

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

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PATRIOTS WILL REGISTER TODAY—OTHERS MUST!

The above heading has been the slogan for the new registration for September 12th, wherein the young men who have passed their eighteenth birthday and are not beyond their twenty-first, and men who have passed their thirty-first and not reached their forty-sixth, will register as subject to the call of the government in war service. Hale, blind, sick or dumb are all required to register, and the selective board will cull us out afterward.

Chairman S. C. Hancock estimates that there will be probably 700 registrants in Roosevelt Co. Preparations have been made for the enrollment in each of the thirty precincts, and the places will be kept open until nine o'clock so that all may have opportunity. A year in prison is the penalty for not registering under this act of Congress.

Late announcements by the provost marshal state that men between the ages of nineteen and twenty years, and those between thirty-two and thirty-six will be first called when found to be physically fit.

Cured the Cigarette Habit

In writing to his mother at Pond Creek, Okla., Otto A. Howard told an almost incredible incident that he says happened at San Diego, Calif.; somebody must have found him easy. He wrote: "I wrote to Everett to see that I got some cigarettes, but you tell Everett to see that I don't get them, and to never smoke another as long as he lives. The boys here have been getting poisoned cigarettes, and it is deadly. One boy got hold of one this morning and within 15 minutes, before they could get him to the hospital, his teeth and hair all fell out and his tongue split from one end to the other, and he lost his voice forever. All this happened within two hours time. I never will smoke another cigarette so long as I live. But do send me some home-made cans, and I know that will be fit to eat."

Bernalillo County Delegates

Forty-eight delegates with one-half vote each were elected Monday at the Bernalillo County Democratic Convention to attend the state convention at Santa Fe; the supporters of Col. D. K. B. Sellers for governor voted unanimously to send an uninstructed delegation.

RETURNED FROM FRANCE

R. E. White arrived here Monday morning for a visit at the home of his mother, Mrs. R. L. Woods, who lives west of town. He carries an empty sleeve where his left arm ought to be, as a result of an accident while working as an engineer with the expeditionary forces in France. He was among the first to go overseas for service.

Death of Mrs. Oldham

Residents of Portales and community regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Walter O. Oldham, who passed away at Weatherview, Texas, September 4; she went there a month before the date of her death, suffering from tuberculosis which had afflicted her for a long time. The Oldhams were among the early settlers here and she was prominent in all good works, making many friends and doing much for the good of the community. The husband took the body to Dallas, Texas, for interment in the family vault; he has the sympathy of many in his loss.

William Nelson Nichols

In the death of W. N. Nichols, Roosevelt county loses one of her best known and most highly respected citizens. Born March 20, 1855, he was past 63 years of age at his death and leaves a large family of descendants, many of which were present for the funeral services which were held at the Portales cemetery on Tuesday, conducted by Rev. W. W. Turner, pastor of the Methodist church. The cause of death was given as typhoid fever. Our Delphos correspondent furnishes an obituary in the items from that place.

Up until Sunday, September 7th, the total number of casualties in the U. S. Army in France was given as 27,173; of these about one fifth was killed in action, the number being given as 5,249; died of wounds 1,543; died of disease 1,686; wounded in action 14,677; missing in action including prisoners, 3,224.

The Red Cross has a number of refugee garments on hand. All ladies wishing worry will please call at Mrs. Seth Morrison's. These garments are cut and ready for making; they are very simple and easily made. We are anxious to get these out as early as possible—Mrs. G. W. Carr, vice chairman.

Canning Time--Over There



CONDITIONS IN THE WAR

The forcing of the Huns back to the Hindenberg line is evidence of the ability of the Allies to keep on pushing them back until at last the fighting will be taking place on German soil where it should. When it is German cities and railways that are in line for destruction instead of French we will hear of a change of heart in the Teutons.

The withdrawal to the Hindenberg line, however, shortens the German lines by about sixty miles and enables them to mass their men in heavier formation. But reports to Washington state that in 7 or 8 of the 185 divisions on the western front, the number of companies in a battalion has been reduced from four to three, which means a reduction of one-fourth in the fighting strength of these divisions; and at least seven divisions have been disbanded entirely for lack of men. Observers report considerable activity behind the St. Quentin sector where the Huns have built light railways and made some extraordinarily strong dugouts and strung new barb wire entanglements.

The Allies are encouraged by the British capture of 75,000 prisoners in the past four weeks of fighting and are resolved to "carry on" until Berlin is in sight. Letters from the U. S. army men in France to relatives over here evidence their opinion that the war will end within a year and with this opinion strengthened by recent victories, their enthusiasm will carry them far.

Yesterday a credit of \$5,000,000 was opened at Washington for Liberia, the ninth nation to borrow from the United States; Liberia is a small country on the west coast of Africa, but has declared war on Germany and it is now one of the Allies.

There have been heavy rains along part of the battle front and the lowlands are almost impassable but on the higher ground the Allies are gaining ground every day.

MOLINARI--ELLARD

A charming home wedding took place at 10:30 on the morning of September 10th at the home of Captain and Mrs. T. J. Molinari, the happy ending of a romance begun in childhood, when their daughter Irene was married to Jasper E. Ellard of Plainview, Texas.

The bride was tastefully gowned in braided white crepe de chine and carried bride's roses. After the ceremony, performed by Pastor Lambert of the First Christian Church at Clovis, breakfast was served to the family and immediate friends.

The young couple took a short wedding trip into Colorado, after which they will be at home at home at Hale Center, Texas, until Mr. Ellard leaves for training camp. The out of town guests were Mrs. Charles Thompson, a sister of the bride, and her young son, from Santa Fe; and Lieut. T. J. Molinari Jr of Camp McArthur, Texas, a brother of the bride.

Pre-Nuptial Showers

Saturday night, Mrs. E. R. Hawkins and daughter, Mrs. Anderson, gave Miss Irene Molinari a surprise shower. Many useful and beautiful gifts were presented to the bride-to-be. Dainty refreshments were served. All departed at a late hour, reporting a hearty good time and wishing Miss Molinari a happy life.

A handkerchief shower was given at the home of Mrs. Geo. L. Reese on Monday in honor of Miss Irene Molinari (bride-to-be). Delicious ice cream and cake was served by Mrs. Reese and Miss Webb to the following: Mesdames P. E. Jordan, Charley Thompson, Harold Rogers, Bert Anderson, James Hall, Geo. Reese and the Misses Irene Molinari, Sydney Pearce, Eulalia Wollard, Maude Amy Reese, Irma Belle Smith, and the Misses Webb and Williamson.

Baptist Church

Next Sunday morning the pastor will preach a special illustrated sermon for the children. Every child in Portales is invited to be present at the Baptist church for this service. We invite the older ones, too. This sermon will apply to all under ninety-nine years of age. "Come with us and we will do thee good." The services will be: Bible school at 10 o'clock. Preaching at 11; B. Y. P. U. at 7 P. M. Preaching service at 8 o'clock. Leon M. Gambrell, Pastor.

Portales School Notes

The total enrollment at the beginning of the second week is 450. There are 110 enrolled in the High school. Last year at the end of the first month the enrollment in the high school was 91 and the total enrollment was 439. The high school has the biggest enrollment in its history for the time of the year.

Perhaps pupils have never got down to work at an earlier date after school started than they have this year. This is a very good sign of a good year for the school. Let us see that the work is kept up.

There are sixteen pupils in the senior class. Only one of the number is a boy. Last year the senior class had sixteen members and eight of the number were boys.

The high school will perhaps have an excellent girls basketball team. Miss Fairly thinks she has excellent material for the building of a winning team. The girls are fortunate in having such an efficient coach as Miss Fairly. She is a coach that believes in hard work in her classes and hard work on the basketball team.

There are so many pupils in the freshman class that two divisions have had to be made of every freshman class except latin.

Mrs. A. M. Brown is substituting in the third grade during the illness of Miss Terry. Miss Campbell arrived on Wednesday and immediately took up her work. The pupils as well as the patrons were glad to see her back on duty again. Miss Eulalia Wollard substituted efficiently for Miss Campbell during the few days she was absent from her post of duty.

The domestic science class has been doing some canning. They are helping to can the Kaiser.

Mechanical drawing has been introduced as a part of the manual training work this year. Work is assigned for night study. Will your boy or girl be home at night so they can do this work? Let us make this the best year of our school. The parents can help in a large measure to make it so.

Sweet potato harvest has begun among the growers in the Valley; while out on a short tour of the region on the east side of town with W. O. Biggerstaff in his car Tuesday evening we saw a number of fields which looked like they would reach the limit, so far as yield is concerned. And there are some fine fields of Indian corn out that way, too.

Jailed for Sheep Stealing

W. O. Biggerstaff of the state-mounted police has two men in jail here awaiting sentence for stealing and killing sheep in De Baca County. Two other men were implicated but they are held in jail at another place. They were section hands, three Mexicans and a white, and had butchered two of the ten sheep stolen and had the meat hidden when the officers arrived on the scene. All plead guilty and when the judge arrives to pass sentence they will begin serving time.

A daughter was born in the George Lutz home in the south part of town, Monday, September 9; she was given the name of Georgia Parthena.

