



JUST KIDS—A Matter of Choice.

By Ad Carter



FARMERS PROBLEMS

The following article is prepared by an authority on stock and farm problems. Problems and questions concerning our readers will be answered thru this column. Address your communication to the Farm Department, Artesia Advocate, Artesia, N. M.

With chicken pox on the increase among the heavy laying pullets, extensive efforts are being made to stamp out the disease. The outbreaks vary in intensity. Dry pox, which is the least severe, cause only a few head scabs to form but lowers egg production for six or eight weeks. Wet pox is much worse. It cause more head scabs and also eye and throat lesions, with the eyes swelling up as in roup.

The best means of preventing pox is sanitation, with proper feed and care to keep the birds strong and vigorous. It is always well to guard against the use of second-hand feed bags and shipping crates, as these often spread disease. Also, when new birds are added to the flock, they should be quarantined for two weeks before being placed with the other birds.

There are several ways of making your flock immune to pox. The best way is to inoculate each bird with a culture from live chicken-pox scabs. The inoculation is most effective when given about a month before the pullets are housed for the winter or before laying begins. It is not advisable to inoculate the birds after laying starts.

Several of the agricultural colleges, in order to further the practice of vaccinating for chicken-pox, have published bulletins on this subject. Some of them even describe quite fully just how to make the scab culture used for vaccinating. The man who has not had any special training and however, will play safe if he buys his culture. Any good veterinarian can secure it for you thru a reliable veterinary supply house. Many of the states thru their disease laboratories are distributing the culture.

A few reliable poultry-disease laboratories manufacture the culture and distribute it direct to the poultry men. The cost of the prepared culture is very slight.

The "stab" method of inoculation, which is the result of work done at Oregon, Connecticut and Massachusetts experimental stations, has been found to be very satisfactory. By this method the stab is made with a small sharp pointed jack-knife which has a piece of adhesive tape wrapped several times around the blade, about one-eighth to one-fourth inch from the tip. This prevents the knife from slipping and also serves to carry the scab material to the break in the skin. To make the stab, part the feathers on the meaty portion of the leg, exposing a bare spot on the flesh. Dip the "stab" knife in the scab solution and tab the bare flesh. The birds on range for a month. Birds inoculated in this manner develop chicken pox in a mild form from the scab material and become immune to the disease.

As the slight attack of chicken pox has been brot on before the laying period begins, and while the birds are vigorous from being on the range, poultrymen can thus prevent decreases in egg production when laying starts.

Weak pullets or birds which have had an attack of coccidiosis within the last month should not be inoculated. All of the birds should be kept on range a month or longer. If in doubt about any part of the inoculation treatment it is a good plan to consult your local veterinarian.

Tony, the office janitor, had been working faithfully at his job for several years, when he surprised his employer one day by asking for a vacation.

"We can't get along without you," said the boss. "You don't need a vacation. You'll only blow in your money and come back broke."

"I like to have vacation," persisted Tony. "I get married and I kinda like to be there."

Judge Foxy (before he retired from the police bench)—"I can't understand a big, husky man like you beating a poor, frail little woman like your wife!"

"But she keeps nagging and taunting me until I lose my temper."

"What does she say?"

"She yells, 'Hit me! I dare you! Go ahead! Just hit me and I'll have you dragged before that redheaded old fossil of a judge!'"

"Case dismissed."

FARMERS' WEEK PROVES OUTSTANDING SUCCESS

Farmers week held at the Agricultural College, August 24-28, was an outstanding success according to statements of farmers attending the programs from various counties of the state. The attendance at classes, tours, demonstrations and assembly meetings was unusually good, and the interest of those attending was maintained thruout the week. Altogether, the short course is considered a complete success, and farmers have expressed the hope that it may be made an annual event in the future.

Classes in dairying, farm crops, horticulture, livestock, poultry and home economics have been conducted each day and visitors given the opportunity of discussing any problems of farm or home work with specialists in those subjects.

A general assembly was held each morning at 10:30 at which addresses were given by prominent speakers. Those taking part on the program were J. K. Wallace, marketing specialist of the bureau of agricultural economics, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mary Buol, assistant director, Nevada Extension Service; H. H. Hulbert, agricultural economist, of federal farm board; W. A. Schoenfeld, regional representative, federal farm board, besides other speakers of local prominence.

Meetings were held during the week of such organizations as the New Mexico Crop Improvement Association, New Mexico Poultry Association and the New Mexico State Bankers' Association.

Tours have been held each afternoon during the week to enable farmers and their wives to become better acquainted with the work being done by the college and experiment station. These tours included experimental work being done in farm crops, cotton, horticulture, also the poultry plant the college livestock range and the dairy laboratory and livestock barns.

The evenings have been devoted to recreation and entertainment, including the presentation of three one-act dramas and various forms of community recreation under qualified leaders.

"I hate that fellow that called on me last night," exclaimed the pretty young flapper.

"Last night I wanted to show him how to whistle so I puckered up my lips into my fanciest pucker and got all set—"

"Well?" interposed her girl chum.

"He let me whistle!"

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FARM HINTS

Wear rubber gloves to protect the hands when dyeing.

Vary the tartness of your French dressing occasionally by using in place of plain vinegar some lemon or grapefruit juice, or tarragon vinegar, or spiced vinegar from pickles.

To keep dry bread crumbs; after drying the bread and grinding or rolling, put the crumbs in a glass jar, covered with a piece of clean cheesecloth, held on by a rubber band. The air will reach them and prevent their growing rancid or moldy.

Serve small portions of food to children so that they can clear their plates without the feeling of being stuffed or nagged into eating. Then allow second helpings if the children want them.

Loosely fitted long sleeves are most becoming on fleshy arms. If open at the wrists they are gracefully and comfortable. To make the arm seem longer and more slender, use bound slashes, lengthwise bands of material, rows of buttons, etc. Sleeves gathered into a tight cuff with a puffed effect should be avoided by the stout woman.

Elderly people should eat plenty of fruits and vegetables. Fruit juice or pulp or strained vegetables may be given if preferable. Foods to be used sparingly are rich sauces, cakes and puddings, pastries and fried foods. Hot rather than cold food is especially needed in chilly weather to keep the body comfortably warm. Smaller amounts of food, however, are needed as people get older. In many ways the diet for the elderly is like that for children during the first five years. It consists of milk, eggs, fruit juices, cooked cereals and cereal puddings, and strained vegetables. Simple meals served at frequent intervals are best. The chief difference is that the emphasis is no longer on building materials as in childhood. Old people may depend on hot stimulating foods like tea and coffee that are not allowed to children.

CATTLE OUTLOOK HAS FAVORABLE FACTORS

The long time outlook for cattlemen in the western states is quite favorable even tho the number of range cattle will probably increase during the next few years, according to the fall outlook report issued by the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. It is not expected that the number of cattle in the United States will increase to the same extent as in previous cattle production cycles. Some improvement in the business situation may be expected, and there is a growing demand for market cattle on the western coast. These favorable factors will tend to partially offset the depressing effect of increasing numbers. Should a heavy liquidation occur this year, it will tend to improve the price situation during the next few years.

The sharp drop in cattle prices during the first half of 1931 was due largely to the falling off in consumer demand, since the supply was but little different than during the first half of 1930. This drop in prices carried the level of prices for all kinds of cattle to the lowest level in nearly 20 years. Since the low point early in June prices of all kinds have made a rather marked recovery, and it is not improbable that the low point then reached will be the low for the present depression and also for the present cattle cycle for most kinds of cattle.

Prices for range cattle this fall will be influenced by the general business situation which is somewhat uncertain at this time but which will not likely show material improvement before most of the western cattle are marketed this fall. Favorable factors in the short time range cattle price situation are prospects for a large supply of feed in the middle west and no burdensome supply of feeder cattle. Also the number of range cattle has increased some during the past three years, the increase is small, and we are still near the bottom of the beef cattle production cycle.

Alkali Ike—"What's happened to the tenderfoot stranger wot was here last week?"

Texas Pete: "Poor feller. The second mornin' he was here, he wuz brushin' his teeth with some of that foamy toothpaste, and one of the boys thought he had hydrophoby an' shot him."

CHEVROLET OUTPUT FOR AUGUST 1931 IS AHEAD OF LAST YEAR

Production of Chevrolet cars and trucks in August totaled 53,958 units as compared with 51,622 in the same month of 1930. W. S. Knudsen, president and general manager, announced recently.

August is the fourth successive month this year to show a gain over the corresponding month of 1930, and the output for August brings the total for the first eight months of 1931 to 643,410 cars and trucks.

Of the volume during the month just ended, 50,985 were built for the domestic market as against 47,264 a year ago. The domestic production for July also exceeded the volume for July of last year. Mr. Knudsen stated that this sustained improvement in buying over 1930 indicates an increase in U. S. retail buying power.

Production will continue thru September. The current employment figure shows approximately 33,000 men on the Chevrolet payroll.

United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office, District Land Office, Las Cruces, N. M., August 28, 1931.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico has filed in this office Indemnity School Land Selection List 9491, Serial No. 044417, for the following land: Lot 4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4, E 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec. 35, T. 14-S., R. 19-E.

The purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the land adversely, or desiring to show it to mineral in character, an opportunity to file their protests against the approval of the selection.

V. B. MAY, Register.

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. 271c

FOR SALE — Cary Safe, inside dimensions 21x36x13, may be seen at Messenger office. We also sell new safes, typewriters, adding machines and office equipment.—The Messenger.

INSULITE

INSULITE
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More Eggs and Bigger Profits

MAKE your hens comfortable . . . winter and summer . . . and their egg production and your profits will increase.

INSULITE has many superior advantages as a protection against heat and cold. It improves ventilation and prevents moisture condensation.

Laboratory tests show that INSULITE—full 1/2 inch thick—gives 12 1/2% more efficient insulation than ordinary 7/16 inch insulating boards.

INSULITE is an all wood-fiber product chemically treated to resist moisture, vermin and rodents—it is not subject to rot. INSULITE is approved by the Poultry Tribune Experimental Station and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Ask us about the many uses of INSULITE in the modern construction of farm buildings.

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HAGERMAN, NEW MEXICO

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

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TWENTY FOUR HOUR SERVICE

Is available to our gas customers. A twist of the wrist and gas will work for you any time of the day or night. So in figuring the cost of your fuel bill, remember also to include the convenience of the fuel.

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GUARANTEED HIGH QUALITY PURE COFFEE

U. S. Blend SUNSHINE

FOR SALE BY LOCAL MERCHANTS

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ROSWELL COFFEE COMPANY
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INTERNATIONAL CARTOON CO. BY GENE BYRNES

LITTLE MARKETING FROM 17 STATES TO BE LARGER THAN USUAL

The marketings of cattle from 17 states west of the north-south line of the Missouri river during the five months, August to December, will probably be somewhat larger this year than last, according to the report of the department of agriculture. Marketings from nearly all of the states where drought damage this year has been considerable are expected to be larger than last year and from states where such damage has been severe, marketings are expected to be much larger than last year. The states from which marketings are expected to be larger are Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Marketings from Colorado and Washington will probably not be much different from last year.

