

# THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

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Portales Valley News Bought Portales Herald-Times September 12, 1916.

PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918

Volume XVI, Number 44

**Letters From William J. Duke**  
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Duke, of Rogers, are in receipt of the following letters from their son who was wounded in France on the 20th of July:

July 24, 1918.  
Dear Papa and Mamma:—  
Guess you have heard of me being wounded. I got wounded July 20th, while going over the top. It was not very bad, got hit with a bullet just below the knee. I am within four or five miles of Ben's company and I am going to write him to visit me in the hospital. Don't lose any sleep over me being hurt as I am treated well and am feeling fine. I got the razor blades you sent me. How is the crops there now?  
Write and tell me all the news.  
William J. Duke,  
Co. L, 103 U. S. Inf., A. E. F.

July 29, 1918.  
Will write to let you know I am getting along fine and dandy. I wrote you I was wounded. Ben came over and saw me Sunday and was with me about three and a half hours. I was sure glad to see him. He is going to leave the place he is now at. He gave me a little money. Don't know where I will get my mail and don't know where my company is at present. I get plenty of tobacco and such like so you need not send me any.  
Is there any land I could get around there? I am coming back some of these days.

August 4th.  
Ben has been with me all day. We had our pictures taken together, but don't know whether they will be any good or not, as I was in bed. Don't guess I will see him again any way soon.

Your son,  
William J. Duke.  
Mrs. E. B. McConnell and daughters, Grace, Ruth and Faith, and baby son, Thane, arrived in Portales Saturday and are living in the house recently occupied by Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Bailey. Mr. McConnell expects to get here Sunday. He will be glad to have the friends and patrons of the News call at the office and get acquainted.

Henry Byler, of near Joplin, Missouri, came in Saturday to visit his wife's father, John Nally, who lives south of town.

Miss Bessie Warnica went Monday morning to attend school at Clarendon, Texas.

## WILSON SIGNS THE MAN-POWER ACT

President Wilson has signed the man-power act, bringing all men in the United States from 18 to 45 years of age within the army draft and immediately afterward issued a proclamation fixing Thursday, September 12, as registration day.

In the proclamation authorizing extension of the 21-31 draft ages, the president called on the younger and older men to enroll on that day with local draft boards where they make their permanent homes.

The hours of registration will be from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. and all state and local officials are called on to make immediate arrangements for maintenance of registration places on that date.

All men within the new ages, whether citizens of the United States or not, must register, unless they are diplomatic or consular representatives of foreign nations.

At least 13,000,000 men will place themselves subject to call for war service under the new registration.

### A Daily Duty

Each day every American soldier in France is confronted by a great duty. Our army there has a great task to perform for our country, for the world, for civilization and for humanity. Our soldiers are doing their duty with a courage and fidelity and efficiency that thrill every heart.

Each day every American citizen at home is confronted by a great duty as imperative upon him or her as the duty of our soldiers is upon them. The American people have a great task to perform. It is to support to the limit of their ability our army, our navy, our country at war.

To work with increased energy and efficiency so that our national production may be increased; to economize in consumption so that more material and labor and transportation may be left free for the uses of the government; and with the resultant savings to support the government financially is the daily duty of every American. It is a duty that will be met by every American whose heart is with our soldiers in France, who glories in their courage and fighting ability and their success.

County Assessor Burl Johnson has purchased the Fruit residence and will soon occupy it.



Leave for Camps

Following is a list of the men who left Wednesday morning of this week for Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas:

- Walter C. Ford.
- Elmer G. Denton.
- Herbert B. Perry.
- John C. Creek.
- John A. T. George.
- Arline Givens.
- Dolphus K. Smith.
- Mueton Cox.
- James S. Littlejohn.
- Leon H. Cooper.
- Marion W. Alexander.
- Vernon L. Ruckman.
- Samuel L. Self.
- Egbert M. Stephens.
- Jacob W. Capps, transfer from local board Kiowa, Colorado.

The boys were treated to a free show and cigars and drinks on Tuesday night and all left in good spirits and knowing that the homefolks were behind them and their good wishes with them.

- Five more boys left this morning under the special and limited service call for Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Texas. They were:
- Frank E. Callaway.
  - Marion W. Sullins.
  - Jesse A. Hall.
  - Clifford D. Cooper.
  - Horace A. Lee.

Chairman Hancock states that there are no other calls on hand at present and will not likely be any more until after the new registration has been disposed of.

Arrangements have been made for the registration of those in the new draft age at each voting precinct in the county. However, if anything should happen that some precincts should be overlooked, is no excuse for anyone to fail to register. Everyone within the ages must register somewhere on that date.

### BOAZ NEWS

(From Kenna Record)  
J. N. S. Webb and family left Monday in their car for Roswell where Mr. Webb will attend the teachers institute during the week.

Mrs. C. H. Page and Josie Ownby made an overland trip to Roswell this week.

Mrs. George Leyton and Mrs. Couch, from Kansas, are visiting at C. C. Leyton's.

Mrs. B. W. Newlin and Miss Florence Clark were passengers to Roswell Monday where they will attend the teachers institute.

F. F. Procter and wife, who have been employed by Wm. Horner the past three months left Wednesday for their home near McDonald.

### PERSHING WASN'T PROMOTED FOR 7 YEARS

For seven after his graduating from West Point, Pershing received no promotion, says William Heyliger in Boys' Life, the Boy Scouts Magazine.

Nevertheless, with customary grit, he applied himself to master his profession. He became an authority on military tactics and was sent to West Point as an instructor. He was there when the Spanish-American war broke out and immediately applied for a command. The War Department sent him to the Tenth Cavalry, a colored troop, as a first lieutenant and then his rise began. His troop went to Cuba. He led it at the battle of El Caney and came out of that engagement a captain for gallantry in action.

Next he went to the Philippines. General Chaffee sent him to the hills of western Mindanao where the Sultan of Bacolod ruled one hundred thousand Mohammedan Malays, who thought it a virtue to kill a Christian. The Sultan's stronghold had walls of earth and bamboo forty feet thick and was surrounded by a moat forty feet wide. To reach that stronghold it was necessary to cut a path thru dense tropical jungles. Pershing, with the same old grit, cut the path. He told the Sultan that the killing of Christians had to stop. The Sultan laughed. Soon there was another killing, and forty-eight hours later the Sultan's stronghold was destroyed. Within two years Pershing had established law and order in Western Mindanao, something that Spain had failed to do in three hundred years of trying.

It was an exploit of determination, of obstacles overcome, of never give-up. They were the traits that had stamped him as a boy, and they won him high honors as a man. In 1906, in recognition of his ability, President Roosevelt made him a brigadier general and jumped him over the heads of 862 men. The boy who had won his way to West Point by one point, the young man who had been given no promotion for seven years—think of that, you fellows that grumble that nobody takes notice of your hard work—had at last come into his own.

J. O. Carpenter, of Texico, and Miss Marye Inez Maxwell, of Clovis, were united in marriage at the court house in Portales Tuesday of this week. Judge J. P. Henderson performed the ceremony.

News want ads for results.

### WAR NEWS OF SEPTEMBER 4TH

The war situation for Wednesday is summarized by the Associated Press as follows:

The Germans now are giving ground over the entire 150 mile battle front from Ypres to Rheims.

Seemingly the question whether the Germans will be able to hold even relatively their present line from Flanders to Champagne is being answered. And the answer apparently is negative.

Marshal Foch's strategy, which imposed on the Germans the necessity of falling back in Flanders, Artois and Picardy, is compelling the enemy to withdraw from the Vesle between Soissons and Rheims, northward toward the Aisne.

Outflanked on all defensive works along the western part of the battle line and in great danger of a turning movement eastward from the regions of Noyon and Soissons, the German high command has been forced to begin the retrograde movement in the Soissons-Rheims sector. Military experts long predicted this would be necessitated by the allied successes.

American troops in close pursuit of the Germans retiring north of the Vesle have captured the villages of Bazoches, Fismette and Daslieux, taking prisoners and machine guns, General Pershing reported in his communique for today, received tonight by the war department.

The American forces, General Pershing said, have reached the general line Vauxcerc-Blanzy-Le Grand Hamcau. American aviators also have successfully bombed the railroad yards at Longuon, Domary-Daroucourt and Conflans.

Roy L. Fruit and family left Saturday afternoon by the Buick route for Cherryvale, Kansas, where Mrs. Fruit and babies will visit her mother. Mr. Fruit will drive on to his new location in Haskell, Oklahoma. Their many friends here were sorry to have them leave, but join with us in wishing them well in their new home.

## ...Help Win the War Announcement... of Priddy & Fooshee Co.

Owing to the enormous shortage of man power as a result of so many millions of our men and boys going to the front in the defense of our country, it is becoming more difficult every day for the different lines of business to maintain its working force. It is now a question of conservation of labor, just as much as conservation of material. It is up to all lines of business and industry to get along with just as few hands as possible.

In line with this policy of conservation of labor, we are willing to do our bit. To start with we are going to make a change in the method of conducting our business that will enable us to conduct our business with the saving of one man's help. Now, just stop and think what this will mean all over the country if every business can be run at a saving of twenty-five per cent of its man power, and yet serve the public.

In order to make this saving we will simply eliminate all charges or tickets. When you make your purchase you pay for it then, thus saving the making of a charge slip or ticket.

We will absolutely hew to the line on the new rule which goes into effect on Monday morning, September 16th. We will play no favorites, and everyone will be treated just the same. So we will appreciate it very much if you will help us, by not asking us to have anything charged, and save us the trouble of refusing you.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation, we are,  
Yours Very Respectfully,  
PRIDDY & FOOSHEE COMPANY.

### EACH IN HIS PLACE

(Kansas War Poet)

Three men went to the worldwide war,  
Each worked in the place he found.  
One went out on the battle field,  
One to increase the harvest yield,  
And one to the mill in town.

Three men rose as the sun came up,  
Each brushed the sleep from his brow.  
One fell into his place at drill,  
One took his bucket and went to mill  
And one put his hand to the plow.

Three men toiled when the sun was high,  
A dust from the struggle rose.  
One drove the enemy down to defeat,  
One furnished rations of bread and meat,  
And the other made their clothes.

The three lay down in the quiet night,  
The day had been nobly won.  
For one had finished his bit at the mill,  
One had toiled on his farm on the hill  
And one had stayed by his gun.

—THOMAS DEWITT JONES  
in Farmer's Mail and Breeze.



### The Portales Valley News

E. B. McCONNELL

"Covers Roosevelt County Like The Sunshine."

Portales Herald and Times Combined with The News Sept. 1916.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER

Published in the greatest shallow water district on earth.

SUBSCRIPTION:—In County \$1 per year, outside \$1.50.

#### DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

- FOR JUDGE, 5th JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
Sam G. Bratton  
Charles R. Brice
- FOR REPRESENTATIVE, 20th DISTRICT  
J. S. Long
- FOR PROBATE JUDGE  
Cleve Compton (re-election)
- FOR SHERIFF  
Arch Gregg (re-election)
- FOR COUNTY CLERK  
Seth A. Morrison (re-election)
- FOR COUNTY TREASURER  
John 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. Toler

#### FOREWORD

In taking over the ownership and management of the Portales Valley News, we outline no permanent course to follow except that we desire to put out a clean good home paper with all the news of Roosevelt county that we can get. Our sixteen years of residence on the plains of south west Kansas furnishes us with some knowledge of conditions here that will be of some value to us, but yet there is much that is "different." We will make some mistakes but we hope to make them few. We ask the friendly co-operation of all in the endeavor to continue this as a real county seat newspaper. It is probable that subscription rates will be raised because of the late war board order that newspapers must cut their use of news print fifteen per cent below that used in the corresponding month of the past year. In order to bring the revenue up to the amount required to pay for paper stock, help, power, ink, rent, water lights, oil, repairs, type, etc., an increase will be necessary, but those who are subscribers now will have an opportunity to renew at present rates.

We have come to live among you and do our bit in the building up of the town and community and county. Tell us the news. If there is a wedding, hand in an article that gives the data. If a death, send in the obituary. If your house burns, let us know the facts. If there comes a new member in the family, let us have the name and date. Tell us about an extra good crop yield, the purchase of registered stock, the sale of a herd. If an accident occurs and some one gets hurt, let us pass the word along. When you buy a new car, it's news that interests your friends and acquaintances. All these things become history when published and newspaper files preserve them.

Mesdames Rickard and Evans have opened up the old Hughes boarding house and will be glad to have your patronage when in town. Good meals and nice rooms. One block from square. ltp

### Pithy News Items

Gathered From All Over

### New Mexico

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

#### COMING EVENTS.

Oct. 7-8—Annual meeting New Mexico Public Health Association at Albuquerque.

Socorro county has filled its War Savings Stamp quota, pledging more than \$295,000.

The Knights of Pythias Supreme Lodge voted \$5,000 to aid tubercular Pythians of New Mexico.

Cullie Lightfoot of Fierro is named as being killed in action in the casualty list issued Aug. 19.

Congressman W. B. Walton is a candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator Albert B. Fall.

An increase of 10 per cent per month in their pay envelope has been granted to the firemen of Albuquerque.

Governor Lindsey has appointed eleven more men on the mounted police force to serve without pay.

An army cantonment is to be established at Fort Wingate, N. M., according to information received at Gallup.

John H. Woodie, charged with killing his brother-in-law, Wils Galbreath, at Hollene, has been bound over to the grand jury.

Nearly three thousand dollars was collected for July by the automobile license department of the office of the secretary of state.

Satisfactory progress in the work of Boys' and Girls' Club work in Santa Fe county is reported by Felipe L. Quintana, emergency leader.

Juan Masias, one of the eight prisoners who escaped jail at Albuquerque, became tired of being a fugitive and surrendered to the sheriff.

Community canning is planned for the village of Pojuaque by County Club Leader Quintana as part of the fruit and sugar saving program of the Woman's Land Army.

Lea, the baby county of the state, surprised the officials of the State Tax Commission when it showed up with an increase in its tax rolls over last year of nearly \$700,000.

J. T. Brittain, accused of being short in his accounts as postmaster at McIntosh, was jailed at Las Cruces, awaiting the action of the federal grand jury.

The government has called on New Mexico virtually to double its quota of unskilled laborers to be enrolled in the army of workers needed to meet the nation's labor shortage. The original quota was 585 men; the new quota is 1,140.

Announcement has been made of the inclusion in the long list of sales to be made this fall by the state land office of one scheduled for Clayton, Union county, Nov. 8. At that time eight tracts will be disposed of, comprising 22,923 acres.

Jose Jiminez is being sought by Artesia officers for entering the home of a Mexican widow, imprisoning her and a young daughter in one room and then outraging an older daughter. He later stole a horse and made his escape.

Santa Fe doctors have been appointed by District Judge Holloman to examine into the sanity of A. B. Smith, alias Dashley, convicted of participation in the killing of Sheriff Stephens of Luna county and now under re-lease.

Farmerettes—or maybe it would be nearer the mark to call them orchard lists—have been working in earnest in the Silver City vicinity. Large quantities of pears, apples, peaches, plums and crab apples were saved on the Gila farms of the L. C. ranch by members of the women's land army.

Union county, as a result of recent rains is assured of a bumper crop generally. Corn, oats, beans, cane and feedstuffs are in fine shape.

El Porvenir hotel, a mountain hostelry and landmark, eighteen miles north of Las Vegas is to be razed this fall and its place taken by thirty-five new cabins or cottages similar in design to the fifteen now on the property. Each cabin will be finished on the outside with pine-bark slabs.

Elbert W. Blacett, convicted slayer of Clyde Armour, recently re-leased for four weeks by Governor Lindsey to give his attorneys time to appeal to the Federal Court, has been baptized by Right Reverend Monsignor A. Fourcheu, vicar general of Santa Fe.

The New Mexico State Bean Growers' Association, in session at East Las Vegas, elected the following officers and directors: President, Walter Martin, Mountainair; vice president, C. H. Gaylord of French. The directors: F. W. Doolin, Optimo; J. M. Moss, Des Moines; A. C. Osborne, Clayton; A. Gonzalez, Trujillo, and T. N. Russell of Moriarty.

Preparatory to distributing the money set aside by the government for the purpose of financing seed purchase in the drought areas, R. F. Hare, government field agent for New Mexico, has been instructed to compile and forward at once all available facts relative to wheat acreage, yield per acre, production and rainfall in winter wheat counties in the state where assistance may be necessary.

Stockmen's pocket size bills of sale at News office.

### STORY ABOUT A HIRED GIRL

Some years ago, when the German chemists cooked up their monopoly in dyes and other chemicals necessary to human happiness, and applied for foreign patents, they doubted the honesty of America, after the German habit, and to prevent dishonest Americans from stealing their recipes, they filed fake specifications, with their applications for patents, with Uncle Sam.

Sure enough, war came on Uncle refused to recognize the patents and his chemists went to trying out the recipes. Behold in almost every case, it was found that some essential ingredient or indispensable step had been omitted from the recipes or for malice. The specifications were frauds, and the recipes wouldn't work. Fine Teutonic cunning!

But our American chemists did not lie down and weep; they went to work to discover why the blamed recipes didn't work, and discovered. Fine American grit! They took the Hun by the short hair by taking out domestic patents, the Hun having invalidated his patents by fraud, and hereafter, if the Hun gets his dyes and such into this country he'll pay a nice royalty to American brains. It's a mighty fine instance of boomerang, and altogether reminds us of a story of a hired girl.

Many years ago, but it seems and feels like last week, a trust was formed in a certain suburban community, back in Ohio. Tommy Wilson and Bobby Smith were two-thirds of the trust and the remainder. There were no Thrift Stamps in those days and so the trust put its first accumulation of capital from mowing lawns, running errands and swilling pigs into a large two-wheeled cart.

Contemporaneously with the trust's possession of that cart mother possessed a hired girl, a buxom Swede named Katura Jaanssen. You might forget your first wife, or grandmother, or pay-day, but never Katura, having once met her. Katura was the embodiment of emotion. She'd laugh at anything, or cry at nothing, easily, and as when in her flood of tears she was a composite picture of the Horse Shoe Fall and the emptying of a tub of wash suds, the trust preferred Katura at flood tide.

Well, in the gloaming, one day the trust found Katura resting in the kitchen steps and coaxed her into taking a ride in that cart. She laughed like a horse with oat straw in its nostrils called us boys her "deer leedle ponies" and enjoyed herself greatly until we—no, the trust—reached the top of the hill and let go of the cart handles. The Katura scooted.

Half way down you could fairly hear Katura's tears fall, and the trust danced on its six legs swung its hats and cheered her on from the top of the hill.

Gosh! that was a live trust for the promotion of fun!

But, glancing two-thirds way down the narrow hillside road way, the trust perceived that father was returning from his daily office toil. On one side father bore groceries, meat and vegetables, worsted and hair pins for mother, rolls of music for sister Ella, etc., etc., on the other side one of those long handled wooden garden rakes. (The trust found four egg plants and two pounds of tomatoes in the bushes next day.) Darned if the fun didn't ooze out of our third of that trust right then.

For a brief second, father and Katura commingled, all miscellaneous and sudden, and for the rest of the way down the hill their best friends couldn't tell which part was father, which hired girl, which cart or which arke. There was, to be sure, one brief flash of joy when father got upon his feet, with the aid of undiluted blasphemy, but the rake handle swiped him at the ankle and he continued.

"Boys will be boys," said mother, later on, and hse like both father and Katura, too. But "fathers will be fathers" replied father, and after his demonstration of it in the wood-shed, where some blamed fool had just delivered a load of lath, we never

### UNCLE SAM'S PARTNER



Planting home gardens, producing more food, and saving food are all war-time efforts of this government in which the women of America have co-operated loyally. We are all in the home army; the home army here must help the fighting forces and home armies over there; 120 million Allies must eat.

saw any good in trusts.

