

# THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

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PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1918

Volume XVI, Number 29

## YOUTHS TO REGISTER ON JUNE 5TH

Those Who Have Reached Age of 21 Since Last June 5th Wanted

WILL ADD ABOUT SIXTY IN COUNTY

Over the Nation About 800,000 Expected to Register—Local Board Will Have Charge of the Registration.

June 5th has been fixed by Provost Marshall General Crowder as the date for the registration of the youths who have reached the age of 21 since June 5th, 1917, when the men between 21 and 31 were registered.

It is planned to have registrations every three months the coming year for those reaching the age of 21 years.

The registration will be in charge of the local boards. In this county, where nearly 600 registered last June 5th, it is expected that about 65 or 60 will register.

They will be immediately classified and added to the present list of registered men. It is believed that about 60 per cent of the new men will pass all examinations.

### Roebuck Items.

We are still having some dry weather here, but the grass has started growing since our last shower of rain.

There has been several cases of lagrippe, measles and whooping cough here and in the adjoining neighborhoods.

Mrs. Bettie Williams, of Inez, has been very sick for the past week, but am glad to note that "Aunt Bettie" is improving.

R. M. Harding and Henry Johnson spent three or four days last week driving cattle to pasture near Portales.

We have been informed that J. W. Stone, of Redland, has been employed to teach our school at Roebuck.

C. B. Robinson and family visited his parents near Redland Sunday.

Don't forget the Red Cross meeting at Roebuck Wednesday night, May 22nd.

Rev. Hardy Baugh will begin a protracted meeting at Causey Saturday night, May 25th.

C. L. Wortham who has been working at Portales visited his folks at home last week.

Arch Merrick has spent the greater part of the past week looking for pasture for his cattle.

We have preaching and Sunday school at Roebuck every Sunday. Everyone is invited to attend.

E. C. Robinson will leave the first of the week for Roswell.

Mrs. Turner's brother and wife, who have been visiting here, returned to their home at Artesia this week.

Mrs. Fannie Robinson has been spending several days at Inez the past week.

Miss Lorena Little, of Causey, was in Roebuck Sunday.

Mrs. J. E. Henderson and little son, and Mrs. J. A. Saylor and son, left Tuesday morning for Pueblo, Colo., for a two weeks' visit with relatives. They will also visit in Trinidad before returning home.

### Bailey County Organizes

Bailey County, Texas, was organized the first of this month. Muleshoe was selected as county seat over Hurley by a good majority.

### Governor Lindsey Here

Gov. Lindsey was in Portales Wednesday and for a time Thursday morning, going from here to Roswell. He spoke to the County Council of Defense in the court house Wednesday morning and that evening at the Cozy after the Junior play.

Gov. Lindsey spoke strongly against moblaw and the outbreaking of any talk or action against pushing the war, of which there is very little in the county.

Vinson Carroll left Tuesday morning for Colorado on business.

### June 3-8 is Coal Week

The week from June 3 to 8 has been designated as coal week by the U. S. Fuel Administration. The early ordering of coal is urged. Besides helping the transportation problem, it is a money saving deal for all. The coal prices gradually rise through the summer and it will well pay one to buy next winter's coal now.

Coal is a transportation proposition. Its bulk prohibits dealers or mines storing it and unless many consumers order their winter supply this summer, actual suffering will be felt next winter.

Miss Maude Webb has made application to become an enlisted Red Cross nurse.

### Boys' and Girls' Club Work

The boys and girls of our county are falling into line to help win the war. They are preparing to grow gardens, pigs, poultry, etc., so that we may have more food at home. I trust each parent will see to it that his boy or girl is allowed to join this great stay-at-home army.

MRS. J. S. LONG.

E. B. Bristow and Jule Stone left Tuesday morning for El Paso where they will report for duty in the U. S. navy.

### May 30th a Day of Prayer

National Memorial Day, Thursday, May 30th, has been selected by President Wilson as a day of prayer for victory for American arms. The people are asked to assemble at their worshiping places and pray for a victory that will bring peace founded upon mercy, justice and good will.

A Clovis drug store has a sign hanging in it that modestly admits that the reader is now in the best drug store in Eastern New Mexico.

### Sure They Read Want Ads

A hat that was lost near Elida and advertised in The News want ads, was found this week and returned to the owner by J. B. Shay. The hat was quite expensive and was recovered at a slight expense. News want ads are read all over Roosevelt county. Try them.

Quite a number of Woodmen of Portales went to Clovis Monday to assist the W. O. W. lodge of that place in initiating a class into the mysteries of that order. All report a good time.

### We Move June 1st

June 1st the News will move from its present location on the east side of the square to the building formerly occupied by the Inda Humphrey hardware on the northwest corner of the square. When we get straightened up, come in. "Welcome" is always on The News door-mat.

Roscoe Cunningham returned this week from Kansas City, at which place he has been working for the past year.

Mr. Bernard Cook and Miss Gussie Acker, both of Elida, were married in Portales Tuesday evening by Judge Henderson.



## DYNAMIC RED CROSS MONEY

By FRANKLIN K. LANE,  
Secretary of the Interior.

OUT of the \$100,000,000 given last June by the American people to the Red Cross, nearly one-half (\$45,000,000) has gone to help the refugees, the orphaned children, the repatriates and wounded of the French, Belgian, Italian, Serbian, Roumanian and other peoples.

The Red Cross has spent more than \$30,000,000 in France alone in the establishment of canteens for the poilus, the reconstruction of devastated districts, the care of homeless children, the housing of refugees, the sending of food, clothes and supplies to the sorely burdened civilian population. More than \$2,000,000 has been spent in fighting tuberculosis, one of the worst of war's by-products; \$1,149,000 has been expended for the shelter of war orphans. \$2,709,736 has been appropriated for the reconstruction of villages and general relief work in the devastated areas.

In Italy a great work of relief was organized after the Austro-German drive of last fall, and the thousands of refugees that came pouring over the Po and the Piave were aided by a business-like and far-reaching supply and canteen service, improvised out of the existing organization. More than \$3,000,000 was thus spent for Italy.

American funds will soon make the plain of Monastir fertile once more through the importation of seeds and agricultural implements. In this section of Serbia more than fifty thousand refugees have been on the verge of starvation for nearly two years.

It should be a source of daily pride to every American that our own Red Cross is adding new glories to the American Name in the Mother Continent. Our full support is essential if its present mighty work of succor and human brotherhood is to be continued on an ever increasing scale.

## CHAUTAUQUA HERE 3 DAYS NEXT WEEK

Some of the Best Talent Will Appear in Portales

WILL GIVE A PATRIOTIC PROGRAM

Proceeds To Go To the Red Cross Chapter at This Place, Opens Wednesday, May 29th; the Program Follows

The Portales Chautauqua will open Wednesday, May 29, and continue for three days. The program is a patriotic one. Season tickets are \$2, children's tickets \$1. Single admissions are 50 cents. The net proceeds from the Chautauqua are donated to the Red Cross.

THE PROGRAM:

OPENING DAY  
AFTERNOON  
Pageant of Children  
The Neapolitan Male Quartette  
Helen B. Paulsen..... Lecture  
"Community Consciousness"

NIGHT  
Col. G. A. Gearhart..... Lecture  
"The Call of Democracy"  
The Neapolitan Quartette

SECOND DAY  
MORNING  
A Demonstration lecture by an expert bearing the authorized message of the Food Ad-

ministration.

AFTERNOON  
Metropolitan Concert Company  
Domestic Science Expert Lecture

NIGHT  
The Chautauqua Director Lecture  
"The Call to the Colors"

Metropolitan Concert Company

THIRD DAY  
MORNING  
Demonstration Lecture by a Red Cross Nurse.

"The Prevention of Disease as a Patriotic Duty"

AFTERNOON  
David Duggin Concert Company  
Red Cross Representative Lecture  
"The Story of the Red Cross in Peace and War"

NIGHT  
The Chautauqua Director Lecture  
"When the Boys Come Home"

David Duggin Concert Company in Closing Concert.

JUNIOR CHAUTAUQUA

Three days under an expert director beginning in advance of opening day.

### Card of Thanks

We take this means of expressing our heartfelt gratitude to our many friends for their kind sympathy in the hour of sorrow, and especially to Dr. and Mrs. Dunaway and Mr. and Miss Carr for their beautiful floral offering.

Your kindness will be remembered.

MRS. M. E. TURNER.  
W. TURNER.  
R. HOOPS.

EVAN AND MARVEL DUNCAN.

### High School Activities

David R. Boyd, president of the State University, addressed the class of 1918 of the Portales High school at the M. E. church Sunday evening before a large audience. His baccalaureate address was very interesting and contained many points that the graduates will make use of.

The senior play was given at the Cozy Tuesday evening. The house was overflowing. The play staged by the Seniors was "The Vision of a Graduate," and the Seniors showed much latent possibilities in stage craft.

The "Merry Maids" will hold a reception in the Humphrey building Friday evening in honor of Miss Kenamore and the Seniors. The Maids will also give a Hoover lunch next Monday evening in the Humphrey building for benefit of Red Cross.

High School Commencement will be at the M. E. church tonight. State Superintendent J. H. Wagner will give the address of the evening.

The Portales Schools close Thursday, May 24th. There are sixteen graduates this year to go out from the Portales High School. Their names are as follows: Forrest Bramlett, Heck Harris, George Reese, Sanford Fairly, Will Dunlap, Carl Owens, Burney Sturman, Andrew Humphrey, Virgia Stephenson, Gladys Stone, Vera Merrill, Eulalia Wollard, Hazel Mahan, Marie Phillips, Pearl Taylor and Bessie Warnica. The commencement exercises will be held Thursday evening at the Methodist Church. State Superintendent Wagner, of Santa Fe, will deliver the address to the graduates.

The section house at Cameo burned this week.

A Portales man at a show in Amarillo the other night thought it was the National Anthem, it is said, and started to stand when "Little Brown Jug" was played.

You have read and heard the word "Patriotism" a thousand times during the last few months. Just what does it mean? It means same, sensible, enlightened selfishness. Being patriotic means that you realize that a certain line of conduct will mean sacrifice, hardship, for you, but that if only you will make the sacrifice, and endure the hardship, it will bring lasting good and happiness to you, your neighbors, your whole country.

By buying a Liberty Bond you have shown that you have the right view-point. Now the thing to do is to see your resolution through to the finish. The soldier who volunteered for service, went over the top with a cheer and then stopped, disheartened, in the middle of "No Man's Land" would be considered a poor soldier.

### Women Give \$36,000,000.

Thousands of patriotic women in all parts of the United States are freely giving their time to make surgical dressings, knit goods, hospital garments, comfort kits, socks and sweaters. The value of this labor given by American women is estimated at \$36,000,000 a year.

The Red Cross operates in France a motor truck transportation service with 250 motor trucks.

## Six Years Ago

From Files of Portales Valley News

T. J. Molinari is building a new bungalow on the lots opposite C. M. Dobbs.

Rev. E. L. Goodloe returned from Pecos, where he attended conference.

The band will give weekly concerts in the court house square starting this week.

## THIRTY-FOUR MEN LEAVE SATURDAY

They Go to Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., to Report to Uncle Sam

TWENTY-SIX OTHERS ARE CALLED

Stock Men to Report at Camp Lee Virginia and Auto Mechanics At University of Texas.

The names of the thirty-four men to be sent to Deming, New Mexico, Saturday morning has been changed somewhat by voluntary enlistments in other branches of the services. The correct list will be published next week. The thirty-four men will leave here Saturday morning at 5:48 and reach Deming via Clovis and Belen the next morning.

Several men have qualified for the stock raising call from Camp Lee Virginia. They will leave soon. This county's quota for this was 15 and it will be filled.

