

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

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PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1917

Volume XV, Number 21

ROOSEVELT COUNTY OFFICERS ARREST AN OKLAHOMA MAN

Sheriff Gregg and Deputy Biggerstaff Catch One James Garrett at Clovis Last Friday

Prisoner Has Been Arrested More Than Once by Officer Biggerstaff in Oklahoma

Friday of last week the sheriff's office made an important catch at Clovis. Deputy Biggerstaff, while an officer at McAlister, had occasion to arrest one, James Garrett, on a charge of cattle stealing, in fact, he arrested him more than one time, each occasion for the same offense. It appears that Garrett jumped his bond and was at liberty for the past two years while his whereabouts were unknown to the Oklahoma officials. At the time Mr. Biggerstaff made a trip to Arkansas he met with one of the officers from McAlister and, incidentally, inquired what had been done with Garrett. The officer informed him that Garrett had left the country and was on the dodge. Mr. Biggerstaff told the officer that he believed he had him located and asked if Oklahoma still wanted him. Being informed that it did he commenced to put out feelers to learn where he was located. It was not long until he learned that his man was at or near Tucumcari and, Friday of last week, he and Sheriff Arch Gregg started for that place to get him. Upon arriving at Clovis and while standing on the street talking to some friends he noticed his man coming towards him. He turned his back to him and asked Sheriff Gregg to keep his eye on him, which he did. Upon arriving abreast of the officers Biggerstaff accosted him and began a conversation. Within a few minutes another man came up and addressed him as Lindsey, telling him that he had not found their man yet, whereupon Garrett informed the officers that he must go across the street to meet a party. Biggerstaff informed him that he was after him and put him under arrest, bringing him back to Portales to await the arrival of the Oklahoma sheriff, who will be here this week after him. Garrett has a rather unsavory reputation in Oklahoma and is rated as a bad and dangerous man among the various officers of Oklahoma. The catch was an important one and reflects much credit upon the vigilance of the sheriff's office of Roosevelt county.

W. H. Ray, of Hereford, Texas, was in the city Wednesday of this week. He has been out west of town looking for a ranch proposition of some sort. Mr. Ray owns a jewelry store at Hereford and has one of the best outfits in the western country.

Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Greathouse, of the Upton neighborhood, returned Tuesday of this week from Eastern Texas where they have been visiting with friends and relatives for the past two or three months.

The Portales Garage last week sold a new Briscoe car to Judge C. M. Compton, Jr. Mr. Bracken went up to Amarillo and drove it back Saturday.

Educational Rally

A great amount of interest and enthusiasm is being manifested by the different schools in the educational rally to be held April 7th. Two hundred or more have entered the various contests and a number of schools have signified their intentions to bring a good display of school work. This display will be arranged at the school building in Portales and headquarters will be established there. All teachers should have their display in place by 10 o'clock. Immediately upon arrival each teacher should report at headquarters as to number of pupils and patrons and those entering the contest.

The following program will be carried out:
10:30 to 12 Boys' and Girls' Declamatory Contest.
Basket Ball Games.
Judging of Displays.
1 to 1:30 Parade.
1:30 to 4 Athletic contests.
7:30 Musical Contest.

An admission fee of 10 and 15 cents will be charged for the musical contest.

The people of Portales are especially requested to be present.

Longs Items

The Rev. Mr. Weeks is continuing his series of very interesting and valuable services here. He preaches every night, and on last Sunday he held two very profitable services, one in the morning and another in the afternoon, with plenty of good dinner between. Mr. Weeks is, as we have stated, a most eloquent speaker and, as he never makes a statement without having absolute Bible proof, he is a great favorite.

Robert Holland, of Rogers, had the misfortune to run his car into a ditch as he was returning home from Mrs. Hamby's last Sunday night. He went back and borrowed a horse and rode home. The car was found next day by Jim Mullins, who hauled it home.

We were greatly favored by an unexpected visit from our honored county superintendent on last Wednesday. He spoke to us of many interesting and helpful things and examined several classes after having heard them recite. He also delivered an entertaining and profitable address. We are always glad to have him with us, for his encouragement inspires us to do better work. The Rev. Mr. Kennedy, who accompanied him, also gave us a valuable talk, interspersed with Irish jokes. We wish to thank them both for their help and encouragement.

Rev. Jenkins visited school last Thursday and gave us an exceptionally interesting talk about the place each one has to fill in the world, if he will only fill it.

Our school is planning to take part in the county school fair to be held at Portales on April 7. We are going to enter a number of contests and hope to win in some of them at least. Let us all take part and show that we are progressive and interested in educational matters. Everyone that goes from our district—child, parent or friend will count one vote for us in the average attendance. A prize is to be awarded and we wish to capture that prize. There will be boys and girls' oratorical contests and we expect to enter both. There will also be basket ball games. Our girls team expects to play; and there are many more attractions. Let us all try to remember April 7 and be present at Portales.

U. S. Frazee, a director of our school, gave us an interesting

LAST SATURDAY'S HOG SHIPMENTS OF FOUR CARS BRING \$8,000 ON THE FORT WORTH MARKET

J. B. Priddy and Turner & Terry Were the Shippers and the Highest Price Received on Any Part of This Shipment Was Only Fourteen Ninety-Five Per One Hundred

Many Other Farmers Have Shipped Hogs to Market from Portales Recently, Some to the Amount of Several Thousand Dollars, Making It Appear to Some That the Country Is Losing All Its Hogs But Plenty Are Left to Bring Many Thousands of Dollars in Without Selling Breeding Stock

Saturday of last week eight thousand dollars worth of hogs were shipped from Portales to the Fort Worth markets, some of them bringing the maximum price of \$14.95 per hundred. Of this amount J. B. Priddy shipped two cars and Turner & Terry two cars. It has been rumored for some time past that Roosevelt county had shipped all her hogs and that there were not enough left even for breeding purposes but, like many other rumors, this one was not well founded. It is true that we have shipped something like an average of ten cars per month, but we still have hogs left. Up to January first of last year Mr. Kenyon, who bought the Wilson-Love farm which joins the town on the east, had shipped \$5,600.00 worth of butcher hogs, all his own raising and there are many more in the county who have shipped nearly as many. Mr. Priddy has exported, probably, more than any other one man in the Valley, but they were not all of his own raising, though he has shipped some ten or twelve cars that were all grown on his farm in the school section. Turner & Terry have shipped quite a number of cars, as has L. C. Wymer, who lives seven miles northwest of town. "Uncle" Polk Williams,

has also been a heavy shipper, and has always made a good piece of money on his shipments. The Farnhams have sent quite a number of cars which have always brought the top, or near the top prices. A very conservative estimate of the gross receipts from the four cars mentioned above is eight thousand dollars. This sounds like a great deal of money for a few hogs, and it is, and the best part of it is that it represents money that has heretofore had its habitat in other states. New money that comes into Roosevelt county to help swell the circulating medium among home folks, to help pay taxes, buy the kids clothes and school books and the thousand and one other things that are so necessary for the comfort and happiness of the farmers and business men of this community. It is a sure and certain income; one that enables the growers to realize on their investments the same year in which they were made. It is big money, fast money and the farmers are realizing more clearly that this is one industry that was overlooked too long before advantage was taken of the opportunities here presented. Eastern New Mexico is essentially a hog country and a cow country and in either or both the returns are certain and rapid

talk on mans helpful and needful things. We all wish to thank those persons who are so interested in our school as to give us what they can do in the way of a talk.

D. W. Jones is Better

The many Cooper county friends of D. W. Jones will regret to know that he has been quite sick at his home in Portales, New Mexico, for several weeks. Mr. Jones is a superintendent of state road work and the urgent necessity for him to look after road work in different sections of the state caused him to continue work while suffering from an attack of gripe. The result was that he became seriously ill several weeks ago and is still confined to his bed. His many friends here at his old home sincerely hope for his early recovery. Bunceton (Mo.) Eagle.

The News takes pleasure in announcing that Mr. Jones is regaining his strength rapidly and will be out in a short time greeting his friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ball and son George, and J. K. Reese left Sunday for Santa Fe on a trip in which business was combined with pleasure.

Redlake Writings

Nearly everyone is through listing and are wishing for moisture instead of so much breezy weather.

There was a nice crowd at Sunday school. Everybody is invited to come.

Albert Lee and family took dinner with the Grammels family Sunday.

The Okla. school was out Friday night. The literary also closed.

Mr. and Mrs. Watkins took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Wilson Sunday, and Sunday night they attended the young peoples meeting at Lakeside.

Mrs. Wilson has been gone two weeks to the Shelby community waiting on the sick.

Albert Howard made a flying business trip to Kansas last week.

Our senator, Mr. Graham Bryant, is coming out to the ranch to try ranch life a while. He says he's going to show the farmers how to farm.

John Hawkins sold a nice bunch of steers last week.

The Glen Nicholson family was visiting Will Nicklas and family Sunday.

Increased Crop Production

"The farmers and live stock growers of New Mexico never had such a golden opportunity to make money as at present," says Clarence Bell, the cashier of the First National Bank of Carlsbad. Mr. Bell is familiar with live stock and farming conditions as he has for many years been closely connected with large banking and merchandising interests.

"Present conditions warrant the farmers in growing much more feed than usual and the stockmen may safely increase their herds and flocks. The price of all meat animals increased greatly in 1916. The average price of beef cattle per hundred pounds in 1916 was \$6.48, an increase of 47 cents over 1915. Hogs averaged \$8.20 as against \$6.59 in 1915. Sheep averaged \$6.31, an increase of \$1.03 over 1915. Lambs averaged \$8.19, an increase of \$1.34 over 1915. It is safe to say that prices in 1917 will not fall below those of 1916 for finished meat animals.

"The statistics of the agricultural department for 1916 show only a slight increase in the number of milk and beef cattle and a decrease in hogs and sheep on January 1, 1917. The strong demand and the high prices for meats in 1916 sent more than eleven million head of cattle to market, thirty million hogs, and fourteen million sheep; a record total for American markets. Since the first of the year there has been heavy marketing of calves which will still further affect the future meat supply. This condition must interest the New Mexico farmers and live stock growers.

"A large increase in grain and forage production in New Mexico this season is a most important consideration. This feed is needed to prevent winter shrinkage, which was of especial importance in the day of cheap cattle, but is inexcusable in these days of high prices.

"And more feed will also make possible the finishing of steers, sheep, and hogs at home and thereby obtain their full value when sent to market.

"If advantage is taken of present conditions New Mexico farmers and stockmen may in 1917 enjoy the most prosperous season in the history of the state."

Woodmen Circle Meeting

The W. C. will meet with Mrs. Dr. Garmany Tuesday afternoon, April 3d, at 2:30 o'clock. All members are requested to be present. Important business.

Mrs. Dr. Garmany, Guardian. Mrs. Geo. Deen, Clerk.

Mrs. J. B. Priddy left Thursday morning for Mineral Wells where she will try that famous resort for acute indigestion.

Dr. D. D. Swearingin returned Sunday from New Orleans, La., where he has been taking a post graduate course in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat. The doctor writes that he had a splendid course and that he will fill his regular appointment at Portales on April 20th and 22nd.

