

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

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PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1917

Volume XV, Number 38

FIRST 44 MEN TO BE CALLED FOR THE DRAFT

First Call is for 44 Registrants To
Select 22 Men from for the
National Army

These Men To Be Notified Soon
To Appear Before Board
for Examination

List of those to be called first for examination under the draft law, Roosevelt County, liability 22: 258, C. Haskell Morgan, Eliland; 458, Roy L. Clark, Redlake; 337, John Earnest Carter, Carter; 275, Roy Vaughn, Redlake; 509, Presley Thomas Iverson, Floyd; 564, Tom Owen, Canton; 536, Arthur Decow, Canton; 548, Leon Skelton Haynie, Canton; 126, Harry J. Shapcott, Portales; 107, Elbert Lee Sandifer, Portales; 373, Jasper Jerry Thompson, Portales; 486, Lewis C. Deatherage, Benson; 507, Clarence S. Greathouse, Upton; 309, Clifford M. Chapman, Tiaban; 437, Harry D. Hamacher, Inez; 43, Leonard Alvin Fails, Portales; 420, Benjamin Richard Swearingen, Garrison; 514, Perry Miller, Elida; 433, Geo. N. Grant, Inez; 10, James Emmett Battenfield, Portales; 487, Thos. J. Ellis, Benson; 140, Arthur Goffin Woodburn, Portales; 432, Everett Glenn Givens, Inez; 18, Arthur Ray Bowers, Portales; 182, Jim Reed, Elida; 513, James Robert Poindexter, Portales; 46, Joe Zachariah Fewel, Portales; 223, Clyde H. Carter, Melrose; 117, Leon Polk Smith, Portales; 390, Grover Benjamin Thatcher, Texico; 75, Raymond V. Lawrence, Portales; 280, Roman Carrillo, La Lande; 332, William L. Anderson, Rogers; 379, Charles Sumner Davidson, Texico; 542, Samuel Luther Gulley, Canton; 194, Lindsey Lyle Beck, Melrose; 552, Edgar L. Keegan, Canton; 298, Jesus Ramirez, La Lande; 343, John Hoffman, Rogers; 452, H. D. Gammill, Redlake; 355, Samuel Rogers Duke, Redlake; 530, James C. Breedlove, Canton; 218, Benjamin Homer Purvis, Langton; 550, Walter Henry James, Canton; 574, Joseph Benjamin Whitener, Canton; 31, Harry Louis Cave, Portales; 525, Archie Holland Bell, Portales; 183, Neil F. Rocky, Elida; 56, Frank Henry Jernigan, Portales.

Mrs. J. P. Stone and daughter Miss Gladys, returned Monday morning from Rochester, Minnesota, where they have been for the past five months. While there Mrs. Stone underwent an operation and is now getting along fine and in good health.

Security State Bank

Security State Bank's new building is nearing completion and will be a beauty when completed. This new bank is making a wonderful showing since it opened its doors for business, about ninety days ago, but there is always a reason. With such men as Mr. Harrison, Ben Smith, John Tyson and Coe Howard directing the destinies of any institution you can bet it will be a success. They hope to be duly installed in their new quarters some time in August.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Goodloe and son and daughter, Bob and Mabel, arrived Tuesday from Red Oak, Texas, in their car for a visit with W. P. Pitts and family. Mrs. Goodloe is Mr. Pitts' sister.

Speaking at Court House

Tuesday afternoon of this week Judge Adrian Poole, of El Paso, was in Portales and made an address in the interest of the Amarillo-Roswell-El Paso Short Line. Judge Poole arrived rather unexpected and only a short time was allowed to advertise his presence. However, Rev. E. P. Kuhl, one of the best boosters in the Valley, with the aid of his two good lungs, let all the business men around the square know about it. In a few minutes quite a crowd of enthusiasts had gathered on the lawn in front of the court house.

Judge Poole spoke briefly of the advantages of this route over that of any other he had investigated and said that El Paso was going to have a road to Amarillo and that it was up to the people of towns along this route to decide whether this was to be the chosen one or not. He was making a tour along this line to study the proposition and to see what action would be best to take in the matter and to give it the proper publication. He went on to Clovis, Texico, Hereford, Canyon and Amarillo, making addresses at each place and returned to Clovis where he attended the meeting of the short-liners at that place yesterday.

Joe Howard returned Tuesday from a business trip through Oklahoma and Kansas.

Letter From J. B. Guyer

The following letter will be of interest to many readers of the News, as Mr. Guyer and family were old timers in this part of the state and well and favorably known here.

July 16, 1917.

"Mr. Inda Humphrey,
"Dear Sir and Old Friend:—I thought I would keep my promise and let you hear from me. We left Amarillo, then on through Kansas, South Dakota and on to this place. I see some very fine crops of corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley, but some will not pay for the cutting. We had dry weather all the way except one or two little showers. I hope it has rained all over that country of ours down there.
"Well, Inda, I have passed over some mighty rich country, but I believe the Sunflower state of Kansas has got them all skinned a city block for fertility and pretty little cities. She has some of the prettiest little cities I ever seen.

"Tell all my old friends there hello for me. I think this is a good country, but I like that bright little valley of the Sunshine state of New Mexico. I miss those bright faces and those smiles and friendly greetings. I love my old friends better every day of my life. Tell the people there that I wish them well and hope that we will all meet again. I may come back some time—I have never said I wouldn't. I have never lived among any people where I have had more friends than I have in Portales.
"Well, I will close by asking you to answer soon and remember me and mine, I beg to remain as ever.
Your old friend,
"J. B. GUYER.
"Mandan, S. Dak."

Guy Mitchell is in Kansas City this week on business. He will also visit in Admire and Emporia Kansas.

J. F. Waldrip, of Dimmitt, Texas, was a Portales visitor Thursday of this week, looking after his bunch of cattle here.

Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Keen were business visitors in Roswell the first of the week.

BIG FINANCIAL DEAL IS PULLED OFF THIS WEEK

Geo. M. Williamson and Associates Buy the First National Bank, Which Bank, in Turn, Buys the Portales Bank & Trust Company, Thus Consolidating the Two Into One Big Concern.

One of the largest financial transactions ever made in Eastern New Mexico was pulled off this week when Geo. M. Williamson and associates, Smith and Ricker, of Kansas City, bought out right the First National Bank of Portales. The First National is one of the oldest and strongest financial institutions in Eastern New Mexico and it was no little surprise when it became known that the Portales Bank & Trust Company had purchased, out right, the First National Bank and moved the force, equipment and a dray load of cash early Monday morning over to the Portales Bank & Trust Company, opening the bank under the name of the First National Bank. This will eliminate the Portales Bank & Trust Company, which was one of the strong old financial institutions of the county, and its assets were taken over by the new concern.

The officers and directors of this new institution are as follows: Geo. M. Williamson, president; C. V. Harris, vice-president; Mose B. Jones, cashier; Geo. M. Williamson, C. V. Harris, Geo. E. Ricker, T. E. Mears and Ed. J. Neer, directors.



Geo. M. WILLIAMSON, PRESIDENT FIRST NATIONAL BANK

When it comes to doing things in a big way and a business like way, you will have to tip your sky-piece to George Williamson. The News is informed that Mr. Williamson came to this country a good many moons ago driving a yoke of steers, six good horses, a saddle and one coil of saddle rope, and by his sound business sagacity, good judgment and fair dealings with the public, he is now at the head of one of the strongest financial institutions in Eastern New Mexico, the First National Bank, and in addition to this he is president of the Williamson-Oldham Cattle Company, a concern that owns and handles more cattle than any other concern in this part of the state.

In an interview with Mr. W. O. Oldham, the former president of the First National, he stated that, for the time being, he was not going to allow his mind to cogitate upon any plans for the future but was going to take a real vacation for awhile. He has been the active head of this institution for the past fifteen years and the success and growth of this bank was due, largely, to his strict attention to business. Mr. Oldham has other banking interests in Eastern New Mexico and West Texas, besides being a heavy stockholder in a big cattle concern in Curry county. He stated that Portales would still be their home and as evidence of this fact he is having a nice home erected on his property in the south part of town which, when completed, will be one of the finest residences in the city.

P. E. Jordan, the former cashier, also sold his interest in the bank but has not made any announcement as to his future plans, only that he will look after his cattle business and other interests here and is going to do just as little as possible. Mr. Jordan has been actively engaged in the banking business for the past twelve years and is going to take a well deserved vacation. He has only been associated with this bank the past three years, but, by his straight-forward business dealings, has made many friends who will be glad to learn that he and his family will still make Portales their home.

A Ball Game Sunday

Sunday the baseball enthusiasts did what they have been trying to do for a long time, that is to get Clovis to play Portales on the latter's grounds, which, up to that time, they had failed to do, always giving some minor excuse. The game resulted in a score of 8 to 1 in favor of Portales.

Portales has a good line-up for the Upton picnic July 26th, and will, no doubt, bring back the top score. They will also play at the annual picnic at Rogers August 3rd, and they will, undoubtedly, show the fans a good ball game, if Rogers has the material.

Uncle Polk Williams, the Mayor of Inez, was a caller at the News office this week.

Bad Automobile Mix-Up

Monday night Lee Langston, Paul Morrison, Elbert Denton and Ira Doyal were driving along the Clovis road, going to Clovis, and in some way in meeting C. W. Austin ran into his team and hack, resulting in killing one of the horses and doing some damage to the vehicle. It seems that the boys only had a lantern on the front of the car for a light, which made it difficult to see very far ahead and it seems that Mr. Austin and the car were both driving on the same side of the road.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rogers entertained a few of their friends on Monday night of this week at their home. Games of different kinds were indulged in, after which delicious refreshments were served by the hostess. All report a pleasant time.

Band Concert Sunday Afternoon

The Girls' Band from Clovis will be down next Sunday afternoon and give a free concert on the court house lawn at 3 o'clock. This is being done for purpose of showing their appreciation of the many courtesies show them at different times by the people of Portales, and we wish to assure them that this concert will be appreciated and enjoyed. This band has the distinction of being the only Ladies' band in this part of the country and each member is a musician of unusual ability. Everyone is invited to be present and enjoy the afternoon. If you don't love good music, don't attend.

Dr. J. W. Hensley and family, of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, are here this week visiting in the homes of his relatives. Dr. Hensley is a son of W. W. Hensley of the Delphos community, and a brother of Dr. and William Hensley of the Arch neighborhood. They are on their way to Colorado to spend the summer and just dropped down to visit for a week or so.

Chicken Fry

Misses Mary Lee and Lucian Knoles entertained a few of the younger set Monday night of this week at their home, with an elegant fried chicken supper. Plates were prepared for five couples and all report a most sumptuous feast after which they prowled around and had a general good time until a late hour, when all went home declaring the Knoles sisters royal cooks and entertainers.

Wallace K. Austin, one of the old timers of this place, was a visitor in town Wednesday of this week. Wallace is in the railway mail service out of El Paso and during his visit with his parents at Clovis just dropped down to shake hands with old friends.

BIG PICNIC AT UPTON WAS A GRAND SUCCESS

Thursday's Celebration Was Attended by Many Portales People and Others

Wonderfully Entertaining Program Carried Out To the Enjoyment of All

The picnic which was held at Upton yesterday was a grand success in every way and more program had been arranged for than could possibly be rendered. People were there from all parts of the county and state and every one reported plenty to eat and a general good time. The big ball game between Portales and Redland, for which there was a nice purse for the winners, resulted in a score of 9 to 5 in favor of Portales.

The speaking in the afternoon was opened with a song by the Floyd quartette and followed by speeches by V. J. Campbell, Erastus Dunlap and Senator R. G. Bryant, and each was enjoyed by all present.