We hope we will not grieve those smart Alex Hun chemists by adding this moral:

A boomerang tastes a lot better when outward bound than when coming back.—Musko, 2000 Times Democrat.

Half gallon glass top fruit jars, \$1.25 per dozen at Portales Drug Store. 42-1f

We can handle your sale bill in short order. With the New Linotype, we can print them so you can put up bills going home.

#### ONE SPOON, PLEASE.

Make one spoon of sugar  
Do the work of two.  
Keep the program going  
Until the war is through.

#### Call for Democratic Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic County Committee of Roosevelt county, New Mexico, is hereby called to convene at the court house in Portales, New Mexico, at one o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 7th of September, 1918, for the purpose of providing for precinct conventions to elect delegates to a county convention for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Democratic Convention to be held at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and for such other purposes as may be meet and proper.

It is urged that all committee men be present.

Witness my hand this the 28th day of August, 1918.

G. L. REESE,  
Chairman

W. H. BRALEY, Secretary.

24x36 carbon paper for fancy work 15c at News

#### ACT QUICKLY

Do the right thing at the right time.

Act quickly in time of danger. In time of kidney danger, Doan's Kidney Pills are most effective.

Plenty of Portales evidence of their worth.

Mrs. J. E. Morrison, Portales, says: "I was miserable, run down and had trouble with my back and kidneys. My kidneys were in bad shape and annoyed me many times I had nervous dizzy spells, when my hands and feet swelled. Doan's Kidney Pills, that I bought at Pearce's Pharmacy, soon relieved the trouble. I could get about the house and I felt like a different woman. I have used Doan's Kidney Pills since then and they have kept my back strong and my kidneys in good condition."

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

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and to give you the maximum of results.

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## SECURITY STATE BANK

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### The Confessor German D

Written by a Pr Who Participa Ravaging and of Belgi

(Continued from pressure became sands still on the et back. e message over and more insis sprang up, ru standing at the nd later there wi n—bridge and the air hundred river at high with it all ma surface of the M wood, men, to ss. Efforts to soldiers continue

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# The Confessions of a German Deserter

Written by a Prussian Officer Who Participated in the Ravaging and Pillaging of Belgium

(Continued from page 3)

Pressure became greater as the sands still on the other side tried to back.

The message over the wire became more and more insistent. Finally the sprang up, rushed by the plottings at the apparatus and a later there was a terrible detonation—bridge and men were thrown the air hundreds of meters. Just river at high tide races along, with it all manner of debris, so surface of the Marne was covered wood, men, torn uniforms and es. Efforts to swim were futile, soldiers continued to jump into the

the other side the French began learn such German soldiers as there with raised hands. Thousands of prisoners, innumerable horses machine guns fell into the hands enemy. Several of our company just about to retire with the apparatus when something deeper which certain of our number suspected. An error had been and it was too late to rectify it. upper bridge, which had not used to any great extent by the ans, should have been left stand-

had been the purpose of the staff command to leave this bridge so the enemy might continue its pursuit of our troops until a certain number of Frenchmen had crossed the

The plan was to permit enough men to pass so that they could be taken prisoner, yet not too large a force, lest it might prove a menace to German arms.

er these hostile troops had d, the plan was to destroy the to prevent their being reed. That was why the sergeant ing this switch had been kept for the order to blow up the

But the sergeant in the extant and confusion thought that ble to which his phone was con- had been disconnected and blew e bridge on his own initiative

It was crowded by Frenchmen before the enemy could have an opportunity to cut that cable. the same time the officer at the

connected with the explosives the second bridge received his

He afterwards said that the he received was hard to make d that he had lost his presence ed and threw in the switch, r, killing thousands on the bridge ay many other thousands to ry of the enemy.

re there was time for more im- our entire unit was ordered y to be assembled in front of edral. With a sigh of relief ed away, for the French Ar- began once more to send shells ch accuracy over the entire side. Wounded men from other ents whom we passed on the id us that the French had al- crossed the Marne in several y places. Everyone among us the same opinion. "We had al- sustained great losses on Bel- all and each day brought new ss. Our lines became thinner nner. Many companies were destroyed and all units suf- avily. These companies whose ad been reduced to a minimum h the survivors half starved pposed by an army well d with supplies and arms. The constantly brought up fresh hile our forces became fewer ur to hour. We realized that impossible to make a stand

We were constantly learning idlers of other contingents that ses in men and materials were

ght of the God of the Ger- Had he forsaken them? ight it so loud that the others ear.

said another, "whom the shes to punish is first stricken andness. Probably he thought um, Donchery, Sommepey and still many other places us run into this perdition like nds."

nched Vitry. Here the misery to be still greater than ever for in the entire town there a single house that was not ed with wounded. In the all this misery robbery flour- All residences had been emp- their furnishings and every- s thrown into the streets to on for the wounded.

ilitary squads went over the took everything of any value, nition and railroad columns the same practice. They had y room for plunder. This was roven by numerous seizures d of parcels put in the mall, ntained gold rings, watches, stones, etc. The business of uders flourished here in Vitry. ers in the supply columns ed very little actual danger: an easy time as compared

ers fighting at the front. n reached the cathedral and to Lieutenant Elm. He also

had defended his fatherland at a safe distance and here in the city, freshly shaved and in immaculate attire he looked very presentable.

The contrast was vivid as he stood before us who were torn, dirty and covered with blood, with unkempt hair, with beards grown and caked with mud and dirt.

We were obliged to wait so we sat down and looked around us. The church was full of wounded; many died under the hands of the doctors. They were carried out to make room for others. The dead were carried to one side, where whole rows of corpses lay. We counted more than sixty.

On our way to Vitry we had begged some bread, but we were still hungry and our field kitchens were nowhere in sight. The crews of our field kitchens as well as our forage officers and non-commissioned officers prefer to defend their fatherland many kilometers behind the battle fronts. They did not care about us as long as they were not obliged to go within range of the artillery fire. Comradeship has its limitations with them.

Other field kitchens were near by. They had prepared more food than their companies needed. Many for whom they had cooked will never eat again. We were invited to come and get whatever we wanted.

We had scarcely finished eating when we had to march on. Presently we were joined by more members of our company. Our captain appeared. One of our officers reported to him the number missing. He stepped in front of the company and said cheerfully, "Good morning, men," although it was seven o'clock in the evening. A growl was the only response. We were then ordered to go to the wagons standing at the north side of the town, where each man was to supply himself with cartridges and three hand grenades. We gathered at the wagons at 9:30 o'clock and each man took 500 cartridges, his three grenades and matches to light them. On the way to the wagons we saw everywhere formations being hastily organized from stray soldiers and we received the impression of some great activity in preparation.

The rain had begun to fall in torrents. As we took our places we saw the streets filled with troops wearing special uniforms to protect them against the weather. These uniforms consisted of a suit of weather-proof clothing, a cap, such baggage as must be taken on a march, a tent cloth, tent sticks, dishes and, with the pioneers, trench tools. Thus equipped, we stood in the rain and waited, ignorant of what lay before us.

We were ordered to take the breech locks out of the guns and put them in our bread bags. The guns now were no good for shooting. We now began to understand what lay before us. A night attack was planned with bayonets and hand grenades, and the measures which had been taken were

taken so that we would not shoot at one another in the darkness. We stood and waited until eleven o'clock when the order suddenly came to go into quarters. We did not know what to make of this after all the preparations. We could tell from the drum fire and the red glare in the sky that the battle had not lessened in violence. The sky glowed, illumined by the burning villages and farms.

On the way to our quarters we heard the officers saying among themselves that a final trial had been intended to defeat the French. This had been the



Field Kitchens Were Near By.

reason behind the preparations for the night attack which had now been called off.

Headquarters apparently had decided otherwise. Perhaps it was known there that nothing could be accomplished by attacking and the order was given to begin the retreat which was put into effect the next morning at six o'clock. We did not realize then that this was to be our last night in Vitry.

We were sheltered in a shed for the night. As we were very tired, we soon were fast asleep. We were aroused at four o'clock in the morning, everyone was given a loaf of bread and ordered to fill his canteen with water, after which the march began. Although we were ignorant of our destination, the inhabitants of Vitry seemed to understand where we were going and they stood on the streets throwing us significant glances.

Everywhere the feverish movement was on. We stopped in front of the town hall. Here the captain told us that because of difficulty in the terrain our troops had to vacate their positions and retire to nearby heights and occupy new defenses. With that he turned around and pointed to a ridge on the horizon.

"There we shall make a stand and wait for the enemy," he said. "No re-enforcements will arrive today and in a few days we may send picture postal cards to your homes from Paris."

(To be Continued.)

## OUR STANDARD HAS BEEN SET

The mere purchase of a moderate amount of Liberty Bonds, and the payment of taxes without protest does not make up the whole duty of an American citizen today.

Something far deeper, further-reaching in its effect is called for than the lending or giving up of money under the pressure of popular demand or the attention of the tax collector.

### We Must Reach a Higher Standard of Living.

We have lived altogether too much for ourselves; for material things. Henceforth our object must be slowly but surely to drive out the thought of self, and to so order our personal and business affairs that our Country, and the Great Cause for which the whole civilized world is fighting shall be our first consideration.

The possibility of bringing the great bulk of our people to such a frame of mind may be thought by some to be an empty dream. Such is not the case. Men used to every luxury that the world can afford, young men just starting out on a successful business or professional career, clerks from the department stores, boys on the farm, street laborers who have hardly learned to use our tongue, young women who might marry well and settle down to a life of comfort—these people in their thousands have seen that glorious vision of America as the Savior of the world, and of themselves as the instruments of that salvation.

Let Us Try to Rise to the Same Level

As have these men and women who have given money, future, life itself, to the service of their country. Let us lend our money to the Government as they have given their lives, cheerfully and fearlessly.

Let the requests of our Government which are published widely from time to time be regarded as sacred obligations. The Government has told us that the hardest work we are capable of, economy and sacrifice, are the great needs of the nation. Again, the Government has told us that the additional wealth we produce is needed for national expenditure and that

### We Must Support the Liberty Loans

Just as the soldier persistently and consistently carries out orders, so must we.

It is only by following out the full scheme of the Government for us as individuals that we can do our duty. For instance, the man who has not worked hard, produced more than ever before, economized and saved, will not be able to meet the demands of the next Liberty Loan. It is now that

we must be producing and saving for our Liberty Loan subscriptions.

Start working, saving, planning now for the Fourth Liberty Loan.

### NEW VOTERS FACE GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY

Yes! you m'am—the wife of a farmer. You face a life-time of satisfaction or regret for the part you play in this great war.

You have such an influence over what your husband does, that the country is looking to you, quite as much as to him to see that the next Liberty Loan is over-subscribed.

You know how your husband consults you about everything, and—between ourselves—how he does pretty much as you say.

Tell him quietly, "I have been thinking about our duty to our Country and I feel we must make a great big sacrifice. We have never really been called upon to do anything for our Country until this war came, and we must respond now. Let's lend every cent we can spare, and can save during the next twelve months. Let's buy all the Liberty Bonds we can. I'll help you do it."

Yes m'am, you can do a wonderful work, and you will do it, won't you?

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Ft. Sumner, N. M., July 3rd, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that John W. Lackey, of Portales, N. M., who, on Sept. 1st, 1915, made Homestead entry, No. 012911, for SW 14, Section 15, Township 3 N., Range 34 E. N. M. P. Meriden, has filed notice of intention to make final Three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. C. Compton, Probate Judge, in his office, at Portales, N. M., on the 16th day of September, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: George W. Lackey, Sam Harris, Dock Whitt, John Sanders, all of Portales, N. M. A. J. Evans, Register

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., July 31st, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Emily L. Greenhaw, of Dora, N. M., who, on July 29th, 1914, made Homestead entry, No. 011481, for NE 14, S 12 NW 14 NW 14 NW 14 Sec. 5 and NE 14 NE 14, Sec. 6, Township 58, Range 34 E., N. M. P. Meriden, has filed notice of intention to make final Three Year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. C. Compton, Probate Judge in his office at Portales, N. M., on the 17th day of Sept. 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Zenas Wilmoth, Thomas L. Parks, James Dutton, George Bryant, all of Redlake, N. M. A. J. Evans, Register

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., July 25th, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that John T. Turner, of Benson, N. M., who, on May 15th, 1918, made homestead entry, Act 122916, No. 016168, for SE 14, NE 14 SW 14, E 12 NW 14 NW 14 NW 14, Sec. 17, Township 18, Range 30 E., N. M. P. Meriden, has filed notice of intention to make Three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. C. Compton, Probate Judge, in his office, at Portales, N. M., on the 4th day of September, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Legrande P. Morgan, of Benson, N. M., John O. Benson, of Portales, N. M., Abner A. Cribbs, of Portales, N. M., Albert S. Pearson, of Portales, N. M. A. J. Evans, Register

**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

**Wanted**  
Second hand sacks of all kinds. Will pay you cash.  
J. A. Saylor

We can handle your sale bill in short order. With the New linotype, we can print them so you can put them up going home.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., July 17th, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thom as F. Chalk, of Arch, N. M., who, on Feb'y, 21st, 1914, made Homestead entry, No. 011193, for SE 1/4, Sec. 8, SW 1/4, Sec. 9, Township 2 N., Range 37 E., N.M.P. Meriden, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. C. Compton, probate judge, in his office, at Portales, N. M., on the 3rd day of September, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ben E. Ahs, Henry P. Townsend, William W. Hassell, Ben Townsend, all of Arch, N. M. A. J. Evans, Register

### CARTER-ROBINSON ABSTRACT COMPANY Incorporated

Abstracts and Fire Insurance

Call on us for prompt service.

Lee Carter, Manager

### J. L. GILLIAM

ALL KINDS of DRY WORK

Phone 140 or 13

### COL. BILL GORE AUCTIONEER

Being a ranchman I naturally cater to the stock business. When contemplating a sale see me.

Elida or Upton

### MY NEW TRUCK

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

W. T. ELROD

### Germ-Free Blackleg Vaccine

GERM FREE BLACKLEG VACCINE—Aggressin

Immunes 100 per cent. Permanently.

JOE BEASLEY PORTALES, N. MEX.

### ED J. NEER Funeral Director and Embalmer

PHONES Undertaking Parlors 67-2 Ed J. Neer, residence 67-3

### DON'T NEGLECT YOUR EYES; PROTECT THEM

Get Guaranteed And 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 its dangerous.

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

**Life Was a Misery**

Mrs. F. M. Jones, of Palmer, Okla., writes: "From the time I entered into womanhood . . . I looked with dread from one month to the next. I suffered with my back and bearing-down pain, until life to me was a misery. I would think I could not endure the pain any longer, and I gradually got worse. . . Nothing seemed to help me until, one day, . . . I decided to

**TAKE CARDUI**

**The Woman's Tonic**

"I took four bottles," Mrs. Jones goes on to say, "and was not only greatly relieved, but can truthfully say that I have not a pain. . ."

"It has now been two years since I took Cardui, and I am still in good health. . . I would advise any woman or girl to use Cardui who is a sufferer from any female trouble."

If you suffer pain caused from womanly trouble, or if you feel the need of a good strengthening tonic to build up your run-down system, take the advice of Mrs. Jones. Try Cardui. It helped her. We believe it will help you.

**All Druggists**

### Food

Will Win the War—Don't Waste It—Save it Now.

# ..The Leach Coal Company..

## FOR HIGH GRADE FUEL COAL

Chandler Lump

American Block

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

Telephone Number 3    :-    :-    :-    :-    Portales, New Mexico

# The Confessions of a German Deserter

Written by a Prussian Officer Who Participated in the Ravaging and Pillaging of Belgium

Copyright by Detroit Free Press

## CHAPTER VII.

To complete our misery, we received orders during the night to attack the French at 4:15 in the morning. We made our preparations under a pouring rain. Promptly at 4:15 we went over the top, jumping over corpses and wounded men. We were forced to retire before a hail of machine gun fire, and sustaining a large number of unnecessary casualties.

Hardly had we regained our trenches when the French attacked us. They came within three meters of our trench, and here their attack broke down under our fire. They too had to retire with fearful losses.

Three times in two hours the French attacked, always with heavy losses and no results. We were at our wit's end. Unless help came soon it would be impossible for us to hold the position. We were tortured by hunger and thirst as well as being wet to the skin and were so exhausted that we could hardly stand.

At ten o'clock the French attacked a fourth time. They came on in enormous numbers. Our leaders recognized the danger of our position and ordered us back, abandoning the wounded and much booty. By a superhuman effort we did manage to save the machine guns and ammunition. We retreated



We Went Over the Top.

1,000 meters and took a stand in our former trenches. The officers told us we would have to make a stand under any circumstances and that the re-enforcements would come soon.

In a moment the machine guns were set up and soon we were sending a hail of bullets into the ranks of our pursuing enemy. His advance stopped instantly. Encouraged by this success we fired harder, so that the French were compelled to seek cover.

The promised re-enforcements failed to appear. About 600 meters to our rear were six German batteries in position, but they maintained only a very weak fire. An artillery officer appeared before us and asked the commander of our detachment if it would not be well to recommend that the batteries be taken back. He said he had learned by telephone that the German line was wavering on its entire length.

Before the commander could reply, another attack en masse followed, which outnumbered us by from five to seven times. Our commander now gave up this position also. Completely demoralized, we retired in flight, leaving the six batteries (36 guns) to be taken by the enemy.

The French stopped their barrage fire because they feared to hurt their own troops. The Germans utilized this moment to bring up re-enforcements made up of all branches of the service. Scattered infantrymen, unmounted cavalry, detached pioneers, had all been assembled. Every makeshift was employed to fill the ranks. Complete reserve units apparently no longer existed on this the third day of the battle of the Marne.

Once more the command was given to turn and take a position and the unequal fight began anew. We saw the enemy advance, and seize the batteries. Then we saw him storming ahead with fixed bayonets. We fought like wild animals. For minutes there raged a bayonet fight beyond description. We stabbed through the breast, through the abdomen, and wherever else we could. This was no occasion to employ the bayonet tactics taught at drill, something which must be left for drill-ground practice only.

The butts of the rifles whizzed through the air and any man's head

which they struck was broken. Helmets and knapsacks had been lost long since. In spite of the superiority of numbers, the French could not defeat this little group of desperate men. We forgot everything around us and fought like bloodthirsty beasts, thinking of nothing else. Part of our men penetrated the hostile ranks and fought to retake the lost cannon. The enemy recognizing the danger, retreated, and tried to hold the conquered guns with all his energy. We continued to stab, to club, man for man, but the enemy held on to the batteries. Every cannon was surrounded by corpses, and every minute new victims were created. The artillerymen who were fighting with us tried to remove the breech blocks of the guns.

Three Germans fought four Frenchmen at the third gun which was just to my right. They were all that was left around that piece. At another gun 70 men lay dead or wounded. A pioneer went to the mouth of this gun and with astounding calmness pushed shell after shell into the barrel, touched them off and ran. Friend and foe alike were torn by the terrible explosion. The gun was completely demolished. Seventy to eighty men were killed for nothing.

After an hour's fight, all the guns were once more in our possession. We were now able to approximate the terrible casualties. In the battle for this battery, dead and wounded by hundreds, infantry, cavalry, artillery and pioneers, covered the narrow strip of ground.

Once more we received re-enforcements. This time four regular companies of infantry had been taken away from another detachment. Even if a soldier takes part in everything, he can get only a very restricted view of what is going on and has absolutely no way of determining how the battle is going.

