

A friendly town
A friendly community
Served by a friendly paper.

HARDEST RAIN OF THE SEASON FALLS HERE LATE SUNDAY NIGHT

A rain which totaled 2.3 inches fell here Sunday night, beginning about eight-thirty o'clock, and continuing on until morning.

The rainfall was pretty general all over the valley. Local rivers are full, and in some places over the banks. Some families who live out in the country northwest of town were forced to stay in Hagerman until Tuesday morning, in order to reach their farms across the Felix.

Between Lake Arthur, and Artesia, traffic was halted Monday morning by the rushing Cottonwood river, which was described as being a half mile wide, and six feet deep in the middle, even rising to the railroad bridge.

The rainfall here in June was .45 of an inch; in July, .97; and in August, about three inches. Crops are looking as well as they have ever looked, in the opinion of old timers in this section, and the prospects of the largest cotton crop in years are on every hand.

DISPUTES COTTON FIGURES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The agricultural department Tuesday was prepared to defend its estimate of 15,584,000 bales for the 1931 cotton crop, which has been termed too high by some cotton traders.

Trade estimates were about 1,500,000 bales less on the basis of August 1 condition. Reports that the government's forecast had been questioned by traders also reached the farm board. It has made clear that the board was surprised at the large estimate issued Saturday.

"I am confident," W. F. Callender, of the department's crop reporting board said, "that our estimate will be found to be reasonably accurate."

The August 1 forecast is the first of the season on the new crop. It is based on probable conditions, including weather, moisture and insect prevalence. Should drought develop during the succeeding months, for instance, the prospective yield is consequently altered.

Senator Connally, democrat, of Texas, telegraphed Secretary Hyde Monday, asking that all the records of last Saturday's report be preserved for a "thorough investigation." A memorandum has been prepared for the secretary by Callender.

TOO MANY BIG FISH

SANTA FE—State Game Warden Elliott Barker and John P. Bengard, superintendent of the Lisboa Springs hatchery, will make a survey of all hatcheries in the state in search of a solution to the fish population problem.

The policy adopted within the last few years of keeping the fish in hatcheries until they become of catchable size within the legal limit has reached a point where the capacity of the hatcheries is overtaxed. There are too many fingerlings and inadequate transportation facilities to move the larger fish quickly.

STERLING IN AHR ABOUT FLUSH OIL

AUSTIN, Texas—Governor Ross S. Sterling said Tuesday after a conference with Charles West of Oklahoma City, emissary of Governor W. H. Murray of Oklahoma, that he told West he did not yet know what Texas was going to do to curtail flush oil production in that state.

Governor Sterling said no decision on a declaration of martial law would be made until after the Texas legislature had acted.

THE WELCH TRIAL SET FOR SEPTEMBER CHAVES CO. COURT

Gilford I. Welch, Greenfield resident has been charged with first degree murder in connection with the death of Rufe Dunnahoo, deputy sheriff of Chaves county, which occurred at the home of Welch at Greenfield, Sunday, August 2nd. When arraigned at Roswell on August 3, Welch pleaded guilty, but the plea was not accepted and later Welch appeared before Judge Winston and asked that the plea be changed to not guilty. His trial is set for September 1st. George A. Threlkeld, former Artesia attorney has given notice that a change of venue would be asked because the feeling is such in Roswell that Welch cannot get fair trial.

Deputy Sheriff Dunnahoo was shot August 2nd, while attempting to search the home of Welch.

Mrs. J. C. Hughes spent Tuesday night in Roswell visiting with her sister, Mrs. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Woods and young son left Monday for a short trip to Lubbock, Texas.

Miss Florine Langenegger, who has been visiting the John Langeneggers since their recent trip to Kansas, will return home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Langenegger of White-water, Kansas.



DEXTER NEWS ITEMS

H. D. Guess of Hope was looking after business in Dexter last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Losey and children of Hagerman, were in Dexter Thursday afternoon.

Sam P. Butler of the Diamond Cattle Co., was visiting friends in Dexter Thursday afternoon.

Bob Crosby and father, R. H. Crosby of Kenna made a short visit in Dexter Sunday morning.

Frank Markl of Roswell, spent Friday in Dexter, looking over the telephone lines and other matters.

Misses Minnie Campbell and Lorene Caffell spent Tuesday in Roswell guests of Mrs. J. H. Southard.

Phillips F. Kingsley, state agent of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., spent Monday in Dexter on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Shaw expect to return Friday from a week's visit with relatives at Lubbock, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reinecke and son, Richard, and daughter, Ruth, arrived last Friday for a short visit and a family reunion on Friday night, at the Reinecke home.

Mrs. Rubie Seger and children Wednesday morning for Quiblin, Texas where she will make her home. Mrs. Seger has many friends in this vicinity, who greatly regret her leaving New Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Herbst have as their house guests Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and children of El Paso, Texas. The Herbsts took their guests to the Ruidoso Wednesday morning. Mr. Hughes is a broker of Mr. Herbst.

Byron Whately and Ed Hitchcock of Midland, Texas, visited Tuesday morning, with the Hurst family. The boys had been on a ten days vacation at Santa Fe, Taos, Las Vegas and Ruidoso and were en route home.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis and family of Oklahoma arrived Thursday night for a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mills. They went thru the Caverns Friday and from Dexter will go to Santa Fe, Albuquerque, and other interesting points in New Mexico. Mrs. Davis is a niece of Mrs. Mills.

SEVEN O'CLOCK DINNER

On last Saturday evening at their beautiful new home near Roswell, Mr. and Mrs. George Weaver entertained at seven o'clock dinner honoring, H. W. Reinecke's seventy-first birthday anniversary. The home was beautifully decorated with quantities of garden flowers. The center piece was a huge white cake with seventy-one tiny pink candles. Seated with Mr. and Mrs. Weaver were Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reinecke, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reinecke of Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reinecke, Richard Reinecke of Albuquerque, Misses Alta and Ethel Weaver.

Messenger Want Ads Get Results
Messenger Want Ads Get Results

ANOTHER DEXTER BOY IS HIGHLY HONORED

When we hear of nothing but depression, low prices for our pumpkins and the many people who are following the bread line, how grand to hear that real success has again come to one of Dexter's own. By hard work, perseverance and economy, Wayne Adams has surely climbed the ladder of success.

Just recently he has secured a government position as supervisor of vocational agriculture for all of northern Greece. This position will take Mr. and Mrs. Adams out of the states for three years, it pays all expenses and a salary, which would be most flattering in prosperous times. Wayne and wife will arrive in Dexter the latter part of August for a short visit before sailing in October. Dexter is very proud of this young man, and its very best wishes for health, happiness and success will follow him thru the foreign land.

BUCHANAN CAR BURNED

A telephone call from C. A. Buchanan at Picacho, Wednesday morning, stated his Chevrolet car had just burned.

DELIGHTFUL STEAK FRY

Down on the canal about four miles south of Dexter, on last Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. O. L. McMains, Mr. and Mrs. George Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton, Mrs. D. Herbst, Miss Smith and Mr. Smith cooked their supper in the open, with Mr. Wilcox broiling steak, until it would melt in your mouth. If you have never had the pleasure of eating any of the steak broiled by Mr. Wilcox, you don't know what you are missing. A most delightful evening was enjoyed by all present.

PLENTY OF WINTER GRASS ASSURED AS RESULT OF RAINS

Prospects for fall and winter range are the best seen here for many years with the recent rains. The range condition is generally good over the state. On August 1, ranges over the state were reported at 85 per cent of normal as compared with 82 per cent a year ago. The condition however, is further improved with moisture which has fallen since that date. Fall and winter grass is practically assured and is welcomed by the stockmen and sheepmen, since good grass will mean less need to buy feed this winter.

Cattle are reported to be in better flesh at this time than in several years. So far few calves have been contracted for fall delivery, while the demand for grown cows has been light. The present tendency is to cull cows and retain heifers with a number of calves. The recent good rains is expected to cause a tendency to hold cattle.

Condition of sheep on August 1, was reported at 91 per cent compared with 84 per cent a year ago. Movement of old ewes has been slow because of the price. Despite the good range prospects, sheepmen are expected to cull their herds closer than usual this fall.

S. C. Bybee was looking after business in Dexter Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Smith of Roswell made a short business trip to Dexter Tuesday.

Bob Reid left Sunday for Battery A camp at Las Vegas. Bob will be away for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dudley of Roswell, were the dinner guests of Mrs. Pearl O'Brian on last Sunday.

Paul Rubicans of Albuquerque and Dan White of Denver, Colorado, were in Dexter Friday morning.

We are very pleased to report that Mrs. P. P. Clark, who has been ill for the past week is much improved.

O. B. Berry left Tuesday morning for Amarillo, Texas, where he will look after business for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. George Weaver of Roswell, made a short visit in Dexter Tuesday, en route to Carlsbad, where they spent the day looking after business matters.

Junior Wier, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wier and Thomas Wier of Hagerman, had tonsil operations at St. Mary's hospital in Roswell, Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Anderson and son, Jack, who have been visiting in Dexter for the past six weeks, left Thursday for Missouri. The Andersons made many friends in Dexter and it is hoped they will soon return.

F. L. Mehlopp, Breeb Hurst, Raymond Durand, Frank Wortman and County Commissioner E. E. Lane of Hagerman, went to the state capitol Tuesday morning, where they will look after business for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Reinecke who have been visiting Mr. Reinecke's father and mother for a few days left Saturday morning for Las Cruces to visit Mrs. Reinecke's family before returning to their home in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mrs. J. W. Knight was hostess Tuesday afternoon to the Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. W. C. Sterrett had charge of the lesson study which was "Foreign Missions." During the social hour, the hostess served delicious refreshments of ice cream, cake and punch.

LEST YOU FORGET

This is to again remind you that on Saturday, August 15th, the pre-school round-up will be held at the Dexter school house. From one to four o'clock you may have your school children examined by a competent doctor and nurses.

CHICKEN BUSINESS SOLD

Paul McMains has purchased the Frank Crain chicken business and the McMains have moved to the Herbst residence in the west part of Dexter to be near this new business.

ANNUAL SESSION OF ADVENTISTS BEING HELD THIS WEEK

The Texico Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, comprising New Mexico and West Texas, are holding one of their annual meetings in the high school auditorium in Hagerman this week, and visitors from many of the surrounding towns, including, Roswell, Clovis, Albuquerque, Capitan, and Lubbock, Texas, are in attendance.

E. T. Wilson, president of the conference gave the address of welcome, choosing for his subject "A World Wide Movement," and stressed the thought that his church believed they had been charged with the responsibility of carrying the gospel to all the world, in one single generation, and as evidence that they were doing something in this direction, Mr. Wilson read from the latest statistical report of his denomination as follows:

"At the organization of the church into a general conference in 1863, there were only about 3,500 Seventh-Day Adventists in all the world, and no beginning had been made outside of the U. S., but at the close of last year the record shows that there are more than 300,000 adherents to the faith, and they are operating in more than 140 countries of the world, preaching in over 400 languages, and distribute approximately \$5,000,000.00 worth of Bibles and religious literature, and conduct training schools by the hundreds all over the world, one of which is an A-grade medical college established for the express purpose of training medical missionaries, who go into the darkest corners of the earth with hospitals, large and small, and 4,000 doctors and nurses are giving their lives to the blessed ministry of healing, which is but carrying out the orders of the great Commander who bade them go, preach, teach and heal."

Mr. Wilson stated also that his denomination had sent out 897 missionaries during the past five year period, and that more than 3,000 souls had been saved from Cannibalism in the South Sea Islands alone by Seventh-Day Adventists; and over 10,000 Indians of the High Andes of South America have been led to Christ by this people.

"So you see my friends, this is not a national movement, but a world-wide movement including, what its Author designed it should when He gave the command to go into all the world, and make disciples of all nations, and when answering the disciples question relative to the consumation of the task He told them that "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations, then shall the end come." Then again the Revelator, was given a vision of an angel messenger flying in mid-heaven, "Having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue and people."

The convention lasts until Sunday night, and meetings for all classes are held thruout the day, beginning with a devotional hour at eight o'clock in the morning, and closing with the regular service at 8:00 p. m.

Leading evangelists will speak on the "Signs of the Times in the Light of Bible Prophecy," each evening, dealing with such subjects as "What's the Matter With the World?" "The Coming of the Man of Destiny." "Is Faith, Once Delivered to Christians Waning?" and kindred topics, and the public is cordially invited to attend all the services of the session.

The song service begins each evening at 7:45, led by Professor J. F. Anderson, who is the author of many beautiful songs, some of which will be used at this meeting, and illustrated with attractive slides.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR BUMPER CROP OF COTTON IN AREA

Just at the present time prospects for a bumper cotton crop are the brightest in the history of the valley. The plant continues to make a rapid growth favored by warm weather and generally its development is on par with last year; in some sections it is late. August is usually regarded as the crucial month for cotton development and too much rain can cause a heavy damage by the boll worm. Estimates announced at Roswell forecasts the crop of Eddy and Chaves counties at 50,000 bales from 62,000 acres. This estimate is approximately 7,500 bales ahead of last year.

ANTELOPE CASE BOUND OVER TO DIST. COURT

Seven men of the Flying H ranch, northwest of here were bound over to the action of the Chaves county district court at the close of the preliminary hearing before W. C. Winston, Roswell justice of the peace, Thursday.

The men charged with killing antelope were arrested early in July by M. Stevenson, deputy game warden. They are: A. C. Hendricks, Clements, Hendricks, his son, Arthur Singer, A. C. Singer, Jim Banta and John Posey.

Satisfactory Oil Bill Is Passed By Tex. Solons

Bill Passed Last Night By Texas Solons Removes The Threat Of Martial Law In East Texas Field.

AUSTIN, Texas — The Texas legislature last night passed an oil conservation measure, which was described by administration leaders as satisfactory to Governor Ross Sterling.

The senate adopted the bill offered by a free conference committee by a vote of 29 to 1, shortly after the house had taken the same action by a vote of 125 to 112. The bill thus will become a law with the signature of Governor Sterling. The governor was expected to sign it soon.

The bill would give the state railroad commission authority to prevent all forms of physical violence in oil and gas production and would set up stringent court procedure for operators questioning or violating the commission's orders.

The shadow of martial law was believed removed by the legislature's action on this, the last day of its 30-day session, from the great oil fields of east Texas whose gigantic production, with assertedly attendant waste, broke the oil market of the nation and led Governor Sterling to call the session in an attempt to relieve the situation.

Prior to the agreement in the free conference committee, the governor had intimated he might use the militia in east Texas if the legislators did not take the steps he thought they should.

We are sorry to report that Daddy Ham is still in a very serious condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bowen and Junior left on Saturday afternoon for a month's vacation. They will visit a number of interesting places in California, among them, San Diego, Los Angeles, Long Beach and Santa Barbara. The trip will be made via the Santa Fe.

DEER SEASON MOVED UP 21 DAYS IN GAME COMMISSION RULES

SANTA FE—The deer season has been advanced to October 20 to 31 inclusive by the New Mexico game commission. The old season was from November 10 to 20.

The bear season will be from October 1 to 31 inclusive, partly coinciding with the deer season, and use of dogs for hunting bear will be permitted until October 19, the day before deer season opens. The old bear season was from October 20 to 31.

Bag limits will be one buck with horns and one bear.

Other seasons announced by the commission Saturday were: Squirrels, October 20 to 31, bag limit five in season.

Turkey, October 20 to 31, two in season.

These seasons formerly were the same as the deer season.

Season on ducks, geese and brant will not be set until the federal authorities reach some decision on how to cope with the shortage of water fowl.

The bird seasons will be: Quail, November 10 to December 10, limit 12 a day.

Old season was November 1 to December 31 with bag limit 15 a day.

Doves, September 1 to December 15, bag limit 25 a day. Same as old season, except old bag limit was 20.

Prairie chickens, September 1 to September 5 inclusive, bag limit 5 a day, 10 in a season. Same as old law.