The News has been unable to learn the names of the winners in the various contests, Charley Greathouse being the winner in the goat roping contest, tying his goat in 19 seconds.

Mrs. J. S. Pearce left Tuesday morning for Trinidad, Colorado, where she will visit for some days with her son, Claude Swan and family.

Will Open New Studio

Mrs. Eva Pritchett, of Snyder, Oklahoma, was a visitor in Portales the latter part of last week and while here made arrangements to put in a first class studio in the old Whiteman house next to the Travelers Inn, and will be ready for business about the first of August. Mrs. Pritchett has recently graduated from the Effingham School of Photography of Illinois, one of the greatest photographic schools in the United States, and this alone should be a high recommendation for her ability.

W. O. W. Unveiling

Last Sunday evening the Portales lodge of the Woodmen of the World did themselves proud by the way of unveiling four monuments, at the Portales cemetery. There was a good attendance of Woodmen, and a large crowd of spectators.

Mr. Fred Lanford, of Plainview, Texas, and Miss Sallie King, of Floyd, this county, were married Tuesday of this week at the court house, Judge J. P. Henderson officiating.

Died

Mildred, the four months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Taylor, died Monday night and was buried at Portales cemetery Tuesday. Rev. W. M. Daily conducted the funeral services.

W. O. Biggerstaff, for the past fifteen months night Marshal and deputy sheriff, of Portales, is now doing special work for the Santa Fe on their main line about Vaughn. Mr. Biggerstaff seemed to be a very efficient officer while here.

Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Greathouse left this week for a trip through central and south Texas. They will be away about a month.



"OVER THERE"

The Thrill and the Hell of the Trenches, Described by an American Boy.

Sergeant Alexander McClintock of Lexington, Ky., and the Canadian Army Has Gripping Tale That Every American Will Read, For He Tells the Facts—Unadorned. Wounded, a Distinguished Conduct Medal Man, He Was Invalided Home, but Is Going "Out There" Again to Fight For Uncle Sam and His Allies. An Inspiring, Interesting, Personal Narrative, Full of the Spirit and Atmosphere of the Trenches.

SERGEANT MCCLINTOCK.

No. 1. In Training

By Sergeant Alexander McClintock, B. C. M., 87th Overseas Batt., Canadian Gren. Guards.

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FOREWORD.

Here is a literary product which is at once an admirable example of the force of simple realism in the description of things which are difficult of ordinary comprehension, and a handbook and guide for every prospective soldier of our armies.

Sergeant McClintock has not written stories about the war. He has written the war itself, reducing it, one might almost say, to words of one syllable, yet bringing to the reader's view, clearly and vividly, the various aspects of the great struggle, hidden to all except the man who is actually a part of it. His contribution to the history of the war must be classed as one which shines with a new light.

It is fascinating in its simplicity, yet thrilling in its convincing detail. It leads one, with ever-growing and compelling interest, from a casual conversation in a hotel in New York through scenes of strife and blood and thrilling conflict to the moment when the king and queen of England came to the bedside of a Kentucky youth in a London hospital to thank him in the name of their nation for his services in the cause which we have now come to recognize as that of world humanity.

Sergeant McClintock received the Distinguished Conduct medal before leaving England for home on leave. He is returning to accept a commission in the Canadian overseas forces. The story is told in McClintock's own unadorned way.

I DON'T lay claim to being much of a writer, and up till now I have never felt the call to write anything about my experiences with the Canadian troops in Belgium and France, because I have realized that a great many other men saw quite as much as I did and could beat me telling about it. Of course I believed that my experience was worth relating, and I thought that the matter published in the newspapers by professional writers sort of missed the essentials and lacked the spirit of the "ditches" in a good many ways in spite of its excellent literary style, but I didn't see any reason why it was up to me to make an effort as a war historian until now.

Now there is a reason, as I look at it, I believe I can show the two or three millions of my fellow countrymen who will be "out there" before this war is over what they are going to be up against and what they ought to prepare for personally and individually.

That is as far as I am going to go in the way of excuse, explanation or com-



"Boys, for God's sake don't call me Harry. Here comes the general!"

ment, call it what you will. The rest of my story is a simple relation of facts and occurrences in the order in which they came to my notice and happened to me. It may start off a little slowly and jerkily, just as we did, not knowing what was coming to us. I'd like to add that it got quite hot enough to suit me later several times. Therefore, as my effort is going to be to show you things along with me in this

account of my experiences, don't be

impatient if nothing very important seems to come off at first. I felt a little ennuil myself at the getaway. But that was certainly one thing that didn't annoy me later.

In the latter part of October, 1915, I decided that the United States ought to be fighting along with England and France on account of the way Belgium had been treated, if for no other reason. As there seemed to be a considerable division of opinion on this point among the people at home, I came to the conclusion that any man who was free, white and twenty-one and felt as I did ought to go over and get into it single handed on the side where his convictions led him. If there wasn't some particular reason why he couldn't. Therefore I said goodbye to my parents and friends in Lexington and started for New York with the idea of sailing for France and joining the Foreign legion of the French army.

Decides to Go to Canada.

A couple of nights after I got to New York I fell into conversation in the Knickerbocker bar with a chap who was in the reinforcement company of Princess Pat's regiment of the Canadian forces. After my talk with him I decided to go up to Canada and look things over. I arrived at the Windsor hotel, in Montreal, at 8 o'clock in the morning a couple of days later, and at 10 o'clock that morning I was sworn in as a private in the Canadian Grenadier guards, Eighty-seventh overseas battalion, Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Melghen commanding. They were just getting under way, making soldiers out of the troops I enlisted with, and discipline was quite lax.

They at once gave me a week's leave to come down to New York and settle up some personal affairs, and I over-stayed it five days. All that my company commander said to me when I got back was that I seemed to have picked up Canadian habits very quickly. At a review one day in our training camp I heard a major say:

"Boys, for God's sake don't call me Harry or spit in the ranks. Here comes the general!"

We found out eventually that there was a reason for the slackness of discipline. The trouble was that men would enlist to get \$1.10 a day without working for it and would desert as soon as any one made it unpleasant for them. Our officers knew what they were about. Conditions changed instantly we went on shipboard. Discipline tightened up on us like a tie rope on a coil.

We trained in a sort of casual, easy way in Canada from Nov. 4 to the following April. We had a good deal of trouble keeping our battalion up to strength, and I was sent out several times with other "noncoms" on a recruiting detail. While we were in the training camp at St. John's I made the acquaintance of a young Canadian who became my "pal." He was Campbell McFarland, nephew of George McFarland, the actor who is so well known on the American musical stage. He was a sergeant. When I first knew him he was one of the most delightful and amusing young fellows you could imagine.

The war changed him entirely. He became extremely quiet and seemed to be borne down with the sense of the terrible things which he saw. He never lost the good fellowship which was inherent in him and was always ready to do anything to oblige me, but he formed the habit of sitting, alone and silent, for hours at a time, just thinking. It seemed as if he had a premonition about himself, though he never showed fear and never spoke of the dangers we were going into, as the other fellows did. He was killed in the Somme action in which I was wounded.

I also had been made a sergeant on account of the fact that I had been at school in the Virginia Military Institute—that is, I was an acting sergeant. It was explained to me that my appointment would have to be confirmed in England and then reconfirmed after three months' service in France. Under the regulations of the Canadian forces a noncommissioned officer, after final confirmation in his grade, can be reduced to the ranks only by a general court martial, though he can escape a court martial, when confronted with charges, by reverting to the ranks at his own request.

Forty-two hundred of us sailed for England on the Empress of Britain, sister ship to the Empress of Ireland, which was sunk in the St. Lawrence river. The steamer was, of course, very crowded and uncomfortable, and the eight day trip across was most unpleasant. We had trips to eat until we were sick of the sight of it. A sergeant reported one morning, "Eight

men and twenty-two breakfasts absent." There were two other troop ships in our convoy, the Baltic and the

Metagama. A British cruiser escorted us until we were 400 miles off the coast of Ireland. Then each ship picked up a destroyer which had come out to meet her. At that time a notice was posted in the purser's office informing us that we were in the war zone and that the ship would not stop for anything, even for a man overboard. That day a soldier fell off the Metagama with \$700 in his pocket, and the ship never even hesitated. They left him where he had no chance in the world to spend his money.

"Make a Break!"

Through my training in the V. M. I., I was able to read semaphore signals, and I caught the message from the destroyer which escorted us. It read:

"Each ship for herself now. Make a break!"

We beat the other steamers of our convoy eight hours in getting to the dock in Liverpool, and, according to what seemed to be the regular system of our operations at that time, we were the last to disembark.

The majority of our fellows had never been in England before, and they looked on our travels at that time as a fine lark. Everybody cheered and laughed when they dusted off one of those little toy trains and brought it up to take us away in it. After we were aboard of it we proceeded at the dizzy rate of about four miles an hour and our regular company humorist—no company complete without one—suggested that they were afraid, if they went any faster, they might run off the island before they could stop. We were taken to Bramshott camp, in Hampshire, twelve miles from the Aldershot school of command. The next day we were given "king's leave"—eight days, with free transportation anywhere in the British Isles. It is the invariable custom to give this sort of leave to all colonial troops immediately upon their arrival in England. However, in our case Ireland was barred. Just at that time Ireland was no place for a newly arrived Canadian looking for sport.

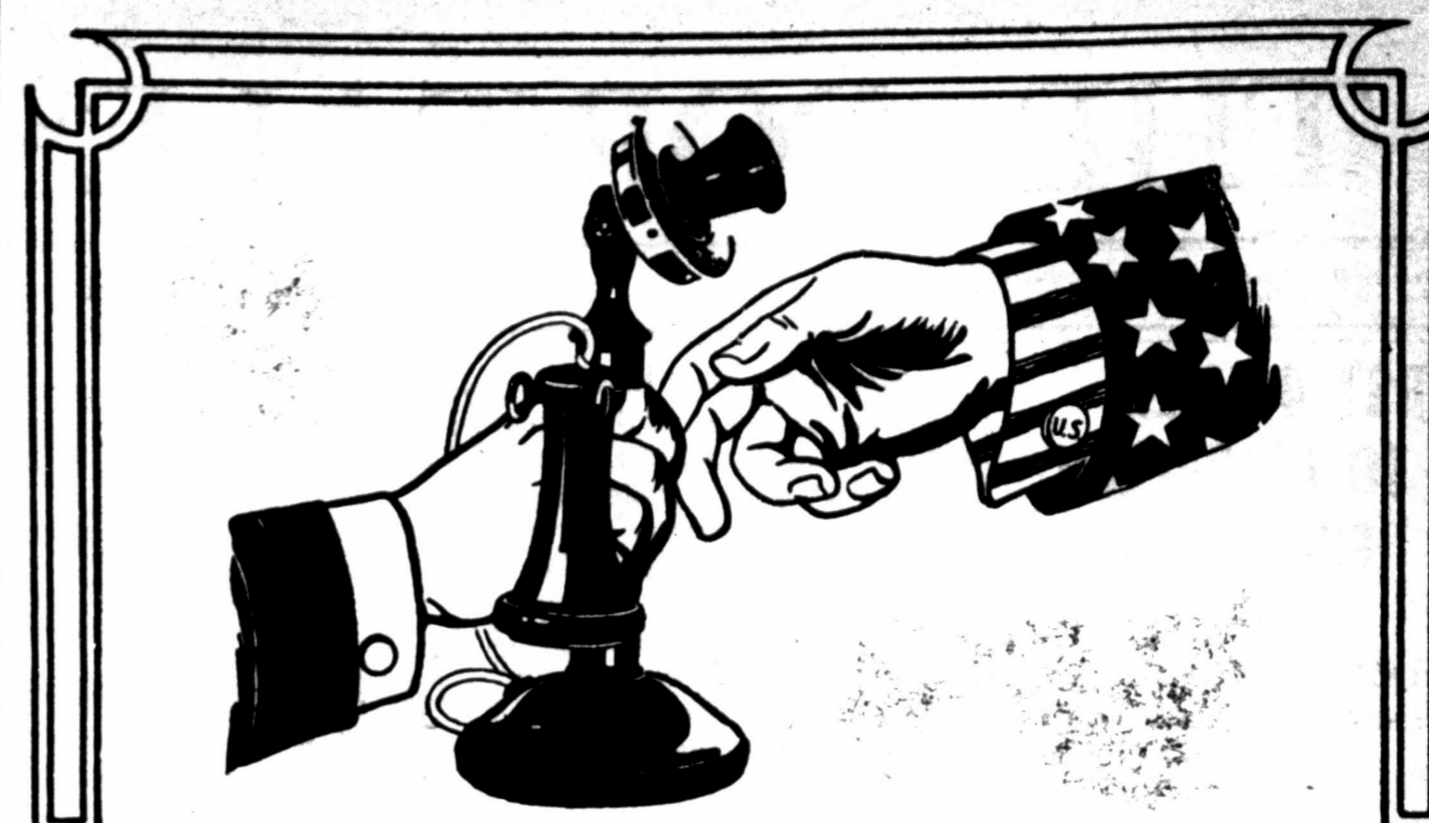
After that they really began to make soldiers of us. We thought our training in Canada had amounted to something. We found out that we might as well have been playing croquet.