These re-enforcements had been taken from all different arms and late arrivals had been taken from a division which had been threatened exactly like ours was. This led us to conclude that we could only resist further attacks provided fresh troops reached us. If only we could get something to eat. But there seemed no way to relieve the hunger and thirst which tortured us.

Now, horses galloped up to remove the guns we had left, and at the same instant the French artillery opened a tremendous fire from guns of all calibers. The shells fell among the 30 teams comprising the column. Confusion reigned. Groups of six horses comprising each team sprang into the air, then ran in all directions, pulling their carriages with the wheels up behind them. Some of the terrified animals ran directly into the heaviest fire, only to be torn to shreds with their drivers.

The enemy now transferred his fire to the battery position which we occupied. For us it was only a question of advance or retreat. Retreat? No! The order came to retake the positions which we had lost at the opening of the battle and which the Frenchmen presumably had made ready to withstand a new attack. By this time we had been re-enforced with more cannon fodder and the insane fight could begin anew.

We advanced over a wild field, covered by thousands upon thousands of torn human bodies. No shot fell; the only firing was the hostile artillery continuing to shell our battery positions. Neither the enemy's artillery nor infantry was turned upon us. This made us suspicious and our apprehension regarding what was to come increased as we were permitted to advance unmolested.

Suddenly there was turned loose upon us the fire from a multitude of machine guns. We threw ourselves on the ground and hunted cover. An instant later we again sprang up and continued our march. Once more we encountered destruction. By this time we had lost almost a third of our men and, exhausted, we halted.

Scarcely had we taken a position before we were attacked from the front and flank. We no longer had an adequate force to successfully resist this double blow, as the enemy, in greatly superior numbers, had practically crushed our force. The left wing was completely cut off and we saw our men throw up their hands and surrender. We who were in the center were unable to come to their assistance; our ranks were being decimated from minute to minute.

"Revenge for Somme!" sounded in my ears. The right wing broke and carried us with it in a wild flight. Direct retreat had been cut off for us, so we ran backward across an open field, each man for himself, with a heart bursting with horror and fear as the result of the enemy's murderous fire.

After running a long time we reached a hamlet northwest of Vitry-le-François. Without guns, helmets, or knapsacks, the few who had been able to

save themselves gathered here.

As a result of this battle the French acquired a large amount of booty. All the guns which had been the center of so much bitter fighting were lost. Of the hundreds upon hundreds of soldiers who participated in the battle, scarcely 100 were left. The others were all dead, wounded or missing. This is what was done to the invincible war machine by the French people, who, before the struggle, we had branded as cowardly and degenerate!

## CHAPTER VIII.

We now tried to gather by companies. Of our own company only 12 men remained. Presently others straggled in until there were 20 of us assembled. There is eager questioning everywhere as each man attempts to learn about his comrade or acquaintance. Few questions can be answered, however, as each man had thought only of himself in that fight.

Driven by hunger we approached the village. The first thing we did was to hasten to the wells and drink. We drank as if we wanted to fill ourselves up with enough water to last us the rest of our lives. Only here and there were we able to find anything to eat. A few beets were left in the gardens and we ate them eagerly, without waiting to wash or clean them.

Where is our company? Nobody knows. We are the company, we 20 men. And our officers, "Somewhere surely," said a soldier, "somewhere in a bomb-proof corner."

But what were we to do? No one could decide. Presently a noncommissioned officer of the field gendarmes approached on horseback. It is the duty of this particular class of defenders of the fatherland to round up stragglers behind the front.

"You are pioneers," he called to us roughly. "What are you doing here? Then he asked us innumerable questions, which we answered as well as we could.

"Where are the others?" he asked. "Over there," said a young Berlin soldier, and pointed to the battlefield.

"The others are dead or perhaps prisoners. Several others have managed to save themselves and are somewhere, perhaps."

"Never mind," the noncommissioned officer said roughly. The conversation had become disagreeable to him. "Wait here, until I come back. Where are the officers?"

Again no one could answer. "What are their names? I shall find them. Perhaps they are in Vitry."

We told him the names of our officers. He gave us identification papers so that we might be able to prove to others inquiring why we were waiting where we were.

"I hope his horse falls and he breaks his neck," said one of our men.

We entered one of the houses which had been robbed, as were all the others, threw ourselves down upon the mattresses to sleep, deep sleep. How long we slept no one knew. We only knew that it was night and that some of our company had aroused us. These were newcomers who had been hunting for us for a long time.

"Come along. The captain is outside and he is very angry. He has gathered 17 of his men together and is cursing like the very devil because he could not locate you."

Sleepy, and entirely indifferent to the future, we left the building. We knew that we would be sent into action again but no longer cared. I had never before seen among a body of soldiers such an atmosphere of absolute indifference.

We came upon the captain. He saw us approach minus our headgear, our uniforms torn into shreds and without guns and knapsacks.

"Why are you running around here?" he roared. That was our reception.

Nobody answered. Nobody cared. Nothing could be worse than what we had been through, but although every one among us felt keenly the injustice of the captain's attitude we all remained silent.

"Where is your equipment?—Lost—Lost—This has been a nice business. The state equips you, you rebel. If all were like you—"

He raved on for a while after this fashion, this brave fellow, who, without any action on his own part permitted the rebels to retreat while he defended his fatherland in Vitry, 4.26 kilometers behind the battle line.

We selected guns from those lying around us in heaps and soon were ready to fight again.

We stood around half asleep, leaning on our guns, and waited to be led once more to the slaughter. A shot fell in our midst. It struck a color sergeant and smashed his right hand. He cried out from the pain. His hand was quickly bandaged. He was the first.

An eyewitness told us how this had happened. He had rested his hand on the gun barrel in the same manner as did all the others except that his hand partly covered the muzzle. The orders provide that the gun be locked if loaded. Turning to the color sergeant, who was writhing with pain, the captain roared at him: "I shall report you for punishment for your gross carelessness and for mutilating yourself in the field."

The color sergeant, a noncommissioned officer, realized that his military career was at an end. We all felt for him. During the months preceding this incident he had always associated himself with the privates.

We never learned whether he was brought before a court-martial. Punishment for self-mutilation was a daily event and many severe sentences were pronounced and then made known to all the others to serve as a deterring example. The color sergeant's place was conferred upon another, after

which the captain disappeared once more in the direction of Vitry.

We marched away and halted at a point northwest of the village. Here we met other pioneers who had been gathered together from various battalions and our unit was once more brought up to 85 men. The officers told us that we would not enter the battle today. Our only duty for the time being was to keep the bridges over the Marne in good condition for the German troops fighting on the other side, so that they could be used in case the battle went against us.

We then marched to our destination, which was at the point where the Saulz flows into the Marne.

We reached our destination about six o'clock in the morning. The dead lay around in heaps everywhere. We were camping on a wooded height and could overlook the country for many kilometers in all directions. We saw shrapnel bursting by the thousands. Little could be seen of the men who were fighting despite the fact that many divisions were locked in a death struggle.

Presently we saw the fighting line. The Germans were about two kilometers behind the Marne, which flowed by directly in front of us. German cavalry in great numbers was encamped along the banks of the river. Two temporary bridges in a very dilapidated condition constructed of whatever materials were at hand were located near us. Preparations had been made to blow them up with thousands of pounds of dynamite. The electric fuses had been strung to the point where we were located and it was up to us to manipulate the switches. Connected with the battle line by telephone, we were in a position to destroy the bridges at a moment's notice.

The fighting became more lively. We saw the French rush to attack and retire again. The fire of musketry increased and the attacks became more frequent. This continued for more than two hours.

We saw the French continuing to bring up re-enforcements constantly despite the German artillery fire.

After an extended pause the French made another attack, employing several different kinds of formations. Each time the waves of offensive troops were forced back. At three o'clock in the afternoon, under a blow which contained the full power of France, our troops were forced to retire, first slowly, then in wild flight. The exhausted Germans could not be rallied in the face of this blow. With



The Fighting Became More Lively.

wild confusion all tried at the same time to reach the bridges beyond which lay safety.

At this instant the cavalry which had taken cover along the river bank galloped to the bridge position. In a moment the bridge was covered with human bodies, all racing for the opposite bank. We could see this temporary structure trembling under this enormous burden.

Our officer saw the situation and he nervously pressed the telephone receiver to his left ear. His right hand was on the switch. Breathlessly he stared at the fleeing masses. "If only the telephone connections had not been broken," he muttered to himself. He knew as well as all the rest of us that he was to act on the instant that the cur order came over the wire.

It was not much that he had to do. Merely make a movement of his hands. Masses of troops continued to rush across the bridge until more than half were safely over. The bridge further above was not in such great demand, and with the lessened congestion almost all who crossed here were already safe. We could see how the first of the French units had crossed, but the bridge continued to stand.

The sergeant who manned the apparatus at this bridge became restless waiting for orders, and finally on his own initiative blew it up. Some Frenchmen and hundreds of Germans upon the bridge found their graves in the Marne.

At the same moment the officer standing next to me received the order to blow up the last bridge. He hesitated to obey, for he could still see many Germans on the other side. He could see the face for the road leading to the bridgehead as all sought safety at the same instant. There a terrible panic reigned. Many soldiers jumped into the river and tried to swim across,

V. J. CAMPBELL AUCTIONEER

Will appreciate your business. Farm sales are a specialty. Will make your stuff bring all it is worth

LONGS, NEW MEXICO

Batteries tested and charged at Braley's Garage.

THE DANFO... formerly the yard. Will a business. We of all kinds... M. O. Dan...

## Ever Try Honey Substitute For Sugar?

The dealers were cut down another cent in the amount of their sugar supply of August. This is now 20 per cent of when there were no restrictions on the amount allowed to be sold to consumers; the first of August to the rate of 2 per person per month.

We urge the use of substitute sweetener and other corn syrups are off the market but we will have it as soon as obtainable have a great variety of other syrups.

Honey as a sweetening agent has looked by a great many housewives. We ten pound, gallon buckets, the pure strain at per bucket

Honey has as much or more sweetener as sugar and is very reasonable in price and help our boys in France.

Sugar is fighters' food. It is assimilated human energy faster than any other food to man. Our boys need it. Let them save sugar in every way.

## JOYCE-PR COMPANY

### Braley's Insurance

INSURANCE OF EVERY THAT INSURES

"WE KNOW HOW"

### Braley's Insurance

### ..This is Windmill We

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

### ..J. B. Sledge Hardware

### 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

(Continued on page 4)

# Want Ads

**RATES:**—One cent per word for each insertion. Payable when ordered. Try these want ads, as people read them every week.

**LAND LOANS**—See W. B. Oldham or W. B. Oldham.

Lee Carter writes Fire Insurance in Best Companies. 41tf

**FOR SALE:**—1917 Ford, good as new. See S. N. Hancock. 40 tf

**WANTED:**—Cows from 3 to 8 years old.—G. W. Robertson, Portales. 30tf

**FOR SALE:**—Champion mowing machine, rake and Planet Jr. cultivator, all new.—Ask at News office. 424f

We can handle your sale bill in short order. With the New linotype, we can print them so you can put up bills going home.

**FOR SALE:**—The Rev. E. P. Kuhl desiring to return to the ministry offers for sale his home place of 17 acres, with irrigation pump outfit, 5 room house, out buildings, trees and vines. If you want a home come out and look at it. 434tf

**FOR SALE**—Small bunch (23) cattle, reds and white faces, milk cows, heifers and steers. All fat. M. A. Long, between Delphos and Kermit, on state road. 4' 2tp

**FOR SALE**—Some extra good Jersey cows and young registered bulls; also Duroc Jersey pigs. J. A. Fairly, Portales, N. M., phone 40. 442t

**FOR RENT**—5 acre block, well improved, good house, barn and windmill.—C. W. Carroll, phone 175. 44tf

**Notice for Publication**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., August 17th, 1918.  
Notice is hereby given that Martha E. Bradford, of Rogers, N. M., who, on July 16, 1918, made homestead entry No. 010849 for SE 1/4, section 35, township 4 S, range 35 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described before Will A. Palmer, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Emzy, N. M., on the 26th day of September, 1918. Claimant names as witnesses:  
Dink Broyles, of Rogers, N. M.; Zema Broyles, of Rogers, N. M.; James E. Bradford, of Rogers, N. M.; Elgin D. Brown, of Garrison, N. M.; W. R. McGill, Register. 425t



1—Remarkable photograph showing the last plunge of a torpedoed steamship. 2—American troops at the dedication of the new Wilson bridge at Lyons, France. 3—Ruins of the beautiful Albert cathedral which the Huns have been using as a site for their guns.



## NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

**Advances of Allies Threaten Whole German Line From Ypres to Reims.**

### FRENCH CAPTURE LASSIGNY

Fall of Noyon Made Certain by Victories of Humbert and Mangin—Haig's Forces Give Huns Several Hard Blows North of the Somme.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.  
Blow after blow was delivered at the Germans last week along the 120-mile front between Soissons and Ypres, and with each blow their resistance grew weaker and their definite retirement in Picardy more certain. At no point did the allies gain any great expanse of territory, but everywhere they struck they gained ground that was of vital importance to the defensive system of the Huns. When the week closed it appeared likely that the enemy must withdraw from the entire Picardy salient and that he probably would be forced back to the Chemin des Dames before long. Marshal Foch was not only "picking the pockets" of the Hun, but he was turning them inside out. More than that, he was forcing the Germans to fight where and when he chose instead of awaiting their attacks in sectors of their selection. Thus he made it almost impossible for them to reorganize their battered divisions and prepare for a counter-stroke that might be effective.

The severest blow sustained by the enemy during the week was the capture of Lassigny, one of the key points of his defensive line. The town, which has long been but a mass of ruins, was taken by General Humbert's French army Wednesday. In the same attack Chiry-Ourscamp was entered. Orval wood was taken with the grenade and bayonet, and the plateau that dominated the valley of the Divette was occupied. During the succeeding night Humbert's men drove forward between the Matz and the Oise until they had reached the Allette. Humbert's troops occupied the height of Piemont on Thursday and then captured Thiescourt, thus completing the conquest of the hills comprising the Thiescourt massif.

This, in the opinion of competent observers, made certain the early fall of Noyon. To make assurance doubly sure, General Mangin with another French army was steadily forcing his way up the left bank of the Oise, not only helping to surround Noyon but endangering the German lines north of the Vesle. In this Oise-Aisne triangle the Huns were retiring rather rapidly and General Mangin took many thousands of prisoners. At some points, however, notably Vezaponin, they brought up re-enforcements and counter-attacked heavily, with no result except to increase their own losses. Earlier in the week Mangin's troops had won a brilliant victory in that neighborhood. In the Vessens valley, overcoming very heavy gas attacks of the Huns. Still nearer Soissons, on the extreme right of this battle front, the French took Laval and reached advantageous positions on the plateau north of the Aisne.

On Wednesday General Byng with a British army hit the Huns with one of his sudden blows, attacking on a ten-mile front north of the Ancre facing Bapaume and driving the enemy back in disorder for several miles. Starting at dawn in a heavy fog, the British took Von Below's troops completely by surprise and before the day closed they had captured villages, guns and prisoners in large numbers and had inflicted heavy casualties. Close behind a sweeping baggage train and then the infantry rushed forward until they were almost within reach of Bapaume. The Germans put up stout resistance at some places, especially Courcelles, but the tanks rolled over them remorselessly. Meanwhile the "whippets" tore about the field, clean-

ing out the numerous machine gun nests. The prisoners were in good condition, but seemed very glad to be captured.  
Next day Marshal Haig delivered another blow, this time immediately south of the scene of Byng's success, between the Ancre and the Somme. Satisfactory progress was made there also.

On Thursday Haig let loose a third attack, in the Albert sector extending south to Bray. The town of Albert was taken and the British rushed forward for a gain of several miles despite desperate resistance by the enemy.  
Meanwhile the Germans were slowly getting out of the salient between Ypres and La Bassée under steady pressure by the British. The fighting here was continuous and sharp for the Huns did not wish to be hurried, but when they moved too slowly they were prodded with vicious attacks, as north of Bailleul and near Merville.

News from the Americans chiefly concerned those holding the center of the Vesle river line. These men made no special efforts to advance, but successfully held on to all their positions, despite the great activity of the enemy artillery. Their aviators did much excellent work during the week, especially in the line of bombing. This seems destined to be their particular duty, and it will prove to be of utmost importance. The arrival at the front of American-made planes caused great rejoicing in the army.  
In the Weverre the Americans, by quick work with rifle and grenade, frustrated attempts to raid their trenches.

All of the Japanese troops for the Siberian expedition have been landed at Vladivostok, and more of the American contingent have arrived there. Despite rumors to the contrary, these two nations and China are operating there in complete harmony and their forces are getting into action at once to assist the Czech-Slovaks and to maintain control over the trans-Siberian railway. The enemy, opposing the Czechs in eastern Siberia, made up of soviet troops and Teuton war prisoners, has a strength of 40,000 men with 70 big guns and 200 machine guns. In trans-Balkalia, also, the Czechs are fighting against heavy odds and haste is needed to secure Irkutsk and western Siberia. In Russia the Czech-Slovaks captured Shadrinsk, an important railway junction east of the Ural mountains and between Ekaterinburg and Kurgan.

No definite news came from Archangel and the Murman coast, though German dispatches asserted the allies had withdrawn beyond range of the bolshevik artillery.  
Petrograd has been the scene of bloody battles between Lettish guards and rioters who demanded food. Hundreds were killed and wounded, and finally martial law was proclaimed. In Moscow there is a veritable reign of terror and several hundred of the 15,000 officers arrested have been shot.

Scarcity of rice caused serious riots in Japan, the trouble spreading to many parts of the empire. The government took forceful action to stop the disorders and also bought up all the rice in storage to be sold to the people at reasonable prices. The outbreaks were due to the taking over by the war department of large stores of provisions for the Siberian expedition and to the hoarding of stocks and inflation of prices by the rice growers and speculators.

The submarines operating off the Atlantic coast have turned their attention mainly to the fishing fleets on the Grand banks and have destroyed a number of trawlers. One of the latter was captured, fitted out with two guns and a German crew and sent out as a raider. It sank several fishing vessels, but the navy put a large number of swift craft on its trail and it was predicted that its career would be brief. It is believed there are three submarines in American waters, and a number of steamships have reported battles with them.

The navy department announced that the American steamer Montanan, used as an army supply ship, was torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters with the probable loss of three members of the civilian crew and two members of the naval armed guard.

Losses of allied and neutral merchant shipping during July aggregated \$13,011 gross tons, an increase over the month of June but a big decrease from the losses of July, 1917. There is nothing in the shipping situation to change the opinion that the submarine campaign is a flat failure. Its outbreaks now are sporadic and more annoying than serious. Among the neutral nations that have suffered from it Spain is showing the most resentment, and last week it notified the Imperial German government that Spanish tonnage having been reduced to the extreme limit, Spain will be obliged, in case of new sinkings, to substitute therefor German vessels interned in Spanish ports. At the same time, the Spanish cabinet announced, Spain will continue to observe neutrality. There is a strong pro-German element in Spain, and every hint of a rupture of relations brings violent protest from the pro-German press there.

Germany's latest peace offensive, consisting of speeches by leading men, was opened by Doctor Solf, minister of colonies, who devoted himself mainly to blaming England for "starting the war" and attacking the British intention to retain the conquered German colonies. He also defended Germany's course in the near East, asserting that she was merely protecting the frontier peoples of Russia until they are capable of determining their own national future. The Czech-Slovaks he denounced as "landless robber bands." The expressed determination of the allied nations to defeat the Germans on the battlefield gives Doctor Solf great pain and arouses his bitter anger.