...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.

THE PLACE TO SERVE

Sam Green is a regular soldier man,
Of African descent;
The world is bright when Sam can fight
With a Zigaboo regiment.
Now Samuel joined as a volunteer,
And he hails from Tennessee,
He knows no fear, but he was sincere
When he spoke those lines to me:
"Ah's a wild bob-cat on the plain dry lan,
But Ah sho' am watah shy;
Ah's vevah be'en seen 'round no submarine,
Dat ain't my way to die.
Ah'll fight all day in a dusty trench,
But Ah sho' does ba' de sea,
Ah ain't no mark for a hungry shark—
Ah'll stay wid de Infanteee."
"Dey wasn't no wings pinned onto me
By de good Lo'd, my Creatah;
Ah don't want to lock no chicken hawk,
Cause Ah ain't no Aviatah.
Let de white folks fly as high as dey please
But dey'll hab to excuse me—
Ah don't want to crowd no fleecy cloud—
Ah'll stick wid de Infanteee."
"Dis a'tillery stuff may suit some folks,
But yo' ain't a-talkin' to me;
A man can't run wid no three-inch gun—
Ah wants my laig action freee.
An' Ah vevah was built to straddle a hoss,
So Ah checks de Cabalree;
If Ah gotta retreat Ah knows dese feet
Will lead de Infanteee."

—F. D. Beneke, in Liberal, (Kan.) News.



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

WONDERFUL WAR RECORD

The big thing that is the business of every American to day is the winning of the war for democracy. For 20 months nearly, faced with the stupendous task of raising and equipping an army, transporting it overseas, feeding it and putting it in shape for the great drives which are now being made against and through the Hindenburg lines, President Wilson, his cabinet and his war boards have accomplished a task which is the administrative marvel of the world's history.

Cavilling and carping by political critics, seeking to make capital out of minor deficiencies, has not been able to obscure the fact that practically 1,800,000 men are in France and that we are six months ahead of our schedule. It is not partisanship but patriotism to say that every loyal, 100 per cent true blue American regards this wonderful achievement as a matter of individual pride and that he is too honest to permit partisan mustard gas to cloud the fact in his eyes that President Wilson is more largely responsible in the broad sense for this accomplishment than any other man.

It is going to be the business of the American people to decide very soon whether they propose to go the full length and endorse that record by giving the president a congress in hearty sympathy with him or whether they propose to give him merely lip service by sending to Washington men who will seek every partisan opening to harass him while at the same time endeavoring to make a "war record" by their formal votes.

Coming out on the Santa Fe last week, a little girl from an eastern state where windmills are rarely seen, exclaimed as she watched out of the car window, "O, mamma! Aren't the farmers kind! Look at all those cows under that big fan!"

News want ads for results.

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.

The state golf tourney was held at Raton.

Roy bean growers have organized an association.

A \$40,000 refrigerating plant at Camp Cody is under construction.

Fire destroyed a garage at Alamogordo, causing a loss placed at \$1,000.

An explosion of a hand grenade killed Lieut. Olaf B. Dann at Camp Cody at Deming.

R. H. Bloomfield was elected president of the new organization of the farmers at Ramah.

A shop repairman, Atasanto Gutierrez, was decapitated by an engine in the yards at Belton.

The government has decided to establish a star mail route between Albuquerque and Moriarty.

The New Mexico Bankers' Association will hold its annual meeting in Santa Fe Sept. 9 and 10.

The big railroad water tank at Carlsbad was moved from near the station to the round house a quarter of a mile away.

Governor W. E. Lindsey officiated at the induction into state service of home guard companies at Taos, Tierra Amarilla and Aztec.

The cantaloupe crop is being packed and shipped out of Las Cruces to the eastern and southern markets at the rate of about twelve cars daily.

The Democratic state committee selected Santa Fe as their convention city and left the date of calling the convention to Chairman Arthur Seligman.

William Brown, accused of the slaying of Rafael Baldulni, and one of the eight prisoners who recently broke out of the Bernalillo county jail, was caught in El Paso.

The Mountain Park and Highrolls section of Otero county are rejoicing in a bumper apple crop. They will turn out about 150 carloads for the market before the end of the picking season.

The conditions of crops and ranges in the Tatum section of the state is in very satisfactory shape as a result of the recent steady and general rains which have fallen over practically all of Lea county.

The New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association is considering the question of a shortage of cotton seed meal and cake and mailed a letter to its members calling their attention to the shortage.

The Socorro county grand jury failed to find a true bill against Juan Carrizo, Ambrosio Carrizo, Fidel Armiño, Candelaria Chaves and B. J. Corchoran, accused of being implicated in the killing of C. C. Cooper and Bruce Cooper at their ranch near Reserve last May.

Because of the opinion that "no higher degree than manslaughter" constitutes the crime for which Thomas Marion Dickens was convicted in the regular term of the District Court of Curry county on Oct. 21, 1915, Governor Lindsey has granted a commutation of his sentence.

One hundred and twenty-eight lambs have been purchased by Henry Yanow and H. J. Shyman of Alameda to be used in a feeding and breeding experiment on the Yanow farm during the coming year, and marks the beginning of raising lambs on farms to any large extent in Bernalillo county.

The state food controller has fixed the price of a 16-ounce loaf of bread in Grant county at 10 cents.

It is the plain duty of every boy and girl of New Mexico who received an eighth grade certificate this spring to go back to school this fall, taking a higher course of study to serve the country with greater efficiency. This is what State School Superintendent J. H. Wagner has written to the eighth graders.

The New Mexico battery previously reported in the thick of the fighting in the Soissons-Rheims sector is showing the kaiser that New Mexico is well represented in this war, according to a letter to Mrs. Mary McNeill, Mosquero, from her son, Thomas E. McNeill, who is a member of Battery A New Mexico field artillery.

Governor W. E. Lindsey announced the personnel of the delegation from this state which is to attend the conference in Riverside, Cal., in September to discuss the matter of horticultural quarantine. They are Samuel Elbott of Chamita, Frank Burdick of Farmington, Fabian Garcia of State College and Francis G. Tracy of Carlsbad.

Nine New Mexico men—Henry F. Fitch, Las Cruces; Benjamin F. Ross, Artesia; Charles B. Wilson, Claude; Diego M. Benegas, Donna Anna; Miguel A. Gallegos, Rito; Placido Garcia, Albuquerque; Carlito Hernandez, Roswell; Hermilio Padilla, Kelly; Aparicio Rael, Santa Rosa—were appointed on the Aug. 28 casualty list from France as missing in action.

A. F. Menger has received notification from Washington that he has been reappointed commissioner at Alamogordo for a term of six years for the federal government.

THE BIBLE AND THE SOLDIERS

The American Bible Society has made public a communication from Generalissimo Foch concerning the distribution of Bibles among the soldiers, saying: "The Bible is certainly the best preparation that you can give to an American soldier going into battle to sustain his magnificent ideal and faith." All shades of opinion will agree as to the martial inspiration of many Old Testament passages. No war song ever written surpasses those of the Hebrew Scriptures. In fact, there are some of the imprecatory Psalms we hesitate to quote even against the Germans. Dr. Lyman Abbott has found the fourteenth chapter of Isaiah peculiarly applicable to the kaiser's fate, although he does not share the pre-millennial view that the kaiser is the beast of the Apocalypse. But exhortations to dauntless daring, to ample preparation and to stern and inflexible determination may be found in numerous places.

It is only as to the gospels that are there may be controversy. Here the pacifists profess to find their spiritual arsenal. They do it by putting literal construction on certain sayings of Jesus, without inquiring into circumstances and purposes. They have especially turned teachings designed for the private conduct of a people much given to vindictiveness and the wreaking of private vengeance into rules of behavior for all people everywhere and under all conditions, oblivious of the fact that Jesus himself did not literally follow them at all times. He scourged the money changers from the temple and his wrath against the Jewish hierarchy was voiced in one of the greatest invectives in literature. Nor did he show a horror of all things military, the second highest compliment he ever paid being to a centurion. Only by such perversions as Tolstol made can Jesus' sayings be made to urge nonresistance to organized brigandage, to predatory raiders, to the violators of every law of God and man, looters, rapists, arsonists, despoilers of homes and desecrators of temples.

But the "magnificent ideal and faith" to which Foch refers will be fostered by the admonitions to sacrifice and the supreme example of sacrifice told in the Gospels. It is in the exalting of things eternal over things temporal and the stressing of the sublimity of service that the Bible will prepare our soldiers for their holy mission.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

TOLD IN PORTALES

A Resident Known to All Our Readers Relates an Experience

Readers of the News have been told again and again of the merits of that reliable, time-proved kidney remedy—Doans Kidney Pills. The experiences told are not those of unknown persons, living far away. The cases are Portales cases, told by Portales People.

J. P. Voyles, farmer, Portales, says: "I know Doans Kidney Pills are a good kidney medicine and I am glad to recommend them. Some years ago my kidneys were out of order. There was a heavy, dull, bearing down pain across the small of my back that seemed never to ease up. I sure felt all out of order when I began using Doans Kidney Pills. I took this medicine off and on for some time and it fixed me up."