Jesse L. Lasky presents the beautiful screen star, Blanche Sweet, in "Public Opinion," by Margaret Turnbull. First exposition on the Motion picture screen of the theory that persons who depart this life actually return in spirit to wield a real influence. A great theme, beautifully handled in the best Lasky style. Blanche Sweet's notable characterization of sympathy. Cosy Theatre, Monday, April 2

NATIONAL GUARDS OF NEW MEXICO TO REMAIN IN U. S. SERVICE

Orders for Mustering Out of New Mexico Infantry Now on the Border Cancelled on 27th

Company M Was Expected Home on Wednesday and Order Disappointed Boys and Friends

Columbus, N. M., March 27.—Orders for mustering out the First New Mexico Infantry were canceled today by the war department. The secretary's message read:

"The secretary of war directs the suspension of mustering out of all national guard regiments."

The New Mexico infantry, the last remaining National guard regiment on the border at the present time was to have been mustered out of the federal service today. The war department did not explain the order but it was understood the units would be used in their respective states for police protection purposes rather than call into service other guard regiments.

About 22,000 men previously ordered out are affected by the suspension order. This makes an approximate total of 45,000 national guardsmen to be reenlisted in or recalled to the federal service for police work in connection with possible internal disorders arising out of the international situation. It is estimated that there is no immediate need for some portion of this force. The additional troops, however, will be held at their armories or mobilization camps as reserves to be sent to other points to be guarded or to reinforce regiments already maintaining guard lines.

The only portion of the National guard remaining on the border is that belonging to the border states of New Mexico, Arizona and Texas.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

This bit of news was quite a disappointment to many friends and relatives of the Portales boys and, no doubt, was a disagreeable surprise to the boys themselves. Company M was expected home Wednesday evening, and plans had been perfected to give them a banquet, when a telegram was received stating that they would be held there.

Rev. M. W. Daily and family left Thursday of this week for Alabama City, Alabama, at which place Rev. Daily will take charge of the Baptist church. These good people have only been in Portales for the past six months but have made many warm friends who wish them all the success possible in their new home.

Geraldine Roman Beaver arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Beaver last Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock. She weighed eight pounds and Mr. Beaver says that from all indications she will be one of the leading Prima Donas of the coming generation.

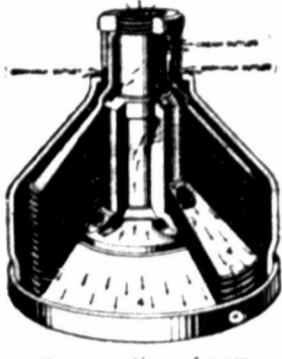
James Ryther returned Thursday morning from a visit to his old home at Hutchinson, Kansas. Mr. Ryther was one of the early settlers of that city and says he saw many of his old friends and that they showed him the time of his life.

Deen-Neer Company

PORTALES
Sells the Champion Cream Saver

THE NEW DE LAVAL

Did you know that while other manufacturers are raising their prices to meet the soaring cost of materials, The De Laval Separator Company is putting out at no increase in price a bigger and better cream separator than ever before—a separator with a self-centering bowl, a bell speed-indicator that insures operation at the proper speed, and many other important improvements?



Cross-section of new De Laval bowl

The NEW De Laval embodies the greatest improvements in cream separator construction in the last 30 years

The NEW De Laval has greater capacity
The NEW De Laval skims even closer
The NEW De Laval is even simpler in construction
The NEW De Laval is even more sanitary
And you get all these improvements without one cent increase in the price
You can buy a De Laval from us on such terms that it will pay for itself while you are using it. But even if you are not ready to buy yet, come in and look the machine over. It will be worth your while

640 Homesteads

Those who made application to enter homesteads under the 640 acre act need not go before the office at Fort Sumner to make the supplemental application. They can be made before me here at Portales.

JAMES A. HALL,
United States Commissioner.

STOP THAT ACHE

Don't worry and complain about a bad back. Get rid of that pain and lameness! Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Many Portales people have used them and know how effective they are. Here's a Portales case.

Mrs. Samuel H. Roberson, Portales, says: "For one whole winter I suffered with my kidneys. It just seemed as though my back would never stop aching. My hands and feet became swollen, and my kidneys were irregular in action. I felt miserable and was so bad off that I had to take to my bed, where I remained for quite some time. Many times I had awful, dizzy spells when specks floated before my eyes, blurring my sight. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and several boxes of this medicine completely cured me. My cure has lasted for seven years."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that cured Mrs. Roberson. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

If you want hydrated lime in 40 pound sacks—see Kemp Lumber Company.

J. A. Saylor will pay the cash for your chickens, eggs, cream, hides and furs.

GREEN MANURES FOR CLOVER

Experiments Being Carried on by United States Department of Agriculture to Check Disease.

The results so far obtained in experiments in clover-stick regions, being carried on by the department in co-operation with the Indiana and Wisconsin experiment stations, indicate that in the cases investigated the incorporation of certain green manures, together with proper fertilizer treatment, accomplishes a control of this trouble.

SCRUB STOCK IS EXPENSIVE

Demand for Purebred Animals Unprecedented—Sire Is Sometimes More Than Half of Herd.

The unprecedented demand for purebred live stock will sooner or later result in the marketing of many animals eligible to registry, which are inferior as individuals and which may prove poor breeders. S. T. Simpson of the Missouri College of Agriculture reminds buyers that the present high values afford all the better reason for investing in only good breeding animals even though they appear high in price. In this way only can the present high standard be maintained and the scrub purebred finally eliminated.

The use of the registered scrub can but discourage the cause of purebred sires and better live stock. The breeder who markets such individuals will ultimately suffer the criticism of those who know good live stock, and finally be discriminated against in buying and selling. The purchaser of the scrub purebred can breed nothing but inferior individuals so long as he persists in buying the pedigree with no regard for individual merit.

The purebred sire is the best means of live stock improvement. Whether good or bad he is half the herd and sometimes more. For this reason the selection of the sire demands equally as much attention as the entire group of females, and it is far more important to have a good sire, both in individuality and breeding, than to have one or two good females. If sacrifices must be made, let them occur in the selection of the females. Better still, let every one be a good one, both in breeding and individual excellence.

VELVET BEAN MEAL FOR COW

Florida Station Finds Feed Equal in Value to Cottonseed Meal—Cheaper to Raise.

The Florida station found that cows produced as much milk when fed a ration of 43 pounds of velvet beans in the pod, 10 pounds wheat bran and 24.5 pounds Japanese cane silage as when given a ration of 3 pounds cottonseed meal, 10 pounds bran, and 34 pounds cane silage. Hence 43 pounds of velvet beans in the pod were fully equal to 3 pounds of cottonseed meal.

The station further states that the Florida farmer can produce about five tons of velvet beans for the cost of one ton of cottonseed meal.

The state market agent has received reports that velvet beans in the pod can be procured at \$14 per ton in Alabama and in Georgia.—Clemson College Bulletin.

Treatment of Wounds.

If the wound is touched by the hand billions of pus germs will be carried into it. If washed with water even more germs will be carried into the wound and not only that, but the deep parts of the wound which previously no germs had reached will have billions of germs carried to them. Therefore do not handle or wash a wound. Even if an antiseptic solution is used, it will carry pus germs from the skin and deeper than they have been before and no antiseptic such as bichloride of mercury can be used strong enough to kill these germs, as it will also destroy the cells of the body and so make them less able to fight the germs. Peroxide is specially dangerous in deep wounds as it carries pus germs everywhere and is not strong enough to destroy them. Placing a clean dressing, which means a dressing that has been sterilized surgically (such as the Red Cross dressing) on the wound will introduce no more germs and will not injure the delicate tissues of the body exposed in the wound. Moreover, the flow of blood and blood serum (the liquid part of the blood) will be in the direction of the dressing, so the germs will be constantly going out. This, therefore, is the way to take care of a wound.—Red Cross Magazine.

Start a Snail Farm.

All snails are edible and nutritious. Even the common garden snail, though insipid, is as nourishing as calf's foot jelly.

There is a large white-shelled snail called Helix pomatia that is commonly eaten by connoisseurs in the South of England, while all over France, Italy and Spain several species are used for food. In France there are many small snail farms which yield a good profit to their owners. In the French and Italian quarters of New York snails may be bought, either alive or cooked and at most of the French restaurants they are served "escargots farcis" being the most usual form of the dish. Snails are easy to raise in large

quantities. They need lime for making their shells, but they do not have to be fed, as they can find their own food, which is the leaves of many plants. They eat nothing else.

Taste and Temperature.

The sense of taste resides in little flask-shaped pockets imbedded in the skin of the surface of the tongue. Each of these bulbs has a fibril of a nerve connecting it with the larger nerves of its region. Anything to be tasted must be in a dissolved or gaseous condition, and differences in taste depend upon the varying intensity with which the impression is transmitted through the nerves. It is not surprising, then, that taste is much influenced by temperature and may temporarily be stopped altogether by extreme heat or cold. The sense of taste is, it appears, strongest at a temperature between 50 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

For anything in lumber or building material—see Kemp Lumber Company.

FOR SALE:—Some first-class thoroughbred Collie pups.—S. N. Hancock.

Dr. Swearingin's Dates

Dr. Swearingin, the specialist from Roswell, New Mexico, will be in Portales, at Neer's drug store, on the 20th day of each month, to treat diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and to fit glasses.

If you want doors or windows—see Kemp Lumber Company.

If you want Lincoln Paints—see Kemp Lumber Company.

White House Grocery Co.

We are after more business, but we have no reason to complain of the splendid patronage we are receiving.

We have some fine Gano Apples which we are selling at, per box, - - - - \$3.25

For Monday only we will sell Searchlight Matches at, 6 boxes for - - - - 25c

Also for Monday only we will sell Chryso-tal White Soap at, 6 bars for - - - - 25c

We are still in the market for Eggs, Poultry and Hides. : : :

White House Grocery Company

TELEPHONE NUMBER 21

INOCULATION BENEFICIAL TO ALFALFA



HARVESTING ALFALFA ON MISSISSIPPI FARM.

(By P. G. HOLDEN, Former Dean of Iowa State College.)
Inoculation never hurts, is generally beneficial and often essential to the growing of alfalfa.

In regions where alfalfa has not been grown it is frequently found to be very beneficial to inoculate the ground by sowing three or four hundred pounds of soil secured from a field where alfalfa has been grown for a number of years, or where it is more convenient, artificial cultures such as nitrogen, farmogerm, etc., may be applied.

Well Prepared Seed Bed.

Alfalfa seed may be either drilled, or sowed broadcast and harrowed in. The seed can be more evenly distributed if one-half is sown in one direction and the other half sown at right angles. It is always a good plan to sow the seed a little thicker around the edges of the field, as this portion of the field is more subject to injury from insects, foxfall, etc.

While it is the custom in the humid regions to sow 20 pounds of seed to the acre, ten to twelve pounds is sufficient. If evenly distributed this will give from fifty to sixty seeds for every square foot, while one thrifty plant to the square foot is sufficient.

A well-prepared, firm, solid seedbed, plenty of good barnyard manure, and summer fallow to kill the weeds, are most important. Then comes lime. Inoculation and phosphorus are frequently beneficial. Ground too wet for corn is not suited to alfalfa.

Cut at Proper Time.