Eleven men will leave in the five day period from May 29 for Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The state has been called to furnish 400 men for mechanical work at the front and near the front. The men will report at the University of Texas June 10. The men must be grammar school graduates and familiar with auto work. Volunteers may report to the local board up to May 28.

### More Thank You's

Seth A. Morrison, county clerk, and Commissioners Pearce and Wall desire to thank the voters of the county who supported them so well at the primary. They fully appreciate the honor given them and will, as in the past, continue to do their full duty to the county and the taxpayer, in their respective offices.

BORN—A girl, to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Anderson.

In DeBaca county the unofficial returns for representative were: Long, 345; Howard, 245.

A Melrose doctor has cut his rates exactly in half and asks his patients to spend the rest for W. S. S.

Mrs. E. Gibson, of Houston, Texas, is in Portales for the summer as the guest of Miss Maude Webb.

Quite a number of the young people were entertained at the Traveler's Inn on last Saturday Evening.

Mexican bandits held up a train and stole a car of soap, a car of beer and three cars of cattle. Why the soap?

Judge and Mrs. J. C. Compton are in Childress, Texas, where they will attend a reunion of Mrs. Compton's family.

Claude Anderson and family, who have been visiting relatives and friends here for the past few days, returned Wednesday to their home at Slaton, Texas.

Dudley Stratton, son of Jefferson B. Stratton, of Richland, enlisted in the navy at St. Louis. He was sent Wednesday to the Great Lakes Training School.

The Upton and Ingram Red Cross ladies were in Portales Tuesday after more material. They brought in for shipment 16 ambulance pillows, 3500 gun cleaners and 47 pajamas.

L. L. Campbell, manager of Joyce-Fruit dry goods department, will leave Friday for Springfield, Mo. His brother, Frank S. Campbell, will arrive about June 10th to take his place.



# "OVER THE TOP"

## AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT WITH ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

WRITTEN BY ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

### CHAPTER VII.

#### Rations.

Just dozing off; Mr. Lance Corporal butted in.

In Tommy's eyes a lance corporal is one degree below a private. In the corporal's eyes he is one degree above a general.

He ordered me to go with him and help him draw the next day's rations, also told me to take my waterproof.

Every evening, from each platoon or machine-gun section, a lance corporal and private go to the quartermaster sergeant at the company stores and draw rations for the following day.

The "quarter," as the quartermaster sergeant is called, receives daily from the orderly room (captain's office) a slip showing the number of men entitled to rations, so there is no chance of putting anything over on him. Many arguments take place between the "quarter" and the platoon noncom, but the former always wins out. Tommy says the "quarter" got his job because he was a burglar in civil life.

Then I spread the waterproof sheet on the ground, while the quartermaster's batman dumped the rations on it. The corporal was smoking a fag. I carried the rations back to the billet. The corporal was still smoking a fag. How I envied him. But when the issue commenced my envy died, and I realized that the first requisite of a non-commissioned officer on active service is diplomacy. There were 19 men in our section, and they soon formed a semicircle around us after the corporal had called out, "Rations up."

The quartermaster sergeant had given a slip to the corporal on which was written a list of the rations. Sitting on the floor, using a wooden box as a table, the issue commenced. On the left of the corporal the rations were piled. They consisted of the following:

Six loaves of fresh bread, each loaf of a different size, perhaps one out of the six being as flat as a pancake, the result of an army service corps man placing a box of bully beef on it during transportation.

Three tins of jam, one apple and the other two plum.

Seventeen Bermuda onions, all different sizes.

A piece of cheese in the shape of a wedge.

Two one-pound tins of butter.

A handful of raisins.

A tin of biscuits, or as Tommy calls them "jaw breakers."

A bottle of mustard pickles.

The "bully beef," spuds, condensed milk, fresh meat, bacon and "Maconochie rations" (a can filled with meat, vegetables and greasy water), had been turned over to the company cook to make a stew for next day's dinner. He also received the tea, sugar, salt, pepper and flour.

Scratching his head, the corporal studied the slip issued to him by the quartermaster. Then in a slow, mystified voice he read out, "No. 1 section, 19 men. Bread, loaves, six." He looked puzzled and soliloquized in a musing voice:

"Six loaves, nineteen men. Let's see, that's three in a loaf for fifteen men—well, to make it even, four of you'll have to muck in on one loaf."

The four that got stuck made a howl, but to no avail. The bread was dished out. Pretty soon from a far corner of the billet, three indignant Tommies accosted the corporal with:

"What do you call this, a loaf of bread? Looks more like a sniping plate."

The corporal answered:

"Well, don't blame me, I didn't bake

it; somebody's got to get it, so shut up until I dish out these blinkin' rations."

Then the corporal started on the jam.

"Jam, three tins—apple one, plum two. Nineteen men, three tins. Six in a tin makes twelve men for two tins, seven in the remaining tin."

He passed around the jam, and there was another riot. Some didn't like apple, while others who received plum were partial to apple. After a while differences were adjusted and the issue went on.

"Bermuda onions, seventeen."

The corporal avoided a row by saying that he did not want an onion, and I said they make your breath smell, so I guessed I would do without one too. The corporal looked his gratitude.

"Cheese, pounds, two."

The corporal borrowed a jackknife (corporals are always borrowing), and sliced the cheese—each slicing bringing forth a pert remark from the on-lookers as to the corporal's eyesight.

"Raisins, ounces, eight."

By this time the corporal's nerves had gone west, and in despair he said that the raisins were to be turned over to the cook for "duff" (plum pudding). This decision elicited a little "grousing," but quiet was finally restored.

"Biscuits, tins, one."

With his borrowed jackknife, the corporal opened the tin of biscuits, and told everyone to help themselves—no body responded to this invitation. Tommy is "fed up" with biscuits.

"Butter, tins, two."

"Nine in one, ten in the other."

Another rumpus.

"Pickles, mustard, bottles, one."

Nineteen names were put in a steel helmet, the last one out winning the pickles. On the next issue there were only 18 names, as the winner is eliminated until every man in the section has won a bottle.

The raffle is closely watched, because Tommy is suspicious when it comes to gambling with his rations.

When the issue is finished the corporal sits down and writes a letter home, asking them if they cannot get some M. P. (member of parliament) to have him transferred to the Royal Flying Corps where he won't have to issue rations.

At the different French estaminets in the village and at the canteens Tommy buys fresh eggs, milk, bread and pastry. Occasionally when he is flush, he invests in a tin of pears or apricots. His pay is only a shilling a day, 24 cents, or a cent an hour. Just imagine, a cent an hour for being under fire—not much chance of getting rich out there.

When he goes into the fire trench (front line), Tommy's menu takes a tumble. He carries in his haversack what the government calls emergency or iron rations. They are not supposed to be opened until Tommy dies of starvation. They consist of one tin of bully beef, four biscuits, a little tin which contains tea, sugar and Oxo cubes (concentrated beef tablets). These are only to be used when the enemy establishes a curtain of shell fire on the communication trenches, thus preventing the "carrying in" of rations, or when in an attack a body of troops has been cut off from its base of supplies.

The rations are brought up at night by the company transport. This is a section of the company in charge of the quartermaster sergeant, composed of men, mules and limbers (two-wheeled wagons), which supplies Tommy's wants while in the front line. They are constantly under shell fire. The rations are unloaded at the entrance to the communication trenches and are "carried in" by men detailed for that purpose. The quartermaster sergeant never goes into the front-line

trench. He doesn't have to, and I have never heard of one volunteering to do so.

The company sergeant major sorts the rations and sends them in.

Tommy's trench rations consist of all the bully beef he can eat, biscuits, cheese, tinned butter (sometimes 17 men to a tin), jam or marmalade, and occasionally fresh bread (ten to a loaf). When it is possible he gets tea and stew.

When things are quiet, and Fritz is behaving like a gentleman, which seldom happens, Tommy has the opportunity of making dessert. This is "trench pudding." It is made from broken biscuits, condensed milk, jam—a little water added, slightly flavored with mud—put into a canteen and cooked over a little spirit stove known as "Tommy's cooker."

(A firm in Blighty widely advertises these cookers as a necessity for the men in the trenches. Gullible people buy them—ship them to the Tommies, who, immediately upon receipt of same throw them over the parapet. Sometimes a Tommy falls for the ad, and uses the cooker in a dugout to the disgust and discomfort of the other occupants.)

This mess is stirred up in a tin and allowed to simmer over the flames from the cooker until Tommy decides that it has reached sufficient (glue-like) consistency. He takes his bayonet and by means of the handle carries the mess up in the front trench to cool. After it has cooled off he tries to eat it. Generally one or two Tommies in a section have cast-iron stomachs and the tin is soon emptied. Once I tasted trench pudding, but only once.

In addition to the regular ration issue Tommy uses another channel to enlarge his menu.

In the English papers a "Lonely Soldier" column is run. This is for the soldiers at the front who are supposed to be without friends or relatives. They write to the papers and their names are published. Girls and women in England answer them, and send out parcels of foodstuffs, cigarettes, candy, etc. I have known a "lonely" soldier to receive as many as five parcels and eleven letters in one week.

### CHAPTER VIII.

#### The Little Wooden Cross.

After remaining in rest billets for eight days, we received the unwelcome tidings that the next morning we would "go in" to "take over." At six in the morning our march started and, after a long march down the dusty road, we again arrived at reserve billets.

I was No. 1 in the leading set of fours. The man on my left was named "Pete Walling," a cheery sort of fellow. He laughed and joked all the way on the march, buoying up my drooping spirits. I could not figure out anything attractive in again occupying the front line, but Pete did not seem to mind, said it was all in a lifetime. My left heel was blistered from the rubbing of my heavy marching boot. Pete noticed that I was limping and offered to carry my rifle, but by this time I had learned the ethics of the march in the British army and courteously refused his offer.

We had gotten half-way through the communication trench, Pete in my immediate rear. He had his hand on my shoulder, as men in a communication trench have to do to keep in touch with each other. We had just climbed over a bashed-in part of the trench when in our rear a man tripped over a loose signal wire, and let out an oath. As usual, Pete rushed to his help. To reach the fallen man he had to cross this bashed-in part. A bullet cracked in the air and I ducked. Then a moan from the rear. My heart stood still. I went back and Pete was lying on the ground. By the aid of my flashlight I saw that he had his hand pressed to his right breast. The fingers were covered with blood. I flashed the light on his face and in its glow a grayish-blue color was stealing over his countenance. Pete looked up at me and said: "Well, Yank, they've done me in. I can feel myself going West." His voice was getting fainter and I had to kneel down to get his words. Then he gave me a message to write home to his mother and his sweetheart, and I, like a great big boob, cried like a baby. I was losing my first friend of the trenches.

Word was passed to the rear for a stretcher. He died before it arrived. Two of us put the body on the stretcher and carried it to the nearest first-aid post, where the doctor took an official record of Pete's name, number, rank and regiment from his identity disk, this to be used in the casualty lists and notification to his family.

We left Pete there, but it broke our hearts to do so. The doctor informed us that we could bury him the next morning. That afternoon five of the boys of our section, myself included, went to the little ruined village in the rear and from the deserted gardens of the French chateaux gathered grass and flowers. From these we made a wreath.

While the boys were making this wreath, I sat under a shot-scarred apple tree and carried out the following verses on a little wooden shield which we nailed on Pete's cross.

True to his God; true to Britain,  
Doing his duty to the last,  
Just one more name to be written  
On the Roll of Honor of heroes passed—  
Passed to their God, enshrined in glory,  
Entering life of eternal rest,  
One more chapter in England's story  
Of her sons doing their best.

Rest, you soldier, mate so true,  
Never forgotten by us below;  
Know that we are thinking of you,  
Ere to our rest we are bidden to go.