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

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

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

J. A. Saylor

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

AT THE BASE HOSPITAL, FT. SAM HOUSTON



Clean white beds, the very best of attention from the surgeons and nurses, and plenty of cheer-up consideration from the Army Y. M. C. A. secretaries make confinement at the base hospital as attractive as illness or injury can be made. Mothers and other relatives and friends with their beloved soldiers in the hospital can find comfort in the fact that their boys are not being neglected. The "Y" man supplements the regular ministrations of the military and the Red Cross with frequent and regular visits, bringing books, writing the patient's letters, and complying with his every wish as nearly as it is possible for him to do so. The Y. M. C. A. secretary in the picture is making his regular afternoon visit at the base hospital, distributing books to the soldiers. When the soldiers reach the convalescent period, the "Y" furnishes movies, entertainment, and music for the convalescing soldiers.

ELIDA

(From Elida Enterprise) Miss Opal Tusha is spending the week with Lillie Aeschbacher out at the Aeschbacher ranch.

Roscoe Cannon and family spent Sunday in Portales the guests of A. A. Wolford and family.

Mrs. F. A. Lane received a card this week informing her that her soldier son had safely arrived over-sea.

A. A. Woods and family left for Plainview and other Texas points Tuesday, expecting to be gone two or three months.

Vernon L. Ruckman, one of our boys who came under the last June registration, has been called for service and left for camp Tuesday.

T. E. Holder bought a bill of lumber Saturday and has started in to remodel, enlarge and paint his residence. The remodeling includes the building of two new porches.

Mrs. L. W. Brown and babe went on a visit to Artesia this week and left agent Brown to mix his own Cafferita griddle cakes for a while—or take his meals at the hotel.

Raymond Sanderson and family have moved back to their home in Texas. Mrs. Sanderson resigned her position in the post-office and the place is now filled by Mrs. Gussie Cook, who assumed duty the first of the week.

G. H. Riek and family and Miss Daisy Riek, of near Ft. Worth, Texas, who have been visiting with J. L. Anthony and family, returned home this week. Mrs.

Anthony accompanied them, and Albert also went as far as Plainview, where he will enter school.

Kay Wall, son of county commissioner Ed Wall, is some dairyman and milkman. He is 11 years old and last week, for instance, he milked all the cows, separated the milk and marketed the product, which brought over \$15.00. Can any of our 11 year old lads beat this record?

Rev. L. L. Kyle and family have moved to Clovis leaving for that place Monday. This gives the children of the family good schooling privileges, and also holds some advantages for Mr. Kyle in his business. They will, however, probably move back to the ranch next spring.

KENNA

(From the Kenna Record.) Lum Acker and Pink West were down from Elida this week.

Miss Josie Good and James Elrod went to Roswell Sunday to enter the high school.

Dr. A. J. Evans and John Slack, of Elida, were visitors here this week.

Dudley Jones has been appointed to act as register at White Chappel precinct.

H. W. Fry, of Portales, attended to livestock interests in this vicinity this week.

A card from Tom Southard states that he is now enjoying army life at Camp Dix, N. J.

John A. Jones moved his family in from the ranch Friday so that his children could attend school here.

G. T. Littlefield and family and Miss Alice Boone returned

the latter part of last week from Littlefield, Texas.

Miss Alice Boone left Sunday for her home in Roswell, after having spent the summer at the W. P. Littlefield ranch.

We are expecting the best term of school we have ever had in Kenna, but to make it the best we need the co-operation of all our patrons.

Uncle John Beavers returned home this week from Central Texas, where he went to attend the bedside of his wife. We are glad to announce that Mrs. Beavers' condition is greatly improved but that it will likely be several weeks before she can come home.

R. R. Hudspeth, who has served as postmaster for nearly five years, has resigned with the expectation of obtaining a better position. Mr. Hedspeth has been the most satisfactory postmaster Kenna has ever had. He will be missed by the public. A. C. White will fill the vacancy until an examination is held.

World's Gold Production.

The production of gold has increased universally since the discovery of America. However, during the first three centuries subsequent to that event there was no appreciable increase in annual production. Prior to 1850 it was hardly more than \$8,000,000 yearly.

Romance.

There are many ardent suitors for her hand. And they sent her orchids and violets and lilies and roses. All save one, a poor young fellow, who sent her but a simple little bunch of daisies. She married the man who sent the orchids.—George Jean Nathan in Puck.

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"

The Confessions of a German Deserter

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

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CHAPTER IX.

I must confess that most of us believed in this at the time, that we would soon be in Paris. Other bodies of troops arrived from all sides. We had marched several hours when news came to us that Vitry had been retaken by the French and that they had seized a tremendous amount of military stores, captured the hospitals, together with their medical units and patients, and that the sanitary companies also had been made prisoners. At about two o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at the heights which had been pointed out to us early in the march by our captain.

We now began to understand that something had gone wrong. Streets were filled with troops from all branches of service, trying to use the road along which we were marching. Being outnumbered, we were crowded backward. Empty munition columns raced by us in no order whatever. They were followed by canteen and other supply wagons. The greatest confusion reigned everywhere. Every minute added to the congestion until finally there was a dead halt. The drivers of some wagons left the road and tried to pass around the congested portions by traversing the fields, which had been soaked by heavy rains. Several wagons turned over and others became imbedded in the mud. The horses were unhitched from these and the wagons left behind. The drivers mounted these horses and drove on, forgetting everything in one wild panic-stricken race for safety.

An officer rode up and handed an order to our captain. We were halted at a field close to the road. There we were permitted to stack our guns and rest. As we lay at this point we watched the passing columns, field kitchens, munition trains, sanitary columns and field postal wagons racing by in one grand carnival of confusion.

Every wagon carried wounded men. Their faces indicated clearly what tortures they were enduring as they were bumped along over the unspcakable roads upon heavy trucks. Still they were anxious to go ahead at whatever cost. They feared the fate which would befall them should they fall into the hands of their merciless enemy, which would show them the same consideration which they themselves had offered in previous encounters, in which they took no French wounded men prisoners.

Evening came on and with it torrential rain. We lay in the fields, weary and chilled through, yet no one of our unit moved, for we were utterly overcome by exhaustion. Artillery detachments now began to arrive, but few of them had their required number of six guns. Many had only three, others two, and a few proceeded with only one fieldpiece. At one time a whole row of about fifty gun carriages passed without any guns mounted upon them whatever. These batteries had managed to save their horses, but were compelled to abandon their guns to the French. Some carriages were drawn by only two to four horses instead of the required six.

There now passed before us some fifteen magnificent automobiles, the appearance of which won the admiration of everybody.

"Ah," exclaimed many of the soldiers, "the general staff—Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg and his friends." Discontent and murmurs of rebellion went through our ranks. Everybody was mad and the accused torrential rain had no tendency to lighten our spirits. "They have directed the slaughter of thousands and now they motor away," said one man, while we lay here in a morass in the rain. "We are not considered."

What we were to be assigned to do had not yet been told us. We were left lying in our swamp until ten o'clock that night. The troops continued to flow back in great disorganized contingents. Machine gun companies passed with empty wagons, having lost their guns. The thundering of the cannon gradually came nearer from the west. The noise along the highways became greater and a panic spread, adding to the horrors of the night. Fugitives wandered around in the darkness through the streaming rain, trying to lead their wives and children to safety, only to find death under the wheels of the wagons. The wounded were also mangled by scores; piteous cries for help were heard everywhere. Under the strain of the traffic the roads became badly broken up and all along their sides abandoned vehicles of every description lay.

We started forward at about three o'clock in the morning and soon we were with the rear guard. Infantry regiments, now merely fragments of their former strength, arrived in a fearful condition. The soldiers had thrown away their knapsacks and every unnecessary article which might

be an impediment to speed.

Before long the first enemy shrapnel burst over our heads, which resulted in an even faster marching. The road used during the first march contained deep shell holes, which were filled with water. In the heavy darkness men fell into these water holes. Thoroughly drenched, we continued our march. No attention was paid to obstacles in the way over which we were constantly stumbling. Speed was the only aim. Dead men and horses lay in the middle of the road, but no one took pains to remove them.

At dawn we arrived at a little village, where we halted. We took possession and established as strong a temporary defense as possible in the time permitted. Our position was established behind a cemetery wall. New troops continued to arrive, but all were badly disorganized. Cavalry, mounted artillery and machine gun detachments followed. These had some sort of formation and while there was some disorder the panic, which characterized the other units, was missing here. They also showed evidences of having suffered losses, but nothing in comparison to ours.

CHAPTER X.

The enemy's shelling to reduce our position gradually grew stronger, but without effect. Some houses caught fire. Enemy cavalry patrols in strong force appeared and disappeared again. Everything became quiet. Within ten minutes matters again became lively.



Enemy Cavalry Patrols.