When possible to do so it is best to cut alfalfa in the late afternoon or evening. Dew or rain on the freshly-cut alfalfa will not injure it. In the morning the tedder should be started as soon as most of the dew is off and before there is any danger of knocking off the leaves. It is often advisable to go over it more than once. It should be cut before it is in full bloom or as soon as the young sprouts or shoots start to grow at the base of the plant. When alfalfa is left too long before

cutting, the stems become woody, and the yield of the next crop is greatly reduced, and in addition the leaves which are the most valuable part of the plant, fall off.

Equal to Wheat Bran.

The alfalfa should be raked and either put in the barn, or if it is not sufficiently dry, put into haycocks. It is a matter of economy to have two or three hundred hay caps (made of six-cent muslin one yard square) to use in case of bad weather. You may think this is considerable bother, but there is no use in growing alfalfa and then allowing it to spoil.

When we remember that good alfalfa brings us in actual results nearly as great returns as wheat bran, we can better realize the importance of taking care of it. If any of us had 500 "haycocks of bran" in the field, we would take care of them, but with alfalfa we think of it as "just hay."

Alfalfa hay is rather hard to cure but it is also true that it can be placed in the barn or in stacks much greener than any other kind of hay. Twenty pounds of salt sprinkled over each load of hay will help to prevent heating and add to the palatability of the hay.

Where alfalfa is used for pasture care should be taken to avoid pasturing it too closely; it should not be pastured down closer than six inches and be sure to leave eight to twelve inches for winter protection. Don't turn stock on too early in the spring.

Alfalfa on Every Farm.

Remember that alfalfa can be grown on your farm. It is no more difficult to grow than clover and is more hardy when once established.

It adapts itself to all kinds and conditions of soil and climate. Alfalfa produces three and sometimes four crops per year in the corn belt.

Alfalfa is the cheapest source of protein. When wheat bran is worth \$22 per ton, good alfalfa hay is worth \$23 to \$22 per ton.

Alfalfa is the most enriching crop we have, and insures larger yields from the crops that follow.

PUBLIC SALE!

On my ranch 5 miles west and four miles south of Portales, New Mexico, 3 miles east of Delphos, on

..Tuesday, April 10th, 1917..

Sale starts at 10:30 a. m. Free lunch at 12 o'clock. These Cattle and Goods will sel without reserve or by-bid, raid or shine.

...10 Head of Registered Hereford Cattle...

Texas Oma, 422522 \Sire: Shortie, 333487
Calved Jan. 12, 1913 \Dam: Bredwell Britton, 210163
Texas March, 433465 \Sire: Grover 60, 238539
Calved Mch. 25, 1913 \Dam: Bright March, 191392
Texas Hart, 433464 \Sire: Grover 60, 238539
Calved Apr. 25, 1913 \Dam: Queen of Hearts, 89371
Texas Artesia 2nd, 433463 \Sire: Grover 60, 238539
Calved Apr. 10, 1913 \Dam: Artesia Queen, 320739
Mame Lass, 433462 \Sire: Millard, 325050
Calved June 4, 1913 \Dam: Mamie March 2nd, 367189

Belle, 433461 \Sire: Shortie, 333487
Calved June 6, 1913 \Dam: Bern Donald's Pride, 139228
Enoc, 579544 \Sire: Peter the Hermit, 457218
Calved Apr. 7, 1916 \Dam: Belle, 433461
Malinda, 579545 \Sire: Peter the Hermit, 457218
Calved Apr. 12, 1916 \Dam: Texas Artesia 2nd, 433463
Peter the Hermit, 457218 \Sire: Repeater 6th, 365256
Calved Feb. 7, 1914 \Dam: Stella, 94047
One thoroughbred, coming two year old bull.
One thoroughbred, 3 months old, will furnish papers.

...THESE COWS WILL CALVE IN THE SPRING...

25 head good white face cows, from 3 to 8 years old.
10 red cows from 3 to 8 years old.
1 Holstein milch cow, 3 years old, calf by side.
14 motley white face cows, from 3 to 8 years old.
1 thoroughbred Holstein male, 1 year old.
1 white face yearling heifer.
1 red yearling heifer.
2 yearling steers.

A number of these cows are splendid milkers.

1 grey mare, 3 years old, good size, gentle.
1 black mare, 5 years old, good saddle animal.
1 black horse, 3 years old.
2 coming 2 year old mules, black, matched.
1 good work mule.
4 spans matched mule colts, extra good.

1 yearling Jersey male hog.
1 three months old shoat.
24 nice hens.
1 McCormick row binder, new.
1 good farm wagon.
1 breaking plow.
2 go-devils.
1 riding lister.
1 two-section harrow.
1 disc cultivator.
1 walking lister.
1 riding cultivator.
1 nearly new organ.
1 Edison graphophone and 50 records.
1 Sheffield cream separator.
1 gasoline iron.
A lot of household goods.

TERMS:—On all sums over \$10.00 a credit of 10 months will be allowed at 10 per cent interest, or a 5 per cent discount for cash.

MRS. M. F. FOWLER, Owner

ERLE E. FORBES (Clavis), Auctioneer

JOHN W. BALLOW, Clerk of Sale

WEB OF STEEL

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

"AUTHOR OF 'THE CHALLENGE OF COURAGE',
'THE ISLAND OF REGENERATION', ETC.,
AND

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY JR.

CIVIL ENGINEER

COPYRIGHT BY FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Bertram Meade is consulting engineer representing his father, the great Meade, who is the designer of the International bridge, the greatest cantilever structure the world has ever heard of. In the shadow of the uncompleted bridge young Meade receives Colonel Illingworth, president of the Martlet Bridge company, the constructors, and the colonel's daughter, Helen, whom he loves.

CHAPTER II—At dinner the possible weakness of the compression members of the bridge is talked of and Meade defends his father's calculations.

CHAPTER III—Meade and Helen go out upon the bridge in the moonlight and Helen narrowly escapes a fall to the river below. Meade tells his love and they go to the colonel who approves their marriage when the bridge is finished.

CHAPTER IV—Abbott, the construction engineer, tells Meade there is a deflection in member C-10-R, but makes light of it. Meade, after vainly trying to stop the work, wires his father and follows the telegram to New York.

CHAPTER V—At the great engineer's office father and son try to prevent disaster, but young Meade only reaches Colonel Illingworth as a message comes that the bridge, with 150 men, is in the river.

CHAPTER VI—Abbott goes on with the work ignoring Meade's protests, but while unawares inspecting C-10-R the lagging snap under his eyes and he goes into eternity with the other men on the falling bridge.

Late in the afternoon, without saying anything to Wilchings, who had resumed his regular work, or to anybody in fact, Abbott went down to look at the member again. He climbed down a hundred feet or more to make another examination at the expense of



He Made Another Careful Examination.

much valuable time, for he had not passed so busy a day as that one since the bridge began. Everything was exactly as it had been. Those hair-line cracks had troubled him a little despite Wilchings' remark. He studied them a second time. They were just as they had been, so far as he could tell, no larger, no more numerous. The lagging rang exactly the same under his hammer.

He climbed back to the floor of the bridge and spent the next half hour inspecting the progress of the work. The suspended span had already been pushed out far beyond the end of the cantilever. The work on the other side of the river had been stopped. As soon as they got the suspended span halfway over they would transfer the workmen and finish the opposite cantilever. Abbott calculated that perhaps in another week they could get it out if he drove the men. He looked at his watch, grudgingly observing that it was almost five o'clock. The men were nothing to Abbott. The bridge was everything. That is not to say he was heartless, but the bridge and its erection were supreme in his mind.

The material was arriving and everything was going on with such a swing and vigor that he would have kept them at work an hour or two longer. The men themselves did not feel that way. Some of the employees of the higher grades had got the obsession of the bridge, but to most of them it was the thing they worked at, by which they got their daily bread—nothing more.

Those who worked by the day were already laying aside their tools, and preparing for their departure. They always would get ready, so that at the signal all that was left to do was to stop. The riveters, who were paid by the piece, kept at it always to the very last minute.

Abbott had been standing near the outer end of the cantilever and he turned and walked toward the bank. The pneumatic riveters were rattling on the rivet heads with a perfectly damnable iteration of insistent sound. A confused babel of voices, the clatter of hammers, ringing sounds of swinging steel grating against steel, clanking of trucks, grinding of wheels, the deep breathing of locomotives, mingled in an unharmonious diapason of horrid sound.

Abbott was right above the pier head now. He looked down at it through the struts and floor beams and braces, fastening his gaze on the questioned

member. There it stood satisfactorily, of course. Yet, something impelled him to walk out on the nearest floor beam to the extreme edge of the truss and look down at it once more, leaning far out to see it better. He could get a better view of it with nothing between it and him. It still stood bravely. It was all right, of course. He wished that he had never said a word about it to anyone. He did not see why he could not regard it with the indifference that it merited. As he stared down at it over the edge of the truss the whistle for quitting blew.

Every sound of work ceased after the briefest of intervals, except here and there a few riveters driving home a final rivet kept at it for a few seconds, but only for a few seconds. Then, for a moment a silence like death itself intervened. It seemed as if the ever blowing wind had been momentarily stilled. That shrill whistle and the consequent cessation of the work always affected everybody the same way. There was inevitably and invariably a pause. The contrast between the noise and its sudden stoppage was so great that the men instinctively waited a few seconds and drew a breath before they began to light their pipes, close their tool boxes, pick up their coats and dinner pails, and resume their conversation as they strolled along the roadway to the shore.

It seemed to Abbott that it had never been so silent on the bridge before. There was almost always a breeze, sometimes a gale, blowing down or up the gorge through which the river flowed, but that afternoon not a breath was stirring.

Abbott found himself waiting in strained and unwonted suspense for the next second or two, his eyes fixed on the member. The long warm rays of the afternoon sun illuminated it clearly. In that second immediately below him, far down toward the pier head he saw a sudden flash as of breaking steel. Low, but clear enough in the intense silence, he heard a popping sound like the snap of a great finger. Then the bright gleam of freshly broken metal caught his excited glance. The lagging was giving way. Meade was right. The member would go with it. The first pop or two was succeeded by a little rattle as of revolver shots heard from a distance, as the lagging gave way in quick succession. Abbott was a man with a powerful voice and he raised it to its limit.

The idle workmen, just beginning to laugh and jest, heard a great cry:

"Off the bridge, for God's sake!"

Two or three, among them, Wilchings, who happened to be within a few feet of the landward end, without understanding why, but impelled by the agony, the appeal, the horror in the great shout of the master builder, leaped for the shore. On the bridge itself some stepped forward, some stood still staring, others peered downward. The great sixty-foot webs of steel wavered like ribbons in the wind. The bridge shook as if in an earthquake. There was a heavy, shuddering, swaying movement and then the 600-foot cantilever arm plunged downward, as a great ship falls into the trough of a mighty sea. Sharp-keyed sounds cracked out overhead as the truss parted at the apex, the outward half inclining to the water, the inward half sinking straight down.

Shouts, oaths, screams rose, heard faintly above the mighty bell-like requiem of great girders, struts and ties snorting other members and ringing in the ears of the helpless men like doom. Then, with a fearful crash, with a mighty shiver, the landward half collapsed on the low shore, like a house of cards upon which has been laid the weight of a massive hand. The river section, carrying the greater load at the top and torn from its base, plunged like an avalanche of steel, 200 feet down into the river, throwing far ahead of it, as from a giant catapult, the traveler or the outward end of the suspended span and a locomotive on the floor beneath.