We learned more the first week of our actual training in England than we did from November to April in Canada. I make this statement without fear that any officer or man of the Canadian forces alive today will disagree with me, and I submit it for the thoughtful consideration of the gentlemen who believe that our own armies can be prepared for service here at home.

In this war every man has got to be a specialist. He's got to know one thing better than anybody else except those who have had intensive instruction in the same branch. And, besides that, he's got to have effective general knowledge of all the specialties in which his fellow soldiers have been particularly trained. I can illustrate this. Immediately upon our return from first leave in England we were divided into sections for training in eight specialties. They were: Bombing, sniping, scouting, machine gun fighting, signaling, trench mortar operation, bayonet fighting and stretcher bearing. I was selected for special training in bombing, probably because I was supposed, as an American and a baseball player, to be expert in throwing. With the other men picked for training in the same specialty, I was sent to Aldershot, and there for three weeks, twelve hours a day, I threw bombs, studied bombs, read about bombs, took bombs to pieces to see what made them tick and put them together again and did practically everything else that you could do with a bomb, except eat it.

Then I was ordered back along with the other men who had gained this intimate acquaintance with the entire bomb family, and we were put to work teaching the entire battalion all that we had learned. When we were not teaching we were under instruction ourselves by the men who had taken special training in other branches. Also at certain periods of the day we had physical training and rifle practice. Up to the time of our arrival in England intensive training had been merely a fine phrase with us. During our stay there it was a definite and overpowering fact. Day and night we trained, and day and night it rained. At 9 o'clock we would fall into our bunks in huts which held from a half to a whole platoon—from thirty to sixty men—and drop into exhausted sleep only to turn out at 5 a. m. to give a sudden and exact imitation of what we would do to the Germans if they sneaked up on us before breakfast in six inches of mud. Toward the last when we thought we had been driven to the limit, they told us that we were to have a period of real, intensive training to harden us for actual fighting. They sent us four imperial drill sergeants from the British grenadier guards, the senior foot regiment of the British army and the one with which we were affiliated.

It would be quite unavailing for me to attempt to describe those drill sergeants. The British drill sergeant is an institution which can be understood only through personal and close contact and is about as cordial as loose electricity. If he thinks a major general is wrong he'll tell him so on the spot in the most emphatic way, but without ever violating a single sacred tradition of the service. The sergeants who took us in charge to put on the real polish to our training had all seen from twenty to twenty-five years of service. They had all been through



War Orders Rushed

THE magnitude of the great war in which we are now engaged, has necessitated unusual preparation. Mighty forces are marshalling, great stores of food and munitions are being gathered, and the energies of the nation are focused on problems incident to the war.

At the very beginning of the war, the whole Bell System was placed at the disposal of the Government. No nation has entered the war with such a comprehensive and efficient telephone service.

As our military establishment grows, the demands of the Government upon the Bell System are bound to increase and always they must take precedence over all others.

Increased activity in commerce and industry as the result of larger demands for food and munitions from our allies and for our own use, means more need of telephone service by private business.

But private business must always be subordinated to the Government service. Each individual American will co-operate in this patriotic service, and submit cheerfully to inconvenience or delay in his telephone service, when he understands how vital it is that Government service shall take precedence over all else.

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company

the battles of Mons and the Marne and they had all been wounded. They were perfect examples of a type. One of them ordered all of our commissioned officers, from the colonel down, to turn out for rifle drill one day and put them through the manual of arms while the soldiers of the battalion stood



After That They Really Began to Make Soldiers of Us.

around looking on. "Gentlemen," said he very politely in the midst of the drill, "when I see you handle your rifles I feel like falling on my knees and thanking God that we've got a navy."

A Call For Volunteers.

On June 2, after the third battle of Ypres, while McFarland and I were sitting wearily on our bunks during a strange hour in the afternoon when nobody had thought of anything for us to do, a soldier came in with a message from headquarters which put a sudden stop to the discussion we were having about the possibility of getting leave to go up to London. The message was that the First, Second and Third divisions of the Canadians had lost 40 per cent of their men in the third fight at Ypres and that 300 volunteers were wanted from each of our battalions to fill up the gaps.

"Forty per cent," said McFarland, getting up quickly. "My God, think of it! Well, I'm off to tell 'em I'll go."

I told him I was with him, and we started for headquarters, expecting to be received with applause and pointed out as heroic examples. We couldn't even get up to give in our names. The whole battalion had gone up ahead of us. They heard about it first. That was the spirit of the Canadians. It was about this time that a story went round concerning an English colonel who had been called upon to furnish volunteers from his outfit to replace casualties. He backed his regiment up against a barrack wall and said: "Now, all who don't want to volunteer step three paces to the rear."

In our battalion sergeants and even officers offered to go as privates. McFarland and I were not accepted; our volunteers went at once, and we were re-enforced up to strength by drafts

from the Fifth Canadian division, which was then forming in England.

In July, when we were being kept on the rifle ranges most of the time, all leave was stopped, and we were ordered to hold ourselves in readiness to go overseas. In the latter part of the month we started. We sailed from Southampton to Havre on a big transport, escorted all the way by destroyers. As we landed we got our first sight of the harvest of war. A big hospital on the quay was filled with wounded men. We had twenty-four hours in what they called a "rest camp." We slept on cobbles in shacks which were so utterly comfortable that it would be an insult to a Kentucky thoroughbred to call them stables. Then we were on the way to the Belgian town of Poperinghe, which is 150 miles from Havre and was at that time the rail head of the Ypres salient. We made the trip in box cars which were marked in French, "Eight horses or forty men," and we had to draw straws to decide who should lie down.

In the Front Trenches.

We got into Poperinghe at 7 a. m., and the scouts had led us into the front trenches at 2 the next morning. Our position was to the left of St. Eloi and was known as "the island," because it had no support on either flank. On the left were the Yser canal and the bluff which forms its bank. On the right were 300 yards of battered down trenches, which had been rebuilt twice and blown in again each time by the German guns. For some reason, which I never quite understood, the Germans were able to drop what seemed a tolerably large proportion of the output of the Krupp works on this particular spot whenever they wanted to. Our high command had concluded that it was untenable, and so we, on one side of it, and the British, on the other, had to just keep it scouted and protect our separate flanks. Another name they had for that position was "the bird cage." That was because the first fellows who moved into it made themselves nice and comfy and put up wire nettings to prevent any one from tossing bombs in on them. Thus, when the Germans stirred up the spot with an accurate shower of "whizz bangs" and "coal boxes," the same being thirteen pounders and six inch shells, that wire netting presented a spectacle of utter inadequacy which hasn't been equaled in this war.

They called the position which we were assigned to defend "the graveyard of Canada." That was because of the fearful losses of the Canadians here in the second battle of Ypres, from April 21 to June 1, 1915, when the first gas attack in the world's history was launched by the Germans, and, although the French on the left and the British on the right fell back, the Canadians stayed where they were put.

Right here I can mention something which will give you an idea why descriptions of this war don't describe it. During the first gas attack the Canadians, choking to death and falling over each other in a fight against a new and unheard of terror in warfare, found a way—the Lord only knows who first discovered it and how he happened to do it—to stay through a gas cloud and come out alive. It isn't pretty to think of, and it's like many other things in this war which you

(Continued on page 7)

V. J. Campbell AUCTIONEER

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

Just Received

Car of Eclipse Wind Mills and Gasoline Engines for pumping. Pipe, Cylinders, Pump Rod, Implements, Wagons and Wire.

INDA HUMPHREY Hardware

ED. J. NEER

Funeral Director and Embalmer. Complete line of Robes and Suits. PHONES: Parlors and Salesrooms 67-2 Ed. J. Neer, residence 67-3

Callaway's Cash Grocery

Staple and Fancy Groceries. Frying chickens and eggs wanted. Bring them in.

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.

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

Published weekly at Portales, New Mexico, and devoted to the interests of the greatest country on earth, the Portales Valley and Roosevelt County, New Mexico.

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Display Advertising, per inch.....15 cents
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DAIRYING AND SOIL CULTURE

KEEPING MILK SWEET.

Absolute Cleanliness and Quick Cooling Must Be Practiced.

Milk is a food product and must be cared for as such. Its value as food is very largely dependent upon the care it receives after it is drawn from the cow, says the Kansas Farmer. The cow may be depended upon to do her share in helping out on the world's food supply, but the care and preservation of milk are as essential as its production. It is valueless, both to the producer and the consumer, if it sours before it can be used.

To make milk safe it is necessary to prevent disease germs from getting into it; therefore the cows should be kept healthy. It is also important that the men who work with the cows be healthy and that pure water from a protected well or spring be used. Further precautions are the use of clean utensils, keeping the cows clean and using partly covered pails in milking.

Keeping milk sweet is entirely a matter of cleanliness and temperature regulation. Cows free from manure and dirt, especially in the region of the udder and flanks; utensils that are carefully cleansed, scalded or dried and careful protection of the milk from flies and dirt after production will prevent the entrance of bacteria into milk. The milk sours as a result of the rapid increase and development of the bacteria which get into it in the process of handling. It is impossible to prevent some of these organisms from getting into milk. Bacteria cannot reproduce fast enough to sour milk in twenty-four hours if it is kept below a temperature of 55 degrees F. Therefore milk should be cooled as soon after production as possible. The easiest and most practical plan of cooling is to sink the cans to the level of the milk in a tub or running spring of cold water and to stir the milk frequently for five or ten minutes until cool. It should be held at or below 55 degrees F. if possible until used. The same methods are effective in keeping cream. It is impossible to make good butter from poor cream.

The essentials for keeping up the quality of milk and cream might be summed up as follows: Healthy cows and men, clean cows and men, clean cans and pails, covered milking pails and finally cooling the milk or cream to the temperature of cold well water within an hour after it is drawn and holding it at as low a temperature as possible until delivered.

FEED FOR DAIRY COWS.

Silo the Best and Cheapest Method of Handling Corn.

Every farmer who keeps milk cows should have a silo.

The feed question is the most serious problem that dairymen and farmer will have to face this year. With feeds steadily increasing in price every effort should be made to preserve all the home grown feeds possible.