With troops going across the Atlantic at the rate of about 250,000 a month, with the new draft law about to be put on its passage, and with war industries well organized and ready to operate full blast, the American government is confronted with a serious shortage of labor. A million workers are needed at once and the administration intends that they shall be provided for the concerns that are making war materials, no matter what happens to private business. Non-essential industries will be called on to give up many of their men; all idlers will be put to work, and women will be used to release men for war work that women cannot do. The emergency is one that must be met, and those in authority propose to meet it in the same spirit in which they have met the need for a huge army of fighters.

A general feeling of satisfaction pervaded the country when it was announced that the 100 I. W. W. leaders on trial in Chicago for disloyalty had been convicted. Next on the list of alleged disloyalists to be given a dose of justice are five Socialists—Victor L. Berger, Adolph Gerner, Irwin St. John Tucker, J. Louis Engdahl and William F. Kruse. The charges against them are even more serious than were those against the "Wobblies."

The house ways and means committee nearly completed the draft of the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill, but had still to decide between two propositions for the excess profits tax. According to Chairman Kitchin these were, first: An 8 per cent deduction in addition to the \$3,000 specific exemption, with a 35 per cent tax on profits between 8 and 15 per cent; 50 per cent tax on profits between 15 and 20 per cent, and 70 per cent tax on profits above 20 per cent, and, second, the same exemption and deduction, with 40 per cent tax on profits between 8 and 20 per cent, and 70 per cent tax on profits exceeding 20 per cent.

The committee decided on a flat 10 per cent deduction as a minimum on war profits. The proportion of excess profits and war profits taxes will remain the same; that is, 90 per cent of business will fall under the war profits tax. It decided on a flat 10 per cent minimum deduction for prewar earnings in computing the war profits tax.

A provision affecting corporations with swollen profits directs that any corporation whose capital exceeds \$1,000,000 shall pay a tax of at least 10 per cent of its net income as excess profits.

### NOTICE SCHOOL BUILDING

Public notice is hereby given that the County Board of Education of Roosevelt County, New Mexico, asks for sealed bids for a two room school building to be erected in School District No. 31, 15 miles south of Elida, N. M. Plans and specifications are on file in the County Superintendent's office at Portales, N. M. Specifications will be furnished upon application. All bids must be filed with Mrs. Geo. L. Reese, Secy. County Board of Education Portales, N. M., by 3 p. m., Sept. 6th, 1918. The County Board of Education reserves the right to reject any and all bids. 40-4t

**COMPTON & COMPTON**  
Attorneys at Law  
Practice in all courts. Office over The News. Portales, N. M.

**TATE & RAMEY**  
AUCTIONEERS  
Reference:—Any bank, business man or county officer in Clovis. Satisfaction guaranteed. JLOVIS, — — — N. M.

**FORBES**  
Auctioneer  
Clovis

**DR. L. R. HOUGH**  
THE DENTIST  
Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Office in Reese bldg., over Dobbs. PORTALES, NEW MEX.

**DR. J. S. PEARCE**  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON  
Office at Pearce's Pharmacy Office phone 34. Residence 23 PORTALES, NEW MEX.

**DR. D. B. WILLIAMS**  
Office Phone 60.  
Residence Phone 90.  
Office in rear of old First National Bank Building. PORTALES, NEW MEX.

**DR. N. F. WOLLARD**  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON  
Office at Neer's drug store, phone 67 2R. Residence phone 169. PORTALES, NEW MEX.

**DR. JAMES F. GARMAN**  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON  
Main office and residence at the JF bar ranch, 2 1/2 miles northwest of Benson, N. M. Address either Portales or Benson. Portales Phones — — 193 or 188

FOR GOOD

# PRINTING

CALL ON US

**WHO WAS**  
the first groceryman to pay the people cash for eggs?  
We have a full line of Groceries and will sell cheap for cash.  
**McDONALD & ISON**

**GEORGE L. REESE**  
Attorney at law  
Practice in all courts  
Office upstairs in Reese building.  
Portales, New Mexico

**WESTERN TREES FOR WESTERN PEOPLE**  
Plainview Nursery has a Good Supply of Home Grown Trees of varieties that have been tested and best adapted to the west. Stand late frost and dry weather the best. If you want an orchard that will give you satisfaction, write to  
**PLAINVIEW NURSERY**  
Plainview Texas  
—11-10-18

## The Cash Bargain Store

has just received from the manufacturers an up-to-date line of Ready-made Clothing, Suits and Pants for men and boys, and as a matter of ECONOMY, and in justice to yourself, it will be to your interest to inspect this stock, while you can be suited in fit and pattern, and in most cases you can be just as well suited in style, quality, fabric, fit, finish and workmanship as in a tailor-made suit, and at the same time effect quite a saving in price.

You will find that our prices on Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Work and Dress Shirts, Gloves, Neckwear, Notions, Stationery, Bed Spreads, Table Covers, Table Linen, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Glass and Queensware, Razors, Pocket and Table Cutlery, represent real value worthy of your patronage.

As we have put in a stock of GROCERIES, Canned Goods, Meats, Tobaccos, Stock Salt, Hay and Coal, it will be to your interest to test the purchasing power of ready CASH, along these lines. We solicit your patronage by making it to your interest to deal with us. Yours for Business.

## S. F. MYLES

Phone 90 ELIDA, N. M.

If you want all the news read the

### ALBUQUERQUE MORNING JOURNAL

Published every day in the year

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One Month, 70c; One Year \$7.50.

## FOR SALE

Often you can get a used car for a price that will save you big money and give you good service; we have at now

### 3 Used Fords and 1 Dodge

come in and look at them.

We specialize in rebuilding tires. We have a large stock of rebuilt and also used tires. This is another chance for you to save money.

## PORTALES GARAGE

Stewart Bros. Portales, New Mexico

**The Portales Drug Store**  
"STORE OF SERVICE"  
That's All!

**DELPHOS**  
The Red Cross workers have been pretty busy this week finishing up the garments for Sept. 1st delivery.

Arch L. Gregg passed through Delphos Wednesday.

Mr. P. H. Morris and two oldest boys and Clarence Austin started for Roswell Thursday to work in the apple orchards.

The following parties went to Portales Thursday to hear State Superintendent J. H. Wagner lecture: Mrs. M. V. Cummings, Baker Cummings, Mrs. B. A. Chumbley and mother, Mrs. Hudgins of Abilene, Texas, and Miss Lola Howell.

Mrs. Ben Tollison of Amarillo, Texas, was a visitor in the Austin home from Tuesday until Saturday. She was accompanied home by Miss Alma Austin who will stay and go to school the coming term beginning September 2.

Mrs. Nelson, of Redlake, was in Delphos Friday on business.

The Delphos school is scheduled to begin September 9th. I think they have employed a teacher from Texas to take charge of the high grade pupils.

Doc Herndon and R. E. McAlister made some repairs on the school building this week.

Mrs. Mary D. Baker has arrived from Dallas, Texas, where she was called June 23 to the bedside of her mother and later to the saddest farewell known to the human family.

Mrs. Baker has contracted for the Redlake school and will begin teaching there Monday.

R. E. McAlister and Broda are loading out a car load of bear grass.

Messrs Clyde Doyal and Barnett Gilliam played forty-two in Delphos one night this week.

Miss Florence McAlister went to Portales today. She will attend school at Portales again this winter. I think that Miss Florence will graduate this year.

Miss Macy Morris is carrying the mail from Delphos to Redlake while her father is gone to Roswell.

I think that Baker Cummings intends to start to school at Portales Monday. He will likely make the trip back and forth in his car until cold weather.

It is reported that Bob Poin-dexter, of Delphos, who was called to the colors last October, has landed safely across the brine, in spite of the subs.

Mr. Nichols who has been confined to his bed with typhoid fever for about three weeks, doesn't seem to improve much.

Mr. Martin, of near Eagle Hill is visiting in this community.

J. A. Lowrie is thinking of moving to San Antonio, Texas.

"Uneasy is the head that wears a crown," when the brim wears out a fellow begins to think about going bare headed.

It is a long jump from "a rented shack on earth" to "Our Mansions in the skies."

**Sambo wasn't Accepted**  
A Delphos guy dreamt the other night that a colored gentleman was being examined for the selective draft. The physician inclining to be a little mischievous asked, Sambo, can you speak German? "Wall Cap'in," responded the colored man, "my boocabulary si kiner limited on dat line, but I can nose in generally can shoot enough into 'em dat dey ac nfigger out what Ise gettin' at."

**DOSS-SHELBY**  
Mrs. P. A. Grove entertained a few young folks at her home Sunday.

Charles Salter Jr arrived home Saturday after several months in Miami, Texas, where he was working on a ranch.

Mrs. Watt Williams has accepted the school at Delphos for the 1918-1919 term.

Boyd, the small son of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Grove, happened to quite a painful accident a few days ago while climbing on a windmill tower some six or seven feet and jumping. His clothes became fastened and he received an ugly gash on the forehead.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Harris have been having relatives from Texas visiting them lately.

Mrs. May Williams and Rev. P. A. Grove attended the Normal which was held at Portales August 26th to 30th.

Miss Esther Tinsley attended

**Keep Your Stock in Your GOVERNMENT**

Hold your War Savings Stamps!

Wait until they mature, don't cash them in now. When you buy W. S. S. you agree to let Uncle Sam have your money for five years. Don't demand payment on his promissory note before it is due. The person who cashes his stamps before they are due when he can afford to hold them is UNPATRIOTIC

THEY MEAN FOOD AND GUNS

Uncle Sam is spending the money you loaned him to buy food and guns for the men who are fighting for you. Back up these boys! Don't strike them in the back by taking their food and guns away from them.

KEEP YOUR PLEDGE

BUY MORE W. S. S.

**The First National Bank**  
"THE BANK WHERE YOU FEEL AT HOME"

**RICHLAND NEWS**

Those who have returned to their homes here recently, after seeking a more flourishing country are: J. H. Short and family, Anderson Austin and family, Mrs. M. E. Partin, Jeph Partin and family, and J. W. Partin, wife and son. Those whom we talked with say this country is more like Paradise than anything they saw while gone.

L. H. Faw and son, Joe, left Monday for Miami, Arizona, where they expect to work during the winter. Mrs. Faw will go later.

Elmer Cogsdil, Leon Cooper and brother and Alvin George expect to leave soon for training camps. Frank Cares and Edgar Summers left a few days ago for camps.

The young people are having a round of parties and dances for the boys who will soon be gone.

Miss Pearl Gleuck, who has been visiting her father near New Hope, left for her home a few days ago.

Dr. K. H. Embree, who has been quite sick, is slowly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Stratton leave soon to make their home in Missouri.

G. A. Beeman and family left last week for San Angelo, Texas, where they will make their home during the winter.

Lightning killed three head of cattle for H. D. Fulton the past week.

Mr. Smithee and family have moved to Roswell.

Mrs. S. M. Beeman, who has been quite sick, is reported much better.

Miss Maggie Chancellor left Saturday for Las Vegas, where she will enter her third year at the Normal University.

Mr. Nunn and John Chancellor left Saturday for Texas to work.

The schools in the community will soon be ready for work. Miss Leona Forbes and Miss Lillie Armstrong will teach at Center; Miss Ethel Embree at Richland, Mr. Henry Miller at New Hope,

and Mr. Charley Toombs at Shady Grove.

Mr. Franse Beeman arrived home Friday from Arizona.

The Red Cross branch here shipped 28 pairs of socks, 12 sweaters, 1 pair of wristlets and 46 gun wipers to headquarters this month and turned in 14 suits of pajamas.

**KENNA**  
(From the Kenna Record.)

J. B. Fry is here from Hattisville, Arkansas, for a visit with his father, W. A. Fry and family.

Misses Maggie and Beatrice Cooper were down from Portales Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Howell received word from their son, Guy, stating that he had landed safely in England.

Mrs. Lindsay White and baby left yesterday morning for Clovis. Bill Crume is here from Camp John Wise, San Antonio, Texas, for a visit with relatives and friends. Bill is another one of our boys that is making good and says that he hopes to get over there in time to get at least a lock of Kaiser Bill's hair.

Miss Thelma Jones arrived Monday from Albuquerque.

Mrs. T. O. Elrod and son, Toy-lor, went to Roswell this week where they will remain during the winter. James will join them in time to enter high school.

W. A. Brawley returned to his home in Oklahoma last week.

Miss Bertha Eaves spent part of the past week in Kenna, the guest of Miss Josie Good.

W. B. Jones and family left Thursday for Portales where they will reside this winter for the benefit of the schools. A number of our people made arrangements to send their children away to school before we learned that we were to have a high school here.

**Ruth Haning**, teacher of Piano, Violin, Harmony. Real economy in Modern Musical Education. Phones: Studio 72. Residence, 96-3 rings. 43-1f

News want ads for results.

**Whitcomb-Williamson**

Exclusive designs in Fall Dresses for Women, in serviceable Serges, Satins, and combinations of new materials.

ALSO

Velvet Hats, \$1.25 and Upwards  
Trimmed Hats, \$1.75 and Upwards  
Winter Coats, \$12.00 and Upwards

and an especially attractive line of children's hats and bonnets.

**THE NORMAL AT PORTALES**

The ladies have most of their refugee garments made of their first allotment. Some still have knitting on hand.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. McFadden, of near Farwell, Texas, visited old friends at Doss some few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Moore had a letter from their son, Jerry, saying he was already after the Huns in France.

P. A. Grove and son, Samuel, visited kinfolks at Melrose lately.

Miss Ima Stevens is staying in Clovis now.

Babe Freeman left for Texas on a vacation, etc., a few days ago.

Miss Oma Stevens has been home on a visit for a few days.

Miss Warnica will teach at Shelby this term.

Jerry Moore has been confined to his bed since Saturday with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Morgan Oliver has returned from a visit with relatives in Texas.

Miss Claudine Turner left Monday morning for Clarendon, Texas, where she will attend college at the Methodist school, located there. Her father, Rev. Turner, went with her.

**Vulcanizing done carefully and right at Portales Garage.**

**ELIDA**  
(From Elida Enterprise)

L. L. Kyle was at Inez last Friday and he says a fine rain fell there, breaking a two season's drought. The rain extended to Longs and he thinks to Redland.

Miss Della Mae Collins came down from Clovis for a week's visit with her parents before starting to school. She will attend school at Clovis this year.

W. S. Cavender and wife were Roswell visitors Sunday and Monday.

Grandpa and Grandma Tusha returned from their Iowa visit a couple of weeks ago and stopped off here on their way to Roswell and visited a few days with their son, R. E. Tusha and family.

Bob Akers is here this week from Arkansas, meeting friends and attending to business matters.

Mrs. C. H. Letton was visiting her sister at Portales this week.

Billy Crumes came home Sunday on a ten days' furlough.

Mr. and Mrs. Shipley came over from Clovis Sunday and spent a couple of days visiting Mrs. Shipley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cillins.

Opal Tusha returned Friday from Clovis where she had been visiting for a couple of weeks.

Neil Rocky and family returned Wednesday from their Oklahoma visit and report a well enjoyed outing.

R. E. Fletcher, of Eagle Hill, drove in this morning from an extended trip through Texas. Judging from the fact that he had to have his wagon tires set before continuing his trip home, he must have found dry weather enroute.

**RICHLAND ITEMS**  
(From Elida Enterprise)

A fine rain fell in this locality Friday night. It was accompanied by considerable lightning and heavy thunder. No damage is reported except three head of cattle belonging to Fulton Bros.

Dr. K. H. Embree is up from his recent sickness and says he is improving nicely.

George Beeman and family have moved to Texas to remain at least the rest of the year.

Mrs. J. W. Jewel and two younger children have arrived from Clarkdale, Arizona, and Mr. Jewel and Freeman Maxwell are on the way, coming by car.

L. H. Faw and son, Joe, left Monday for Miami, Arizona, at which place they will work in the mines. Mr. A. J. DeBord has just returned from there and says there is plenty of work at that place.

The mail carrier's schedule changed Tuesday. He will now make the round trip from Richland to Elida on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, which will give much better service.

Frank Cares left Monday for the training camp and more of our boys will follow soon.

School will start at Center next Monday with Miss Leona Forbes of Redlake, as principal and Miss Lillie Armstrong, formerly of Elida, assistant teacher.

**Notice for Publication**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, August 29, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that William J. McCollough, of Allie, N. M., who, on July 24, 1918, made HD. E. No. 043522, for N $\frac{1}{2}$  Section 3, township 7-8, range 37-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before William A. Palmer, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Emu, N. M., on Oct. 8, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Thomas J. Keller, William E. Elder, Joseph M. McGaha, Walter Ashbrook, all of Allie, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Register. Sept 5-Oct. 4

**Tale of Ten Little Slackers**

Ten little slackers wouldn't get in line;  
One bought a bond, then there were nine.

Nine little slackers holding a debate heard the news from Belgium, then there were eight.

Eight little slackers thought Germany must be heaven  
'Till they learned a few facts, then there were seven.

Seven little slackers, up to slacker's tricks;  
One was pinched for hoarding, then there were six.

Six little slackers met a Thrift Stamp drive  
One "came across," then there were five.

Five little slackers followed off a pompadour;  
One got poisoned, then there were four.

Four little slackers got to talking rather free;  
One got a brick, then there were three.

Three little slackers met survivors of a crew;  
Whose ship had been torpedoed; then there were two.

Two little slackers trusted in a Hun;  
One "got the same as usual," then there was one.

One little slacker, tired of being alone;  
Went and joined the Red Cross, then there were—  
Lafollette and his friends.

—Exchange.  
Lee Carter writes Fire Insurance in Best Companies. 41ff

**Notice for Publication**  
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, August 30th, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that William J. Ward, of Farmington, New Mexico, who, on June 1, 1915, made Additional Homestead entry, Act 219-09 and 3-3-15, No. 012599, for lot 1, and E $\frac{1}{4}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , section 27, township 2 south, range 37 east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof to establish claim to the land above described before John C. Hubbard, United States Commissioner, Farmington, New Mexico, witnesses before James A. Hall, United States Commissioner, Portales, New Mexico, on the 10th day of October, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Joe Bradley, of Arch, New Mexico, Edgar S. Ails, of Arch, New Mexico; William Hessel, of Arch, New Mexico; Henry T. Ward, of Arch, New Mexico.

W. R. McGILL, Register. 44-5t

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Claimant names as witnesses: Thomas J. Keller, William E. Elder, Joseph M. McGaha, Walter Ashbrook, all of Allie, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Register. Sept 5-Oct. 4

Now is a good time to look your flues over and make repairs. We have a nice lot of brick on hand to make new flues where you need them.

**KEMP LUMBER CO.**

Phone 25

Portales, N. M.

Portales

Elev fo

The fo who left Camp I were tr and dr wards, T

George John Bert Walter Corbet Willia William Paul Frank George William

The lo 15 men t ber 4th they wil McArthur limited s Fort Wo received. ber 5th.

B. R. few days Kansas, corps.

Wa Persons as benefi Risk Insu received cates are certificate make the effective. merely ev of the co forms no hension sh who have certificates forward space and of business

Boy Every b the ages invited to church ne 7:30 for t ing the Bo

Mu Music in of the gre Every mem By the ad ods the ear the child n idly, econ You are co investigate t being done this special any time a gladly mak

Steph Miss Ann Wolfarth residence of last Saturd Callaway mony.

Miss Steph of Mr. and and is a favo folks of the Mr. Wolff and Mrs. P well known in Roosevel home on a Island, Calif the Navy months ago. Both these practically r have many fr all the succ sible.