Wilchings, and the few men safe on the shore, stood trembling, looking at the bare pier head, at the awful tangled mass of wreckage on the shore between the pier and the bank; floor beam and stringer, girder and strut, bent, twisted, broken in ragged and horrible ruin, while the water, deeper than the chasm it had cut, rolled its waves smoothly over the agitations of the great plunge beyond the pier. They stared sick and faint at the tangled, interwoven mass of steel, ribbing in every direction—for in the main the rivets held so it was not any defect of joints, but structural weakness in the body of the members that had brought it down—and inclosing as in a net many bodies that a few seconds before had been living men.

They had seen body after body hurled through the air from the outward end and, as they gazed fearfully in horror here and there dark figures floated to the surface of the water. They caught glimpses of white, dead faces as the mighty current rolled them under and swept them on. And no sound came

from the hundred and fifty who had gone down with the bridge. The 200-foot fall would have killed them without the smashing and battering and crushing of the great girders that had fallen upon them or driven them from the floor and hurled them, crushed and broken, into the river.

Meade had been right. Abbott had one swift flash of acknowledgment, one swift moment packed with such regrets as might fill a lifetime—an eternity in a hell of remorse—before he, like the rest, had gone down with the bridge!

CHAPTER VII.

For the Son.

The message was received in ghastly silence. No one spoke for a moment. None moved. Colonel Illingworth's face was fiery red. Bertram Meade was whiter than any other man in the room. He was thinking of his father.

The girl moved first. Her father and the young engineer were the two most deeply touched. They were both in agony, both in need of her. Unhesitatingly she stepped to the side of the younger. And the father saw and understood even in the midst of his suffering. She had chosen.

"We are ruined," gasped the colonel, tugging at his collar. "We could stand the financial loss, but our reputation! We'll never get another contract. I might as well close the works. And it is your father's fault. It's up to him. The blood of those men is upon his head. Well, sir, I'll let the whole world know how grossly incompetent he is, how—"

"Sir," said young Meade, standing very erect and whiter than ever, "the fault is mine. I made the calculations. I checked and rechecked them. No body could know with absolute certainty the ability of the lower chord members to resist compression. But what ever the fault, it is mine. My father had absolutely nothing to do with it. He is—"

"He's got to bear the responsibility," cried the colonel passionately. "It has his name—"

"No, I tell you," thundered the younger man. "For I'll proclaim my own responsibility. The fault is all mine and I'll publish the fact from one end of the world to the other."

"It's a load I wouldn't want to have on my conscience," said Colonel Illingworth.

"The ruin of a great establishment like the Martlet," added Doctor Severance.

"The dishonor to American engineering," said Curtiss.

"And the awful loss of life," continued the colonel.

"I assume them all," protested the young man, forcing his lips to speak although the cumulative burdens set forth so clearly and so mercilessly bade fair to crush him.

"It was only a mistake," protested Helen Illingworth, drawing closer to her lover's side, and with difficulty resisting a temptation to clasp him in her arms.

"A mistake!" exclaimed her father bitterly.

"You said yourself," urged the woman, turning to the chief engineer, "that you didn't know whether the designs would work out, that nobody could know, but you were convinced that they would."

"Wait," interrupted the father. "Meade, there is one consequence you have got to bear that you haven't thought of."

"What do you mean?"

"Do you think I'd let my daughter marry a man who had ruined me, an incompetent engineer by his own confession, a—"

"It is just," said Meade. "I have nothing further to do here, gentlemen. I must go to my father."

"Just or not," cried Helen Illingworth, "I can't allow you to dispose of me in that way, father. If he is as blameable as he says he is, and as you say he is, now is the time above all others for the woman who loves him to stand by him."

"Miss Illingworth, you don't know what you are saying," said Meade, forcing himself into a cold formality he did not feel. "I am disgraced, shamed. There is nothing in life for me. My chosen profession—my reputation—everything is gone."

"The more need you have for me, then."

"It is noble of you. I shall love you forever, but—"

He turned resolutely away and walked doggedly out of the room. Helen Illingworth made a step to follow him.

"Helen," interposed her father, catching her almost roughly by the arm in his anger and resentment, "if you go out of this door after that man, I'll never speak to you again."

The newsboys on the street were already crying the loss of the bridge. She saw the story displayed in lurid red headlines as she sprang into the taxi and bade the chauffeur hurry her to the Uplift building downtown. The bill she handed him in advance made him recklessly break the speed limit.

Bertram Meade, Sr., had not left the office during the whole long afternoon. He sat alone, quietly waiting for the end. As to the drowning life unrolls in rapid review, so pictures of the past took form and shape in his mind. He recalled many failures. No success is uninterrupted and unbroken. It is through constant blundering that we arrive. He had learned to achieve by failing, as everybody else learns. But failures and mistakes, which were pardonable in the beginning of his career, could not be condoned now; those should have taught him. He realized too late that his later achievement had begot in him a kind of conviction of omniscience, a belief in his own infallibility, bad for a man. His pride had gone before, hard upon approached the fall. He had been so sure of himself that even when the possibility that he might be mistaken had been pointed out and even argued, he had laughed it to scorn. His son's arguments he had held lightly on account of his youth and comparative inexperience—to his sorrow he realized it, too late.

Again came that strange feeling of pride, the only thing which could in any way alleviate his misery or lighten his despair. It was his own son who had pointed out the possible defect. Youth more often than not disregards the counsel of age. In this case age had made light of the warnings of youth. It was a strange reversal, he thought, grimly recognizing a touch of sardonic and terrible humor in the situation.

"Whom the gods destroy they first make mad." Well, he had been mad enough. If he had only listened to the boy. And now there was nothing he could do but wait. Yes, as the long hours passed and the sun declined, and the evening approached, there suddenly flashed upon him that there was still something he could do. He had experienced some strange physical sensations during that afternoon, unease in his breast, some sharp pains about his heart. He forgot them for the moment in the idea that had come to him.

When the bridge fell he would avow the whole responsibility, take all the blame. Fortunately for his plans, his son had reduced to writing his views on the compression members, which had almost taken the form of protest, and this letter had been handed to his father. His first mind had been to tear it up after he had read it and had overborne the objections contained therein, but on second thought he had carefully filed it away with the original drawings. It was, of course, in the younger Meade's own handwriting.

He went to his private safe, opened the drawers and found the letter attached to the sheet of drawings. He put back the other drawings and closed the safe without locking it. Then he went back to the desk and considered the document. He had been blind, mad. He laid the paper down

(Continued on page 6)

Notice of Suit Pending
In the District Court of Roosevelt County, State of New Mexico.
J. D. McGee, Plaintiff,
vs.
Laura Jane Russell, John Pinkman Whitley, Georgia Ann Gains, Charles Whitley, Enoch White Whitley, Lular Amanda Tabor, Luttida Kate Tabor, George Washington Whitley, Minnie Walker Whitley, Minnie Laddick, and Della May Logan, heirs and only heirs of Mary A. Whitley, deceased, Defendants.
No. 1249

The State of New Mexico to Laura Jane Russell, John Pinkman Whitley, Georgia Ann Gains, Charles Whitley, Enoch White Whitley, Lular Amanda Tabor, Luttida Kate Tabor, George Washington Whitley, Minnie Walker Whitley, Minnie Laddick, and Della May Logan, defendants, greeting.

You and each of you will take notice that there has been filed in the district court of Roosevelt County, State of New Mexico, a suit entitled and numbered as above wherein J. D. McGee is the plaintiff and you are the defendants, that plaintiff alleges that he is the owner in fee simple of the southeast quarter of section nineteen in township four south of range thirty-one east of the New Mexico meridian, New Mexico, containing 180 acres of land, more or less, located in Roosevelt County, New Mexico, which said land was patented by the United States of America to Mary A. Whitley, now deceased, of whom it is alleged that you are the children and only heirs, and that you claim some interest in said lands, adverse to the interest of the plaintiff, that plaintiff seeks the establishment of his estate and title against such adverse claims, and that you, each of you, be barred and forever estopped from having or claiming any right or title whatsoever, to said premises adverse to the claim of said plaintiff, and that his title thereto be forever quieted and set at rest.

You are further notified that unless you appear, respond or plead in said cause on or before the 15th day of April, 1917, plaintiff will take judgment of default against you and will be granted the relief he prays.

The name of the attorney for plaintiff is James A. Hall and his business address is Portales, New Mexico.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of our district court at Portales, New Mexico, this 8th day of March, 1917.
[Seal] SETH A. MORRISON,
County Clerk.

Notice of Publication
Non-Cool-011249
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, February 14, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Earl H. Nicklas, of Redlake, New Mexico, who, on Jan. 19, 1914, made Homestead entry No. 011249, for west half section 30, township 1 south, range 34 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 C. A. Coffey, U. S. Commissioner, at Elida, N. M., on the 15th day of April, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
David B. Borough, James J. Nelson, William H. Nicklas, Albert Howey, all of Redlake, N. M.
A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice of Publication
Non-Cool-011206
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, March 12, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Lewis G. Scott, of Benson, N. M., who on February 13, 1914, made Homestead entry No. 011206, for north half section 31, township 2 south, range 31 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land described before R. H. Grisson, U. S. Commissioner, at Elida, New Mexico, on the 21st day of April, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
William M. Gore, of Upton, N. M., Oliver Gore, of Upton, N. M., Charles S. Toler, of Claudell, N. M., and O. Perkins, of Claudell, N. M.
A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice of Publication
Non-Cool-011249
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., March 3, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Thomas E. Holder, of Elida, New Mexico, who on April 16, 1914, made Homestead entry No. 011249, for north half section 30, township 1 south, range 34 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 C. A. Coffey, U. S. Commissioner, at Elida, N. M., on the 21st day of April, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
John V. Miller, Perry Adams, Jesse A. Pipkin, John D. Pipkin, all of Elida, N. M.
A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice of Contest
F. S. 0726—Cont. 292
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Fort Sumner, New Mexico, March 10, 1917.
To Leigh A. Wilson, of Amarillo, Texas, contestee: You are hereby notified that Millard M. Mania, who gives Elida, New Mexico, as his postoffice address, did on January 9th, 1917, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead entry serial No. 0726, made April 12th, 1910, for southeast quarter section 28, southeast quarter section 29, township 2 south, range 23 east, N. M. P. Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said entryman has never established residence on said land, that his absence is not due to military service as required by Circular No. 56, of August 29th, 1916.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the fourth publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.
A. J. EVANS, Register.

Date of first publication, March 23, 1917.
Date of second publication, March 30, 1917.
Date of third publication, April 6, 1917.
Date of fourth publication, April 13, 1917.

Subscriptions taken for all kinds of magazines and newspapers at Dobbs' confectionery, 17

If you want shingles see Kemp Lumber Company.

SUCCESSFUL AS A HAY CROP
Acreage Now Planted in Middle and Southwestern States is Large—New African Varieties.

Sudan grass, introduced by the department of agriculture and first distributed in 1912, has proved remarkably successful as a hay crop in the Middle and Southwestern states, and the acreage now planted is very large. Numerous related varieties have now been secured from Africa and are being tested, especially the dwarf varieties, with larger grain that may be harvested like oats.