The silo offers the best possible means of furnishing a succulent and palatable feed for the cows during the winter season. Milk cows will produce more milk when receiving silage than they will on dry feed. When corn or kafir is put into the silo instead of harvesting it in the ordinary way a great saving of feed is effected. When corn is put into the silo in place of being handled in the usual way a saving of 20 to 50 per cent is realized.

The principal requirement of a silo is that it be air tight at the bottom and sides. Any material that will fulfill this requirement will keep silage. The cheapest and most practical type to build is the pit silo in regions where water would not interfere within the first twenty-five or thirty feet from the surface. This type of silo is built on the same plan as the ordinary cistern. In many places in this state the walls of the pit silo can be built by simply plastering the walls with a coating of cement.

Farmers in Demand.

So short are the food stocks in Europe that if the war were to end this summer it would be a year or more before the shortage could be made up and conditions brought back to those where demands for American food supplies were normal. In other words, the farmers and food producers of the United States, so far as can be discerned here, may reasonably expect heavy demands for foodstuffs for ex-

Around the House

A little sugar added to peas or corn in cooking and to butter in making is a great addition. A little salt added when making candy will kill the over-sweet taste and bring out the flavor, especially of chocolate.

To remove white spots from a polished surface rub with a soft cloth wet in essence of peppermint until spot disappears; then polish with flannel. This will not injure the most highly polished wood.

Crushed ice may be easily carried in a vacuum bottle for lemonade, etc., for picnics. But if you have no vacuum bottle to use a tin pail, tightly covered and wrapped in several thicknesses of newspaper, will do about as well even in the hottest weather.

If a lamp should be overturned remember that water spreads the flames by floating the burning oil. So never throw water in such a case. Milk may be used to extinguish the flames if it is at hand, but perhaps the best thing for this purpose is to throw on sand, earth or flour.

Wash popcorn and roast well. Being wet, it will not pop open, but roast nicely. Make same as coffee. Children are very fond of it. It has a delightful taste and flavor and is more healthful and cheaper than coffee.

Good comforts or quilts may be made from discarded fleece lined underwear, old blankets and the good parts of heavy garments which cannot be longer worn. Put down lining as for ordinary quilt, laying in pieces of goods to the desired weight. Lay on the top and quilt.

Spray For Late Blight And Rot of Potatoes

Late blight of potatoes develops during wet weather. Spore production, dissemination and germination take place only under moist conditions. In dry seasons late blight does not develop, as the fungus cannot become active. In years when there is abundant moisture in the form of rain, fog or heavy dews, particularly in the latter part of the season, the disease becomes epidemic, says the New York State College of Agriculture.

Spray the vines with bordeaux mixture thoroughly and often. A 3-3-50 (three pounds copper sulphate, three pounds hydrated or stone lime, fifty gallons of water) bordeaux is strong enough to prevent blight, but on account of stimulation to the vines a 4-4-50 or a 5-5-50 mixture is advantageous.

Spray first at the time when it is usually necessary to apply poison for bugs. The insecticide can be added directly to the bordeaux.

Spray often enough to cover and to protect new growth. This will be about every two weeks. During the latter part of the season, when danger from blight becomes greater, spray more frequently.

Spray before the rainy periods rather than after them. Study the weather forecasts.

Spray with at least two nozzles to each row when making the later applications. This is necessary in order to do a thorough job. From seventy-five to a hundred gallons of the spray mixture will be required to cover an acre when the vines are large. Spray late in the season.

Light as Chaff

The Vacant Sneez. A sergeant and a private were out sniping. The private was troubled with a cold and was continually sneezing, which rather annoyed and put the

sergeant's shots off their mark. "Confound you, Coldhead!" yelled the sergeant at last. "You made me miss again!"

"Why, I didn't do nothing, sergeant," exclaimed the private, amazed. "Yes, yes, you did. It was your blinkin' sneeze."

"I didn't sneeze," again protested the private. "Of course you didn't!" roared the sergeant. "It's the first bloomin' time you've missed, and I allowed for it, you chump!"

Sandy and Pat. An Irishman and a Scot were arguing as to the merits of their respective countries.

"Ah, weel," said Sandy, "they tore down an auld castle in Scotland and found many wires under it, which shows that the telegraph was known there hoondreds o' years ago."

"Well," said Pat, "they tore down an auld castle in Ireland and begorra, there was no wires found under it, which shows that they knew all about wireless telegraphy in Ireland hundreds of years ago."

Why He Slacked. An English militant crusader strolled into a barn where a young man was milking a cow. With a snort she asked, "How is it that you are not at the front, young man?"

"Because, ma'am," answered the milker, "there ain't no milk at that end."

Now the Olive was discovered. OLIVE GREEN AND OLIVE YELLOW DENYELLS WERE SITTING UNDER A SMALL FRUIT TREE IN THE COUNTRY WHERE THEY LIVED. OCCASIONALLY SOME OF THE FRUIT WOULD DROP TO THE GROUND. AT FIRST THEY WERE AFRAID TO EAT THIS FRUIT WHICH HAD NO NAME AT THAT TIME. BUT FINALLY FOUND THE GOOD TUFF. SO THEY NAMED THE FRUIT OLIVE. AFTER OLIVE GREENER.

OLIVER TOOK A HANDFUL OF OLIVES ONE DAY AND WAS SURPRISED TO FIND HIS HANDS ALL GREASY WHEN HE SQUEEZED THEM. HE TOLD HIS PARTNER ABOUT IT AND THEY STARTED THE OLIVE OIL BUSINESS. THEY BUILT A LOT OF WELLS AND SQUEEZED THE OLIVES INTO THEM. EVERY YEAR THEY BUILT MORE AND MORE OIL WELLS. YEA BO.

THE OIL IS ALSO USED FOR MAKING CASTLE SOAP WHICH IS A HARD SOAP FOR IRONWORKERS AND GRANITE WORKERS. OLIVE SOAP IS MADE FOR WASHING THE DAINTY HANDS OF LADIES.

PICKLED OLIVES ARE VERY SALTY AND ARE USED MOSTLY IN HOTELS AND CAFES TO HELP THE TRADE. THE CUSTOMER AFTER EATING A FEW OLIVES BECOMES VERY THIRSTY. SOME PEOPLE CONSIDER MINZUMA (CORN) FOR BEVERAGES.

OLIVES ARE ALSO KNOWN AS IRISH PLUMS. SOME OF THE ERIN KNIGHTS WENT PLUM DUFFY OVER THEM.

IN ANCIENT GREECE THE VICTORS IN ATHLETIC SPORTS WERE CROWNED WITH WREATHS OF OLIVES AND WHICH KEPT THEM FROM GOING HUNGRY UNTIL THE NEXT ATHLETIC MEET.

SPANISH OLIVES ARE SUFFLED WITH RED PEPPER TO KEEP THEM HOT WITHOUT HEATING.

The First National Bank

Statement of the Condition of

OF PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

At the Close of Business Monday, July 23rd, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$397,430.03
U. S. Bonds	51,000.00
Stocks and Bonds	11,050.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	15,200.00
Other Real Estate	3,500.00
Cash and Exchange	108,175.79
Total	\$586,355.82

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,981.22
Bank Notes in Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	434,374.60
Total	\$586,355.82

I certify that the above statement is true and correct.

MOSE B. JONES, CASHIER.

A. B. Morgan and family arrived Tuesday of this week and will visit for a few days with Mrs. Morgan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Harris.

Judge G. A. Richardson is up from Roswell this week holding a special term of district court. Several cases have been up for hearing.

Mrs. D. A. Woolverton and little daughter left Tuesday for Amarillo, where they will visit for a few days.

Home Cookery

Broiled Pork Tenderloin. Brush the split tenderloin over with melted butter, lay in a greased broiler and broil as for steak or chops. Cook more slowly than beef or lamb and baste occasionally while cooking with additional butter, as like all varieties of pork, it must be thoroughly cooked and yet not allowed to dry out. When cooked lay on a hot platter and spread with a mixture of butter (worked to a cream), chopped parsley, salt and paprika. Dust lightly with a little salt after the tenderloin has been turned twice.

Three-egg Sponge Cake. Three eggs beaten five minutes, one cupful sugar, one teaspoonful baking powder mixed with one cupful flour; add to rest of mixture; one teaspoonful flavoring and lastly add one-half cupful boiling water. Bake in a quick oven ten to fifteen minutes. This is nice made in two square tins with a cream filling: One cupful milk, heated; beat two eggs, add two tablespoonfuls cornstarch mixed with one-half cupful sugar. Add this to the heated milk. Cook slowly until thick. Flavor.

Corn Scallop. Place in a buttered baking dish alternate layers of drained canned corn or new fresh corn and cracker crumbs. Dot the crumbs with bits of butter and season the corn with salt and paprika. When the dish is nearly filled pour over one lightly beaten egg that has been mixed with half a cupful of milk, cover over the top with crumbs blended with melted butter and cook in a moderately hot oven until well browned and set.

Sour Cherry Preserve. Pit the cherries, weigh and put in preserving kettle with an equal weight of sugar. Stand on the back of stove until the sugar is dissolved, then boil slowly until thick. If this is too rich a very nice preserve is made by using seven pounds of sugar to ten pounds of fruit.

Notice for Publication

non-coal 011225
Department of the Interior, U. S. land office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., July 12, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Earl C. Robinson, of Inez, N. M., who on May 18, 1914, made homestead entry No. 011225, for lots 1, 2, 3, 4, south half northwest quarter section 1, township 5 south, range 37 east, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, section 34, township 4 south, range 37 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 23rd day of August, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
William D. Greenhouse, J. Roy Carder, J. Harrison Carder, Arch E. Merrick, all of Inez, N. M.
38-42 A. J. EVANS, Register.

THE CYNIC.

I never knew any man in my life who could not bear another's misfortunes perfectly like a Christian.
There is no man so good who, were he to submit all his thoughts and actions to the laws, would not deserve hanging ten times in his life.—Montaigne.

Subscriptions taken for all kinds of magazines and newspapers at Dobbs' confectionery. tf

20 Cents FOR 10 Cents

Com-mencing with August 1st I will put a new dime, wrapped in oil paper, into my dough every day. Look out for the dime. :-: :-:

O. S. STRICKLAND, Baker

Our New Building

Will soon be completed. We call your attention to it as evidence that

We Are Here To Stay

This is a "Fact worth your Consideration." We are thoroughly prepared to take care of your Banking Business, regardless of its size. We certainly appreciate the large number of accounts that are coming to us. If yours is one of them we thank you. Remember, we want you to make this Your Bank.

SECURITY STATE BANK
Under State Supervision

The Leach Coal Co.

Dealers in COAL, GRAIN AND HAY

OUR SPECIALTIES:--CHANDLER LUMP, "NIGGERHEAD," AND SMITHING COAL

WANTS

Two and one half horse power engine and pump jack for sale. See Walter Crow.

For Sale—Pigs of all sizes, from \$3.00 up. See Carl Mueller, or phone 184, Portales.

Wanted—A few live cat fish. E. P. Kuhl.

WANTED—To trade a good 7-room residence on 2 1/2 acre block in Hereford, Texas, for well improved 5 to 20 acre block in Portales. See or write J. S. Long, Portales, N. M.

TO EXCHANGE—A nice, modern 5 room bungalow in Hereford, Texas, for good suburban home in Portales. J. S. Long, Portales, N. M.

For young Jersey calves, see W. S. Merrill.

Farm pump engines—the Fuller & Johnson engine. See George E. Johnston, Portales, N. M.

For Sale, Trade or Lease—1760 acre ranch, well improved, plenty water and grass, three wells, two large windmills. S. R. McRae, Portales, N. M.