Next morning the whole section went over to say good-bye to Pete, and laid him away to rest.

After each one had a look at the face of the dead, a corporal of the R. A. M. C. sewed up the remains in a blanket. Then placing two heavy ropes across the stretcher (to be used in lowering the body into the grave), we lifted Pete onto the stretcher, and reverently covered him with a large union jack, the flag he had died for.

The chaplain led the way, then came the officers of the section, followed by two of the men carrying a wreath. Immediately after came poor Pete on the flag-draped stretcher, carried by four soldiers. I was one of the four. Behind the stretcher, in column of fours, came the remainder of the section.

To get to the cemetery, we had to pass through the little shell-destroyed village, where troops were hurrying to and fro.

As the funeral procession passed these troops came to the "attention" and smartly saluted the dead.

Poor Pete was receiving the only salute a private is entitled to "somewhere in France."

Now and again a shell from the German lines would go whistling over the village to burst in our artillery lines in the rear.

When we reached the cemetery we halted in front of an open grave, and laid the stretcher beside it. Forming a hollow square around the opening of the grave, the chaplain read the burial service.

German machine-gun bullets were "cracking" in the air above us, but Pete didn't mind, and neither did we. When the body was lowered into the grave the flag having been removed, we clicked our heels together and came to the salute.

I left before the grave was filled in. I could not bear to see the dirt thrown on the blanket-covered face of my comrade. On the western front there are no coffins, and you are lucky to get a blanket to protect you from the wet and the worms. Several of the section stayed and decorated the grave with white stones.

That night, in the light of a lonely candle in the machine gunner's dugout of the front-line trench I wrote two letters. One to Pete's mother, the other to his sweetheart. While doing this I cursed the Prussian war god with all my heart, and I think that St. Peter noted same.

The machine gunners in the dugout were laughing and joking. To them Pete was unknown. Pretty soon, in the warmth of their merriment, my blues disappeared. One soon forgets on the western front.

(To be Continued.)

### SEED AND SUCCEED

Early to seed bed—early to sprout.  
A time for everything, especially for planting.  
Some seed left in that packet? Ask your neighbor.

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

### HOW TO GROW

Late Cabbage.

Late cabbage is usually grown as a crop following early potatoes, peas or

some other crop that leaves the ground free for about one-half the growing season. The plants may be grown in the seedbed, it being necessary to sow the seed some three or four weeks before it is desired to set them in position in the garden. It is an excellent plan to follow early potatoes with late cabbage, as none of the insects that affect early potatoes are liable to molest the late cabbage, and it is possible to set the plants between the potato rows some two or three weeks before the potatoes are dug. In this manner sufficient time is gained to permit the cabbage to reach maturity before hard freezing weather occurs in the fall.

The rows should be about 3 feet apart and the plants some 2 feet apart in the rows. Slight freezing does not injure cabbage, but it should not be subjected to repeated freezing and thawing. Late cabbage can be stored by taking up plants and packing them closely together in a trench, placing a frame of boards or poles around the trench, some supports across the top, and covering the whole with straw or corn fodder. The heads may be removed as needed and the roots and stems left in position in the trench. These will furnish an abundant supply of greens in early spring.

—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

### State of New Mexico

#### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

#### Public Land Sale

#### ROOSEVELT COUNTY

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 29th 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 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, June 26th, 1918, 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. 1144. S1-2, sec. 5; S1-2, S1-2 N1-2, sec. 7; all of sec. 8; all of sec. 9; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S1-2 NW1-4, SW1-4, sec. 10; T. 1 S., R. 37 E., containing 2473.12 acres. There are no improvements.

Sale No. 1145. N1-2, sec. 18; S1-2, NW1-4, sec. 28; E1-2 SE1-4, sec. 31; E1-2 SW1-4, sec. 33; T. 4 S., R. 30 E., NE1-4, sec. 9; T. 5 S., R. 30 E., containing 1117.01 acres. The improvements consist of well and fencing, value \$250.00.

Sale No. 1146. S1-2 NE1-4, N1-2 SE1-4, sec. 19; S1-2 N1-2, N1-2 S1-2, sec. 20; W1-2 SW1-4, sec. 21; W1-2 NW1-4, sec. 28; all of sec. 31; T. 7 S., R. 36 E., containing 1268.20 acres, selected for the Santa Fe and Grant county Railroad Bond Fund. There are no improvements.

No bid on the above described tracts of land will be accepted for less than FIVE DOLLARS (\$5.00) per acre, which is the appraised value thereof and in addition thereto the successful bidder must pay for the improvements that exist on the land.

Sale No. 1147. All of sec. 16; T. 4 N., R. 30 E., containing 640 acres. The improvements consist of corral, well, tank and fencing, value \$1015.00. No bid accepted for this land for less than \$10.00.

Sale No. 1148. NE1-4, SW1-4, sec. 16; T. 5 S., R. 37 E., containing 320 acres. The improvements consist of fencing, value \$225.00. No bid accepted for this land for less than \$10.00.

Each of the above described tracts will be offered for sale separately. The above sale of land will be subject to the following terms and conditions, viz:

Except for lands selected for the Santa Fe and Grant County Railroad 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, fees for advertising and appraisal and all costs incidental to the sale herein, 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 an 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 the contract next following the date of tender.

The sale of land selected for the Santa Fe and Grant County Railroad Bond Fund will be subject to the above terms and conditions except that the successful bidder must pay in cash or certified exchange at the time of sale, one-tenth of the purchase price offered by him for the land, four per cent interest in advance for the balance of such purchase price and will be required to execute a contract providing for the payment of the balance of such purchase price in thirty equal annual installments with interest on all deferred payments at the rate of four per cent per annum in advance, payments and interest due on October first, of each year.

The above sale of land will be subject to valid existing rights, easements, rights of way, and reservation.

The Commissioner of Public Lands 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 first, 1918.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the State and Office of the State of New Mexico, this ninth day of April, 1918.

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

First publication April 19th, 1918.  
Last publication June 21st, 1918.

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**Dr. Swearingin's Dates**

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

**Wanted**

Second hand sacks of all kinds. Will pay you cash.  
23tf J. A. SAYLOR.

**Notice for Publication**

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Ft. Sumner, New Mexico, April 13, 1918. Notice is hereby given that William A. Deatherage, of Benson, New Mexico, who, on June 2nd, 1914, made homestead entry, No. 011361, for east half Sec. 18, Twp. 1 S., range 31 east, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Portales, N. M., on the 3rd day of June, 1918.  
Claimant names as witnesses:  
John C. Benson, of Benson, N. M.; John M. Price, of Floyd, N. M.; Clarence S. Grathouse, of Upton, N. M.; Arthur S. Davidson, of Floyd, N. M.  
23-30 A. J. EVANS, Register.

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Will appreciate your business. Farm sales a specialty. Will make your stuff bring all it is worth.  
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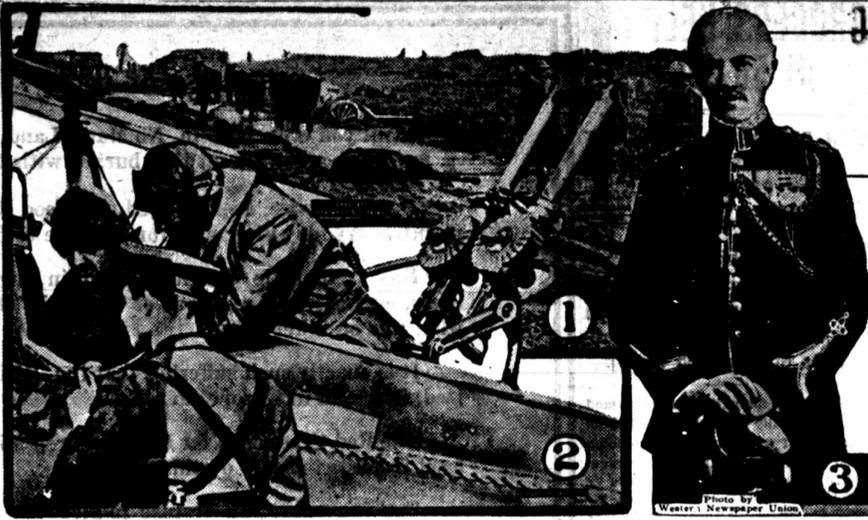
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Phone 64  
Staple and Fancy Groceries

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Sale first Saturday in each month at Portales. Farm sales a specialty. Six years experience as a salesman. Refer enclosure request.

Rogers, - - New Mexico



1—Australian official photograph that shows strikingly the wastage of war; troops and horses moving to the front along a duckboard road that is lined with dead horses and broken wagons. 2—Twin Lewis guns mounted on a British airplane and used with deadly effect. 3—Major General Maurice whose accusations of misrepresentation and lack of sincerity against the Lloyd-George government brought on a cabinet crisis in England.

**NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK**

**Premier Lloyd George Again Is Winner in Crisis Brought on by General Maurice.**

**GIVEN VOTE OF CONFIDENCE**

German Attack South of Ypres Smashed, While Allies Improve Their Positions at Many Points—Investigation of American Aircraft Production Collapse Started.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Premier Lloyd George and his cabinet successfully weathered another storm last week when the house of commons, by a vote of 293 to 108, rejected Herbert Asquith's motion providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate charges made against the premier by Maj. Gen. Frederick B. Maurice. Having declared that he would consider the action of the commons as a test of confidence, Mr. Lloyd George would have resigned and turned the conduct of the war over to Mr. Asquith had the latter been sustained. As it is he has won another great personal victory largely by means of the statement he made in the house—an ex parte statement, to be sure, but one that impressed his hearers with his evident honesty and frankness.

The charges made by General Maurice, formerly director of military operations, were that the premier and other officials had deceived the people by false statements concerning the army. The accusations were fully refuted by Lloyd George, who showed that his statements were made on information obtained from General Maurice's department. He protested vigorously against such distracting and paralyzing controversies and implored that there should be an end to "sniping." He called Maurice's action a flagrant breach of discipline, especially pernicious in its effect on a new army and not understandable to the allies of Great Britain.

There is no reason to question the patriotism of General Maurice's motives in precipitating the crisis, but it is evident that he was made the tool of the political opponents of the premier who hoped to ride into office on the resulting storm. Presumably the offending officer will be court-martialed.

Last week passed with only one important infantry action on the west front, but neither army has been idle. The heavy artillery of the allies has been continually hammering the German positions and especially devoting itself to smashing the enemy's lines of communications and munition depots and to hampering the bringing up of reinforcements and supplies. In this the aviators have given invaluable aid and the work has been so well done that the renewal of the offensive was performed delayed. Heavy and frequent rains also handicapped the Germans and they found great difficulty in moving their ponderous tanks and largest guns across the devastated country, the roads being consistently broken up by shell fire and their repair made almost impossible.

Meantime the allies took every opportunity to improve their positions and in many local operations advanced their lines and strengthened their hold on the commanding heights both in Picardy and in Flanders. In these fights the Australians and Canadians had a prominent part, the former between the Ancre and the Somme and the latter south of Arras, both contingents making considerable and very valuable gains. All along the line the British, French and Americans repulsed all the enemy raids until Wednesday night, when, after heavy artillery preparation, the Germans attacked in the sector of Ypres, between La Clytte and Voormezele. It was their apparent intention to outflank the important heights of Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge from the northeast and they succeeded in forcing the Brit-

ish and French there out of some of their first-line trenches. But later in the night the British counter-attacked and regained all that had been lost. Two Hun divisions carried out this attack and they suffered heavy casualties. On Thursday morning the enemy made a new attack on the Flanders front north of Kemmel and slightly beyond the British line. At the same time troops from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick made a great raid on the German outpost line at Neuville-Vitasse, southeast of Arras, taking prisoners and guns and inflicting many casualties.