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To break a horse to stand while getting in the rig, put him into a breaking cart and simply hold him if he rears and falls. When he gets up continue to hold him as if nothing had occurred. Plenty of use is helpful as it takes up the excess energy until habit is overcome.

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THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

Portales Herald consolidated with Portales Times March 27, 1913.
Portales Valley News purchased Portales Herald-Times Sept. 12, 1916.

W. H. BRALEY, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR

Entered as second-class mail matter November 14, 1913, at the post office at Portales, New Mexico, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC IN THINGS POLITICAL

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WANTS

Elbows.

Everybody has elbows and especially famous people, so that occasionally they can rub them with the masses. The elbow is a symbol of democracy and if people hadn't discovered how to rub them we might still be living in an age of feudalism. The elbow is very useful and some people who haven't a brain in their heads elbow their way through life and don't seem to mind the difference. Science has frequently been asked what people would have done if they had no elbows and has explained the baffling question in this way—they would probably have something else just like them. The elbow is a valuable organ, or member, and if you have an arm to cut off you will need an elbow on it so that the arm can be cut off either above or below the elbow. Elbows are of all sorts, such as ragged, wrinkled, shiny and rheumatic. Elbows are well enough in their way, but a great nuisance at quick-lunch counters.

India's Sunday School Growth.

The first Sunday school in India was established at Serampore, Bengal, in 1803, when three boys were the founders and teachers. There are now 16,836 Sunday schools in India, with 636,314 teachers and scholars, speaking 45 dialects. Every year the India Sunday School union conducts an all-India Scripture examination, covering both oral and written work. In 1905, this examination was taken by 20,495 students in 28 different dialects, and of these 17,592 passed the tests satisfactorily.—Christinn Herald.

Defining a Gentleman.

Lord Chesterfield had his own crude ideas about what a gentleman should be, but Frank Fleet, of Atchison, says a gentleman is a man who can play a cornet but won't.

FOR SALE or RENT—4 room house in north part of Portales, 2 lots 100 ft. front. For particulars see Henderson, at News office. 19tf

FOR SALE—Indian Runner Duck eggs. See W. H. Braley.

For Sale—New shingle roof, 1 x 15, \$10.00, or will trade for pigs or hens Walker Caswell, phone 195. 19-tf

FOR RENT—Room back of Jewelry store 22x45 ft. C. J. Whitcomb. *

FOR SALE—Horses and cattle. Call at White House Grocery.

FOR SALE—One 6 H. P. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine in fair condition. \$160. See Louis Kirby for terms. tf

FOR SALE—Barred Rock eggs, W. H. Braley.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—\$1.00 to \$2.00 per 15, from winners at state fair and state show. Mrs. M. W. Wilson. 20-tf

FOR SALE—Pure dwarf kafir corn seed, hand threshed. See J. B. Sledge. —A. G. Witt, Mann, N. M.

BLACK MINORCA eggs, \$1.00 for setting, E. P. Kuhl. 20-tf

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte eggs for setting, 75c for 15. Mrs. J. J. Pinson, Arch, N. M. 20-4t

FOR SALE—At the People's Store, Bermuda grass seed. 20-tf

For Sale—30 bushels of caneseed and 10 bushels of Sudan grass seed. E. P. Williams, Inez, N. M. 19-4tp

ONE HUNDRED and sixty acres of deed land 4 miles east of Elida, N. M. \$5.00 per acre for quick sale. Half cash; balance terms. A bargain if grabbed now. M. C. Steward, Burlington, Texas. 21-4t

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- 5 Lb. Peaberry Coffee for - - \$1.00
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Now is the time to buy your Easter dress. Remember, for the CASH you can buy Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Dress Goods and Groceries from us cheap. You bring the money and we will make the price. ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧

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I have just received a car of new furniture and there is so little difference in the price of the new and that which has seen rough service that you will be glad you did not buy second-hand goods. There is some of about everything in the furniture line. Come in, look over the late arrivals, and if we don't please you, there is no harm done. : : :

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In Loving Remembrance

Irvin Gibb, little son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Stephenson, was born at Portales, New Mexico, February 20th, 1913, and died March 11, 1917, age 4 years and 19 days.

Little Irvin was a bright and beautiful child and loved by all who knew him. We cannot understand, yet we do not question God's wisdom. His stay on earth was brief, yet his little mission was finished and God transplanted the tender flower in His garden above where it will bloom again in all its beauty. Heaven is made nearer and dearer because of his presence there. To you, father, mother, brothers and sisters, let this thought console you, that while you so sadly miss little Irvin and the burden seems almost more than you can bear, you can look through your tears up to Him who said, "My grace is sufficient for thee," "I will not leave you comfortless, I

will come to you." He alone can bind up the broken hearts

After a short service at the home conducted by Rev. Daily; the precious remains were borne to the city cemetery where the little one was laid to rest. As we sadly returned to our homes came this consoling thought, "He is not dead, for the little one is at home with God."

We cannot say, we will not say. He is dead, he is just away. With a cheery smile and a waving hand, He has gone to the unknown land. He has left us dreaming how very fair It needs must be, since he lingers there.

And you, Oh you, who anxiously yearn For the little step and the glad return, Think of him faring with joys more dear, In the love of there than the love of here. We think of him still as the same, we say He is not dead, he is just away.

A Friend.

May Be Set Out in Permanent Place at Once or Tied in Bundles and Buried in Soil.

Bunch grape cuttings may be set out in a permanent place at once or may be tied in bundles and buried in moist well-drained soil, until next spring.

In putting out cuttings, cover them so as to leave the top just at the surface of the ground.

GOT RID OF ACHING TOOTH

Frenchman Driven to Heroic Act, When There Seemed to Be No Other Method of Relief.

Here is a yarn told to the unsuspecting people of Bath by one of Lon Wellman's building moving crew of Augusta. One of the Wellman crew of house-movers was formerly a street car conductor. Last evening he had a Frenchman friend who on one occasion had a terrible toothache. He saw the hole in the Frenchman's tooth and advised the man to have it out. His friend went out to do so, but found all the dentists' shops closed, owing to the lateness of the hour.

The Frenchman bore the pain as long as he could and then resolved on heroic remedies. He went to his room, took out a powder flask and poured out some gunpowder, which he jammed into the big hole in his tooth; then he put in for a fuse a piece of silk thread and plugging up the hole over the powder, started the fuse and blew that tooth across the room out of his jaw!

Joe says that he can vouch for the truth of the statement, for next morning the Frenchman came downstairs with a smile on his face, all pain gone and showed him the hole in his jaw made by the blasting of his tooth.—Kennebec Journal.

TRADES DAY!

AT

Emzy, New Mexico ...April 7th, 1917...

About 100 head of cattle and stock of other kinds, implements, etc., a stock of millinery, and some choice town lots will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder.

TERMS ON CATTLE!

ERLE E. FORBES, Auctioneer

Bring anything you may have to sell or trade, also a bronc for us to ride. Tournament riding, goat roping, bronc busting and basket ball games will be some of the amusements.

Hotel Accommodations for Travelers

FREE --- LUNCH --- FREE



Dress Up for Easter

Merchandise there was to be had in plenty if only we would consent to suspend our standards temporarily.

—if we would accept part cotton instead of all-wool

—if we would consent to cheapen quality and subtract value that does not appear on the surface.

—if we would revise downward our ideas of what constitutes sat-

isfaction in a suit of clothes.

But we stood pat and thanks to the aid of such staunch friends in the clothing word as A. B. Kirschbaum Co., there is not in all our stock an item not as much as a collar button—which represents a retreat from our code of quality standards.

Price \$15.00 to \$25.00

JOYCE-PRUIT
COMPANY.

GOOD HABITS FIRST

Most Important Requirement for Mate, Say Students.

Women Are Insistent Also on Intellectual Ability While Men Demand Physical Beauty as Important Requisite.

What are your requirements of the person whom you would marry?

That question was asked of the students in connection with the discussion on "convention" by Prof. L. L. Bernard in his sociology class in the University of Missouri, says the Kansas City Star. Sixty-eight students, 41 women and 27 men, placed on the professor's desk anonymous statements in answer to the question.

The tabulated opinions show the women consider good moral habits as the prime requisite. Nineteen women make it the first requirement, six the second requirement, eight the third requirement, six the fourth requirement, one the fifth requirement and one does not mention it, evidently considering it of no importance.

Good social position is considered most important by seven women, while the average place this requirement in fourth place.

Good income is held to be of prime importance by five women, while seven hold it to be of secondary and ten of tertiary importance.

Congeniality and good treatment is placed among the first four requisites by 31 women, three of whom make it the first requirement.

One signifies her willingness to abide with a middle-aged man, while 13 place youth as fifth in importance.

One insists that good looks is the first essential in a husband, while the majority seem willing to waive this quality after putting in requests for a

good income, congeniality and a good social position.

Just as the women require good moral habits as the prime essentials so the men insist on good character and 20 demand it as the first requirement.

While the women are more insistent for intellectual ability, the men base their faith on physical beauty. Five men make it a first requirement, 15 make it a second requirement, while no one places it below the fourth place. All except five of the men express an opinion on congeniality but they do not hold it as a high requirement and indicate their trust in character, youth and beauty to include that quality.

The men are generally interested in the training for home making, making this requirement average fourth in importance. The men are decidedly interested in good heredity, while the women make no mention of it.

Two women and two men desire their mates to be religious. One man yearns for mutual infatuation and places it as a third requirement in his scheme of things for marital bliss. One woman longs for sympathy and assigns it in fifth place. One man insists on sincerity and common sense while another requires musical talent in his wife-to-be and a third demands his wife must be economical.

Making Homes.

In family life, in the real home, the highest qualities of character may be developed. There is a force in family affection that makes and keeps the heart tender to all. It banishes selfishness, jealousy and malice. In happy home life cruelty finds no place. Even animals feel the benefit of the tender heart. We need, and need greatly, more good will to all with whom we have to do. We need to know how to make allowances for failures in others, to make concessions to the wishes and conveniences of others. The friendly give and take of family life tends to make one more fitted for living in the community.—Milwaukee Journal.

Dr. Swearingin's Dates

Dr. Swearingin, the specialist from Roswell, New Mexico, will be in Portales, at Neer's drug store, on the 20th day of each month, to treat diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and to fit glasses.

STETSON HATS



ONCE a man takes to following Stetson style and quality he's spoiled for any other hat.

We say, and our customers agree with us, that the only comparison with one Stetson is another Stetson.

We have just received a fine new assortment of Spring Stetson Hats—soft hats and derbies—the correct blocks and color for this season. Drop in and make your selection today.

JOYCE-PRUIT
COMPANY.

Callaway's Cash Grocery
Phone 64
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Frying chickens and eggs wanted. Bring them in.

HIDES! HIDES! HIDES!
Sell your hides to us. They bring the most money green. . . .
..Reynolds' Meat Market..

Carter-Robinson Abstract Company
INCORPORATED
We have complete indexes to all real estate in Roosevelt and Curry counties. Abstracts made promptly. Office, upstairs in Reese building, telephone 63.

...Monuments...
Agent for Sweetwater Marble works, Bills Brothers and Jones-Rapp Monument companies. Glad to show samples.

..Inda Humphrey...

V. J. Campbell
AUCTIONEER
Will appreciate your business. Farm sales a specialty. Will make your stuff bring all it is worth.
Longs, New Mexico

J. P. PYEATT
New and Second Hand Furniture

Some good oil and gas-line stoves at a bargain.