Range and pasture conditions are fairly good and hay and grain production for the year are expected to be better than last year. The reaction of cattle prices in this area to the prevailing low prices for cattle is to hold marketings to a minimum in the expectation that next year will be better. The expectation of better future prices, however, does not seem to be confident as it was in the fall of 1930, and it is not likely that the cattle price situation will be much of a factor in increasing marketings as it was last year. Feed supplies and prices are expected to be the more influential factors in the marketing situation this year. In states where these supplies are plentiful, the present and prospective low prices encourage holding over of cattle; in states where feed supplies are short, the tendency seems to be to cut down cattle numbers rather than to buy feed, and in other sections the local financial situation does not make such purchases possible, even if desired.

With the prospects for a much larger corn crop in the corn belt than last year and with grain prices at low levels, the marketings of stocker and feeder cattle into these states this fall probably be larger than last year and especially large into the states east of the Mississippi river. With pasture conditions in the corn belt over much of the year, the demand for unfinished cattle may be better later in the season than at present, especially if September rainfall should be plentiful.

DRY VEGETABLES YOU CANNOT CAN

Now at a time when vegetables are plentiful and low in price it is advisable for everyone to look ahead and provide for the family meals this coming winter, says Miss Veda Strong of the New Mexico Agricultural College.

Many vegetables can be successfully stored fresh so that it is not necessary to preserve them. However, there are some vegetables, such as greens, peas, green beans and corn, which it is necessary to either can or dry in order to have during the winter. When all the cans and jars on hand have been filled and there is still so much of both fruit and vegetables that will go to waste and be so much needed next winter, the solution is to dry them. A good slogan might be: "Can all you can and what you can't can dry." Dried products take up little storage space and may be placed in odd sized jars and tightly closing tin and paste-board boxes. Dried products are nearly equal in health value to the canned ones. They are palatable and flavorful, the flavors being preferred by many to that of the fresh or dried products.

The drying process is a comparatively simple one in our sunny dry climate. A screening of wire or cloth should be provided to keep insects from the product during the drying. The dried product should then be heated in the oven to destroy insect eggs and bacteria before storing.

The use of artificial heat in drying has the advantage that the work is independent of weather conditions. It must have closer supervision, however, so that overheating may be avoided. This method is more expensive as it requires a supply of fuel. Some types of evaporators may be used in connection with the cook stove or range, or the open oven may be utilized.

In selecting products for drying, the same rules apply as when canning is to be done. Use only fresh, firm products and make the time from the garden to the drier as short as possible. Anyone desiring information on drying of foodstuffs communicate with your county agent or the extension service, State College, New Mexico.

An Englishman was visiting this country for the first time, and as he was driving along a highway saw a sign: "Drive Slow. This Means YOU." The Englishman stopped in surprise. "My word! how did they know I was here?"

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

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
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 Only Hotel in El Paso
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 It Adds Distinction and Prestige to Any
 "In Stopping at the HUSSMANN"

DRASTIC ACTION MAY BE RESORTED UNLESS HOBBS CRUDE RAISED

Governor Seligman, who has not let up in his efforts to secure a better price for crude oil from the Hobbs field will seek the cooperation of the federal government in closing the producers down on federal land, unless purchasing companies agree to buy Hobbs oil on the same basis as other midcontinent fields, it was said here the first of the week. Closing down the producers on state land may necessitate a special session of the state legislature.

SANTA FE—Contending that "one of New Mexico's natural resources is being depleted without just compensation," Governor Arthur Seligman Saturday said, "drastic action" will be resorted to unless the price of Hobbs crude oil is increased to the same level of prices in the midcontinent field.

He wrote E. G. Allen, at Dallas, chairman of Hobbs pool formation, that he has "in mind among other things the calling of a special session of the New Mexico legislature to enact such laws as may be necessary to bring about a fair and just compensation for New Mexico crude in line with the price paid for like gravity crude in the midcontinent territory."

He also told Mr. Allen that "it is my judgment that you are subject to prosecution in our state courts under our anti-trust laws, as I do not recognize that the proration agreement under which you are operating to evade prosecution is a valid agreement."

Governor Seligman said Gray county Texas crude 37 gravity is 64 cents against Hobbs crude 37 gravity 35 cents, and told Allen "even though the differential in carrying charges is fifteen cents as stated in your wire, we are still fourteen cents short on our prices for the same gravity crude."

He quoted other examples of alleged price discrimination.

Governor Seligman likewise maintains that Hobbs crude has a much higher gravity than the average west Texas oil and that the New Mexico oil does not have as high a sulphur content as the west Texas oil.

"You will no doubt appreciate that I have been exceedingly patient, knowing as I do and as you do of the discrimination against not only the oil interests of New Mexico but likewise of taxpayers and our schools," the governor wrote Allen.

"Such fun, this job hunting. You know, being a college man I never wear a hat. Yesterday I was standing in a bookshop waiting to be hired when a lady came in, picked up a book and handed me two dollars. Today I'm going to loiter in a piano store."

Woodstock Typewriters for sale at The Messenger.



Early seeding of winter oats is necessary to get good returns from the crop. Experiments show that late seeding is often responsible for the low yield of fall-sown oats in the south.

American consumers of meat demanding pork products with more lean in proportion to fat than formerly. The present demand is for a hog with a slaughter weight of about 200 pounds, rather long, fairly deep, fairly well finished and with a good proportion of lean meat.

Winter killing causes nearly as heavy losses to the winter wheat crop as all wheat diseases combined. Using hardy varieties, sowing in stubble or cornstalks, preparing a firm seed-bed on fallowed land by means of a duck foot cultivator, sowing with furrows and mulching with straw, reduce winter injury to wheat.

Dairy cows produce more milk if they have constant access to pure drinking water than if they are watered irregularly or only at certain hours. An automatic water bowl for each cow is the best way to supply water when the cows are confined in individual stalls, the Bureau of Dairy Industry has found. Place it at the right height—from 26 to 28 inches above the floor for Jerseys and other small breeds and from 28 to 30 inches for Holsteins.

Belts, harnesses and other leather goods last much longer and give better service if oiled periodically. Neat's-foot oil, castor oil, lanolin, olive oil and winter sperm oil, or mixtures of these, are good. To be effective, the oil must get into the leather—not merely on it. Too much oil, however, makes the surface greasy and "smeary." Apply a little oil at a time and repeat applications until the leather is well oiled.

Sheep will probably be fewer in the next two or three years, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in its midsummer sheep and wool outlook. Lamb production is at high levels, and poor range will probably cause western sheepmen to market more than the usual proportion of the lamb crop and to hold back fewer ewe lambs for breeding. The proportion of unfinished lambs in the marketing of western states will be above average, the bureau expects.

"Do you drink?" asked the prosecuting counsel.
 "That's my business," answered the indignant witness.
 "Any other?" asked the counsel.

VERSATILE SHELLS KILL AND RESTORE AT THE SAME TIME

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A St. Louis hardware dealer is claiming that the shotgun shells being offered by his store surpass all others in versatility. This remarkable ammunition, according to his advertisements, will not only bring down game birds this winter, but will also save game birds from destruction, while at the same time giving farmers a higher price for wheat, a bulletin of the American Game Association relates.

The dealer is offering to exchange a dollar box of shells for every bushel of wheat brot to his store. The wheat thus collected—at a price far above the present market rate—will be turned over to the Missouri Game and Fish Department and its co-operating agencies to be used for feeding birds thru cold spells next winter. Among the groups which have aided in the past in distributing winter food are the Boy Scouts, the rural mail carriers and railroad men.

The game departments of several northern states, where strict economies may hamper this work next winter, are now urging the sportsmen's club to take advantage of the low price of grain and store enough for use as insurance against winter loss of game birds thru starvation.

While the grain this year will probably not be harvested as closely as it normally is, many areas where grain is not grown will still need artificial aid, game officials have warned.

The present trend toward more liberal game laws which permit farmers to profit financially from restoring game on their lands, as reflected in recent regulations to popularize private shooting preserves, is said to promise less demand for feeding programs in the future.

GRASS HOPPERS DAMAGE RANGES IN OTERO CO.

For the first time in the memory of man, the grass hoppers have damaged ranges in Otero county. While the damage has not been great, it has been noticeable. Crops in this section have also suffered to some extent.

COTTON OPENING

Early cotton has begun to open now and picking season is not far away. Cotton picking is expected to get underway here by the 15th. Some of the cotton which was planted late has not opened as rapidly as was anticipated and as a result, the gathering operation will not be as early as last season. Owing to the present market cotton farmers will be in no special hurry to gather their crop and place it on the market.

TYPENWRITERS

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



3 RULES big help to BOWELS

What a joy to have the bowels move like clockwork, every day! It's easy, if you mind these simple rules of a famous old doctor:

1. Drink a big tumblerful of water before breakfast, and several times a day.
2. Get plenty of outdoor exercise without unduly fatiguing yourself.
3. Try for a bowel movement at exactly the same hour every day.

Everyone's bowels need help at times, but the thing to use is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. You'll get a thorough cleaning-out, and it won't leave your insides weak and watery. This family doctor's prescription is just fresh laxative herbs, pure pepsin, and other helpful ingredients that couldn't hurt a child. But how it wakes up those lazy bowels! How good you feel with your system rid of all that poisonous waste matter.

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

CAESAR HAD HIS BRUTUS

My confidence has been betrayed; I know no longer whom to trust. My bird of faith sinks down dismayed, And trails her feathers in the dust.

One looks for truth in simple men, For loyalty in household pets; One grows too confident, and then A cold, gray dawn is what he gets.

My simple faith has gone amiss; I do not think I'll trust another. I think I'm justified in this— Our tomcat has become a mother.

— L. J. in K. C. Star.



CHILDREN CRY FOR IT—

CHILDREN hate to take medicine as a rule, but every child loves the taste of Castoria. And this pure vegetable preparation is just as good as it tastes: just as bland and just as harmless as the recipe reads.

When Baby's cry warns of colic, a few drops of Castoria has him soothed, asleep again in a jiffy. Nothing is more valuable in diarrhea. When coated tongue or bad breath tell of constipation, invoke its gentle aid to cleanse and regulate a child's bowels. In colds or children's diseases, you should use it to keep the system from clogging.

Castoria is sold in every drugstore; the genuine always bears Chas. H. Fletcher's signature.

Fletcher's CASTORIA

Some Interesting Thoughts On Advertising

Were presented by William Allen White, famous newspaper editor, in an address to a convention of Kansas newspaper publishers.

"When manufacturers began to advertise automobiles," said Mr. White, "the modern social revolution began. The advertising columns planted a divine discontent with the horse and buggy, and we began reaching out after the better things of life.

"It doesn't make any difference what men say about 80 per cent of the wealth being in the hands of 10 per cent of the people. That is bookkeeping. The fact is that we have distributed everything that is made among the people of this continent, and our ways of life have been changed in the distribution. We think differently. We are different.