The Fuller & Johnson farm pump engine, for economical pumping. George E. Johnston, agent, Portales.

For Sale or Trade—My home in Portales. All of block 24, Bogard addition to Portales, except west 1/3 of lots 10, 11 and 12, with all improvements. If interested, write Milton Brown, Jr., Brownfield, Texas.

The Government needs Farmers as well as Fighters. Two million three hundred thousand acres of Oregon & California Railroad Co. Grant Lands. Title reverted in United States. To be opened for homesteads and sale. Containing some of best land left in United States. Large copyrighted map, showing land by sections and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevation, temperature, etc., postpaid, One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Portland, Oregon.

I HAVE now 2 first class Jersey cows for sale, fresh next week; two colic dogs perfectly marked go with the cows. W. P. Pitts.

Good Piano for sale at a reasonable price. Inquire at this office.

For Sale or Trade. 161 1/2 acres 1 mile north and 1 mile west of Bonita, Montague County, Texas 85 acres clear level farm land 70 acres pasture of which about 25 acres is bermuda grass balance timber pasture; grass land cut in three different pastures having each a living spring furnishing water the year round for stock; place joins several hundred acres of out land thereby furnished almost unlimited pasture free. Good 4 room house, good farm cow shed and other out buildings; good well at house. Will sell for \$15.00 per acre if sold at once—\$1000 down and terms on balance or will trade for New Mexico deeded land. Call or write J. Geo. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 79, Bonita, Texas.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION PUBLIC LAND SALE ROOSEVELT COUNTY (Republication)

Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved June 20, 1910, the laws of the State of New Mexico and the rules and regulations of the State Land Office, the Commissioner of Public Lands will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 2 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, September 29, 1917, in the town of Portales, County of Roosevelt, State of New Mexico, in front of the Court House therein, the following described tracts of land, viz:
Sale No. 778, All of Sec. 16, T. 4S., R. 36E., containing 640 acres. The improvements on this land consist of fencing, value \$300.

No bid on the above described tracts of land will be accepted for less than \$10.00 per acre which is the appraised value thereof.

The above sale of lands will be subject to the following terms and conditions, viz:

Except for lands selected for the Santa Fe and Grant County R. R. Bond Fund, the successful bidder must pay to the Commissioner of Public Lands, or his agent holding such sale, one-twentieth of the price offered by him for the land, four per cent interest in advance for the balance of such purchase price, the fees for advertising and appraisal and all costs incidental to the sale herein, and each and all of said amounts must be deposited in cash or certified exchange at the time of sale, and which said amounts and all of them are subject to forfeiture to the State of New Mexico if the successful bidder does not execute a contract within thirty days after it has been mailed to him by the State Land Office, said contract to provide that the purchaser may at his option make payments of not less than one-thirtieth of ninety-five per cent of the purchase price at any time after the sale and prior to the expiration of thirty years from date of the contract, and to provide for the payment of any unpaid balance at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the contract, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of four per cent per annum payable in advance on the anniversary of the date of contract, partial payments to be credited on the anniversary of the date of contract next following the date of tender.
The Commissioner of Public Lands of New Mexico, or his agent, holding such sale, reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered at said sale. Possession under contracts of sale for the above described tracts will be given on or before October 1st, 1917.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the State Land Office this 11th day of July A. D. 1917.

ROBT. P. ERVING
Commissioner of Public Lands,
State of New Mexico.

First publication July 20, 1917.
Last publication September 21, 1917.

POULTRY AND EGGS

DISEASES OF TURKEYS.

Blackhead is One of the Most Destructive of the Common Ailments.
[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

Turkeys are subject to most of the diseases and ailments affecting fowls. Of these the most common infectious diseases are blackhead, chicken pox (scare head) and roup. Limber neck and inaction of the crop are non-infectious ailments quite often found among turkeys. Of the parasites lice are the most injurious, especially among young turkeys, and unless some effective means has been taken to destroy them they can usually be found on every turkey in the flock.
Of the infectious diseases, blackhead is the most destructive among turkeys. This disease first became seri-



The illustration shows a method of preventing turkeys from flying over fences. A thin piece of wood is placed across the back and tied under the wings with soft strips of cloth.

ous in the New England states about twenty five years ago. It has now spread to a greater or less extent throughout the middle west and is occasionally found in the south and on the Pacific coast. Blackhead occasionally affects grown turkeys, but it most often occurs among young turkeys between the ages of six weeks and four months. When a flock becomes infected and nothing is done to prevent its spread 50 per cent or more of the turkeys in the flock usually die.

The symptoms of blackhead are such that unless the bird is killed and an examination of the internal organs made it is difficult to tell whether the disease is blackhead or some other ailment. The bird drinks a great deal, but refuses to eat and grows steadily weaker until its death, which usually occurs a few days or a week after the weakness is first noted. Diarrhea commonly occurs, and the droppings vary in color from white to brown, but are usually a bright yellow. The head of the turkey sometimes turns dark and it is from this symptom that the name blackhead originated. This is an unfortunate term, as the head often does not turn dark, and even though it does it merely indicates that the bird is sick from some ailment that may or may not be blackhead. On opening a turkey that has died of blackhead one or both of the ceca, or "blind guts," are found to be enlarged and plugged with a cheesy material, and the liver is more or less covered with spots, varying in color from grayish white to yellow.

No positive cure for blackhead has been found. As in the case of all other infectious diseases, the sick bird should immediately be removed from the flock to prevent a further spread of the disease, and if very sick it is best to kill it and burn the body. Clean out the roosting place and spread lime in places most frequented by the turkeys. Keep a disinfectant in the drinking water. Potassium permanganate is a good antiseptic, a sufficient quantity of the crystals being added to give the water a wine color, which for every gallon of water will take about as much of the chemical as can be placed on a dime. If the turkeys are being fed heavily their ration should be reduced, as overfeeding predisposes to the disease. The feeding of sour milk has been found of advantage in keeping turkeys in good health and in reducing the activities of the organism causing blackhead.

Liver Trouble in Poultry.

Unless a postmortem examination is made the symptoms of this ailment are misleading. A bird so afflicted is unmistakably sick, but it is difficult to distinguish this trouble from other forms of disease. When examined

after death the liver is found to be greatly enlarged and filled with blood and so tender that it is easily torn. It is caused by overfeeding, too rich a diet or a ration unsuited to conditions. If it is suspected that the other birds in the flock are similarly affected correct the ration, give plenty of green food and encourage exercise in the open air.

Provide Lime For Hens.

When the ration lacks mineral matter the eggshells are tender. Hens then become ravenously hungry for lime. They begin to eat their eggs to get more lime for making eggshells. Lack of mineral matter in the food is the principal reason why hens eat eggs. Cracked oyster shells, mortar, bones, etc., should be accessible to fowls at all times.

Various Types of Home Canning Equipment

There are four types of canning outfits suitable for home use, according to the home economics specialists of the New York College of Agriculture, who are urging every housewife to preserve some of summer's bounty against winter's wants.

A homemade hot water canner may be made out of a tin bucket or a clothes boiler or any utensil deep enough to allow cans to be covered by an inch of boiling water. A rack or false bottom is necessary to keep cans off the bottom of the container and insure free circulation of the boiling water. A tight fitting cover will help retain heat and save fuel. The commercial hot water outfits will hold more cans at one time, and they have perforated racks with handles, which are a help in handling the cans. Some commercial canners have a fire box, so they can be used out of doors.

Steam cookers are light, easily handled and fit the stove better than the boiler types. They can be used for ordinary cooking as well as for canning.

Water seal canning outfits are so made that a so called seal of water holds the cover down and creates a slight steam pressure in the space above the cans. This pressure increases the temperature somewhat above that of boiling water.

The steam pressure canners are designed to increase temperatures much above the boiling point by holding the cans under considerable pressure. Five to fifteen pounds pressure is possible in a number of portable steam pressure canners made for household use. Steam pressure canners save labor, time and heat because they shorten the time required for complete sterilization.

Garden Paths.

Have all garden paths with some plants of fragrance growing alongside. In some gardens of larger size special fragrant pathways are built where they appear to pass through thickets redolent with pleasant odors. But every path may easily have enough fragrance to keep the mind unconsciously in the garden spirit.

The Poultry House.

The prime essentials for a small poultry house are fresh air, dryness, sunlight and space enough to keep the birds comfortable. For the general purpose breeds about four square feet of floor space should be allowed for each bird. The fowls should also have as much outside space as possible to run in.

HE INVENTS WORDS.

This Man Finds Terms to Fit Emergencies For the Dictionaries.

There are in the world many unusual and unique occupations, but perhaps the strangest of all which pays a good income is that of a New York newspaper man who earns, in addition to his regular salary from the paper, rather regular amounts from the publishers of dictionaries, encyclopedias and other such volumes. His occupation is the inventing of new words.

The casual observer would be inclined to remark that the English language already possesses enough words for all uses without the invention of any new ones, and probably his statement would be fact. Nevertheless it is true that this man is paid substantial sums for inventing new words to fit special phases, situations, occupations and occurrences, and that the publishers of dictionaries will incorporate into them any new word based on substantial derivatives for the existence of which a plausible reason can be made.

The progress of modern business, and especially the discoveries that have been made in the fields of electricity and medicine in the last decade, have been responsible for the incorporation into the language of many new words.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Deep cultivation in the orchard may do more harm than good. Three inches is deep enough around trees—once in two weeks.

When the "June drop" is over and before the pits harden is the right time to thin peaches on trees that are heavily laden.

Cultivate the new strawberry bed and the bush fruits about once in ten days, but shallow. Surplus suckers in blackberry or raspberry patches should be treated just like weeds. Don't let the rows get too wide nor too thick.

Late or main crop cabbage and celery plants should not be set until the latter part of June or early in July.

Double cropping may be followed to advantage in a small garden. Beans, corn, cucumbers, tomatoes and late celery follow the early crops nicely.

CURING SWEET CLOVER.

Hay Should Be Left in Swath Until the Plants Are Well Wilted.
[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

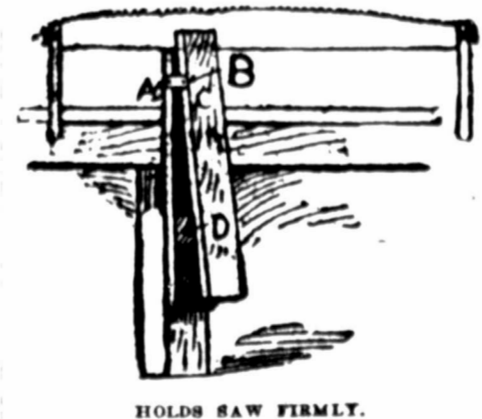
Serious injury to sweet clover stands may result by cutting the first crop of the second season too close to the ground. Examination of hundreds of acres of sweet clover in different sections of the United States during 1915 and 1916 showed that the stand on at least 50 per cent of the fields was partially or entirely killed by cutting too close. To prevent the loss of stands the United States department of agriculture advises farmers to examine fields carefully before mowing to determine the height at which the plants should be cut. At least one healthy bud or young branch should be left on each stub. In fact, the plants should be cut at least several inches above the young shoots or buds, as the stubble may die back from one to three inches if they are cut during damp or rainy weather.

One of the most successful methods for handling sweet clover hay is to allow the plants to remain in the swath until they are well wilted or just before the leaves begin to cure. The hay should then be raked into windrows and cocked at once. The cocks should be made as high and as narrow as possible, as this will permit better ventilation. In curing the cocks will shrink from one-third to one-half their original size. It may take ten days to two weeks to cure sweet clover by this method, but when well cured all the leaves will be intact and the hay will have an excellent color and aroma. When sweet clover is cocked at the proper time the leaves will cure flat and in such a manner that the cocks will readily shed water during heavy rains.