J. P. PYEATT
New and Second Hand Furniture

Goodloe Paint Company

Is prepared to do all kinds of repair and cabinet work on short notice. Call us.

PHONE - NO. 27

FORBES
Auctioneer
Clovis

Bring your
Poultry, Eggs, Hides and Furs
to WALTER CROW and get the high cash dollar
At the Creamery

Web of Steel

By Cyrus Townsend Brady
Author of
"The Chalice of Courage," "The Island of Regeneration," etc., and
Cyrus Townsend Brady, Jr.
CIVIL ENGINEER

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(Continued from page 3)

on his desk and put his hand to his heart.

Of course he would submit those papers to the public at once. Was there anything else he could do? Yes. He sat down at the desk and drew a sheet of paper before him and began to write. Slowly, tremblingly, he persevered, carefully weighing his words before he traced them on paper. He had not written very long before the door of the outer office opened and he heard the sound of soft footsteps entering the room. He recognized the newcomer. It was old Shurtliff, a man who had been his private secretary and confidential clerk for many years. He stopped writing and called to him.

Shurtliff was an old bachelor, gray, thin, tall, reticent. He had but one passion—Meade, Sr.; but one glory—the reputation of the great engineer. Yes, and as there is no great passion without jealousy, Shurtliff was filled with womanly jealousy of Bertram Meade because his father loved him and was proud of him. Shurtliff knew all about the private affairs of the two engineers, father and son. He knew all about the protest of the younger Meade. The father had told him just what he intended to do with it.

Shurtliff might have been a great man if left to himself or forced to act for himself. But pursuing a great passion so long as he had, he had merged himself in the more aggressive personality of his employer and friend. He had received a good engineering education, but had got into trouble over a failure, a rather bad mistake in his early career, too big to be rectified, to be forgiven, or condoned. The older Meade had taken him up, had been kind to him, had offered to try to put him on his feet again, but his big failure had increased his natural timidity, so he stayed on. He had become a part of the old man's life.

Young Meade had never been able to get very far into the personality of Shurtliff, but he liked him and respected him. He realized the man's devotion to his father, and he understood and admired him. Aside from that jealousy the old man could not but like the young one. He was too like his father for Shurtliff to dislike him. The secretary wished him well; he wanted to see him a great engineer. Of course he could never be the engineer that his father was. That would not be in the power of man. But still, even if he never attained that height, he could yet rise very high. Shurtliff would not admit that there was anything on earth to equal Meade, Sr.

The secretary was greatly surprised as he stopped beside his own desk to hear his name called from the inner

office. He recognized his employer's voice, of course, yet there was a strange note in it which somehow gave him a sense of uneasiness. He went into the room at once and stopped aghast.

"Good God, Mr. Meade!" he exclaimed.

Ordinarily he was the quietest and most undemonstrative of men. There was something soft and subtle about his movements. An exclamation of that kind had hardly escaped him in the thirty years of their association. He checked himself instantly, but Meade, Sr. understood. The day before Shurtliff had left him a hale, hearty, vigorous somewhat ruddy man. Now he found him old, white, trem-



"Mr. Meade, What is the Matter?"

bling, stricken. Meade looked at Shurtliff with a lack-luster eye and with a face that was dead while it was yet alive.

"Mr. Meade," began the secretary a second time, "what is the matter?"
"The International bridge," answered the other, and the secretary noticed the strangeness of his voice more and more. "It's about to collapse. Perhaps it has fallen already."

Meade passed his hand over his brow and then brought it down heavily on the desk.

"As we sit here, maybe, it is falling," he added somberly in a sort of dull impersonal way.

Into the mind of the secretary came a foolish old line: "London bridge is falling down falling down." He must be mad or Meade must be mad.

"I can't believe it, sir. Why?"

"There's a deflection in one of the lower chord members of one and three-quarters inches. It's bound to collapse. The boy was right, Shurtliff," explained Meade. "I was wrong. I am ruined."

"Don't say that, sir. You have never failed in anything. There must be some means."

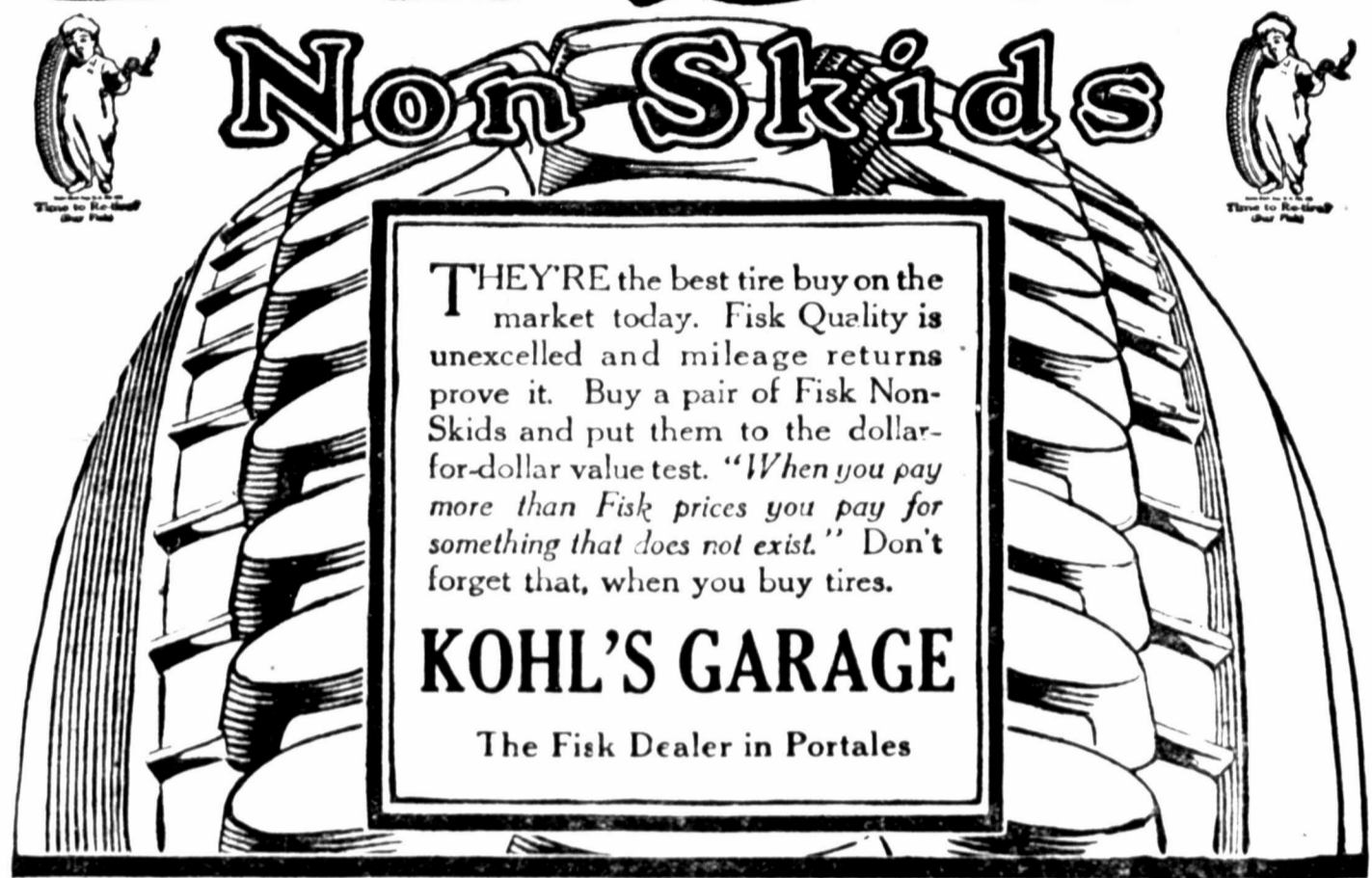
"Shurtliff, you ought to know there is no power on earth could save that member. It's only a question of time when it will fall."

The secretary leaned back against the doorjamb, put his hand over his face, and shook like a leaf. The old man eyed him.

"Don't take it so hard," he said. "It's not your fault, you know."

"Mr. Meade," burst out the other

We Recommend FISK



THEY'RE the best tire buy on the market today. Fisk Quality is unexcelled and mileage returns prove it. Buy a pair of Fisk Non-Skids and put them to the dollar-for-dollar value test. "When you pay more than Fisk prices you pay for something that does not exist." Don't forget that, when you buy tires.

KOHL'S GARAGE
The Fisk Dealer in Portales

FOR SALE...

Blacksmith shop, stock and tools. Will sell tools and stock and rent building to reliable party. Write to

LEE PERCIFULL, Elida, N. M.

...You May Not Need Coal...

on Easter and then again you may. At any rate it will be well for you to have a good supply in the bin. Besides Easter is about the cheapest time in the year in which to buy coal. And as it does not spoil you might as well make the saving any way. Think it over.



..THE LEACH COAL COMPANY..
Telephone No. 3

SECOND SATURDAY SALE

Beginning Saturday, April 14th, and continuing each second Saturday of every month, there will be a public sale on the vacant lot back of the First National Bank. See me or leave word at the News office.

V. J. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer
LONGS, NEW MEXICO

All Kinds LEGAL BLANKS COMMERCIAL PRINTING
The Portales Valley News

Saved Girl's Life

"I want to tell you what wonderful benefit I have received from the use of Thedford's Black-Draught," writes Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky.

"It certainly has no equal for la grippe, bad colds, liver and stomach troubles. I firmly believe Black-Draught saved my little girl's life. When she had the measles, they went in on her, but one good dose of Thedford's Black-Draught made them break out, and she has had no more trouble. I shall never be without

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

in my home." For constipation, indigestion, headache, dizziness, malaria, chills and fever, biliousness, and all similar ailments, Thedford's Black-Draught has proved itself a safe, reliable, gentle and valuable remedy.

If you suffer from any of these complaints, try Black-Draught. It is a medicine of known merit. Seventy-five years of splendid success proves its value. Good for young and old. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents.

ED. J. NEER

Funeral Director
..and Embalmer..

Complete line of Robes and Suits.

PHONES:

Parlors and Salesrooms..... 67-2
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You Are Next

to the smoothest, easiest and most satisfying shave and the most up-to-date hair cut you ever got when you get in one of the chairs at

The Sanitary Barber Shop

Spectacles, all kinds and prices at Dobbs' confectionery.



"We Must Wire Martlet," He Gapsed Out.

of his protests, acknowledging that he was right and I was wrong, taking the whole blame upon myself. He will be back here tonight, I am sure. I intended to give it to him."

"Oh, don't do that, Mr. Meade."

The telephone bell rang.

"The bridge!" clamored the insistent bell.

Staggering almost like a drunken man, Shurtliff left his place by the door, reached his thin hand out and lifted up the telephone, its bell vibrating, it seemed, with angry, venomous persistence through the quiet room.

"It's a telegram," he whispered.

"Yes, this is Mr. Meade's private secretary. Go on," he answered into the mouthpiece of the telephone.

There was another moment of ghastly silence while he took the message. It was typical of Shurtliff's character that in spite of the horrible agitation that filled him, he put the instrument down carefully on the desk, methodically hanging up the receiver before he turned to face the other man. He spoke deprecatingly. No woman could exceed the tenderness he managed to infuse into his ordinarily dry, emotionless voice.

