

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

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PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1918

Volume XVI, Number 32

FORTY-SIX REGISTERED WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5TH

Were Those Who Reached Age of
21 Since Last June 5th.

NUMBER WAS LESS THAN EXPECTED

Have Been Many Enlistments—Reg-
istration to Be Held Every Three
Months For Those Reaching the
Age of 21 Years.

Forty-six young men registered
Wednesday, June 5th, in Roose-
velt county. Several additions
to the list are expected. The
number is slightly under the
number expected. Registrations
will be made every three months
from now on for men who reach
the age of 21. The men regis-
tering June 5th, were:

James Simeon Littlejohn, Portales.
George Ernest Smiley, Portales.
Raymond Lee Howard, Portales.
Paul Elliott Morrison, Portales.
Walter Roy Anderson, Delphos.
Daniel Grady Fleming, Lingo.
Muelton Cox, Portales.
Joseph Dudley Crump, Clovis.
Frederick Andrew Messick, New
Hope.
Wm. Paul Harragan, Floyd.
Douglas C. Hanner, Valley View.
John Alvin Thomas George, Rogers.
William Edgar Summers, New Hope.
Leon Houston Cooper, Rogers.
Egbert May Stephens, Benson.
George Gains Woods, Dereco.
William Floyd Vincent, Inez.
Elmer G. Denton, Portales.
Marion Wood Alexander, Canton.
George M. Thorp, Canton.
Moses Silvester Smith, Portales.
James L. Payne, Tolar.
Willie O. Dunlap, Jr., Portales.
Dorsey Leonard Perry, Delphos.
John Cleo Creek, Redlake.
Denver Rex Borough, Redlake.
Wilburn Bennett Rice, Richland.
Frank Mayes Cares, Richland.
James Washington Partin, Richland.
Herbert Britton Berry, Melrose.
Floyd Bryan McGuire, Roosevelt.
Charles Donald Smart, Texico.
Harley Basel Watkins, Redlake.
Arline Givens, Inez.
Walter Clayton Ford, Inez.
Chester Otto Nelson, Redlake.
Vernon Lillard Ruckman, Elida.
Charles Mertins Stobb, Valley View.
John Coe Lemons, Elida.
Dolphus King Smith, Valley View.
John Walter Kimbrel, Elida.
Omer Fred Hawkins, Elida.
Henry Harrison Hendrix, Elida.
Samuel Lewis Self, Elida.
Floyd Guy Holmes, Elida.
Orvel Petroleum Montgomery, Eagle
Hill.

Only \$12.50 in the Red

The Portales Chautauqua closed
this year only \$12.50 in debt. In-
clement weather, and a date two
months earlier than expected
threw the local committee in bad
circumstances.

The programs pleased as a rule.
Signers were secured for a
chautauqua next year. It will
cost \$550 and consist of a 3 days
program of 14 entertainments.

State School Lecturer Here

Prof. W. T. Conway, state ag-
riculture college expert, was in
Portales the last of the week
giving lectures and demonstra-
tions in gardening and chicken
raising, to the boys' and girls'
clubs of the county, under charge
of Mrs. E. M. Long.

City Council Met

The city council met Tuesday
evening and passed two ordi-
nances, one ordering all outhouses
made flyproof and the other mak-
ing property owners in the sewer
district connect their building to
the sewer.

Over Inch of Rain

To the east and south of Por-
tales for ten or twelve miles a
rather general rain fell last week.
The precipitation averaged over
an inch. North and west of
Portales, around Clovis and Mel-
rose, the rain was heavier.

In Remembrance

Gertrude Wasson, wife of Thad
Rice, was born July 21st, 1874,
was united in marriage to Thad
Rice November 30th, 1899. To
their union was born two sons.
She passed away peacefully on
June 6th, 1918 to her final home
to be with her God. All was
done that medical aid and loving
hands could do, but God knew
best.

She was of a gentle kindly na-
ture, a real home lover and ad-
mirable wife and mother, her
womanly qualities were highly
appreciated by her large circle of
friends. She will be greatly
missed in the M. E. Church as
she taught the ladies' bible class,
some of which were heard to say:
"Where will we find another
teacher that can take her place,"
as she was always there unless
sickness kept her home.

Whenever she could spare an
afternoon through the week she
was at the Red Cross rooms do-
ing her bit as she was such a
loyal American. She was a
great lover of flowers and was
liberal with them; especially
thoughtful when she heard of
anyone being sick, to take flow-
ers and dainties, little knowing
that she would be called away so
soon. This is but another evi-
dence of death's love for a shin-
ing mark.

She leaves to mourn and grieve,
a husband and two sons, John
Milton, age 8, and Robert Wes-
ley, age 5; also five brothers and
two sisters, all living in Missouri.
Her body was taken home to the
old burial ground near Spring-
field, Missouri, and funeral ser-
vices were held in the old church
in which she was united in mar-
riage.

A FRIEND.

The Red Cross Drive

The county Red Cross drive is
going forward steadily. Many
meetings have been held lately
over the county. Over \$1800 has
been raised to date. At Kenna
a chapter was organized with 40
members and \$100 raised. At
Hawkins 30 members were se-
cured; at Kermit 22 members and
\$50.

Fined \$100.00 Each

Jack Miller and Robert Ander-
son, of Clovis, who were arrested
Sunday of last week at Elida in
the company of two girls, were
fined \$100 and given six months
jail sentence each this week by
Judge Henderson. The jail sen-
tences were suspended.

Re-Revise Draft Lists

Provost Marshall General Crow-
der has wired the state govern-
ors to have local boards go over the
classifications carefully and place
those men in classes 2, 3, 4 and
5 in higher classes if possible.
Nation wide there are 28 men
out of every hundred in Class 1.
In some communities the per-
centage is as low as 10 to 15.

But Few Raised

The county commissioners sat
as a board of equalization the
first of the week and made but
few changes in the assessed val-
uations. Those who were raised
have been notified to appear be-
fore the board if they thought
the raise was not just.

Eclipse Nearly Total

The eclipse of the sun Saturday
afternoon was nearly total. At
least ninety per cent of the sun's
face was covered by the moon.
The event was staged an hour
later than was expected as the
hour the clock was set up May 1,
was not figured in by local ob-
servers.

Tomorrow is Flag Day

Don't forget that tomorrow,
Friday, June 14th, is Flag Day.
Hang out the flag.

After July 1st Subscription Price to Those Out of Roose- velt County Will Be \$1.50

On and after July 1st the sub-
scription price of The News to
those outside Roosevelt county
will be \$1.50 a year in advance.
The price to readers inside the
county will remain at \$1.00 for
the present, although how long
we cannot tell. Prices of every-
thing entering into newspaper
making have advanced from 100
to 800 per cent and the above in-

crease is absolutely necessary.
Those outside the county may
renew in advance as long as they
like at the old rate of \$1.00, but
it must be done before July 1 to
take advantage of the rate. After
that date the price will be \$1.50
a year in advance to all. And
those subscriptions in arrears
July 1st will be stopped at that
date.

ROOSEVELT COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Will Be Held in Portales the Last
Week in August.

SUPT. W. M. WILSON, CONDUCTOR

It Is Hoped That Every Teacher in
Roosevelt County Will Attend—
Several Prominent Speakers to
Be Here.

The Roosevelt County Teachers'
Institute will be held at Portales
the last week in August, 26 to 30,
1918. There will be a regular
program in which the most prac-
tical subjects will be discussed by
all the teachers. Each teacher
and prospective teacher will be
mailed a program later. In addi-
tion to the regular program, the
meeting will be visited by some
of our most prominent educators
of the state and nation, whose
names will be advertised later.

It is compulsory upon all per-
sons who expect to teach in this
state to attend at least two weeks
institute or summer school ap-
proved by the state superinten-
dent of schools. The most of the
counties this year, upon recom-
mendation of the State Board of
Education, will hold only five
days institute in lieu of the reg-
ular ten days institute. Teachers
attending the full five days will
receive credit for the two weeks'
attendance. Teachers attending
one of the state normal schools
is excused from institute atten-
dance the following year.

The examination dates are as
follows: May 31 and June 1;
June 14 and 15; June 28 and 29;
July 26 and 27. There will be no
examination during the institute
and those teachers desiring to
take an examination will have
the privilege of taking one or all
of the above dates, provided they
notify the county superintendent
at least two weeks in advance
which date they desire.

It is hoped that every teacher
in the county can arrange to at-
tend this institute and assist in
making it a success and receive
the inspiration which will assist
them to teach better schools.
Arrangements are being made to
have one day an educational rally
for the entire county.

Only 34 Left in Class One

Only 34 men are left in Class
1 of Roosevelt county. There is
a call for a large number of men
on June 24th, but Chairman
Hancock has not received word
as to how many this county is to
furnish. It is very likely that
Class 1 will be exhausted in a
short time.

Appointed City Marshal

Jess McCormack, deputy sher-
iff, has been appointed city mar-
shal by the city council. The
first case he handled was two
men up for fighting. They drew
\$5.00 and costs each.

Joe Holland Dead

Joe Holland, brother of Bob
Holland, of Rogers, died Satur-
day of tuberculosis of the bones.
The funeral services were held
Sunday at Inez in charge of Ed
J. Neer.