"A whole class has come up that once was the under-privileged and now is the militant middle class, and all because they've read, not the news, but the advertising. And every night father and mother and the children read the advertising, and some way, God knows how, under normal conditions they get the advertised articles. I don't know how the revolution has occurred or how we have saved money, yet we have; we have put more money in the bank than any people ever saved before at any other time in history, and all because of advertising. It has been a great thing.

"Twenty years ago I was interested in the Rooseveltian theory that if you gave men a better environment they would be better men. And we tried to make government an agency of human welfare. That was a keynote. It was the Roosevelt theory after Bryan, and the Wilson theory after Roosevelt, that government should be an agency of human welfare, and that there should be a legal enactment to make some sort of an adjustment. Well, we don't do that any more. We are distributing things thru commerce, thru industry and thru advertising much better than we could ever have done thru using government as an agency of human welfare. That has been the great economic revolution.

"We now all live about alike. In my office there is no very great difference. We all wear the same kind of clothes, eat the same kind of breakfast food and live in about the same kind of houses. But, when I was a boy, the boss in Eldorado used to have a fringe-topped surrey, and I used to walk and watch him ride, and there was a vast gap between me and the boss. But all that is changed now. Every man connected with my newspaper has an automobile—most of them better ones than I have. We have distributed these good things among all our people, and we have distributed them thru advertising."—Farm Implement News.

Your Chance to make a good trade

\$8.55
 4.75-19 (28x4.75) size

Smart Tires for Smart Buyers!
 NEW GOODYEAR ALL-WEATHER

Size	Price	Size	Price
4.40-21 (29x4.40)	\$7.05	5.00-20 (30x5.00)	\$9.40
4.50-20 (29x4.50)	7.45	5.25-21 (31x5.25)	11.40
4.50-21 (30x4.50)	7.85	5.50-18 (28x5.50)	11.50
4.75-20 (29x4.75)	8.90	6.00-20 (32x6.00)	13.50

YOU have probably learned by experience it doesn't pay to run old tires too long. If there is any question in your mind about your tires now, wish your worries on us! Come in and make a trade.

We will give you all the old ones are worth, and the best values in the best new tires you can buy anywhere in the world. Nobody can give you a better deal than that and stay in business.

We're thriving on volume—many customers, close profits. It brings us the largest tire business in this section. Don't you think that's a pretty good recommendation for you to see us?

WORTMAN'S SUPER SERVICE
 Home Owned and Home Operated
 DEXTER, N. M.—PHONE 22

THE MESSENGER

Published Every Thursday At Hagerman, New Mexico

MARTIN & BLOCKER, Publishers TELEPHONE 17

Entered as second class matter at the post office in Hagerman, New Mexico, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE One Year \$2.00 Six Months \$1.25 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 A COMMUNITY EFFORT

The following letter written by Mayor J. T. West is self explanatory and constitutes a satisfactory solution to our impending food problem this winter. Every citizen should read this letter attentively and join in the effort proposed by Mr. West.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMUNITY

The unemployment from all indications will be much greater this winter than it was last, and will no doubt require our concentrated efforts to cope with the situation as we should.

Other cities and towns are recommending that the different church, charitable, and fraternal institutions concentrate their efforts to help the needy. This seems to me the most sensible plan for Hagerman to follow, for if this plan is carried out, we shall not have so much lost motion in our work.

I have talked with some of the ministers and business men of Hagerman, and so far, I believe that they all agree that this is the most feasible plan.

Now is the time to start our work. Many things can be done in the way of drying and canning fruits and vegetables, with which to feed people this winter. If we wait, this valuable food will be lost.

I am asking the various ministers to talk some plan of this nature to their congregations and to strongly urge all business men and other citizens of Hagerman to give this matter serious thought and all get together and try to see that we have as little suffering from hunger in this community this winter as possible.

"In union there is strength." J. T. WEST, Mayor.

OIL FIRE AT HOBBS

Fire starting from a spark from workmen's tools destroyed six oil tanks on the Byers lease at Hobbs owned by Midwest Refining, with a loss of \$2,500 Monday night. Four of the 500 barrel tanks were full of oil.

Gigantic Grapevine

Those whose knowledge of the grapevine is limited to the often renewed, or at least seldom aged orchards of this continent, may perhaps wonder at its being included among trees. In older countries than any in America, however, where the vine has been an object of cultivation for hundreds or thousands of years, the trunk of a grapevine grows to quite a large size, and is in some eastern lands trained to grow as a standard for some twenty or more feet in height.



HAWK VISIONS FAIR AS AMONG NATION'S BEST

AMARILLO, Texas—Vision of its leaders, faith of the Panhandle-Plains pioneers, and hard work on the part of its backers to-day were given credit for the unprecedented strides made by the Tri-State Exposition since its birth less than ten years ago by Wilbur C. Hawk, president of the association.

Mr. Hawk became the head of the fair board in 1927. "A few years from now," citizens who have moved away and returned to the Plains—as they always do—will find the Tri-State Exposition occupying a position with, and competing with the leading state fairs of the country," said Mr. Hawk.

Can't Be Whipped "There is a certain determination, a civic pride and an unconquerable desire to accomplish things here in the Panhandle that is unmatched anywhere else in the United States," declared Mr. Hawk, in placing the credit for the progress of the Tri-State Fair where he believes it belongs.

"That same spirit that conquered the old west and made of it a modern civilization of progressive homes, schools, churches and industry, is evident; in the actions of the fair's workers, and only a catastrophe can call a halt."

Free Gate, As Usual The Tri-State Fair this year will be held from September 21 to 26, inclusive, and its now famous free gate will be wide open. More than \$15,000 in cash prizes is being offered, and early entries indicate that, despite the economic conditions, the 1931 fair will surpass all of its predecessors.

Mr. Hawk believes the attractions this year will eclipse all previous attempts at entertainment, which, together with competition between towns and bands for attendance, and attention at the fair will help to set up another attendance record.

Evil in Stagnation The receipt for perpetual ignorance is to be satisfied with your opinions and content with your knowledge.—Elbert Hubbard.

Olive Oil Long in Use Olive oil is one of the oldest foods. It is mentioned in the Bible, and was extensively used in the early Greek civilization.

Listening In It's easy enough to mind your own business as long as your neighbor hasn't a radio.—Arkansas Gazette.

LONESOME LUKE'S LOCALETTES



Governor Hooey Long's cotton vacation plan doesn't seem quite so hot after the first enthusiasm is over and the farmers have thot the thing out from start to finish. The local growers said that if they weren't raising cotton they'd be raising cane, so what's the dif? + + +

Well, the Lord seems to be providing for his own, and the readers of The Messenger by sending us plenty of doves, quail and ducks to say nothing of rabbit. If it were not for the good old law of compensation which Emerson praised so highly, the world would get in quite a fix now and then. + + +

Louie Heick says that if something isn't done about the cotton situation pretty soon, the Reds will take a hand, and adds that he is getting a little pink himself. + + +

Radio News tells exactly how a person should dress and act, and how the room should be furnished and lighted in order for a radio listener to properly enjoy the programs. We knew that there was something wrong with us because we fail to enjoy many of them. Maybe our listening pants are wrinkled. + + +

Bryan Hall says that he is going to persecute the local Methodist flock another year. Well, we pity them, but we're glad the old boy will be back.

TRUE CASE RABBIT FEVER

The location of a definite case of tularemia or "rabbit fever," was disclosed recently by Dr. O. E. Puckett, county health officer, upon receipt of an analysis from the state laboratory confirming the diagnosis of Dr. Culpepper. The patient, an elderly native, was treated by Dr. Culpepper, who found it necessary to make several lancing of the characteristic ulcers, and the patient told of the exact moment of infection, having dressed a rabbit, while his hand had a lacerated place from a thorn. The case is not a difficult one, and there is little likelihood of more serious developments.—Current-Argus.

LOCALS

The P. T. A. will meet Tuesday September 15, promptly at 3:30 p. m.

Miss Caroline Paddock left last Wednesday for Carlsbad where she is teaching this year

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Caraway and small daughter, Nancy Jo, of Sweetwater, Texas, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James McKinstry.

Miss Eleanor Paddock came in from Roswell for a week-end visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Paddock. Miss Paddock is teaching in the east side school of that city.

Mrs. Herbert Lange and two small children left on Tuesday afternoon for her home in La-Grange, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Alma Nail accompanied her as far as Clovis

Miss Eleanor Hughes has accepted a position as assistant in the office of Miss Thelma McCully, county superintendent of schools. Eleanor is quite a capable girl, and we are certain she will be successful.

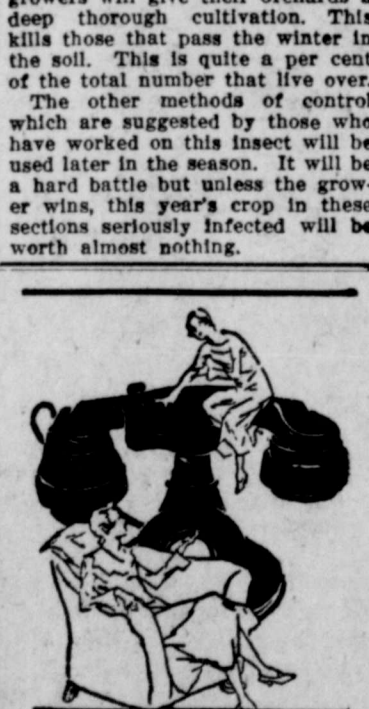
Mr. and Mrs. Willis Pardee motored to the northern part of the state Saturday, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wheelock. Mrs. Pardee remained for an indefinite visit. Mrs. Wheelock will bring her home. Mr. Pardee reported good roads, but weather very warm.

Mrs. Ella Reagan and sons, Hubbard and Bennie and Mrs. Robert Grim and Nancy Ellen, of Riverside, Illinois arrived Thursday to make a visit in the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Ware. Mrs. Reagan is a daughter, and Mrs. Grim, a grand-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ware.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wimberley, Clifford Wimberley, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Childress, returned on Monday evening from a trip thru West Texas and to Altus, Oklahoma, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Harrington Wimberley and young daughter. En route to Oklahoma they visited Mr. Wimberley's brother and family in Tulla, Texas and on the return trip visited relatives in Floydada, Hale Center and Lubbock, Texas.

Intensive Campaign to Control Oriental Moth

Growers in the section in which the oriental fruit moth is already present are preparing to wage an intensive campaign to control this pest during the coming season. As the opening gun in battle the growers will give their orchards a deep thorough cultivation. This kills those that pass the winter in the soil. This is quite a per cent of the total number that live over. The other method of control which are suggested by those who have worked on this insect will be used later in the season. It will be a hard battle but unless the grower wins, this year's crop in these sections seriously infected will be worth almost nothing.



"It's Good to Hear Your Voice!"

How pleasant to chat with out-of-town friends by telephone. It's next best to actually seeing them. Typical daily station-to-station rates: from HAGERMAN to— Portales76 Tularosa76

Calls by number are quicker. Evening and night rates are lower. Just Call Long Distance Number Please? TELEPHONE

SCOUT NEWS

The Boy Scouts of this area have not been overlooked in the planning of the Eastern New Mexico State Fair which will be held in Roswell, October 7, 8, 9, and 10. One half of the State Armory has been turned over to them for their exhibit of crafts and a liberal allowance has been made for prizes.