"The bridge is in the river, sir."

"Of course; any more."

"Abbott—and one hundred and fifty

men with it."

"Oh, my God!" said the old man.

He, staggered forward. Shurtliff caught him and helped him down into the big chair before the desk. The news had been discounted in his mind, still some kind of hope had lingered there. Now it was over.

"We must wire Martlet," he gasped out.

"The telegraph office said the message was addressed to you and Martlet, so they have got the news, sir."

"It won't be too late for the last editions of the evening papers, either," said the old man. "Shurtliff, I was

going to give these documents to the boy when he got back, but I want them to appear simultaneously with the news of the failure of the bridge.

Wait." He seized the pen and signed his name to the brief letter of exultation.

The writing in the body of the doc-

ument was weak and feeble, the signature strong and bold. He gathered the papers up loosely.

"Here," he said, "I want you to take them to a newspaper—the Gazette—that will be certain to issue an extra if it is too late for the last edition. I want this letter of his with mine to go side by side with the news. There must not be a moment of uncertainty about it."

"Mr. Meade, for God's sake—"

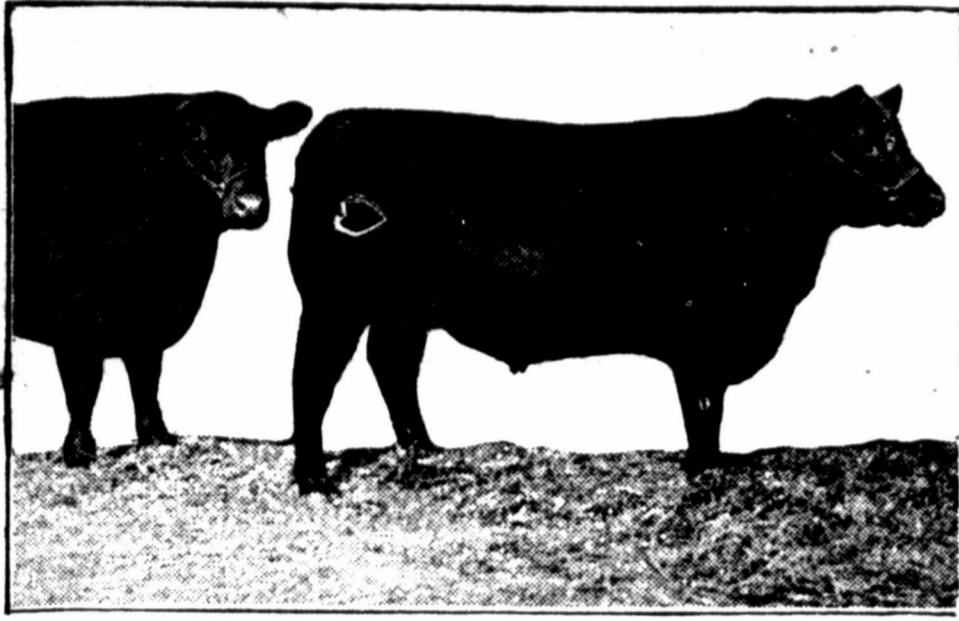
"Don't stop to argue with me now. Take a taxi and get there as quickly as you can. You are carrying my honor, and my son's reputation. Go."

(Continued next week.)

If you want cement or brick—see Kemp Lumber Company.

If you want fence posts—see Kemp Lumber Company.

MEAT AND LIVE-STOCK MARKETING PLANS



SPLENDID SPECIMENS OF BEEF TYPE.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Meat and meat animals are marketed by three general methods in the United States, the extent to which the particular practices are employed varying greatly in different sections of the country. The three general methods are: Shipping to the large centralized markets, selling to local butchers and pack-

ers and selling in the form of farm-prepared meats to dealers or consumers. There are also marked differences in the extent to which the different classes of animals are marketed in the three ways. These facts are brought out in a report of a survey of live-stock and meat-marketing conditions of the country made by specialists of

the United States department of agriculture and recently published as Part V of a comprehensive study of the meat situation in the United States.

The bulk of the animals from the Central states, it was found, is sold through the centralized markets, while some form of local marketing predominates in the extreme eastern, western and southern sections.

The great central markets handle four-fifths of the sheep and lambs, two-thirds of the hogs, and approximately one-half of the beef cattle. For local slaughter about one-third of the beef cattle, one-eighth of the sheep and lambs, and one-twelfth of the hogs are sold. Nearly one-third of the hogs and about one-tenth of the beef cattle and one-twentieth of the sheep and lambs are slaughtered on farms and ranges. Relatively more sheep are



Good Beef Breed.

shipped in carload lots by owners than any other class of live stock. Cattle, hogs and calves follow in the order named. In sales to local buyers hogs end, with calves, cattle and sheep following in order.

The study discloses that the time of using stockers and feeders and the selling of finished animals is restricted too generally to a few months of the year. Should stock-feeding operations be better adjusted to market conditions, a decided influence toward a more even distribution of the supply would be the result.

Co-operative associations of cattle raisers are becoming an important factor in marketing, the report shows. Seven hundred and fifty organizations which market cattle in a co-operative way now exist in 15 states. Four hundred and thirty of these organizations are primarily live-stock shipping associations. The greatest activity of this sort was found in Minnesota, where 215 co-operative live-stock shipping associations are located. The department specialists declare that these

associations bring greater returns to the farmers because of the reduction of marketing expenses and the realization of the prevailing prices at the centralized markets, and that they are also valuable because of their educational features.

The system of centralized live-stock markets in the United States is the largest single factor in the marketing of meat animals. It is noteworthy that this system is peculiar to the United States, no other country having developed such markets for their live stock. Not only is live stock sold for slaughter at the centralized markets, but a large proportion of stocker and feeder cattle also passes through these market centers.

The chief outlet for food-producing animals in this country, the study discloses, is wholesale slaughtering and meat packing. Such industries usually are associated with the great centralized markets. More than 1,200 slaughtering and meat-packing establishments were operating in the United States in 1914, and turned out products worth \$1,651,765,424. The specialists report that one of the striking features of the industry is the concentration of ownership. Packing establishments buy directly from the producer in California to a greater extent than in any other state or section. This practice, which in the opinion of the specialists, will continue to be important in those parts of the country remote from centralized markets, is most characteristic of the western group of states in general. There is a decided difference of opinion among producers, marketmen, and packers as to the effects of this practice in sections supplied with central markets on the general market prices of live stock and on the prosperity of cattle raisers.

Municipally owned or controlled abattoirs are becoming increasingly important in the local marketing of live stock, the report shows, and are displacing rapidly the old type of slaughterhouse. Public abattoirs have been established in 22 cities and 13 states. Local conditions should determine whether or not a city should build its own abattoir, and a thorough examination of conditions, therefore, should be made before definite action is taken.

Great variations were found to exist in the losses of, and damage to, live stock in transit on different railroads. On one road the claims paid amounted to 19 per cent of the revenue during a certain period, and on another to less than 5 per cent. The total claims for such loss and damage in 1913-1914 on 27 railroads were \$1,245,477.81. The average rates on live stock for the years 1911 and 1913 were found to be 10 cents per hundred pounds for eastern or official territory, 11.9 cents for southern territory, and 14.9 cents for western territory.

The correlation between average live-stock and meat prices over relatively long periods is closer than is generally understood. When the price of live stock rises or falls, meat prices tend to change in the same directions, but the meat prices are not subject to abrupt daily fluctuations, which are one of the most adverse features of live-stock market conditions.

In order to secure information as to the relative cost of the different factors or steps in the processes of marketing animals and the proportions of the final price reaching the farmer and other parties to the transactions, the specialists traced several typical lots of beef cattle from producer to consumer, both through centralized markets and where the animals were disposed of locally. In the former case the farmer's share of the gross returns ranged from 54 per cent to 85 per cent, while from 2 per cent to 5 per cent went to pay market expenses, 2 per cent to 9 per cent was received by the packers, and 8 per cent to 33 per cent by the retailers. In the local sales, from 62 per cent to 84 per cent of the gross returns was received by the farmer and from 15 per cent to 38 per cent by the retailer. The detailed figures indicate, however, that even when account is taken of the fact that lower grade stock is sold locally the returns from such sales are not as great relatively as those from sales through centralized markets.

COST OF FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE

(By J. O. RANKIN, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

Few now doubt the value of insurance if the cost can be kept low enough to keep it from being too great a burden. Of course, for every dollar's worth of property destroyed someone must pay. Insurance simply distributes this loss so that it doesn't fall so heavily on the man who happens to be unfortunate. The efficient company will give the greatest possible protection for the least possible cost in addition to the actual payment of loss. There are said to be farmers' mutual companies in this country handling over a million dollars in risks at a cost of less than \$200 a year, excluding, of course, the losses paid. The typical farmers' company can do things of this kind because it pays no salaries, or only a very small salary to a secretary. Often there is no payment except a small amount per day to a secretary and adjuster for the time actually given in adjusting losses. In addition to this, there is some slight expense for postage in case members are notified of meetings and assessments by mail, and for paper, envelopes and a few simple office supplies of this kind.

THE CORRECT MIXING



of medicines prescribed by the doctor is of the gravest importance, and we make it a particular study. Our dispensing department never makes an error, because we are too watchful and experienced for that. Bring your prescriptions here and rest satisfied that they will be carefully, accurately and promptly filled at a moderate cost.

The Portales Drug Store

Telephone No. 1.

Portales, New Mexico

ANT IS SERIOUS PEST

Insect Introduced Into This Country From Brazil.

In Dwellings and Stores Food Supplies Are Attacked and Outdoors Aphids and Mealy Bugs Are Given Protection.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Both indoors and out the Argentine ant is becoming a serious pest in the South, according to entomologists of the United States department of agriculture. In dwellings and stores the pests are attacking food supplies, and out-of-doors they are protecting aphids and mealy bugs, which infest cotton, corn and sugarcane plants. Department Bulletin No. 377, just issued, suggests control measures for the ants.

It is practically certain, states the bulletin, that the Argentine ant was introduced into this country at New Orleans in ships from Brazilian ports. It was first observed in that city in 1891, and at present it is distributed throughout portions of nine southern states. There are three forms of the Argentine ant—the worker, the drone and the queen—all of a dark brown color. The worker is about one-tenth inch in length, the male is somewhat larger and has wings, while the queen is nearly three times as large as the worker.

Because of its small size and inconspicuous color the worker is able to invade every part of ordinary buildings. Any exposed food or food refuse attracts the workers, and the bulletin states that residents and keepers of grocery stores, meat markets, confectioneries, etc., must either suffer considerably or almost constantly use poison or barriers of various kinds. The farmer, nurseryman, and truck grower find scale insects and aphids more troublesome because of the protection the ant gives to insects depositing honeydew.

Control Measures.—Three methods of controlling the insect are discussed in the bulletin—the use of barriers, poisons and traps.

Ant Barriers.—In grossly infested houses much relief may be secured by isolating tables, refrigerators, safes, beds, etc., with bicarbonate of mercury tape, but extreme care should be taken in using this poison. Placing the legs of articles of furniture in saucers filled with moth balls or coal oils forms a simple and efficient barrier. Trees, beehive stands, and other outdoor objects may be isolated with the sticky substance used on fly paper but made thinner than usual. If 5 per cent of carbolic oil be added, the durability of the bands will be considerably increased.