W. M. Au was here Se Democrats of son is candic Commissioner subject to th Convention.

# THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

Portales Herald Consolidated with Portales Times March 27, 1913  
Portales Valley News Bought Portales Herald-Times September 12, 1914.

PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1918

Volume XVI, Number 43

## Eleven Men Left for Camp Pike Tuesday Morn

The following is the list of men who left yesterday morning for Camp Pike, Arkansas. The men were treated to a picture show and drinks and smokes afterwards, Tuesday night.

- George Wilburn Johnson.
- John Franklin Dupuy.
- Bert Thornton.
- Walter Williams Tibbetts.
- Corbet Cretsingier.
- William Paul Harragan.
- William Floyd Vincent.
- Paul Elliott Morrison.
- Frank Mayes Cares.
- George Gaines Woods.
- William Edgar Summers.

The local board has a call for 15 men to leave Portales September 4th for Waco, Texas, where they will be trained at Camp McArthur. A call for 5 men for limited service for Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, has also been received. They will leave September 5th.

B. R. Anderson will leave in a few days for Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, to report to the signal corps.

### War Risk Insurance

Persons who have been named as beneficiaries under the War Risk Insurance but have not yet received their insurance certificates are reminded that these certificates are not essential to make the insurance protection effective. The certificates are merely evidence of the existence of the contract of insurance, and forms no part thereof. No apprehension should be felt by persons who have not yet received their certificates. They are being sent forward as rapidly as limited space and unprecedented onrush of business will permit.

### Boy Scouts Attention!

Every boy in Portales between the ages of ten and sixteen is invited to meet at the Baptist church next Tuesday evening at 7:30 for the purpose of organizing the Boy Scouts in Portales.

Leon M. Gambrell.

### Music in the Home

Music in the home brings one of the greatest joys of life to every member of the household. By the adoption of modern methods the early musical training of the child may be conducted rapidly, economically, delightfully. You are cordially invited to investigate the results of the work being done by Ruth Haning in this special line. Call or phone at any time and Miss Haning will gladly make an appointment.

### Stephenson-Wolfarth

Miss Anna Stephenson and Joe Wolfarth were married at the residence of Rev. F. G. Callaway last Saturday at 12 o'clock. Rev. Callaway performing the ceremony.

Miss Stephenson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Stephenson and is a favorite among the young folks of the town.

Mr. Wolfarth is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Pat Wolfarth and is well known to almost everyone in Roosevelt county. Joe was home on a furlough from Mare Island, California, having joined the Navy some two or three months ago.

Both these young people were practically raised in Portales and have many friends who wish them all the success and happiness possible.

W. M. Atkinson, of Roswell, was here Saturday meeting the Democrats of Portales. Mr. Atkinson is candidate for the office of Commissioner of Public Lands, subject to the Democratic State Convention.

### DELPHOS

Dr. N. F. Woilard was called to see Mr. Nichols one day this week. Mr. Nichols has been quite sick for the past week or two.

R. E. McAllister bent aside from pleasure the "big day" and visited the sick. My ideas of religion is to do all the good we can.

Ordene Herndon is reported some better at this writing. Mrs. Doc Herndon has been on the sick list but is improving some.

Messrs. Hearst and Speed, who were formerly partners in the old Korngay ranch; were in Delphos recently on business.

An old time revival meeting was pulled off at Delphos on schedule time. Rev. Allison, presiding elder of Roswell conducted services Thursday and Friday.

The dinner was one of the attractive features of Friday. "believe me." Everybody in the neighborhood, except the sick and those attending the sick, were present. Conference in the evening.

The following parties were at Delphos Friday, living outside the community: Curt Thornton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Eckles and grandson, Paul Starns of Portales, Profesor Howard Hext, Miss Zimrude Hext, Clyde Doyal, Miss Nettie Doyal, all of Portales, Miss Mabel Smith, of Fort Sumner; T. A. Higgins and Mr. Trusty, both of Macy; and Mr. Parrish of near Redlake.

There was prayer meeting at Delphos Sunday night. Rev. Hawes conducted services after the testimonial meeting.

I think that Rev. Hawes anticipates holding a meeting at Delphos about the 5th of September.

Grass is beginning to look good in this part of Roosevelt county.

One of Fayette Craddock's brothers, landed in New Mexico Sunday. We presume that he intends to make this his future home.

Rev. Turner, of Portales attended services at Delphos Friday night.

R. E. McAllister and family, except Miss Florence, went to Roswell Sunday evening. Miss Florence took a trip to Roswell last week.

The following parties gave Lola Howell a call Friday afternoon after conference: Misses Florence McAllister, Lenora Lowrie, Macy Morris, Alma Austin, Ida Cox, Nettie Doyal, Zimrude Hext, and Mr. Clyde Doyal.

C. C. Price, of Redlake, made a trip to Roswell one day this week.

W. W. Hensley moved to Portales Monday of this week.

A few of the Delphosites met at the school house Sunday night to practice on some new songs. They are preparing for the meeting that is scheduled to begin the 20th.

Mrs. J. S. Austin and family have returned from their visit to Hale Center, and other points.

"Free thought" must always precede "Free speech."

Opportunity is the "recruiting agent" of crime.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Stanberry and children, of Amarillo, Texas, passed through Portales Monday enroute to El Paso, where they will visit relatives for a few days. Mr. Stanberry is foreman of the Amarillo Daily News.

J. F. Williams and wife, of the Floyd neighborhood, were in Portales Monday of this week and visited the News office. These people are doing their bit to help clean up on the Kaiser. They have two boys who arrived safely in France some two weeks ago, and besides, they own \$500 worth of Liberty bonds and \$390 in War Savings Stamps.

The members of the Baptist church surprised their new minister, the Rev. Mr. Gambrell, with a pound party Thursday evening.

Roy Hill, of Carlsbad, has been visiting at the C. V. Harris home a few days.

## We are Coming, Uncle



## MUST USE LESS SUGAR; ALLIED NEEDS GROW

### Americans Asked to Use No More Than Two Pounds Per Person Per Month.

### Shortage May Last Until Beginning of 1919, When New Sugar Crop Arrives.

After making a careful survey of the world sugar situation the U. S. Food Administration has asked the American public to USE NO MORE THAN TWO POUNDS OF SUGAR PER PERSON A MONTH until January 1, 1919.

Increased sugar demands from the Allied nations—where the present sugar ration is already reduced to the lowest possible level—and the need of keeping our army and navy supplied are two of the leading causes of the curtailment of America's sugar ration.

Americans are requested to make two pounds of sugar per person (half a pound a week) serve for all sugar uses in the household—including cooking and all sugar served at the table.

Public eating places, as well as housewives, will be required to limit their use of sugar to two pounds for every ninety meals served. In the U. S. Food Administration's cafeteria at Washington, where employees of the Food Administration take their noon meal, one pound of sugar is used for every 120 meals served.

The U. S. Food Administration is confident that the American public will heartily agree to reduce household use of sugar here to a level more nearly equal to the present restrictions among the Allied nations.

The situation which the United States faces in its efforts to maintain a fair distribution of sugar to the Allied world is as follows:

The sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories and bakeries, are at low ebb; the production from the American beet and Louisiana cane crops have been disappointing; the yield in Porto Rico has likewise been smaller than anticipated, and the inability of the United States and the Allies to secure sugar from Java and other distant sources on account of the imperative call for ships for the movement of troops and their supplies has materially reduced the supply from such quarters. Added to this already difficult situation, the quantity needed by the Army and Navy greatly exceeds earlier estimates; we must send a large amount to France and Italy to take the place of the great volume lost through the German and Austrian invasions, during which much beet land was overrun and many factories destroyed; we have to supply certain quantities to neutral nations under agreements; and finally over fifty million pounds were lost recently through submarine sinkings off our Atlantic coast.

The Food Administration is confident that the American people, with the record of wheat savings behind it, having by voluntary savings sent 140,000,000 bushels of wheat to the Allies after practically every bushel had been exhausted from our normal surplus, will with the same spirit save the sugar situation of the world.

### THE NEWS IS GREATLY HANDICAPPED THIS WEEK ON ACCOUNT OF ENGINE TROUBLE AT THE CITY PLANT, WHICH PREVENTED US SETTING OUR USUAL AMOUNT OF TYPE. IT IS HOPED THE TROUBLE WILL BE FIXED BY NEXT WEEK SO THAT WE CAN RUN THE LINO TYPE AND GET BACK TO THE USUAL STANDARD.

### SUGAR EXPORTS SMALL TO NEUTRAL NATIONS

Only 797 tons of refined sugar were shipped from America to neutral nations during the first five months of this year. This amounted to only 82 per cent of the total exports to all countries. Mexico received more than half the amount we exported to neutral nations.

\*\*\*\*\*  
**SAVE SUGAR.**  
 Sugar means Ships—  
 Ships mean Soldiers—  
 Soldiers mean Victory.  
 \*\*\*\*\*

### ELIDA

(From Elida Enterprise)  
 C. C. Price and boys and Roy Kyle are at Roswell this week fishing and outing.

Mrs. Georgia Mitchell and children left Monday morning for Oklahoma to make their home with Mrs. Mitchell's brother. Mrs. Tusha and the girls are now tending the switch board at the telephone central office.

S. G. Bridges has taken charge as manager of the Kemp Lumber yard at Elida. His father and sister came with him to this place and the family will occupy the Jas. L. Anthony property near the school grounds.

The Portales Baptist Association met with the Pleasant Hill church 15 miles northeast of Clovis on the 28th. Delegates from Elida were: L. L. Kyle, Mrs. Z. T. Campbell, Mrs. Jas. L. Anthony and Rev. C. A. Todd.

Mrs. Cora Hawkins and son are here from Arkansas City, Kansas, visiting the former's sister, Mrs. A. J. Evans.

Miss Edith Allen returned Monday from a week's vacation as a guest of Mrs. D. L. Hooper at Roswell.

Louise Ellison attended the cowboy round-up at Tucuman. Mrs. Ellison is visiting her friend Mrs. Darby in the country.

W. B. McCombs and Dave Howell motored to Clovis Wednesday, returning the following day.

Ted Wilmes and family have moved back to the ranch and Mr. Phil Perkins and family now occupy the J. D. White property where Mr. Wilmes lived while in town.

Miss Minta Gilliam was in Elida a few days this week visiting her sister, Mrs. E. T. Robertson. Miss Gilliam's home is in Portales.

W. J. Francis was down from Clovis this week looking after his ranch business.

The Sunday School convention at the Oklahoma school house on the 11th was well attended. The 11th was well attended by an enthusiastic body, both as to audience and speakers.

Orlon Carter is home from his summer outing in the mountains looking fine and fit. He enjoyed the trip immensely.

The schedule for the Elida to Richland mail route now calls for three round trips weekly—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and on Friday's Mr. Stigall, the route mail carrier, makes a round trip from Richland to Portales.

## Inspirational Meeting Now In Progress

A one week Inspirational meeting is being held by the teachers of Roosevelt county instead of the regular two weeks Normal session held here every year. The Monday morning program was begun by singing "The Star Spangled Banner." County Superintendent Sam J. Stinnett gave the opening address after which followed the invocation by Rev. Turner. J. S. Long gave the welcome address to the teachers and the response was given by Edwin Taylor, superintendent of the Elida schools. After a musical selection by Miss Ruth Watson, the teachers were addressed by Rev. Gambrell, Rev. Allison, Rev. Turner and Supt. W. M. Wilson.

In the afternoon session the following program was carried out:

"The Teacher and Home Economics," Mrs. O. S. Strickland.

Music, Mabel Ballow.

Address, "The Full Life," Mr. DuFlot, of the West Texas Normal school.

**EVENING PROGRAM**  
 "Vocational Education," Mrs. Miller, state director of Vocational Education.

Address, "Requests of the War," Mr. DuFlot.

**TUESDAY PROGRAM**  
**Morning Session**

Song, "Junior Red Cross and Vocational Work in Rural Schools," Mrs. Miller.

Discussion, "The First Day of School," J. R. Shock, Miss Mignon Jones, Mrs. J. W. King and Rev. Carter.

Discussion, "Grading Pupils in Rural Schools," Miss Esther Marrs and A. C. Woodburn.

"Patriotism and History," J. H. Brashears, Miss Esther Marrs and J. W. King.

Mrs. Kenady conducts the primary work every day from 10:00 to 11:30 a. m.

There will be addresses given at the Methodist church Thursday and Friday evening of this week and everyone is urged to attend these meetings.

### Baptist Church

We shall have the following services at the Baptist church next Sunday to which the people of Portales and vicinity are cordially invited:

Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Preaching services at 11 a. m.

Evening services at 8 o'clock.

In the evening the pastor will have as his subject, "Why Men Are Lost." Our services are growing in interest and attendance. We live only that we may serve. Come and serve the Lord with us.

Leon M. Gambrell, Pastor.

The Woman's Club gave a party Thimble party Friday from 9 to 11 a. m. in honor of Mrs. James Hough, Carr and Brown, who are moving from Portales. Ice refreshments were served at the close of the social hour. The club loses three valuable members when these ladies leave as they have been active workers. Dr. and Mrs. Hough leave the last of the week for Eastland, Texas.

Mrs. Brown will join her husband in St. Louis, the last of the week.

Mrs. Carr and husband will go to Fort Sumner some time next week.

T. H. Longs and family, of Longs, returned Saturday from East Texas where they have been visiting relatives for the past two months.

J. A. Saylor returned last Saturday from Clovis where he was operated on for appendicitis. He is getting along fine and will be back to work within a short time.



### The Portales Valley News

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

Portales Herald and Times Combined with The News Sept. 1916.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER

Published in the greatest shallow water district on earth.

SUBSCRIPTION:—In County \$1 per year, outside \$1.50.

#### DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

FOR JUDGE, 5th JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Sam G. Bratton  
Charles R. Brice

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, 20th DISTRICT

J. S. Long

FOR PROBATE JUDGE

Cleve Compton (re-election)

FOR SHERIFF

Arch Gregg (re-election)

FOR COUNTY CLERK

Seth A. Morrison (re-election)

FOR COUNTY TREASURER

John Ballow (re-election)

FOR TAX ASSESSOR

Burl Johnson (re-election)

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

Sam J. Stumett (re-election)

COMMISSIONER PRECINCT 1

Dr. J. S. Pearce (re-election)

COMMISSIONER PRECINCT 2

Ed Wall (re-election)

COMMISSIONER PRECINCT 3

Charles S. Toler

#### TO OUR READERS—

This issue is the last one under our management. September 18, The News becomes the property of Mr. E. B. McConnell, of Haskell, Okla., an experienced newspaper man who with his family will be here by the fourth or fifth of September. We have enjoyed our business and social life in Portales and wish to thank you and all with whom we have had business transactions since being here. ROY L. FRUIT

Call for Democratic Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic County Committee of Roosevelt county, New Mexico, is hereby called to convene at the court house in Portales, New Mexico, at one o'clock p. m. on Saturday the 7th of September, 1918, for the purpose of providing for precinct conventions to elect delegates to a county convention for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Democratic Convention to be held at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and for such other purposes as may be most and proper. It is urged that all committee men be present.

Witness my hand this the 25th day of August, 1918.

G. L. REESE,  
Chairman  
W. H. BRALEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE: The Rev. E. P. Kuhl desiring to return to the ministry offers for sale his home place of 17 acres, with irrigation pump outfit, 5 room house, out buildings, trees and vines. If you want a home come out and look at it. 43-4p

#### WHO WAS

the first groceryman to pay the people cash for eggs?  
We have a full line of Groceries and will sell cheap for cash.

MCDONALD & ISON

## GET INTO DEBT

It is the Finest Thing in the World, Provided You Do it in a Good Cause—Such as the Liberty Loan.

Then you will plan and contrive to get out of debt. So you will do good to your Country and yourself.

The bank account of a farmer frequently is low. Especially is this true at the present time, when he can invest so profitably in increased acreage and production.

It might appear at first sight that this fact affords a reason for non-support of the Liberty Loan.

It does nothing of the sort. This War Cannot Be Waged on the Nation's Past Savings

Or even on its income, but only by mortgaging its future productiveness.

To pay for the war out of our past savings would mean crippling industry, for we need plenty of capital to work with and produce goods necessary to the war. To pay for the war out of our current savings would be impossible. Previous to the period of the war we saved as a nation in one year about sufficient to keep this war going for four or five months.

By raising loans to be paid off in the future the Government is raising a great national mortgage on the resources of the nation for years to come.

The farmer—everyone in fact—must adopt the same course and mortgage their future earnings.

Let us suppose that in order to do your share for the Liberty Loan you find it necessary to mortgage your house, your farm or your automobile. Do it! Some men are giving their lives.

The U. S. Government, following the advice "Neither a lender nor a borrower be," would have to offer its submission to Germany at once.

There is No Disgrace in Being in Debt Today

The reverse is the case, the man who refuses to mortgage his future earnings is placing his immediate comfort and peace of mind above his clearly defined duty to himself and to his fellows.

Buy heavily of Liberty Bonds, and force yourself to pay for them out of your future earnings. Place yourself up against these conditions—until it hurts. You will gain, mentally, morally and financially.

#### YOUR UNCLE SAM IS CALLING FOR THE RENT

You put by money to pay your life insurance, your taxes, and if you pay rent you allow for that also in your personal budget.

Why?  
"Well," you say, "Look what would happen if I did not. My wife and children would suffer if I did not pay my insurance, my taxes I must pay or the sheriff would seize my goods, as for the rent I need a good comfortable place to live in, and I would not have one if I refused to pay my landlord."

Subscriptions to Government Loans represent rent charged you for the privilege—and it is a privilege—of living in the United States; they represent life, accident and business insurance, and they keep not the sheriff but the Germans from seizing your property.

Did you ever look at the matter in this way before?

Now, when your rent is due you do not sit down and wonder where you are going to find the money—it has been put aside. Your insurance premiums are not scraped up on the spur of the moment—you have allowed for this expense.

The Liberty Loan is a standing item of expense, or rather investment. It is a saving which you must effect, a standing charge on your income, and can be met only by consistent, persistent, saving.

Whenever the question of personal expense comes up, remember your duties to the Government and yourself—remember the Liberty Loan.

## Pithy News Items

Gathered From All Over New Mexico

Western Newspaper Union News Service.  
COMING EVENTS.  
Oct. 7-8—Annual meeting New Mexico Public Health Association at Albuquerque.

Gallup is planning on spending \$75,000 in a big paving project.  
Governor Lindsey visited Gallup to urge increased coal production.

The Spanish-American normal at El Rito is to be a vocation school.

The next meeting of the State Tax Commission will be held Sept. 2.

Marion Gray of Eagle Hill, died of wounds received in action in France. Over 200,000 trout have been distributed in the streams throughout the state.

The women of Dona Ana county have been asked to volunteer for work on the farms.

A heavy flow of wet petroleum gas has been found in the Mesa Verde well at Asteo.

The New Mexico Central warehouse and water tank at Estancia were destroyed by fire.

New Mexico will get \$15,000 of the \$2,307,460 federal fund for vocational education in 1918-19.

The Mesilla Valley cabbage crop has been marketed, and brought the growers over \$20,000.

The opening date for dove shooting was Aug. 16 and the open season continues until Dec. 15.

In spite of war conditions Colfax county is proceeding with the construction of new schools.

A total of \$1,000 has been raised for the Salvation Army war fund in Las Cruces and the Mesilla valley.

Eight young women of San Miguel county have volunteered to serve as nurses for the duration of the war.

The assessed valuation of Union county will show an increase this year of almost \$3,000,000 and Grant county almost \$2,000,000.