Articles which will be exhibited for prizes covers leathercraft, silversmithing, beadwork, nature collections, woodcarving, soapcarving, model airplanes, etc.

Last year scouts from here exhibited articles made by individuals and the troops. It is likely that a number of local scouts will enter handicraft articles. All exhibit material should be sent to Minor Huffman, % Boy Scouts Office, Roswell, N. M.

"As You Like It"

Various commentators have advanced different theories as to why Shakespeare's play was given the name "As You Like It." Braithwaite, however, in his "Barnaby's Journal," speaks of "As You Like It" as a proverbial motto, and this seems more like to imply the true explanation of the title of Shakespeare's play. The title of the comedy may on this supposition be exactly parallel with that of "Much Ado About Nothing." The proverbial title of the play implies the freedom of thought and indifference to censure which characterizes the sayings and doings of most of the actors in this comedy of human nature in a forest.

SEVERAL CASES TRENCH MOUTH IN CARLSBAD

There are several unmistakable cases of trench-mouth, that disease which made things interesting at many points during and following the world war, according to Dr. O. E. Puckett, county health officer, who reports confirmation of several diagnoses by local physicians.

Trench mouth is not a serious disease but a decidedly uncomfortable and painful one, according to Dr. Puckett. It is transmitted by personal

contact, such as kissing, and drinking from receptacles have not been carefully sterilized. Therefore be careful about kissing and your drinking. The meaning of the last paragraph above is by Dr. Puckett, language is ours.—Current-Argus.

WANT ADS PAID

Going to Canada

I have the honor of being elected to represent the State of New Mexico at the coming sessions of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows. The sessions will be held at Winnepeg on open September 19th. I will leave here Wednesday, September 16th and return October 3rd.

May I fit your new glasses before I leave or adjust your present glasses and make them comfortable?

Edward Stone OPTOMETRIST

Messenger Want Ads Get Results

What Do You Buy When You "Invest" ???

When a salesman of securities offers you a "bargain" you may know that its value is doubtful, or it would not have to be sold in such a manner.

The "Big Profit" in such stocks go to the salesmen; the value of securities is first in safety, then in the rate of dividend.

Because bankers are in a position to study security markets, we feel it a banking duty to inform our customers regarding them, on request.

We will be glad to talk with you at any time, regarding any type of security investment, without cost or obligation of any sort. This is a voluntary service.

Investment of any amount in sound securities may be arranged through the undersigned banks, at a very small cost, covering only service involved.

Regional Clearing House No. 3 of the New Mexico Bankers Association

BEING COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING BANKS: FIRST NATIONAL BANK Roswell, New Mexico CARLSBAD NATIONAL BANK Carlsbad, New Mexico FIRST NATIONAL BANK Artesia, New Mexico CITIZENS STATE BANK Artesia, New Mexico FIRST NATIONAL BANK Hagerman, New Mexico LEA COUNTY STATE BANK Lovington, New Mexico BANK OF COMMERCE Roswell, New Mexico FIRST NATIONAL BANK Carrizozo, New Mexico



-THE TATER SACK RACE AT THE SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC

WANKERS BANKING Economic Poli... American... tion Reco... to Progress... Busi... FOLLOWING a... revy of banki... among t... Policy Co... American Banker... the follow... for banki... "Under the cat... management... we might... (1) Liquidatio... banks where c... conditions... (2) Wider ad... banks with... System; (3) Developm... banking... and leg... expedient; (4) A more ge... lacking... to analyze... accounts and... and the... over service ch... of functio... (5) A more ge... theory and... reserve; (6) Avoidance... borrowing m... own profits... rates, or... to local bus... their own; (7) Cooperatio... local commu... or region... as to promot... conditions an... (8) The Instit... effort... employees... be trusted with... legislative Mes... There are some... moderate li... vitory lines, th... aid help stre... using these ar... (9) The broad... branch banki... warran... of banking... (10) The establi... capital f... will be all... should be s... how prevails... edically, we l... capital... bank shall be... rate or nation... \$50,000; (11) The provis... to keep... supervisory... level of abili... will universa... among banks... they are emp... will supply re... the public inter... to protect. (12) In connecti... of bank ch... we would... to a greater e... practice, the s... should... new cha... and against... teaching of ne... persons, whic... serious fact... situation in... (13) Also, refer... practice no... we believe... Banks... freely their r... and use the... to refuse red... banks includi... ing methods." Banker-Far... editorial in Sou... "Favorable c... upon the wi... results of th... cultural progr... industrial lead... that 115 of... the state have... of the "live-at... are regarding... the plan this y... to America... developments... plan in Russ... are of the... farmers, b... banking bankers... demonstrate the... and profits of... plan, it will q... tions custom... aral areas of th... the writing of a... "independence" fo... farmers of the... upon solid ter... prosperity witho... liberal or state... sures. The man... year in and... will stand up h... an economic fr... own terms wit... and trade." writers for re...

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 - (g) Cooperation among bankers in community through city, county or regional clearinghouses to promote mutually beneficial conditions and practices;
 - (h) The insistence upon higher educational effort and qualifications among employees, especially those entrusted with executive duties.

Legislative Measures Proposed

- (1) There are some external measures, such as moderate legislative and supervisory lines, that we also believe would help strengthen banking. Among these are:
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 - (e) Also, referring to Federal Reserve practice not requiring legislation, we believe that the Federal Reserve Banks should exercise more freely their rights to examine banks and use their discretionary power to refuse rediscount facilities to banks indulging in objectionable banking methods.

Banker-Farmer Plan

Editorial in Southern Cultivator: "Favorable comment is being made upon the wisdom and promised results of the farmer-banker program in Georgia. Agricultural leaders and publicists, noting that 115 of the 161 counties of the state have pledged prosecution of the 'live-at-home' farm program, are regarding the working out of the plan this year as more important to American farmers than any developments of the Soviet five-year plan in Russia. Agricultural agencies are of the opinion that if Georgia farmers, backed by our cooperating bankers and supply men, concentrate the expected economic and profits of this home-support plan, it will quickly become a contagious custom all over the agricultural areas of the nation. It will be the writing of a new 'declaration of independence' for the individual farmers of the country, putting upon solid terms of credit and prosperity without need of recourse to Federal or state financial relief measures. The man of the soil who year in and year out 'on his own' will stand up in his community as an economic freeman, making his own terms with the world of commerce and trade."



COTTONWOOD ITEMS

Mrs. Wayne Norris, Reporter

James Norris returned home from State College Thursday. Calib Bostik and mother returned home from Portales Friday.

Red Dillinger of Texas is visiting the Ray home this week and next.

W. H. Rambo motored to Roswell Tuesday to attend to business matters.

Harrison Armstrong and family left the Reno home for Happy Texas Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cantrell and son and Mrs. Addie Shultz motored to Roswell Saturday.

Mrs. Wayne Norris spent last week with her mother, Mrs. W. N. Waldrip, canning.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Vogel of Artesia were visiting relatives on Cottonwood Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Norris and family were visiting at the Dr. McCormick place Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Issa Funk of Carlsbad were guests of his parents, J. K. Funk and wife, last week.

Julius Terry of Hobbs spent the day with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Terry and family Sunday.

Luke Ray was kicked by a horse while trying to adjust his saddle Saturday, but was not seriously injured.

M. S. Brown and family were dinner guests of his brother, Vedder Brown and wife in Hagerman Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Waldrip and family and J. T. Waldrip of Hagerman were visiting on Cottonwood last week.

Wilburn Ayers and wife of Roswell were guests of Mrs. Ayers' brother, W. H. Rambo last week returning home Sunday.

Mrs. H. V. Parker, Mrs. Tom Terry and daughter, Mary Jane, and Mrs. W. H. Rambo were guests at the home of Jess Funk Monday.

Miss Margaret Brown left for her home in Abilene, Texas after a week's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Brown and family.

Miss Tommy Terry is recovering from some kind of an insect bite, which she received while playing at the Lower Cottonwood school. The insect bit her on the right knee and left arm, last Thursday.

Jack Terry left for Hobbs Sunday evening to spend the night with his brother, Julius Terry, from which place he left Monday for San Angelo, Texas where he has a position.

WOMAN'S CLUB

The Cottonwood Woman's club met at the home of Mrs. Earl Briscoe, Thursday. A large number of members were present and

GAME ASS'N. WANTS SPLIT DEER SEASON

At the end of a spirited session of the two-day convention of the New Mexico Game Protection Association at Roswell Tuesday morning, Charles C. Lee, of Las Cruces, former first vice-president of the association, was chosen president by a unanimous vote.

Other officers are: Dr. M. F. Smith, Raton, first vice-president; Dr. Fred R. Pettit, Albuquerque, second vice-president; and Guy Reed, Carlsbad, third vice-president. The secretary-treasurer will be named later by the board of directors.

The meeting place of the 1932 convention was not decided, as that also is left to the executive committee.

One of the questions receiving the most consideration was the division of the big game hunting season into two parts for two parts of New Mexico. The final recommendation passed by a bare majority, was that the open season for the north part of the state be from October 20 to 31, and for the south part from November 12 to 23. The Santa Fe railroad between Farwell and Ft. Wingate was recommended as the dividing line.

Another resolution, causing considerable political argument was passed, urging the state legislature to pass an amendment to the state constitution prohibiting the governor from removing from office members of the state game and fish commission until the terms of the members expire, except for cause and after a full and complete hearing.

A list of recommendations passed Tuesday morning in addition to the division of game hunting seasons and governor's removal of commission members, follows:

Legal length of trout increased from 6 to 7 inches.

Use of explosives in any stream to take any species of fish to be declared unlawful.

Bag limit on doves to be decreased from 25 to 15 per day.

State game department and no others to take, kill or trap beaver.

Scientific campaign for eradication of carp, gar, buffalo and other undesirable species of fish in warm waters of state.

Recommendations presented by two visitors, Mrs. Briscoe of Artesia and Mrs. Emma Ayers of Roswell. After the business session a social hour was enjoyed by all and refreshments of sandwiches, fruit salad, cake and iced orange tea were served. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Burgess, Thursday, October 1st.

THE LAKE ARTHUR ENROLLMENT IS HEAVY

Over three hundred pupils have been enrolled in the Lake Arthur schools, tabulations recently compiled by Superintendent C. R. Bernard reveal. This total is 25 per cent more than has yet been enrolled at Lake Arthur during the second week of school.

The high school enrollment also shows a substantial increase of a total of 55 pupils. This number is a record for the high school department.

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday school at the regular hour.

Morning worship subject: "Jesus Was a Layman."

Epworth Leagues at 7:00 p. m. Evening worship: "The Thief." Welcome all the time.

BRYAN HALL, Pastor.

ENGRAVING at The Messenger

MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON

An early advance of 9 to 10 points in cotton yesterday on covering combined with foreign and domestic trade buying was followed by some re-actions under realizing and some southern or local selling promoted by the easier ruling of the stock market. December contracts after advancing to 6.99 sold off to 6.89 or within a point of Tuesday's closing quotations. The mid-afternoon market was quiet and about 1 to 2 points net lower.