Fish regulations are: Trout, bass, bream, crappie, perch, sunfish, bluegills and catfish, classified as "game fish."

Trout May 20 to October 31, size limit six inches, catch limit 25 fish a day or 15 pounds and one fish.

The old trout season was May 30 to November 25, with old limit 20 pounds.

Bass, April 1 to November 30, size limit 10 inches, catch limit 15 pounds and one fish.

Crappie, April 1 to November 30, limit 20 fish, size limit five inches.

Perch, bream, bluegills and sunfish, April 1 to November 30, no size limit, catch limit 20 fish.

Catfish, April 1 to November 30, catch limit 25 pounds and one fish.

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Three Months	.75

NO SUBSCRIPTION ACCEPTED FOR LESS THAN THREE MONTHS

Resolutions of Respect, Obituaries, Cards of Thanks, Reading Notices, and Classified Advertising, 8 cents per line for first insertion, 5 cents per line for subsequent insertions. Display advertising rates on application

HAROLD DYE, Managing Editor

BREAD WILL NOT MAKE YOU FAT

Women from 15 to 50 have a close relation to the problem of the wheat surplus, according to Joseph Wilshire, President of Standard Brands Incorporated. If they would be guided by facts instead of fads, he says, they would be happier and the United States would be more prosperous.

"I wish that it were possible for me to get a message to the millions of women and girls in this country between 15 and 50 who will not eat bread because they are afraid it will make them fat, and bring to their attention the seriousness of such unwise discrimination against this fundamental part of every meal.

"I know," he went on, "that much of the craze for the slender boyish figure has died out, but some of its misguided beliefs still linger on in the minds of these women. One of these is the idea that bread will make them fat.

"I'd like to point out to them that bread will not make them fat; that the kind of food they eat isn't important; it's the amount they eat—the number of calories they use up in work and play. If they eat more than they use, they get fat; if they use more than they eat they get thin; when the two are equal they neither lose nor gain.

"If a woman, whether she's 15 or 50, uses up only 2,000 calories a day doing nothing more strenuous than playing bridge or riding in the back seat of an automobile, and gets 3,000 calories in the food she eats, she will get fat, but not because she eats bread. She will get fat because each day she is taking into the storehouse a thousand calories more than she is using. The extra thousand calories are stored as a reserve supply of fat. She can keep right on eating the same amount of food and not get fat if she will only 'spend' those extra calories doing some housework or playing tennis or golf, horseback riding or swimming, tending flowers in her garden or getting any other kind of exercise she wants."

DOUBLE CROSSING A DOUBLECROSSER

Judge Wilkerson's refusal to consider any agreement made by the department of justice to assure Alphonse Capone, Chicago racketeer, of a light sentence in return for pleas of guilty to the numerous charges brot against him, brings from Michael Ahearn, attorney for the famous gangster, a cry of doublecrossing. Ahearn declared the government and defense had agreed on a stipulated prison term and to have all sentences run concurrently.

It is lamentable that Mr. Capone, whose honesty and integrity is of course above reproach, should be the victim of such duplicity—Capone, who for years used the machine gun and the shot gun as his trade mark, Capone who has sent hundreds of men to death, fairly and sportsmanly shot from ambush, Capone who has dominated and ruined the lives of thousands of others, Capone, king of vice, Capone who has robbed the public of millions of dollars—a shame that such an upright citizen should be taken advantage of.

Now Mr. Capone has changed his plea from guilty to not guilty, and will stand trial for the crimes to which he has already confessed, and it is reasonable to assume that the government will have difficulty in proving many of their charges. It is within the power of the court to give sentences totaling 32 years on the charges, Capone only desires to retire from public life for two or three years. A short sentence will not adequately punish him, neither will it serve as a warning to his successors. The 32 year sentence might do both.—Tucumcari News.

GOOD AND BAD METHODS

Comparison of the methods used by Governor Murray of Oklahoma and the Texas legislature in trying to solve the problem of the oil industry will reveal no unexpected results to the laymen. Whether Governor Murray is right or wrong in the manner which he attacked the problem remains to be determined, but he got immediate action, while the Texas legislature has only succeeded in spending several thousand dollars of the tax payers money in a hopeless wrangle.

Legislative investigation has been one of the costliest experiments the Texas oil industry has paid for in its existence and the net results are absolutely nothing, except to show that Sterling's hand's are tied.

At Pittsburgh, a negro attorney, says he will present a petition to the federal radio commission seeking to ban "Amos 'n Andy" from the air, the petition contains the names of some 200,000 to 300,000 negroes. In presenting his petition this attorney alleges that "Amos 'n Andy" do not represent the ideals of the negro race. If the allegation is true we wonder why Amos 'n Andy are so popular. While the negro lawyer is getting his 300,000 names to the petition, a little energy on the part of the radio audience could easily secure a half a million names for these two popular characters to stay on the air.

We used to think the two gun man of the west was a pretty bad "hombre," but he did not use machine guns on children and could not very well use smoke screens in getting away, because "old dobbin" was too slow. Next thing the gangsters will be waging war via the chemical route and killing their victims like rats. We never had much use for old "Judge Lynch," but have a suspicion that if a few of the cowardly vermine, they call gangsters were strung up to phone posts and let hang a while, they might have more respect for the hereafter.

If the name "Alfalfa Bill" denotes "seediness" in referring to Governor Murray of Oklahoma, we suggest that his name be changed to Dollar Bill because he has shut down the big producers in Oklahoma for \$1.00 per barrel and apparently made the major companies like it.

Now that the dailies over the state have taken Ma Kennedy and Fall from the front page, we should get some educational news.

HAMILTON LEE SENIOR
AIR MAIL PILOT OF
THE UNITED STATES,
HAS FLOWN OVER
ONE AND A HALF
MILLION MILES IN
SIXTEEN YEARS
WITHOUT A SINGLE
SERIOUS ACCIDENT

THE POLITE GREETING,
IN TIBET, IS TO STICK
OUT THE TONGUE

ONLY ONE WHITE
ELEPHANT HAS EVER BEEN
BROUGHT FROM BURMA TO
THIS COUNTRY - IT WAS
LOANED TO A FAMOUS
SHOWMAN AND DIED ON
ITS WAY BACK HOME

Things
WORTH
KNOWING

You can make water tight a crack in a plate, soapstone, or cement laundry tub with a mixture of litharge and glycerin or a specially prepared commercial cement. Mix the litharge and glycerin to make a smooth thick paste and work it into the crack with a case knife.

Experiments by the U. S. Department of Agriculture with different fertilizers for fall-sown oats in the south showed that acid phosphate applied 200 to 400 pounds per acre in the fall at seeding time, and a top-dressing of nitrate of soda applied 100 to 150 pounds per acre about March 1, gave the best yields. Ammonium sulphate at the rate of 80 to 100 pounds per acre may be substituted for the nitrate of soda, says the department.

Fifteen associations of livestock owners grazing cattle on the Carson national forest in New Mexico have provided for raising funds for salting livestock under forest service rules. Some of the association provide for vaccination, building or counting-in corals livestock improvement, and scientific herding on the range. Such cooperative actions by national forest users have gained rapidly in favor during recent years.

The latest method of harvesting grain sorghums is with a combine. Do not harvest sorghums with a combine, advises the U. S. Department of Agriculture, until most of the plants are mature. The threshed grain is usually damp unless the stalks are dry at harvest. Many farmers wait until after frost. Harvesting sorghums with a combine involves more machine repair, more frequent choking of the machine, shorter days, and often a slower rate of travel than in cutting wheat. Harvesting grain sorghums is considered nearly twice as hard on the combine as harvesting wheat, but this method saves much labor. The cost of labor, power and fuel for harvesting and threshing grain sorghums with a tractor drawn combine is about 65 cents an acre.

STRICTLY HONORABLE

A shoe store advertised in its windows with a sign stating, "Shoes sold on Poker Terms," and below the sign was a plate containing three silver dollars with the sign, "Three of a Kind Take Any Pair."

A customer asked for a pair of shoes size nine, and after being fitted, told the clerk to wrap up two pairs, and then tendered him three silver dollars in payment for same. The clerk informed him politely that the charge would be \$6 for two pairs.

The customer called for the owner of the store and demanded, "Are you going to live up to your terms as stated in the window?" "Certainly," said the owner.

"Well," said the customer, "any poker player knows that three of a kind always take two pairs." "Yes," said the owner, "but not four nines!"—Midwest Contractor.

CROPS PROGRAM SHOWS RESULTS

The New Mexico crop standardization program, which was developed by the extension service in co-operation with the experiment station and the New Mexico Crop Improvement Association, is beginning to show results in New Mexico. Thru this program the experiment stations, both federal and state, are developing seed stocks to be used by the members of the New Mexico Crop Improvement Association for increases and distribution in order to furnish farmers of the state with the best possible seed of all of the standard and principal crops grown in New Mexico. Co-operation in this work was secured from both federal stations, the Tucumcari field station and the acclimatization station at State College. It has resulted in not only high class cottonseed being produced and released to New Mexico farmers, but also broomcorn seed of the best adapted varieties and high class grain sorghums and wheat.

Many inquiries are coming to both the seed associations and to the college requesting information on seed certification. With the present interest in this work it will probably be necessary to increase the scope of the work and include other cereals, as well as Irish potatoes, in the program. Thru the service afforded by the New Mexico Crop Improvement Association, farmers are kept informed on probable supplies of seed and the possible trend of the market. This information has been especially valuable to farmers growing alfalfa and similar seeds in that when there was an over-supply of alfalfa seed in other areas they have been able to cut their crop in New Mexico for hay. During the present year it appears that the supply of alfalfa seed will be unusually small, thus affording the farmers an opportunity to release their seed on a more active market than the previous year. The reverse of this condition would be true with any crop which showed a surplus.

LAMB CROP LARGER IN STATE THIS YEAR

The 1931 lamb crop is slightly larger than last year, which was above an average crop, according to the lamb report of the department of agriculture statistician, at Las Cruces.

Feed conditions are good and the feed outlook for the remainder of the season is good.

For the 13 western sheep states the 1931 crop of lambs is about nine per cent larger than last year.

The estimated number of lambs docked in this area this season was 21,104,000.

United States Department Of The Interior, General Land Office, District Land Office, Las Cruces, N. M., July 21, 1931.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico has filed in this office its selection List No. 148, act of May 28, 1928, (48 Stat., 775) Serial No. 042643, for the following lands:
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22; E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27; W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28; E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33; and W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, T. 17-S., R. 20-E. Oil and Gas reserved to United States in all except W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34.

The purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the land adversely, or desiring to show it to be mineral in character, other than the exceptions, an opportunity to file their protests against the approval of the selection.
V. B. MAY, Register.
33-5t
Woodstock Typewriters for sale at The Messenger.

WORMS DEVELOP WIGGLING BUSINESS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The worm's oft-reported turning seems to have been a mere unfounded rumor—until now. But to judge from a bulletin of the American Game Association, the time is less than two wriggles ahead when to admit feeling on a level with a worm will be to blush modestly. For Mr. Worm is already removing his light from under the bushel, not to mention the stone and rotten log, and crawling into the habitations of big business.

With eyes alert even if not above the soil, several modern pioneers are known to have grabbed opportunity by the tail, that tail being a fishing worm. They are cashing in on the fact many fishermen who prefer live bait can no longer prepare themselves properly for a fishing trip without inviting arrest on a charge of digging up city pavements. Several fishing-worm farms are said to be doing a squirming business!

A farmer of Indiana is reported to have paid for his land by selling worms for bait. Another farmer of the same state last summer made \$100 a month during the fishing season in the same unusual business, the association has learned.

But the chief magnate in the fishing worm industry operates an up-to-date worm farm at Los Angeles, not far from the famous lion farm. He raises angle worms in special earth beds and feeds them ingredients of his own scientific blending. His harvest is packed and shipped all over the country in containers which keep these shoestrings of a promising new industry twisting healthily for a fortnight if necessary.

FAMILY FOOD GUIDE (U. S. Department Agriculture)

Every Meal—Milk for children, bread for all.

Every day—Cereal in porridge or pudding. Potatoes, tomatoes (or oranges) for children. A green or yellow vegetable. Milk for all.

Two to four times a week—Tomatoes for all. Dried beans and peas or peanuts. Eggs (especially for children). Lean meat, or cheese.

Lawyer—I must know the whole truth before I can successfully defend you. Have you told me everything?

Prisoner—Except where I hid the money. I want that for myself.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS FOR BUSES AND DRIVERS FOR THE FOLLOWING BUS ROUTES IN SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER SIX, HAGERMAN, N. M.

The Caprock route, thirty-four (34) miles long or sixty-eight (68) miles per day.
The South West Route, sixteen and one half (16 $\frac{1}{2}$) miles long or thirty-three (33) miles per day.
The two North West Routes, one, sixteen and one fourth (16 $\frac{1}{4}$) miles or thirty-two and one half (32 $\frac{1}{2}$) miles per day, and the other, six and one half miles or (13) miles per day.
The Board suggests that all who contemplate bidding, acquaint themselves with the roads of these different routes. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
All bids must be sealed and must be filed with the clerk before August 11, 1931, at 7:30 p. m.
Hagerman Board of Education
By N. S. WEST, Clerk.
33-4t
READ THE MESSENGER

LUMBER HARDWARE

It Will Pay You

TO FIGURE WITH THE

Triangle Lumber Co

Dexter, New Mexico

PAINT CEMENT

NINETY PERCENT

Of the homes of Artesia using Natural Gas Cook at an average cost of

2c PER MEAL

No other fuel can be compared with Natural Gas in Artesia for

ECONOMY
SPEED
CLEANLINESS
CONVENIENCE

This company is always glad to test any gas appliance for proper combustion adjustment very important in getting perfect service at lowest cost.

IF IT IS DONE WITH HEAT YOU CAN DO IT BETTER WITH GAS

THE PECOS VALLEY GAS CO

PHONE 50

JOB PRINTING AT THE MESSENGER LEGAL BLANKS--THE MESSENGER

McCormick Deering Rakes

Raking the alfalfa is one thing but raking the field clean is another . . . A McCormick Deering Rake, rakes the field clean . . . Good Implements make the good farmer, better.

ROSWELL HARDWARE CO.

Fresh Roasted Coffee

Wholesale and Retail

GUARANTEED HIGH QUALITY PURE COFFEE

U. S. Blend SUNSHINE

FOR SALE BY LOCAL MERCHANTS

The grind is important, come in and let us take it over with you and show you this Coffee

ROSWELL COFFEE COMPANY

DAN C. SAVAGE, Proprietor
414 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. MAIN ST. ROSWELL, N. M.

HARDWARE... You... RE... IE... ber Co... xico... CEMEN... RCENT... ing Natural G... cost of... REAL... red with Natur... for... SS... CE... I to test any g... ion adjustment... perfect service... AT YOU CAN... WITH GAS... EY GAS C... E MESSENG... E MESSENG... ng Rakes... thing but rakin... A McCormi... clean... God... farmer, bette... WARE CO... Coffe... etail... ALITY PURE... UNSHIN... MERCHANTS... in and let us ta... rou this Coffee... COMPANY... proprietor... ROSWELL, N.

Every Appetite Responds to Attractive Sandwiches



JOSEPHINE B. GIBSON
Home Economics Dept.,
E. J. Heinz Company

Recent figures show that more than thirty million sandwiches are eaten every day in the United States. This figure is sufficiently large to make us realize their importance.

Sandwiches, in fact, form the backbone of many excellent prepared lunches. A sandwich, with a hot filling and fresh fruit, makes an ideal meal for those engaged in other types of sedentary work where a light lunch is desired. And many busy housewives are allowing this type of food to save them time and labor in preparing.

The possibilities for varying sandwiches are almost numberless. They may be made from all kinds of bread, rolls and muffins, with a variety of savory fillings. They may be served either hot or cold.