Most of the American troops that have been moved into the battle region appear to be placed along the line between Montdidier and Noyon, and they are giving a good account of themselves there, as are also those holding the Toul sector. There have been no heavy operations in either sector recently, but the artillery in both is always active and the American gunners have proved their excellence. They are now using their heavy artillery northwest of Toul after several weeks of preparation. The American casualty lists, still relatively small, are increasing daily.

There is no indication that the German high command will abandon its plan of smashing the British army and forcing a breach between it and the French. Ludendorff is increasing his resources in every way possible and Austria and Bulgaria have been called on to supply troops for garrison duty in order that the Germans may be sent to the front. Intimations such as have appeared in some German papers that the attempt to reach Paris will be abandoned mean nothing. No doubt there will be repeated great offensives throughout the summer, and the allies are preparing to resist them to the utmost, their intention being to maintain their lines unbroken until America's men are there in sufficient numbers to enable General Foch to do more than resist. It is admitted that without our army the allies could not gain a military decision over the Germans under existing conditions. How long the German people will stand for the slaughter of their men is another question. From captured mail and the more outspoken of their newspapers it is evident they are becoming sickened by the awful bloodshed, but they probably will continue submissive so long as they think there is a chance of a final victory.

The movement of Americans to France continues with increasing swiftness and it is the avowed intention of the war department to have not less than 1,000,000 men there by the end of May. The administration and the congressional leaders, excepting such men as Kitchin, now view the situation comprehensively and agree that no limit should be put on the size of our army, as it is likely as many as 8,000,000 men will have to be placed under arms within three years. A total of about four millions will be available immediately, and Provost Marshal Crowder and others believe it will be necessary to increase the draft age limit to forty years within a year. Indeed, many details have been worked out with this increase in view. Classes 2, 3 and 4 of the draft are being carefully combed out to eliminate slackers and many names will thus be added to class 1.

Austrian reports tell of the presence of American troops on the Italian front, though this had not been announced by Washington. The expected offensive on that front has not yet materialized, but it is believed it will not be much longer delayed, because of the critical state of affairs in Emperor Carl's realm. Hunger and discontent are increasing so greatly that troops have been concentrated in the most disaffected parts of the empire. Also there have been serious disturbances in the Austro-Hungarian fleet, the crews of which are largely Slavs and men of Italian origin.

Roumania has submitted to what seemed the inevitable and signed a peace treaty with the central powers. Of course she loses much and gains nothing. The instrument provides that most of the Dobrudja be ceded to Bulgaria and other Roumanian territory to Austria and Hungary; the central

powers are to control the navigation of the Danube, and the Roumanian army, except ten divisions, is to be demobilized, its equipment going to the central powers until the conclusion of a general peace.

The queen of Roumania and her children refuse to recognize the peace treaty and lose no opportunity to affront the Germans in their country.

The German vice chancellor announced the establishment of a special department to regulate Germany's eastern policy, and defended her policy of intervention in Finland, declaring it had insured the independence and freedom of that country and was undertaken at the request of the legitimate Finnish government. It is reported that Grand Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has been selected as king of Finland. Little news of moment came from Russia or the Ukraine last week. It is quite evident now that Germany will get little food from the latter country this year.

In Palestine the British forces apparently met with a reverse which compelled them to evacuate Es-Salt and retire to the west bank of the Jordan. Constantinople claimed the Turks administered a stinging defeat to General Allenby's troops.

Nicaragua lined herself up with most of the rest of the nations on Tuesday by formally declaring war on Germany and its allies. Its congress empowered the president to employ all the resources of the nation in prosecuting the war.

Gutzon Borglum's charges that graft, incompetency and pro-German influences were responsible for the collapse of America's aircraft program could not be ignored, so President Wilson ordered a thorough investigation made by the department of justice. The senate committee on military affairs also announced it would resume its inquiry into the fiasco. Both the administration and the committee assured the public there would be no "whitewashing" and that if anyone was guilty he would be duly punished. Secretary Baker protested against a public hearing of the matter by the senators on the ground that it would only aid and comfort the enemy, and he told the military committee of the house that results under the management of John D. Ryan would soon be gratifying and that criticism of the condition of airplane production was pro-German. There is reason to believe his confidence in Mr. Ryan and the reorganized bureau is not misplaced, but the public would like to know what became of the \$640,000,000 already spent and why there is so little to show for it.

Another revelation that has stirred congress and that Secretary Baker may be called on to explain is that quantity production of the heavy Browning gun and of heavy artillery is very far behind the hopes of the people that were inspired by the premises of the war department. In the case of the howitzers it would seem that valuable time has been wasted in the effort to devise gun carriages of a new and distinctively American model instead of going ahead with the models found satisfactory by the British and French. There is also a great shortage in pistols, though General Dickson, chief of the arms manufacturing division, says the outlook for improvement in this is encouraging. Mr. Baker says an inquiry into the entire question of ordnance production is being made by Lieut. Col. Bascom Little.

The railroad wage commission last week recommended increases for all employees whose wages were less than \$250 a month in December, 1915. The increases range from 4.6 to 43 per cent, the lower the wages, the greater the relative increase. The total annual increase in the pay roll of the railroads would be about \$900,000,000. Director General McAdoo can use his discretion in conforming to the recommendations of the commission, and is expected to render his decision very soon. Large as the increases are, they do not come up to the demands of the railway workers' unions and considerable dissatisfaction is expressed. However, Mr. McAdoo's decision doubtless will be accepted with good grace.

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**Coe Howard**  
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For Coal, Grain, etc. All kinds of grain bought and sold. We appreciate your trade. : : : : :

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Help Uncle Sam, Buy a Bond or Thrift Stamp

**CAREY-IZED STOCK TONIC BRICK**

A stock tonic in brick form that will rid the animal system of worms, build up a vigorous digestive apparatus, enrich the blood and keep the animal in condition.

Instinct tells animals when they are in need of medicines long before they show signs of sickness. With this tonic brick before them they will doctor themselves.

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PORTALES, - - NEW MEXICO



### The Portales Valley News

ROY L. FRUIT  
"Covers Roosevelt County Like the Sunlight"

PORTALES HERALD AND PORTALES TIMES  
consolidated with the News September 12, 1916

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Published in the greatest shallow water  
country on earth,  
The Portales Valley District.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

### Democratic Nominees

FOR JUDGE, FIFTH JUDICIAL  
DISTRICT:

SAM G. BRATTON  
CHARLES R. BRICE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, 20TH  
DISTRICT:

PROF. J. S. LONG.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE:

CLEVE COMPTON (re-election)

FOR SHERIFF:

A. L. (ARCH) GREGG (re-election)

FOR COUNTY CLERK:

SETH A. MORRISON (re-election)

FOR COUNTY TREASURER:

JOHN W. BALLOW (re-election)

FOR TAX ASSESSOR:

BURL JOHNSON (re-election)

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT:

SAM J. STINNETT (re-election)

COMMISSIONER PRECINCT 1:

DR. J. S. PEARCE (re-election)

COMMISSIONER PRECINCT 2:

ED. WALL (re-election)

COMMISSIONER PRECINCT 3:

CHARLES S. TOLAR.

### HOW TO GROW

Parsley.

The seeds of parsley should be soaked for a few hours before planting to insure germination. They are slow in germinating and should be handled very carefully. After one or two transplantings they should be set in the open ground in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows as early as the soil can be put in condition. A small area devoted to this crop will be sufficient for the average family.

It is used as a garnishing and for flavoring soups. Keep a little of it growing at all times. It gives a pleasing touch to many dainty dishes.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

### Notice for Publication

031747  
Department of the Interior, U. S. land office at Roswell, N. M., May 20, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that George A. Beeman, of Richland, N. M., who on April 21, 1915, made homestead entry No. 021747, for south half sec. 11, township 6 south, range 35 east, N. M. 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, in his office at Portales, N. M., on June 24, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Charlie H. Bennett, George A. Hobbs, Louis H. Paw, Kelsey H. Embree, all of Richland, N. M.  
May 22-June 20 EMMETT PATTON, Register.

### Notice for Publication

Orig. 010684—Add. 011008  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., May 20th, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Walter P. Cox, of Portales, N. M., who, on May 15th, 1913, made original homestead entry, No. 010684 for northwest quarter section 17, and on October 6th, 1913, made additional H. E. 011008, for N. E. quarter section 18, township 3 south, Range 35 East, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. C. Compton, Probate Judge, at his office at Portales, N. M., on the 27th day of June, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Marion A. Parrish, John Howl, Amos R. Page, Edward H. Newsum, all of Portales, N. M.  
May 22-June 20 A. J. EVANS, Register.

Department of the Interior, United Land Office, Roswell, N. M., May 3, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1908, and June 20, 1910, and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands:

List No. 8246. Serial No. 043256. S. W. quarter S. E. quarter Sec. 19; west half east half Sec. 30, township 7 south range 35 east, New Mexico Meridian, 200 acres.

Protests or contests against any or all of such selections may be filed in this office during the period of publication hereof, or at any time before final certificate.

EMMETT PATTON,  
Register.  
May 16-June 15

### ALLIES DEMAND MORE CEREALS

American Meat Restrictions Relaxed to Effect Greater Wheat Savings.

### ARGENTINE ARRIVALS SHORT.

Meat Supply Here Considerably Enlarged — Food Administration, However, Warns Against Wastes.

The allies have made further and increased demands for breadstuffs, these enlarged demands being caused to some degree by shortage in arrivals from the Argentine. It is, therefore, necessary for the U. S. Food Administration to urge a still further reduction in the consumption of bread and breadstuffs generally if we are to meet our export necessities. The Food Administration has issued a statement explaining the situation in detail, particularly the reasons which lead it, for the purpose of centering effort for the time being upon the cereal situation to relax temporarily the restrictions on meat consumption.

Experience shows, this statement says, that the consumption of breadstuffs is intimately associated with the consumption of meat. For various reasons our supplies of meat for the next two or three months are considerably enlarged, and we can supply the allies with all of the meat products which transportation facilities render possible and at the same time somewhat increase our own consumption. In these circumstances the Food Administration considers it wise to relax the voluntary restrictions on meat consumption to some extent with a view to further decreasing bread consumption.

Conservation of food must be adjusted to meet necessities from time to time, for neither production, nor allied demands are constant factors, nor can any of these factors be anticipated for long periods in advance in the disturbed conditions in which we at present live. While the world situation is not one that warrants any relaxation in the efforts to eliminate waste or to relax economy in food, the Administration desires to secure better adjustment in food balances.

So long as the present conditions continue the only special restrictions we ask are the beefless and porkless Tuesday.

The meatless meal and the porkless Saturday are no longer asked. The farmers of the United States are responding to the national call to increase hog production. Their increase, to all appearances, is being attained more rapidly. Of more immediate importance, however, are several complex factors which have effected an immediate increase in meat supplies.

The transportation shortage before the government took over the railroads, the bad weather in January and early in February, the large percentage of immature corn in the last harvest and the necessity of feeding this corn as rapidly as possible to save it from decay, have not only resulted in backing up the animals—particularly hogs—on the farms for a longer period of feeding, but have resulted in a great increase in their average weight and will result, with improved transportation conditions, which already appear, in larger than normal arrivals at market for the next two or three months. The weight of hogs coming to the market for the past two weeks indicates an increase in weight of from an average of 203 pounds last year to the almost unprecedented average of 232 pounds, or a net increase in their meat value of over 15 per cent. This is a distinct addition to the nation's meat supply. If there are now seems certain that we have such enlarged supplies for at least some months to come, that we can not only increase our exports to the allies to the full extent of their transportation facilities, but at the same time can properly increase our domestic consumption.