In stacking sweet clover a cover should be provided either in the form of a roof, a canvas or long green grass. A foundation of rails, posts or boards is desirable, as this will permit the circulation of air under the stack. No instances of spontaneous combustion in sweet clover hay have been noted, says the writer of the bulletin, but this may be due to the fact that comparatively little sweet clover hay is stored in barns. The same precautions in this regard should be taken with sweet clover hay as with red clover or alfalfa.

Clamp For Saws.

Here is a plan for a saw clamp that is easy to make and is as good as a purchased one. Take two boards 2 by 6 inches and about three and one-half feet long. Nail one securely to your workbench and about eight inches



HOLDS SAW FIRMLY.

above the bench. Get two strips of tin one inch wide and three inches long (figure B); nail one end to figure A at nailhead shown, then to figure C, keeping the tops of figures A and C even. Then get a small block (figure D), put between figures A and C at bottom and slide upward until the saw is clamped tightly. This may also be used as a vise for other small objects.

\$350 Smith Form-a-Truck

F. O. B. Chicago



Can You Afford To Delay

SMITH Form-a-Truck has upset all previous standards of hauling efficiency. Can you afford to wait before placing your order? Read the specifications.

Specifications—Form-a-Truck Attachments

CARRYING CAPACITY—2,000 pounds—50% overload.
FRAME—Length 168 inches—width 32 inches. 4-inch channel steel.
AXLE—2 1/4 x 1 3/4 inches. Timken Roller Bearings.
SPRINGS—Twoside springs semi-elliptical 2 inches wide, 42 inches long, 10 leaves. One Bumper Cross spring 2 inches wide, 9 leaves.
WHEELS—Heavy Artillery type, 12 1/2-in. square spokes. 34 x 4 1/2 pneumatic optional at extra charge.
TIRES—Firestone solid rubber, 32 x 3 1/2 inches. Pressed on or removable 34 x 4 1/2, extra cost.
GEAR RATIO ON SPROCKETS—Standard 20 teeth on jackshaft, 42 teeth on rear. Other ratios optional.
DRIVE—Chain Heavy Roller Type, 3/4-inch diameter roller, 5/8 inch wide, 1 1/4-inch pitch. Every link a master link.
BRAKES—Emergency on rear wheels, expanding type in drums operated by hand lever. 12-inch drum, 2 1/2-in. shoe, asbestos faced, Ford Service brake.
LOADING SPACE—9 to 12 feet back of seat, depending upon body.
TURNING RADIUS—21 feet.
SPEED—15 miles per hour.
WHEEL BASE—When attached to Ford chassis, 125 inches.
TREAD—56 inches, center of wheels, 60-inch tread optional.
WEIGHT—Smith Form-a-Truck attachment, 1,000 lbs. Attached to Ford chassis, 2,000 lbs. complete. Frame Height loaded—24 in.

18,000 users in over 600 lines of business have proved it the best for every line of work.

Standard Oil Company
Armour & Company
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Cudahy Packing Company
U. S. Mail Contractors
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Butler Paper Company
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And you can install Smith Form-a-Truck on any Ford, Maxwell, Chevrolet, Dodge Bros., Buick or Overland chassis.

Arrange for demonstration—Now—Before it is too late

JOHN G. TYSON

Portales, - - - New Mexico

RICHELIEU TEAS

Are delicious in flavor and aroma select in quality and most refreshing. Try

OUR SPECIAL BLEND FOR ICED TEA

JOYCE-PRUIT COMPANY

If you need Deeds, Mortgages, Notes or other Legal Blanks - Portales Valley News

All Over Europe Famous Universities Have Been Closed

by the War

The awakened American nation has determined to bear its share in this war without disturbing its educational system or delaying the training of those young men and women not now in active service, but who the nation will need and must have READY FOR EFFICIENT SERVICE as the war goes on, and when peace is restored.

The University of New Mexico

At Albuquerque

Has taken the lead in the movement for greater educational efficiency during the war. With additional buildings, increased equipment, stronger faculty, your State University is now ready to do more and give more than ever before in time, in equipment, in effort, that the young men and women of New Mexico may have the opportunity to prepare to GIVE BETTER THAN THE AVERAGE IN SERVICE TO STATE AND NATION.

The University, in initiating this new war-time efficiency system, will open this year on Monday, October 1st, instead of in August, as heretofore, and instead of the two-semester, nine-months' working period, the University plant will be in full operation, with every course complete, in winter and summer, spring and fall, for forty-eight weeks in each year. Educational equipment and University service will meet the necessities of the student so that every young man and woman in this state not actively under the colors, who has the wish and will to acquire an education, may do so.

There is ample time for YOU to enter this year. Write today for details to David R. Boyd, President, Albuquerque, N. M.

HIDES! HIDES! HIDES!

Sell your hides to us. They bring the most money green. . . .

..Reynolds' Meat Market..

Call or see L. L. Purvis at Gryder's feed yard for your local hauling. Prepared to serve you any and all times.

Inside the Lines

(Continued from page 3)

none but the blithe Klitty. Next to General Crandall sat Jane Gerson, radiant in a dinner gown of tricky gauze overlaid on silk. At her right was Captain Woodhouse in proper uniform dinner coat faced with red and gold. Of the whole company Woodhouse alone appeared constrained. The girl by his side had been cool in her greeting that evening. To his conversational sallies she had answered with indifference, and now at table she divided her favors between General Crandall and the perky little consul across the table. It seemed to Wood-

house that she purposely added a dash of cruelty to her joy at the approaching departure on the morrow.

The talk turned to art, and the man from Kewanee even had the stolid general wiping the tears from his eyes by the description and criticism of some of the masters his wife had trotted him around to admire.

"Willy, you'll be interested to know we got a painter in Kewanee now," Henry J. cried. "Member young Frank Conles—old Henry Conles' son? Well, he turned out to be an artist. Too bad, too; his folks was fine people. But Frank was awfully headstrong about art. Painted a war picture about as big as that wall there. Couldn't find a buyer right away, so he turned it over to Tim Burns, who keeps the saloon on Main street. Been busy ever since, sorta taking it out in trade, you might say."

Table talk was running at a gay rate when Mrs. Sherman, who had sent frequent searching glances at Captain Woodhouse over the nodding buds of the flower piece in the center of the board, suddenly broke out:

"Aw, Captain Woodhouse, now I remember where I've seen you before! I thought your face was familiar the minute I set my eyes on you this evening."

Jaimih Khan, who stood behind the general's chair, arms folded and motionless, swiftly lifted one hand to his lips, but immediately mastered himself again. General Crandall looked up with a sharp crinkle of interest between his eyes. Captain Woodhouse, unperturbed, turned to the Kewanee lawyer.

"You have seen me before, Mrs. Sherman?"

"I am sure of it," the lady announced with decision. The other diners were listening now.

"Indeed! And where?" Woodhouse was smiling polite attention.

"Why, at the Winter Garden, in Berlin, a month ago!" Mrs. Sherman was hugely satisfied with her identification.



Jaimih Khan Lifted One Hand to His Lips.

She appealed to her husband for confirmation. "Remember, father, that gentleman I mistook for Albert Downs, back home, that night we saw that—er—wicked performance?"

"Can't say I do," Sherman answered tolerantly.

Woodhouse, still smiling, addressed Mrs. Sherman:

"Frightfully sorry to disappoint you, Mrs. Sherman, but I was not in Berlin a month ago. I came here from Egypt, where I had been several years." Woodhouse heard Jane at his elbow catch her breath.

"See, mother, there you go on your old hobby of recognizin' folks," Sherman chided. Then, to the others: "Why, she's seen all Kewanee since she came here to Europe. Even got a

stimpie of the Methodist minister at Monte Carlo."

"I have never been in Berlin in my life, Mrs. Sherman," Woodhouse was adding. "So, of course—"

"Well, I suppose I am wrong," the lady admitted. "But still I could swear."

The governor, who had kept a cold eye on his subordinate during this colloquy, now caught Woodhouse's glance. The captain smiled frankly.

"Another such unexpected identification, general, and you'll have me in the cells as a spy, I dare say," he remarked.

"Quite likely," Crandall answered shortly, and took up his fork again. A maid stepped to Lady Crandall's chair at this juncture and whispered something. The latter spoke to Woodhouse:

"You're wanted on the telephone in the library, captain. Very important, so the importunate person at the other end of the wire informs the maid."

Woodhouse looked his confusion. "Probably that silly ass at the quay who lost a bag of mine when I landed," he apologized as he rose. "If you'll pardon me—"

Woodhouse passed up the stairs and into the library. He was surprised to find Jaimih Khan standing by the telephone, his hand just in the act of setting the receiver back on the hook. The Indian stepped swiftly to the double doors and shut them behind the captain.

"A thousand pardons, cap-tain!"—he spoke hurriedly—"the cap-tain will stand near the telephone. They may come from the dining room at any minute."

"What is all this?"—Woodhouse began. "I was called on the telephone." "A call I had inspired, cap-tain. It was necessary to see you—at once and alone."

"Tfless! With the general suspecting me. You heard what that woman from America said at the table. She has eyes in her head."

"I think he still trusts you, cap-tain," the Indian replied. "And tonight we must act. The fleet sails at noon to-morrow."

"We?" Woodhouse was on his guard at once. "What do you mean by we?" Jaimih Khan smiled at the evasion.

"Yesterday in this room, cap-tain, I burned a roll of plans—"

"Which I had good reason to wish saved," Woodhouse caught him up. "No matter, I burned them—at a moment when you were—in great peril, cap-tain."

"Burned them, yes; perhaps to trap me further."

The Indian made a gesture of impatience. "Oh, excellent discretion!" he cried in suppressed exasperation. "But we waste time that is precious. Tonight—"

"Before another word is spoken let me have your card—your Wilhelmstrasse number," Woodhouse demanded.

"I carry no card. I am more discreet than—some," the other answered insinuatingly.

"No card? Your number, then?" Jaimih Khan brought his lips close to the white man's ear and whispered a number.

"Is that not correct?" he asked. Woodhouse nodded curtly.

"And now that we are properly introduced," Jaimih began, with a sardonic smile, "may I venture a criticism? Your pardon, cap-tain, but our critics, they help us to perfection. Since when have men who come from the Wilhelmstrasse allowed themselves to make love in drawing rooms?"

"You mean—"

"You and the young woman from America—when I found you together here yesterday?"

"That is my affair," was Woodhouse's hot response.

"The affair on which we work—this night—that is my affair, be verree sure!" There was something of menace in the Indian's tone.

Woodhouse bowed to his demand for an explanation. "That young woman, as it happens, must be kept on our side. She saw me in France, when Captain Woodhouse was supposed to be in Egypt."

"Ah, so?" Jaimih inclined his head with a slight gesture craving pardon. "For that reason you make a conquest I did not understand."

"No matter. The fleet sails at noon." "And our moment is here—tonight," Jaimih whispered in exultation. "Not until tonight did they admit you to the tower, cap-tain. How is it there?"

"A simple matter—with the combination to the door of Room D."

With a single stride the Indian was over before the door of the wall safe. He pointed.

"The combination of the inner door—it is in a special compartment of that safe, protected by many wires. Before dawn I cut the wires and come to you with the combination."

"At whatever hour is best for you," Woodhouse put in eagerly.

"Let us say 3.30," Jaimih answered. "You will be waiting for me at the Hotel Splendide with—our friends there. I shall come to you there, give you the combination, and you shall go through the lines to the signal tower."

"There must be no slip," Woodhouse sternly warned.