These excellent sandwiches will be welcome additions to your Spring menus:

Eggs on Toast or Muffins: 1 onion (small); 2 to 3 slices of toast; 1 small can of Cream of Tomato; 1/2 cup American cheese, cut in slices; salt; 1/2 teaspoon Worcestershire Sauce; 2 eggs.

For each service: one sliced fresh tomato. Chop the tomato slowly in butter. Add Tomato Soup, cheese, Worcestershire Sauce, and salt. Cook until cheese is thoroughly melted. Then add tomato and cook about two minutes. Sprinkle with English muffins or slices of broiled tomato on toast.

Sandwiches: Press 2 cups of Oven Baked Beans through a sieve or mash until free from lumps. Chop 4 sweet Gherkins and 1/2 cup Stuffed Spanish Olives, and

STATE EMERGENCY HIGHWAY PROGRAM IS VIRTUALLY COMPLETE

SANTA FE—The emergency highway program has virtually been completed and New Mexico has earned its entire federal relief allotment of \$1,303,288 fully 15 days in advance of the time limit, Chief Highway Engineer W. R. Eccles said recently.

Mr. Eccles believes New Mexico is the first state in the union to complete its emergency program. The state has vouchered to the federal government all except \$21,895.62 of the emergency money, and the balance will be paid before August 15.

The entire emergency program shows an expenditure of \$4,274,000 on 42 projects. It is believed that a saving of about \$200,000 will be effected in the engineering and contingency cost estimated at \$427,400, making the total cost \$4,501,000.

Of that amount \$1,303,000 is federal aid emergency money, \$2,400,000 comes from the regular federal aid appropriation and New Mexico put up \$800,000.

All except six of the 42 emergency projects had been completed Saturday and the remainder will be finished by August 15. The government set a time limit of September 1.

add to Baked Beans. Add Mayonnaise Salad Dressing to make a smooth paste, and spread between buttered slices of Boston brown bread.

Deviled Cheese and Ham Sandwiches: 1 cup grated American cheese; 1/4 cup ground ham; 2 teaspoons Prepared Mustard; 1 teaspoon Worcestershire Sauce.

Butter rye bread on both sides. Spread filling 1/4 inch thick on one slice, press together, and toast a golden brown. Serve with Genuine Dill Pickles.

Peanut Butter and Sandwich Relish Sandwiches: Peanut Butter; Sandwich Relish.

Spread 1 slice of bread with Peanut Butter, another with Sandwich Relish, and press firmly together.

Salad Club Sandwiches: Mix 1/4 cup minced chicken or other cold meat (veal, pork or lamb), 1/2 cup finely diced celery, 1/4 cup Mayonnaise Salad Dressing, 1 chopped hard cooked egg, 1/4 cup Stuffed Spanish Olives, chopped. Spread between two slices of toast or in heated, buttered rolls. Serve on crisp lettuce, garnished with slices of Sweet Dill Pickle.

Toasted Cheese and Chili Sauce Sandwiches: Mix 1 cup grated American cheese with 3 tablespoons Chili Sauce. Spread between buttered slices of white bread, trim crusts and toast. Serve hot on a crisp lettuce leaf, garnished with Spanish Queen Olives.

Creamed Tuna Fish Sandwiches: 1 cup tuna fish; 2 tablespoons butter; 1/2 cup milk; 1/2 cup flour; 1/2 cup salt; 1/2 cup milk; 3 tablespoons Preserved Sweet Gherkins, chopped; paprika; dash of Worcestershire Sauce.

Heat fish over hot water. Melt butter, add flour and salt, then gradually add milk. Cook until thick, and add the chopped pickles. Spread buttered toast with a layer of fish, cover with sauce, add a second layer of toast, more fish, and sauce. Garnish with paprika and slices of pickle.

FARM HINTS

To pan yellow summer squash, cut it in quarter inch slices, flour them, and brown in butter in a heavy skillet until they are tender and deep gold in color.

Don't put fresh raw pineapple in a fruit gelatin mixture. It contains a substance that prevents the gelatin from solidifying. Cooked or canned pineapple can be used in such mixtures, however. Fresh pineapple should never be served with soft custard. It will change the flavor of the custard and make it bitter.

Don't put hot foods in the refrigerator. Cool them first to room temperature. Don't use ice to cool such things as the tops of carrots, or thick paper on parcels from the market. Don't waste ice storing vegetables for a short time if you are going to use them immediately.

Good ventilation and plenty of sunlight are two good preventative of mildew which makes its appearance simultaneously with hot weather. Bad stains are almost hopeless but slight fresh ones usually answer to treatment. A slight stain usually washes out in the laundry and if it does not, several bleaching agents are available for white clothes. These include lemon juice, Javelle water, potassium permanganate, Oxalic acid, and sour milk. The method of applying these is described in the Department of Agriculture's bulletin on stain removal.

MANY ASK LAND IN N. M.

SANTA FE—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, the United States Land Office received 2,578 applications for land. This was an increase over figures for the same period during 1928, 1929 and 1930, Alfred M. Bergere, registrar, said.

In his report, Mr. Bergere said: "It will be noted that of the total of 2,578 applications, 1,803 were virtually without fees to this office on account of the nature of the applications."

There were 339 patents, embracing 112,852 acres received in this office.

The area of land cancelled in this district during the year amounted to 367,967 acres and the number of acres entered under the various homestead act amounted to 815,904, making an excess of 448,166 acres entered over and above the area cancelled.

A total of 262 final proofs were submitted for entries under the various public land laws which were transmitted to the land office for retermination.

There were 9,312 miscellaneous letters received and answered and a total of 14,016 letters were written during the year.

The total area of unappropriated and unreserved lands within the Santa Fe district June 30 was 3,552,204 acres of which 3,383,781 acres are surveyed and approximately 168,423 acres unsurveyed.

The applications received were as follows: homestead, 1,848; small holdings 62; state selections 32; Indian allotments, 106; Indian homesteads, 206; isolated tracts, 28; notices of settlement, 41; coal applications, 9; soldiers' declaratory statements, 15; railroad applications, 1; private claims in Indian pueblos, 238; mining, 5; applications to purchase, 2; public sale of land (Fort Sumner), 11; miscellaneous, 11.

Face to Face

WITH YOUR

Customers

BEWARE SALESMEN WITH THE SCHEMING ADS

MERCHANTS are constantly being solicited for various advertising schemes, a great many of which border dangerously near the "racket" line.

High pressure salesmen on reaching town naturally open their attack on our merchants; first, because they may be quickly seen, and second, because the merchant is not a professional advertising man and more often than not, does not confine his expenditures strictly to those media reaching his potential buyers at the lowest cost.

SAVE BY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

It is unanimously agreed by experts that a great amount of money could and would be saved each year if merchants were to confine their advertising efforts solely to newspapers.

Any business, that has within it the germ of growth can and should spend a certain percentage of its sales ranging from 2% to about 4% for advertising, but the success of the advertising depends to a great extent on how and where it is placed.

USE THE NEWSPAPER

Advertising, the story of merchandise or service, is an interesting part of our day's news. It concerns one's needs and one's money. No subject is more vital. And the fastest and cheapest contact between you and your customers is your newspaper—it meets your buyers every day, face to face, at a lower cost per reader than any other medium.

For those merchants or professional people who do not feel qualified to prepare their own advertising messages, we have on hand at all times a splendid supply of expertly planned, written and illustrated advertising material. We can meet the need of any business, and if we have not the desired material on hand—The Messenger will get it for you free of charge.

LET US HELP PREPARE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT

Messenger Want Ads Get Results

glance at the new FRIGIDAIRE and you will be struck by the beauty of the sparkling white Porcelain cabinet

And other important features will impress you just as favorably.

Come in and see them

Southwestern PUBLIC SERVICE Company

FISH IS FOUND IN CALIFORNIA LAKE

BERKINGTON, D. C.—"Lost" fish, a species of fish contained in a California reservoir and is now being given a trial in waters where there are no neighbors at all.

Freshwater lakes in Sacramento county especially prepared for the return of the prodigious muskellunge perch, are devoid of other variety of fish but are supplied with food.

A bulletin of the American Fish and Game Association. These "fish" to which the ill-fated fish has suddenly ascended the way of being a relic for the species' trustful of stringing its eggs like submerged branches, so they quickly become tidbits for fishing neighbors. Most fish build nests in the sand and pugnacious guard until they hatch.

The "lost" fish were discovered accidentally when officers of fish and game were sent to save adult fish from the water condition of Lake Champlain. Their nets were filled entirely with the rare perch. More than 2,000 were removed to ice tanks and transported in their exclusive quarters.

Britain's Slow Telephone Growth



THE telephone was first introduced into England by Alexander Graham Bell soon after the first efforts had been made to establish the business on a commercial basis in this country. In 1877 Professor Bell went to England to interest capital in his invention, but came home saddened and disappointed. It was not until 1879 that the first telephone exchange was established in London.

A ruling of the British Postmaster General that the telephone was a species of telegraph, and as such must be a Government monopoly, undoubtedly checked the growth of the telephone business in the British Isles. Eventually the Government licensed several private companies to carry on the telephone business, but as all licensees were compelled to pay one-tenth of their gross earnings to the Government and were subject to seizure by the Government at any time upon six months' notice, progress was slow; in 1912 the British Post Office took over the private telephone companies. At the close of 1928 there were more than 1,700,000 telephones in the British Post Office system, and of this total more than 600,000 were in London.

You'll Forget Blue Monday

WITH AN

A B C

Washing Machine

Full Porcelain Tub
Balloon Rolls
Easy Operation

Priced at less than \$100

MABIE-LOWREY HARDWARE CO.

ROSWELL, N. M.

Any Business That Is Worth Running Is Worth Advertising!

DEPARTMENT STORE STAGES HUGE TELEPHONE SALE

St. Louis department store staged a sale of drug and hardware in which 9,000 telephones were taken in one day more than 25,000 individual were made. The advertisement in the newspapers carried an appeal to the public to telephone orders, and forty-five special operators, trained to use a telephone intelligently, were called into service and given instructions as to how to make out the telephone blanks that were used. An unusual number of employees given instructions on transferring the information contained in telephone orders to the regular checks.

One of the most interesting features of the sale was that the telephones were taken after the

NAMES BAYARD MAN ADJUTANT OF LEGION

Jim Neely of Ft. Bayard will serve as department adjutant for the American Legion. Everett Grantham, department commander announced Thursday at Clovis. He will make his headquarters in Santa Fe.

THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN



MAY PROTEST WATER FOR FISH HATCHERY

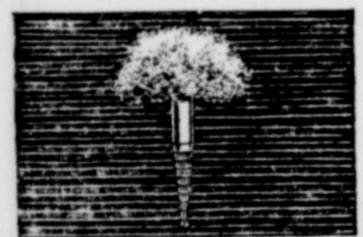
The Federal Hatchery's Action May Provoke A Controversary.

W. M. Irvin, artesian well inspector who was a visitor down the valley yesterday is of the opinion that drilling of two artesian wells near Dexter to supply the federal fish hatchery will be protested by water users of that vicinity. The federal fish hatcheries has called for bids on drilling two ten inch artesian wells to supply water for the hatchery, the bids to be opened on September 1st. Water users who hold a prior right in the Dexter community, have indicated to Mr. Irvin that they will protest such action by the federal fish hatcheries, although the federal bureau has not yet sought permission from the state to drill the wells, he said.

A controversy between the federal fish hatcheries and the state engineer's office looms as a possibility, unless the former complies with the present artesian well law by making application to drill the said artesian wells.

Mr. Irvin also stated that the preliminaries connected with the formation of a conservancy district has not yet been disposed of. A hearing has been called for at Roswell on September 8th. Bids for plugging some of the abandoned wells, a part of the conservancy program have not yet been let he said.

TRUE TALES OF THE TELEPHONE



Soap Bubbles—and Service

SOAP bubbles play an important part in making telephone service dependable.

In order to function properly, the paper-insulated wires of telephones cables, illustrated above, must be enclosed in a moisture-proof sheath. A pinhole in the lead-antimony sheath which encloses them may cause untold difficulties. One method of detecting such leaks is to plug both ends of a section of cable, which is then filled with a dry gas under pressure. The gas quickly finds and escapes from any fissures in the sheath or in the joints at splices. Pressure gauges reveal the existence of such leaks, but do not show where they are. Sometimes the escaping gas may be traced by its characteristic hissing sound, but in many cases it is necessary to apply a soap-suds solution to the section being tested. Wherever there is a leak the gas blows a series of small bubbles and the difficulty is located and remedied.

Only through painstaking searches for defects of pin-hole proportions is it possible for the Bell System to provide dependable service.

Eloise: "I had a quiet little evening alone with a book last night."
 Vivienne: "I'm afraid that's what's going to happen to me some night, too."—Life.

Husband: "I've got to get rid of my chauffeur; he's nearly killed me four times."
 Wife: "Oh, give him another chance."

HIGH SPEED TAX ON ENDURANCE

Racing Pilots Severely Affected by Strain of High Velocities.

New York.—Capt. Malcolm Campbell racing over Daytona's sands at 247 miles per hour, the Schneider Cup race winner flying a supermarine at 328.03 m. p. h., and another British pilot annihilating space at the rate of 357.80 m. p. h., confound the people who 15 years ago predicted the death of men who dared exceed 60 miles an hour. But the thing is done, more to the amazement of scientists than of grandstandees. Before the war, 200 m. p. h. was the arbitrary figure accepted as the maximum limit of human motion. Above that velocity, eminent authorities argued, biological processes would cease. But so far, there is no record of a life lost from the effects of speed alone.

When one considers that the airplane record before the World War was set by at 45.75 m. p. h. and that in the short space of 16 years it soared 800 per cent, the hazards of 500 and 1,000 m. p. h. seem minimized. Now that rocket ships are projected and an interplanetary society takes itself seriously, it is relevant to ask question about human biology.

Centrifugal Force Affects Brain.
 What the birds do naturally, man does mechanically. He is not fitted for flying, but if he were not adaptable, he could not fly at all. Because he has not learned to speed as he has learned to walk, the strain of high velocities taxes the body severely. Some of the effects are visible, others invisible.

Speed pilots gradually grow accustomed to the effects of high velocity, provided they work up to the maximum gradually. On a straight line of flight, the hazards are much lower than if one turns. The heart beat is accelerated and often blood rushes to the nose. The early racing pilots made wide turns around pylons, but in the competition for speed the modern pilot banks his ship almost at 90 degrees to make a 180 degree turn. The visible effects of this ordeal are shown by black and blue marks over his body.

Even in a padded cockpit one is pounded and punned. On rapid turns, the pilot may experience a complete "blackout" and lapse into unconsciousness for an instant. Centrifugal force takes blood from the eye, but sight returns as soon as the turn is completed. A sinking sensation affects the pit of the stomach, accompanied by dizziness. Blood rushes from the head to the center of the body, or to the legs.

May Approach Death Point.
 The fitness of racing pilots forestalls many fatal ailments. The late Schneider Trophy winner, Flying Officer Waghorn, said that his only unpleasantness came from the heat fumes and oil splashes. In order to avoid noxious effects, Italian pilots tried the climbing turn, but by so doing they lost speed. The maximum speed at which a sharp turn can be taken is still a moot question, but the best flight surgeons hesitate to guarantee anything beyond 300 miles. Safe speed on a straightway may possibly be as high as 500 miles per hour, but only experience will prove it.

On a steep bank the flyer's body is physically at right angles to his former position. Centrifugal force is away from his head and toward his feet; he is held fast by straps, but the force does act on his body. Blood rushes to the inner extremities, especially to the splanchnic vessels. Anemia of the brain, haziness and unconsciousness result. But recovery is usually prompt because the circulation adjusts itself. It is not rare to state that racing pilots are approaching a speaker when a sharp turn will press the brain stem to the point of death. Furthermore, the violent concussion would rupture blood vessels in the brain, as well as other parts of the body.