Card of Thanks

We desire to thank the many
friends and neighbors for their
kindly acts and assistance during
the last illness and death of our
wife and mother.

THAD RICE AND SONS.

Local Man Enters Training School
R. E. McDermott, of Portales,
has enrolled in an auto and trac-
tor school in Kansas City.

Crosby McBeth went to Elida
Monday on business.

I. L. Adams has opened up the
bakery again.

P. E. Jordan is in Denver on
business.

Judge G. L. Reese will leave
the last of the week on a week's
legal business in Santa Fe.

Dema Crumes returned to
Kenna Saturday after a visit
with Miss Marie Robinson.

Dane Saylor, of Goldthwaite,
Texas, arrived Sunday and will
spend the summer in the home of
his brother, J. A. Saylor.

Miss Olive Greathouse left Sun-
day for Washington, where she
will clerk in the pension depart-
ment.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Grissom,
of Elida, were here on business
and visiting J. K. Robinson the
first of the week.

Clovis is to adopt a "loafer"
ordinance. It is either work or
fight and the idea is fast spread-
ing to other towns.

Alien women are to register
June 17th. Those who do not
will be deported or interned un-
til the end of the war.

E. B. Atwood, editor of the
New Mexican Baptist, of Albu-
querque, preached at the local
Baptist church Sunday evening.

J. L. Wilson, who bought the
northwest 40 acres of the Pryor
land, southeast of town, is mak-
ing many improvements on the
land and has it all sown.

Mrs. Loula Renick, of St.
Louis, left for Bellville, Texas,
to visit, after a four-months stay
here with her sister, Mrs. J. H.
Cave.

Inda Humphrey and family
left Saturday morning for Ft.
Sill, Oklahoma, where they will
visit their son. From there they
will come back west and prob-
ably locate in California.

A local lumber yard man is
authority for the statement that
the government is taking all the
1x6 and 1x12 lumber that the
mills can turn out. The lumber
is used for siding in cantonments.

Mrs. J. A. Kimmons, of Elida,
died May 31. She was a daugh-
ter of W. T. Cowgill, of the
Elida Enterprise. This is the
second death in the home of Mr.
Cowgill, the first being that of
his wife some three months ago.

Seth A. Morrison, county clerk,
went to Roswell Friday, where
he appeared as a witness for the
government in a slacker case.
The marriage license were
taken to prove the age of a young
man arrested on a slacker charge.

G. C. "Shorty" Johnson and
family, of Wichita Falls, Texas,
were in Portales this week visit-
ing friends and looking after
their property here. They for-
merly lived in Portales and have
many friends here who were glad
to see them again.

ROOSEVELT COUNTY BOYS TO GET NEWS

The Valley News Will Be Sent Free
To Our Home Boys

SERVING OUTSIDE UNITED STATES

Addresses of Soldiers Wanted and
All Letters from Them Will Be
Published on Request

For the period of the war, The
Valley News will be sent free to
every soldier from Roosevelt
County who is serving his
country outside the United
States Proper. If in France or
the Philippines or any of the is-
land possessions, he is entitled
to the News. Give us his name
and address or send it on a post
card and the paper will be
started at once.

We are glad to publish soldier
letters and will mail them back
to the person sending them to
us. Within the next two or
three weeks The News will pub-
lish the names and addresses of
every Roosevelt County boy or
man serving his country. To be
sure that the address is correct
and the name is in the list, we
will be glad to receive the infor-
mation at your earliest conven-
ience.

Was Oil Indication

At a depth of 260 feet in a well
on the Hightower ranch, 5 miles
west of Melrose, last week the
drill encountered a gas flow that
lasted four days. Below the
sand was a strata of shale and
under the shale was a strata of
sand, that is believed to be oil
bearing sand. The Melrose Oil
Company leased the Hightower
land and will probably drill the
hole on down.

To the Women of Roosevelt Co.

A war food and flour substi-
tute demonstration will be held
at Joyce-Pruitt hardware store
Saturday P. M., June 22nd. You
are requested to send one woman
representative from each school
district, who shall bring one
tested flour substitute or war
food recipe and sample of same.
All the women are urged to at-
tend. MRS. O. S. STRICKLAND,
Co. Chairman H. E.
MRS. W. S. MERRILL,
Co. Chairman F. C.

Arrested on Fugitive Warrant

J. T. McWhorter, of Milnesand,
was arrested and taken back to
Memphis, Texas, this week
charged with embezzlement. It
is said McWhorter disposed of
some property valued at \$600 be-
longing to another man.

Fined \$5 and Costs

The saloon keeper at Elida was
fined \$5 and costs this week for
selling liquor on Sunday. The
charge came up over the sale of
liquor to the two Clovis men ar-
rested in Elida last week.

Notice to Speed Fans

From this date on the speed
ordinances regulating automob-
ile speed to 15 miles an hour
will be strictly enforced. 15
miles means 15 miles. Take
warning.

JESS MCCORMACK,
City Marshal.

Five Men Left Sunday

Five men of draft age left Sun-
day morning for a mechanical
instruction camp at the State
University of Texas. They were:
Leo Braley, Raymond Wallis,
William Crumes, Frank Great-
house and Lindsey Harragan.

There are more than 9,000 New
Mexicans in the army.

V. J. Campbell
AUCTIONEER

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

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

Why We Fight

No. 2

Because Germany's Law is the Law of the Jungle and Her Doctrine "Might is Right"

By CLARENCE L. SPEED
Secretary of the War Committee of the Union League Club of Chicago.

We are at war with Germany because Prussia dominates Germany, and from the days of Frederick the Great, Prussia's law has been the law of the jungle, her doctrine "Might is Right" and her policy, in dealing with other nations, one of rob-

bing the weak and terrorizing the strong. Germany has grabbed territory and exacted tribute from her neighbors, and finally, her greed becoming greater, has looked out over more distant lands, and has committed herself to a policy of world domination which menaces the continued free existence of every nation which will not submit to her will.

Germany's policy is not an accidental one. It has been carried out with remarkable singleness of purpose from generation to generation of Hohenzollern rule, from the time of the Great Frederick until today. Germany's atrocities are not accidental. They are a deliberate, well thought out part of this Hohenzollern policy, which was to

break down the resistance of her opponents, not only by fighting and defeating their armies but by killing, torturing and terrorizing the civil populations.

The German rulers committed themselves to the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. Through generations of teaching they made the German people believe that they, and they alone, were the fit.

We have the words of the German rulers and German warriors and German leaders of thought for all of this. More than that we have the performance of German officers and German armies in conquered lands to prove it.

Let's start with Frederick the Great in presenting the evidence. This monarch, who earned his sobriquet through despoiling his neighbors, rather than through any real qualities of mind which he showed, said, in a letter to his minister, Radziwill:

"If there is anything to be gained by it, we will be honest; if deception is necessary, let us be cheats. One takes what one can, and one is wrong only when obliged to give back."

This philosophy, applied to present conditions, means that Germany was right when she took Belgium, and will be wrong only if she is not able to hold it.

From Frederick the Great to Bismarck is a long jump in the matter of time; but we find the Prussian policy unchanged. Speaking before the military committee of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies in 1862 Bismarck said:

"Not by speeches and resolutions of majorities are the great questions of the time decided, but by iron and blood."

Then, with blood and iron, Prussia went out and despoiled Denmark of territory in 1864, beat and robbed Austria in 1866, and finally, in 1870 brought France to her knees and took her richest provinces.

Here is what the present kaiser told his troops when, in 1900, they were about to depart for China to put down the boxer uprising:

"Use your weapons in such a way that for a thousand years no Chinese shall dare to look upon a German askance. Be as terrible as Attila's Huns."

Coming on down to the present we find a German minister accredited to a neutral state far across the sea—one which one would think should be free from the entanglements of world politics—writing home to his government, in a state paper, advising the sinking of two ships from this neutral nation, in such a manner that no trace be left. Dead men, he believed, tell no tales.

It was Baron Luxburg, minister plenipotentiary to Argentina, who wrote this amazing dispatch on May 19, 1917: "I beg that the small steamers Oran and Guazo . . . which are nearing Bordeaux . . . be spared if possible, or else sunk without a trace being left."

This telegram was intercepted in the United States and published. It sent a thrill of horror around the world.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is a true disciple of Frederick the Great, Bismarck and his royal master. In a public speech on January 31, 1917, he said:

"When the most ruthless methods are calculated to lead us to victory, swift victory, they must be employed."

So they were used, and are being used today. They include sinking of hundreds of neutral ships, the burning of cities, the deliberate devastating of the fair lands of France, the ravishing of women, the enslavement of workmen and the murder of little children.

Horrors such as these are told in detail in "The Prussian System," by F. C. Walcott, who, for a long time, was engaged in behalf of America in trying to get food to the Poles whom the Germans were deliberately starving by the hundreds of thousands so that they might not cumber the land which the Germans intended to occupy.

Knowing all this, can the American people talk of any peace by negotiation? Can they stop this war until this mad dog of nations is freed from the military rulers who teach frightfulness from the cradle, and will only seize a respite now to prepare themselves for further conquests?

A big "round up" will be held in Magdalena some time the first part of August.

A Santa Fé saloonman has filed an action to enjoin the 6 o'clock closing of saloons.