The response of the public to our requests for reduced consumption of meat during the past few months has been most gratifying, and this service alone has enabled the government during this period to provide such supplies as transportation to the allies permitted.

The Administration also suggests that in those parts of the country where the old fashioned home preservation of pork is still the custom, this practice should be extended at the present time, as it will relieve the burden upon transportation to and from the packing houses and is economically sound as saving the cost of packing operations and at the same time will provide home supplies of pork to last over the months of decreased supplies.

The Food Administration desires to repeat that it does not want to give the impression that these are times when simplicity and moderation of living are not critically necessary, but that its sole desire is to secure an adjustment between our different food supplies and meet changing conditions from time to time and to keep the public fully and frankly advised of its position with the full confidence and reliance that whenever it becomes necessary renewed appeals for saving will meet the same loyal response as in the past.

### GROCERS HELP IN 50-50 PLAN

SIGN PLEDGE TO CARRY OUT FOOD ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM.

### POST CARDS IN STORES.

Explain New Wheat Ruling to Thousands of Customers—Insures Greater Food Saving.

Grocers of the nation have accepted enthusiastically the 50-50 basis for the purchase of wheat flour and are doing their utmost to explain the new regulation to the housewife. This ruling by the U. S. Food Administration requires each purchaser of wheat flour to buy one pound of cereal substitute, one kind or assorted, for every pound of wheat flour. It was necessary to restrict the use of wheat flour in order that the allies and our fighting forces abroad might be assured of an adequate supply of wheat to meet their vital needs. This supply must come from our savings because we have already sent our normal surplus.

Wheat saving pledge cards were forwarded by the Food Administration to all retail food merchants, and these are being signed and posted in stores throughout the country. This card states, "We pledge ourselves loyally to carry out the Food Administration program. In accordance with this order we will not sell any wheat flour except where the purchaser buys an equal weight of one or more of the following, a greater use of which in the home will save wheat:

"Cornmeal, corn flour, edible corn starch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soy bean flour, feterita flour and meal, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats and buckwheat flour."

Some confusion has resulted on the part of the consumer in construing this "50-50" ruling to mean that an equal amount in value of substitutes must be purchased with wheat flour. This is a mistaken idea. The ruling states that the consumer in purchasing flour shall "buy at the same time as equal weight of other cereals."

One exception to this ruling is concerning graham flour and whole wheat flour, which may be sold at the rate of three pounds to five pounds of wheat flour. This provision is made because approximately 25 per cent more of the wheat berry is used in the manufacture of these flours than standard wheat flour.

Another exception is that concerning mixed flours containing less than 50 per cent of wheat flour, which may be sold without substitutes. Retailers, however, are forbidden to sell mixed flours containing more than 50 per cent of wheat flour to any person unless the amount of wheat flour substitutes sold is sufficient to make the total amount of substitutes, including those mixed in flours, equal to the total amount in wheat flour in the mixed flour. For instance, if any mixed flour is purchased containing 60 per cent wheat flour and 40 per cent substitutes it is necessary that an additional 20 per cent of substitutes be purchased. This brings it to the basis of one pound of substitutes for each pound of wheat flour.

A special exemption may be granted upon application in the case of specially prepared infants' and invalids' food containing flour where the necessity is shown.

Some misunderstanding seems to exist on the part of consumers in assuming that with the purchase of wheat flour one must confine the additional 50 per cent purchase to one of the substitutes. This is not the case. One may select from the entire range of substitutes a sufficient amount of each to bring the total weight of all substitutes equal to the weight of the wheat flour purchased. For instance, if a purchase of 24 pounds of wheat flour is made a range of substitutes may be selected as follows:

Cornmeal, 8 pounds; corn grits, 4 pounds; rice, 4 pounds; buckwheat, 2 pounds; corn starch, 1 pound; hominy, 2 pounds; rolled oats, 3 pounds.

These substitutes may be used in the following manner:

Cornmeal, 8 Pounds.—Corn bread, no flour; corn muffins or spoon bread, one-fourth flour or one-third rice or one-third hominy; 20 per cent substitutes in whole bread.

Corn Starch, 1 Pound.—Thickening gravy, making custard, one-third substitute in cake.

Corn Grits, 4 Pounds.—Fried like mush, used with meal in making corn bread.

Rolled Oats, 3 Pounds.—One-fourth to one-third substitutes in bread, one-half substitute in muffins; breakfast porridge, use freely; oatmeal cookies, oatmeal soup.

Buckwheat Flour, 2 Pounds.—One-fourth substitute in bread, buckwheat cakes.

Hominy, 2 Pounds.—Baked for dinner, baked for dinner, with cheese sauce.

Rice, 4 Pounds.—One-fourth substitute in wheat bread, one-third substitute in corn bread, boiled for dinner (a bread cut), as a breakfast food, to thicken soups, rice pudding instead of cake or pie, rice batter cakes.

HAVE you ever lain in No Man's Land, with a shattered thigh and a throat that burned with thirst?

Has your wife ever begged for food for her children, a plaintive cry, day after day, for food she couldn't give them?

Has your little daughter, clad in ragged dress, her only dress, ever shivered night after night in the ruined cellar of what was once her home?

It is exactly such suffering that the RED CROSS is organized, here and in Europe, to relieve.

The Red Cross asks for One Hundred Million Dollars as the least it needs to carry on this work.

Can you—dare you—refuse to give to this work and give till the heart says stop?

### The First National Bank

"The Bank Where You Feel At Home"

DICK RESPESS—Wants to find his cousin, Henry Respass, who left North Carolina, years ago. Box 386, Statesboro, Ga. 1tp

LOST—Radiator cap and thermometer attached, between Hawkins' and Harris' residences. Return to Jack Wilcox. \$1 reward.

New Mexico University  
Summer School, Las Vegas, N. M., May ..and August, 1918..

For the above occasion tickets will be sold on certificate plan between dates May 24th, to June 7th, good for return August 31st. Inquire at depot for particulars.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM... AGENT

### HOW TO GROW

Sweet Potatoes.

The sweet potato thrives best in the southern part of the country, as it is a tropical plant. It cannot be successfully grown in the extreme northern sections of the country. The plants are started in hotbeds by bedding potatoes in sand and allowing them to sprout. The plants are broken off the parent potato as soon as they have formed a few leaves and a root system of their own, and as soon as the ground in the open is well warmed up. This will be one month after the date of the last killing frost.

Sweet potatoes are a heat-loving plant and cannot withstand cool weather. In setting them in the open, the usual method is to throw the soil up in ridges about 4 feet apart. The plants are set in a row on top of these ridges some 12 or 14 inches apart.

Sweet potatoes thrive best in a sandy soil that is well fertilized throughout. It is a good plan to open furrows where the row is to be, fill these furrows with manure and turn the soil back on top of the manure. This should be thoroughly mixed with a shovel plow or cultivator, as too much manure in one spot under the hole will produce a large growth of vines at the expense of the potatoes.

Sweet potatoes may be dug at any time after they become large enough to use, but improve in quality as they approach maturity. They should be dug as soon as the vines are killed by frost.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Representative citizens from all over the state, from the Supreme Court justices, governor and other state officials, down to those in the humble walks of life, assembled at Carrizozo in large numbers to attend the funeral of former Gov. William C. McDonnell. The Rev. Edward J. Hoering, rector of the Episcopal Church, officiated. The pallbearers were John W. Poe, George L. Ulrich, A. H. Hudspeth, Capt. Smith Lee, Summers Burkhardt, Taylor Johnson and John B. McManus.

I AM LOOKING AFTER THE INTERESTS OF THE

### Gates Half Sole Company

of Denver, Colorado, Service Station at Clovis, N. M.

Give me your tires and I will have them equipped with Half Soles at Clovis and return them to you the following day. These half soles are fully guaranteed for a distance of

3500 Miles

and that without a puncture. This is undoubtedly the best thing afloat for the motorist today. Call phone 49, Portales, New Mexico.

C. W. KNAPP,

Representative Gates Half Sole Service Station  
Clovis, New Mexico.

### What Have You Got To Sell?

Useful things—which you no longer use—have a greater money-value now than ever before. Furniture and furnishings of the home, side-tracked for newer things; office furniture and fixtures, replaced and no more in actual use; wearables; books, pictures, musical instruments; used automobiles, still serviceable—these and many other things have a cash value which you may readily realize through advertising them "for sale" through the classified News.

If it is not defensible to hoard food or fuel in these war times, neither is it patriotic to store away or relegate to the junk heap used-but-useful articles which may be urgently needed by many people who would find it hard to purchase them at first hand. Don't permit any useful article you own to be a "slacker." If you cannot use it, sell it to somebody who can—and invest the money you realize from its sale in war bonds.

USE NEWS WANT ADS FOR RESULTS—  
READ NEWS WANT ADS FOR PROFIT

LAND LOANS—See W. O. Oldham or W. B. Oldham. 49-1f

FOR SALE OR TRADE—20 horse power Witten engine. W. E. Brown, Elida, N. M. 2tp

WANTED—Man to work on the farm. See or write K. H. Embree, Nichland, N. M. 2tp

FOR SALE—6 good fresh milk cows. C. L. Saunders, 1 mile west Portales. 20-3tp

SWEET POTATO Slips, tomato and cabbage plants for sale. See Roy Austin Saturday, May 25th. 1f

FOR SALE—Lister, wagon, McCormick binder, all good as new. Call at the News office. 20-2tp

FOR SALE—Hand picked Pinto beans. Excellent for seed. See G. C. Anderson, N. 1, Portales. 20-3tp

FOR SALE—At a bargain. Block 1, 600 Addition to Town of Portales, or will trade for cattle. Leslie Smith. 20-1f

W. L. ADAMS, Painter and Paper Hanger inside finishing a specialty. All work guaranteed. 14-1f

FOR SALE—140 rods of hog wire. See T. W. Austin, 5 1/2 miles southeast of town. 20-2f

FOR SALE—Second hand sewing machine. Good running order. Phone 93 for particulars. H-E

FOR SALE OR RENT—Concrete garage building, on the square in Elida. For terms and particulars, address, S. F. Myles, Elida, New Mex. 20-4f

FOR SALE—North half block 11, Leach addition, two and one-half acres; house has 5 rooms, plenty of outbuildings, well and windmill, good many trees. Will take \$1500, \$500 of which may be in Liberty Bonds. Will give terms on balance. H. Y. Freeman, Portales, New Mexico. 20-3tp

WANTED—The government lifted the ban on the sale of hogs April 20. We are in the market for all the hogs, eggs, cream and hides we can get. W. E. Crow, at the Creamery. 201f

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Six cylinder seven passenger Buick car in good running order. This car has just been gone over by expert mechanics and every part necessary has just been replaced by new parts. This is a real snap for any one who wants a large car. I want a smaller car, will sell this car at a bargain for cash or take part payment, or will trade for smaller car and pay difference, if there is a difference. W. H. Braly, Portales, N. M. 27-1f

FOR SALE—A ranch and 7 room house; 5 acres well improved land with good well and windmill, tin tank, good cistern, barn and garden, all fenced and handy to school. Ranch 9 miles southwest of Portales and consists of 1760 acres of deeded land with 3 good wells and windmills, all fenced and cross fenced, and other land leased for 5 years, all adjoining the deeded land, also 90 head 3 and 4 year old white faced cows with 80 per cent milk increase, 4 registered cows, 20 head of fine young stock including a fine young jack. Mary E. Fowler, Portales, N. M. 221f

SELL GROCERIES—One of world's largest wholesale grocers, (capital over \$1,000,000) wants ambitious men in every locality to sell direct to consumer nationally known brand of groceries, teas, coffees, spices, paints, oils, stock foods, etc. Big line, easy sales. Values beat any competition. Earn big money. No experience or capital required. Complete sample outfit and free selling instructions start you. Long established reliable house. Ask your banker. Write today. John Sexton & Co., Illinois and Kingsbury Sts., Chicago, Illinois. 1f

Land Loans—See W. O. Oldham or W. B. Oldham. 49-1f

TO THE VOTERS OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY:

I take this method of expressing to you my sincere thanks and appreciation for the vote given me on May 11th and it is my desire to reciprocate by giving you the best service that is possible for me to deliver during my incumbency in the office to which you have re-nominated me.