Tingling of the scalp, ballooning of the cheeks and rattling of the teeth are accentuated at high speeds. A pilot's arm would be bent if he were to hold it out at a speed of 250 miles per hour, and if he dared to lift his head above the cowling it would be knocked over and his neck probably broken.

Steer on Targets.
 Despite these warnings, racing pilots acquit themselves of feats verging on the superhuman. At 300 miles per hour, a plane travels 440 feet per second. Even though nerves and eyesight are perfect the pilot travels ten yards during the time taken by the brain to communicate with the muscles. R. L. Archerly of the royal air force actually looped the loop at 300 miles per hour, and topped off the performance with a perfect barrel roll.

But all are agreed that, so far as the airplane is concerned, maximum speeds are near. At 500 miles per hour, the pilot and designer will have to contend with the heat of air friction, and the engine metals would become red hot. The pilot would have to be encased inside an insulated cockpit.

It is doubtful whether brain, nerves and muscles could coordinate on speeds above 400 m. p. h. An automatic piloting device may have to be included in the equipment. Certainly, the eye could not judge a curve if the body is moving 400 m. p. h. Modern auto and airplane pilots are already steering on targets seen through a line of sight.

The limitations of the human frame are not all that must be overcome. There is a maximum pace for internal combustion engines, and at present it is placed around

ENGRAVING at The Messenger

speculating about rocket travel. He gave his interplanetary carriage an initial velocity of 24,000 m. p. h. If you want to know how the passengers fared, there is no greater authority than Verne himself.

Hunting and Fishing Now Big U. S. Industry

Washington.—Hunting and fishing in the United States are not mere pastimes; together they constitute a billion-dollar industry. This is according to the estimate of the senate's special committee on conservation of wild resources, which has been conducting a nation-wide survey under the chairmanship of Senator Frederick C. Walcott.

The investment in federal and state lands and equipment devoted to wild animals, birds, and fish, the report states, amounts to about half a billion dollars. Game lands and fish waters in private hands, it is estimated, amounts to another half billion, so that these outdoor recreations can hold up their heads, financially, with such "big time" indoor recreations as radio, the movies, and midget golf.

Based on records of hunting and fishing licenses issued, the committee estimated the number of hunters and fishermen benefiting by these investments at thirteen millions. Hunters and fishermen form only a fraction of the whole group who enjoy the wild life display in national and state parks, forests, and game sanctuaries.

Senator Walcott and his committee feel that the federal government has not been doing its share toward the solution of wild life problems, and they recommend increased appropriations and larger personnel, both for carrying on work which lies strictly within the province of the federal government and for co-operation with the various states in meeting state problems.

Bank Bandit Loot in 1930 Over 4 Millions

New York.—Bank bandit loot during 1930 totaled \$4,104,750, according to figures of the American Bankers' association just issued. The loot was secured in 497 holdups, of which 262 banks were association members and 235 were non-members.

The looting of the member banks resulted in a loss of \$2,077,690 and of \$1,025,070 to non-members. There are 24,000 banks in the country, the association pointed out, and of this number between 19,000 and 20,000 are association members.

While the bank bandits were operating overtime a little over half as many bandits were arrested as there were holdups. The association records show that 311 bank robbers were arrested either for current crimes or for crimes committed during previous calendar periods.

The 1930 holdups were relatively light during the first part of 1930, but as the business depression increased the number of holdups increased correspondingly.

There were 30 holdups during January, 16 on member banks and 14 on non-member banks. This average was maintained until June, when the total rose to 36. There were 64 holdups in September and 96 in December, which was the bank bandits' banner month.

Halo Coronets Latest Style for Evening Wear

London.—Halo coronets of sparkling glass and stones are considered the latest fashion for striking evening wear. These are worn in exactly the same way as the present day off-the-forehead hat.

The coronets stand up like halos and are cleverly woven of the finest glass and delicate wire. Crystal dewdrops and colored iridescent are used in the "Cognette," designed especially for the debutante. "Blue Boy," made of glass delphiniums with green leaves, is another popular headpiece selected by young ladies.

America's Vacation to Cost \$5,000,000,000

Washington.—America's vacation this year will cost the staggering sum of \$5,000,000,000, the American Automobile association estimated recently.

And more than half of that total—\$3,200,000,000—will be spent in motor tours in the United States, while about \$1,800,000,000 will be used by Americans in touring the neighboring oasis, Canada.

Air travel in the United States for vacations is expected to reach \$25,000,000 and rail travel \$750,000,000.

40 Years in Prison for Another's Crime

Berlin.—An elderly man, broken in health and spirit, has just been released from a prison in which he was serving a life sentence for a murder committed 40 years ago by another man, according to newspaper reports from Dross in the district of Koethen. Who was twenty years old Hans Theerman was charged with the murder of a woman because he had an interest in her will. Now, 40 years after, a native of Dross named Schoenbeck has confessed the crime.

Wedding Ring Lost 40 Years Is Found

Marshfield, Ore.—A wedding ring lost in the waters of Coos bay nearly 40 years ago by the mother of Mrs. Johanson of Marshfield, was recently found by E. A. McNair, boom tender.

Typewriters for rent at Messenger Typewriters for rent at Messenger

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE—BUT

A lion met a tiger
 As they drew beside a pool,
 Said the tiger, "Tell me why
 You're roaring like a fool."
 "That's not foolish," said the lion
 "With a twinkle in his eyes
 "They call me king of all beasts
 "Because I advertise."
 A rabbit heard them talking
 And ran home like a streak;
 He thought he'd try the lion's plan
 But his roar was a squeak
 A fox came to investigate—
 Had luncheon in the woods,
 So when you advertise, my friend,
 Be sure you've got the goods.

Gibraltar in History

The rock of Gibraltar after centuries of conflict between the Moors and Spain was formally incorporated under the Spanish crown in 1502. It was taken from Spain by the allied British and Dutch forces July 24, 1704, and Sir George Rooke hoisted the British flag and took possession in the name of Queen Anne. Abortive effort for the recovery of the rock both by a military and peaceful arbitration was made by Spain for many years. During the American War for Independence an extreme effort was made, backed by France, and in 1779 one of the most memorable sieges in history took place. In 1783 a final engagement occurred and peace was declared. Since that time the rock has been in the possession of the British crown and has the status of a crown colony.

Daughter: "But, Dad, don't you believe that two can live as cheaply as one?"
 Father: "I certainly do. Right now your mother and I are living as cheaply as you."

Smith: "Have you ever been in a railway accident?"
 Jones: "Yes, once when I was in a train and we were going thru a tunnel I kissed the father instead of the daughter."

Miss Neverstop, seating herself between two much engrossed elderly men, exclaimed, "a rose between two thorns."
 "No," retorted one, "say rather a tongue sandwich."—Columbian Crew.

"All this talk about back seat drivers is bunk. I've driven a car for ten years and I've never had a word from behind."
 "What sort of a car?"
 "A hearse."—Boston Transcript.

Face the Truth
 Fooling yourself doesn't pay. Analyze the mistakes and see if most of them are not the result of your own self-deception. Somehow or other we hate to come out into the open and face the truth—especially regarding ourselves.—Grit.

THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN



OUTPUT OF OIL IS JUMPING AGAIN

TULSA, Oklahoma.—Eastern Texas crude oil production mounted to a new level last week, leading the way for an increase of 61,384 barrels in the U. S. daily average output for the week, the Oil and Gas Journal reports, estimating the country's production at 2,551,807 barrels.

The yield of eastern Texas climbed to 654,246 barrels, an increase of 56,695 barrels over the preceding week's average.

Oklahoma production fell 3,895 barrels to 420,835 barrels.

The figure for the entire mid-continent area was 1,634,904 barrels, an increase of 54,092 barrels.

The Rocky Mountain area showed a gain of 1,568 barrels with an output of 94,441 barrels.

Just think. While I was out with some of the fellows the other night, a burglar broke into our home.
 Did he get anything?
 I'll say he did. My wife thought it was me coming home.

READ THE MESSENGER

EDITOR GETS ARRESTED

As The Messenger begins printing all the news, as we shall have to admit to the editor was arrested, along with a gentleman from Roswell day afternoon, for engaging street fight and disturbing peace.

Neither of the men was probably because neither had any money and the wouldn't hold them both argument arose when the gentleman from Roswell down from that city to damages for a minor in the rear of his car, so when the car in which the sister-in-law was injured, ed into it Sunday night.

itor thought such demand and protested, whereupon cussed out and the trougan.

We regret very much the editor of this peaceful after writing an editorial control for last week's should so disgrace the call the newspaper field and the istry by not being able the gentleman from Roswell busted nose, six cracked in a dislocated jaw.

What To Look For in INVESTMENT

A good investment must first of all meet these plain requirements:

It must safeguard money. It must pay good interest. It must convert easily into cash.

Your banker is in constant touch with business conditions and investment matters. Thru arrangements with our Eastern correspondents, we can offer an investment service at a moderate cost.

Regional Clearing House No. 3
 of the
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 - CITIZENS STATE BANK Artesia, New Mexico
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 - LEA COUNTY STATE BANK Lovington, New Mexico
 - BANK OF COMMERCE Roswell, New Mexico
 - FIRST NATIONAL BANK Carrizozo, New Mexico

Typewriters for rent at Messenger Typewriters for rent at Messenger

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Gangster Freelan Reformed

By LEETE STONE

MAISIE O'DAY was a product of the tattered tenement life on the East side of New York, eighteen years before reformatory measures took effect which modified its ugliness. Without either care or catechism she had grown up, thrived and prospered in material ways.

Now she was twenty-six. For a year the problem of a great weariness, and a greater boredom, beset her. She was tired of her work, fascinating as it was; tired of men, women and children; tired of life itself. She craved only to be alone in some sanctuary of solitude, where she might brood and think; where she might gather together all the ravaged ends of her tangled life, sort them out, and start a new and different pattern of existence.

Maisie had saved some money. Why not become a hermit, she mused? In various types of fiction she had read of men who fled the confinement and care of the city for some green, tucked away valley at the base of a tree-clad mountain, and forgot the world and its ways. But she could recall no instance of a woman thus immuring herself. Well, why not? Maisie's gutter-bred childhood had fostered her natural love of adventure. This idea, once planted, grew apace and finally took possession of her whole mind.

A few weeks later in lovely October, Maisie was temporarily schooled as a boarder in a mountain-er home that lay on the outskirts of a village no bigger than a postage stamp in the very heart of the Adirondack north woods. The town had a post office, a general store of sorts—and that was all, except several scattered, unpainted dwellings in the vicinity. Even its name, in weather-dimmed, uneven letters above the post office door sounded lonely—"Loon's Wall."

Maisie refused to satisfy the curiosity of the native couple who hounded and fed her. They were frank in wondering why anyone from the great world outside should choose to come to Loon's Wall. She used it merely as headquarters. Every day, after lacing up a pair of soft-leathered, stout-soled, high boots, she would hike through the hills and valleys adjacent, keeping a sharp eye on the leafy trails that were none too plain. Maisie was searching for just the right situation; then she would employ the man she boarded with and his son to build her a log cabin. After that—peace; luxurious loneliness!

One day, more venturesome even than usual, and lured by a few, glittering pond that lay like a sapphire at the foot of a mountain, she left her trail. Soon she knew she was lost. Thrilled by her predicament, rather than afraid, she took what seemed the right direction and struck out. There was still three hours of daylight. Rounding a sharp ledge in her chosen course she came full on an old river-driver's log shanty. She could distinctly hear two voices conversing inside. Maisie stopped to listen.

First American Newspapers

The history of the printing of newspapers in America properly begins on September 25, 1690, for it was upon that date that Richard Pierce issued the first number of what was to have been a periodical publication. There was, however, but one issue of Public Occurrences. Both Foreign and Domestic. The first newspaper which continued publication was the Boston News Letter, first issued on April 24, 1704.

Lake Created by Dam

The largest artificial lake in the world is the lake formed by the construction of the Martin dam at Cherokee bluffs on the Tallapoosa river in eastern Alabama, completed in 1920, and has an area of approximately 625 square miles. The Martin dam is 190 feet high and the lake formed by it has about 700 miles of lake shore and a storage capacity of 448,370,000 gallons.

Peary's Great Feat

In Peary's final successful dash for the pole, the entire distance from the mainland to the pole was 475 statute miles, and was covered at the average rate of 13 1/4 miles a day. Coming back, due to favorable weather conditions, an average rate was maintained of 29.5 miles a day.

Holland Dikes Costly

The effectual maintenance of the dikes of Holland is a constant anxiety and entails strenuous exertion. They stand in need of repeated repairs and are completely reconstructed in the course of every four or five years, the cost of which is nearly \$1,000,000 annually.

Bread Upon the Waters

Never refuse to cut a staff for any lame traveler on the road of life. Later, when you trip over a stone you will find the same staff given you, ready tested, and will escape the trouble of cutting one for yourself.—Exchange.

Named for Scotsman

The Pseudotsuga douglasii, closely related to the fir and often regarded as a fir, is named after the Scotch botanist, David Douglas. He visited the Pacific coast in the first half of the Nineteenth century.

Roses of Britain

Roses are grown in nearly every country, but it is generally conceded that those of England excel. One hundred years ago there were 2,500 varieties known in England and today there are 12,000.

Real Living

To work; to help and be helped; to learn sympathy through suffering; to learn faith by perplexity—this is what it is to live.—Phillips Brooks.

Altitude and Airs

The giraffe carries his head high, but many people do the same thing with much shorter necks.—Grand Rapids Press.

Derivation of "Canada"

The word Canada is said to be derived from the Iroquois word Kanata, meaning a collection of huts.

If Ever

When our horse sense matches our horse power we will be a happier people.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Monster Cattle Stations

In the north of Australia there are cattle stations larger than many states of the United States.

Infallible

The pleasantest way to expand the chest is to take care to keep a good large heart in it.

Briefly Told

The way to be happy is to make other people happy.

First English in America

Walker's "Essentials in English History" says: "The beginning of English colonization is due to the statesmanship of Walter Raleigh. Although erratic and visionary in many respects, Raleigh saw clearly that attacks on Spanish ports or vessels were a poor method of fighting Spain. He appears to have been the first to conceive the idea of opposing Spain by invading her special domain, the American continent, and erecting there against Spanish dominance a lasting bulwark by planting colonies along its coast. Drake might plunder and burn, but Raleigh preferred to plant and settle. In 1585 he sent Sir Richard Grenville to Roanoke island with a colony of 100 persons; in 1587 he sent John White with 150 more, and although both these attempts failed, yet they led in the next reign to the more lasting work of the Virginia company."

What Property Right Is

A property right is the right to the chance of obtaining some or all of the future services of one or more articles of wealth.

READ THE MESSENGER

Kenneth Preston

Fresh Vegetables

Tuesdays—Saturdays

Delivered To Your Door

Messenger Want Ads Get Results

IMPROVED PLANT SPEEDS UP LONG LINES SERVICE

Better Equipment Has Increased Efficiency of Telephone Toll Service

Better equipment, from the telephone instrument itself to the toll lines that carry the message overland, has had a material effect in speeding up long distance service. The degree of efficiency attained in the maintenance of station equipment in general is indicated by the fact that on an average a Bell System subscriber's line develops trouble only once in eighteen months.

This dependability of service has been extended to toll and long distance service by the rapid expansion of the long distance telephone cable system in the past five years. Today there are more than six million miles of toll and long distance wire in cable, more than the total amount of wire in use for out of town service in 1925. Cables are practically proof against damage from storms such as would interrupt service on aerial wire routes and in addition afford a high quality of transmission. Each cable contains as many circuits as can be carried on several fully occupied aerial wire lines, and this compactness, in addition to the freedom from storm damage, makes the use of cables advantageous in the more densely populated sections of the country.

Among other improvements in the equipment may be mentioned the more extensive use of vacuum tube repeaters at present compared with five years ago. The function of repeaters is to strengthen the weakening voice currents as they pass over long distances of telephone wire. Without repeaters conversation over very long distances would be impossible.