"Not on my part, cap-tain—count on that. For five years I have been waiting, waiting. Five years a servant—yes, my general; no, my general; very good, my general." The man's voice vibrated with hate. "Tomorrow, near dawn—the English fleet shattered and ablaze in the harbor—the water red, like blood, with the flames. Then, by the breath of Allah, my service ends!"

(Continued next week)

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

Dr. Frederic Jacobson Says 75 Per Cent of Women Need Phosphates To Give Them Strong, Healthy, Rounded Figure and To Avoid Nervous Break Down

Thousands of Women Grow Strong in Nature's Way

"Consider the Lilies of the Field—How They Grow"

The life of the lily is but a few weeks or months. The life of man is "three score years and ten." But to live one's life in its fullness, women, like the lily, must be nourished by those same vital elements which nature provides for nourishing every living thing; and these include the valuable phosphate so often lacking in the usual food we eat today. Argo-Phosphate is rich in these wonderful elements. It contains them in concentrated tablet form which is easy to take and quickly assimilated and absorbed into the system, and from youth to old age, builds and rebuilds body and brain in beautiful harmony with nature's perfect plan.

"That's why" Argo-Phosphate makes good solid flesh and muscles. SPECIAL NOTICE—Argo-Phosphate contains the natural phosphates which thousands of physicians are prescribing daily to build up thin, pale colorless women to give them rosy cheeks, red lips, and a beautiful complexion. Many cases have been reported where women have increased their weight from 15 to 25 pounds with a few weeks treatment, and any woman who desires a well rounded and developed form should secure from her druggist this new drug which is inexpensive and is dispensed by any reliable druggist with or without a doctor's prescription. If your druggist will not supply you send \$1.00 to the Argo Laboratories, 10 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga., and they will send you a two weeks treatment by return mail.

Girls Have Pretty Face and Beautiful Complexion

An Atlanta man makes new discovery that makes an old face look years younger. If your skin is dark, brown, or covered with freckles or blemishes, just use a little Cocotone Skin Whitener. It is made with coconut oil and is perfectly harmless. A few days' use will improve your looks 100 per cent. The worst skin comes off evenly, leaving no evidence of the treatment, the new healthy under skin appearing as a lovely new complexion.

Just ask your druggist for an ounce of Cocotone Skin Whitener, and if he will not supply you send twenty-five cents to The Cocotone Co., Atlanta, Ga., and they will send you a box by return mail. If your hair is hard to comb, is kinky, nappy and will never stay straight, just use Cocotone Hair Dressing and it will become straight, long, soft, glossy and beautiful in a few days. Mail orders filled. 25 cents for large box.

SICK WIFE'S STORY SURPRISES PORTALES

The following has surprised Portales: A business man's wife suffered from dyspepsia and constipation for years. Although she dieted she was so bloated her clothes would not fit. One spoonful buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka, relieved her instantly. Because Adler-i-ka empties both large and small intestine it relieves any case constipation, sour stomach or gas and prevents appendicitis. It has quickest action of anything we ever sold. Portales Drug Store.



WIDEMANN'S GOAT MILK CO. San Francisco, Cal.

J. P. PYEATT

New and Second Hand Furniture

Babbit metal 10c lb. News office.

Which costs most—painting or waiting?

After your house needs painting, every year you wait it will require more paint and more labor to put it in good condition. And every year you wait, your house is worth less. A little paint-money is good paint-insurance.

DEVOE

THE GUARANTEED LEAD AND ZINC PAINT FEWER GALLONS - WEARS LONGER



Just as soon as your house needs painting, come in and let us show you how little it will cost you to use DEVOE. We say "DEVOE" because it's absolutely pure. That's why DEVOE takes fewer gallons, wears longer—and costs less by the job or by the year. And that's why we guarantee Devoe without reserve.

THE GOODLOE PAINT CO. Paints, Oils, Paper, Glass and Supplies Contracts Taken, Estimates Furnished PORTALES, NEW MEXICO PAINT DEVOE PAINT

Special Prices

For a few days only we will make you a special price on White Embroidery Underskirts and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear.

Also, when you want any groceries, it will pay you to see us before buying elsewhere.

THE MODEL STORE

D. WEHBA, Proprietor

LISTEN

Screen Homes. Flies carry dangerous diseases. Screens are cheaper than doctor bills. Call and look over line of screens.

Portales Lumber Co.

SAFETY FIRST

THE JAYNES-DYER COMPANY

General Contractors Brick, Stone, Steel Frame, etc. We figure work of all kinds, large or small. Plans and estimates free. PORTALES, Phone 20 AMARILLO, Phone 1220

..This is Windmill Weather..

We handle Leader, Star and Challenge Windmills and a general line of piping, casing and sucker rod. Also repairs for all kinds of mills.

..J. B. Sledge Hardware Co..

PUBLIC SALE!

At my farm 20 miles south and 7 miles east of Portales, 1 mile west and 1 mile south of Inez, 1 mile north and 3 miles east of Longs, New Mexico, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on

Tuesday, July 31st, 1917

the following described personal property, to-wit:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 grey mare, 7 years old, 16½ hands high, weight 1300 lbs., colt by side. | 1 registered Red Poll cow, 10 yrs. old, calf by side. |
| 1 grey mare, 5 years old, 15½ hands high, weight 1100 lbs., mule colt by side. | 1 red cow, 3 yrs. old, calf by side. |
| 1 bay mare, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, weight 1000 lbs., colt by side. | 1 brindle heifer, 2 years old, be fresh soon. |
| 1 sorrel mare, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, weight 1100 lbs. | 1 white face heifer yearling. |
| 1 two-year-old filly. | 2 heifer calves and 2 steer calves. |
| 2 one-year-old fillies. | 4 shoats, weight about 100 lbs. |
| 1 one-year-old horse colt. | 3 dozen hens, 100 small chickens. |
| 1 jack colt. | 1 buggy and harness. |
| 1 red cow, 5 years old, be fresh soon. | 1 P & O lister. 1 section harrow. |
| 2 red cows, 5 years old, be fresh this fall. | 1 set of tug harness and some chain harness. |
| | 1 safe. 1 dining table. |
| | 1 cook stove. 1 center table. |
| | 1 rocking chair. 6 dining chairs. |
| | 1 bedstead, springs and mattress. |
| | A lot of dishes and other things too numerous to mention. |
| | 1 phone box. |

Free Lunch at 11:30 a. m., Sale Starts Promptly at 12 M

TERMS OF SALE: Nine months time, with approved security, will be given on sums over \$10.00, five per cent discount for cash. Sums under \$10.00, cash. : : : :

...EVERYTHING GOES WITHOUT RESERVE OR BY-BID...

W. H. ROGERS, Owner

Erle E. Forbes, (Clovis) Auctioneer Ben Smith, Clerk

Dr. Swearingin's Dates

Drs. Swearingin and Von Almen, the specialists of Roswell, will be in Portales, at Neer's drug store, on the 4th day of each month, to treat diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and to fit glasses.

A Safe Test

For those who are in need of a remedy for kidney troubles and backache, it is a good plan to try Doan's Kidney Pills. They are strongly recommended by Portales people. Mrs. W. P. Brown, Box, No. 142, Portales, says: "Last spring I suffered fearfully on account of the poor, unhealthy condition of the my kidneys. I thought my back would never stop aching. My kidneys didn't act right at all. My limbs were stiff and ached and many times I had awful, dizzy spells. Doan's Kidney Pills were so well spoken of by folks who had used them that I gave them a trial

This medicine, which I bought at the Pearce Pharmacy, cured me of kidney trouble."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy - get Doan's Kidney Pills - the same that Mrs. Brown had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

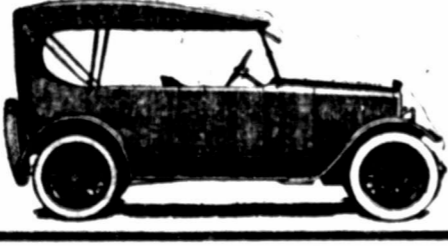
Best Potato Soil.

To grow good, sound, smooth potatoes you simply must have a rich, loose, moist (not wet), mellow soil, where the growing tubers can expand freely and rapidly and form a smooth, even shape and surface, and must have also plenty of available plant food. This last point is where commercial fertilizers give most and cheapest help.

Breeds For Small Flock.

For the family which wishes to keep poultry for home consumption rather than for the market the so called general purpose breeds are better suited than what are known as the egg laying breeds. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons are all good varieties for the average person who does not intend to go into the poultry business on a considerable scale. These breeds are good layers, and they also make good table poultry.

A Rare Bargain



We have a Briscoe 5-Passenger Touring Car that has been used as a demonstrating car and run only 2000 miles, that we will sell below cost. See this car before buying.

A good second hand Ford taken in on a new Chevrolet, for sale at a bargain.



PORTALES GARAGE

OVER THERE

(Continued from page 2)

can't even tell of in print, because the simple description would violate the nice ethics about reading matter for the public eye which have grown up in long years of peace and traditional decency. But this thing which you can't describe meant just the difference between life and death to many of the Canadians that first day of the gas.



As Dawn Broke We Made Out a Big Painted Sign Above the German Front Trench.

Official orders now tell every soldier what he is to do with his handkerchief or a piece of his shirt if he is caught in a gas attack without his mask.

The nearest I can come in print to telling you what the soldier is ordered to do in this emergency is to remind you that ammonia fumes oppose chlorine gas as a neutralizing agent and that certain emanations of the body throw off ammonia fumes.

Now that I've told you how we got from the Knickerbocker bar and other places to a situation which was just 150 yards from the entrenched front of the German army in Belgium I might as well add a couple of details about things which straightway put fear of God in our hearts. At day-break one of our Fourteenth platoon men, standing on the firing step, pushed back his trench helmet and remarked that he thought it was about time for coffee. He didn't get any. A German sharpshooter, firing the first time that day, got him under the rim of his helmet, and his career with the Canadian forces was over right there. And then, as the dawn broke, we made out a big painted sign raised above the German front trench. It read:

WELCOME, EIGHTY-SEVENTH CANADIANS!

We were a new battalion. We had been less than seventy-two hours on the continent of Europe, and the Germans were not supposed to know anything that was going on behind our lines!

We learned afterward that concealed telephones in the houses of the Belgian burgomasters of the villages of Dinkiebusch and Renninghelst, near our position, gave communication with the German headquarters opposite us. One of the duties of a detail of our men soon after that was to stand these two burgomasters up against a wall and shoot them.

In concluding this first article I want to say frankly that any man who claims he is not afraid when for the first time he goes into that hell of fire on the western front is a liar, and I'll tell him so to his face. Later we became impervious, but that first day I prayed, and I would have bent down and prayed only my knees shook so.

The five remaining articles in this remarkable series will appear one each week. They are as follows:

No. 2.—The Bomb Raid. The great preparations and rehearsing for this attack. Volunteers for the job taken behind the line where the German trenches are exactly reproduced. The days of preparation. Heretofore unwritten detail of modern trench raids. This article concludes with the men going out to their job.

No. 3.—"Over the Top and Give 'Em Hell!"

The English Tommy's battle cry as he breaks from his trench. The bomb raid and what happened. Of sixty that started forty-six failed to return because the Germans had prepared and mined the trench. Graphic description of Sergeant McClintock's terrible experience.

No. 4.—Shifted to the Somme.

Sergeant McClintock takes part in the greatest of all battles and tells of the hell of it. The front in Belgium was really a rest sector in comparison with it," he says. The extensive preparations of the allies for open warfare afterward abandoned because of the failure of expected developments.

No. 5.—Wounded in Action.

This article describes the terrible fight, the dead and dying, the loss of a pal and the final falling of McClintock in No Man's Land. Simply told, it is one of the most remarkable descriptions of a battle by a participant ever put together.