Futures closed firm, 17 to 19 points higher. October 6.84 to 8.5; December 7.06 to 07; January 7.17; March 7.36 to 37; May 7.54; July 7.69. Spot steady; middling 6.90

KANSAS CITY LIVESTOCK

Cattle 6,000; calves 1,000; fed steers and yearlings steady; early sales 8.00 to 9.25; choice yearlings held higher; bidding lower on common to medium westerns; quotable around 4.00 to 6.00; two loads good 1400 lbs. fed westerns 8.00; she stock steady; bulk beef cows 3.00 to 4.00; most grass heifers 5.50 down; bulls unchanged; vealers and calves steady; bulk vealers 8.00 down; selected 8.50 to 9.00; stockers and fedders steady to weak, bulk 4.25 to 5.75; two load heavy 1,232 lb. feeders 6.85.

Hogs 4,000; mostly 10 to 15 lower; top 6.00 to 200-240 lbs; bulk 180-280 lbs. 5.80 to 6.00; 140-170 lbs. 5.25 to 5.75; packing sows 3.75 to 4.75

Sheep 5,000; killing classes steady; choice Colorado range

lambs 7.25; best natives 7.00; New Mexico yearlings 5.00.

NAME ROY COOK AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL OFFICER

SANTA FE—Roy Cook, past state commander of the American Legion, was selected as national executive committeeman to succeed Jesus M. Baca at a meeting of the executive committee Sunday, it was announced Tuesday.

The position had been vacant since June 25, the national judge to restrain the state gas tax collections department from making refunds to farmers.

Have Your Car Overhauled

In these times of money shortage it is the part of wisdom to have your car completely overhauled . . . because it is less expensive than buying another or than paying money out continuously for repairs.

C. & C. Garage

Hagerman, New Mexico



"When that perfect automobile is completed we won't have 'worry about fit' pedestrian -- there ain't gonna be any pedestrians"

Who Owns The Utilities

In more than one sense, the electric light and power company is a Public Utility.

Its work is performed under the public eye. Its rates are controlled by state or local regulation. Statements in detail of its transactions are filed with and subjected to examination by governmental agencies, and are open to public inspection.

Their securities are owned by practically the whole people of the United States. Their bonds are the property of savings banks, trust companies and commercial institutions, life, fire and fiduciary insurance companies. Any depositor in a bank, or anyone who owns, or is a beneficiary under an insurance policy, has a direct interest in their growth.

The basis of the capital of the electric light and power companies is physical property. Only because of the intrinsic soundness of these companies have they been able to secure the necessary capital for their growth.

Public utilities are not only public servants, but they are PUBLICLY OWNED.

Southwestern PUBLIC SERVICE Company



September 10, 1931
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writers for rent at Messenger

My Experiences in the World War

BY GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

CHAPTER LXIX

The Meuse-Argonne offensive opened the morning of September 26. To call it a battle may be a misnomer, yet it was a battle, the greatest, the most prolonged in American history. Through 47 days we were engaged in a persistent struggle with the enemy to smash through his defenses.

The attack started on a front of 24 miles, which gradually extended until the enemy was being actively assailed from the Argonne forest to the Moselle river, 90 miles.

In all more than 1,200,000 were employed and the attack was driven 32 miles to the north and 14 miles to the northeast before the armistice terminated hostilities. The numbers engaged, the diverse character of the fighting and the brilliant feats of individuals and units make a detailed description of the battle extremely complicated and necessarily confusing to the reader.

The outstanding fact that I desire to emphasize is that, once started, the battle was maintained continuously, aggressively and relentlessly to the end.

All difficulties were overridden in our tremendous sustained effort to terminate the war then and there in a victorious manner.

Battle Opens Favorably.
After three hours' violent artillery preparation the attack began at 5:30 a. m. At the same time, to divert the enemy's attention elsewhere, local raids and demonstrations were made on the Meuse-Moselle front. The French Fourth Army (Gouraud), to our left on the west of the Argonne forest, began its attack half an hour later.

Our attack at that particular place and at that time evidently came as a surprise to the enemy, and our troops were enabled quickly to overrun his forward positions.

The vast network of undestroyed barbed wire, the deep ravines, dense woods and heavy fog made it difficult to co-ordinate the movements of the assaulting infantry, especially of some divisions in battle for the first time, yet the advance throughout was extremely vigorous.

Third Corps Reaches Second Line.
The Third corps (Bullard), nearest the Meuse, carried the enemy's second position before dark. The Thirty-third division (Bell), wheeling to the right as it advanced, occupied the west bank of the Meuse to protect the flank of the army. The Bois de Forges, with its difficult terrain and strong machine gun defenses, was carried in splendid fashion.

The right of the Eightieth division (Cronkite) had by noon cleared the Bois Jure in the face of heavy machine gun fire and established its line north of Dannevou. On its left, after an all-day fight, the division forced its way through the strong positions on hill 262 and reached the northern slopes of that hill.

The Fourth division (Hines), on the left of the Eightieth, took Mont-sur-les-Bains and firmly established itself in the woods to the north. It was abreast of Nantillois and its left was more than a mile beyond Montfaucon, but through some misinterpretation of the orders by the Third corps, the opportunity to capture Montfaucon that day was lost. Three counter-attacks against the division during the afternoon were broken up.

Fifth Corps Falls Short.
In the center the Fifth corps (Cameron), with the exception of the Ninety-first division (Johnston) on its left, fell short of its objectives.

The Seventy-ninth division (Kuhn), on the right of the corps, took Malancourt, but in the open ground beyond encountered considerable opposition, and the advanced elements were not in position before Montfaucon until late afternoon. The attack of the division launched against this strong point early in the evening was met by the fire of artillery and machine guns from the southern slopes of the hill, which held up further progress.

The Thirty-seventh division (Farnsworth), in the center of the Fifth corps, after overcoming heavy machine-gun fire, pushed through the Bois de Montfaucon, and its attacks in the afternoon carried the line up to and west of Montfaucon. The left of its line, facing stiff opposition, cleaned up the woods in its front and established itself just south of Ivroy.

The Ninety-first division (Johnston) overcame strong initial resistance and advanced rapidly to Epionville, which it entered but did not hold. Crossing into the sector of the Thirty-fifth division, during the day it occupied Vervy.

First Corps Makes Progress.
On the left of the army the First corps (Liggett) made excellent progress. The Thirty-fifth division (Traub) cleverly captured the strong position of Vanquois and took Cheppy against stubborn opposition. Elements of the division reached the corps objective east of Charpenry, but were soon withdrawn to a line west of Vervy. On the left the division captured that part of Varennes east of the Aire river, but was held up between Varennes and Cheppy. At this time a fresh regiment took the lead, giving the extreme gravity of the attack and pushed the line forward to the high ground south of Charpenry.

In the Twenty-eighth division (Muir) the right brigade captured the western half of Varennes and continued about a mile farther. The left brigade, facing the eastern spur of the Argonne, which constituted the enemy's chief de-

fense of that forest, was unable to overcome the intense machine-gun fire from the vicinity of Champ Mahaut. The Seventy-seventh division (Alexander) in the difficult terrain of the Argonne made some progress.

By the evening of September 27 the First and the Third on its flanks. The Seventy-ninth division captured Montfaucon the morning of September 27 and on the next day Nantillois and the Bois de Beuge were passed despite determined resistance.

In the Third corps the Eightieth division had taken the Bois de la Cote Lamont after hard fighting, but attack after attack made the open space toward Briailles-sur-Meuse was rolled back by the galling fire of the enemy from the town and its vicinity and by the artillery firing from east of the Meuse.

The Thirty-third division maintained its position September 27 and 28 and on September 29 relieved the Eightieth division by extending its left along the northeastern edge of Bois de la Cote Lamont, where it occupied difficult ground under the dominating heights east of the Meuse.

The Fourth division captured Nantillois September 27, but was forced by enemy counter-attacks to retire. The town was retaken and held on the following day by troops of the Fourth and Seventy-ninth divisions. After three days of almost continuous fighting the Fourth had taken the Bois de Briailles and entered the Bois des Ognons, but could not hold the latter against counter-attacks and the deadly machine-gun and artillery fire of the enemy. The fortitude and courage of the Fourth division in these operations were inspiring.

Meat Strong Resistance.
The Thirty-seventh division on September 27 attempted to advance beyond the Ivroy-Montfaucon road, but each time it reached there was driven back by heavy shelling. On September 28, however, it pushed forward and took the Bois de Clerges-Nantillois road. Clerges was entered, but not held. The following day the division again attacked Clerges, but the advance was abruptly halted by concentrated artillery fire.

The Ninety-first division on September 27 encountered strong opposition at Epionville, which was reached, but could not be retained. Eclisfontaine was taken, but was evacuated, as an artillery barrage was to be laid on the road through the Bois de Epionville the following day. Epionville was finally captured September 28, and the Bois de Clerges was occupied after hard fighting. Two attacks of the division from the Bois de Clerges on September 29 crumbled under fierce artillery and enfilading machine-gun fire, but the third attack, despite severe losses, Genes was taken.

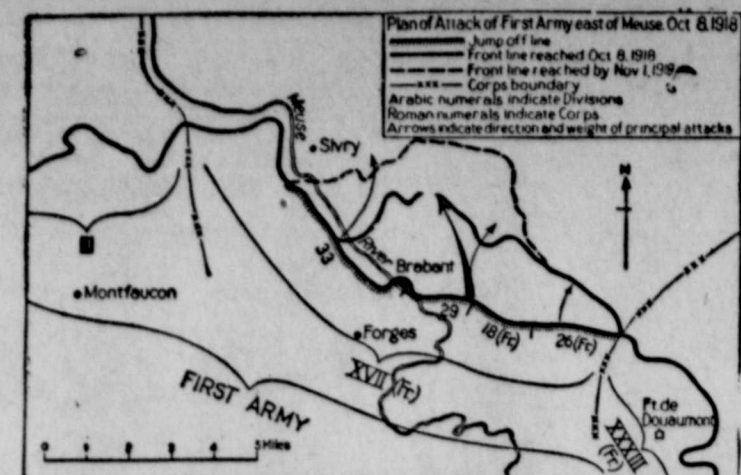
The full advantage of this important gain was lost, however, through the inability of the Thirty-seventh division to advance its left flank. The right flank of the Ninety-first in a dangerous position, and it had to be withdrawn. During the afternoon the Thirty-fifth division was subjected to a heavy counter-attack, which also involved the left of the Ninety-first, but made no progress against it.

Battle Grows More Intensive.
Three new German divisions had appeared by September 30 on the front of the First corps, and the battle continued with increased intensity.

The Thirty-fifth division was stopped by heavy fire soon after its attack opened, September 27, but later in the day it captured Charpenry and advanced to the ridge northeast, though suffering severe casualties. Montrebeau wood was taken September 28, and early next morning a detachment reached Exermont valley, but, being nearly surrounded, withdrew to the starting point. Encountering very heavy artillery fire and an advance of the German Fifty-second and Fifth gun divisions, the Thirty-fifth withdrew from Montrebeau wood, which it had taken the day before. The Thirty-fifth suffered heavier casualties than any other division during these four days of continuous fighting.