At any time I can be of service to you, call on me; when you are in Portales, come in and feel as if you were at home.

It is not my office altogether; it is your office, my office, the office of us all and I am trying in my feeble way to conduct it in such a manner that it will subserve the best interests of the County at large. Again thanking you very kindly, I am

Yours for service,  
JOHN W. BALLOW.

Smith Serves the Red Cross

By T. J. EDMONDS,  
Director of Civilian Relief of the Potomac Division.

I  
"Well," said Smith as he walked into my office, "I've wound up all my business interests."

"What for?" I said as I rose to greet the man I had known in my home city years before.

"So I could offer myself if I'm worth having. I've got to get into the game. Anything useful and human. I'm ready for marching orders."

"Worth having?" I echoed. "You've dropped like a God-send. We've got the biggest man-sized job you ever tona. You're going straight with the Home Service. Something useful and human? Why, in a week this thing will be gripping you so that you'll eat and sleep it!"

II  
The Home Service Section of a big Red Cross chapter was in session. As Smith and I arrived they were discussing the problem of a soldier's wife and six children found living in two tenement rooms in a building that had been condemned because of a leaky roof, mouldy floor and lack of fire protection. They had sold most of their furniture piece by piece for current living expenses. The children had no change of clothing. There was no income and, because of the mother's condition, no possibility of one, except the expected allotment and allowance, which even when it came would not entirely meet the cost of living in the city. The Home Service worker had given a generous sum of money to meet the urgent needs, and now the committee was planning to rent better quarters, move the family, secure medical and nursing attention for the woman, outfit them all with clothing and furniture and keep regularly in touch with the family.

III  
In Smith's next case the Home Service Section and the tuberculosis society had arranged hospital care for a man discharged because of tuberculosis contracted "in the line of duty." Some attorney had told him he would get compensation for him on a fifty-fifty basis, but the lawyer-member of the Home Service Section helped him fill out the proper form which the Red Cross office supplied and assured him that no discharged soldier or soldier's beneficiary should ever pay for col-

lecting either compensation or insurance.

IV  
A member of the women's uniformed corps drove us in her machine out to a camp where there are 30,000 men.

Here we met the Red Cross Home Service man. We didn't take his time—we just watched him. One moment he was helping a man to fill out duplicate allotment blanks; the next he was arguing the merits of insuring to the limit; the next he was wiring a Home Service Section to visit a man's family; next he was going with a boy who had received a tragic telegram from home to see the commanding officer about a leave of absence; then he was speeding on his way a poor fellow discharged because of permanent injury; then we saw him talking to a soldier and a girl wife at the hostess house; and as the shadows fell he was closeted with a worried chap, who was telling him about an impending mortgage foreclosure and an expected baby.

V  
Later the same evening we saw him stand up in the Liberty theater and his eyes glowing with the service picture in his own mind and his voice ringing with the conviction of his own enthusiasm, tell a thousand young fellows what Home Service is. He painted homes made happier by Home Service—told of friends for fighters' families found by the Red Cross—pictured devoted Home Service workers fighting the country's battles this side the trenches. When he ended some fellow struck up "Keep the Home Fires Burning."

We were silent for a long while on the way home. Smith and I. Finally Smith broke out:

"Can I do it? The sort of thing—camp service, you call it? Why, that's where I want to be—at the point of first contact with those living problems. Pershing was right when he said, 'The thing most needful to the American fighting forces overseas is anything and everything that will contribute to the morale of the men in service.'"

"Home Service—I see it now—means morale. When can I go to work?"

Babbit metal, 10c per lb., News Office

BEAR GRASS CUTTERS

As all of my time is taken up in banking work I will not buy any bear grass cut after June 1st. I will buy all you cut now. After June 1st J. B. Priddy will buy bear grass.

...C. E. BROWN...

U. S. Must Cut Use  
Of Wheat by One-Half

America Consumed 42,000,000 Bushels Monthly.  
From Now Until Harvest Must Use  
Only 21,000,000.

RATION PER PERSON IS 1½ POUNDS  
OF WHEAT PRODUCTS WEEKLY

Military Necessity Calls for Greater Sacrifice Here—Allied War  
Bread Must Be Maintained—Our Soldiers and  
Sailors to Have Full Allowance.

If we are to furnish the Allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest, and this is a military necessity, we must reduce our monthly consumption to 21,000,000 bushels a month, as against our normal consumption of about 42,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent. of our normal consumption. This is the situation as set forth by the U. S. Food Administration at Washington. Reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases, leaves for general consumption approximately 1½ pounds of wheat products weekly per person. The Food Administration's statement continues: Many of our consumers are dependent upon bakers' bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore, requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal breads baked in the household. Our army and navy require a full allowance. The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products than can the poor. In addition, our population in the agricultural districts, where the other cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of breads from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial populations.

With improved transportation conditions we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We also have in the spring months a surplus of milk, and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The grain on rye and barley, as substitutes, has already greatly exhausted the supply of these grains.

To effect the needed saving of wheat we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people and we ask that the following rules shall be observed:

1. Householders to use not to exceed a total of 1½ pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than 1½ pounds of victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, all combined.
2. Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week, Monday and Wednesday, as at present. In addition thereto, not to serve to any one guest at any one meal an aggregate of breadstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour. No wheat products to be served unless specially ordered. Public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products for each ninety meals served, thus conforming with the limitations requested of the householders.
3. Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town customer at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time, and in no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.
4. We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of victory bread sold, by delivery of the three-quarter pound loaf where one pound was sold before, and corresponding proportions in other weights. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond 70 per

cent. of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March 1.

5. Manufacturers using wheat products for non-food purposes should cease such use entirely.

6. There is no limit upon the use of other cereals, flours, and meals, corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, et cetera.

Many thousand families throughout the land are now using no wheat product whatever, except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction. There is no reason why all of the American people who are able to cook in their own households cannot subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than one and one-half pounds a week, and we specially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional programme in order that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes.

In order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the allies and our own army, we propose to supplement the voluntary co-operation of the public by a further limitation of distribution, and we shall place at once restrictions on distributor which will be adjusted from time to time to secure as nearly equitable distribution as possible. With the arrival of harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions. Until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice and co-operation of the distributing trades.

I hope the Montana women are all doing the same. Chicago sure is a big city and plenty of pep. Join the Red Cross and help the boys who have volunteered their lives.

There are now more than 500 of these Red Cross canteens or refreshment units located at the important railroad centers in the United States. Every commander of a troop train has a list of these canteens, so that he can call upon the Red Cross for this service at these stations en route.

LIKE MOTHER  
USED TO MAKE

Khaki Clad Boy With a Lump in  
Throat Welcomes Home  
Cooking.

Imagine your boy on a troop train bound for some United States seaport where a transport lies ready to take him and his regiment "over there." He never felt healthier in his life—in body. In mind? If he finds moments when his thoughts begin to race back toward you, wondering what you are doing, can you blame him if occasionally something lumps in his throat about as comfortable as a billiard ball? And then the train grinds to a standstill. Some one yells, "Big eat; oh, boy!" as several Red Cross uniforms flash out in the crowd on the station platform. For here is a Red Cross emergency canteen. Here he can get coffee—good, hot coffee—sandwiches, candy, tobacco, fruit, postal cards and almost anything that he may have forgotten.

Does it help his spirits? Does it? Does it cheer him to get these snacks of good home tasting food served by women like those in his own family? Probably the most valuable part of the Red Cross canteen service work is the effect of the smile and cheer from the women who are in charge. Soldiers write frequently such messages as the following, indicating their appreciation of this branch of Red Cross work:

"The Red Cross of Chicago met us with coffee, sandwiches and post cards



Protect  
your buildings  
at little cost

Any weather-beaten barn that you know of would still be in fine condition if it had been kept painted with

DEVOE BARN PAINT

The Guaranteed  
In two colors: Moss Green and English Red Oxide

This is a mineral paint made in two colors—red and moss green.

It costs very little, and you'll be surprised how much surface a gallon will spread over.

We recommend it for use on barns, fences, roofs and buildings of all kinds where a good preservative is needed at small cost.

Paint Devoe next time you paint.

C. GOODLOE

EVERYTHING IN WALL PAPER, PAINTS AND PAINT SUNDRIES  
PORTALES, NEW MEXICO  
PAINT DEVOE PAINT

GEORGE L. REESE

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Practice in all courts. Office up stairs  
Reese Building.

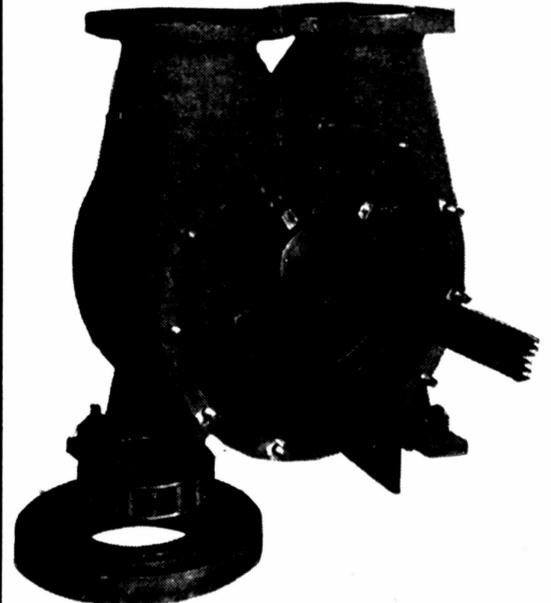
GERM-FREE BLACKLEG VACCINE  
[Aggression]

Immunes 100 Per Cent Permanently

JOE BEASLEY, Agent  
Portales, - - - New Mexico

NEXT SUMMER when the wind stops  
blowing and YOU WANT WATER

WHAT THEN?



Play safe, be prepared this summer with a

...VALVELESS PUMP...

Only 4 Parts-No Priming-Fool Proof-Success 3 Years

The Valveless pump is sold with the guarantee to pump more water on less power. The Valveless pump is made in sizes from 2 to 7 inches. The 2 inch weighs 130 pounds and at 300 revolutions will pump 60 gal. of water a minute

2 1/2 inch 180 pounds, 275 revolutions, 130 gallons per minute  
3 1/2 inch 300 pounds, 375 revolutions, 300 gallons per minute  
5 inch 500 pounds, 190 revolutions, 500 gallons per minute  
6 inch 630 pounds, 225 revolutions, 700 gallons per minute  
7 inch 1000 pounds, 250 revolutions, 1200 gallons per minute

We have a two inch mounted at our shop and will be more than pleased to demonstrate it to you. Come in and see it.  
THE VALVELESS PUMP—A REAL PUMP AT LAST

NORRIS & BOWERS, Portales, N. M.

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
**HOW TO GROW**

**Irish Potatoes.**

The culture of the Irish potato is familiar to almost everyone who has ever had a garden. In brief, the po-

tatoes should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, two weeks before the average date of the last killing frost being none too early. The tubers should be cut so that each piece contains from one to two eyes, and the pieces planted in rows from 24 to 30 inches apart, and from 10 to 15 inches apart in the rows, depending on the variety. Cultivation should be frequent and thorough. It

is an excellent soil up to the plants as they develop, so that there will be plenty of soil to cover the potatoes as they form.