E. W. Brown was burned to a crisp when lightning struck him and set his auto on fire, when near his ranch at Carrizoso.

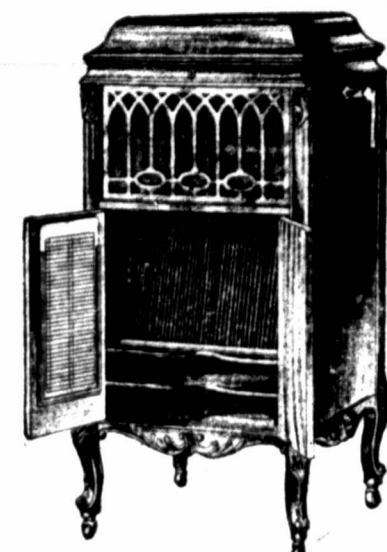
The second mysterious fire in three days at Camp Cody did about \$200 damage at the 109th field signal battalion exchange.

The Colorado to Gulf highway in Union county will be graded and put in first-class shape for the tourists during the summer.

Otero county is to have one of the largest fruit crops in history this season, and steps are being taken to get this fruit on the market.

Fort Bayard, near Silver City, will soon have a new \$75,000 hospital, which will be a Red Cross military sanatorium for tuberculosis patients.

The Brunswick
ALL PHOTOGRAPHS IN ONE



The Brunswick plays all makes of records.

Come in and hear it.

C. M. DOBBS, Agent
PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

..This is Windmill Weather..

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

..J. B. Sledge Hardware Co..

FARM LOANS!

Money Ready When Papers Are Signed

Coe Howard

Office at Security State Bank

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.

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

For attractive sale bills have the work done at the News Office.

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

THE NEW MEXICO RURALIST

EDITED BY H. B. HENING

A Livestock Paper—A Ranch Paper—A Farm Paper
An "At-Home" Paper—A Newspaper

LAST week 10,000 ranchmen, cattle men, sheep men, wool men and farmers sat down in their "easy chair" and read and re-read their New Mexico Ruralist. Perhaps the most interesting article they read was about you: something you had done on your ranch that was done differently and better than they had been doing it. If it were not about you it pertained to your everyday business. Every line in last week's paper was of interest to them for each line was devoted to rural New Mexico.

And Then There Is a Whole Page for Mother and the Girls

The latest styles, illustrated, but best of all, articles of what other women are doing in different parts of New Mexico. You women will like this page. It is edited by Anna Wilds Strumquist, of Albuquerque. Perhaps you know her, and we are certain she knows you. And Mrs. Strumquist told us to ask you if you would not help edit this page. If you have an exceptionally good recipe send it to Mrs. Strumquist. If you are getting more eggs than any one else in your neighborhood, if you are having better success with your chickens, write and tell us how you do it. Feel free to use this page, for you are writing to friends and for friends to read.

7 Big Columns of State, National and International News

A good Short Story each week. Timely topics of state news written by men who have had a close, personal knowledge of state affairs for twenty years. It is a paper for the entire state—in no sense local, but state-wide.

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ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

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THE NEW MEXICO RURALIST

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

New Mexico Ruralist is published by The Central Printing Company, publishers of The Albuquerque Evening Herald



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.



Pithy News Items

Gathered From All Over
New Mexico

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

COMING EVENTS.

July 4-6—Cowboys' Reunion at Las Vegas.

October—Annual meeting New Mexico Public Health Association.

Clayton is to have a large troop of Boy Scouts.

Socorro will build a new hotel that will cost \$50,000.

Thirty-three prisoners are at work on Santa Fé streets.

Seven buildings at Emzy were destroyed by fire.

The population of Deming has doubled the past year.

A big deposit of potash has been found in Quay county.

Large sums from every community swelled the Red Cross fund.

Grant county is to spend \$57,000 and Socorro county \$183,550 on roads.

Wm. E. Thwait, a Grant county cattleman, died in a hospital at Silver

The City Express

H. V. THOMPSON, Prop.

Any and all kinds of light hauling done on short notice and at a reasonable price. Will also do your garden plowing.

Phone - - 27 or 113

BAGS WANTED

We sell Coal, Grain and hay. Try us. Phone 4.

PORTALES BROKERAGE & COM. CO.

Catarrh of Stomach Did Not Know It

Mrs. Helena Turner, Athens, Ohio, writes: "I cannot find words to express my thanks for your kind advice. I never once thought I had catarrh of the stomach. I commenced taking Peruna, as you directed. My stomach continued to hurt me for about two weeks after I began the medicine and then it stopped. I now have a good appetite, while before I was barely starved."

Nearly Starved



PERUNA Made Me Well



OVER THE TOP

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT

ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

WRITTEN BY ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

CHAPTER XIII.

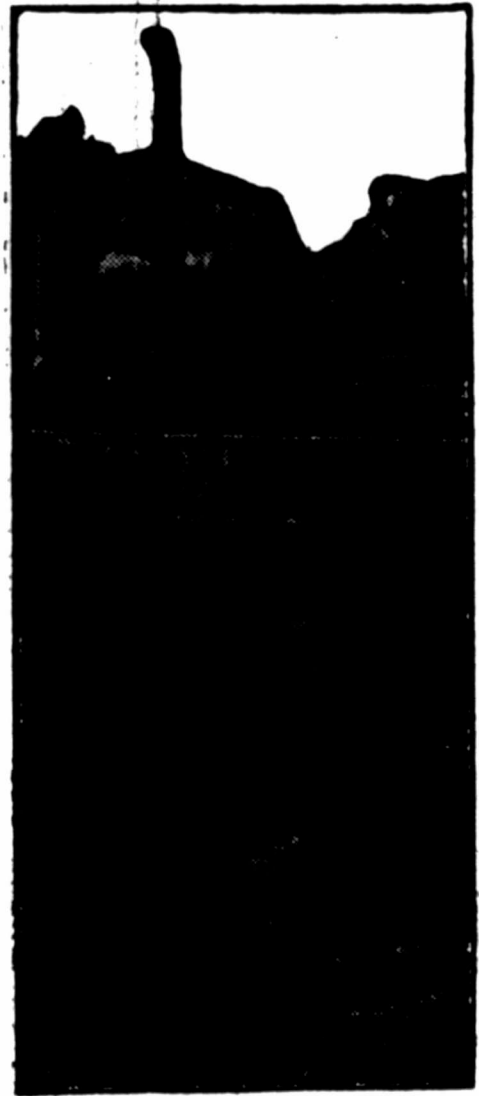
My First Official Bath.

Right behind our rest billet was a large creek about ten feet deep and twenty feet across, and it was a habit of the company to avail themselves of an opportunity to take a swim and at the same time thoroughly wash themselves and their underwear when on their own. We were having a spell of hot weather, and these baths to us were a luxury. The Tommies would splash around in the water and then come out and sit in the sun and have what they termed a "shirt hunt." At first we tried to drown the "cooties," but they also seemed to enjoy the bath.

One Sunday morning the whole section was in the creek and we were having a gay time, when the sergeant major appeared on the scene. He came to the edge of the creek and ordered: "Come out of it. Get your equipment on, 'drill order,' and fall in for bath parade. Look lively, my hearties. You have only got fifteen minutes." A howl of indignation from the creek greeted this order, but out we came. Discipline is discipline. We lined up in front of our billet with rifles and bayonets (why you need rifles and bayonets to take a bath gets me), a full quota of ammunition, and our tin hats. Each man had a piece of soap and a towel. After an eight-kilo march along a dusty road, with an occasional shell whistling overhead, we arrived at a little squat frame building upon the bank of a creek. Nailed over the door of this building was a large sign which read "Divisional Baths." In a wooden shed in the rear we could hear a wheezy old engine pumping water.

We lined up in front of the baths, soaked with perspiration, and piled our rifles into stacks. A sergeant of the R. A. M. C. with a yellow band around his left arm on which was "R. P." (sanitary police) in black letters, took charge, ordering us to take off our equipment, unroll our puttees and unlace boots. Then, starting from the right of the line, he divided us into squads of fifteen. I happened to be in the first squad.

We entered a small room, where we were given five minutes to undress, then filed into the bathroom. In here



A Bathroom at the Front.

there were fifteen tubs (barrels sawed in two) half full of water. Each tub contained a piece of laundry soap. The sergeant informed us that we had just twelve minutes in which to take our baths. Soaping ourselves all over, we took turns in rubbing each other's backs, then by means of a garden hose, washed the soap off. The water was ice cold, but felt fine.

Pretty soon a bell rang and the water was turned off. Some of the slower ones were covered with soap, but this made no difference to the sergeant, who chased us into another room, where we lined up in front of a little window, resembling the box office in a theater, and received clean underwear and towels. From here we went into the room where we had first undressed. Ten minutes were allowed in which to get into our "clabber."

My pair of drawers came up to my chin and the shirt barely reached my diaphragm, but they were clean—no stingers on them, so I was satisfied. At the expiration of the time allotted we were turned out and finished

our dressing on the grass.

When all of the company had bathed it was a case of march back to billets. That march was the most uncoincidental one I imagined, just causing and blinding all the way. We were covered with white dust and felt greasy from sweat. The woolen underwear issued was itching like the mischief.