Means of obtaining additional telephone circuits from existing plant have been developed through the use of carrier current systems. By employing these modern aids to electrical communication a single pair of wires may be made to transmit simultaneously several telephone conversations and furnish telegraph circuits for half a dozen or more telegraph messages and telephone typewriter channels.

Doctor: "Now, young man, what have you to say for yourself?"

His Son (in for a licking): "How about a little local anesthetic?"

"How come you always carry that satchel with you?"

"I'm in the secret service now. I'm a bootlegger!"

Loose Leaf Binders, Special Ruling and Stock Forms—The Messenger

HEAVENLY FRUIT SALAD

Take one pear (pair), with a nut at the steering wheel and a peach at his side, agitate with a good long 'spoon, shake along toward a grade crossing at 45 miles an hour with a fifty mile an hour train in the rear foreground. Mix for a split second, and you'll have a salad that any coroner will recognize. The author calls this Heavenly Fruit Salad because he's an optimist—and hopes they've been good.

LISTEN, POCKETBOOK!

you can buy a PAIR at these prices

Not so long ago a single Goodyear Tire cost as much as a pair does now. And today's Goodyears are decidedly finer tires, too. Let us prove Goodyear superiority to you at these prices.

Table with 3 columns: Size, Each, Pair. Rows include 4.00-21, 4.50-20, 4.50-21, 4.50-17, 38x3 1/2, 38x5 H.D. Truck.

WORTMAN'S SUPER SERVICE

Home Owned and Home Operated DEXTER, N. M.—PHONE 22

Orchestra and Band Instruments FOR SALE

Violins, \$3.50 and up. Violin Cases and Bags, Violin Bows, Rosen and Strings. Clarinets, Trumpets, Mellophones and other Wind Instruments for sale or for rent. Everything being equal get your Instruments and Music and Music Supplies from us. It will help to support the big Pease Valley Orchestra Annual Free Programs in Artesia, Carlsbad, Dexter, Hagerman, Lake Arthur and Roswell. Satisfaction guaranteed. Instruments delivered anywhere in the valley for inspection. If interested write or see E. L. Harp, Artesia, New Mexico.

WATTS INJURIES MORE SERIOUS THAN FIRST THOUGHT IS REPORT

A portion of vertebrae in Emerson Watts' neck was chipped off in the auto wreck of a short time ago, an X-Ray has revealed and Roswell physicians said this new revelation means that Watts may have to be confined to bed for several weeks.

Watts has declined to make any statement regarding the alleged irregularities in keeping accounts during his term as state treasurer, reported by Governor Arthur Seligman to be contained in a supplementary report on the audit of the state treasurer's office.

The driver of the automobile in which Watts was riding at the time of the auto crash near Dexter has not been found by the Roswell police, and the officers said they have small hope of finding him.

Watts is under guard at his home in Roswell and will be returned to the Chaves county jail unless he makes the \$5,000 bond set for his appearance for trial on the charges of embezzlement against him in connection with operation of the Watts-Harrison brokerage house.

NO USUAL TELEPHONE IN TELEVISION BOOTH

When two-way television was successfully demonstrated in New York City recently by Bell System officials, the first thing to strike the observer upon entering the booth was the absence of the usual telephone. The booth is lighted with a dim orange light, to which the photorelectric cells are insensitive. The special telephone transmitters and receivers in the booth are concealed.

Thus, when one talks face to face to a distant person, the word seems to issue right from his mouth as one looks at his picture, while the hidden receiver speaks for him. The reason an ordinary telephone cannot be used is that such an instrument would hide part of the speaker's face from the observer at a distance, but through this modern arrangement of concealed transmitter and receiver, that difficulty is avoided. Also, naturalness is likewise added to the conversation.

I Hear You Calling Me thus becomes I See You Calling Me.

HEAVENLY FRUIT SALAD

Take one pear (pair), with a nut at the steering wheel and a peach at his side, agitate with a good long 'spoon, shake along toward a grade crossing at 45 miles an hour with a fifty mile an hour train in the rear foreground. Mix for a split second, and you'll have a salad that any coroner will recognize. The author calls this Heavenly Fruit Salad because he's an optimist—and hopes they've been good.



Odd Mixture of Mourning and Feasting

Believers have a strange custom of calling the dead. Friday is a special visiting day and many come to spend the night in the houses where they are to spend eternity.

Government Locks at Sault Ste. Marie Use Telephone Extensively

In the operation of the government locks of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., the telephone plays an important part in directing the ships of the Great Lakes with their rich cargoes. The billion dollar mark in cargo value of ships going through the locks was passed in 1929. Other billion dollar cargoes were carried in 1917, 1920, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928, but in 1929 the tonnage passing through the locks surpassed all previous records and was even greater than the combined tonnage passing through the Panama, Suez, Kiel, and Manchester Canals.

Birth Signified by Saxon Title "Earl"

Earl is our oldest title of nobility, says an article in the London Mail. "The early Saxon nobles were a person of noble birth and of noble blood. With the rise of the nobles based on service rather than on blood, the nobles and the nobles slipped into the hands of the nobles of the great nobles of Wessex, Mercia, East Angles, etc., which had been nobles before England was nobles."

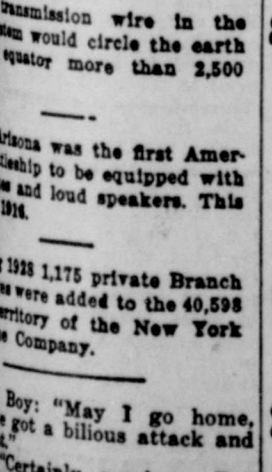
About the Telephone

January 1, 1929, there was telephone for each six persons in the United States. There are more than 32,000,000 telephones in the world, 59 per cent of which are in this country.

Smilin' Charlie Says

"Why does a red-headed girl always marry a quiet fellow?" "She doesn't. He just gets like that."

Never trust a man who talks a lot - nor a woman who doesn't



BILLION DOLLAR CARGO DIRECTED BY TELEPHONE

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WELL-CURED HAY RARELY BURNS

Proper curing of hay prevents loss from spontaneous heating, which annually destroys at least one-tenth of the harvested hay crop of the United States. The moisture content of hay well cured by the usual process is reduced from about 75 per cent to 20 per cent, at which point there is little danger of the hay over-heating in the stack or mow, but hay drawn in before it is completely cured, because of danger of rain or rush of work, is a source of danger because it may ignite spontaneously. If a burnt odor becomes noticeable, try to locate the fire pocket which has formed somewhere within the mow. This can be done by boring into the hay at different places with a hollow steel rod or tube provided with a sharp cutting edge. If a section of the tube is very hot when removed and the core of hay in it appears burned, this indicates a fire pocket. In case of a fire pocket, remove the hay at once, but first provide fire extinguishing apparatus or water, as there is always danger that the sudden admission of air to the pocket may cause flames to break out.

FRANK BUTTS REMAINS CHAIRMAN OF N. M. HIGHWAY BOARD

SANTA FE—Frank Butts of Albuquerque was continued as chairman of the New Mexico highway commission when the five commissioners reorganized under the new state law Monday.

Typewriters

New Woodstocks, Coronas, and Remingtons, Rebuilt in all other makes at The Messenger.

LOCALS

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sams were shopping in Hagerman, on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mann and Daughter, LaRue, of Artesia, were visitors to Hagerman Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sweatt, Lois Jean and Jimmy Wheat were shopping in Roswell on Saturday afternoon.

G. B. Devoll, who formerly operated a shoe repair shop here announced that he plans to open another shoe shop in the near future.

Pete Losey, Vedder Brown and M. W. Evans of Artesia were representatives of Isaak Walton at Lake McMillan Friday afternoon and night.

Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor of Dayton, this state, were week-end guests of the L. M. Vickers family, leaving Monday, accompanied by Miss Luna Ruth Petty, sister of Mrs. Taylor, to Colorado for a visit.

Mrs. Howard Kortz, sister of Mrs. Harold Dye and of Miss Cleo Hollaway, arrived Wednesday afternoon for a visit in the editor's home. Mrs. Kortz lives in Seneca — Skeneck — Schneectady — Oh, heck, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clarke left on last Tuesday, for Aspermont, Texas and spent a week visiting relatives and friends in that section of the country. They report a glorious trip, with all the good things to eat that goes with vacations.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Conley and little daughter, of Johnson City, Tennessee, are visiting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Vickers. Mrs. Conley will be remembered by Hagerman friends as Miss Louise Petty.

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My Experiences in the World War

BY GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

CHAPTER XLIII

The sixth session of the supreme war council was convened June 1, 1918. The important matter of furnishing shipment of American troops was taken up.

As already indicated, it was my opinion that neither the character of the troops to be sent over nor their disposition was within the province of the council to decide, but that these questions should be determined by ourselves according to circumstances and after discussion with the allies.

So I objected to their consideration by the council, as such, and suggested a meeting outside the council, which was approved.

Accordingly, in the late afternoon, General Foch, Lord Milner, British war minister; General Weygand and I, with Colonels Conner and Boyd, met in the premier's room. General Foch began by stating the serious condition of the allies and proposed the continued shipment from America of nothing but infantry and machine-gun units in June and July, in effect 250,000 in each month. Every one realized the gravity of the allied situation as strongly as he did, but, as previously and persistently contended by me, there were two sides to the question.

I was prepared to make some concessions and stated my views, but neither facts nor arguments seemed to make any impression. General Foch especially was very positive and earnest, and, in fact, became quite excited, waving his hands and repeating: "The battle, the battle; nothing else counts."

With equal emphasis I urged that we must build up our organization as fast as possible to carry on the battle to the end, and that our program had been seriously interrupted by concessions already made.

I called attention to the fact that the railways all over France were on the point of breaking down for lack of efficient operators and of skilled workmen to repair rolling stock; that our ports would be hopelessly blocked unless we could improve the railways; that his plan would leave us 200,000 men short to complete combat units and fill up special organizations that were absolutely necessary in the S. O. S., and, finally, that the restriction of our shipments to infantry and machine-gun units would be a very dangerous and short-sighted policy.

To much of this he paid little or no attention and replied that all these things could be postponed.

I wanted Wilson informed. Graeme Thompson, British expert on transportation and supply, came into the room at this point with Mr. Lloyd George and General Sir Henry Wilson, and took part in the discussion. Mr. Lloyd George said he thought President Wilson would be deeply interested to get General Foch's view of the situation, and added that as America had no prime minister present he thought it would be inconvenient for us to make a decision, but that this subject should be brought before the whole council.

I then called attention to a cable from Secretary of War Baker, already quoted, showing that the President had been much embarrassed by representations made to him personally by the French and British ambassadors, and had suggested that the matter might be settled by a conference between General Foch and myself. I pointed out that the cable did not mention the supreme war council, and I again stated my opposition to making the subject one of general discussion by all allied representatives and their staffs.

I did not fail to point out further that the President was trusting my judgment in this matter. As nothing was being accomplished, and hoping the number of participants in the discussion might be limited, I proposed we adjourn until the following day.

CHAPTER XLIV

Further conversation at the session of the supreme war council showed the uncertainty in the minds of the allies. Prime Minister Lloyd George, reverting to losses, said that before the great German attack in May he had been informed positively the Germans had only 400,000 replacements left, and that now, after the most violent fighting, in which it was reported the Germans had suffered very heavy losses, they still had more than 300,000 replacements.

The allies also had 300,000, but it was now contended, he said, that the British army was on the decline while that of the enemy was not.

Mr. Lloyd George asked if that could be cleared up, to which General Foch replied that it was because the enemy managed better, and he went on to say that Germany, with a population of 68,000,000, could maintain 204 divisions, while Great Britain, with 46,000,000 inhabitants, could keep up only 43.

After further argument on discrepancies of various figures, and insistence by General Foch that the number of divisions be maintained, the consideration of the transportation of American troops in June and July was resumed. The decision having reached an impasse, it was suggested that Lord Milner, British war minister, General Foch and I should undertake to draw up a program.

In the consideration of the question by us the point of my contention was won when General Weygand, who was Foch's principal adviser, remarked that it would be as well to leave the new drafts to be trained at home a month or so longer.

Although my arguments had failed to make any impression on General Foch he at once approved Weygand's suggestion.

Agreement on U. S. Troops.

With this out of the way we soon drew up the agreement embodied in the following cablegram sent to Washington June 2:

"(a) For June: First, absolute priority shall be given the transportation of 170,000 combat troops (viz., six divisions without artillery, ammunition trains or supply trains, amounting to 120,000 men and 44,000 replacements for combat troops); second, 25,400 men for the service of railways, of which 13,400 men plus 58,000 replacements; third, the balance of the 250,000 to consist of troops to be designated by the commander in chief, American expeditionary forces.

"(b) For July: First, absolute priority for the shipment of 140,000 combat troops of the nature defined above, four divisions minus artillery, amounting to 84,000 men plus 58,000 replacements; second, the balance of the 250,000 to consist of troops to be designated by the commander in chief, American expeditionary forces.

"(c) It is agreed that if available tonnage in either month allows the transportation of a larger number of men than 250,000 the excess tonnage will be employed in the transportation of combat troops as defined above.

"(d) We recognize that the combatant troops to be dispatched in July may have to include troops with insufficient training, but we consider the present emergency to justify a temporary and exceptional departure by the United States from sound principles of training, especially as a similar course is being followed by France and Great Britain. (Signed)

"FOCH, MILNER, PERSHING."

Yanks at Chateau Thierry. The Second and Third divisions, facing the Germans near Chateau Thierry, had made their places in line secure, giving heart to the French, who were trying to stabilize their own positions around the newly formed salient. We shall hear more of these two divisions later.

Although fully taken for granted by all of us, it was none the less gratifying to see these divisions, for the first time in the line, acquit themselves so well.

En route to Chaumont we motored eastward through Montmirail, passing long columns of French refugees fleeing from their homes, many on foot, men and women with bundles on their backs, leading the smaller children, driving their stock before them and hauling in various types of conveyance the few remaining worldly goods they were able to take with them.

Almost indescribable were many similar scenes as reported by our troops as they came up to reinforce the retreating French.

It seemed to me then that if this picture of civilization engaged in the persecution of innocent and unarmed noncombatants, mostly women and children, could be brought home to all peoples, reason would be forced upon rulers and governments where too often their passions and ambitions assume control.

As a result of the German successes against the French some feeling akin to a panic prevailed in Paris. Probably a million people left during the spring and there was grave apprehension among the officials lest the city be taken. Plans were made to remove the government to Bordeaux and we ourselves were prepared to remove our offices.

CHAPTER XLV

The Second division assumed the offensive June 6, 1918, and began a

series of attacks which culminated some three weeks later in the capture of the last German positions in the Bois de Belleau by its marine brigade and of Vaux by its regular brigade.

The fighting during most of this period was of peculiar intensity. The German lines were favorably located on commanding ground and were made more formidable by the extensive use of machine guns, especially in Belleau wood.

In the initial advance Harbord's marine brigade captured Bouresches, Lewis' regular brigade took Triangle farm near Bois de la Barotte. During the next few days our troops progressed piecemeal. June 15 the Seventh infantry, Third division, arrived to reinforce the marine brigade engaged in the wood. This regiment relieved the brigade on that date and the marines rested for a week, when they again entered the line. Against stubborn resistance, they drove the enemy from the wood June 25.

Regulars Capture Vaux. Meanwhile the regular brigade continued its attacks intermittently, and July 1, with great dash, captured Vaux and the Bois de la Roche. The operations of the division in this vicinity were practically at an end when the new lines were stabilized on the high ground captured from the enemy.

The casualties in the division were about 9,500. More than 1,900 prisoners were captured from the enemy.

The gains by the Second division were won with little aid on either flank by the French units, which were still in poor shape, and were made against an enemy determined to crush this early American effort. The successes of this division and of the First and Third divisions in the Marne, following as they did the crisis of May 27, were loudly acclaimed by the French, and for the time being had a very stimulating effect upon French morale.