During the next four days of fighting the First Army, west of the Meuse, had made a maximum advance of about eight miles, reaching the Bois de la Cote Lemont-Nantillois-Apremont. The enemy had been struck a blow so powerful that the extreme gravity of his situation in France was obvious to him.

CHAPTER LXX
The second phase of the Meuse-Argonne operation, the period from October 1 to 11, involved the heaviest strain on me and the army. There was little time to make read-



heavily engaged, without giving the enemy a respite in which to strengthen his defenses and bring up reserves.

The general attack was resumed on 5 a. m. on October 4, meeting desperate resistance by the enemy. In this attack, the Fourth division of the Third corps, in three days' bitter fighting, captured and held the Bois de Fays, gaining a gain of over a mile. Advances into the Bois de Peut de Faux were forced back by vicious counter-attacks. In similar hard fighting the Eighteenth division gained a foothold in the Bois des Ognons, against very heavy machine gun fire.

In the attack of the Fifth corps, the Third division pushed forward in the face of strong resistance. During the next two days this division extended its gains, but could make no headway against the Bois de Cunel. The Thirty-second division, which had taken Clerges October 1, advanced to just south of Genes on the fourth despite very severe hostile fire, and next day captured that town.

On the left of the army, the First corps was very successful. The First division in a fine display of power on October 4, drove a deep wedge into the enemy's line. This was of great value in affording space for the attack toward the Argonne to be launched later.

The fighting here was characterized by the stubborn nature of the German resistance and the offensive spirit of the division.

Case of the "Lost Battalion."
The right of the Twenty-eighth division fought its way down the Aire river in liaison with the First and captured Chehery. The left of the division encountered much opposition, notwithstanding its repeated attacks. The division was now facing west for nearly three miles along the Aire river. The Seventy-seventh division between September 29 and October 4 continued its attacks in the Argonne, advancing about a mile over difficult terrain.

In the assault of October 2 a mixed battalion of the division moved forward more rapidly than the troops on its right and left, and became completely surrounded by the enemy. It became popularly known as the "Lost Battalion."

For four days every effort of the division to relieve this beleaguered force was unsuccessful, and every effort of the Germans to force its surrender was without avail.

French Call for Help.
In the meantime the French Fourth Army on our left had been held up at Blanc Mont. As a consequence, Marshal Foch appealed to me for assistance. Although I was loath to spare any troops from our front, so serious was our own situation, I sent, in accordance with my promise, the Second division (Lejeune), which was followed later by the Thirty-sixth (W. B. Smith).

October 3 the Second division, accompanied by French tanks, in a brilliant maneuver against heavy machine gun resistance, stormed and captured the dominating German positions on the Meuse Farm Blanc Mont Ridge, and continued toward St. Etienne, which was taken on October 8 with the aid of one brigade of the Thirty-sixth division. This success carried forward the French divisions on its right and left, and, as reported by General Gouraud, ended the German Fourth Army's advance.

The broadening of the front of attack to the east of the Meuse and the probability that we should soon become engaged along our whole line made it advisable to establish another army. Accordingly, the Second Army was formed with its front extending from the Moselle to Fresnes-en-Woevre, and placed under the command of Major General Bullard on the twelfth. The remainder of our front from Fresnes-en-Woevre to the Argonne forest, inclusive, was left under the First Army, which Major General Liggett was assigned. Both commanders were recommended to me for promotion to lieutenant general.

My status now became that of commander of a group of armies. Major General Sumnerall was placed in command of the Fifth corps to relieve Major General Cameron, who was given command of the Fourth division. Major

and the failure of the troops on the right to keep up forced a retirement to the morning line. This ground was retaken despite strong resistance, and by night of the 10th the division had established itself on the west slopes of Riche Hill.

The Fifty-eighth brigade of the Twenty-ninth division (Morton), under command of the French Eighteenth division, against considerable opposition pushed forward into the woods south of Riche Hill on the 8th, and during the next two days completed the capture of those woods. On the 11th, the Twenty-ninth division took command of its Fifty-eighth brigade. Its Fifty-seventh brigade, still under the French Eighteenth division, on the 12th made important gains in the Bois d'Ormont.

In conjunction with the operations by the French Seventeenth corps, the Fifth corps (Cameron) attacked in force October 9 and continued its efforts to the next days. The Third division (Buck) pressed on the 9th, and after fierce fighting seized Madeleine farm, which had previously proved a stumbling block, and partly cleared the Bois de Cunel. The following day it completed the capture of that wood and on the 11th extended its gains to the north.

The Thirty-second division (Haan) reached Romagne October 9 and penetrated the enemy trenches on Cote Dame Marie on the 10th, but was driven from the latter and established its line on the southern slopes of the hill.

The Ninety-first division (Johnston), on the left of the Thirty-second division, fought all day on the 9th for Hill 255, suffering heavy casualties, and the following day occupied the position. The advance then continued until it stopped on Hill 288 and the Cote Dame Marie. The division was relieved the night of October 11.

The First division (Sumnerall), in a resolute attack, captured the difficult enemy positions on and near Hill 272 on the 9th, and established its line on the 10th. It also was relieved on the 11th. During the operations of the 9th and 10th, the One Hundred and Eighty-first brigade (John B. McDonald) of the Ninety-first division was attached to the First division, being successful in compelling the enemy to retreat from his lines to the north, as we were within heavy artillery range of his railroad lines.

The capture of the Romagne heights, especially its dominating feature, Cote Dame Marie, was a decisive blow. We now occupied the enemy's strongest fortified position on that front and flanked his line on the Aisne and the Heights of the Meuse. Unless he could recapture the positions we held, our successes would compel the enemy to retreat from his lines to the north, as we were within heavy artillery range of his railroad lines.

CHAPTER LXXII
The pressure of the American Army in the great Meuse-Argonne offensive had profoundly impressed the enemy. October 3 Marshal Von Hindenburg sent the following letter to the German Chancellor:

"The High Command insists on its demand of September 20, for the immediate forwarding of an offer of peace to our enemies. . . . The situation grows more desperate every day and may force the High Command to grave decisions. . . ."

The Chancellor yielded, and October 5 telegraphed, through the Swiss government, to President Wilson:

"The German government requests the President of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all belligerent states with this request, and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for opening negotiations. It accepts the program set forth by the President in his message to Congress January 8, and in his later addresses, especially the speech of September 27, as a basis for peace negotiations. . . ."

"With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air."

(Signed) "Max. Prince Von Baden." The President's reply was not satisfactory to the German government and the exchange of notes continued until finally the Germans accepted the very frank statement by the President conveyed in a State department message October 23, that "the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy," and that "the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people, who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany."

"If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchial autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender."

Meanwhile, with these peace negotiations in progress, and with our own allied offensive continuing to produce favorable results, it became more and more evident that the time soon must come when we should have to consider terms and conditions under which hostilities might cease. The discussion of armistice terms in a general way by the allies had in fact begun.

In a conversation I had with Marshal Foch October 13 he spoke of the news exchanged between the Germans and President Wilson, and expressed some apprehension about how far the President might commit the allies. He said he hoped the President would not become involved in a long correspondence and allow himself to be duped by Mr. Wilson, and added that so far the President had not consulted the allies.

I replied that we need have no fear on that score, as of course Mr. Wilson would not act alone. In this discussion I gained the impression that Foch favored demanding the surrender of the German armies.

At my request Col. Lloyd Griscom called me the views of Lord Milner and Gen. Sir Henry Wilson for the British. Briefed, Lord

Wilson said that he occupied a middle position between those demanding unconditional surrender and those who wanted terms immediately on the best terms possible. He thought an armistice should be granted only on condition that Germany lay down her heavy guns, give some naval guarantee such as the possession of Heligoland.

General Wilson doubted whether it would be possible to inflict crushing victory before winter, and the British army was very tired, and the French more so, and Americans not yet prepared to exert their great force, but he thought armistice conditions should be imposed for Germany to make operations.

The First Army was a tried and seasoned force equal to the best of the western front at the time. It turned it over to the immediate command of Major General Liggett. In order that the Army might understand the value of its recent achievements and realize the urgency of continuing vigorous effort, I sent the following message to the new Army commander October 20 to be transmitted as a telegram to corps and division commanders:

"Now that Germany and the central powers are losing the war, are begging for an armistice, and are showing weakness and a clear sign of defeat, it is clearly means that the allies are winning the war. That is the best of reasons for our pushing the war more vigorously at this moment. Germany's desire is only to gain time to restore order among her forces, but she must be given no opportunity to recuperate and we must strike harder than ever. Our strong blows are telling, and continuing pressure by us has compelled the enemy to meet our question of time. He had only desperately tried to gain ground, but had been compelled to give up. We could have gone forward with our special preparation and succeeded in driving the enemy from the field, but the situation led to the conclusion that his defeat could best be accomplished by a powerful stroke by a well organized offensive."

The difficult and continuous offensive from September 26 had been very trying on our troops and losses resulted in a certain loss of cohesion. It was, therefore, deemed advisable to take a few days for replacement of tired troops, renewal of supplies, and the improvement of communications.

French Delay Attack.
October 28 was tentatively designated for the beginning of the next general advance, the fourth phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, but the French Army, who was to support our attack on the left, could not get ready in time for the attack of both armies was to be for November 1.

In accordance with my instructions on October 16, two preliminary operations were carried out during this period. The operations against the Bois de Loges and Bois de Bourdeau to clear the woods east of the Aisne and north of the Aire, and the operations to secure a suitable area of departure for the general advance during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, were personally supervised by me, which lay partially behind the woods on a spur near Souilly. While there I spent a portion of each day at official headquarters giving directions regarding operations and deciding other important questions. I usually occupied the rest of the day at the front, in close touch with corps and division commanders.

Although I had now relinquished the immediate command of the First Army, its activities were under my direction, requiring supervision of the Second Army (Read), with the British Fourth Army, was engaged October 28 south of Le Cateau in the Battle of the Selle. This corps, with the Thirdieth (Lewis) and Twentieth (O'Rygan) divisions, in the Loges and Bourdeau, crossed the river and advanced four miles to the face of strong resistance, capturing 1,000 prisoners and 12 guns. Marshal Haig sent the following message to General Read regarding the operations of the second corps:

"I wish to express to you personally and to all the officers and men serving under my command my very warm appreciation of the very valuable and gallant services rendered by you through out the recent operations of the Fourth British Army. Call upon to attack positions of great strength, held by a determined enemy, all ranks of the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth American divisions under your command displayed energy, courage and determination in attack which proportionately does not find its parallel in the history of the world. The heavy fighting of the past few weeks you have earned the highest esteem and admiration of your British comrades-in-arms whose success you so nobly shared."

The main objective of our attack on September 26 had been reached. Falling to capture our first attempt we had done so, systematically and doggedly, stuck to the task in the face of many difficulties and discouragements.