After eating our dinner of stew which had been kept for us—it was now four o'clock—we went into the creek and had another bath.

If "Holy Joe" could have heard our remarks about the divisional baths and army red tape he would have fainted at our wickedness. But Tommy is only human after all.

I just mentioned "Holy Joe" or the chaplain in an irreverent sort of way but no offense was meant, as there were some very brave men among them.

There are so many instances of hero deeds performed under fire in rescuing the wounded that it would take several books to chronicle them, but I have to mention one instance performed by a chaplain, Captain Hall by name, in the brigade on our left, because it particularly appealed to me.

A chaplain is not a fighting man; he is recognized as a noncombatant and carries no arms. In a charge or trench raid the soldier gets a feeling of confidence from contact with his rifle, revolver, or bomb he is carrying. He has something to protect himself with something with which he can inflict harm on the enemy—in other words, he is able to get his own back.

But the chaplain is empty-handed and is at the mercy of the enemy if he encounters them, so it is doubly brave for him to go over the top, under fire, and bring in wounded. Also a chaplain is not required by the king's regulations to go over in a charge, but this one did, made three trips under the hottest kind of fire, each time returning with a wounded man on his back. On the third trip he received a bullet through his left arm, but never reported the matter to the doctor until late that night—just spent his time administering to the wants of the wounded lying on stretchers.

The chaplains of the British army are a fine, manly set of men, and are greatly respected by Tommy.

CHAPTER XIV.

Picks and Shovels.

I had not slept long before the sweet

voice of the sergeant informed that "No. 1 section had clicked for another blinking digging party." I smiled to myself with deep satisfaction. I had been promoted from a mere digger to a member of the Suicide club, and was exempt from all fatigues. Then came an awful shock. The sergeant looked over in my direction and said:

"Don't you bomb throwers think you are wearing top hats out here. 'Cord-in' to orders you've been taken up on the strength of this section, and will have to do your bit with the pick and shovel, same as the rest of us."

I put up a howl on my way to get my shovel, but the only thing that resulted was a loss of good humor on my part.

We fell in at eight o'clock, outside of our billets, a sort of masquerade party. I was disguised as a common laborer, had a pick and shovel, and about one hundred empty sandbags. The rest, about two hundred in all, were equipped likewise: picks, shovels, sandbags, rifles and ammunition.

The party moved out in column of fours, taking the road leading to the trenches. Several times we had to string out in the ditch to let long columns of limbers, artillery and supplies get past.

The marching, under these conditions, was necessarily slow. Upon arrival at the entrance to the communication trench, I looked at my illuminated wrist watch—it was eleven o'clock.

Before entering this trench, word was passed down the line, "no talking or smoking, lead off in single file, covering party first."

This covering party consisted of 50 men, armed with rifles, bayonets, bombs, and two Lewis machine guns. They were to protect us and guard against a surprise attack while digging in No Man's Land.

The communication trench was about half a mile long, a zigzagging ditch, eight feet deep and three feet wide.

Now and again, German shrapnel would whistle overhead and burst in our vicinity. We would crouch against the earthen walls while the shell fragments "stapped" the ground above us.

Once Fritz turned loose with a machine gun, the bullets from which "cracked" through the air and kicked up the dirt on the top, scattering sand and pebbles, which, hitting our steel helmets, sounded like hailstones.

Upon arrival in the first trench an officer of the Royal Engineers gave us our instructions and acted as guide. We were to dig an advanced trench two hundred yards from the Germans (the trenches at this point were six hundred yards apart).

Two winding lanes, five feet wide, had been cut through our barbed wire, for the passage of the diggers. From these lines white tape had been laid



Trench Digging.

on the ground to the point where we were to commence work. This in order that we would not get lost in the darkness. The proposed trench was also laid out with tape.

The covering party went out first. After a short wait, two scouts came back with information that the working party was to follow and "carry on" with their work.

In extended order, two yards apart, we noiselessly crept across No Man's Land. It was nervous work; every minute we expected a machine gun to open fire on us. Stray bullets "cracked" around us, or a ricochet sang overhead.

Arriving at the taped diagram of the trench, rifles slung around our shoulders, we lost no time in getting to work. We dug as quietly as possible but every now and then the noise of a pick or shovel striking a stone would send the cold shivers down our backs. Under our breaths we heartily cursed the offending Tommy.

At intervals a star shell would go up from the German lines and we would remain motionless until the glare of its white light died out.

When the trench had reached a depth of two feet we felt safer, because it would afford us cover in case we were discovered and fired on. The digging had been in progress about two hours, when suddenly hell seemed to break loose in the form of machine-gun and rifle fire.

We dropped down on our bellies in the shallow trench, bullets knocking up the ground and snapping in the air. Then shrapnel butted in. The mud was so hot and Tommy danced.

The covering party was having a rough time of it; they had no cover; just had to take their medicine.

Word was passed down the line to beat it for our trenches. We needed no urging; grabbing our tools and stooping low, we legged it across No Man's Land. The covering party got away to a poor start but beat us in. They must have had wings because we lowered the record.

Panting and out of breath, we tumbled into our front-line trench. I tore my hands getting through our wire, but, at the time, didn't notice it; my journey was too urgent.

When the roll was called we found that we had gotten it in the nose for 68 casualties.

Our artillery put a barrage on Fritz' front-line and communication trenches and their machine-gun and rifle fire suddenly ceased.

Upon the cessation of this fire, stretcher bearers went out to look for

killed and wounded. Next day we learned that 21 of our men had been killed and 87 wounded. Five men were missing; lost in the darkness, they must have wandered over into the German lines, where they were either killed or captured.

Speaking of stretcher bearers and wounded, it is very hard for the average civilian to comprehend the enormous cost of taking care of wounded and the war in general. He or she gets so accustomed to seeing billions of dollars in print that the significance of the amount is passed over without thought.

From an official statement published in one of the London papers, it is stated that it costs between six and seven thousand pounds (\$30,000 to \$35,000) to kill or wound a soldier. This result was attained by taking the cost of the war to date and dividing it by the killed and wounded.

It may sound heartless and inhuman, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that from a military standpoint it is better for a man to be killed than wounded.

If a man is killed he is buried, and the responsibility of the government ceases, excepting for the fact that his people receive a pension. But if a man is wounded it takes three men from the firing line, the wounded man and two men to carry him to the rear to the advanced first-aid post. Here he is attended by a doctor, perhaps assisted by two R. A. M. C. men. Then he is put into a motor ambulance, manned by a crew of two or three. At the field hospital, where he generally goes under an anesthetic, either to have his wounds cleaned or to be operated on, he requires the services of about three to five persons. From this point another ambulance ride impresses more men in his service, and then at the ambulance train, another corps of doctors, R. A. M. C. men, Red Cross nurses and the train's crew. From the train he enters the base hospital or casualty clearing station, where a good-sized corps of doctors, nurses, etc., are kept busy. Another ambulance journey is next in order—this time to the hospital ship. He crosses the channel, arrives in Blythly—more ambulances and perhaps a ride for five hours on an English Red Cross train with its crew of Red Cross workers, and at last he reaches the hospital. Generally he stays from two to six months, or longer, in this hospital. From here he is sent to a convalescent home for six weeks.

If by wounds he is unfit for further service, he is discharged, given a pension, or committed to a soldiers' home for the rest of his life—and still the expense piles up. When you realize that all the ambulances, trains and ships, not to mention the man power, used in transporting a wounded man, could be used for supplies, ammunition and re-enforcements for the troops at the front, it will not appear strange that from a strictly military standpoint a dead man is sometimes better than a live one (if wounded).

Not long after the first digging party, our general decided, after a careful tour of inspection of the communication trenches, upon "an ideal spot," as he termed it, for a machine-gun emplacement; took his map, made a dot on it, and as he was wont, wrote "dig here," and the next night we dug.

There were twenty in the party, myself included. Armed with picks, shovels and empty sandbags we arrived at the "ideal spot" and started digging. The moon was very bright, but we did not care as we were well out of sight of the German lines.

We had gotten about three feet down, when the fellow next to me, after a mighty stroke with his pick, let go of the handle, and pinched his nose with his thumb and forefinger, at the same time letting out the explosion, "Gott strafe me plink, I'm bloody well gassed, not 'alf I ain't." I quickly turned in his direction with an inquiring look, at the same instant reaching for my gas bag. I soon found out what was ailing him. One whiff was enough and I lost no time in also pinching my nose. The stench was awful. The rest of the digging party dropped their

pick and shovels and bent it for the weather side of that solitary pick. The officer came over and inquired why the work had suddenly ceased, holding our noses, we simply pointed in the direction of the smell. He went over to the pick, immediately clapped his hand over his nose, made an "about turn" and came back. Just then our captain came along and investigated, but after about a minute said we had better carry on with the digging, that he did not see why we should have stopped as the odor was very faint, but if necessary he would allow us our gas helmets while digging. He would stop and see the thing through, but he had to report back to brigade headquarters immediately. We wished that we were captains and also had a date at brigade headquarters. With our gas helmets on we again attacked that hole and uncovered the decomposed body of a German; the pick was sticking in his chest. One of the men fainted. I was that one. Upon this our lieutenant halted proceedings and sent word back to headquarters and word came back that after we filled in the hole we could knock off for the night. This was welcome tidings to us, because—

Next day the general changed the dot on his map and another emplacement was completed the following night. The odor from the dug-up, decomposed human body has an effect which is hard to describe. It first produces a nauseating feeling, which, especially after eating, causes vomiting. This relieves you temporarily, but soon a weakening sensation follows, which leaves you limp as a dishrag. Your spirits are at their lowest ebb and you feel a sort of hopelessness and a mad desire to escape it all, to get to the open fields and the perfume of the flowers in Elghty. There is a sharp, prickling sensation in the nostrils, which reminds one of breathing coal

gas through a radiator in the floor, and you want to sneeze, but cannot. This was the effect on me, surmounted by a vague horror of the awful reflection that, perhaps I, sooner or later, would be in such a state and be brought to light by the blow of a pick in the hands of some Tommy on a digging party.