Samuel Munez of Mora, who was shot by a tourist, died at his home. The alleged assailant was captured and lodged in the Mora county jail.

Verne Haymaker, son of Mrs. O. H. Haymaker of Roswell, who is serving with the naval reserves at San Diego has recently been appointed captain of the fifth division of the gunner's crew.

Mrs. Louis Hfield of Albuquerque is devoting two hours twice each week as advisor to relatives and dependants of soldiers regarding allowances for their support and insurance for enlisted men.

Democratic State Chairman Arthur Seligman called a meeting of the state committee at Santa Fe, Aug. 22, to fix the time and place of the state convention and determine the size of county delegations.

A telegram of thanks for the silver service presented by the state to the battleship New Mexico has been received by Governor Lindsey, from Captain A. H. Robertson, commander of the New Mexico.

Employees of the Phelps Dodge company at Tyrone and of the Chino Copper Company at Hurley and Santa Rita received notification that their pay is to be raised about 50 cents per day dating back to the 1st of July.

#### Environment

We are very much what others think us. The reception our observation meet with gives us courage to proceed or damps our efforts. A man is a wit and a philosopher in one place who dares not open his mouth and is considered a blockhead in another. In some companies nothing will go down but coarse, practical jests, while the finest remark or sarcasm would be disregarded.—Hazlett.

Half-gallon glass top fruit jars, \$1.25 per dozen at Portales Drug Store. 42-4f

#### Registering a "Kick."

"Do you remember that moth balls sold me to kill moths wild?" said "asey to the druggist. "Well, I'm tellin' 'ez they're no good. O' broke tin shillins' worth of chiny and widders brovin' thin little balls at the plaguey things, and niver killed wan!"—London Tit-Bits.

Batteries tested and charged at Braley's Garage.

#### Had a Right to Be Peeved.

"Blings missed an important engagement the other day because of the transportation situation and now he thinks he's got a good case against the railroad." "Did they annul his train?" "No—they ran it on time."—Buffalo Express.

A well assorted stock of casings and tubes. Don't buy until you see them.—Braley's Garage.

#### Lines to Be Remembered.

Make the best of what is in our power, and take the rest as it occurs.—Epicurus.

24x36 carbon paper for fancy work 15c at News

## Banking Efficiency

The test of the service of your banking connection is whether or not it fills your wants: whether it furthers the vital interests of your business.

OUR AIM IS SERVICE

and to give you the maximum of results.

We respectfully solicit your consideration.

## SECURITY STATE BANK

"Under State Supervision"

## Want Ads

RATES:—One cent per word for each insertion. Payable when ordered. Try these want ads, as people read them every week.

LAND LOANS—See W. B. Oldham or W. B. Oldham. 4f

Lee Carter writes Fire Insurance in Best Companies. 41f

FOR SALE:—1917 Ford, good as new. See S. N. Hancock. 40 f

WANTED—Cows from 3 to 8 years old.—G. W. Robertson, Portales. 30f

FOR SALE:—Best wind fall apples at Mrs. Holcomb's orchard, Roswell, N. M. 41-3f

A BARGAIN—A \$115 Victrola, year old and \$75 worth of records for the price of the records.—M. care of News. 41-f.

FOR SALE—Champion mowing machine, rake and Planet Jr. cultivator, all new.—Ask at News office. 42-f

We can handle your sale bill in short order. With the New linotype, we can print them so you can put up bills going home.

#### Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., August 17th, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Martha E. Bradford, of Rogers, N. M., who, on July 16, 1918, made homestead entry No. 010849 for SE1/4, section 35, township 5 south, range 35 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described before Will A. Palmer, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Emzy, N. M., on the 26th day of September, 1918. Claimant names as witnesses:

Dink Broyles, of Rogers, N. M.  
Zema Broyles, of Rogers, N. M.,  
James E. Bradford, of Rogers, N. M.,  
Elgin D. Brown, of Garrison, N. M.  
W. R. McGill, Register. 42-5f

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

In the Matter of the Estate of Albert L. Maberry, deceased No. 84.

NOTICE Notice is hereby given that the undersigned did on the 8th day of August, 1918 file her final report as Administratrix of the estate of Albert L. Maberry, deceased, with the Clerk of the Probate Court of Roosevelt County, New Mexico, and that all persons interested in said estate will take notice that the 5th day of September 1918 has been set for the date upon which the final report in said matter will be heard and disposed of, and all interested persons are hereby required to file their objections, if any, on or before said date. Dated this Aug. 8th, 1918.

Nettie Maberry Administratrix 41-3f

Stockmen's pocket size bills of sale at News office.

## Help Build Up Your Community

Every dollar spent for building material is a dollar spent in making your community better.

## KEMP LUMBER CO.

Phone 25 Portales, N. M.

## FOR SALE

Often you can get a used car for a price that will save you big money and give you good service: we have at now

3 Used Fords and 1 Dodge

come in and look at them.

We specialize in rebuilding tires. We have a large stock of rebuilt and also used tires. This is another chance for you to save money.

## PORTALES GARAGE

Stewart Bros. Portales, New Mexico

## Whitcomb-Williamson

Announce for Fall, exclusive designs in Millinery

Veils, Suits, Coats, Blouses and Tailored

Dresses for immediate wear

as well as advanced

winter models

To inspect this merchandise is conclusive proof

that exceptional quality, highest standard

of workmanship, moderate prices, can still be had in spite of the war.



# The Confessions of a German Deserter

Written by a Prussian Officer Who Participated in the Ravaging and Pillaging of Belgium

Copyright by Detroit Free Press

After this talk we gave three cheers, something which had become routine for us. And then we resumed our march. We now had plenty of time and opportunity to discuss the gratitude expressed by the supreme war lord. We could not make out just what fatherland we had to defend so far in France. One of the soldiers expressed the opinion that the Lord had blessed our arms, to which another replied: "A religious man repeating such silly sentiments is guilty of sacrilege. If he speaks seriously."

Everywhere, on the march to Sulpes. In the fields and in the ditches, lay dead soldiers, most of them with hideous-looking open wounds. Thousands of huge flies swarmed on the corpses, partly decomposed, and giving off a fearful stench. Among these corpses, unsheltered under a blazing sun, were encamped wretched fugitives, because they were forbidden the use of the roads while the armies needed them, which was practically all the time.

In the evening, after a long march, we reached the town of Sulpes. Here our captain told us we would find numerous frank-tireurs. We were ordered to bivouac, instead of being assigned quarters, and all going into the village were obliged to take guns and cartridges with them. After a brief rest we entered the village in search of food. Dead civilians lay in the middle of the streets. They were citizens of the village. We could not learn the reason for their having been shot. The only answer to our questions was a shrug of the shoulder.

The village itself had not suffered to any noticeable degree as far as destruction of buildings was concerned, but never in the course of the war had I seen a more complete job of plundering than had been done in Sulpes. That we had to live and eat is true, and as the inhabitants and merchants had down there was no opportunity to pay for our necessities. Therefore we simply entered a store, put on stockings, laundry, and left the old things, then went to another place, took whatever food looked good to us, and then proceeded to a wine cellar, there to seize as much as our hearts desired. The men of the ammunition column, located in the village as well as the sanitary soldiers and cavalry by the hundreds, searched the houses and took whatever they liked best. The finest and largest business places in Sulpes served a very large rural district surrounding and therefore were stocked up on almost everything. Within a short time these places had been cleaned out. The munition drivers and train columns carried away old pieces of silk, ladies' dresses, linens, shoes, dress goods and every other article imaginable, and stored them away in their ammunition cases. They took children's and women's shoes, and everything else they could lay their hands upon, although many of these articles had to be thrown away shortly afterward. Later, when the field post was developed and gave regular service, many of these things were sent home.

A large chocolate factory was robbed completely, and chocolate and candy in heaps were trampled in the ground. Empty houses were broken into and wrecked, wine cellars cleaned out and windows smashed, the latter being a special pastime of the cavalymen. As we had to pass the night in the open, we tried to find some quilts and entered a grocery store and a market place. The store was partly demolished, but the apartment upstairs was as yet intact with all the rooms locked. It was evident that a woman's hand had worked in this house, for everything was neat and cozy. But all this order was still surpassed by the arrangement in a large room, which apparently had been inhabited by a young woman. We were almost ashamed to enter the sanctuary. To our astonishment we saw hanging on the wall opposite the door a picture burned in wood and under it a German verse: "Honor the women, they weave a braid of heavenly roses in their earthly life." (Schiller). The owner apparently was a young bride, for in the wardrobe was a trousseau, tied with neat blue ribbons, carefully put away. All the wardrobe drawers lay open. Nothing was touched here. When we visited the same place the next morning, impelled by some impulse, we found everything in that house destroyed. Barbarians had gone through this home, and with bitter ruthlessness had devastated everything, with every evidence of having utterly cast off the ethics and standards of civilized races.

The entire trousseau had been torn from the drawers and thrown partly on the floor. Pictures, photographs, mirrors, everything was in pieces. The three of us who had entered the room clenched our fists with impotent wrath.

We received orders to remain in Sulpes until further notice and the



## CHAPTER VI.

At 12 o'clock, midnight, we were alarmed and half an hour later were on the march. The cool night air felt good, and despite our weariness, we made rapid progress. Toward four o'clock in the morning we arrived at Cheppy. It had been completely plundered. We halted here for a brief rest and watched preparations being made for the execution of two franc-tireurs. They were two little farmers who had supposedly concealed a French machine gun with its crew from the Germans. The sentence was executed in such a way that the people were shown who their real rulers now were.

The little town of Pogany, located midway between Chalons-sur-Marne and Vitry-le-Francois, fared no better than Cheppy, a fact which we discovered when we entered there at nine o'clock.

We were now considerably nearer the spot where the guns were roaring, and retiring of wounded and the munition columns showed us that west of Vitry-le-Francois, a terrible battle raged. At four o'clock in the afternoon, we arrived at Vitry-le-Francois after a forced march. The city was filled with wounded, but the town itself was not damaged. The battle must have been going badly for the Germans because we were ordered into action without being given any rest. We were within three kilometers of the battle line, when we came within reach of hostile fire, a terrific hail of shells tore up every foot of ground. Thousands of corpses of German soldiers indicated at what enormous cost the Germans had brought up all available reserves. The French did everything they could to prevent the Germans from getting the reserves into action and increased the artillery fire to unheard-of violence. It seemed impossible for us to be able to break through this barrage. We saw hundreds of shells exploding every minute. We were ordered to run the gauntlet of this hell in single file.

Lying prone upon the ground, we saw how the first of our men attempted to pass. They ran, unmindful of the shells bursting around them, like madmen; others were buried under ground thrown up by the high-power explosives, or torn by shrapnel or grenades. Two men had scarcely reached the line when a well-directed shot from a gun of a large caliber burst directly at their feet. When the smoke cleared, there was no trace of the men.

You can imagine the feelings of those who lay on the ground not 100 feet away witnessing this spectacle, and waiting their turn. An officer cried: "Next!" It was my turn. As if aroused from a nightmare, I sprang up, my gun in my right hand, sideward in my left, and ran ahead. I dodged two shells just as they burst and ran close to several others, bursting the same instant. A number of times I sprang back, then ahead again, running to and fro like a madman, seeking a loophole. But everywhere there was iron and fire. I ran like a hunted animal seeking a way to pass to save myself, with a hell in front of me, and an officer's revolver always ready behind.

Throwing caution to the winds, prepared to meet death and the devil himself, I at last ran blindly ahead; ran, ran, ran, until someone seized my coat tail and shouted in my ear: "Here we are. Are you wounded? You had better look. Perhaps you are wounded and don't know it." I was among those of my comrades who had gotten through. Trembling all over, I stopped and looked around. "Sit down and you will feel better," said one of the men. "We also have trembled."

Presently some wounded were brought up. There were about 48 men and a sergeant took command. Nothing more was seen of our officers. We continued to advance and passed several German batteries. Many had suffered heavily in dead and wounded, which lay around their guns destroyed by enemy fire. Other batteries still manned were useless because no more ammunition could be gotten through.

We paused to rest. Several artillerymen approached us, and a non-commissioned officer asked them why they did not fire. "Because we have used up all our ammunition," was the answer of one of the battery men. "Is it impossible to bring ammunition through this barrage?" "No," replied the artilleryman, "but there is no more ammunition. That is why we cannot get any. At Neufchateau we started like wild men after the enemy. Man and beast died from the heat, railroads and other mediums of transportation were left in their damaged condition in the wild excitement of victory, as we dashed into the heart of France. We raced on, blindly and thoughtlessly, thereby interrupting communication with our bases, ran directly into the trap set for us by the French. Before the first ammunition and other relief supplies reach us we will all be killed."

Up to this time we had trusted blindly in the invincible strategy of our great general staff. Now it was brought home to us on all sides that the French were fighting at home, close to their greatest source of supply, and had excellent railroad connections at their disposal. Further than that the French maintained a terrible artillery fire from guns of far greater caliber than we believed they owned. This led us to the conclusion that they were occupying positions which had been prepared for a long time. Yet we believed that the picture painted by the artilleryman had been too black. We were soon to know better.

As we approached the enemy's trenches, we were met with a heavy

machine gun fire, and in double-quick step hurried to the temporary protection of hastily thrown up dugouts. A hard rain had set in. The field around us was covered with dead and wounded. Even our trench was filled with wounded, which made its occupation by the defenders difficult. Many of the wounded men were paralyzed from lying on the slimy ground. All were without bandages. They begged for bread and water, but we had none for ourselves. They pleaded piteously, just for a scrap of bread. Many of them had lain in this inferno for two days, without having eaten anything whatever.

We were scarcely established when the French attacked en masse. The occupants of these trenches, whom we had re-enforced had already repulsed several of these attacks. They urged us to shoot and fired wildly themselves into the ranks of the advancing masses. We responded to the exhortations of the infantry officers: "Fire, fire harder, harder!"

We fired until the barrels of our guns became red-hot. The enemy turned. The victims of our fire already lying in No Man's Land between our lines and the enemy's were increased by hundreds. The attack was repulsed.

It is dark, and it rains and rains. All about us in the darkness are heard the wounded weeping, moaning, imploring. Their cries are augmented by other wounded closer by. All called for bandages, but we had none left. We tore strips from our muddy shirts and with them covered the gaping wounds. Men are dying constantly. There are no doctors, no bandages, nothing. The wounded must be assisted, but first the French must be repulsed.

The rain falls harder constantly and we are all wet to the skin. We shoot blindly into the night. The fluctuating fire of musketry becomes strong, then weaker, then strong again.

We pioneers are scattered among the infantry. My neighbor touches me.

"Say," he calls.

"What do you want?" I ask. "Who are you?"

"Come here," he hissed.

It is eerie, alone in this devil's night. "Why are you here? Will you murder me like those over there. Soon they will return from over there and the fun will be on again. Do you hear the others weep?"

And he laughed.

Suddenly he started again: "I always shoot at them until they stop weeping. That is fun."

And again he laughed, maniacally, and louder than before. I realized finally that this man had lost his reason. A man passed bringing ammunition and I asked him to fetch the commander at once. The officer arrived, accompanied by an infantry lieutenant. I met them and reported that my neighbor had been firing on the wounded, talking nonsense, and undoubtedly was insane. The lieutenant stepped between us.

"Can you see anything?" he asked.

"See! No. But I hear them moaning and weeping. As soon as I hit one he is quiet for he sleeps!"

The lieutenant nodded to me. He tried to take the gun from the man, but the latter seized it quickly and sprang back to cover. From there he fired while standing among the wounded, until a moment later, he himself fell, riddled by many bullets.

The drama had only a few spectators. It was hardly over before it was forgotten. Anything but sentiment. The blind firing continued. The cries of the wounded became constantly louder.

Why? These wounded lying between the two fighting lines are exposed to the firing of both parties. No one can help them for it would be insanity to venture into No Man's Land.

Ever louder and with more heart-rending pleadings, the wounded called for the stretchers, for help, for water. At the most a curse or an oath is the only response.

Our trench was filled with several inches of water and underneath that mud. In this morass lay dead and wounded, thrown together. It became necessary to make room and so the dead were thrown over the ramparts. At one o'clock in the night men came with stretchers and took away some of the wounded, but for those wretches lying in No Man's Land there was no help.

(To be Continued)

## WHEN EVERY MOVE HURTS

Lame back every morning, achy and stiff all day, worse when its damp or chilly? Suspect your kidneys and try the remedy your neighbors use.

Mrs. John P. Pyeatt, Box 113, Portales, says:

"My back certainly bothered me a great deal. I felt all run down and miserable and never seemed to have ambition enough to do my housework. When I tried to bend over, sharp pains caught me in my back. My kidneys bothered me also and many times I had dizzy spells. I read of Doans Kidney Pills and tried them. I received immediate relief and soon felt like myself again. I still use Doans Kidney Pills occasionally to regulate my kidneys and they have kept them strong and healthy."

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

next day witnessed the return of many fugitives. They came in great throngs from the direction of Chalons-sur-Marne. They found instead of the peaceful homes they had left a wretched and deserted ruin. A furniture dealer returned to his store, as we stood in front of his house. He broke down when he viewed the remains of his enterprise. Everything had been taken away. We approached the man. He was a Jew and spoke German. When he calmed down a little he told us that his store had contained merchandise worth more than 8,000 francs.

"Had the soldiers only taken what they needed for themselves," he said, "I would be satisfied, for I did not expect anything else. But I never would have believed of the Germans that they would have destroyed everything."

Not even a cup and saucer were left in this man's house. He had a wife and five children, but had no idea of what had become of them. And there were many more like him.

The following night, remaining in Sulpes, we were again obliged to camp in the open "because it swarmed with frank-tireurs." Such were our instructions.



Devastated Everything.

In reality nothing was seen of frank-tireurs, but by this method the enmity toward the people living in the towns along our line of march was maintained. The Germans practiced the theory that the soldiers fight better and are more amenable to discipline when filled with hatred of their enemies.

The next day we were obliged to march to Chalons-sur-Marne. This was one of the hardest days we ever had. From the very beginning, as we began our journey, the sun blazed down upon us. It is about 35 kilometers from Sulpes to Chalons-sur-Marne. This distance would not have been so bad, despite the heat; but we had already made longer marches; but the beautiful road from Sulpes to Chalons goes with unending monotony without so much as a curve or a bend to the right or left. As far as we could see it stretched before us like a long white snake.

Many soldiers fainted or were stricken with sunstroke. They were picked up by the infantry columns which followed. That the troops who had traversed this road before us had fared worse was evident from the many dead Germans who lay along the road. The commander feared that he could not get the machine in motion again if it was halted, and permitted to stretch its weary limbs on the ground for a brief rest. And so it crept along like a snail. Only, instead of having a snail's shell on its back, there was a leaden burden.

The monotony of the march was broken when we reached the enormous camp at Chalons. This is one of the largest of the French army camps. We saw Chalons from the distance. As we halted about an hour later outside the city in an orchard, without a single exception every man fell to the ground exhausted. The field kitchens were soon brought up, but the men were too tired to eat. We did eat later and then wanted to go to town to purchase some articles, particularly tobacco, which we missed most. No body was allowed to leave camp. We were told that entering the city was strictly forbidden. Chalons had paid a war contribution and therefore no one was permitted in the city.

We heard the dull sounds of the cannon in the distance and suspected that our rest would be brief. The rolling of gunfire continued to grow stronger. We did not know then that a fight had begun which was destined to become fatal to the Germans.

The first day's battle of the Marne had begun!