Early potatoes in the central and southern sections of the country will mature in sufficient time for the gardener to grow a crop of sweet corn, late cabbage or turnips on the same ground. It is often possible to plant the second crop between the potato rows before the potatoes are dug. Early potatoes may be used as soon as large enough, an old rule being to begin using them when they are as large as a hen's egg. The usual method is to dig them as needed, leaving the main part of the crop to develop to maturity.

In the central portion of the United States the late crop may be planted from June 15 to July 1, but in the northern sections the main crop is planted earlier than this, no attempt being made to produce early and late potatoes, as in many sections the growing season is too short for the production of but one crop. Late potatoes are allowed to grow until they mature or until the frost kills the vines. The cultivation of the late crop is similar to that employed in the case of the early crop.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

**HOME TOWN HELPS**

**SOLVING PROBLEM OF PLAY**

American Cities Are Beginning to Meet the Needs of People for Outdoor Recreation.

American cities are beginning to solve the problem of play. It is only in the last few years that the United States has become a country predominantly urban instead of rural in its population, and this urban population has had a hard time getting the outdoor air and exercise it needs, writes Frederic J. Haskin. The solution of the problem seems to lie in the municipal playground and athletic field which has come to be a feature of the parks of almost every progressive city in the last few years. The federal census bureau has just completed an investigation of the parks and playgrounds of every city in the United States, which contains some interesting facts.

For the purposes of this work, the census bureau takes account of all cities of 80,000 inhabitants or more. There are 213 such cities in the United States—a measure of the rapidity with which the balance of population is moving from the country to the city. Neither the country boy nor the country-dwelling man needs any outdoor recreation facilities; he has only to step across his threshold to be in an out-of-doors that affords the sports for which games are only a substitute. Much attention has been given to the problem of furnishing country dwellers with intellectual and artistic recreation, in an attempt to keep them from moving to the city in too great numbers; but there has so far been little attention paid to providing them with outdoor sports within average means after they arrive in the city. But the movement is under way, and it is growing steadily.

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
**HOW TO GROW**

**Collards.**

The culture and uses of collards are the same as for cabbage. The plants should be started in very early spring and set out as soon as the ground is in condition. They withstand the heat better than cabbage and are much used in the southern portion of the country. Collards do not form a true head, but instead a loose rosette of leaves, which, when blanched, are very tender and of delicate flavor.

No southern garden is complete without this plant. Too often, however, it has constituted the sum total in the shape of garden supplies. Use it, but don't abuse it.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Sapolio doing its work. Scouring for U.S. Marine Corps recruits.



Join Now!

APPLY AT ANY POST OFFICE for

SERVICE UNDER THIS EMBLEM



Men who wear this emblem are U.S. MARINES

**Your Troubles Will Be Less**

When you have your plumbing done by a practical plumber, I carry bath tubs, sinks and full line plumbing fixtures.

S. HOWELL, The Plumber.



**An Economical Car**

The Chevrolet is the lightest car for its horsepower on the market, consequently light on tires and gas.



**W. W. BRACKEN & COMPANY**

Howard Block Portales, N. M.

**Quick Service Garage**

**JUST OPENED** Located in old skating rink. Quick Service—Good Mechanics—Fair Prices. TRY US NEXT TIME.

**QUICK SERVICE GARAGE**

A. R. BOWERS, Manager

Portales, New Mexico

**Stomach Troubles Since Childhood PERUNA Made Me Well**



I Now Enjoy The Best of Health

Mr. Wm. W. Everly, 3225 North Hancock Street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I have been troubled with stomach disorders since childhood, but after taking six bottles of your Peruna, I now enjoy the best of health. I also had catarrh in the head, which practically has disappeared, thanks to the Peruna Co. for their good work."

Those who object to liquid medicine can procure Peruna Tablets.



**Makes Such Light, Tasty Biscuits**

Just let mother call, "Biscuits for Breakfast!" We're sure there's a treat that can't be beat in store for us — light, tender biscuits — toasty brown and all puffed up with goodness! For mother is sure of her baking powder — Calumet. She never disappoints us because

**CALUMET BAKING POWDER**

never disappoints her. It's dependable. Results always the same — the best. Try it.

Calumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U.S. Food Authorities.

You Save When You Buy It. You Save When You Use It.

HIGHEST QUALITY AWARDS



THE HOME OF  
**Bevo**  
THE BEVERAGE



**ANHEUSER-BUSCH, ST. LOUIS.**

The universal popularity of Bevo made it necessary to erect this building, the largest of its character in the world. Covers two city blocks. Floor space 26 acres. A basement 30 feet high containing 13 tracks each to accommodate ten freight cars. Will employ 2,500 people and have a bottling capacity of two million bottles daily, equal to 140 car loads, on an eight hour day basis.

With STAR LE Ben  
Some a The leas Buy L  
One building out of the C  
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Do yo zy, wor lack of g from an plaints women? give Ca should what it many the women should health. Ask who has She will helped  
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# SUPPLY SUMMER NEEDS NOW

With the world-wide scarcity of supplies, if you delay in supplying yourself with summer hardware needs, you may be forced to do without. See us now, today, for:

STAR, ECLIPSE,  
LEADER WINDMILLS

Full Stock of Repairs  
For These Mills

Ample Stock Fairbanks-  
Morse and P & O Engines

P & O, Emerson, and  
Avery Listers, Tools, Hose

Cream Separators  
Harness and Saddles

Auto Casings and  
Accessories

Mr. Man: Lighten the wife's work this summer, Get her an oil stove or range or new washing machine—she will appreciate it.

Ben Nash, Manager

JOYCE-PRUIT HARDWARE

Phone Us, No. 2

Some are giving their lives  
The least YOU can do—  
Buy Liberty Bonds

One of the first  
buildings to rise  
out of the ashes of  
the Chicago Fire

was the temporary office of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. Forty-five fire insurance companies failed as a result of this disaster, but the staunch old Hartford paid out \$1,933,562.04 within four months and without a single case of litigation. Whether your loss is large or small, you need never worry if the name Hartford Fire Insurance Company is on your policies. If it isn't, we are ready to put it there.

THE HARTFORD  
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Write or Telephone

CONNALLY &  
LITTLEJOHN

Helps  
Sick  
Women

Cardui, the woman's tonic, he'd Mrs. William Eversole, of Hazel Patch, Ky. Read what she writes: "I had a general breaking-down of my health. I was in bed for weeks, unable to get up. I had such a weakness and dizziness, . . . and the pains were very severe. A friend told me I had tried everything else, why not Cardui? . . . I did, and soon saw it was helping me. . . . After 12 bottles, I am strong and well."

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Do you feel weak, dizzy, worn-out? Is your lack of good health caused from any of the complaints so common to women? Then why not give Cardui a trial? It should surely do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women who suffered—it should help you back to health.

Ask some lady friend who has taken Cardui. She will tell you how it helped her. Try Cardui.

All Druggists

L. W.

## INVEST IN HUMANITY

By JOHN OLIVER LA GORCE  
Associate Editor, National Geographic Magazine.

"SUFFER Little Children to come unto me," declared the compassionate Christ. But never since He dwelt in flesh upon the earth have there been so many "Little Children" in need of compassion as now.

There are the "Little Children" who have gone to France for you and me and for Christendom and by going have given their all. Can you do less? Shall you keep from your boy or your neighbor's boy that which is symbolic of the Compassionate One by neglecting the call of the Red Cross Mother?

Then there are the uncounted "Little Children" of our allies who have fallen wounded and ill in defense of their home fire. Who but the Red Cross Mother can know the suffering, the anguish, of the shell-torn, thirst-stricken soldier who lies upon the ghostly bed of No Man's Land? Will you deny him the life-giving cup?

Think also of the "Little Children" of devastated lands. Some are "Little Children" in size and tender years. Others, alas, are mature in stature and age, but none the less "Little Children" in their helplessness—their abject need. Can we in our plenty withhold from them the bare bread of existence? Can we still our inner voice with the thought that others will bear our burden, when in our heart we must know that there are no others?

The Red Cross helps no one who does not need help a hundred times more than we need the money. Therefore, let us give, give until we feel it, give until it pinches. Then and only then we shall know that we have indeed offered the "Little Children" of the war the tender compassion of a nation.

## What the Italian Premier Thinks of the American Red Cross

When the Austrians last October routed the Italian Army by trickery and drove before them half a million refugees, the part which the American Red Cross played in this stupendous tragedy will go down in the history of Italy and the world as one of the most magnificent dashes of relief work that has ever come to light.

Listen to what the Italian Premier said of this work in his address at the opening of Parliament early last December:

"Our soul is stirred again with ap-

preciation and with admiration for the magnificent dash with which the American Red Cross has brought us powerful aid in our recent misfortune. We attribute great value to the co-operation which will be given us against the common enemy by the prodigious activity and by the exuberant and consistent force which are peculiar to the American people."

And this, mind you, was only a little over a month after the American Red Cross made its triumphant dash into Italy!

## Great Wheat Stocks Isolated.

It's the shortage in ships that is putting the Allies and the United States on wheat rations. Great stocks of wheat are isolated in India, and Australia. At great sacrifice in ship space and use the Allies are forced to secure some wheat from Argentina.

On January 1, Australia had stored 100,000,000 bushels of wheat that was ready for export—but there were no ships. Then came the new crop with an exportable surplus of 30,000,000 bushels. Now Australia has approximately 180,000,000 bushels waiting for ships.

India, at the same time, had 70,000,000 bushels of wheat stored for export. During April 50,000,000 bushels more out of the new crop will be added to the pile.

Argentina closed the last shipping season with 11,000,000 bushels of wheat left in the stock available for export. The new crop will add 135,000,000 to the left over.

It is not a problem that the world does not exist in the world—it is entirely a problem of shipping, which has thrown on America the obligation of dividing our stock with the Allies.



## HOW TO GROW Snap Beans.

Bush and pole beans are among the most valuable and dependable crops of the garden. "When in doubt what to plant—plant beans."

Beans thrive best in a rather warm sandy loam, but may be grown on almost any kind of soil. For the best results the soil should not be too rich in nitrogenous matter, or the plants will run to foliage and stems at the expense of the crop. Beans will not withstand frost, and the first plantings in the spring should not be made until about two weeks after the average date of the last killing frost. The soil should be in good condition and the rows should be laid out perfectly straight so as to make cultivation easy. One pint of the seed of most varieties of snap beans is sufficient for a 100-foot row. When the cultivation is to be done by horse, the rows should be from 30 to 36 inches apart. When hand cultivation is to be employed, the rows should be from 18 to 24 inches apart. It requires from 40 to 60 days for snap beans to be ready for use if the weather conditions are favorable.

Successive plantings of string beans should be made at intervals of ten days to two weeks throughout the growing season. By following this scheme a constant supply of tender beans will be assured.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Sergeants Ray Grayson, Silver City; John Parrott, Deming; Privates C. G. Swatsell, McKinley county; Lee Caldwell, Luna county; Rafael Gomez, Santa Fe county; W. G. Bates, Taos county; Fred Lambert, Mora county; Jules Baker, Eddy county; Roy Taylor, Grant county; R. G. Putnam, Luna county; Cipriano Baca, Santa Fe county; Frederico Sanchez, Valencia county, and F. H. Hartley, Union county, have been appointed members of the New Mexico mounted police force by Governor Lindsay.

## AGE NO BAR

Everybody in Portales Is Eligible

Old people stooped with suffering, Middle age courageously fighting, Youth protesting impatiently, Children unable to explain;

All in misery from their kidneys—perhaps a little backache first—urinary disorders, dropsy may quickly follow.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys.

Are endorsed by thousands.

Here's Portales testimony.