No. 6.—Decorated For Bravery; Home and Uncle Sam.

This concluding article of the series relates in detail how England cares for the wounded. How the king and queen came to the bed of an American boy and decorated him in a London hospital for gallantry. Interesting, intimate and amusing incidents told by and of the wounded Tommies. Trying to fight for Uncle Sam.

The diminutive chains of habit are seldom heavy enough to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.

What Makes This Man Smile?

HIS money has gone farther than his neighbor's.

He has bought

FISK TIRES

—the greatest dollar-for-dollar value there is in tires. He has Fisk Quality, Fisk Service and Fisk Mileage at a fair price.



Fisk Tires For Sale By

E. L. KOHL

Portales, - - New Mexico

Council Proceedings

Portales, New Mexico, July 21st, 1917. The Town Council met in regular session and upon roll call the following members were present: J. P. Deen, mayor; Charles Goodloe and Geo. M. Williamson, trustees. Absent, Jordan and Humphrey. The following claims were presented and after having been examined and audited as follows, to-wit:

Goodloe Paint Co., labor and supplies	\$39.10
J. Y. Doolan, labor	10.00
S. O. Goodwin, labor	10.00
S. D. Day, labor	1.25
Clyde Doyal, labor	1.25
Dan Bedinger, labor	2.75
B. P. Walters, labor	2.50
Joe Moss, labor	2.50
U. N. Hall, Daryage	1.50
T. P. Sitton, labor	4.00
John W. George, labor	9.75

Portales Electric and Machine Co. 38.25

Motion was made by Williamson and seconded by Goodloe, that the above claims be allowed and ordered paid. Those voting "aye," Goodloe, Williamson, and Deen, absent and not voting, Jordan and Humphrey.

There being no further business council adjourned.

J. P. DEEN, Mayor.
Attest: W. H. BRALEY, Clerk.

Treatment of Black Rot in Sweet Potatoes

Because of the fact that there has been a large amount of sweet potatoes lost each year in this country, due to black rot, the following treatment may be of interest:

1. Select seed free from black rot.
2. Treat your seed with corrosive sublimate, 1 ounce to 8 gallons of water for 5 to 10 minutes.
3. Old soil from hot bed should be taken out.
4. Sterilize framework of hot bed and ground around it by thoroughly soaking with a solution of formaldehyde by using one pound of formalin to thirty gallons of water.
5. Use fresh uninfested soil for hot bed.
6. Practice crop rotation.

If these directions are followed the disease will be stamped out in one year, but of course precautions should be taken every year following. In a new farming country the best time to fight disease of any kind is before it gets a foothold.

STUART STIRLING.

For any kind of printing call at the News Office.

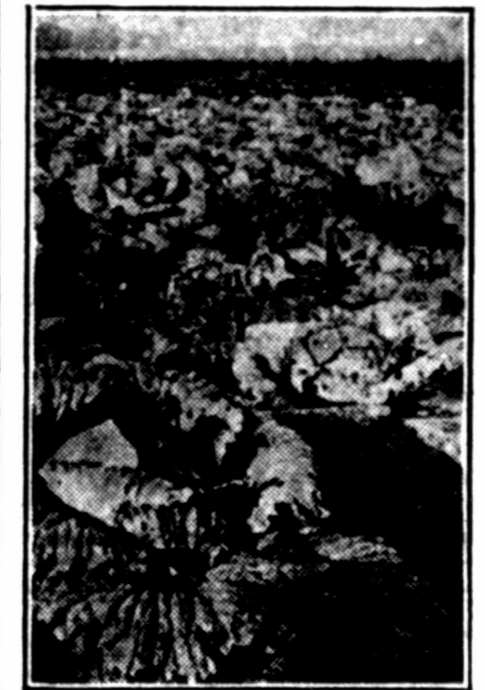
DAIRY WISDOM.

- The cream from different breeds of cows does not churn alike.
- There are more good cows in this country today than at any previous period, but there is still room for improvement.
- Health and wealth in stables with pure air everywhere.
- The calves will begin to eat bright clover hay at two weeks of age.
- Interest in the milk goat persists, and this novel dairy animal is growing in favor.

CABBAGE CULTIVATION.

Early and Late Varieties Require Different Soil and Treatment.

Both early and late varieties of cabbage are grown extensively. In the north early cabbage may be planted in hotbeds and transplanted to the open ground as soon as the soil is ready to be worked, says the United States department of agriculture. For a late crop it is customary to plant the seeds in a bed in the open ground in May or June and transplant them to the garden in July. For cabbage of this character the soil should be heavier and more retentive of moisture than for early cabbage, which requires a rich, warm soil in order to reach maturity quickly. For the late variety it



The big prices that cabbage have brought in the markets the past winter will doubtless stimulate the planting of this vegetable. The picture shows a fine field of cabbage.

is not desirable to have too rich a soil, as the heads are liable to burst. Cabbages should be set in rows thirty to thirty-six inches apart, the plants standing fourteen to eighteen inches apart in the row.

To store cabbage the heads should be buried in pits or placed in cellars. One method is to dig a trench about eighteen inches deep and three feet wide and set the cabbage upright, with the heads close together and the roots embedded in the soil. When cold weather comes the heads are covered lightly with straw and three or four inches of earth put in. Slight freezing does not injure cabbage, but it should not be subjected to repeated freezing and thawing. Early cabbage cannot be kept, as it does not stand hot weather well. It should be used soon after it has formed a solid head.

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Eleventh Annual Picnic!

Friday, August 3, 1917

ROGERS, NEW MEX.

According to custom, Rogers will hold its Eleventh Annual Picnic on the above date in a manner that will give amusement and pleasure to everyone. Everything possible will be done to make you comfortable and to provide for your entertainment. x x x x x x x x x x x

The Girls' Band from Clovis WILL head the Big Parade which will open the amusements of the day, and will furnish the music for this occasion. x x x x

There Will Be Speaking, Baseball Game, Athletic Sports AND Amusements of many different kinds. The Complete Program is arranged to suit the individual tastes of all present. x

GOV. LINDSEY AND OTHER PROMINENT SPEAKERS WILL BE THERE

Everyone is invited to come to Rogers on this occasion and if you fail to do so you will be sorry all the remaining days of your life. Let no one stay at home—we'll make you glad you attended. x x x

BY ORDER OF THE CELEBRATION COMMITTEE

Grover B. Hill, representing the Witherspoon McMullen Live Stock Commission Co. was at

Otho Ferguson, wife and baby, of Joplin, Missouri, and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Baker, of Oak Hill, Kansas, arrived last night for a few days visit with friends and relatives.

Dizzy Spells

Mrs. G. P. Cartwright, of Whitwell, Tenn., writes: "I suffered with bearing-down pains. . . The dizzy spells got so bad that when I would start to walk, I would just pretty nearly fall. Was very much run-down. I told my husband I thought Cardui would help me. . . He got me a bottle. . . It helped me so much that he got me another bottle. I got a whole lot better. The dizzy spells and the bearing-down pains . . . left me entirely."

If you are weak and run-down, or suffer from womanly pains,

CE

Repair shop, located in building, is equipped repairing promptly. attention bring it to

Ice Garage

of Chevrolet and handle auto supplies.

TAKE

E. B. (Peggy) NEAL, Prop.

The First National Bank of Portales Sells to the Stockholders of The Portales Bank and Trust Co.

The First National Bank of Portales under new management offers its services to the business public, believing that it can possibly be of greater benefit, as a result of the recent business changes, by which the stockholders of the Portales Bank and Trust Company, became the owners of the First National Bank of Portales, and the business of the Portales Bank and Trust Company becomes, thereby, merged into the First National Bank. Included in its stockholders and who now, become prominently identified with the First National Bank, are Messrs. Smith & Ricker of Kansas City, Missouri, leading stockholders of the Commonwealth National Bank of Kansas City, and two of the most prominent and influential bankers and financiers of the entire western country, and who were also stockholders of the Portales Bank and Trust Company.

The old customers of the Portales Bank and Trust Company will find their usual welcome at the old stand and we hope will be pleased with the change of our business name, as the Portales Bank and Trust Company building will be converted into the First National Bank building and be its place of business. The old customers of the First National Bank, who have so loyally gone through the business of the past with their friend, will find just as hearty a welcome, under the new management, as they have been heretofore accustomed to receive, and it is the desire and aim of the present management that they all feel even more at home, if possible, than heretofore. In other words, it will be the earnest effort of the First National Bank, to en-

deavor to give the general public it serves, the very best of both institutions so merged into it, and we sincerely trust that the result of the business change will mean greater service and greater ability to serve the old customers of both institutions and the public generally.

One of the principal ideas of the customer who borrows money, is to make it help him to make more money. One of the principal purposes of a bank in lending money is to help its customers make more money, by his use of the money. We want all our customers to feel that we are anxious to help them improve their financial condition. The latch string hangs on the outside at our bank. Come in and be at home. Yours for service,
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
By G. M. WILLIAMSON, Pres.

Charles F. Wilson, general insurance adjuster, of Denver, Colorado, was in Portales this week looking after losses, and visited the News office.

To My Friends

I have sold the majority stock in the First National Bank of Portales to Mr. G. M. Williamson and his associates. I have been the active head of the bank since its organization some fifteen years ago and I had grown weary of the cares and responsibilities and decided that I would arrange my business affairs in such a manner that I could take a vacation. In presenting my proposition to Mr. Williamson I told him I felt a great pride in the bank and I could not afford to sell it to a man whom I did not know to be honest and capable. I told him I must think I was turning it over to clean hands or it would remain mine always. He gave me the price I asked, which was a premium over book value, and which is evidence he knew he was buying a good bank. I know it to be a fact that he has strong

financial connections and I see no reason why he should not make it a better and stronger bank than ever.

It is my earnest wish that my friends and customers stay with the old bank as long as they are treated fairly, remembering their banking connection is the most important part of their business life, and that it is good business to always connect up with a strong bank, because pay day comes sometimes and you may need an extension.

Thanking my friends and customers for their past patronage, I am,
Yours truly,
W. O. OLDHAM.

Wednesday of this week Judge Poole, of El Paso, talked to the good road boosters of this city. He is very much interested in the Amarillo-Portales-Roswell-El Paso short line and can be great help to the boosters of the good road delagation but not with out the public co-operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lindsey and Mrs. Sam J. Nixon, of Fort Sumner, were down Sundry visiting with friends.

A. R. Self, of Nobe community, was in Portales on business the first of the week.

Miss Nola Keen was in Roswell the first of the week visiting with friends.

...COSY THEATRE...

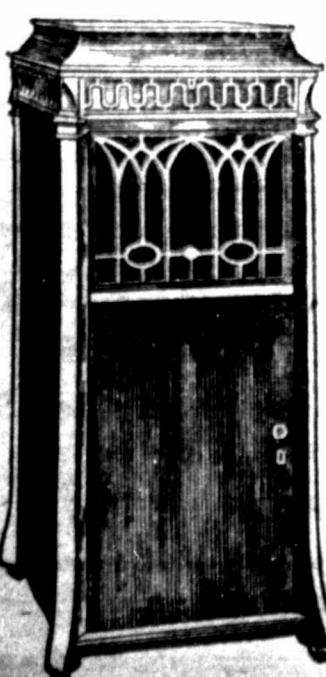
MONDAY, JULY 30: Five part Vitagraph comedy, "A NIGHT OUT." Season's comedy hit.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1: Preferred Paramount, "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST." An All-Star Cast. x x x x

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3rd:



EVERY SATURDAY: PEARL WHITE in "PEARL OF THE ARMY." Also Hearst Pathe News, Lonesome Luke Comedy and Ford Weekly.



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