Several times I have experienced this odor, but never could get used to it; the enervating sensation was always present. It made me hate war and wonder why such things were countenanced by civilization, and all the spice and glory of the conflict would disappear, leaving the grim reality. But after leaving the spot and filling your lungs with deep breaths of pure, fresh air, you forget and once again want to be "up and at them."

(To be Continued.)

Those who have not paid the second Liberty Loan payment are requested to do so at once.

H. T. Laughbaum, lecturer of note, will speak on national prohibition at the M. E. Church tomorrow night. Everybody invited.

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

FOR GOOD PRINTING CALL ON US

President Proclaims June 28th as National War Savings Day

Washington, D. C., May 30, 1918.

A Proclamation By the President of the United States:

This war is one of nations, not of armies, and all of our one hundred million people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this nation is to play its full part in the conflict. The problem before us is not primarily a financial problem, but rather a problem of increased production of war essentials and the saving of the materials and the labor necessary for the support and equipment of our army and navy. Thoughtless expenditure of money for non-essentials uses up the labor of men, the products of the farms, mines and factories, and overburdens transportation, all of which must be used to the utmost and at their best for war purposes.

The great results which we seek can be obtained only by the participation of every member of the nation, young and old, in a national concerted thrift movement. I therefore urge that our people everywhere pledge themselves, as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the practice of thrift, to serve the Government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war, to conserve food and fuel and useful materials of every kind, to devote their labor only to the most necessary tasks, and to buy only those things which are essential to individual health and efficiency, and that the people, as evidence of their loyalty, invest all that they can save in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. The securities issued by the Treasury Department are so many of them within the reach of every one that the door of opportunity in this matter is wide open to all of us. To practice thrift in peace times is a virtue and brings great benefit to the individual at all times; with the desperate need of the civilized world today for materials and labor with which to end the war, the practice of individual thrift is a patriotic duty and a necessity.

I appeal to all who now own either Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps to continue to practice economy and thrift, and to appeal to all who do not own government securities to do likewise, and purchase them to the extent of their means. The man who buys government securities transfers the purchasing power of his money to the United States Government until after this war, and to that same degree does not buy in competition with the Government.

I earnestly appeal to every man, woman and child to pledge themselves on or before the 28th of June to save constantly and to buy as regularly as possible the securities of the government, and to do this as far as possible through membership in War Savings Societies. The 28th of June ends this special period of enlistment in the great volunteer army of production and saving here at home. May there be none unenlisted on that day.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON

TEDDY BEER

"Hits the Spot"

Ice Cold—Other Bottled Soft Drinks.

...LIGHT LUNCHES...

W. L. ADAMS

..The Leach Coal Company..

FOR HIGH GRADE FUEL COAL

Chandler Lump

We are agents for Chandler Lump, one of the very cleanest and best coals that can be bought from Colorado. Give it a trial. : : : :

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Portales, New Mexico



The Portales Valley News

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

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

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER
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.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

J. H. Baker, Plaintiff
vs.
Francis Baker, Defendant.

Notice of Suit

To the Defendant, Francis Baker, in the above suit, greeting:
You will take notice that a suit has been filed against you in the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of New Mexico for the county of Roosevelt, in which J. H. Baker is plaintiff and Francis Baker is a defendant, and numbered 1378 on the docket of said court.

That the general objects of said suit are as follows:
Suit for divorce upon the grounds of desertion and abandonment, and acts of infidelity, and that he be restored to the status of a single person and for cost of suit.

You are further notified that if you fail to appear and plead or otherwise answer in this cause on or before the 14th day of July, 1918, judgment by default will be rendered against you in this suit and the allegations in plaintiff's complaint will be taken as confessed.

Compton and Compton are attorneys for plaintiff and their business address is Portales, New Mexico.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 13th day of May, 1918.

S. A. MORRISON,
Clerk of District Court
A. J. GOODWIN, Deputy

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, 1896, 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 043256. SW 1-4SE1-4 Sec. 19; W1-2E1-2 Sec. 30 T. 7-S. R. 36-E., N. Mex. Mer. 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

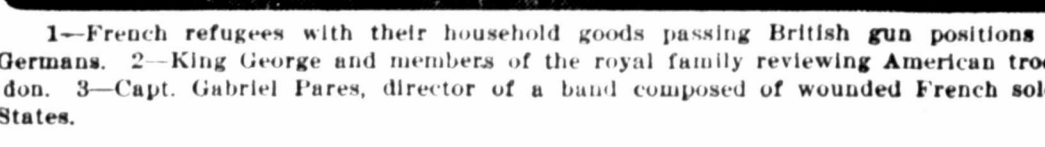
Notice of Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., May 30, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that George A. Beaman, of Richland, N. M., who on April 21, 1915, made homestead entry, No. 80564 for northeast corner section 17, and on October 6th, 1915, made homestead entry, No. 81008 for NE quarter section 18, township 3 south, range 3 East, N. M. P. Mer. 200, 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.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., this 27th day of May, 1918.

W. T. ELROD,
Register



1—French refugees with their household goods passing British gun positions as they seek safety from the Germans. 2—King George and members of the royal family reviewing American troops at Buckingham Palace, London. 3—Capt. Gabriel Pares, director of a band composed of wounded French soldiers that is touring the United States.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Start a New Drive on Paris, Striking Lines of the Allies in Champagne.

ADVANCE, BUT LOSE HEAVILY

Foch's Reserves Come Up and Huns Are Checked North of the Marne—Americans Carry Out Offensive in Gallant Style—Italians Win Two Victories.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Last week witnessed a renewal of the Kaiser's drive on the west front, but to the surprise of everyone not in the confidence of the German high command, the blow was directed, not against the allies in Flanders, nor against their lines in the Ardennes region, but in Champagne. His apparent intention was to rush his forces swiftly on Paris, breaking through where the allies were weakest. The location was well chosen and the preparations made with wonderful secrecy, but up to the hour of writing the results were, as in the former drives, not comparable with the losses sustained. The apex of the drive had advanced some 18 miles beyond the starting line, reaching Vezilly, six miles from the Marne and 44 miles from Paris. The famous Chemin des Dunes had been taken, as had Craonne, Vailly, Fismes and other towns and villages, and finally, on the west side of the new salient, the allies retired from Soissons. But by that time General Foch's reserves were arriving in large numbers and the desperate efforts of the Germans to widen the salient were stubbornly resisted and virtually checked. In the suburbs of Soissons, the French were holding onto the western outlets from that city, and north-west of Reims, on the east side of the wedge, the Franco-British forces were repulsing every Hun assault.

The commanders of the allies viewed the situation with calm confidence and seemed to have no doubt that they could stem the onrush of the Germans long before they reached the neighborhood of Paris. They were not yielding a foot of ground easily or cheaply, but were pursuing their former policy of retreating in good order before vastly superior numbers, maintaining their line intact and sparing their reserves as much as possible.

The German armies selected for this third drive were those of the crown prince, though they are commanded really not by that degenerate son of the Kaiser, but by Generals Von Boehm and Von Below. About thirty divisions, with large droves of tanks and much artillery, were brought up to the Chemin des Dunes front in the nights and kept concealed in the daytime so that the allied aviators had no inkling that the long expected attack was to be made there. Facing the 30 divisions were nine French and four British divisions to stop the Germans when they began their attack on Monday between Coucy and Reims, after a terrific bombardment with gas and high explosive shells. They forced their way down to the Aisne the first day, and even crossed that river at some points. Next day they made a further advance of some five miles, reaching the Vesle river and forcing a crossing at Fismes, but already they were being slowed up, and on the flanks they were able to make little progress. Wednesday they directed great masses of troops at Soissons, and the French and British there, after exacting a fearful price in lives, withdrew to the western environs. Meanwhile the German center was pushed forward to Fer-en-Tardenois and Vezilly. On Thursday the entire allied line was reported to be holding well, and thereafter the Huns made slow and difficult progress, or none at all.

Sweden, it was announced, has signed a commercial and navigation agreement with Great Britain and her allies. A similar agreement between Denmark and America has so angered Germany that the Danes have been served with an ultimatum that it must be canceled.

The swamping of the Hun submarine by American shipbuilders goes ahead merrily and no longer is there any doubt of the ultimate failure of the

U-boat warfare. A significant event of the week was the launching at Newark of the Agawam, the first of the new standardized fabricated steel vessels built by the Emergency Fleet corporation.

The British admiralty announced that the transport ship Leasowe Castle had been torpedoed in the Mediterranean with a loss of 101 persons.