CHAPTER LXIII
The demands of incessant fighting had compelled our divisions to the limit of their capacity. Troops were held in line, pushed to the attack until they were incapable of further effort beyond.

(Continued on page 7)



Desperate Fighting in the Argonne.

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and Belgium within 30 days and of all other foreign territory occupied by Germany without delay.

"2. Withdrawal of the German armies from Alsace-Lorraine and occupation of those territories by the allied armies.

"3. Withdrawal of German armies to the east of the Rhine and the possession of such bridgeheads on the eastern side of the Rhine by the allies as may be necessary to insure their control of that river.

"4. Unrestricted transportation of the American army and its material across the seas.

"5. Immediate repatriation of all nationals of foreign territory now or heretofore occupied during the war by Germany.

"6. Surrender of all U-boats and U-boat bases to the control of a neutral power until their disposition is otherwise determined.

"7. Return to France and Belgium of all railroad rolling stock that has been seized by Germany from those countries.

Marshal Foch expressed his thanks for what I had said, and added that while it was true the American army was still young, its spirit was splendid and it was tremendously increasing every day in efficiency and in numbers.

He then asked Marshal Haig whether, in view of what General Petain and I had said, he cared to modify his views on the terms of an armistice, to which Haig replied in the negative. The conference ended here with Marshal Foch's request that each of us submit in writing what we had proposed.

CHAPTER LXIV

Returning to Paris from the conference of allied commanders-in-chief at Senlis, October 25, 1918, I cabled a report of the proceedings to Washington, including my proposals in detail as enumerated in the previous chapter.

Marshal Foch did not definitely express his views at the conference as may be recalled, but the following day he submitted his report to Prime Minister Clemenceau. Marshal Foch's recommendations embraced the main points proposed by the commander-in-chief, and were accepted by the supreme war council with practically no change.

President Wilson's comments on my cable of October 25 were received on the twenty-ninth, as follows:

"The President directs me to say that he is relying upon your counsel and advice in this matter, and he will be glad to have you feel entirely free to bring to his attention any consideration he may have overlooked which in your judgment ought to be weighed before settling finally.

"In general, the President approves of your first subparagraph, but suggests wisdom of retention of at least part of German heavy guns, in pledge, and specific enumeration of territory to be evacuated other than France and Belgium. This has to do especially with territory to the east and southeast, but should not Luxembourg be also included?

"With regard to your second subparagraph, the President raises the question whether it is necessary for allied or American (forces) actually to occupy Alsace and Lorraine when evacuated under armistice.

"With regard to your third subparagraph, the President doubts advisability of requiring allied or American occupation on eastern side of the Rhine, as that is practically an invasion of German soil under armistice.

"The President concurs in your fourth subparagraph to the extent of continuing transportation for supplies for troops then in France, but would not insist on right to increase American forces during armistice.

"With regard to your fifth subparagraph, if this means repatriation of troops now in German army which have been recruited from non-German soil occupied by Germans, or repatriation of civil population deported from occupied territory, the President approves.

"With regard to your sixth, the President believes it would be enough to require internment of U-boats in neutral waters as a further pledge, and also to further unrestricted transportation of American material referred to in your fourth, but does not think terms of armistice should suggest ultimate disposition of such U-boats, nor that U-boat bases should be occupied under armistice, as that would mean allied or American occupation of German soil not now in their possession.

"Your seventh subparagraph the President approves.

"In general, the President feels that the terms of the armistice should be rigid enough to secure us against renewal of hostilities by Germany, but not humiliating beyond that necessary, as such terms would throw the advantage to the military party in Germany.

"The President would be glad to have you confer with Colonel House, who is now in France, showing him copies of your dispatch and this answer, and generally discuss with him all phases of this subject."

Gives Views to Council.

Upon receipt of this cable I handed to Mr. House October 30, for presentation to the supreme war council, the letter I had prepared, and in view of the first paragraph of the message I also cabled the substance of the letter to Washington:

"In considering the question whether or not Germany's request for an armistice should be granted, the following expresses my opinion from the military point of view:

"1. Judging by their excellent conduct during the past three months the British, French, Belgian and American armies appear capable of continuing the off-

September



COTTON FORECAST OF 15,584,000 BALES IS MADE KNOWN TUE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.— This year's cotton crop was estimated at 15,584,000 bales Tuesday by the department of agriculture, as compared with 15,584,000 bales a month ago.

The department's estimate was based on the condition of the crop September 1, which was 68.0 per cent of a normal, as compared with 74.9 per cent a year ago, and 53.2 per cent a year ago, and on the estimated area remaining September 1 for harvest, which was 40,889,000 acres.

The August estimate of production, which was based on a heavy slump in cotton prices, was based on the July acreage less the average 10 year abandonment. July acreage was 41,491,000 but application of the average abandonment resulted in 40,129,000 acres being used as the basis for the August production estimate. Actual abandonment since July 1 this year was placed at 1.5 per cent, as compared with 3.4 per cent for the ten years 1921-30.

This year's indicated yield is placed at 183.6 pounds per acre, as compared with an estimate of 185.8 pounds a month ago, 147.7 pounds produced last year and 154.4 pounds, the ten year average.

An almost continuous demand for some plan to raise the price of cotton, now less than seven cents at principal markets, and near five cents at many small buying centers, rose in the wake of the August forecast.

The acreage remaining for harvest, condition of the crop on September 1, and indicated production by states include:

State	Acreage	Con.	Prod.
Louisiana	1,913,000	67	860,000
Texas	15,852,000	67	5,094,000
Oklahoma	3,334,000	68	1,254,000
N. Mex.	119,000	91	95,000
Arizona	176,000	90	127,000

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF CHAVES COUNTY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF R. JENNINGS, Deceased. No. 1369.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTOR

TO THE CREDITORS OF R. JENNINGS, DECEASED, AND TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Last Will and Testament of R. Jennings, deceased, was duly admitted to Probate by the Probate Court of Chaves County, New Mexico, on the 15th day of August, 1931, and the undersigned was on said date appointed as executor with the Will Annexed of the Estate of said decedent; THEREFORE, any and all persons having claims against said decedent or his estate are hereby notified to file the same with the Probate Clerk of Chaves County, New Mexico, within one year from the above date or else the same will be barred.

FLORENCE JENNINGS, 36-4t Executrix.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, August 15, 1931.

NOTICE is hereby given that Cass W. Cavender, of Lake Arthur, New Mexico, who, on August 2, 1927, made Homestead Entry No. 034305, for all of Section 25, Township 15-S., Range 23-E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Dan C. Savage, U. S. Commissioner, at Roswell, New Mexico, on the 24th day of September, 1931.

Claimant names as witnesses: Will Waldrop, Everett Painter, Harley Gilbert, Wesley Brewton, all of Lake Arthur, New Mexico. V. B. MAY, Register.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids for the transportation of pupils residing more than three miles from the school building in the districts in which such pupils reside will be received by the Dexter Board of Education, District No. 8, until Monday, the 28th day of September.

Bids for the following routes will be accepted: Route No. 1, 9 1/4 miles oiled road, 30.3 miles country road, total daily mileage, 39.8; route No. 2, oiled road 18 miles, country road, 34.6 miles, total daily mileage, 52.6; route No. 3, oiled road, 2 miles, country road 40 miles, total daily mileage, 42 miles.

All persons desiring to submit bids as aforesaid will file them with the Clerk of said Board of Education on or before the date last above mentioned. The Dexter Board of Education reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted.

Signed DEXTER BOARD OF EDUCATION, By J. W. SHARP, Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M., August 27, 1931.

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert L. Merritt, of Lake Arthur, New Mexico, who, on August 10th, 1926, made Homestead Entry No. 031386, for all Sec. 34, Twp. 15-S., Rge. 27-E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Dan C. Savage, U. S. Commissioner, at Roswell, New Mexico, on the 8th day of October, 1931.

Claimant names as witnesses: Tom Derrick, Lee Derrick, James Derrick, Basil Kimbrough, all of Lake Arthur, New Mexico. V. B. MAY, Register.

W. H. WHATLEY PRODUCE

ROSWELL, N. M. Always in the market with the highest cash price for poultry, eggs and cream

Woodstock Typewriters for sale at The Messenger.

New Mexico Day Frid. Sept. 25

TRISTATE EXPOSITION

AMARILLO, TEXAS

Sept. 21st to 26th

\$15,000.00 PRIZES FREE GATE

Dodson's World's Fair SHOWS

No admission charge to the fair grounds or exhibits, 29 acres free parking space, and many wonderful—FREE ATTRACTIONS

Wonderful exhibits from every Tri-State county! Big prize awards in every division. Plus now to attend this big event of the year in the Panhandle Plains—interesting, educational, and fun for everyone!

"THE FALL OF BABYLON" THE FAMOUS LEONARD STROUD'S BIG RODEO CONTEST

Chicago's most beautiful show girls in the biggest and most gorgeous production of 1931. Dazzling costumes, marvelous settings, breath-taking scenes—all every night before the grandstand. Also spectacular fireworks, after the show each night. Popular prices.

The "Million Dollar Midway"—circus, menagerie, museum, carnival—1 acre of canvas, 40 railroad cars, 800 people 16 rides, 30 tent theatres! Bands, pretty girls, horses, animals—everything!

The best riders and ropers in America will compete for \$1500.00 in cash prizes! Trick riding, broncho bucking, steer riding, roping contests—the best of the West's cowboys in thrilling, death-defying events and exhibits of skill. Every afternoon—at popular prices.

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WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Rarin' to Go

If you feel sour and sunk and the world looks punk, don't swallow a lot of salt, mineral water, oil, laxative candy or chewing gum and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of zest. For they can't do it. They only move the bowels and a more movement doesn't get at the cause. The reason for your down-and-out feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas builds up your stomach. You have a thick, hard tongue and your breath smells. Skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

It takes those good, old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get those two pounds of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts, amazing when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

But don't ask for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red label. Beware a substitute. 50c at all stores. © 1931 C. M. Co.

WANT ADS PAY

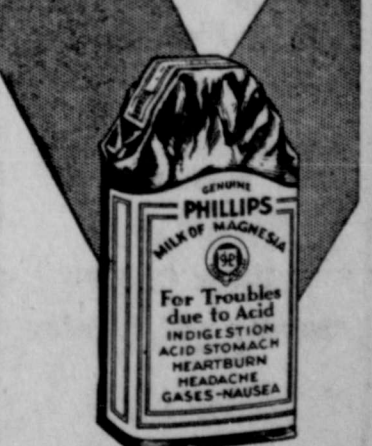
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Whenever you have some nagging ache or pain, take some tablets Bayer Aspirin. Relief is immediate! There's scarcely ever an ache or pain that Bayer Aspirin won't relieve—and never a time when you can't take it.

The tablets with the Bayer cross are always safe. They don't depress the heart, or otherwise harm you. Use them just as often as they can spare you any pain or discomfort. Just be sure to buy the genuine. Examine the package. Beware of imitations.

Aspirin is the trade-mark of Bayer manufacture of monoacetic acid ester of salicylic acid.