With the transfer of activities to the French front northeast of Paris, our plan to build up an American corps near Amiens had become impracticable, and as I had offered General Petain the services of our divisions wherever they might be needed it now appeared possible to form at least a corps and possibly an army somewhere along the Marne salient.

I had suggested that we should bring other divisions to join the Second and Third for that purpose, and accordingly the Twenty-sixth and Forty-second, which had been formed from the inactive Vosges front, and five American divisions from the British area were designated to be sent to that quiet sector to relieve French divisions. The assembly of four American divisions in aid of the French on that front would more than offset their recent losses.

General Petain, in his letter accepting my offer, said in part: "I must express my great gratitude for the prompt and very important aid you are bringing in the present crisis. The American troops already engaged in the battle are the unanimous admiration of the whole French army. The power of the effort which your country is at present showing, as well as the resolute and generous spirit with which you enter the struggle, is for us allies—and above all for France—a comfort in the grave times through which we are passing, and a pledge of hope for the future."

What if Paris Should Fall? Leaving the suggestion with General Petain, without further discussion, I returned to Paris, arriving June 8. The next morning I called on Premier Clemenceau, and on the following morning the fourth phase of the great German offensive started between Montdidier and the Oise. Reports indicated that it was meeting considerable success.

Mentioning this to M. Clemenceau, I asked him what he thought would be the result if Paris should fall.

M. Clemenceau replied that he and Mr. Lloyd George had considered that possibility, and had reached the conclusion that they would do everything in their power to save Paris, but if it should be lost they would go on fighting.

"Above Paris is France," he added, "and above France is civilization."

As I was leaving he came to the door with me, and I said: "It may not look so encouraging now, but we are certain to win in the end." He clung to my hand and in a tone that showed the utmost solicitude replied: "Do you really think that? I am glad to hear you say it."

This was the first and only time that I ever sensed any misgiving in the mind of this resolute man. Notwithstanding our occasional rather heated discussions on the use to be made of American troops, I admired him greatly. It always seemed to me he represented the true spirit of confidence and courage of the French people.

I then motored to General Foch's headquarters at Bombon. We considered my proposal to form an American corps near Chateau Thierry, to which he readily agreed. He spoke especially of the fine work of our troops.

I asked how a German drive which threatened or perhaps captured Paris would affect the armies and the people. His reply was almost word for word like M. Clemenceau's. They had evidently discussed the possibility of losing Paris. He, too, was certain the armies would go on with the war. Foch spoke positively and with such evident feeling that I was moved to get up and shake his hand.

Meanwhile the Fourth and Twenty-eighth divisions, en route from the British front to the northeast of France, were stopped at General Foch's request in the vicinity of Villers Cotterets, the object being to concentrate several of our divisions on the west of the Marne salient, primarily as a precaution against another German offensive there, but ultimately for possible use on the offensive. The Second, Third, Twenty-sixth and Forty-second were in that area and with the

Fourth and Twenty-eighth there was a force equivalent to twelve French divisions.

An encouraging circumstance at the moment was the success of the French in holding Von Hutier's attack on the Montdidier-Noyon front. This fourth phase of the German offensive was an effort not only to widen the vulnerable Marne pocket but to secure the railway between Compigne and Soissons and open the way to Paris.

CHAPTER XLVI

The demands for American divisions were pressing. The First, Second and Third had already become actively engaged, the First being slated to go to the reserve near the Chateau Thierry salient when relieved from Cantigny. The second was still in line at Belleau Wood, and the Third south of the Marne.

General Foch had asked for five of the divisions recently arrived that were training with the British. Of these the Fourth and Twenty-eighth, while en route to the quiet Vosges sector to relieve French divisions, had been diverted to the reserve near the western face of the Marne salient.

The Thirty-fifth had moved to the vicinity of Epinal and the Seventy-seventh was about to enter the trenches in the Baccarat sector to replace the Forty-second, which was to reinforce Gouaud's army east of Rheims. The Eighty-second had started for the Toul sector to relieve the Twenty-sixth, which in turn was soon to relieve the Second.

Thus there were three American divisions in quiet sectors and seven either in the battle line or held in readiness to meet any eventuality which might result from further activity of the Germans in the great wedge they had driven toward Paris.

British Displaced.

The British were displeased at the transfer of activities to their area, claiming priority to remain there by reason of having brought them over. When General Foch inquired of the conditions under which these troops were serving with the British, my reply made it clear that he had entire authority to direct where they should go in the emergency, as without it the theory of a supreme command would fall.

The rapid succession of German offensives had seriously crippled the allies, and not only materially reduced their powers of resistance but had depressed their morale and caused the darkest misgivings among them. They grew more and more fearful lest the enemy might still have untold reserves ready to swell his forces. That the morale of the allies was low was shown by the conclusion of many of their soldiers returning from the front to the rest areas.

Reports from the British front were no better. Their troops continuously told our men who were with them for training that we had come too late and that our entry into the battle would only postpone allied defeat. This attitude seemed so alarming that I took steps to prevent such a spirit from affecting our army by promptly reporting the facts to allied authorities. The presence of such sentiments was another important reason for opposing any form of amalgamation.

Vastness of Request Unrealized. Far short had we fallen of the expectations of the preceding November, when Foch, General Robertson of the British, and I had joined in an urgent appeal for twenty-four trained American divisions by the following June. It is small wonder that the allies were now so insistent in urging increased and continuous shipments of men, trained and untrained.

So serious was the situation regarded that it was no longer a demand for twenty-four divisions but for 100. It is probable that the vastness of this request was not fully realized, or else the allies had greatly exaggerated ideas of our power of accomplishment, surprising as it actually proved to be.

A brief calculation of these demands of the prime ministers showed that they were asking more than 2,500,000 combat troops by the following spring, which augmented by those required for the services of supply, conservatively calculated for a well-balanced force situated in a foreign country under the circumstances that surrounded us, would amount at least to 4,000,000 men.

The American combatant force would thus have equalled 20 divisions of the allies, and their apprehension may be imagined when we realize that this was greater by one-fourth than the combined allied armies of 162 divisions then on the western front.

Although no such number as this could have been considered feasible, as it is unlikely that it could have been either transported, equipped or supplied, it was necessary, in view of the situation, to lay plans for bringing over all we could as a minimum, and urged upon the War Department the utmost effort to meet our immediate requirements for the expansion of port facilities and railroads. A detailed study of the troop shipments and tonnage required was included. My cable closed:

"There is nothing so dreadfully important as winning this war, and every possible resource should be made immediately available. Mr. Secretary, the question is so vital to our country and the necessity of winning the war is so great that there is no limit to which we should not go to carry out the plan I have outlined for the next ten months, and we must be prepared to carry it on still further after that at the same rate or maybe faster."

French unduly nervous about the safety of Paris, and that Foch was holding a greater proportion of American troops behind the French lines than necessary. They believed there was a strong probability of another attack against their

CHAPTER XLVII

The Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, Forty-second and Seventy-seventh divisions were now in training under the recently organized Third corps. Especial effort was being made to hasten their preparation in both staff and line in anticipation of an early call for more serious service.

I inspected these troops June 19-22, 1918, and my impressions were favorable, although a number of officers were found unfamiliar with the principles of tactical leadership. In such hastily trained units this was hardly surprising, especially in view of the known defects of the instruction at home.

Many were found with but slight appreciation of the natural defensive possibilities of a given position. Some battalion and even regimental commanders had not thought to ascertain the exact location of their front lines, and of course had failed to work out the details of preparation against a possible attack.

My predilection for detailed instruction in minor tactics, growing out of my previous personal supervision of training in both small and large units, led me quickly to discover deficiencies.

My diary notes the establishment of the military board of allied supply at this time, June 22, 1918. It was expected to study questions of supply and adopt proper measures for the co-ordination of allied resources and utilities.

Col. Charles G. Dawes, who had charge of a more limited sphere of the co-ordination of our own supply departments, was detailed as the American member of the board.

Lauds Courage of Negro Troops. Cables from the War Department June 22 stated that the colored people at home were being told that negro soldiers in France were always placed in the most dangerous positions, were being sacrificed to save white troops, and were often left on the field to die without medical attention. It was not difficult to guess the origin of this sort of propaganda. As a matter of fact, none of these troops had been in line except in quiet sectors. Those I had recently seen were in fine spirits and seemed keen for active service.

The only colored combat troops in France were those of the Ninety-second division, then in a quiet sector in the Vosges, and the four infantry regiments of the Ninety-third, each attached to a French division. Several individuals serving with the French had already received the Croix de Guerre for conduct in raids.

Clemenceau at Chaumont. Prime Minister Clemenceau, General Foch and M. Andre Tardieu, with Generals Weygand and Morcau, came to Chaumont June 23, 1918, for a conference on the increase of American man power.

M. Clemenceau's popularity in France was probably at its height. As this was his first visit to Chaumont the people turned out en masse, crowded into the plaza and gave him a rousing welcome. His reception within the Hotel de Ville by the officials, civil and military, was marked by eloquent speeches. In his remarks M. Clemenceau gave the people every encouragement, making special reference to the increasing forces the Americans were sending over.

As we were leaving the widowed mother of a missing soldier, her only son, came up in great distress and told M. Clemenceau of her sorrow. He spoke tenderly of her patriotic sacrifice, put his arm gently around her and kissed her cheeks, mingling his tears with hers. The pathos of this touched every heart.

As General Foch and the others were arriving until later, M. Clemenceau and I driving together, accompanied by Generals Wirbel and Ragueneau in a separate automobile, went to the headquarters of the Eighty-third division, Major General Glenn commanding, which was billeted at Montigny, not far from Chaumont.

We fell to discussing the probable situation of the various allied countries and their relative standing after the war. M. Clemenceau went to some length in his conjectures.

Thought Britain Finished. "Great Britain is finished and in my opinion she has seen the zenith of her glory," he said. "What makes you think so, Mr. Prime Minister?" I asked. "The immense drain of the war will make it impossible for her to retain commercial supremacy, and, second, the experience of her colonial troops in this war will make their people more independent and she will lose her control over them."

I could not agree with Mr. Clemenceau's view and said: "Mr. Prime Minister, I think you are mistaken about the British, and I believe we shall see them fully recover from the effects of the war."

Continuing, I asked: "What about France's future?" "Ah! She will once more be the dominant power in Europe," he replied.

CHAPTER XLVIII Hospitalization and completion of three corps headquarters and staff organizations occupied my attention the last week of June, 1918. Twelve of our divisions were then either in line or in reserve behind the French, five were in training in French areas and five were in training in rear of the British army. Of those with the French, seven were concentrated in the vicinity of Villers-Cotterets and Chateau-Thierry, between the French front and Paris.

The British seemed to think the

French unduly nervous about the safety of Paris, and that Foch was holding a greater proportion of American troops behind the French lines than necessary. They believed there was a strong probability of another attack against their



Not Afraid of Gas.

front, and felt General Foch was not paying enough attention to their situation. However, they probably did not realize that a counter-offensive was contemplated on this front should the occasion present itself.

Corps Headquarters Organized. The First corps headquarters, organized in January under Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, with Col. Malin Craig as chief of staff, had become a smoothly working machine ready for active service anywhere, but events had moved so swiftly there had been no opportunity for the assembly of divisions. With the increasing size of our army it was evident that a greater number of divisions would be able to take part in operations at earlier dates than we had thought possible. Consequently, the organization of the Second, Third and Fourth corps headquarters was at once completed.

The Second corps, Maj. Gen. George Read commanding, with Col. George Simonds as chief of staff, and a limited number of staff officers, was charged with matters of administration and command pertaining to the divisions behind the British front. The Third corps, temporarily under Maj. Gen. William M. Wright, Col. Alfred Bjornstad, chief of staff, continued to supervise training divisions serving in the Vosges area. The Fourth corps was temporarily under the corps chief of staff, Col. Stuart Heintzelman, with headquarters at Toul. By the actual constitution of these corps they were expected soon to become efficient enough to handle units in operations.

French Hospitals Deficient. As to hospitals, when our troops became suddenly engaged in the Chateau-Thierry region we had to rely largely upon the assistance of the French to care for our wounded. Although they had given us every assurance that hospital arrangements for those operations would be complete, and without question did their best, it was only through the mobile hospitals we had organized that we were able to give our casualties proper attention.

In extension of the French failure to take care of our casualties properly it must be said that when the Germans swept over the Chemin des Dames to Chateau-Thierry the French lost 45,000 beds included in some of their best equipped hospitals. We had no hospitals on that front and with limited transportation found it difficult to supplement the scant French facilities. In fact, the situation as to hospital accommodations for our troops was about to reach a critical stage.

In this connection a cable was actually submitted by Mr. Custer Whitney from the New York Tribune which was sent in its denunciation of our medical department. The censor immediately informed the medical representatives at my headquarters, and General Ireland, the chief surgeon, requested an investigation, which was at once carried out by the chief of the inspector-general's corps, General Brewster. Mr. Whitney was asked to be present at all the hearings, and when the actual facts were brought out, showing the efficiency of the medical department, he was most apologetic and thereafter was an enthusiastic supporter of the wisdom of the censorship.

The Fourth of July found me in Chaumont. The French people there never missed an opportunity to show their pleasure at having us in their midst and their appreciation of our aid to the cause. The principal ceremony of the day was a reception by the officers of my headquarters, both civic and military, and the prominent citizens at the Hotel de Ville. This was an altogether delightful social gathering, including a series of suitable speeches.

The spirit of fraternity that prevailed made it easy to respond. In fact, on this, as often on similar occasions, I felt and myself almost as enthusiastic as the French speaker, though perhaps less content with my effort.

The allies elsewhere did not forget that it was our Independence day, and messages came from Clemenceau, Foch and Halg and many others from all over France.

Yanks in Hamel Attack. Regardless of the distinct understanding that our troops behind the British front were there for training and were not to be used except in an emergency, the British made continuous effort to get them into their lines.

They planned an attack by the Australians for the Fourth of July and requested Maj. Gen. George Read, commander of the Second corps then still in training, to permit some of the troops of the Third-Third division to take part. At first the British suggested four companies, but later they wanted the number increased to ten. As the use of Americans at this time

was directly contrary to the arrangement, naturally it did meet with my approval.

Having learned that such a combined attack was planned, I saw him in Paris July 3, and entirely agreed with his point of view. It seems that General Read, in accordance with instructions, told General Raw that I did not want partly troops to participate. However, our troops had by this time come fully committed to it, though the British chief of staff consented to leave our front, when he would compel to defer the operation, and I read that no change could be made without orders from Marshal Haig, who, he said, was not reached, and so the attack was carried out, as I learned next day.

The fact that General Read's officers and men were kept into the battle went far to cause him to believe that I was also that the splendid behavior of the troops in the operation decided argument in favor of leniency. This division also displayed the same eagerness to get at the enemy in several fought engagements during the long days of the Meuse-Argonne.

CHAPTER XLIX A number of our divisions quite prepared to engage in contemplated offensive and location at the moment lent for the early formation of one probably two entire corps of tents.

Liggett's First corps had taken place in line July 4, with the 10th and 11th (Harbord) relieved the 10th by the Twenty-sixth (wards), and a French division under its direction. The corps had been shaken down to routine of its work and had been in every respect an efficient performing its functions with confidence and precision worth the more experienced staffs of allied armies.

During an inspection trip, 12 to the headquarters of the corps, I had lunch with G. Harbord at Nanteuil-sur-Ais where his division was resting. He told of a marine in his division who had captured 75 German officers singlehanded.

German Attack Again. Referring again to my diary, Chaumont, Wednesday, July 17, 1918.—Another German attack broke Monday. Our Twenty-second, part of the Twenty-eighth and the Third, were engaged. The latter corps attacked and captured prisoners. Advised Foch that the Thirty-second and Twenty-ninth divisions are available once.

Five other divisions have been placed at his disposal. Situation yesterday more favorable for allies. General Bullard assigned to the Third corps, and General Wright Fifth.