As large hostile columns approached, we retired some distance without firing a shot. The artillery took a position behind a village and began shelling the approaching enemy. A cavalry patrol galloped across an open field, the horses covered with foam. We heard the commander of the patrol tell a cavalry officer that the enemy were approaching from all sides. We quickly left the village. The artillery remained and the cavalry detachments occupied a position while the cannon were trained on the enemy. Toward noon shrapnel shells again began bursting over our heads, but they exploded too high in the air to do us any damage. Yet this served as a serious reminder to us that the enemy kept right on our heels, a realization of which caused our retreat to become a rout. The numbers who dropped exhausted constantly increased. It was impossible to render them any assistance, for there were no more wagons. Many soldiers used their last atom of strength to drag themselves to the side of the road. Others fell where they were marching to be crushed soon afterward under the horses' hoofs or the wheels of any vehicle that might pass. The road was strewn with equipment thrown away by the soldiers. Our detachments had long since cast aside all unnecessary impediments.

In this way we proceeded until we reached a forest which was filled with fugitives. Many of these had stretched some sort of cloth from tree to tree as a protection from the rain. There they lay, men, women and children and old men, some in unspeakable misery. This fugitives' camp was spread over the forests to the edge of the road and as we passed we could see the furrows woven into their faces by the terrible sufferings they had been through. They looked at us with weary and saddened eyes. The children begged for bread, but we had none for ourselves, even though we were tortured by hunger. The enemy's shrapnel continued to accompany us. Scarcely had we passed through the

forest when shrapnel burst in it. As a consequence a camp of fugitives, now exposed to trench fire, was abandoned and its numbers sought safety in the open fields. Many tried to accompany us until the order came forbidding them the road, as their advance hindered troop movements. The fugitives, therefore, were forced into the rain-soaked fields.

Toward evening we reached a village which had previously been sacked and here we found some rest. The mayor and two citizens of this village had been seized by the Germans and taken away under cavalry escort. Just why this had been done we were unable to find out. We did know, however, that almost every town was obliged to give hostages. Most of the cattle were taken along and large herds were transported to the rear by cavalry.

We belonged to the rear guards, which explained why we were unable to find anything to eat. There was absolutely nothing to the village where we were now quartered. After half an hour with our hunger still unappeased we resumed our march. After we had marched about three kilometers we arrived at a spot which had formerly been a bivouac. Advancing armies had camped here perhaps eight days before. Bread, which had been plentiful then, lay strewn around on the ground. In spite of its water-soaked condition it had been gathered up and eaten with ravenous appetites. Nothing mattered how our stomachs were filled if only our hunger might be appeased.

Night now came, yet no sleep nor rest was in sight. No one knew how much farther we would have to retire before there would be a respite. The unfamiliar surroundings indicated to us that we were not returning over the road which we had traversed when, as victors, we marched to the Marne. With this and similar thoughts, hour after hour passed. Some of us ran along, others actually walked in their sleep. Our boots were filled with water, yet we had to keep on. Thus the night passed.

The next morning troops of the main army were placed in the rear guard. They formed long columns which they opened to let us pass through, after which they closed ranks. We gave a sigh of relief, for we were at last free of hostile artillery fire. After marching about five more hours, we joined a company of infantry which fortunately had saved its field kitchen. It was not quite dark when we reached the village.

Here we were billeted in order to get as much rest as possible. But we all knew that we could rest only as long as the rear guard was able to keep back the enemy. We were placed in the village school. Because of the shortage of provisions we were allowed to use our tinny supplies, but none of us had any left. This consisted of some meat and hardtack. It had long since been eaten up and so we were compelled to lie down with our hunger still unsatisfied.

CHAPTER XI.

We were once more aroused at eleven o'clock that night, and with the utmost haste made ready to resume our march. The night was pitch dark and the rain continued. At daybreak we passed the city of St. Menesboul. This had not been harmed. From here we turned to the east, closely pressed by the French and in the afternoon we reached Clermont-en-Argonne. Once more we managed to get a rest of several hours. Toward evening we proceeded again and maintained a forced march through the whole night. We were now more exhausted than ever, yet could not halt.

The rain had stopped before ten o'clock in the morning at which hour we left the road and made camp. There was a general sigh of relief, for this long continued, wearying retreat had brought our troops into a state now become unendurable. We began to dig ourselves in. Before our trenches were even half completed a literal hailstorm of shrapnel fell among us. Our losses were so great

that it became impossible to remain. We revised orders to retire at once. We marched over the fields until dark, when we began once more to dig in. We were now near the village of Cernay-en-Dormois. It was pitch dark and a heavy fog lay over everything. Of the enemy we knew nothing. With the utmost silence and speed we dug ourselves in deeply, stopping frequently to listen as hostile raiding parties approached, only to disappear quickly. Here we received our first reinforcements. They arrived in long columns in the darkness. All were fresh troops—most of them reserves. The majority wore blue uniforms. This as well as the nature of their equipment, indicated to us that they had been hastily fitted out and transported. None of them had ever heard the whistle of a bullet and many asked anxiously whether it was dangerous here. They brought numerous machine guns, and in an instant we had everything prepared for defense.

At daylight the French began the attack. They made several onslaughts throughout the day but without success, for our reinforcements were large.

No one realized at this stage of the battle that it was the beginning of a murderous, exhausting struggle for positions.

We were to fight here from the same trench, month after month, without gaining territory. The wounded, who lay in No Man's Land between the trenches, were left to perish.

The French tried to rescue them under the protection of the Geneva flag, the emblem of the Red Cross, but we

only sneered and shot it to bits. The impulse to shoot down the enemy surpassed every human feeling. The Red Cross flag had lost all its value for us when it was raised by the French. Mistrust was nurtured among us. We were told that the enemy misused the flag and that we must shoot down the men that bore it.

We repulsed all attacks until they gradually ceased. We were now able to fortify our position, which we did with the greatest care, making it as strong as possible. Half the men remained on guard while the other half deepened and widened the trenches. A lively fire was maintained continuously by both sides. The losses were very large. Most of the men killed were shot through the head, the trench protecting the remainder of their bodies.

Firing increased in intensity as night fell. Although nothing could be seen we continued firing all the time because we thought this would prevent the enemy from making any attacks. Through the night munitions and material were brought up and new men arrived. Great quantities of sandbags



The Red Cross Flag Had Lost All Its Value.

were sent us, which were filled and used as a protection against bullets.

The pioneers were relieved toward morning and gathered in a farmyard behind the firing line. The farm had been spared by the cannon and even all the stock remained. This booty was soon to be consumed. Several hundred soldiers came and a wild hunt ensued for ducks, chickens, geese, pigs, etc. About five hundred of these were caught, after which everybody began cooking. Not far away 80 cows and heifers were seized and turned over to the field kitchens. Hay and grain were carried away, even the strawstacks and barns were torn down and the lumber used for firewood. In a few hours a beautiful farm had become a ruin and the proprietor a beggar. I had seen the owner in the morning, but he had suddenly disappeared with his wife and children, and nobody knew where he was.

The next night we were sent into the trenches again. There was little to do, so we talked with the men who had re-enforced us from the interior of Germany. They knew absolutely nothing of our retreat from the Marne and were astonished when we pictured to them the events of the last few days.

The following morning we left the trench before daybreak and went into quarters at Cernay-en-Dormois. We were billeted in the middle of the village in an abandoned house. Our field kitchens failed to arrive, so we prepared ourselves a meal of fowl and whatever else we discovered. When ever anyone espied a chicken there were twenty men racing for it. Toward evening long provision trains arrived, as well as fresh troops. They went to the front in long columns and relieved the exhausted men.

Soon the whole village was crowded with soldiers. After a rest of two days the regular nightly pioneer service was resumed. Every night we were sent to the front-line trenches to build wire obstacles. The French found us out by the noise required to set up the posts, so that we had fresh losses almost every night. We completed the task of setting up barbed wire entanglements in the sector assigned to us in about fourteen days. During this period we rested by day, but at night we went out regularly. But our rest had many interruptions, for the enemy artillery bombarded the village regularly. This always happened at certain hours, for instance, in the beginning, every noon from twelve to two o'clock, fifty to eighty shells fell in the village. Sometimes they were shrapnel, sent over by the field artillery. We soon grew accustomed to this, despite the fact that soldiers of other detachments were killed or wounded daily. Once or twice during this noon bombardment a shrapnel shell fell into our room and burst without doing much damage. The room would be filled with dust and smoke, yet no one would think of leaving. This firing was repeated daily with ever-increasing violence.

(To be Continued.)

24x36 carbon paper for fancy work 15c at News

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

IT will pay you to get our prices before you order

SALE BILLS

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.

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Stewart Bros.

Portales, New Mexico

If you want all the news read the

ALBUQUERQUE MORNING JOURNAL

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Full Associated Press Report

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

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INSURANCE OF EVERY KIND
— THAT INSURES

"WE KNOW HOW"

Braley's Insurance Agency

PERUNA

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Miss Ivy Gray, Fairview, Kentucky, writes:

I Ever Saw

"I have taken Peruna, and would say that it is the best medicine for coughs and colds I ever saw. I find that it always cures a cold in a short while. It also strengthens and builds up the system."

Miss Gray's letter breathes hope to the ailing. It is an inspiration to the sick and is from Liquid or Tablet Form.

..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..