## Ever Try Honey as a Substitute For Sugar?

The dealers were cut down another 60 per cent in the amount of their sugar supply, the first of August. This is now 20 per cent of the sales, when there were no restrictions on sugar. The amount allowed to be sold to consumers was cut the first of August to the rate of 2 pounds per person per month.

We urge the use of substitute sweetening. Karo and other corn syrups are off the market at present but we will have it as soon as obtainable. We have a great variety of other syrups.

Honey as a sweetening agent has been overlooked by a great many housewives. We have it in ten pound, gallon buckets, the pure strained goods at per bucket \$2.00

Honey has as much or more sweetening value as sugar and is very reasonable in price. Try some and help our boys in France.

Sugar is fighters' food. It is assimilated into human energy faster than any other food known to man. Our boys need it. Let them have it by saving sugar in every way.



## Braley's Insurance Agency

INSURANCE OF EVERY KIND - THAT INSURES

"WE KNOW HOW"

## Braley's Insurance Agency

## ..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..

## 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

## 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.



1—Old Glory implanted on German soil for the first time, at a review of American troops in Masevaux, Alsace. 2—Wounded Arab soldiers of the army of Hedjaz being removed after a battle with the Turks. 3—Funnel of American torpedoboot bearing the star that is awarded each of these vessels that has met and destroyed a submarine.



## NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

**Allies Continue Their Advance in Picardy Steadily but More Slowly.**

**ROYE AND NOYON IN DANGER**

**First American Field Army is Formed—Situation in Austria and Russia Improved—Man-Power Bill Introduced in the Senate.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Moving more slowly but steadily and with determination, the allies last week pushed the Germans further back in Picardy. General von Boehm, the Hun "retreat specialist," having been placed in command on the Somme front, put up an increasingly strong resistance to protect his withdrawal, and the fighting became rather localized. The fiercest struggle was toward the south end of the battle line, where the French were forcing their way toward Noyon. Overcoming tremendous resistance, they drove the Germans from most of the massif or heights of Lassigny early in the week, and also moved forward in the Oise valley. Then they gained a secure footing on the Thiesscourt plateau and thus dominated most of the country northeast of them for miles. This movement and the unceasing pressure of the British from the northward imperiled the enemy's position in Roye, although his troops with desperation to that city and to Chaules further north. Along much of the line he was holding but had the advantage of the old trenches and wire entanglements built by him prior to July, 1916.

Whether von Boehm would elect to try to make a prolonged stand there, or fall back on the much stronger Peronne-Noyon line was not revealed, but observers believed he would choose the latter course, and the fact that he was withdrawing his troops north of Albert strengthened this view. He evacuated the towns of Beaumont, Hamel, Serre, Puisieux au Mont and Bucquoy, taking up positions or heights more easily defended. Along the Somme, on both banks, the British with the able assistance of some American troops have been advancing slowly, taking Bray and Etinehem.

In the advance on Roye and Noyon from the southwest the French have been fighting over extremely difficult ground with numerous ravines that furnish cover for the innumerable machine guns the Germans have been using. But the French kept bringing up their artillery and cleaning out these nests, and long before the end of the week they had taken Ribecourt, on the Oise, and had Noyon under continual fire, rendering it almost untenable.

On the Soissons-Reims front the fighting was mostly confined to repeated but futile attacks on the Americans at Fismes, Fismette and the neighboring region. Artillery of both sides was very active along the Vesle river.

Although the Picardy offensive was slowed up somewhat, army officers see no indication of a letting down on the part of Marshal Foch. On the contrary, they predict that another great drive will come soon, either in Flanders or between the Oise and Soissons and expect movements of far greater scope in the near future. The German high command seems to have accepted defeat and to be trying to get out of its difficulties as best it may. The effect of this on the morale of the soldiers is quite evident in the prisoners taken, and its effect in Germany is reflected in the press, which admits failure on the west front, as elsewhere.

Early in the week it was announced that the First American Field army, of five corps, had been constituted with General Pershing as commander. It is understood that this army will by itself hold the eastern part of the line, to Alsace, and some officers believe an all-American drive east of Verdun may come soon.

Geneva dispatches said the Austria-Swiss frontier was closed for some days and all trains were full of Austrian troops going to the Italian front, which was taken to mean another coming offensive there. However, the Italians were ready for it and daily improved their positions, especially in the mountains.

In Albania the Austrians evacuated all points held by them south of the Semend river. An amazing development is the seizure of Baku, center of the Caspian sea oil district, by a British force which made its way up through Mesopotamia and Persia.

The parlous condition of the central powers resulted in a "kaiser conference" at German main headquarters which was attended by the rulers of Germany and Austria and their chief advisers and by representatives of the Turks, Bulgarians and Russian bolsheviks. The internal situation in Austria-Hungary especially is growing worse—or rather better—daily; an explosion there almost any day would not greatly surprise anyone. Bulgaria shows signs of breaking away from its confederates, and as for Turkey, the general public knows nothing of what is going on there or what is expected.

The situation in Russia, including Siberia, also is improving, for the forces opposed to the bolsheviks and the Germans are growing stronger and amalgamating. The possibility of establishing an eastern front that will seriously worry the Huns is being considered, especially since the "supreme government of the northern territory," embracing half a dozen districts, has declared itself opposed to the Germans and ready to fight them. Possession of the port of Archangel and the Murmansk coast gives the allies an inlet for troops to help this movement. That Germany recognizes the menace is evident from the facts that she is sending more soldiers from the west front to Russia, and has ordered Finland to prepare to make war on the people of Murmansk and the allies there. Dispatches from Helsinki declared the Germans intend to occupy Petrograd, though what they would gain by possession of that hunger-stricken city is not apparent. Lenin and Trotsky and their soviet government were reported to have fled from Moscow to Kronstadt, the great fortress near Petrograd, and to have placed the execution of power in the hands of a triumvirate composed of Lenin, Trotsky and Zinoviev. Lenin also issued a manifesto urging the pitiless annihilation of all counter-revolutionaries.

Moscow being admittedly in the control of the counter-revolutionists, the German embassy also fled from that city to Pskov, which greatly perturbed the German press. The diplomats of all the allied powers, now living on warships at Archangel, have demanded of Trotsky an explanation of his threat that Russia would declare war "against Anglo-French imperialism."

The first American regiment sent to Siberia, the Twenty-seventh regular infantry from Manila, landed at Vladivostok Thursday, and other Yankees are on the way.

The Czech-Slovaks in eastern Siberia now have the assistance of British and French forces which landed at Vladivostok and joined them in the Ussuri river valley. Those in western Siberia were last reported as engaged in a desperate battle with a large bolshevik army.

A long step forward in the moral support of these fighting Czechs and of their fellow nationals who are in rebellion against Austria-Hungary was the formal recognition by Great Britain of the Czech-Slovaks as an allied nation and of their armies as an allied force regularly waging warfare against the central powers. It is hoped and believed America and other allied nations will follow the example of Great Britain.

Last week's dispatches told of furious and bloody riots against the Germans in several Russian cities, caused by the attempts of the Huns to seize foodstuffs.

The activities of German U-boats off the Atlantic coast have grown so annoying that the cabinet is said to have devoted a long meeting to discussing

them and the ways of combating them. The submarines, in addition to sinking a number of steamers and attacking others, in some cases only a few miles from the harbor of New York, also destroyed a considerable number of fishing vessels off New England. Several fights with these U-boats were reported and it was believed that at least one of them was sunk. What was believed to be a gas attack on the coast guard station and lighthouse on South's Island, South Carolina, in which several men were overcome, has not yet been explained though the theory that the poison gas came from a submarine was discarded. Presumably the fact that our naval vessels are pretty busy on convoy duty accounts for the comparative immunity of these U-boats along the Atlantic coast.

The steady decline of the German submarine campaign is emphasized by the official reports on sinkings and shipbuilding for July. The allied and neutral shipping sunk during the month amounted to 270,000 tons, compared with 344,830 tons sunk in July, 1917. During the month the allied nations constructed a tonnage in excess of 250,000 tons that destroyed by enemy operations.

The administration's man-power bill extending the draft age to eighteen and forty-five years was reported to the senate Thursday and that body prepared to take it up and act on it speedily. Chairman Chamberlain in reporting the measure said General March told the military affairs committee that he believed 4,000,000 Americans under one commander could go through the German lines whenever they pleased and that if the ages are fixed as asked, the voluntary enlistment system automatically ends. He also said all the men called for active service under the amended act would be in France by next June. The new American war program, it was revealed, calls for 80 divisions, or about 3,000,000 men, in France and 18 more divisions in training in America, by June 30, 1919.

Mr. Chamberlain told the senate that President Wilson's program called for concentration of American forces on the western front, including Italy, and that the theory of the fighting in the future is that we must force the issue and win on the western front.

The bill as reported contains a work or fight provision to which organized labor, through Samuel Gompers, has filed emphatic objection.

The immediate need for more fighting men induced the president to issue on Wednesday a proclamation calling for the registration, on August 24, of all young men who shall have become twenty-one years of age between June 5 last and that day. This extra enrollment, it is believed, will include about 150,000 men, one-half of whom are fit for military duty.

Chairman Kitchin and other members of the house ways and means committee being wedded to the idea that the best way to raise more revenue is to increase the excess profits tax, rather than to impose a war profits tax, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was compelled to go before the

committee with a mass of figures to sustain his contention that the war profits tax method is the best and only fair one. In reply to Kitchin's assertion that a war profits tax was "only camouflage to let out the big fellows" the secretary produced figures to show that in a great majority of cases the war profits tax would fall more heavily on the large concerns than would the excess profits tax, which, if fixed at 80 per cent as the committee proposed, he said would touch not more than one of the large corporations. He favors the continuance of the existing excess profits tax, with corrections but without increase. He also urged heavier levies on unearned incomes than on earned incomes, and the imposition of a tax upon servants as luxuries. The secretary impressed on the committee the necessity of passing the new revenue bill before September 28, the date set for launching the fourth Liberty loan campaign, saying that further delay would jeopardize the ability of the treasury to sell sufficient treasury certificates to finance it in the intervals between the Liberty loans. In Washington most of the delay in passing the measure is expected to develop in the senate.

## Food

**Will Win the War—Don't Waste It—Save it Now.**

**Spark plugs of all kinds, inner and outer boots at Braley's Garage.**

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Ft. Sumner, N. M., July 3rd, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that John W. Lackey, of Portales, N. M., who, on Sept. 1st, 1915, made Homestead entry, No. 012911, for NW 14, Section 15, Township 3 S., Range 34 E. N. M. P. Meriden, has filed notice of intention to make final Three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. C. Compton, Probate Judge, in his office, at Portales, N. M., on the 10th day of September, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: George W. Lackey, Sam Harris, Dock Whitl, John Sanders, all of Portales, N. M. A. J. Evans, Register

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Ft. Sumner, N. M., July 31st, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Emily L. Greenhaw, of Dora, N. M., who, on July 29th 1914, made Homestead entry, No. 011481, for NE 14, S. 12 NW 14 NW 14 NW 14 Sec. 5 and NE 14 NE 14, Sec. 6, Township 5S, Range 34 E. N. M. P. Meriden, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three Year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. C. Compton, Probate Judge, in his office at Portales, N. M., on the 17th day of Sept. 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Zenes Wilmoth, Thomas L. Parks, James Dutton, George Bryant, all of Rollake, N. M. A. J. Evans, Register

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., July 25th, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that John T. Turner, of Benson, N. M., who, on May 15th, 1918, made homestead entry, Act 122916, No. 016168, for SE 14, NE 14 SW 14, E 12 NW 14 NW 14 NW 14, Sec. 17, Township 1 S., Range 30 E. N. M. P. Meriden, has filed notice of intention to make Three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. C. Compton, Probate Judge, in his office, at Portales, N. M., on the 4th day of September, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Legrande P. Morgan, of Benson, N. M., John O. Benson, of Portales, N. M., Abner A. Cribbs, of Portales, N. M., Albert S. Pearson, of Portales, N. M. A. J. Evans, Register

## 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

**Wanted**  
Second hand sacks of all kinds. Will pay you cash.

J. A. Saylor

We can handle your sale bill in short order. With the New Linotype, we can print them so you can put them up going home.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., July 17th, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thomas F. Chalk, of Arch, N. M., who, on Feb. 21st, 1914, made Homestead entry, No. 011193, for SE 1/4, Sec. 8, SW 1/4, Sec. 9, Township 2 N., Range 37 E. N. M. P. Meriden, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. C. Compton, probate judge, in his office, at Portales, N. M., on the 3rd day of September, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ben F. Ails, Henry P. Townsend, William W. Hassell, Ben Townsend, all of Arch, N. M. A. J. Evans, Register

## Helps Sick Women

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

**TAKE**

# CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

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

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

**All Druggists**

## CARTER-ROBINSON

**ABSTRACT COMPANY**  
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Call on us for prompt service.

Lee Carter, Manager

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**ALL KINDS OF DRAY WORK**

Phone 140 or 13

## COL. BILL GORE

**AUCTIONEER**

Being a ranchman I naturally cater to the stock business. When contemplating a sale see me.

Elida or Upton

## MY NEW TRUCK

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

W. T. ELROD

## Germ-Free Blackleg Vaccine

**GERM FREE BLACKLEG VACCINE—Aggressin**

Immunes 100 per cent. Permanently.

**JOE BEASLEY**  
PORTALES, N. MEX.

## THE CITY EXPRESS

H. V. THOMPSON, Prop.

Any and all kinds of light hauling done quickly and at a reasonable price. Will also do garden plowing.

Phone — — — 27 or 113

## DON'T NEGLECT YOUR EYES; PROTECT THEM

Get Guaranteed

And 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 its dangerous.

**DR. W. J. SMITH,**  
Elida, — — — New Mexico

We can handle your sale bill in short order. With the New Linotype, we can print them so you can put up bills going home.

# ..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. : : : :

**American Block**

Telephone Number 3    :-    :-    :-    :-    Portales, New Mexico

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If you want all the news read the

**ALBUQUERQUE MORNING JOURNAL**

Published every day in the year

Full Associated Press Report

Month..... 70c: One Year..... \$7.50.

# SALE!

## Of Household Goods

As I am leaving Portales September 1st, will offer for sale up to that time, to avoid shipping charges, the following goods:

- \$115 VICTROLA AND 50 RECORDS, Fumed Oak Case, Machine slightly over a year old, for price of records alone.
- GOOD DUOFOLD LIBRARY TABLE.
- TWO ROCKERS.
- STRAIGHT CHAIR.
- THREE DRESSERS.
- CLIFFONIER.
- VANIS MARTIN BED, Springs and New Mattress.
- PURFET.
- REFRIGERATOR.

- HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET Aluminum Top.
- ZINC TOP COOK TABLE.
- WASH STAND.
- OPEN BOOK CASE.
- CHILD'S SULKY GO-CART.
- THREE LAMPS, One a Rayo, used 30 days.
- RATTAN TOP BREAKFAST TABLE.
- GARDEN TOOLS.
- 22 TARGET AND 50 SHELLS.
- ALSO SOME OTHER THINGS.

BE SEEN AT MY HOME OPPOSITE THE METHODIST CHURCH, PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

ALSO MODERN FOUR-ROOM HOUSE AND TWO LOTS AT EXTRA GOOD BUY

# Roy L. Fruit

- FORBES**  
Auctioneer  
Clovis
- DR. L. R. HOUGH**  
THE DENTIST  
Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.  
Office in Reese bldg., over Dobbs.  
PORTALES, NEW MEX.
- DR. J. S. PEARCE**  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON  
Office at Pearce's Pharmacy  
Office phone 34. Residence 24  
PORTALES, NEW MEX.
- DR. D. B. WILLIAMS**  
Office Phone 60.  
Residence Phone 90.  
Office in rear of old First National Bank Building  
PORTALES, NEW MEX.
- DR. N. F. WOLLARD**  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON  
Office at Neer's drug store, phone 67 2R. Residence phone 169  
PORTALES, NEW MEX.
- DR. JAMES F. GARMANY**  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON  
Main office and residence at the JF ranch, 2 1/2 miles north west of Benson, N. M. Address either Portales or Benson.  
Portales Phones — 193 or 188

- COMPTON & COMPTON**  
Attorneys at Law  
Practice in all courts. Office over The News. Portales, N. M.
- TATE & RAMEY**  
AUCTIONEERS  
Reference:—Any bank, business man or county officer in Clovis. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
CLOVIS, ——— N. M.
- News want ads for results.
- ED J. NEER**  
Funeral Director and Embalmer
- PHONES**  
Undertaking Parlors 67 2  
Ed J. Neer, residence 67 3
- THE DANFORTH WAGON YARD**  
formerly the Boucher yard. Will appreciate all business. We handle feed of all kinds.
- DRIVE IN**  
M. O. Danforth, Mgr.

## 30-POUND BILLY

By HELEN TRACY.

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

Nella had been weighing babies all the day. Her muscles ached with lifting the heavy tots and steadying the fragile ones. Her voice was husky from overuse, cajoling, comforting, soothing.

"The next one shall be the last for today," she stated just as Billy toddled in.

"Well, little man," Nella exclaimed, lifting him, "what is your name?"

"Yiyi tum dum," babbled Billy.

"He can't speak yet, mam. Billy's only two," explained the girl, watching Nella closely, as she sought an even balance. "How much does he weigh, mam?"

"Exactly thirty pounds to an ounce. We shall have to nickname him 'Thirty-Pound Billy,' won't we, sir?"

Billy displayed a row of pearly teeth; his large blue eyes wrinkled with merriment; he gave a joyous squeal, and held out eager hands to Nella.

"Oh, you darling," she cried, clasping him tightly in her arms. "Is he your brother?" to the girl.

"No, he don't belong to us. His ma's dead and his pa travels. He just boards with us."

Nella left Billy in the girl's care and hastened back to her desk. For a long time she was busy with statistics, finding average weights, the greatest and the smallest. The sun was low when she bade her companions-in-labor good night, and hastened down the street towards home.

At the corner crossing she hesitated, the clamor of bells warning her that the fire engines were approaching. A second later she gazed in horror at a tiny, toddling figure that was wandering aimlessly into the middle of the street. Somehow, in spite of her half-viewing down upon the child. She hesitated no longer. Darting across the pavement, she pulled the limp Billy out of danger.

"Billy," she screamed, waving to the child. "Come here—come!"

Billy grinned; it was the same beaming, comradely smile—but he continued onward. Nella glanced wildly up the street. The heavy chemical was charging down upon the child. She hesitated no longer. Darting across the pavement, she pulled the limp Billy out of danger.

What had seemed an eternity was really but a second. Seated on the curbstone, her heart beating loudly, her hands gripping Billy so that he whimpered with pain, anger surged forth in a tempest. And when the girl who should have been taking care of the tot returned for him, Nella poured a flood of accusations upon her.

"It's a shame. You are not fit to take care of children. Where is his father? What's his address? He ought to know how Billy is being neglected. Look at his clothes. They are filthy. It's a wonder his body is as clean as it is."

She stopped after a while, out of breath. Stimulated by the frightful experience she had passed through, she determined to follow the matter up.

"When ma wants to write to Mr. Noble she uses 'Rochester—General Delivery' for an address; that's all. Sometimes he's there and sometimes he ain't," the girl admitted reluctantly.

"Very well. Take Billy home now and do clean him up. Good-by. Thirty-Pound Billy."

Nella wrote to Billy's father. "He'll say it's none of my business," she said to her mother, "but I've fallen in love with his son and can't see him neglected."

A week passed, and when the girl had almost forgotten the Billy episode a blue-coated individual left a telegram at the door. "I'm in for it now," Nella groaned, reading the message. "Billy's father is calling tonight. He will probably pitch into me with all kinds of maledictions. But I don't care! I'll face him, no matter what he is like."