The central committee of Finnish workmen has protested against the brutalities of the White guard, which, it asserts, has imprisoned 70,000 persons and slaughtered prisoners by wholesale, hundreds of the killed being women. In this delectable work the White guard is helped by the German soldiers.

Of great importance was the announcement by the administration last Wednesday that the United States now supports the nationalistic aspirations of the Czechoslovaks and the Jugo-Slavs. Until now the president had gone no further than to express sympathy with the idea of autonomy for the anti-German Austrian states, but he has changed his attitude and his new policy may do much to encourage the subject races of Emperor Charles to revolt. It will certainly encourage the brave Italians who are fighting along the Piave, where before long American troops will be with them in the trenches.

On the other hand the Austrian emperor has stated that in the future he will rely on "the faithful and precious collaboration of the Germans for the development of the interests of the state."

President Wilson appeared before congress unexpectedly on Monday and urged that body to begin work immediately on tax legislation to provide the funds necessary to the carrying on of the war. The defeat of the central powers, he said, is the consideration that dominates every other. Senators, representatives, supreme court justices, everybody present, rose and cheered lustily when the president added:

IT HAPPENED IN PORTALES

And Is Happening to Portales People Every Week

The case told below is not an uncommon thing. The same occurs frequently and will continue to happen as long as folks have kidneys and overtax the kidneys.

Charles W. Carroll, box 175, Portales, says: "My kidneys got out of order about three years ago and caused me a heap of trouble. My back was so lame and weak, I could hardly bend over. My kidneys were in bad shape and caused me much annoyance. I felt tired out and had no ambition. Mornings I felt unrefreshed. A friend recommended Doan's Kidney Pills and I got some at Neer's drug store. About four boxes of Doan's cured me, fixing me up in A-1 shape."

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

Babbit metal 10c lb. News office.

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 20th, 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; E1-2SE1-4, sec. 31; E1-2SW1-4, sec. 33; T. 4 S., R. 30 E., NE1-4, sec. 35; T. 5 S., R. 30 E., containing 1117.01 acres. The improvements consist of well and fencing, value \$230.00.

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 fails to 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 the 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 Land Office of the State of New Mexico, this ninth day of April, 1918.

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

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

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Physician and Surgeon
Office at Neer's Drug Store. Residence
Phone 189, office 67, 2 rings
Portales, New Mexico

COMPTON & COMPTON
Attorney at Law
Practice in all courts. Office over Hum-
phrey & Sledge Hardware. Portales,
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You Are Next

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

The Sanitary Barber Shop

J. L. GILLIAM

ALL KINDS
DRAY WORK

Phone 140 or 13

COL. BILL GORE

Auctioneer

Being a ranchman I naturally cater
to the stock business. When
contemplating a sale don't fail to
figure with me.

COL. BILL GORE
Elida or Upton

MY NEW TRUCK

has arrived and I am again
in position to do your haul-
ing on short notice and at a
reasonable price. Your
patronage will be appreciated.

W. T. ELROD

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Get
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A

Don't Neglect Your Eyes; Protect Them

Get Guaranteed Perfect Glasses that will fit you—and relieve the strain. I guarantee to furnish you good glasses—and fit them by perfect test. Don't delay—it's dangerous.

DR. W. J. SMITH
Elida, - - New Mexico

McDonald & Ison

We sell Groceries for CASH and cheaper than anybody else in town. Try us.

..WE WANT EGGS..

Carter-Robinson Abstract Company INCORPORATED

We have complete indexes to all real estate in Roosevelt and Curry counties. Abstracts made promptly. Office, upstairs in Reese building, telephone 68.

R. S. (Bob) Adams

will do any kind of hauling on short notice and at a reasonable price. Will appreciate your patronage.

TELEPHONE NUMBER 71

HENRY GEORGE AUCTIONEER

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

Rogers, - - New Mexico

For Weak Women

In use for over 40 years! Thousands of voluntary letters from women, telling of the good Cardui has done them. This is the best proof of the value of Cardui. It proves that Cardui is a good medicine for women.

There are no harmful or habit-forming drugs in Cardui. It is composed only of mild, medicinal ingredients, with no bad after-effects.

TAKE

CARDUI The Woman's Tonic

You can rely on Cardui. Surely it will do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women! It should help.

"I was taken sick, seemed to be . . . writes Mrs. Mary E. Veste, of Madison Heights, Va. 'I got down so weak, could hardly walk . . . just staggered around.

. . . I read of Cardui, and after taking one bottle, or before taking quite all, I felt much better. I took 3 or 4 bottles at that time, and was able to do my work. I take it in the spring when run-down. I had no appetite, and I commenced eating. It is the best tonic I ever saw." Try Cardui.

All Druggists

L. 70



1. One of the American heavy howitzers in France being loaded for action. 2. Riveters in the federal shipyards at Kearney, N. J., trying to beat the English record of 3,095 rivets in a nine-hour day. 3. Canadian engineers making an emergency telephone post out of a wrecked tree.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

America's Great Record in the Raising and Sending of Troops Is Revealed.

CROWDER HITS AT LOAFERS

Every Registered Man Must Fight or Engage in Useful Occupation—Alies Strike at Reorganizing German Armies—British Arrest Plotting Sinn Feiners.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Ninety thousand American troops landed in France in the first ten days of May; a million men to be on the other side in a year from the time the first were sent across the Atlantic; a grand total of 2,038,222 in active service or in training, to be increased to 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 before the end of the next fiscal year. Such is the proud record of the war department and its plans for the near future as stated to the house of representatives by Mr. Caldwell of the military affairs committee. The committee unanimously approved the \$11,000,000,000 army appropriation bill and it was reported to the house.

Mr. Caldwell added: "The potential man power of America, for a seven year war, may be conservatively estimated at 20,000,000 fighting men of recognized military age—this out of a population of 125,000,000."

Continually harassed by the artilery record with that of Great Britain, he said: "We began with less, went further, and arrived with more in shorter time."

The army bill was so amended that President Wilson is given unlimited power to call drafted men to the colors.

As a step toward realizing the government's expectations in the matter of man power, Provost Marshal General Crowder on Thursday issued a drastic amendment to the selective service regulations, which will compel every man of draft age to either fight or work after July 1. Idlers and all engaged in non-useful occupations will be called in by draft boards and given their choice of joining the colors or finding some useful occupation. Among those affected by the order are gamblers and race track attendants, baseball players and other professional sportsmen, waiters and bartenders, theater ushers, passenger elevator operators and other attendants of clubs and hotels, domestics and clerks in stores.

In applying the rule deferred classification on account of dependents will be utterly disregarded, and local boards may take action whether they have original jurisdiction of the registrant or not.

It is believed in Washington that the "fight or work" plan will go a long way in solving the problem of getting sufficient labor for the farms, the shipyards and the munitions plants. Until the results of its operation are seen there will be no more talk of the conscription of labor.

Attorney General Gregory followed up General Crowder's order with the statement that all who leave the country to escape the draft will be prosecuted on their return.

That there will be enough ships to meet the requirements of the situation seems assured, for the shipyards are turning them out in steadily increasing numbers. At Rutgers college last week Secretary Daniels said that before another summer we shall have enough ships to carry millions of troops to France, and enough destroyers to see them there in safety. "The emperor of Germany" he added, "knows that when the United States builds enough ships his end has come, and we are going to build enough ships."

President Wilson has consented to restore to the original number the fleet of steamers employed to carry food to the ten million starving inhabitants of German-occupied Belgium

and France, but on the other hand he has caused Holland to be notified that if it wants the remainder of the grain promised it by America it must send Dutch ships for it at once. The Netherlands government has prohibited the departure of Dutch vessels from its ports, where more than 400,000 tons of shipping are lying idle. The grain rations promised to Norway are going forward, in Norwegian bottoms.

The food situation in France has improved so much that the end of the regime of restrictions is in sight, and the three monthless days a week, recently instituted, have given such excellent results that the measure will be of short duration. Many of the older French soldiers will be released for farm work as the American troops arrive in greater numbers.

In sharp contrast with this is the condition existing in Germany and Austria, where the people are reliably reported to be on the verge of starvation and of consequent rebellion. Washington is informed that even with the reduced ration planned for June 15 Germany will not have enough food to last through to the next harvest. The Berliner Tagblatt says horse meat and dog meat are being used by the poorer classes in Saxony, and the price has gone up.

The war prisoners of Germany of course are the greatest sufferers. The first contingent of Russian prisoners, 1,500 in number, to be exchanged under the recent agreement, has just reached Petrograd and they are described as "veritable walking dead men."

As was predicted in this review weeks ago, the food supply to be obtained from the Ukraine, of which the German government boasted so much in advance, has proved so small as to be almost inconsequential. And the Kaiser's treacherous treatment of that country greatly aggravates the situation there, for the people do not propose to raise crops only to be robbed of them.