FURNISHING BOOKS TO SOLDIERS



The American Library Association and the Army Y. M. C. A. co-operate in their plan to encourage good reading among soldiers. This is a corner of a Y. M. C. A. building in the Southern Department utilized as a library for the soldiers. "Foxy Grandpa" behind the counter is popular with the men, and each of the five hundred books in the little library are passed out on an average of twice each month. "Foxy Grandpa" has another responsibility. He presents a new khaki-covered new Testament to every soldier who asks for it, and a surprisingly large number of the men request the little book. In fact, most of the soldiers have made it a part of their equipment. They are furnished free by the Army Y. M. C. A.

AMERICAN FOOD SAVINGS LARGE

United States Sent to Allies 141,000,000 Bushels of Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Allies Got 844,600,000 Pounds More Meat and Fat in 1917-18 Than in Year Before.

AMERICAN FOOD SHIPMENTS TO ALLIES

MEAT

1916-17.....2,196,500,000 lbs.

1917-18.....3,011,100,000 lbs.

Increase. 844,600,000 lbs.

CEREALS

1916-17.....250,000,000 bu.

1917-18.....340,800,000 bu.

Increase...80,800,000 bu.

In spite of a subnormal food supply in this country the American people have been able to ship to the Allies as well as our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat, besides 844,600,000 pounds of meat, during the year ending June 30 last. This has been made possible by the wholehearted cooperation of the people, who, besides practicing self-denial, have speeded up production and responded nobly to the appeal from abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, gives a brief summary of the results of food conservation in the United States and of the activities of the Food Administration to this end. The conservation measures have been put through practically on a voluntary basis which is regarded as a splendid tribute to the patriotism of the American people. Meat shipments were increased 844,000,000 pounds during the first fiscal year, as compared with our meat exports during the year before America entered the war.

"The total value of these food shipments," Mr. Hoover wrote President Wilson, "which were in the main purchased through or with collaboration of the Food Administration," amount to, roundly, \$1,400,000,000 during the fiscal year."

In 1916-17 the United States sent the Allies 2,196,500,000 pounds of meat. In 1917-18, with voluntary conservation practiced in America, and aided by extra weight of animals, we sent the Allies 3,011,100,000 pounds of meat, an increase of 844,600,000 pounds.

Wheat Saving Enormous.

When the Food Administration began operations in the summer of 1917 this country was facing a large deficit in wheat. Counting in all carry-over wheat from the 1916 crop, we had at the beginning of the 1917 harvest year just enough wheat to take care of America's normal consumption,—not a bushel of surplus.

At the close of the 1917-18 harvest year the Food Administration's official reports showed that our total wheat shipments to the other side had been 141,000,000 bushels. Every bushel shipped was wheat saved by the American people from their normal consumption.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations were 890,000,000 bushels, 80,800,000 bushels more than the amount sent in 1916-17. Included in these figures are 18,000,

000 bushels of rye and the 141,000,000 bushels of saved wheat. In addition we sent the neutrals dependent on us 10,000,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. "These figures do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people," the Food Administrator wrote. "I am sure that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the Northern Hemisphere, all of those people joined together against Germany came through to the new harvest, not only with health and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship."

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trade, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

SUGAR SHORTAGE HITS SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

In Spain and Portugal sugar prices are soaring. Both countries have been seriously affected by the short beet sugar crop in Europe and the lack of ocean tonnage to move stocks of cane sugar isolated in far away ports. Granulated sugar, home grown, was being sold in Barcelona, Spain, during the early summer at 19 cents a pound. The price of brown sugar in Lisbon, Portugal, fixed by governmental order, was \$1.04 to \$1.12 a pound. By comparison the price of beet sugar in Sweden is 14 cents a pound.

All kinds of vulcanizing at Portales Garage.

AT THE FOUNTAIN



Here is a familiar scene in any Y. M. C. A. building at our army camps. Ice-cooled water "bubblers" quench the thirst of thousands of soldiers, and during a "run" on the fountains the "water line" often extends across the building.

The Army Y. M. C. A. is the enlisted man's club, where he may read, write letters, buy stamps and post cards, have bundles wrapped free of charge, get money orders, play games, and meet his comrades for a social hour.

HEAD SALESMAN SPENT HUNDREDS

Burton Suffered Twenty Years Before Finding the Right Medicine.

In speaking of the marvelous way in which Tanlac has relieved him of a long standing case of rheumatism, B. E. Burton, head salesman in the wholesale fruit and vegetable department at Lutey Bros., Butte, Mont., living at 662 South Montana Street, recently said:

"It is simply astonishing that just a few bottles of Tanlac should fix me up in almost no time, after I had spent almost every dollar I earned in the last twenty years trying to get relief from that awful rheumatism."

Before coming to Butte Mr. Burton lived for ten years in Spokane, Wash., where he was salesman for the Imperial Trading Company of that city.

"I tell you what," he continued, "I have gone through all stages of rheumatism, and the agonies I have had to endure simply cannot be described. The trouble first came on me about twenty years ago. My shoulders, knees and ankles gave me the most worry and ached so at times that I hardly had any use for myself. About three years ago it got so bad that I was laid up in bed for six long months, and when I got up again I had to go about on crutches for three months, and till recently I never did get it out of my system, although I have spent hundreds of dollars in trying to get straightened out. I went to Hot Springs, Arkansas, but without result and then I tried the mud baths nearer home, but got no relief from that treatment either. A little while ago I felt it coming on pretty bad again. My appetite left me, nothing tasted right, I was constipated and suffered from awful headaches every few days. The pain in my shoulders and knees was so agonizing that I could hardly sleep and I would wake up six or seven times during the night racked with pain. Why, at the time I started taking Tanlac I couldn't raise my arm as high as my shoulders to save my life and was unable to put on my coat without somebody helping me, and my knees were so stiff and hurt so bad I could hardly walk."

"After reading so much about Tanlac I decided to try it and I hadn't finished my first bottle before the stiffness began to leave my joints, and now I never suffer a bit of pain or inconvenience. My second bottle gave me a whacking appetite that constipation is relieved and I never have a headache. I sleep like a log all night, and am lucky if I wake up in time for breakfast before going to work. I certainly am glad to endorse Tanlac and only hope my experience with this wonderful medicine will help someone else who may be going through what I did."

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

Vulcanizing done carefully and right at Portales Garage.

Properly Sized Up. "Yes," remarked a contented young bachelor, "I have the greatest admiration for the fair sex, but I never expect to marry—oh, dear, no!" "Indeed," a lady remarked, "Then I am to understand that you not only admire women, but you have a sincere regard for them as well."

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 1-4, S 1-2 NW 1-4 NW 1-4 NW 1-4 Sec. 5 and NE 1-4 NE 1-4, Sec. 6, Township 58, Range 34 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 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

40-5t

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 2-19-09 and 3-3-15, No. 012599, for lot 1, and E 1/2 SW 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 Heesel, of Arch, New Mexico; Henry T. Ward, of Arch, New Mexico. W. R. McGILL, Register.

44-5t

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 Albie, N. M., who, on July 24, 1918, made H. D. E. No. 043522, for N 1/2, Section 3, township 7 S, 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 Emery, N. M., on Oct. 8, 1918.

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

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Sept. 5 Oct. 4

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

Lee Carter writes Fire Insurance in Best Companies. 41tf

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

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WESTERN TREES FOR WESTERN PEOPLE

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

LONGS, NEW MEXICO

THE DANFORTH WAGON YARD

formerly the Boucher yard. Will appreciate all business. We handle feed of all kinds.

DRIVE IN

M. O. Danforth, Mgr.

LIVER DIDN'T ACT DIGESTION WAS BAD

Says 65 year Old Kentucky Lady, Who Tells How She Was Relieved After a Few Doses of Black-Draught.

Meadorsville, Ky.—Mrs. Cynthia Higginbotham, of this town, says: "At my age, which is 65, the liver does not act so well as when young. A few years ago, my stomach was all out of fix. I was constipated, my liver didn't act. My digestion was bad, and it took so little to upset me. My appetite was gone. I was very weak... I decided I would give Black-Draught a thorough trial as I knew it was highly recommended for this trouble. I began taking it. I felt better after a few doses. My appetite improved and I became stronger. My bowels acted naturally and the least trouble was soon righted with a few doses of Black-Draught."

Seventy years of successful use has made Thedford's Black-Draught a standard, household remedy. Every member of every family, at times, need the help that Black-Draught can give in cleansing the system and relieving the troubles that come from constipation, indigestion, lazy liver, etc. You cannot keep well unless your stomach, liver and bowels are in good working order. Keep them that way. Try Black-Draught. It acts promptly, gently and in a natural way. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c. a package—One cent a dose All druggists. J. 68

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Being a ranchman I naturally cater to the stock business. When contemplating a sale see me.
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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.
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GERM FREE BLACKLEG VACCINE—Aggressin.
Immunes 100 per cent. Permanently.
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PORTALES, N. MEX.