In the evening he came—a big, strapping young man, full of life and good cheer, his large blue eyes twinkling just as Billy's had done, yet with a wistfulness in them that wrung Nella's heart. "I wish you'd help me," he came to the point at once. "I'm frantic about the boy. My parents are dead and the wife—she died at his birth—across the continent. There's no one to leave Billy with. I've tried him in three boarding houses already. But the people take him in because they need the money, not because they need him. Perhaps you won't believe me, Mrs. French, but I worry more over that tike than I do over anything else."

Nella's mother offered a solution. "Let me have him. I'm alone all day, with Nella off at the settlement house. I'd love to have him here."

So it was settled. Thirty-Pound Billy was installed at his new home, where he was cared for and loved, and where Billy's father spent many hours with his son—and Nella.

The doctor had weighed the baby. He placed it in big Tom's arms, who laid it tenderly beside the waiting Nella. "The little lady weighs eight pounds, sweetheart," he whispered, kissing the white lips lovingly.

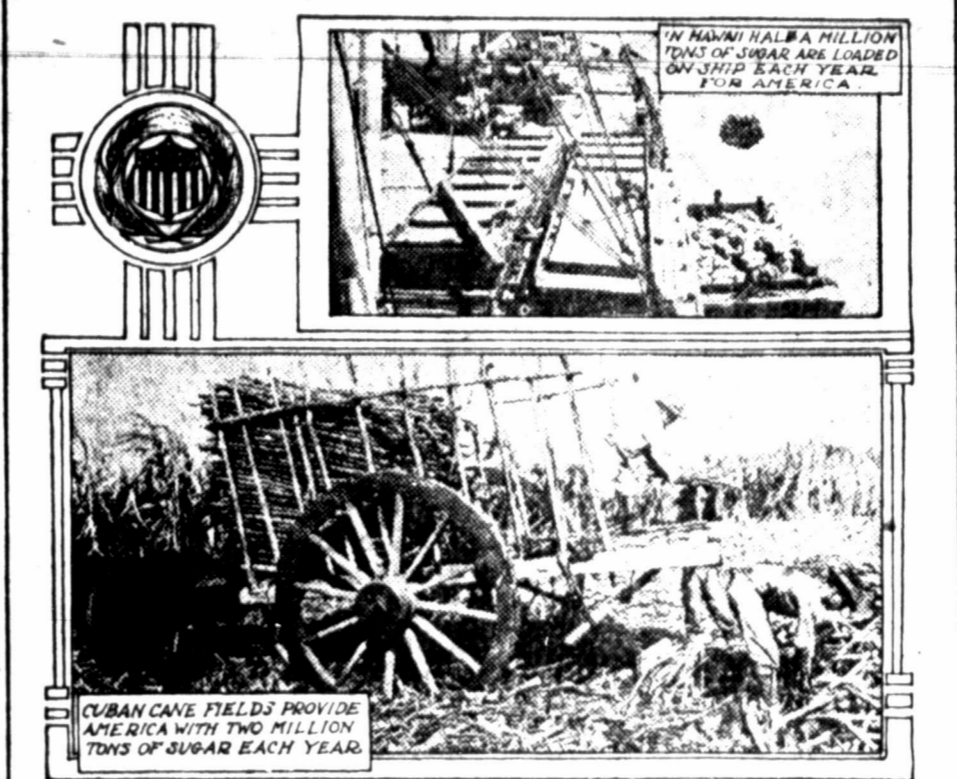
"My, but she's got to gain some before she can catch up with our Thirty-Pound Billy!"

"Thirty pounds! Nearly sixty now—the buster."

"I like to think of him as the little two-year-old baby. I owe so much to him," Nella mused.

"So do I." Tom gripped Nella tight. "All I have that makes life worth living I won through him and his thirty pounds."

## Ships & Sugar



OVER 75 per cent. of the sugar used in the United States is delivered by ships. There is produced about 800,000 tons of beet sugar and 250,000 tons of cane sugar in Louisiana. The total consumption of the United States is about 4,500,000 tons of raw sugar, which makes about 4,250,000 tons of refined sugar.

If our coasts were blockaded as Germany's now are, we would have available for the use of the people of the United States only one pound of sugar for every four we use. Under such circumstances there is no doubt that the American people would get along on this limited supply without complaint.

The United States Food Administration is asking every American household to use not more than two pounds of sugar per person each month for domestic use. Reducing our sugar consumption here means that we will be able to help supply the needs of France, England and Italy. Sugar conservation on the American table also means conservation of ships.

The Army and Navy have sent out an "S. O. S." call for ships. "Save Our Ships to Transport Troops and Munitions to France, in order that we may keep the fighting front where it now is and not allow it to extend to our own homes," is the message.

There is ample sugar in the world for all requirements—in fact, there is a large surplus, but on account of the ship shortage it is not available for use in this country.

Java, which produces 15 per cent. of the world's cane crop, is too far removed. It requires 150 to 160 days for a ship to go to Java and return.

### FRANCE AND BELGIUM GET AMERICAN SUGAR

Ninety-five per cent. of all refined sugar sent from the United States to the Allied nations went to France and Belgium during the first five months of this year.

France got 72 per cent., or nearly 23,000,000 pounds, and Belgium received nearly 11,000,000 pounds, or 21 per cent.

In each country this sugar was holed out by a strict rationing organization. The entire amount to the Allies in these five months—23,750 tons, almost half of which was shipped in May—is only about one-half of 1 per cent. of our total annual consumption.

### WORLD SHORTAGE IN BEET SUGAR

Crops Are 40 Per Cent. Less Than Pre-War Average—Central Powers Hit Hardest.

### CANE SUGAR IS ISOLATED.

Allied Beet Production Falls One Third in Rigid War Economy Practiced.

The world today is producing forty per cent. less beet sugar than the pre-war average.

Counting the American, Allied and German beet crops, as well as the neutral, the U. S. Food Administration has estimated that the world shortage created by the light crop of 1917-1918 is at least three and a half million tons.

That the 1917-1918 crop of cane sugar was two million tons in excess of the previous year does not relieve the general shortage.

Cuba and Java produce one-half of the world's cane crop, and the Java sugar is too far removed from America to transport when shipping is badly needed to transport and maintain the military forces in France.

In Java a large part of the old sugar crop is still awaiting shipment. Since it requires 150 to 160 days for each boat that is sent to Java, the possibilities of obtaining adequate shipments of Java sugar this season are remote.

Allies' Production Falls.

Taking the Allied nations as a group, official reports show that beet sugar production is less by one-third than the pre-war average.

France's beet sugar industry has suffered most by the war. The French yield of beet sugar is now only 25 1/2 per cent. of the pre-war average.

For the five years preceding the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, France produced an average of 725,542 tons of sugar each year. For 1917-18 the French production was 219,400 tons.

With 61 factories operating, as compared with more than 200 that were in existence before the war and before the general campaign of destruction launched by the German armies, France nevertheless managed to manufacture 219,400 tons of beet sugar in 1917-18, when the total output was 292,415 tons.

Italy, in 1917-18, produced 100,800 tons of beet sugar, which was 50,000 tons less than the previous year and 110,200 less than the annual output of sugar for the five-year pre-war period.

One of the great difficulties experienced by Italy's beet sugar industry was finding sufficient labor to handle the crop. Thousands of men usually employed in beet sugar production were called for military service. The yield per acre amounted to approximately half of the usual quantity of beets harvested.

### DELPHOS

The following parties of the Delphos and Maye communities made a trip to Roswell the latter part of last week. Willie Perry and wife, Mary Perry, Oida Perry and Florence McAlister.

Mrs. Rachel Rice was at Portales recently having some dental work done.

It is reported that W. N. Nichols has typhoid fever.

J. H. Bollinger went to Clovis Monday to accept a position in the water service there.

Several parties from the Delphos neighborhood went to Portales the 15th to make final payment on their Liberty Bonds.

W. M. Drinkard was in Delphos Saturday.

Mrs. Cummings and son Robert made a trip to Fort Sumner the last of the week.

Joe Throgmorton negotiated a couple of small cattle deals Friday and Saturday.

We hear that Mrs. W. W. Williams has contracted for the Delphos school. Everybody seems to be well pleased with the selection.

Clinton Hawes has traded for a car.

Delphos had another good rain Thursday. The prospects for grass are pretty good now.

J. R. Eckles and Orlan Herndon have been on the sick list this week.

Misses Olive and Mabel Smith are guests of Mrs. M. A. Cummings this week.

Mr. Lowrie and family and Lola Howell visited Mr. and Mrs. Watt Williams Sunday. They report a general good time.

Desie Bollinger visited Willie Nichols Sunday. Willie has been having quite a hard time since her papa has been sick.

### NOTICE SCHOOL BUILDING

Public notice is hereby given that the County Board of Education of Roosevelt County, New Mexico, asks for sealed bids for a two room school building to be erected in School District No. 31, 15 miles south of Elida, N. M. Plans and specifications are on file in the County Superintendent's office at Portales, N. M. Specifications will be furnished upon application. All bids must be filed with Mrs. Geo. L. Reese, Secy. County Board of Education Portales, N. M., by 3 p. m., Sept. 6th, 1918. The County Board of Education reserves the right to reject any and all bids. 40-41

Have your vulcanizing done at Braley's Garage.

All kinds of legal blanks a The News office.

**GEORGE L. REESE**  
Attorney-at-law  
Practice in all courts  
Office upstairs in Reese building.  
Portales, New Mexico

**WESTERN TREES FOR WESTERN PEOPLE**

Plainview Nursery has a Good Supply of Home Grown Trees of varieties that have been tested and best adapted to the west. Stand late frost and dry weather the best. If you want an orchard that will give you satisfaction, write to

**PLAINVIEW NURSERY**  
Plainview Texas  
— 11-10-18

**REWARD**

Cash reward will be paid for information leading to arrest of persons breaking into old irrigation plant. Special reward for information regarding barrels of oil stolen this week.

**A. A. ROGERS**

**A BARGAIN**

A \$115 Floor Cabinet

Fumed Oak Victrola and \$75 worth of Records for the price of the Records alone. Outfit just a year old

**APPLY M. CARE NEWS**



**V. J. CAMPBELL**  
AUCTIONEER

Will appreciate your business. Farm sales are a specialty. Will make your stuff bring all it is worth.

**LONGS, NEW MEXICO**

**R. S. (BOB) ADAMS**

will do your hauling on short notice and at reasonable price. Will appreciate your patronage.

**TELEPHONE NO. 71**

# Teachers Welcome

## The Portales Drug Store

Welcomes you to Portales for your Institute work. And opens its doors for your needs and comfort—School Supplies, Good Things to Eat and Drink.

THE NEW EDISON—The only phonograph with a soul. Makes music for you. Make this store your headquarters.

## PORTALES DRUG STORE

"STORE OF SERVICE"

### Public Sales

Don't forget the J. F. Monday's sale, 2 1/2 miles northwest of Melrose, Thursday, August 29th.

The W. A. Alley Sale, 9 miles southeast of Clovis, Tuesday, September 3rd, 41 head of livestock, 141 acres of good crop, improvements, furniture, hogs, chickens, etc. W. A. Alley is a brother of W. B. Alley who held a sale 5 miles southeast of Clovis Thursday, August 22.

M. Gates' sale, 5 miles southeast of Farwell, Texas, Thursday, September 5th, general farm sale.

Also the Barnes Estate sale, 7 miles north of Melrose, Friday,

### September 6th.

Moore Brothers sale, 19 miles north of Texico-Farwell, Monday, September 9th, 48 head of livestock, general farm sale.

Other dates later. Phone me at my expense. Office with Baker Bros. Agency. Cash for all your sale notes.

Erle E. Forbes, (Clovis) Auct.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Paine, of Francis, Oklahoma, are here visiting Mrs. Paine's brother, Happy Cope and family.

News want ads for results.

### KENNA

(From the Kenna Record.) Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Copper and daughters left this week for Portales where they will make their future home. Their going takes from Kenna one of the oldest and most highly esteemed families. They have lived here since the early days and have been constant helpers in all religious and social work. Their many friends regret to see them leave. Kenna's loss is Portales' gain.

Joe Wilcox, foreman of the Wilkinson ranch was in town this week.

Mrs. Lee Crosby and little son are visiting relatives in Lovington this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Greathouse, who have been the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Ed Lee, left the first of the week for their home in Wills Point, Texas.

Uncle John Beavers left the latter part of last for Linnard, Tex., to visit his wife who was operated on. Mrs. Beavers has many friends here who are anxiously awaiting her recovery.

Mrs. Cook arrived Tuesday from Post City, Texas, to visit her sister, Mrs. Roy Berryhill.

D. W. Jones, county highway superintendent, and Ed. J. Neer, of Portales, and A. A. Beeman, of Elida, were here the first of the week arranging for the marking of the Postal Highway in Roosevelt county. Kenna was asked to furnish three post, the money for which has been paid.

L. M. Carmichael and family left Wednesday for Cisco, Texas, for a few weeks' visit. Mack promised to be good while gone and as his wife went along we are confident he will.

Deputy Sheriff M. Korngay transacted legal business in town Wednesday.

W. M. Hodges, of Roswell, was a business visitor in town yesterday.

Zack Campbell and Pohn Stigall were down from Elida Wednesday.

W. A. Brawley, of Dryden, Oklahoma, is here off a few days attending to business matters. Mr. Brawley was a resident of this town at one time.

Dave Howell transacted business in Roswell this week.

Mrs. F. L. Smith returned to her home in Texas this week after spending several days here with her son, A. W. Irby and family.

Miss Juanita Sims, of Elida is spending a few days here with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Teague have purchased the W. H. Cooper residence and will move to town this fall.

Mrs. John Wauldrip and children are here visiting her brother Jim Beavers.

Miss Louise Perry entertained a few of her friends one evening this week with a tacky party. Miss Elsie Fry and Taylor Elrod were awarded prizes for being the most becomingly dressed for the occasion.

### ROCK VALLEY ITEMS

(From the Kenna Record)

Mr. Brown and family of Elkins moved to the Haynes place Tuesday to stay for eight months. We are glad to welcome them into our midst.

Chas. Stobbs, Harry Slack, Silas Evans, Misses Willie Evans, Myrtle Stobbs, Emma Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Roberts and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Roberts enjoyed a picnic dinner on railroad mountain.

Chas. Stobbs and Miss Myrtle Small motored over from Valley View Monday and spent the day with the Roberts family.

Cecil Cooper was a visitor in our community Thursday.

G. S. Haynes and family left Friday for Oklahoma, to be gone for some time.

Two cars of youngsters from this place attended the dance at Jack Berry's Monday night in honor of Asa M. Guffey, who has just arrived from France.

FOR SALE—Small bunch (23) cattle, reds and white faces, milk cows, heifers and steers. All fat. M. A. Long, between Delphos and Kermit, on state road. 42-2tp

Auto tops renewed, repaired, or new ones made.—Portales Garage.

# Keep Your Stock in Your GOVERNMENT

### Hold your War Savings Stamps!

Wait until they mature, don't cash them in now. When you buy W. S. S. you agree to let Uncle Sam have your money for five years. Don't demand payment on his promissory note before it is due. The person who cashes his stamps before they are due when he can afford to hold them is UNPATRIOTIC

### THEY MEAN FOOD AND GUNS

Uncle Sam is spending the money you loaned him to buy food and guns for the men who are fighting for you. Back up these boys! Don't strike them in the back by taking their food and guns away from them.

KEEP YOUR PLEDGE

BUY MORE W. S. S.

# The First National Bank

"THE BANK WHERE YOU FEEL AT HOME"

### SO. PACIFIC FIREMAN KNOCKED OUT ON RUN

Had Suffered Terribly for Years — Takes Tanlac and Is Now a Well Man

"You can just atke my statement and publish it to the world so that everybody who cares to may profit by my experience with Tanlac," said E. R. Turner recently. Mr. Turner is fireman on a Southern Pacific passenger train between San Antonio and Houston and resides at 1318 North Hackberry Street, San Antonio.

"Yes, sir, I feel that I owe my life to Tanlac," continued Mr. Turner, "and I also feel it my duty to tell everybody about it. For two years I suffered from rheumatism, stomach trouble and a general rundown condition which rendered me unable to work at times. I had no appetite, the rheumatism was awful and I simply suffered torture. At times I could hardly get into my engine and more than once I have actually fallen, I was so crippled up and hurt so bad. One time while on a trip from Houston I had an attack that knocked me completely out. The engineer had to pick me up and help me the best he could and when we got home no one thought I would pull through."

"It was what others said in the papers about Tanlac that caused me to take it. I didn't figure on getting well because I had tried so many things with no results, but, do you know, I feel better right now than I have lieved of all that awful rheumatism, stomach trouble and everything else that bothered me. In fact, I'm now a well man and can go the rounds with anybody and I can't refrain from talking Tanlac when there are so many people needing just such a medicine. I will be glad to tell anybody at any time what Tanlac

has done for me and you are welcome to my statement for the good it may bring to others."

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

Plenty of fresh dry cells at Braley's Garage.

Vulcanizing done carefully and right at Portales Garage.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* MORE FRUIT and LESS SUGAR \*  
\* How? \*  
\* More Canned Fruit Jam \*  
\* Dried Fruit Jelly \*  
\* Fruit Butter Preserves \*  
\* Fresh Fruit Sweet Pickles \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

All kinds of vulcanizing at Portales Garage.

Lee Carter writes Fire Insurance in Best Companies. 411f

A watermelon and canteloupe sale will be held on the court house lawn Saturday afternoon for the benefit of the Red Cross. The melons were donated by W. E. Curtis.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Paine left for their home at Francis, Okla., after a visit with her brother, Happy Cope.

All kinds of headlight and tail light bulbs, lubrication oil and greases at Braley's Gara

## The Cash Bargain Store

Carrying a complete stock of merchandise, as well as Groceries, Stock Salt, Hay, Feed and Coal solicits a share of your patronage by offering you the

### MAXIMUM VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

and shall by every reasonable means at all times endeavor to make the STORE merit its name as to make it to your interest to favor us with your patronage. It is only by doing business at a minimum of expense, buying for cash and selling to alike, regardless of financial responsibility, STRICTLY FOR CASH, that we are able to sell our close prices, and to give all patrons an opportunity to share the benefits of our LOW PRICES made possible by our CASH TERMS.

Before buying you will find it to your interest to call and look our stock of SHOES, READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, GLASS AND QUEENS WARE, GROCERY AND CANNED GOODS Yours for Business

## S. F. MYLES

Phone 90

ELIDA, N. M.

## When You Are Ready

### For Summer Tours

Bring your car here and we will rehaul it completely so that you can enjoy your trip without car troubles.

Expert mechanics who know their work, and reasonable prices make our work appreciated. Telephone No. 45.

# Braley's Garage

## What The Packers Do For You

Not very many years ago in the history of the world, the man that lived in America had to hunt for his food, or go without.

Now he sits down at a table and decides what he wants to eat; or his wife calls up the market and has it sent home for him. And what he gets is incomparably better.

Everyone of us has some part in the vast human machine, called society, that makes all this convenience possible.

The packer's part is to prepare meat and get it to every part of the country sweet and fresh—to obtain it from the stock raiser, to dress it, cool it, ship it many miles in special refrigerator cars, keep it cool at distributing points, and get it into the consumer's hands—your hands—through retailers, all within about two weeks.

For this service—so perfect and effective that you are scarcely aware that anything is being done for you—you pay the packers an average profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound above actual cost on every pound of meat you eat.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