Continually harassed by the artillery and air forces of the allies, the German commanders were still laboring heavily last week to complete the reorganization of their armies on the west front for the resumption of the drive. So great was the task and so effective the interruptions that competent observers believed the offensive could not be begun again before the middle of June. Meanwhile General Foch and his associates, instead of waiting quietly to be attacked, took every opportunity to improve their situations, with the result that their lines grew stronger daily. First the British and then the French, always aided materially by the Americans, struck hard in local operations so extensive that in previous wars they would be classed as battles. The Aiazas started off the week by recapturing Villers-sur-Are, inflicting heavy losses on the Huns. Next the Pollus made one of their whirlwind attacks on a 4,000-yard front in the Loire region, near Kemmel, taking a considerable number of prisoners and holding the objectives gained, which strengthened their defensive positions around Scherpenberg, Mont Rouge and Mont Noir. On succeeding days the Germans were pushed back in other sectors, the allies always gaining ground of tactical importance. The Huns seemed to have lost much of their fighting spirit and their counterattacks had little dash and no success.

The artillery firing on both sides increased during the week all along the line. The Germans were especially free with the use of gas shells, but in the American sector northwest of Toul, at least, they got more than they gave, for the Yankee batteries fairly deluged the German positions and cantonnments in the Gerschamp wood with gas, inflicting severe punishment on the enemy.

The Americans carried out a number of spirited patrol actions and raids in their sector but had no extensive engagements.

Fighting and bombing operations of the aviators were extraordinarily numerous and exciting last week. Many machines on both sides were brought down, but the Huns were by far the greater sufferers. Among the noted air men lost was Major Raoul Luffbery, the American, who jumped from his blazing machine and was killed. Other American aviators were very active and many of them gained new laurels.

The allied air men carried out numerous bombing raids over German towns, besides dropping many tons of explosives on the enemy's military establishments.

The Germans made a great air raid on London, killing 44 persons and losing five of their planes, and attempted two raids on Paris with little success. More satisfactory to the Hun mind were the results of some air raids on British hospitals behind the lines, for several hundred sick and wounded soldiers were killed and injured, and among the victims were several women nurses who would not desert their wards. The commander of the squadron of Gothas that made this characteristically brutal attack was brought down and captured and declared he did not see the Red Cross signs on the hospitals, though they were plainly visible.

Austria's renewed drive against Italy did not develop last week, but reports from Vienna said Austria had ceased all military operations in the east on May 20 in order to concentrate her forces on the Italian front, so it is likely the offensive will be started there very soon. The allies have little fear of the result.

The Germans captured the city of Abo in Finland and also occupied Bjorko, an island in the Gulf of Finland 80 miles from Petrograd. In Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, there was heavy fighting between the forces of Skoropadsky, the new Ukrainian dictator, and troops that remained faithful to the rada. In Baku, on the Caspian, which was previously reported captured by the Russians, the bolshevik and Mussulmans fought long and bitterly. More than 2,000 were killed and much of the city was burned. The food situation in Russia was reported to be growing steadily worse except in Moscow. Petrograd is now entirely without bread.

Copenhagen dispatches say that General Mannerheim, commander in chief of the Finnish white guard, has resigned because he was ordered to invade the Russian province of Karelia.

Declaring that it had discovered an extensive and dangerous pro-German plot in Ireland, the British government descended upon the Sinn Fein suddenly and arrested several hundred members of that party, including its president, Professor de Valera, and practically all the other leaders. The coup raised a storm in Ireland and even the nationalists, though disclaiming any sympathy with the revolutionary aims of the Sinn Feiners, declared the government's action was not sincere and was taken to cloud the home rule and conscription situation. The Irish objectors to the draft seem to rely greatly on public opinion in the United States, and over here there is a tendency to suspend judgment concerning the Sinn Fein arrests until the British government adduces its proof of a plot. It is said the existence of the plot was known for weeks by American secret agents and that such notorious Irishmen in America as Jeremiah O'Leary—now missing—were concerned in it. It is certain that no pro-German plotters in any of the allied countries will get any sympathy from the American government or the American people.

Director General McAdoo started the country last week by summarily removing from their positions all presidents of railroads, in order to obtain more complete co-operation in the running of the lines, and, incidentally, to save about \$20,000,000 a year in salaries. Many other high rail officials also have lost their jobs because they were doing little to earn their pay. It is Mr. McAdoo's intention to appoint a federal director of the roads in each region, and some of the best of the deposed presidents will get these places.

The government also has taken over the carrier business of the Pullman company, making it a part of the railway system. The company will be paid rental for its carrier industry based on the three year average earnings prior to June 30, 1917.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, well known socialist, was found guilty of violating the espionage act by a federal court jury in Kansas City. She had attacked the government as an ally of the profiteers.

SERVICE QUALITY SATISFACTION

THE GOVERNMENT urges that we ALL buy our supply of winter coal this summer. We have some cheap lumber suitable for building coal bins and sheds, also plans for same.

KEMP LUMBER CO.

Portales, New Mexico

BUICK

EVERY Buick owner has the satisfaction of knowing that his car represents the highest type of present day road travel.

W. B. OLDHAM :: MONROE HONEA

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.

Joyce-Pruit Co.

PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

Good Babbit 10c a pound, at the News Office.



This paint will be dry in the morning

Have you a worn, discolored or dingy floor whose appearance you want to improve and still use the room without interruption? Solve the problem with

DEVOE The Guaranteed Homestead Floor Paint

It will dry over night and give the floor a hard, glossy surface that will look well and wear well at a small cost.

The next time you refinish your kitchen floor, use Homestead Floor Paint. We'll guarantee that you'll be well satisfied with the job. We have eight colors for you to select from.

C. GOODLOE

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

Town Council Proceedings
Portales, New Mexico,
June 5th, 1918.

The town council met in regular session and upon roll call the following members were present: Mayor, E. B. Hawkins; Trustees, Inda Humphrey, Jack Wilcox, C. J. Whitcomb and Geo. M. Williamson. Minutes of previous meetings read and duly approved.

The town council proceeded to canvass the returns from the bond election held on June first, 1918, said bond election was for the purpose of submitting to the qualified electors of the Town of Portales the question of issuing Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00) bonds for thirty years for the purpose of repairing the water works system of the said town. It was found that there was:

For Water Works Bond Issue, fifty-six (56) votes.
Against Water Works Bond Issue, two (2) votes.

Total vote for and against the bond issue, fifty-eight (58) votes. Majority in favor of issuing the bonds was fifty-six (56) votes.

We, the judges and clerks of special bond election held on June the first, 1918, do hereby certify that the above are the true and correct results of said election.

S. F. Moore,
(Signed) J. N. McCall,
C. W. Ison,
Judges of Election.
S. Howell,
Leo Braley,
Clerks of Election.

The following claims were presented and after having been examined, were approved and ordered paid as follows, to-wit:

A. A. Atkinson, labor	\$ 25.00
A. R. Bowers, salary	125.00
Emmett Miller, labor	12.00
Otho McMinn, labor	37.50
Tom Harris, part on foundation contract	87.00
T. V. Denton, labor	15.00
W. H. Braley, cash paid out for express	6.43
A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co., water for March	53.85
Harry Miller, labor	39.30
Portales Lumber Co., supplies	8.65
H. L. Atkinson, labor	87.50
Jack Montgomery, work on water tower and engines	69.10
Portales Hotel, dinner for election judges and clerks	2.50
Charles Goodloe, supplies	7.75
E. W. Jernigan, labor	21.00
Roy Keeter, labor	43.50
S. Howell, supplies	15.40
J. B. Crow, supplies	4.50
M. S. T. & T. Co.	25
Chas. Ison, election judge	2.00
S. F. Moore,	2.00
J. N. McCall,	2.00
S. Howell, election clerk	2.00
Leo Braley, election clerk	2.00
Joe Beasley, member of board of registration	5.00
J. A. Saylor, member of board of registration	5.00
A. J. Goodwin, member of board of registration	5.00
J. B. Sledge, supplies	11.55
J. L. Gilliam, drayage	2.50
Bob Adams, drayage	1.00
Inda Humphrey, salary	25.00
W. H. Braley, salary	25.00
A. R. Bowers, labor	37.45
J. H. Loflin, hauling dead dogs	1.00

Motion was made by Humphrey and seconded by Whitcomb that the above claims be allowed and ordered paid. Those voting "aye," Humphrey, Wilcox, Whitcomb and Williamson; absent and not voting, none; whereupon the mayor declared the motion duly carried.

Motion was made by Humphrey and seconded by Wilcox that Jess McCormack be appointed Town Marshal at a salary of thirty dollars per month and the fees allowed by law. Those voting "aye," Humphrey, Wilcox, Whitcomb and Williamson.

W. E. Keeter having recovered from his serious illness, was instructed to take charge of the work at city plant.

The city attorney and town clerk were instructed to draw the proper notice of proceeding to

offer for sale and publication for bids for the bonds.

The city attorney was instructed to draw an ordinance prohibiting the keeping or storing of gasoline or other explosive oils or any explosives within the town limits unless stored in underground.

The city attorney was also instructed to draw an ordinance prohibiting open closets along the sewer system and regulating the sanitary condition of all open closets.

The town council then taken a recess until Friday evening, June 7th, at 8 o'clock p. m., 1918.

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

Vinson Carroll has returned from a visit in Pueblo.

Charles Taylor has returned from a trip to central Texas.

Judge T. E. Mears was in Clovis this week on business.

L. L. Kyle, of Elida, was putting up monuments near Portales this week.

P. M. Catton, of Delphos, was in Portales Monday attending to business matters.

Milt Powell, a farmer of the Rogers community, left yesterday for Arkansas.