The intelligence services of the allied armies had been every endeavor to discover the my's plans, with the result that some days it appeared almost certain that his next move would be directed toward the southeast the right and left of Reims, the evening of July 14 a raiding party from General Gouaud's Fourth army, then by that part of the line into Reims, luckily captured prisoners who confirmed this belief and gave the exact hour fixed for attack, which they said was to place the following morning.

Our Third division, still in south of the Marne, faced the my between Jaillon and Chau-Thierry, and the Twenty-ninth have been held. He believed the Second held a balance of Torcy and Vaux. Elements of the Twenty-eighth south of the Marne, serving the two French divisions on the side of the Third; the entire second occupied a support position behind Gouaud's front; the division was north of Meuse; the Second and Fourth were serving near Chateau-Thierry.

Surprise for the Enemy. The German offensive launched on the early morning July 15, as expected, but it met with a surprise barrage down by General Gouaud's artillery half an hour before the German attack. The surprise was thrown into confusion their force seriously weakened begin with. By evening, due to the strong resistance the countered, the situation in the immediate sector was not unaltered.

Our Forty-second became engaged and sustained heavy losses. Its conduct was first and successful. The French high next assigned to the French commander. Further west enemy crossed the Marne, trating in one place as far as miles. He struck our Third division, which was posted along river, in a determined attack force a crossing between Meuse and the fighting. This intense, some units of the Third and Thirty-eighth regiments, ing this front being forced. The stubbornness of their stance, however, broke up the as a whole, and the German tired to the north bank.

Thirty-Eighth Distinguishes Itself. On this occasion a single ment of the Third division (Col. McAlexander's Thirty-eighth) one of the most brilliant pages our military annals. It proved the crossing at certain points its front, while on either flank Germans who had gained a pressed forward. Our men, in three directions, met the man attacks with counter-attacks at critical points, and succeeded throwing two German divisions into complete confusion.

Men from three different divisions were captured by the Third in the fighting of this. By noon of the 30th the crossing at its line came to a halt.

(Continued on next page)



Bringing in a Captured Aviator.

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...hines and other points where it met stiff resistance, finally taking the line slightly beyond that town. The line ran diagonally across the Paris-Soissons road.

CHAPTER L

The attack of the corps was resumed the morning of July 19, but during the night the German lines directly in front of Soissons had been heavily reinforced with machine guns and artillery. In their advance the French One Hundred and Fifty-third division and the First division met with much resistance, the Second brigade of the First encountering fire of the enemy both from the front and the left flank. Tanks were sent to its assistance and with close artillery support the division was enabled slowly to gain ground, but at considerable cost.

The Second division, with the reserves of the first day in the lead, forged ahead to the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road but was compelled to withdraw to the vicinity of La Raperie. It finally established a line just west of Tigny, with the road under its guns. The division was relieved by the French Fifty-eighth division the night of the 19th, having advanced six and one-half miles, captured 3,000 prisoners and 15 guns, and sustained about 5,000 casualties.

First Division Makes Advance.

July 20 the First division continued its advance doggedly against a desperate stand by the Germans on the knoll in front of Bery-le-Sec. The French had been ordered to take Bery-le-Sec, but failed. In the afternoon Summerrail directed that it be assaulted by his Second brigade, but the attempt did not succeed that day. Assisted by the skillful use of artillery and with consummate dash, under Brig. Gen. H. Buck, in the face of intense artillery and machine-gun fire, the Second brigade captured the town on the 21st. Meanwhile, the First brigade and the French Eighty-seventh division, which had relieved the Moroccans, had crossed the Soissons-Chateau Thierry highway and reached the Chateau de Buzancy. The line now ran parallel to the Crise, with Soissons commanded by our artillery.

The First division, throughout four days of constant fighting, had captured nearly seven miles, taken 3,500 prisoners and 98 guns from seven different German divisions employed against it, and had about 7,500 casualties.

The thrust of the Twentieth corps was conducted with such magnificent dash and power that the enemy's position within the salient was rendered untenable. The dangerous character of the threat caused the crown prince to begin a general withdrawal from the Marne. This operation snatched the initiative from the enemy almost in an instant and from that moment he was on the defensive.

Our First and Second divisions, with the Moroccan division between them, had struck the decisive blow that turned the tide of the war. Petain said it could not have been done without our divisions.

On the other side the German chancellor, Von Hertling, said later: "We expected grave events in Paris for the end of July. That was on the 15th. On the 18th even the most optimistic among us understood that all was lost. The history of the world was played out in three days."

...take its objectives and the Twenty-sixth did not attack. On the 20th the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh was held up again, exposing the left of the division to heavy flank fire and preventing more than a slight gain. Farther to the right the Twenty-sixth succeeded in taking Gometrie farm, and got a foothold on hill 190.

When the attack began on the 21st it was found that the Germans had withdrawn the night before, and the Twenty-sixth moved forward with little or no opposition until it reached the new German line at l'Hermitage-Epieds-Mont St. Pere, east of the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry highway. On the 22nd it captured Trigny and got a foothold in Epieds, but was forced by a strong German counter-attack to retire to Bretuil wood. The Fifty-second brigade was also driven back to its starting point.

The attack renewed on the 23rd was successful, one regiment reaching the Epieds-Mont St. Pere road, but in the afternoon it was forced to retire. That night the Fifty-second brigade was replaced by the Fifty-sixth brigade, Twenty-eighth division. When the latter launched its attack the morning of the 24th, it was found that the enemy had withdrawn and he was not again encountered until the pursuers, including part of the Fifty-first brigade, reached Croix Rouge farm.

During its offensive action beginning with the 18th, the Twenty-sixth division had progressed nearly eleven miles and had captured 250 prisoners and four pieces of artillery. Since its occupation of the sector, July 10, it had suffered about 5,000 casualties. The division was relieved, together with the Fifty-sixth brigade, Twenty-eighth division, by the Eighty-fourth brigade, Forty-second division, which took over the sector on the 25th. The Eighty-fourth brigade, Forty-second division, replaced two French divisions, which were plucked out by the shortening of the line. On the 27th, the Forty-second occupied the entire front of the First corps, about two miles in extent.

Enemy Fights Desperately.

The enemy's defeat in front of the Twentieth corps (American First and Second divisions and First Moroccan division), was the principal cause of the withdrawal of his armies, but he fought desperately from position to position and his retirement was being skillfully conducted to save men and material from capture.

In the counter-offensive of July 18 no operations were ordered for French or American troops east of Chateau-Thierry, leaving them an opportunity to retreat. As we all did, that the allies now held the initiative and that from this time on they should abandon the defensive attitude that had been so long imposed upon them and continue the offensive without cessation.

He then pointed out the following offensives which it was evident were indispensable to later operations:

The release of the railroad Paris-Avicourt in the Marne region by the French; the Paris-Amiens railroad by the British and French; the Paris-Avicourt railroad in the region of Commercy by the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient by the American army, which by reduction of the front, would bring us within reach of the Briey region and permit action on a larger scale between the Meuse and Moselle.

Further offensives were foreseen having in view the release of the mining sections to the north by definitely driving the enemy from the region of Dunkirk and Calais.

No one suggested that the plans might be carried so far as to terminate the war in 1918. Concerning the part each should play Foch asked expressions of opinion of the respective commanders in chief as to how these or any other operations we might propose should be conducted.

General Halg gave his views and plans, which agreed with the general suggestion, as did General Petain, which wanted further to consider the possibilities. As far as these preliminary operations applied to the Americans, they were simply a restatement of the plans we had been leading up to ever since our entry into the war. I, therefore, advised that details of organization and supply were receiving every consideration in the preparation of the American army to do its part.

While at General Foch's headquarters, I arranged with General Petain for the expansion of the First corps, then operating in the Marne sector, by which four American divisions were to be placed in the line with two in reserve. It was my hope that this would be the basis for the preliminary formation of an American front on this front. En route to Chaumont I stopped to call on Liggett and apprise him of the possibility of additional American divisions for his corps.

Expedition to Russia.

The supreme war council was prone to listen to suggestions for the use of allied troops at various places other than the western front. One of these, on which the British seemed to be especially insistent, was to send troops to help the so-called white army in Russia, to keep open the communication through Murmansk in the Archangel.

I was opposed to any such idea, as it would simply mean scattering our resources, all of which were needed on the western front. But President Wilson prevailed upon to help and I was directed to send a regiment provided General Foch had no objections. As apparently he had already considered the question, he gave his approval and a regiment was accordingly sent. The Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth infantry, Lieut. Col. George E. Stewart commanding, together with one battalion of engineers and one field hospital, were designated for this service.

In view of the prospect for the early assembly of corps and divi-

...our First corps. Once established beyond the Ourcq, our two corps advanced rapidly toward the Vesle river, meeting with little opposition.

CHAPTER LII

I attended a conference of commanders in chief at General Foch's headquarters Wednesday, July 24, 1918, to discuss plans for offensive operations.

Present were Generals Foch, Petain, Weygand and Buat; Field Marshal Halg and General Lawrence, and General Conner, chief of operations, Boyd and Hughes and myself.

There was pronounced good feeling and confidence. General Foch gave a resume of the general situation. He proposed no definite plan, but submitted his remarks as the basis of discussion.

The main point was that the fifth German offensive of the year had been checked and the allied counter-offensive, beginning July 18, had transformed it into defeat. It was the general opinion that every advantage should be taken of this fact and that the allies should continue their attacks with as much vigor as possible.

On Par With Enemy.

General Foch said with satisfaction that we had now reached an equality in numbers of combatants and an actual superiority in reserves. As the enemy would soon be required to relieve a considerable number of tired divisions from the active front, the allies would rapidly gain further superiority through the constantly increasing number of Americans.

All information went to show that the enemy had two armies, so to speak. Foch continued, one an exhausted holding army and the other a shock army, already weakened, maneuvering behind this front. Unquestionably we had material advantage in aviation and tanks, and to a smaller degree in artillery, and this would be augmented by the arrival and armament of American artillery personnel.

As to the reserve strength behind the allies, it would soon be powerful indeed if the rate of 250,000 per month at which the Americans were pouring in could be maintained. Foch felt we were approaching a crisis on the enemy's side possibly not so very remote, because of the difficulty he was having in keeping up the effective strength of his units.

Allies Now Hold Initiative.

Beyond these advantages of material force in our favor there was also the moral ascendancy we had gained by our recent victories and his failures. Foch felt we all did, that the allies now held the initiative and that from this time on they should abandon the defensive attitude that had been so long imposed upon them and continue the offensive without cessation.

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In view of the prospect for the early assembly of corps and divi-

BUMPER CROPS OF WHEAT--CORN SEEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The nation's corn and wheat bins will be filled to overflowing next fall—if the weather holds good.

The agriculture department Friday forecast bumper yields of these crops, but saw a rather moderate production for other farm products. Drouth, heat and slight acreage reductions are responsible.

The 1931 corn crop was estimated at 2,976,953,000 bushels as compared with 2,094,000,000 last year, when the drouth took heavy toll. The five year average is 2,761,000,000 bushels.

Wheat farmers, already staggering under the burden of overproduction and low prices, will produce an estimated crop of 869,013,000 bushels. In 1930 the production was 863,430,000. The five-year average is 822,000,000 bushels.

Drouth and heat have dried pastures, reduced milk production and cut into hay prospects. Spring wheat has been so adversely affected that the smallest production in twenty years is expected. On the other hand, winter wheat has been favored by excellent weather and corn has prospered. Winter wheat production was forecast at 712,611,000 bushels; spring wheat at 156,402,000.

A generous supply of fruit and commercial truck crops was forecast.

FARMERS' WEEK PLANS PROGRESSING STEADILY

Plans for farmers' week, to be held at State College August 24-28, are progressing steadily. Programs of interest to farm people in many lines of work such as dairying, poultry production, goods and nutrition, fruit and vegetable growing, crop production and livestock management will be offered.

All county extension agents and state extension workers will be at State College for farmers' week. The vocational agricultural teachers of the state will be in conference at the college during the same week. This will make it possible to secure more notable speakers for the program.

State College is well prepared to care for a large delegation of visitors this year due to having a new dormitory and others newly remodeled, also a new dining hall. These will be available for the use of visitors as farmers' week is being held between summer school and the fall semester of college. Lodging in the dormitories will be furnished free of charge. Meals at the dining hall will be provided at a very small cost. Each visitor must bring bedding, towels and personal articles.

People who plan to attend the farmers' week program should communicate with their county extension agents or write to the extension service, State College, for complete information.

Judge (sternly): Well, what is your alibi for speeding fifty miles an hour?"

George: "I had just heard, your honor, that the ladies of my wife's church were giving a rummage sale, and I was hurrying home to save my other pair of pants."

"Case dismissed."—Boston Transcript.

...sions to form our army, it became urgent that the organization be hastened with all possible speed. The outlines had been determined and members of the First army staff were at work on the details.

My formal order creating the First field army was issued July 24, to take effect August 10, with headquarters at La Ferte-sous-Jouras.

Immediate consideration was given the improvement of the general supply system. Although the recent reorganization had helped, it had been my purpose for some time to make changes in personnel in the S. O. S., particularly in the position of chief, which demanded great administrative ability. After much thought the choice fell to General Harbord.

(To Be Continued)

THE AMENDED ADAGE

The feminine world
Will wear a beaten path
Away from your door
If it suspects
That your better mousetrap
Has anything in it.—C. T. Davis
in Little Rock Gazette.

At Any Time In The Year a

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Reduced Summer Tourists Rates

2 Persons - per Room \$3.00
3 Persons - per Room \$4.00
4 Persons - per Room \$5.00
All Outside With Bath
Ceiling Fans
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Special Summer
Weekly and Monthly Rates
as low as
\$5.00 per Month for 2 Persons
Coffee Shop Cooled
with Water Washed Air
Only Hotel in El Paso
using Soft Water

HOTEL HUSSMANN
"On the Plaza"
EL PASO, TEXAS

"El Paso's Finest"
It Adds Distinction and Prestige to Any
"In Stopping at the HUSSMANN"

RELIEF

From Headaches
Colds and Sore Throat
Neuritis, Neuralgia

Don't be a chronic sufferer from headaches, or any other pain. There is hardly an ache or pain Bayer Aspirin tablets can't relieve; they are a great comfort to women who suffer periodically. They are always to be relied on for breaking up colds.

It may be only a simple headache, or it may be neuralgia or neuritis; rheumatism. Bayer Aspirin is still the sensible thing to take. Just be certain it's Bayer you're taking; it does not hurt the heart. Get the genuine tablets, in this familiar package for the pocket.

Bayer Tablets Aspirin
Genuine

SAFE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

W. H. WHATLEY PRODUCE

ROSWELL, N. M.

always in the market with the highest cash price for poultry, eggs and cream

Trade at the
Peoples Mercantile

We have what you want at the right price... you will find us attentive to your every wish.



When PAIN Comes

WHAT many people call indigestion very often means excess acid in the stomach. The stomach nerves have been over-stimulated, and food sours. The corrective is an alkali, which neutralizes the acids instantly. And the best alkali known to medical science is Phillips Milk of Magnesia.

One spoonful of this harmless, tasteless alkali in water neutralizes instantly many times that much acid, and the symptoms disappear at once. You will never use crude methods when once you learn the efficiency of this. Go get a small bottle to try.

Be sure to get the genuine Phillips Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. 25c and 50c a bottle—any drugstore.



Restless CHILDREN

CHILDREN will fret, often for no apparent reason. But there's always Castoria! Harmless as the recipe on the wrapper, mild and bland as its tastes. But its gentle action soothes a youngster more surely than a more powerful medicine.

That's the beauty of this special children's remedy! It may be given the tiniest infant—as often as there is need. In cases of colic, diarrhea or similar disturbances, it is invaluable. A coated tongue calls for just a few drops to ward off constipation; so does any suggestion of bad breath. Whenever children don't eat well, don't rest well, or have any little upset—this pure vegetable preparation is usually all that's needed.