Mrs. Jas. E. Nelson, Box 115, says: "About four years ago one of my children was troubled with his kidneys. The child had little or no control over the passages of the kidney secretions. This trouble certainly made my house work hard and burdensome. Doan's Kidney Pills were recommended to me and I tried them. A couple of boxes of this medicine cured the child of that trouble and his kidneys have been well and strong ever since."

60c at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Out of No Man's Land

By HARRY IRVING GREENE

Father: This wonderful letter that I am writing you—a miracle letter. I was hurt, badly, but I am going to get well. It happened like this—you know I am not allowed to name place or date.

No Man's Land! We were raiding it by night, three of us—scouting, prowling. It was as dark as the dungeons of inferno, but often they sent up signal shells—roses, bursting things that bathed all that evil land in a blood-red light. When their glare flared over us we had to stand as we were caught, hand or foot upraised—motionless objects in the red glow until the light snuffed out and all was dark once more.

We reached the German entanglements and began cutting them with our oiled clippers. We were careful, very careful, but we were not careful enough. They heard us. Over came two bombs.

The three of us went down in a row. Jack and Tom never knew what hit them. I was hurt too badly to be able to get up.

I lay there—all night—groaning—calling for help. Twenty feet away I could hear the boches in their trench laughing at me, cursing me.

Morning! My last. I could endure it no more. I was dying—bleeding. I said my last prayer.

And then!

Since the dawn of time I do not believe the world has seen a more glorious thing. From the hill tops our artillery laid down a box barrage fire and under it, heads raised like emperors and shoulders squared, came six men, stretcher bearers. As though they had been on parade they came forth in broad daylight into the very teeth of the enemy and picked up what was left of Jack, Tom and me.

As though we had been their own brothers they bore us back, swiftly, gently. Then do you know what those Huns did?

Opened fire on us—the dead, the bearers of the dead and a man who lay quivering at the threshold of death.

Two of the six bearers went down. The other four brought them back along with what was left of Jack, Tom and me.

And when I awoke in the hospital after the operation, deathly sick but back from the nightmare-land and with the sunlight upon me, whom do you think I saw bending over me, the red cross upon her sleeve, babbling, laughing, crying, kissing me?

JANE!

And I had never known that she had come over! Had never got her letter.

And we are here together and I am going to get well. An hour ago she held out her hand, and upon one finger was still the little ring I gave her before I left. I am going to have a stone set in it—you know what that means. Though somewhat disfigured I am still in the ring.

And so is Jane. JIM.



United States Tires  
are Good Tires



The Real Meaning  
of Tire-buying  
Economy

Your car must give greater service this year than ever before.

It speeds up your work—increases your working power.

The highest car economy lies in utmost service.

The most economical tires are those which will give you greatest use of your car.

That's just what United States Tires will do for you.

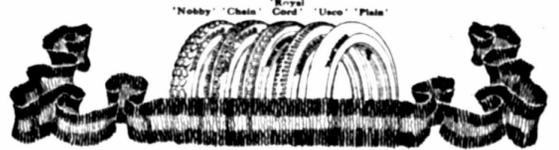
You can depend on them for continuous service, —most mileage at lowest mileage cost.

Equip with United States Tires.

Our nearest Sales and Service Depot dealer will be glad to assist you in selection.



United States Tubes and Tire  
Accessories Have All the Sterling  
Worth and Wear that Make United  
States Tires Supreme.



Babbit metal, 10c per lb., News Office

"Plenty of paint makes things what they ain't," says the camofleur.

But here's the BIG paint truth, without any camouflagé:

Paint keeps things as they are.

Every drop of good paint, with pure linseed oil, properly applied, fills the dry hungry pores of the wood, and makes a sealed surface, outside or inside the house, and is sanitary. The paint brush stops the deterioration of property and the depreciation of values; and frequently it starts the upbuilding of neighborhood values.

Will you lead or follow? We have and sell paints and varnishes for every purpose.

KEMP LUMBER CO.

Portales,

New Mexico

BABBIT METAL 10c per lb. at NEWS OFFICE

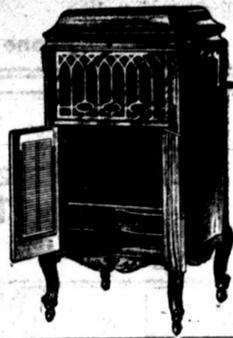
The Roosevelt County Mutual Benefit Association...

F. G. CALLAWAY, President and General Manager

MISS ZENONA CALLAWAY, Secretary

# The Brunswick

The Brunswick plays all makes of records.



Come in and hear it.

**C. M. DOBBS, Agent**  
PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

### Town Council Proceedings

Portales, New Mexico, May 15th, 1918.

The town council met in call session and upon roll call the following members were present: Mayor, E. B. Hawkins; trustees, Inda Humphrey, Jack Wilcox and C. J. Whitcomb; absent, G. M. Williamson, W. H. Braley, town clerk.

The matter of securing an engine to produce power for the Town Water and Electric Light plant being under consideration, motion was made by Jack Wilcox and seconded by C. J. Whitcomb, that the town enter into a contract with Fairbanks-Morse & Co., to borrow one 37½-horse power, type Y, horizontal engine for a period of four months, the above engine to be shipped at once, sight draft bill of lading attached for Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars. The said Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars to apply on second payment on 100-horse power engine, in accordance with the terms of the contracts, copy of which are on file in the office of the town clerk. The above also refers to the contract covering the 37½-horse power engine. Those voting "aye" were, Humphrey, Wilcox and Whitcomb; absent and not voting, Williamson, whereupon the mayor declared the motion duly carried.

The mayor and town clerk is hereby authorized and instructed to execute the contract for the loan of the 37½-horse power en-

gine as per its terms.

There being no further business council adjourned.

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

### Richland News

Grandma Ballew left Tuesday for Texas, having rented out her place near New Hope.

Preston Williams recently purchased the place belonging to Will Bates, northwest of Richland. Mr. Bates bought out Shark Shamley.

G. A. Beeman and family were in Elida Thursday.

D. A. Gordon returned Tuesday from Arizona, where he has been working the past few months.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Crush, Mrs. S. E. Morgan, Benton Crush and Ralph Beaver, of Garland, Texas, are visiting the Embree family and looking after Mrs. Morgan's interests here.

R. J. Fulton has traded for an irrigated farm in the edge of Roswell and he expects to move there in a few days.

### BULLS For Sale BULLS

90 head of mountain raised pure bred Hereford bulls; 60 two-year-olds and 30 yearlings.

**HEXENBAUGH CATTLE & LAND COMPANY**  
Ocate, New Mexico

### Election Proclamation

Town of Portales

Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to authority in me vested by the laws of the State of New Mexico and the resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Portales at the regular meeting of May 7th, 1918, that there will be held in the said Town of Portales on the 1st day of June, 1918, a special election.

That on such date, the polls will be open continuously from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

That there will then be submitted to such qualified electors of the Town of Portales, Roosevelt County, State of New Mexico, as have paid a property tax therein during the preceding year, the proposition of issuing the negotiable coupon bonds of said town in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, said bonds to be dated July 1st, 1918, and to mature thirty years from date, payable at the option of the Town at any time after twenty years from date, interest bearing at the rate of six per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually. That the proceeds of said bonds shall be used in installing and equipping the necessary repairs for the water works plant of said Town, according to the plans and specifications now on file. That said bonds shall be issued and sold, the election held and the returns canvassed, in all respects as is required by the laws of the State of New Mexico.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, this the 7th Day of May, 1918.

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

### Commissioners Proceedings

Portales, New Mexico, May 13th, 1918.

At a called session of the Board of County Commissioners of Roosevelt County, held on this date, the following were present, to-wit:

John S. Pearce, chairman; Ed L. Wall, commissioner; Emmet Gore, commissioner; Seth A. Morrison, clerk.

The following resolution was presented, to-wit:

Be it resolved by the board of county commissioners, of Roosevelt county, New Mexico, that the sum of fifty dollars per month be appropriated out of the general expense fund of Roosevelt county, for a period of six months beginning May 1st, 1918, to Con-

# CHAUTAQUA

Dr. W. E. Adams, Dr. W. G. G. Benway, Dr. J. Q. Robinson  
CHAUTAQUA DIRECTORS

Cal. G. A. Geerhart

DOMESTIC SCIENCE LECTURE & DEMONSTRATION  
An authorized message from the U.S. Food Administration.

Compton, Conscience

Metropolitan Concert Co.

Neapolitan Quartette

A RED CROSS LECTURE  
Presenting an authorized message from the American Red Cross

David Duggin Concert Company

## Portales, May 29, 30, 31 FOR BENEFIT OF RED CROSS

ervation Agent of Roosevelt county.

Upon call of the roll for the adoption of said resolution, those voting aye, Emmet Gore, Ed L. Wall and John S. Pearce; those voting "no," none; and the chairman declared said resolution carried.

It is now ordered that court adjourn until tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.

JOHN S. PEARCE, Chairman.  
Attest: S. A. MORRISON, Clerk.

Portales, New Mexico, May 14th, 1918.

Court convened pursuant to adjournment of yesterday; present, John S. Pearce, chairman; Ed L. Wall, commissioner; Seth A. Morrison, clerk.

The following accounts were received, examined and approved and the clerk instructed to draw warrants in payment of same:

J. E. Morrison, commission on tax collected 1911 and prior year, \$8.78.

M. S. T. & T. Co., phones and calls, sheriff, treasurer and assessor for April, \$19.65.

D. W. Jones, county highway superintendent, estimate of funds required in special road fund, for construction and maintenance of county road for month of May, 1918, \$500.00.

Be it resolved by the board of county commissioners of Roosevelt county, that the sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the county road fund for the construction and maintenance of State Road 17, sections one and two, Roosevelt county, and the county clerk is hereby directed to mail warrant for said sum to the State High-

way Engineer, and the County Highway Superintendent is directed to secure a like amount of state aid for the said purpose.

It is now ordered that court adjourn subject to call of the chairman.

JOHN S. PEARCE, Chairman.  
Attest: S. A. MORRISON, Clerk.

### Notice to Teachers

There will be a teachers' examination at my office on the following dates: May 31 and June 1, June 14 and 15, Jun 28 and 29, July 12 and 13, July 26 and 27.

All teachers interested except the first examination, should apply to me which date you desire at least two weeks beforehand.

Very Respectfully,  
SAM J. STINNETT,  
County Superintendent of Schools.

### Upton

G. L. Hatcher has just returned from Texas. He reports crops as fine as he ever saw.

Mrs. Gibson gave a Red Cross party last week.

The crowd at the play given by the Elida troop was very small as word was received Monday of their coming out, nevertheless the play was very much enjoyed by everyone present. The proceeds were \$18.

Several crops are being planted in this neighborhood this year.

Mrs. Emmet Gore and daughter Helen, also brother, Mr. Crane, went to Albuquerque last week. Roy Gore was called to go to France the 17th and they wished to visit with him before he left.

Three out of four who took the eighth grade examination at this place passed—the three boys.

Mr. and Mrs. Newman are the proud possessors of a new baby.

# You Can Assist

## Your Government, Your Neighbor & Yourself

By refraining from doing some things at all, as well as by doing some things well—

Refrain from saying anything that will be detrimental to "our boys," or the cause they are fighting for—

Refrain from over extending your credit, or ability to pay promptly your merchants, your banker and other creditors—

Refrain from buying what you can do without, or what is not a necessity—

Be prompt in meeting your obligations—

Be prompt to save, and invest in War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds—

Be prompt to respond to all calls made by your country.

## SECURITY STATE BANK

Under State Supervision

## Attraction Extraordinary!!

**Theda Bara in "Cleopatra"**  
A multiple reel feature--The talk of the Film World

AT

## THE COSY

ONE NIGHT ONLY

MONDAY, JUNE 3

Admission 25 and 50 cents—a few choice seats at 75

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