I shall teach a summer class in piano and violin. Ruth Haning, phone 96 3-rings. 31-1f

Ralph Trollinger, grandson of F. T. McDonald, is clerking in the McDonald & Ison store.

W. L. Adams has opened a cold drink and light lunch stand on the east side of the square.

Elmer Denton, son of Mrs. M. A. Denton, returned from Hobart, Oklahoma, Saturday.

Those wishing to study expression, see Esther Haning, phone 96 3-rings. 31-1f

Mrs. S. F. Culberson has returned to Taiban after visiting Mrs. Jones, Leon Jones' mother.

Monroe Honea has returned from Santa Fe where he was for three weeks on the federal petit jury.

A U. S. internal revenue man named Morris, was collecting taxes in Portales the first of the week.

Miss Annie Danforth, daughter of M. O. Danforth, of Allie, who is ill in Portales with typhoid, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Callaway, of Ohio, who have been visiting Mrs. Rhoda Johnson, went to Artesia Friday.

Frank Culberson, who is a second lieutenant, has been transferred to Camp Pike, Arkansas. He expects foreign service soon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Woolf, who live 75 miles west of Artesia, old timers here, have been renewing acquaintances the last few days.

The next annual meeting of the Ozark Trails will be held in Roswell. One was just held at Miami, Oklahoma. Roswell was also placed on the O. T.

Erastus Dunlap has written his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Dunlap, that he safely arrived in France and of the sights he saw on a trip to some neighboring towns.

On recommendation of the state council of defense the news-dealers at Santa Fe have discontinued selling Hearst papers and magazines. The Hearst papers have been prominent in their pro-German articles for some time.

Dr. Swearingin's Dates

Dr. 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.

"HIS TREATMENT IS REMARKABLE" HE SAYS

Capt. F. S. Patty, Ex-Passenger Agent Northern Pacific, Discusses Former Troubles.

Nearly everybody in Knoxville, Tennessee, especially railroad people, know Capt. F. S. Patty, for twelve years district passenger agent for the Northern Pacific railroad, with local offices in Chattanooga and general offices in St. Paul, Minn.

On account of generally failing health Capt. Patty was forced to discontinue active work and for the past few years has been making his home in Knoxville, where he numbers his friends by his acquaintances. He is a kind, genial gentleman of the old school and is beloved by all who know him. The following interesting statement was made by him in person to the Tanlac representative:

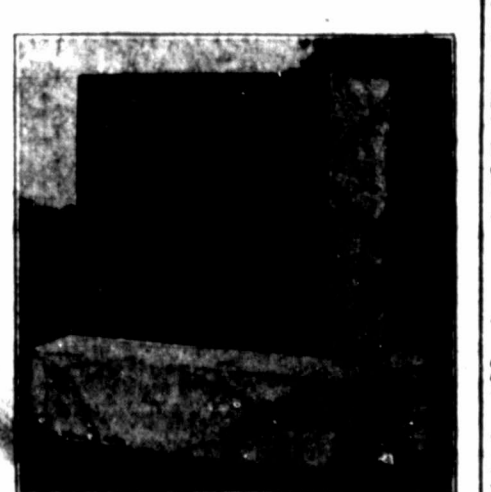
"I am 69 years old and always enjoyed good health up to about six years ago, when I suffered a nervous breakdown and my general health gradually failed me. My principal trouble was indigestion and catarrh, but my whole system seemed to be out of shape. My condition finally got so bad I couldn't sleep at night and always after eating I would suffer so from indigestion and heart-burn that I felt just like there was a coal of fire in my stomach. My hearing and vision were also affected. I consulted several doctors here in Knoxville and other cities and they helped me considerably and I finally got so I could go around, but somehow I just couldn't feel right and could not sleep at night, which made me awfully nervous and nothing I would eat seemed to agree with me.

"I began reading about this Tanlac when you first came here, but did not decide to try the medicine until I talked with a friend of mine who had actually used it. He said it was the best thing he had ever taken and that was sufficient proof for me.

"I have just finished the first bottle and came here this morning, not only to buy the second bottle, but to tell you just what it has done for me. I began enjoying my meals from the first few drops. My nervousness is gone and I can sleep like a child and always wake up in the morning ready for breakfast and feeling refreshed. I am very fond of onions, but was almost afraid to eat them, because they always disagreed with me so; I could taste them for hours afterwards. I ate one for dinner the other day and it agreed with me perfectly and I felt no bad after effects whatsoever. I tell you I am beginning to feel like a different man and am always going to keep this Tanlac on hand. It has done me more good than anything else in the medicine line I have ever taken. I certainly do recommend it to my friends. It is really remarkable."

Tanlac is sold in Portales by Ed J. Neer. adv.

MONUMENTS



I can give you first class monument work at reasonable prices in any design or material wanted. Drop card and I will call. Also building stone and iron fencing. L. L. KYLE, Agent, Elida

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"

Notice of Attachment

To John McKinney, late of Roosevelt county, New Mexico, Greeting:

You are hereby notified that suit has been filed and is now pending in the District court of Roosevelt county, New Mexico, wherein T. Smith of Curry county, New Mexico, is plaintiff and John McKinney, defendant, No. 1362 on the civil docket of said court, and your property hereinafter described has been attached to pay plaintiff's demand and all costs. Said suit is upon a judgment in favor of plaintiff and against you for \$80 and costs amounting to \$3.75, rendered in the justice of the peace court at Malrose, New Mexico before J. L. Downing, J. P., dated July 20, 1912, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from date of said judgment amounting to \$27.65. Plaintiff alleges that a transcript of said judgment was duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Roosevelt county, New Mexico, on the 5th day of August, 1912, at 2:40 p. m., thereby constituting a lien on your real estate in said county. He also asks for taxes paid by him on the land upon which he secured said lien and which is hereinafter described in said court, with interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from date of payment, August 22, 1917. Plaintiff prays judgment for all of said amounts with interest thereon as stated above. He alleges that you are a non-resident and your whereabouts are to him unknown and prays an attachment which has been issued and levied upon the following described real estate alleged to be your property: The south half of the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section 1 in township 2 north range 36 east N. M. P. in Roosevelt county, New Mexico.

You are further notified that unless you appear on or before the 27th day of July, 1918, judgment will be rendered against you and your said property sold to satisfy the said judgment.

Plaintiff's attorney is J. S. Fitzhugh and his address is Clovis, New Mexico.

SETH A. MORRISON,
County Clerk.

Notice of Suit

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

James C. Smith, Plaintiff,
vs.
S. A. McKelvey, also known as S. A. McKelvey, Mattie McKelvey, also known as Mattie McKelvey, C. F. Batis, the unknown heirs of any deceased person and the unknown claimants of interest in the premises adverse to the plaintiff, Defendants.

The defendants, S. A. McKelvey, also known as S. A. McKelvey, Mattie McKelvey, also known as Mattie McKelvey, C. F. Batis, the unknown heirs of any deceased person and the unknown claimants of interest in the premises adverse to the plaintiff, are defendants and numbered 1367 on the docket of said court.

You are further notified that a suit has been filed against you in the District Court of the First Judicial District in and for Roosevelt County, New Mexico, in which James C. Smith is plaintiff and S. A. McKelvey, also known as S. A. McKelvey, Mattie McKelvey, also known as Mattie McKelvey, C. F. Batis, the unknown heirs of any deceased person and the unknown claimants of interest in the premises adverse to the plaintiff, are defendants and numbered 1367 on the docket of said court.

You are further notified that the general objects of said suit are as follows: to procure an order of the court commanding said S. A. McKelvey and Mattie McKelvey to execute and deliver to the plaintiff, James C. Smith, a deed conveying the south-east quarter of section 13, in township 2 north of range thirty east, N. M. P. in Roosevelt County, New Mexico, to S. A. McKelvey and wife Mattie McKelvey conveying said land to C. F. Batis and the records of Roosevelt County, New Mexico; and to procure a further order of the court commanding said S. A. McKelvey and Mattie McKelvey to execute and deliver to the plaintiff, James C. Smith, a deed conveying the south-east quarter of section 13, in township 2 north of range thirty east, N. M. P. in Roosevelt County, New Mexico; and to procure a further order of the court commanding said S. A. McKelvey and Mattie McKelvey to execute and deliver to the plaintiff, James C. Smith, a deed conveying the south-east quarter of section 13, in township 2 north of range thirty east, N. M. P. in Roosevelt County, New Mexico; and to procure a further order of the court commanding said S. A. McKelvey and Mattie McKelvey to execute and deliver to the plaintiff, James C. Smith, a deed conveying the south-east quarter of section 13, in township 2 north of range thirty east, N. M. P. in Roosevelt County, New Mexico; and to procure a further order of the court commanding said S. A. McKelvey and Mattie McKelvey to execute and deliver to the plaintiff, James C. Smith, a deed conveying the south-east quarter of section 13, in township 2 north of range thirty east, N. M. P. in Roosevelt County, New Mexico; and to procure a further order of the court commanding said S. A. McKelvey and Mattie McKelvey to execute and deliver to the plaintiff, James C. Smith, a deed conveying the south-east quarter of section 13, in township 2 north of range thirty east, N. M. 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