Ant Poisons.—Strong antimony or arsenical sirups, a number of which are sold by druggists in infested territories, are used to keep the ants from buildings. They give quick relief for short periods, but are not a factor in the reduction of the infestation, for permanent control are poisoned sirups. An arsenical sirup is recommended in the bulletin which will not spoil and which is superior to any other formula yet tested on account of its stability at high temperatures, freedom from crystallization, and continued attractiveness.

Trapping Ants.—Ants may be trapped by providing boxes of decaying vegetation in the winter. The colonies will move into these boxes and the ants may then be killed with carbon bisulphide.

LIVE STOCK AIDS FERTILITY

European Countries Held Up as Examples of What Such Methods Would Do for Crops.

(By C. A. WILLSON, Kentucky Experiment Station.)

Beef cattle would conserve the fertility of our farms and increase our average crop production. Writers often point out to us the wonders that have been accomplished in increased crop production in the Old World countries through the utilization of crops and feeds by cattle and the return of manure to the farms, and have held up to us Denmark, Germany and other countries as marked examples of what such methods would do for our crop yields.

FAMOUS ..Red Feather Farm.. FLOCK

Three Pens

1st Pen.—\$3.00 for 15 eggs.
2nd Pen.—\$2.00 for 15 eggs.
3rd Pen.—\$1.00 for 15 eggs.

These Birds have won prizes at every chicken show where they have been put on exhibition.

See Us

FOR

Ranges, Cook Stoves, Hot Blast Heaters, Queensware, Glassware, all kinds Shelf Hardware, Eclipse Windmills, Pipe, Repairs and the reliable Mitchell Wagons.

INDA HUMPHREY

Bring your

PRODUCE

to us and get the big price—Cash or Trade.

You can do better here.

We strive to please.

Everything in Groceries.

PHONE NO. 11

J. K. BLAND



A Remarkable New Finish for Your Furniture and Woodwork

Lucas Velvo-Tone Finish takes the place of staining, varnishing and oiling. It is a new and improved formula that produces the most beautiful and durable finish now in existence.

Lucas

VELVO-TONE FINISH

For All Woodwork and Furniture. It is easy to use and costs very little. Use it to finish all your woodwork and furniture new and handsome to finish.

Goodloe Paint Company

A Home or an Automobile

WHICH?

It is mighty nice to be able to have both. World's of pleasure can be derived from either; from the automobile for a year or two, from the home for a life time. Every man should have a home. The automobile is a liability; the home, a real home, is an asset, an investment in dollars as well as in happiness. You owe a home to your family and to yourself.

BUILD YOU A HOME

Portales Lumber Co.

WAR! WAR! WAR!

Our President has called Congress to convene on April 2nd, and, no doubt, war will be declared on Germany and, IF NECESSARY, we are ready to go to the front, but until it is necessary, we expect to continue our present business policy. We expect to continue to distribute good, wholesome groceries to the good people of Portales and vicinity, if PRICE, QUALITY and FULL WEIGHT count.

Our business is growing every day, which convinces us that it does count with the discriminating buyer. If you are not already a Deen-Neer Co. customer, you will be, and why not start today?

Fresh California vegetables and fruits received every Tuesday and Friday. Try our strawberries, they are delicious. Remember that every item we sell must please our customer.

Ask About Our New Coupon Proposition

Deen-Neer Company

TELEPHONE NUMBER 15

First National Bank

PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

Capital and Profits, - \$100,000.00

"We Are Able and Willing"

SPECULATION! Speculation plays no part in the affairs of this Bank. Our officers have years of experience in making loans, and always go thoroughly into all security offered. The **SOLIDITY** of any Bank is based upon the **QUALITY** of its loans. Loans made to our customers are secured and therefore your funds in **OUR BANK IS SAFE**. Think it over.

SAFETY FIRST, LAST AND ALWAYS

USED WIND POWER

Ancient Chinese Records Tell of Kite Carriage.

Same Idea Was Involved in Patent Issued for "Motor Car" to Hugo Upton During Reign of James I of England.

The first record of a vehicle traveling without animal power is found in the ancient Chinese records, which give an account of the kite carriages. These vehicles were driven by the wind blowing against a sail attached

to the carriage. In the early reign of King James I of England, a patent was issued to Hugo Upton, reading as follows: "For the sole making of an instrument which shall be driven by the wind for the transportation or carriage of anything by land." Some believe that Upton secured his idea from kite carriages in old China.

However, the history of mechanically driven carriages dates back to 1680, when Sir Isaac Newton proposed a steam carriage to be driven by the reactive effect of a jet of steam issuing from the nozzle at the rear of the vehicle. Some years later a crude carriage was built, an early record of which reads as follows: "Mr. Pinchbeck has recently built a curious steam machine that has traveled without horses for 40 minutes and has covered a considerable distance." In 1759 there appeared an English advertisement reading as follows: "Mr. Ladd's patent four-wheel carriage that goes without horses and will carry four or five persons at the rate of six miles an hour is built on solid mechanical principles." In 1802 Richard Trevithick built a steam carriage, which was exhibited at London, having driven itself 30 miles. In 1830 a horseless carriage named "the automotion" was built by Walter Hancock. This was really the first steam carriage that proved at all practical. It covered 4,200 miles during its life and carried a total of 12,761 passengers.

The first internal combustion engine was invented by Abbe d'Hauteville in 1678, in which the explosive power of gunpowder was employed to drive a piston in a cylinder. This was the forerunner of the modern gasoline engine. Some years later John Street developed an engine operated by liquid air ignited by a flame. The first internal combustion motor which used gas was invented in 1884 by Gottlieb Daimler. In 1885 he successfully applied this engine to a bicycle, and in 1886 Carl Benz invented his single horizontal cylinder, water-jacketed engine,

which he applied to a three-wheeled carriage. The first practical gasoline automobile built in America was constructed by C. E. Duryea in 1892, but it was found to be underpowered.

In 1894 he built a new four-cylinder car which proved quite successful in the Chicago Times-Herald race. The first automobile endurance race of international importance was held in France in 1894. Two Panhard machines contested. Both claimed a 3.5

horsepower and were driven by Messrs. Panhard and Peugeot. In 1895 the second automobile endurance race was held in France and covered a distance of 1,730 miles at the then remarkable average speed of 15 miles per hour. Six years later, however, the same course was covered at the rate of 50 miles per hour. In 1897, at the Paris-Trouville road race, a speed of 29 miles an hour was developed in a gasoline automobile. What a difference today.

Not long ago a 300-horsepower car raced at a terrific speed of 143 miles an hour. Even pleasure cars easily run off 50 miles an hour.

Another Viewpoint.

Mrs. Peaseley's young hopeful had carried off the primary prize, and the other mothers were crowding around to congratulate her with the best grace they could summon. "But don't let it make him conceited, dear," admonished one experienced parent.

"Oh, no, indeed," fluttered Mrs. Peaseley. "I always tell him it's not because he's so bright that he wins but because the other children are so dull."—Everybody's Magazine.

Vivian Martin, the Peter Pan girl of the New York stage, plays the part of a little mountain girl in her latest Morosco-Paramount photo-play "The Stronger Love" coming to the Cozy Theater. She acts the role with a sweetness and charm that compels enthusiastic admiration. Friday, April 6th. It

Notice for Publication

non-coal 01325
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Ft. Sumner, New Mexico, March 10, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Ila C. Shepherd, of Richland N. M., who on March 10, 1914, made homestead entry No. 01325, for northwest quarter section 25, Township 33, Range 53E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner at Portales, N. M., on the 14th day of May, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
William A. Shepherd, Willis Slater, William F. Page, John D. Page, all of Richland, N. M.
A. J. EVANS, Register.

C. D. WELLS..

Real Estate, Farms and Ranches.
Livestock Broker.
Office with Monroe Honea, auto salesman, in the Howard Block.

Notice for Publication

non-coal 010762
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., March 20, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Ed. Maxwell, of Portales, N. M., who on June 18, 1913, made homestead entry No. 010762, for lots 9, 10, west half southeast quarter, east half southwest quarter, section 6, northwest quarter northeast quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter section 7, township 1 south, range 35 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 J. C. Compton, Probate Judge, Roosevelt county, N. M., at Portales, N. M., on the 10th day of May, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
John B. Maxwell, William A. Boone, Earl E. McCullum, Monroe Honea, all of Portales, N. M.
A. J. EVANS, Register.

Broom corn seed, dwarf and standard, \$6.00 per 100 pounds, freight prepaid anywhere. Claycomb Seed Store, Guyton, Oklahoma. Itp

..If Our Building Materials..



ment. Try us and be convinced.

are used in the construction of your house, barn, garage, sleeping porch or sidewalk, you can absolutely depend upon their quality.

We have the reputation of dealing squarely and honestly with all our customers, and we can guarantee that you will receive the best of treatment. Let us give you prices.

Yours for business,

KEMP LUMBER COMPANY

M. H. CAMPBELL, Manager

EGGS!

Standard bred eggs for hatching. Barded Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb White Leghorn. \$1.00 per 15 or \$4.00 per hundred.

Walker Caswell
Phone 195

BIG EASTER SHOWING

OF NEW SPRING GOODS

With the advent of Easter we are reminded that "Miss Summer 1917" is coming our way. We are prepared for her. How about you? Come in and let us show you our new lines of Spring and Summer Dry Goods and Furnishings. It's no trouble to show our goods.

MEN'S CLOTHING

Schloss Clothes and Style-Plus Clothes

are clothes with a reputation. You take no chance when you buy a suit if it has a label of the above makers. They may cost you a little more, but they are worth it.

Price \$15.00 to \$27.50

Easter Stetsons

Stetson's New Spring Feature Hats are here and ready for you. All the new spring colors. You know Stetson's new styles are always correct. Why not a Stetson then, and why not now?

Price \$4.00 and Up

Mens' and Boys' Caps

for Spring and Summer are here. See them. All the late styles and colors.

SHOES AND OXFORDS

for Men and Boys



Walk-Overs are here. Walk over and see them. They are the very best in foot wear. They comprise all the latest styles and are made in patent, gun metal and tan. Then, why not let the next pair be Walk-Overs.

Price \$4.00 and Up

Dorothy Dodd Shoes

The Perfect Footwear for Women



We say "perfect" because we honestly believe that better footwear can not be made. If you could see a pair of Dorothy's made, you would be amazed at the infinite care taken during each step of their making, and thus appreciate our enthusiasm. Let us show you the beautiful models for spring and summer.

Dress Goods and Silks

We have on display for you a complete line of new wool goods, as well as of cotton and linen. All the new patterns and weaves.

Silks in Taffeta, Georgette Crepe, Messalines, in spring shades.

Trunks and Suit Cases

We have just received a large stock of Trunks and Suit Cases. They are very special values on today's high market. Before you get ready for that trip, call in and let us show them to you.

Childrens Dresses

A beautiful line of Childrens Dresses made up in neat style and of the best Utility and Red Seal Gingham and will not fade. Size 4 to 14.

Price \$1.00, \$1.25

No Trouble to Show Our Goods

Warren-Fooshee & Co.
PORTALES
THE HOME OF GOOD GOODS

Make Our Store Your Headquarters