Fletcher's CASTORIA

RELIEF

From Headaches
Colds and Sore Throat
Neuritis, Neuralgia

Don't be a chronic sufferer from headaches, or any other pain. There is hardly an ache or pain Bayer Aspirin tablets can't relieve; they are a great comfort to women who suffer periodically. They are always to be relied on for breaking up colds.

It may be only a simple headache, or it may be neuralgia or neuritis; rheumatism. Bayer Aspirin is still the sensible thing to take. Just be certain it's Bayer you're taking; it does not hurt the heart. Get the genuine tablets, in this familiar package for the pocket.

Bayer Tablets Aspirin
Genuine

SAFE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

MOTHER!

How the sound of a voice who sings to hear would thrill her! And Long Distance costs so little now. For example, station to station day rates

From Hagerman to:
Deming -----\$1.30
Farmington -----\$1.65

Evening and night rates are lower. Calls by number are quicker.

Just Call Long Distance
Number Please?

TELEPHONE

POISON in Your bowels!

Poisons absorbed into the system from souring waste in the bowels, cause that dull, headachy, sluggish, bilious condition; coat the tongue; foul the breath; sap energy, strength and nerve-force. A little of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will clear up trouble like that, gently, harmlessly, in a hurry. The difference it will make in your feelings over night will prove its merit to you.

Dr. Caldwell studied constipation for over forty-seven years. This long experience enabled him to make his prescription just what men, women, old people and children need to make their bowels help themselves. Its natural, mild, thorough action and its pleasant taste commend it to everyone. That's why "Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin," as it is called, is the most popular laxative drugstore sell.

DR. W. B. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN
A Doctor's Family Laxative



Clearance of Suits to Make Room for New Windows

We are sorry you can't see them in the show window . . . but for your convenience you will find them arranged on the inside in four prices

\$9.95 \$14.95 \$18.95 \$21.95

If a saving means anything . . . you'll be interested.

THE MODEL

ED WILLIAMS

BANK EMPLOYEES SENT TO SCHOOL

Modern Scientific Financial and Management Methods Taught Throughout Country.

THE American Institute of Banking Section of the American Bankers Association conducts 223 chapters, or local banking schools in as many cities throughout the country. One large city chapter has almost 6,000 students, who are combining formal theoretical and practical banking studies with their daily working experience and other places have these schools with a thousand to two thousand students. In addition there are fifty study groups in small communities with some 6,000 enrollments. All told over 42,000 bank people are taking these courses—not only clerks, but junior officers and even senior officers in more advanced work. The work of the institute has been declared to be "a dynamic economic force, pouring into banking a broadening, deepening stream of better qualified bankers than could be developed merely by the daily workings of banking itself," and it has been suggested that every bank worker should be compelled to combine institute courses with his work. A good many banks now make it part of the contract of employment that an employee shall undertake to render himself proficient and trustworthy in banking by taking institute work and others make successful progress in this educational aspect of banking a prerequisite to promotion. Plans are being developed to make the benefits of banking education through this organization more generally available in the rural districts.

FOR SALE—One three horse two row John Deere cultivator used one season, like new, priced to sell. O. M. Wallace, Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Roswell, N. M. 27fc

Enjoy

The Attractions of New Mexico's Finest Theatre

Friday and Saturday AUGUST 14-15

WINNIE LIGHTNER

"Gold Dust Gertie"

Sunday and Monday AUGUST 16-17

CLARA BOW

"Kick In"

Tuesday AUGUST 18

EDMUND LOWE

JEANNETTE MacDONALD

Don't Bet On Women

Wednesday-Thursday AUGUST 19-20

LORETTA YOUNG

RICARDO CORTEZ

"Big Business Girl"

Yucca Theatre

Roswell, N. M.

Virgin Islands
On March 31, 1917, the United States took possession of the former Danish West Indies, renamed the Virgin Islands of the United States. The ratification of the treaty of sale took place on January 17, 1917, confirming the purchase by the United States of these islands from Denmark for \$25,000,000. The first permanent settlement in the Virgin Islands was effected on the island of St. Thomas on May 25, 1672, by an expedition of the Danish West Indian company under Gov. Jorgen Iverson. From that time the islands were continuously owned by Denmark, until their sale to the United States, with the exception of brief occupation by British warships.

Best Light for the Eyes
The American investigators, Ferree and Hand, have found that there was less fatigue to the eye for yellow light than for red, blue and green. They also found that visual acuity and speed of vision—and, in fact, all the visual functions—were at their best under yellow light. Ruffer, a German investigator, found the same thing. He found that visual acuity and speed of vision are greater for yellow light than for green, red, white or blue. He is of the opinion that blue and red lights are the colors most fatiguing to the eye. Other German investigators have obtained the same results.

Famous Gothenburg
Gothenburg, second largest city in Sweden, owes its eminent position to its illustrious founder, Gustavus Adolphus, who was one of history's most famous generals. In addition he wrote excellent prose, and his "Speeches" hold an important place in the literature of the Seventeenth century. To visit Gothenburg without seeing its gardens is unthinkable. Students of medieval history, folklore and geology revel in Gothenburg as a storehouse of legend and history.

Careth for Carrots
When Annabel returned from Sunday school her mother asked what the text was. Promptly Annabel replied, "Eat Carrots for Me." Since then Annabel has been eating, without protest, her mother's prescribed carrots, not knowing that the text really was, "He careth for me."

YOU'RE IN LUCK
—If your parents taught you how to work;
—If you know how to accept defeat cheerfully and success modestly;
—If you have courage to face the facts and go ahead;
—If you have a talent for sticking to your task;
—If you are without assistants when you start pitying yourself.
—Canadian Finance.

Woodstock Typewriters for sale at The Messenger.

Smilin' Charlie Says—



"The only difference between vacation and the regular routine with most folks now-a-days is that they go away for the vacation."



Hints for the Household



FOR AUGUST
By Betty Webster

Sandwiches

Sandwiches used to be served just as a light refreshment and not as a regular meal. But for a hot summer day a properly planned sandwich or sandwiches a cold drink and some fruit makes a delightful repast. Sandwiches with chopped hard boiled egg, with or without mayonnaise, or made with a fried egg and lettuce are always appetizing. Chicken sandwiches, with tomato or bacon, coffee and fruit make an excellent meal. Cold veal sandwiches are delicious. Use cold veal, green pepper, mayonnaise, horseradish and bread and butter. Other delicious sandwiches can be made of: Cold lamb. Cucumber with lettuce, salad dressing and buttered toast. Mayonnaise with chopped green onions or olives. Roast beef with water cross, sliced tomato and mayonnaise. Either toasted or plain. Crisp lettuce. Bacon or ham. Cheese tomato sandwich: Butter slices of bread. Layer of American cheese on top bread. Season. Slice of ripe tomato on

top of this and then slice of crispy bacon.

COOKING HINTS

Summer Meal Combinations
Corn beef hash and poached eggs.
Corn beef, new creamed potatoes and horseradish sauce.
Sausage and potato chips.
Creamed shipped beef, fresh peas and mashed potatoes.
Cold meat, potato salad and iced tea.

Dried Beef With Spanish Sauce
Sauce:
Green pepper (cut up) 1/2 cup of stewed tomatoes. 1 onion (chopped). 1 tablespoon of butter
Seasoning.
Method: Mix sauce and cook slowly 10 minutes. Heat dried beef and drain. Put on buttered toast and pour over sauce.

Tasty Macaroni
Macaroni.
Seasoning.
Grated cheese.

Tomatoes (fresh).
Method: Cook macaroni. Add seasoning and grated cheese. Cut tomatoes in half. Broil and serve around macaroni.

Summer Pudding—Cherry Roll
Washed pitted cherries.
Biscuit dough.
Method: Make your favorite biscuit dough. Roll out. Spread cherries (not sweetened) on top of dough. Fold dough over and around cherries making a roll. Make ends secure by wetting and pinching tightly together. Put on a plate in steamer and steam for 3 hours. Serve hot with foamy or hard sauce.

Foamy Sauce
1/2 cup of butter.
1 cup powdered sugar.
3 eggs.
Vanilla.
Method: Cream butter and sugar well. Separate eggs. Add beaten yolks. Add flavoring. Beat whites of eggs stiff and add the very last.
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LAKE ARTHUR ITEMS

Miss Ella Ohlenbusch, Reporter
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Slade motored to Roswell Friday.
D. A. Goode is reported to be seriously ill with rheumatism.
Mr. and Mrs. Ben Truman were shopping in Artesia Thursday.
John Kingston received the sad news Tuesday of the death of a sister in New York.
H. A. Denton and son of Artesia were visitors at the home of D. Ohlenbusch Sunday.

LONESOME LUKE'S LOCALETTES

Ladies and gentlemen, we have with us to-day the fightin' parson.—The Op.
I told Rev. Hedges after my little affair Monday afternoon that I had disgraced the ministry. He said, "That's nothing new; you do it every time you try to preach."
See where a fellow from our old home town, Tahlequah, Oklahoma saw a fifty pound catfish lying in the Illinois river, and tried to capture him. The witnesses saw the water muddy from the struggle, and in a few moments, the man, Frank Johnson, came to the top shouting for help. When he was reached, it was found that a fin of the catfish had pierced his eyeball, and gone on to the brain, killing him instantly. Will someone tell Pat Summers to wear goggles the next time he attempts to catch a catfish by hand.
A two hundred pound man was kneeling in front of the Curry Service Station, at the highway, displaying some Mexican jumping beans to a prospective buyer. We went on inside the building, and pretty soon the bean salesman came in. He said, "Well, the fellow didn't have but four cents, so I had to sell him one for that."
With our usual silly tongue, we prattled, "You didn't make much at that price, did you?"
His eyes shooting fire, the man replied, "You seem to know more than I do about it. We'll just let you do the talking. I'm not putting out anything."
We decided to shut our mouth and keep our nose henceforth out of big business deals.
Yer right, parson, a sharp nose denotes curiosity and a flattened nose, too much curiosity.—The Op.

COTTONWOOD ITEMS

Mrs. Wayne Norris, Reporter
Miss Bertie Chandlers has been ill the past week.
E. P. Malone and family motored to Roswell Tuesday.
The singing school on Cottonwood is progressing nicely.
Mrs. Fred Drennen spent Sunday with Mrs. Will Dunaghee.
Kerzy Funk and wife were visiting in Alamogordo last week.
W. A. Watson has returned from his ranch in La Luz Canyon.
Miss Lucille Waldrip was a dinner guest at the Watson home Tuesday.
Wendell Sterrett motored to the mountains to attend to business matters.
George Hale, of Arizona was visiting friends on Cottonwood the past week.
Miss Eva Dunaghee entertained a group of Cottonwood young folks Saturday night.
Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Waldrip motored to Carlsbad Sunday to visit relatives there.
Prof. Ira Burgess and family were supper guests at the Joe Bachman home Tuesday.
Miss Lucille Ray was visiting at the home of Miss Gladys Waldrip Sunday and Monday.
Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Southard of East Grand Plains were visiting on Cottonwood Monday.
Julius Terry of Hobbs spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Terry and family.
Ralph Hershey made his third trip to Alamogordo with a truck load of watermelons Tuesday.
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Dalton returned to their home last Saturday at Broken Arrow, Oklahoma.
Jack Terry of Austin, Texas is spending a few days with his parents, Tom Terry and family.
Mrs. Burk's, mother and brother who have been visiting here, left for their home in Texas last week.
Mr. and Mrs. Vedder Brown of Hagerman were guests at the home of his brother, M. S. Brown and family.
Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Waldrip and family motored to the mountains for a short visit with relatives Wednesday.
Misses Pauline Watson and Lucille Waldrip were visiting at the home of Miss Goldie Ray Thursday and Friday.
Monroe Howard and family motored to Alamogordo Saturday. Mrs. Howard's father, Mr. Hobbs came home with them.
Stafford Brown and wife and son, Jimmie of Carlsbad were visiting with his parents, M. S. Brown and family Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Norris and son, George Rex, and daughters, Alice and Johnny Mae, were visiting at the McLarry home Sunday.
Misses Bertie and Lee Chandlers, Pauline Watson, Goldie Ray, Eva Dunaghee and Viola Stevenson spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Lucille Waldrip.
Mrs. Bassit and two daughters came in from their home at Longview, Texas to spend a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Reno, and sister and family, Mrs. Armstrong.
Messenger Want Ads Get Results ENGRAVING at The Messenger

J.C. PENNEY CO

Roswell, N. M.

Add New Color to Your Bedroom!

Comforter Cretonne

in stunning shades

12 1/2¢ a Yard

Fall brings plans to dress up your home . . . as well as necessity for warm bed-coverings. These new comforters . . . in up-to-the-minute patterns . . . choice of colorings . . . will give new harmony to your room. 36" wide. Make a comforter now!

3-lb. Cotton Batts

A Value You'll Remember!

COTTONADE PANTS

FOR THE MODERN WORKER

98¢

"Dressy" trousers to wear on the job . . . yet exceptionally durable. Well-finished . . . well-fitting. With five pocket belt loops, cuff bottoms, they are a buy well worth making.

YOUNG PEOPLE IN CAR ACCIDENT SUNDAY
Miss Cleo Holloway suffered painful injuries about the mouth, Wallace Goodwin, a severe cut on the nose, and Vera Goodwin, a bruised leg, when their automobile crashed into the rear of a parked car on the Roswell-Hagerman highway four miles south of Roswell Sunday night. The young people were returning from a trip to Elkins in the driving rain, when the accident occurred. Miss Goodwin, who was driving, says the car which was parked had no lights burning. The crash threw Miss Holloway against the dashboard, knocking out three teeth, and cutting her tongue to badly that three stitches had to be taken in it at St. Mary's hospital. Wallace had three stitches taken in the gash on his nose. The parked car was owned by Chas. Laney, of Roswell and was parked almost in front of his house so he could wipe off his windshield before going into the yard, according to his story. A woman companion was in the car.

LANGENEGGERS HERE

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Langenegger who were recently married and are on their honeymoon trip, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Langenegger, of Whitewater, Kansas, with Miss Ruth Langenegger of Wichita, Kansas, are visiting the Langenegger relatives in Hagerman. On Sunday Mr. and Mrs. John Langenegger and children accompanied the guests thru the Caverns. They were strong in praises of the wonders of the cave, and that the Pecos valley a pretty country. They expect to return home via Colorado Springs, Colorado.

SCOUT NEWS

Carlsbad Boy Scouts hosts to the troops of the 1st New Mexico Council at term water camp. The camp open Tuesday afternoon 25th and will close Saturday, August 29th. Three life guards will water program consisting of instruction in swimming for new, advanced swimming, saving, canoeing and boating camp will be pitched just the river from town and a good beach for swimming activities. A shallow area roped off for the beginneer every precaution will be taken to maintain a safe and healthy Minor Huffman, area Boy executive will have charge camp. In addition to the water the boys will have an opportunity to visit the Carlsbad Caverns other interesting places Carlsbad. This water camp will summer of outdoor activities the Boy Scouts. Two hundred and sixty-seven scouts and attended the summer camp Sacramento Mountains and high mark for attendance. In addition several troops held a camp. Local scouts who expect to attend should get in touch Scoutmaster Dye. "Fore!" yelled the golfer to play. But the woman course paid no attention. "Fore!" he shouted again no effect. "Aw," suggested his opponent with disgust, "try her one 'three-ninety-eight'!"

Messenger Want Ads Get Results

A Real Summer SPECIAL

One Full Pint (16 ozs.) McKesson's Antiseptic Solution No. 59 . . . an ideal mouth wash and general antiseptic

Special Sale Price 60c Per Bottle

In addition to this we give you Free of Charge one 25c tube of Dr. West's Tooth Paste with every purchase of McKesson's Antiseptic Solution, mentioned above at sale price . . . you cannot afford to miss this bargain in useful merchandise.

Don't forget to ask for free theater ticket with each 50c purchase.

The McAdoo Drug Co

"Hagerman's Popular Meeting Place"