ED J. NEER
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PHONES
Undertaking Parlors 67-2
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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

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

..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**

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. 41tf

Lee Carter writes Fire Insurance in Best Companies. 41tf

FOR SALE:—1917 Ford, good as new. See S. N. Hancock. 40 1f

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. 42tf

FOUND:—At the postoffice, a purse containing money; call and describe it there. 434tp

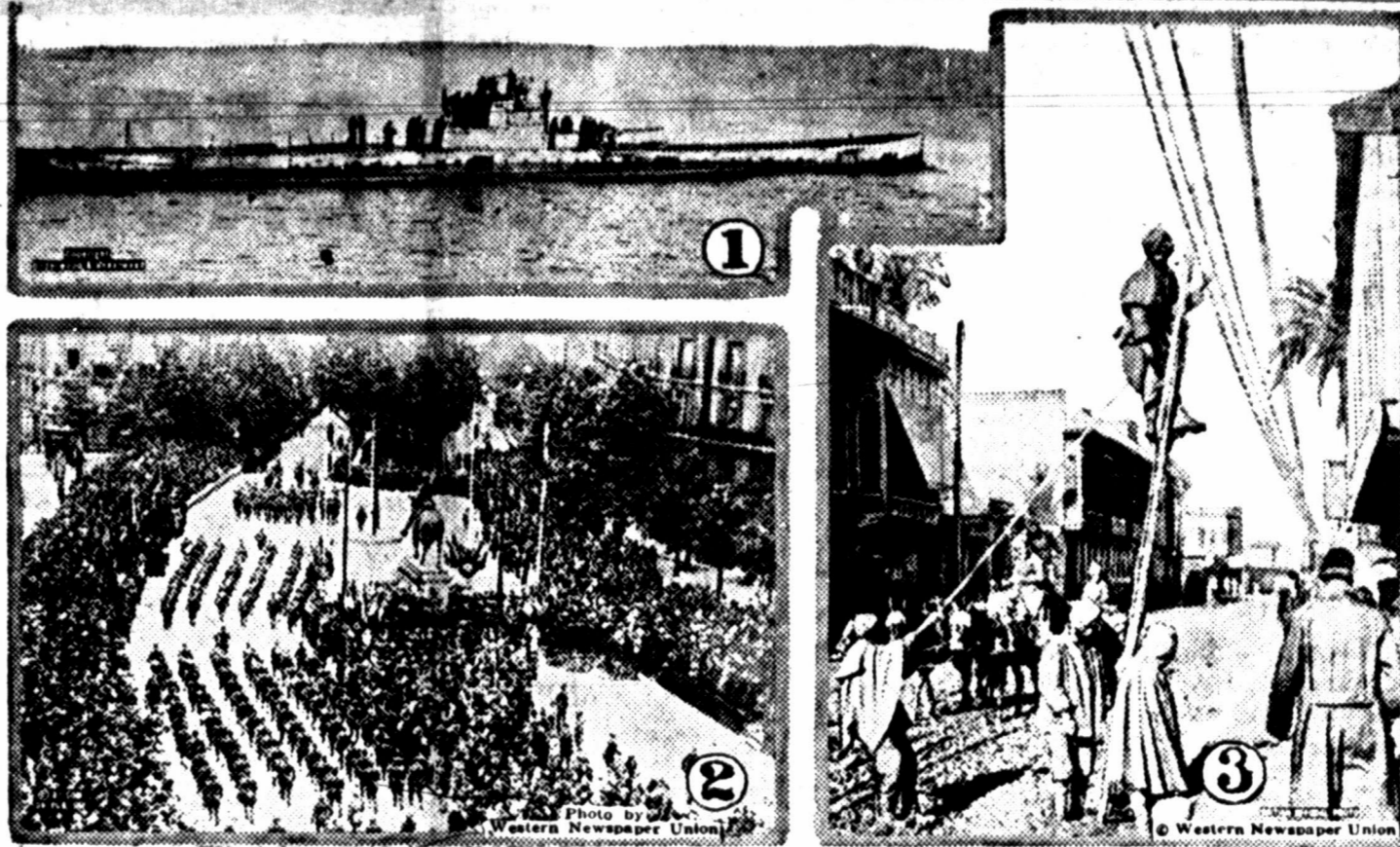
FOR SALE:—Small bunch (23) cattle, reds and white faces, milk cows, heifers and steers. All fat. M. A. Long, between Delphos and Kermit, on state road. 4' 2tp

FOR SALE:—Some extra good Jersey cows and young registered bulls; also Duroc Jersey pigs. J. A. Fairly, Portales, N. M., phone 40. 44-2t

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

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. 43-4tp



1—Remarkable photograph of the big German U-boat which attacked and stopped the steamship New Amsterdam off the Norway coast. 2—American military bands passing in review at the ceremonies of the renaming of the Avenue du Trocadero, Paris, the Avenue du President Wilson. 3—British soldiers from India repairing New street, one of the principal thoroughfares of Baghdad

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Germany's Strongest Bases in Picardy Are Occupied by the Allied Armies.

NOYON TAKEN BY FRENCH

British, Advancing Along the Scarpe, Cross Hindenburg Line—Desperate Resistance of the Huns is Unavailing—American Manpower Bill Passed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Croisilles, Bullecourt, Bray, Hebecourt, Chaulnes, Gommecourt, Nesle, Roye, Noyon, Chavigny—one after another the German strongholds in Picardy, all down the line from Arras to Soissons, fell into the hands of the allies last week. The redoubtable Hindenburg line was broken through at various points, and so menaced at other points that it was in a fair way to become untenable, even before the retreating Huns could reach it. East of Arras the British had turned its right flank, and the French, passing through Nesle, threatened it farther south. Astride the Scarpe and the Somme, Field Marshal Haig's armies moved steadily if slowly toward the east, never giving the enemy an instant's rest, relentlessly pushing him back in the direction of Cambrai, Peronne and St. Quentin. In the midst of furious rainstorms the British fought unceasingly and tirelessly to overcome the desperate resistance put up by the Germans. The battle developed and spread day by day until it became one of the greatest conflicts of the war. In these regions, as elsewhere, the Germans sought to stem the advance mainly by innumerable machine guns. The crews of these, left to fight while the main bodies of the troops continued their retirement, did fight, and to the death. The Hun infantry in many cases showed the greatest reluctance to attack, sometimes flatly refusing to obey the orders of their commanders. By the end of the week the British had Peronne under their guns and the Huns were falling back to the river crossings there and at Brle. Farther north, Bapaume was taken on Thursday and Haig's forces had pushed far beyond it on the north. Having crossed the Hindenburg line, they were threatening the Queant-Drocourt support line. Perhaps the most important effect of their advance along the Scarpe was that it menaced the group of converging railway lines that are vital to the enemy in handling men from the Belgian and northwestern French fronts.

During the week the British took something like 30,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns. The severest blow to the Germans was the capture of Noyon on Thursday by the French troops of General Humbert. The city, which had been practically enveloped for a week or more, was powerfully defended by the Germans, who had counted on making it the pivot of their line to the north. Its southern and western outskirts were full of strongly entrenched machine-gun positions. The French were not to be denied, however. Noyon is a great highway center and its taking opens the way for the French to drive the Germans back to the St. Gobain forest, La Fere and maybe St. Quentin. The intervening terrain is such that the enemy could scarcely hope to make a stand there. The three French armies under Humbert, Debeney and Mangin gave a splendid display of teamwork in their advances on both sides of the Oise. Mangin's men crossed the river and took Morlincourt while Humbert was outflanking Noyon from the west and south, and the Huns had the choice of retreating or being captured. On the left the First army occupied Quesnoy wood, a strongly fortified position which the enemy tried hard to hold because it is a dominating point. On Tuesday the French had captured Roye, one of the important Ger-

man bases, but as the enemy in departing left it full of mustard gas it could not be utilized by the French. However, they didn't need it, for they pushed ahead so relentlessly that the next day they passed through Nesle, and on Thursday they were near Ham, only 12 miles from St. Quentin. In their retreat there the Huns lost three complete munition trains, which proved they were in something of a hurry. This drive on Ham made a big salient in the German lines and rendered the enemy's situation along the entire front more desperate than ever.

South of the Oise General Mangin made use of some American units in his attacks on the salient north of Soissons. He was aiming at the heights at the western end of the Chemin des Dames, and the decided progress he made imperiled the German positions both to the east and to the west. At Juvigny on the Allette, too, the Americans came into action, helping the French to repulse heavy attacks.

Along the Vesle the Americans had some severe fighting during the week. They attacked Bazoches, gained a foothold there and clung to it; but at the same time the Huns attacked Fismette. In force and compelled the Yankees to fall back. The enemy, however, was not permitted to cross the river. This little reverse was not considered by General Pershing to be of especial importance.

Over in Germany the effects of Marshal Foch's successes became more apparent daily. The press and certain emissaries of Hindenburg and Ludendorff endeavored to explain away the German defeats or to minimize them, but the murmurs of the people grew louder. Their confidence in final victory is waning rapidly, despite the pan-German organs, which violently prod the faint-hearted. Dispatches from neutral sources indicate that Berlin will soon launch another peace offensive, offering to give up Belgium and northern France. It is against just such an illusory proposition that the wise men of the allies are warning the people. Nothing would suit Germany better just now than a peace on such a basis; but nothing should or will suit the allied nations except a peace dictated by themselves after the military power of the Hun has been utterly broken. The peace of compromise, leaving Germany the power to make a new and more terrible war in future, is sure to receive the support of the influences in the country that are controlled by the insidious German propaganda, and it is against this that America must especially guard itself.

Spain's threat to seize interned German shipping to compensate for Spanish losses by submarine warfare had its effect in Berlin, for though the German government did not yield entirely, it made it plain that it wanted no more countries added to the list of its enemies. While the discussion was going on, however, another Spanish vessel was torpedoed, and the situation became yet more critical.

Indirect advices from Austria-Hungary emphasize the desperate internal condition of that empire. The Bohemians appear to be on the edge of organized revolt, and they would receive the support of the Slovaks. Austria and Hungary are in a perpetual quarrel. The former has now forbidden the export of pharmaceutical supplies to Hungary, and the latter has retaliated by ordering that its food supplies shall go only to Hungary and the army.

After a slight set-back, the cause of the allies in Siberia and Russia proper made good progress during the week. At first the bolsheviks forced the allies on the Usuri front to retire, but re-enforcements came up, including Japanese and American troops, and the satisfactory conditions were re-established in quick order. The bold attempt of General Horvath, self-styled dictator of Siberia to execute a coup d'etat and gain control of all the Russian military forces in the far East was blocked by the allies, whose representatives at Vladivostok informed General Pleshkoff, Horvath's emissary, that the allied nations would countenance no government not in accord with the wishes of the people.

Meanwhile the allied expedition was strengthened by the arrival of more Americans, and Italy announced it would send a regiment there. The Japanese forces took control of the Manchurian border, China having withdrawn her objections. The Japanese engaged the bolshevik near Dauria, and General Semenov, anti-bolshevik leader of Cossacks, crossed the Siberian border and captured Matisievsk station.

In the "Country of the North" the fighting of late has been in favor of the Russo-allied troops. The bolshevik river flotilla, which caused them some trouble, has been dispersed and the Red guards have surrendered the town of Shenkursk, south of Archangel, the last place of any size held by them in the region.

News from the far East is likely to be rather scanty in the future, for its dissemination has been taken in charge by the Japanese, and they are notoriously close-mouthed concerning military operations.

Reports from Albania have not been very satisfactory lately. The Austrians "came back" hard as the Franco-Italian forces and compelled them to retire somewhat, retaking the town of Berat. Later in the week the allies defeated the Austrians in two battles.

On the Italian front there was not a great deal doing, but the allies made several successful raids and repulsed all enemy attacks. American airmen in Italy raided the big Austrian naval base at Pola, on the Adriatic.

Both house and senate passed the man-power bill making the draft age limits eighteen to forty-five inclusive. Each body inserted its own amendments, but most of these went by the board in the conference. The most important of these was the senate anti-strike clause. The house conferees, led by Dent, absolutely refused to accept this, and rather than risk delay, the senate conferees consented to sacrifice the amendment. One new provision in the measure which will be welcomed by all officers is that the government shall furnish uniforms and equipment to officers at cost.

Continuing its efforts to clear up the muddled aircraft production situation, and at the same time evading the demand for the creation of a separate department of aeronautics, the administration made John D. Ryan an assistant secretary of war and director of the air service. In starting on his new work, Mr. Ryan made no boasts or promises of what he would accomplish, but said he hoped order would soon be established in the airplane branch and that quantity production of military planes would be accomplished. The De Havilland 4's improved to meet all objections, he said, are now being turned out rapidly and orders for the Liberty 12 motor have been increased from 22,500 to 50,000. Our allies like these engines so well that we cannot keep up with their demands for them.

First Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell has been made director of munitions and given the power to keep our forces supplied with all the munitions they require.

The long-expected shortage of gasoline is developing, and consequently the fuel administration last week requested that for the present all automobiles, motorboats and motorcycles, used for pleasure, be not used on Sundays, in all states east of the Mississippi river. As the gasoline is needed for war purposes, all patriotic owners of cars accepted the request as a command.

Members of congress who have been pacifists and anti-war obstructionists have been having a hard time, to the great satisfaction of all true patriots. The list of those turned down by their constituents already includes Senator Vardaman of Mississippi and Representative Lundeen of Minnesota. Dillon of South Dakota, Woods of Iowa, McLemore of Texas, Crosser and Gordon of Ohio, Shackelford and Sloan of Missouri, Kebo of Florida and Sloan of Nebraska. Last week Cole Blease, pacifist candidate for the senate in South Carolina, was defeated, and Henry Ford failed to get the Republican nomination in Michigan, though the Democrats did accept him.

Daily Thought.
The meaning of music goes deep. Who is there that in logical words can express the effect that music has on us? A kind of inarticulate, unfathomable speech, which leads us to the edge of the infinite and lets us for a moment gaze into that.—Carlyle.

Wall Hangings of Patchwork.
The art of making patchwork is very old. It was practiced in the days of ancient Egypt. It was not used there for quilts, however, as the Nile valley has a warm climate, but was used extensively as wall hangings and screen coverings.

News want ads for results.

Notice of 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 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 Enzy, 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. 42-5t

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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.
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Main office and residence at the JF bar ranch, 2 1/2 miles northwest of Benson, N. M. Address either Portales or Benson.
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+++++
* **GEORGE L. REESE** *
* Attorney-at-law *
* Practice in all courts *
* Office upstairs in Reese *
* building. *
* Portales, New Mexico *
+++++

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 \$2.25

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.

JOYCE-PRUIT COMPANY

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.

Phone 90 ELIDA, N. M.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

News want ads for results.

J. W. Hubbard, A. J. Smith and Carl Sullins returned Monday from a trip through western New Mexico and Arizona.

W. O. Dunlap Jr. arrived Monday morning from the Mare Island Navy Yard in California to spend a short furlough with home folks.

The old Stag saloon, located opposite the News office is being torn down and moved out to his farm east of town by Carl Mueller for a sweet potato house.

County Superintendent Sam J. Stinnett reports nearly all the schools in the county have begun the fall term, and a good attendance is the rule.

A new school house is being built in District 46 south of town in the Doyal neighborhood; the new building is bungalow style 20x28.

Material is going out for a new school house in district 31, about fifteen miles south of Elida. This is the Union Valley district and the new structure will cost about \$2,000.

Mrs. E. N. Wheeler and child of 600 head is being grazed visit with her relatives in south east Kansas, and Mr. Wheeler in Missouri; they live six miles west of town and had been gone about five weeks.

E. T. Robertson, the Elida druggist, was in Portales the first of the week visiting at the home of his parents and with the Williams and other friends. He is among those who register today.

W. S. Johnson, formerly pump man for the Santa Fe came in Monday from a tour of Arkansas, Missouri and Illinois; he had been gone since early in May and this country looked good to him on his return.

Three Melrose physicians enlisted last week in government service, the Messenger says, and went to Roswell on Sunday to take their physical examinations for entrance into the medical corps; they were Drs. Porter, Lynch and Hicks.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Harding and little daughter were in from the south part of the county Tuesday morning to meet Mrs. Harding's brother, Bernard Fudge and his wife and little boy who came in on the train from Shawnee, Oklahoma, for a visit.

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

Deputy Sheriff Jess McCormack recently purchased a Grant Six car from the Portales Garage.

Want to buy some early spring pullets; any breed; will pay 30c a pound. James Lee Wilson, one and three-fourths miles southeast of Portales.

O. R. Roberson and family returned yesterday to their home at Carlsbad after visiting at the home of his father, R. L. Roberson.

Mrs. Frances Medlock returned yesterday to Artesia after visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Pearson, who live twelve miles northwest.

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.

W. E. Collins was up from Elida yesterday patronizing the dentist and reports plenty of rain in that section, the grass growing fine, and cattle getting fat.

It was our understanding that the price of all Ford output was advanced. Such is not the case. The truck price was reduced \$50.00 while the car price was advanced. Trucks are a necessity during the war and the Ford Company will continue to build a reasonable supply of them.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turner and daughter, Ruth, who have been living near town, visited the first of the week at the parental W. W. Turner home; they are preparing to move to Pauls Valley, in eastern Oklahoma; Mr. and Mrs. Swift, parents of young Mrs. Turner, were also guests.

Lewis C. Taylor, federal extension poultry husbandman for the state college, was in town Monday and Tuesday and will be back in November to hold a poultry-raising meeting looking toward the increase of production and improvement in stock. He was well pleased with the outlook here.

Mrs. Tom Harris entertained a number of little folks Tuesday in observance of the eighth birthday anniversary of her little daughter, Wilhelmina. After a merry time at various games the refreshments of cake and watermelon were served and the guests started home about sunset.

I. R. Greathouse returned Sunday from Dalhart, Texas, where he had accompanied a part of his cattle to be placed on pasture there; the larger part of the herd of 600 head is being grazed near Elkhart, Kansas. Mr. Greathouse says it has been very dry this summer at his Quarter Circle Heart ranch twenty-three miles west of Portales and some of his neighbors have gone out of the cattle business.

T. P. Crume was in from the Kenna neighborhood yesterday on business.

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.

Owing to lack of power part of the week for the linotype we are obliged to omit Richland news and some other interesting material in order to publish on time. Sorry.

Tom N. Harris, who recently went to Ranger, Texas, writes that he will probably stay there all winter; he is doing finishing work for the El Paso Construction Company.

Ruth Haning, teacher of Piano, Violin, Harmony. Real economy in Modern Musical Education. Phones: Studio 72, Residence, 963 rings. 43-1f

Drs. Pearce, Williams and Wollard went by train Tuesday to Roswell to take the physical examination required by physicians and surgeons in the government service. This is an expression of their willingness to do their best for country in its need, although they may none of them be called away.

The town council met in an adjourned session last Friday evening and passed an ordinance to issue fifty \$500 warrants at six per cent semi-annual interest to take care of the need for funds to extend and maintain the waterworks system of the city; these warrants are to be sold and the money used as stated, and the warrants paid from receipts into the Portales Waterworks Fund.

DOSS-SHELBY

Miss V. Turner spent the day Sunday with Miss Pearl Harris.

Mrs. Watt Williams has been on the sick list during the week.

Miss Warnica, the Shelby teacher, is boarding at J. A. Tinsleys.

Jerry Moore is improving from his recent attack of typhoid fever.

A number of people enjoyed singing at J. G. Rhodes' Sunday night.

Charles R. Salter Jr. is helping P. A. Grove bale bear grass the past few days.

Stock were short of water lately in this neighborhood on account of windless days.

Miss Virgie Taylor, of Portales has been visiting P. A. Grove and family the past week.

Mrs. E. V. Salter and children spent the day with O. L. Bostick and family Sunday.

Little Isabella Salter was sick and had to stay away from school a day or two during the week.

A few showers and a good general rain fell this week which will help the grass and feed stuff.

Quite a change in the atmosphere, from hot and sultry to very cool weather. A fire feels quite comfortable.

The Doss school opened Sept. 2nd with Miss Esther Tinsley as teacher. Children seem well pleased with their teacher.

To Harvest the Rabbits

Fully 200,000,000 wild rabbits are killed in the United States every year according to estimates made by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. Many of them are jack rabbits, the majority of which have not been utilized in the past. If all the rabbits killed were consumed, they would represent between 200,000 and 300,000 tons of valuable food, and if proper measures were taken to insure the collection of skins, these alone would have a value of \$20,000,000. The Biological Survey has frequently been called upon to help western farmers in coping with the rabbit pest. In view of the probable economic value of rabbit meat and fur in the coming few years, the energies of the farmers and ranchmen will be directed to the conservation of this important resource. Already a number of establishments for collecting, dressing, canning and shipping rabbit meat are in operation in western centers. As in Australia the transition of the wild rabbit in this country from its status as a pest to source of profit is assured, it is believed.

BACK UP THE BOYS!

Don't Strike Them In The Back

You are taking food from the mouths and guns from the hands of your soldiers if you cash your War Savings Stamps now. Hold them and get the full interest Uncle Sam will pay you.

It is an unpatriotic act to demand now the money you have agreed to lend your country for five years.

KEEP YOUR STOCK IN YOUR GOVERNMENT

Sickness or financial reverses are the only excuses for cashing your stamps before maturity. Make every sacrifice to hold your stock in your government. The worst of all slackers is the person who buys stamps to make a showing and then runs to the postoffice for his money.

KEEP YOUR PLEDGE

BUY MORE U. S. S.

The First National Bank

"THE BANK WHERE YOU FEEL AT HOME"

DELPHOS

Our news budget, last week, contained an error in that a teacher had been selected for the high school. We are informed that Miss Fullerton has contracted for same and is teaching Monday.

M. A. Long sold some of his cattle recently.

Geo. Chumbley bought Dora Cox's cattle one day this week.

It is estimated that nine men will register at Delphos the 12th.

Rev. Hawes is conducting a holiness meeting at the school house.

Bob Moore was "mobilizing" a bunch of cattle one day this week.

Rev. Alvin Hawes was the principal speaker at church Sunday night.

To take one's love without offering a heart in return is the cruelest theft imaginable.

Mrs. Cummings and Baker attended the show at Portales Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

Mr. Eckles reported a pretty good rain at his place Tuesday. A general rain fell all over the community Thursday.

There was dinner on the ground at Delphos Sunday; but as it had not been advertised very extensively, it was almost a failure.

Constable T. A. Higgins was executing some legal business in the Kentucky Valley neighborhood this week.

The same force that enables man to "capture fame at a stroke" will enable Uncle Sam to capture the Kaiser.

G. A. Chumbley bought a bunch of cattle from Mr. Sublett one day this week and sold them en route to Kansas City, Friday.

The work train was operating in Delphos a day or two ago. It is gathering up the old steel between Delphos and Portales.

From the excellent way the Germans are falling back, we presume that they have been taking lessons in retreating. Our guess is that they will have to take their lesson over until they know it perfectly.

Obituary

On September 7th, this community was stirred to its depth by the passing away of our neighbor and friend Mr. W. N. Nichols. He lived in Roosevelt county long enough to settle for all time the high quality of his purpose—to deal fair, and honest with his fellow man. Mr. Nichols had an abiding faith in the whole people and labored diligently and faithfully for the common uplift. The good that he did and the truth that he taught will live long after we are all dead and forgotten. Several children survive him of whom Oscar Nichols, Miss Willie Nichols, Leslie Nichols, and Mrs. Hester Rushing are known in this community. We extend to the bereaved our profoundest sympathy.

All kinds of vulcanizing at Portales Garage.

GERMANY SAD BUT NOT REPENTANT

The following paragraphs are from an article appearing in the St. Louis Republic last Sunday, written by a young Turkish woman who has just left Berlin after four years residence, where she went to study; she writes from Switzerland:

Zurich, Switzerland.—I left starving Germany—Germany disillusioned, Germany degenerated, the land where death stalks by day and by night—and reached Zurich three days ago. Fate had located me in Germany many a year before the war, when the world had great respect for her, if not love. I had been taught to love and respect her people for most of the Germans I knew in my native Constantinople had deserved respect, and some of them love of those who knew them.

I was at Berlin when the world conflagration broke out, and I watched its consuming fire from behind the curtain where tragedies as well as sins that even God himself must find difficult to forgive, have been taking place since the last four years. I saw her legions march through the streets of Berlin to the strain of music and dancing and I saw German women strew the streets with flowers and perfume through which their brothers, sons and husbands marched to France over the prostrate body of Belgium. And I watched them return, wounded and mutilated, until hospitals and public buildings were filled to their fullest capacities. And I heard them groan and whine and I heard the very dancing women cry and weep. I saw Germany reap to the fullest measure what she had sown in the face of God. Yes, I left behind me a whipped, whining, groaning Germany, but not a repenting Germany. The land that lost its soul and broke off with its God, that is the Germany of today.

It was a Lutheran minister who visited the family with whom

ous." It was a Roman Catholic Deputy to the Reichstag who begged me to take a letter to a French priest in French Switzerland whom he would attempt to convert into believing that it was for the good of France that German armies should devastate her and destroy her churches and desecrate her houses of the God. Germany, the soulless, the Godless—the people who sold their souls and honor for less than 30 I was staying, to beg me to tell the people in Switzerland that Germany was being wronged and maligned by "England, the traitor," and "America the perfidious"—that is the Germany of today.

True, the people are dissatisfied with the conditions that are prevalent there in war times; true, outside the junkers almost everybody is discontented, but there are very, very few Germans throughout the empire who are honestly repentant for the sins of their rulers. They criticize them, not because they have committed crimes against humanity and their God, but they are impatient with them because, like the robber tribes of old, they sent out their plunderers to return with booty, but they returned defeated and even robbed of what they had before they had started on their mission of plunder. That is the true cause of German people's discontent today.

Earth's Temperature.
The temperature of the earth appears to increase from the outer surface downward at the rate of one degree Fahrenheit for every 50 to 60 feet, and at the relatively short distance of a few miles the temperature must be exceedingly high.

Cautious Speculator.
It is announced that the eggs of the crocodile are good to eat. But will crocodiles quit laying as soon as the price of eggs goes up the way hens do? We must know this before we order a flock.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Best Way.
When argument meets ignorance it might as well turn back.—Los Angeles Express.

Window Glass

This is a good time of the year to make repairs.

Bring us your old window sash and we will glazed them for you.

KEMP LUMBER CO.

Phone 25

Portales, N. M.



Ford Truck Prices Went Down \$50.00 August 17

At the time of the recent advance in FORD prices the FORD TRUCK price was reduced \$50.00.

Parties wanting to use cars or trucks during the next year should supply their needs within the next sixty days. We are now taking orders for Trucks, for delivery soon as we can get them. Parties owning big cars better be getting a new FORD. No mechanics will be left here to repair big cars, and anybody can repair a FORD. If it is not a FORD you may be walking.

Touring Car.....	\$612.50
Roadster.....	586.50
Coup.....	740.00
Sedan.....	868.00
Chassis.....	560.50
TRUCK.....	638.00

THE

Universal Garage