SAFE ACID STOMACH



EXCESS acid is the common cause of indigestion. It results in pain and sourness about two hours after eating. The quick corrective is an alkali which neutralizes acid. The best corrective is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It has remained standard with physicians in the 50 years since its invention.

One spoonful of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia neutralizes instantly many times its volume in acid. Harmless, and tasteless, and yet its action is quick. You will never rely on crude methods, once you learn how quickly this method acts.

Be sure to get the genuine. "Milk of Magnesia" has been the U. S. Registered Trade Mark of the Charles H. Phillips Chemical Company and its predecessor Charles H. Phillips since 1875.



Wrapped in the Arms of Comfort

That's what you'll say when you get into a Model All-Wool Slip-Over or Coat Sweater. The new styles are ready for you, too.

This ad will entitle Sam Butler the Famous Cow-Man to a new tie if presented by the 15th.

THE MODEL

ED WILLIAMS

In Old Celtic Lands

Of all the interesting trips in France, Brittany should be included, especially the south coast, with its sea resorts. This is the land of "Pardons," those semi-religious and semi-sarcastic festivities, where the villagers don the costumes and play the ceremonies which go back to the days of the dolmen and menhir of their wild moorlands. Paris-Nantes-Savenay-St. Nazaire is the route to follow, and the great Pardon centers are at Auray, St. Malo, Quiberon, Quimper, Daoulas, Plougastel and St. Anne-la-Palud, where the most important Pardon in Brittany is held on the last Saturday and Sunday in August. These old Celtic lands of France have a fascination different from the rest of France.

Electric Light and Phone

The first home in which the electric light bulb shed its rays over the houses in Menlo Park, N. J., where Mr. Edison's laboratory was situated then. The invention of the incandescent lamp itself took place on October 21, 1879, and the lighting system was invented before the end of that year. But two years before the residence of Menlo Park bathed in the glow of the first electric lights, Charles Williams, Jr., of Somerville, Mass., talked over a telephone installed in his home. This was the first home in the world equipped with a phone, and a similar installation was made at the same time in Mr. Williams' office at Boston, so he could have some place to call up.

Shows Good Census

"How many are there in your family, madam?"
"Just my husband and I."
"No children?"
"No."
"Any dogs or cats?"
"No."
"Do you have a radio?"
"No."
"Now, have you any saxophones, pianolas, ukuleles or other musical instruments?"
"Indeed not. And why all these questions?"
"Madam, I'm just the man who intends to rent the house next door."—London Opinion.

READ THE MESSENGER
READ THE MESSENGER
READ THE MESSENGER

Enjoy

The Attractions of New Mexico's Finest Theatre

Friday and Saturday
SEPT. 11-12

WARNER OLAND
SALLY EILERS

"Black Camel"

Sunday and Monday
SEPT. 13-14

STAN LAUREL
OLIVER HARDY

"Pardon Us"

Tuesday
SEPT. 15

DOROTHY MCKAIL
CONRAD NAGEL

"The Reckless Hour"

Wednesday-Thursday
SEPT. 16-17

SALLY O'NEIL

"The Brat"

Yucca Theatre

Roswell, N. M.

KILL 19 COYOTES WITH THE USE OF AIRPLANE

Roswell Plane Aids In Coyote Round-up Held On Range West Hope.

The largest coyote drive in the history of the Hope community, which was staged last Sunday by Shorty Cooper along the Penasco and Eagle Draw, including the Walter Coates, Fourd Dinkus and Cooper ranges, resulted in the killing of nineteen coyotes. The Herbert Joyce airplane of Roswell, piloted by Cal Barnett, which was used, added to the excitement as well as the success of the chase. At noon the chasers were rewarded by a barbecue dinner prepared by Mr. Cooper. About one hundred and twenty people took part in the drive.

Few Without Some Sort of Covering for Body

Practically every primitive tribe dwelling in the tropics that has been studied by scientific observers has been found to wear some form of bodily covering of the loin region, either in the form of paints of various colors, tattoo marks, strands of beads of various materials, beaten bast or bark cloth, or of woven girdles or aprons of cotton or other vegetable or animal fibers. The inhabitants of the Nicobar Islands and of Central Africa are apparently of all tribes the most free from loin coverings of all sorts. Reasons given for the wearing of loin coverings vary. Native modesty is usually present in some form, even apart from any influence that may be attributed to the whites. Tribal and ceremonial painting or tattooing is often a causative factor, and may supplement a woven girdle worn for entirely different purposes, namely, for the insertion of the hilt of a knife and as a piece of attachment for burdens. Most primitive peoples are burden carriers. Protection against insect pests is often attempted through the agency of breech cloths. Tradition and native styles usually dictate the use of certain forms of loin covering, even to the minutest detail.

Alaska's Official Flag Designed by Schoolboy

A contest was held by the American Legion, Department of Alaska, in the public private and native schools in the territory for the purpose of selecting an official flag for Alaska. A law passed by the legislature of the Department of Alaska on May 2, 1927, provided that the design of the official flag (the winning design) is eight gold stars in a field of blue, so selected for its simplicity, its originality and its symbolism. The blue, one of our national colors, typifies the evening sky, the blue of the sea and of mountain lakes and of wild flowers that grow in Alaskan soil, the gold being significant of the wealth that lies hidden in Alaska's hills and streams. And the law also provides that the governor shall cause the original design to be encased properly and placed in the Alaska Historical museum, and that due credit be given to Benny Benson, age thirteen years, a student in the seventh grade of the Mission Territorial school, near Seward, Alaska, the designer of the flag, herein described and adopted as the official flag of Alaska.

Couldn't "See" Early Rising

It is said that Marshal Soult (who has lately become minister of war in France) has strange hours for transacting business, and we have no doubt that his habits must prove rather annoying to place hunters. The marshal makes appointments for four o'clock in the morning with those who request to have audiences, says an article in a Paris paper a century ago, on which the London Times commented: "The marshal has more than once shown a weak subservience to public opinion, but he is not a fool nor a coxcomb, and the regulation here alluded to would imply that he was both. We are great advocates of early rising, but we never knew a very early riser who was not asleep, either physically or mentally, half the day."

Fighting Chestnut Blight

The chestnut blight first attacked the trees in this country in 1904 and has spread rapidly to all sections in which the tree is native. Experimentation is going forward hoping to develop a tree which is blight-resistant.

HOPE ITEMS

Mrs. C. B. Altman visited in El Paso this week.

Herman Mitchell of Lovington visited in Hope Sunday.

Miss Lucille Morriss of Artesia spent the week-end in Hope.

Hilton Cox of Roswell spent Sunday and Monday in Hope.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Medcalf visited the oil fields east of Artesia Sunday.

Douglas Phillips left last week for Roswell where he will attend school this year.

Mrs. Geraldine Phillips returned home Saturday after a week's visit in Roswell.

Joe Plowman, who has been at Las Cruces for several months, returned home Thursday.

Mr. Carroll of Amarillo, Texas formerly of Hope was here last week visiting old friends.

Albert Black of Albuquerque was in Hope Sunday, visiting Miss Mary Jane Williams.

Dr. O. E. Puckett and Miss Edna Puckett of Carlsbad were visiting in Hope Thursday.

Curtis Cox returned from Arizona last week where he has been visiting for several months.

Mrs. J. V. Reed, Mrs. Buck Ballard and Miss Inez Blakeney visited in El Paso last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bridgman accompanied by Mrs. Dick McDonald, spent the week-end in El Paso.

Miss Eunice L. Crockett left Monday for Lower Penasco, where she will teach school again this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Brownlie of El Paso, Texas spent Sunday and Monday in Hope visiting old friends here.

Roy Fite of San Antonio, Texas, who has been visiting his brother, F. E. Fite, left Thursday for his home.

Mrs. Cal Beckett, who has spent the summer with her mother, Mrs. D. Swift, left Friday for her home in California.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Attebery and family of Artesia spent Sunday with Mrs. Attebery's mother, Mrs. Nora Johnson.

Mrs. Will Bunting, who has been in the hospital at Deming was moved last week to the hospital at Mesilla Park.

Rev. and Mrs. Marlin returned from the annual Methodist conference held at Walsenburg, Colorado.

J. H. Bridgman made a business trip to Carlsbad Friday. Mrs. A. A. Smith, who has been in the hospital there, returned with him.

Robert Cole returned Sunday from San Saba, Texas. His niece Miss Roxie Edmondson returned with him and will visit here two weeks.

Several employees of the Southern Public Service Company of Artesia passed thru Hope last Monday morning en route to the mountains for a holiday.

Mrs. G. W. Joplin and sons, G. W. and Franklin left Thursday for Crosbyton, Texas, where they will make their home. Mr. Joplin will join them there later.

William Lewis and son, Claude and Woodrow Cleverger of Las Vegas spent Sunday night in the John Rowland home. They had just returned from a trip to the Caverns.

Mrs. E. M. Teel left Friday for California where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Richards. Mrs. Hilda Teel accompanied her as far as Geronimo, Arizona.

Mrs. Joe McCrary, who has been here visiting her father, F. M. Keller, returned to her home at Hamlin, Texas, Sunday, accompanied by her brother, Ike Keller and family of Artesia.

W. A. Wunsch, county agent, of Carlsbad will be in Hope Friday to direct the canning for the community food conservation campaign. So far the canning has been very successful and a large variety of vegetables has been canned.

REV. JOHN KLASSEN RE-ASSIGNED HOPE DIST.

At the annual Methodist conference held at Walsenburg, Colorado, last week, Rev. John Klassen was re-assigned the Hope and Cottonwood district for the ensuing fourteen months.

This arrangement will prove to be much more satisfactory than the former, as it will cover only the Hope and Cottonwood district instead of this and the mountain section. The Hope people are thankful to have Brother Klassen with them again this year.

Messenger Want Ads Get Results

Messenger Want Ads Get Results

Woman Originated Red Cross Christmas Seal

The Red Cross Christmas seal was introduced in the year 1907 by Miss Emily Bissell, secretary of the Delaware Red Cross at Wilmington. But Jacob A. Riss, the social reformer and author, was responsible for its adoption.

An article by Mr. Riss in the Outlook in 1907 on Christmas stamps and seals and how they had been sold in Denmark for the support of a children's hospital, gave Miss Bissell her idea. She accordingly appeared before the central committee with a stamp bearing a red cross and the words "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year," which that chapter desired to sell for the benefit of anti-tuberculosis work. Her suggestion was adopted, and by this method she raised \$1,000 toward paying for the site of the Delaware tuberculosis sanitarium in Delaware—Hope farm.

The nation-wide sale of seals was thereafter sponsored as a means of raising funds and as an educational device by the Red Cross. The distribution is now, however, in the hands of the National Tuberculosis association and its many state and local branches, and the double-barred cross which appears on the Christmas seals is the symbol of that organization.

Whole World Enriched by Poet's "Golden Pen"

Omar Khayyam, Persian poet, was born about the middle of the Eleventh century at Nishapur, Khorassan, where he died about 1123. As an astronomer he was known for a revision of the Persian calendar, and occupied a position of importance at the court of Mahmud of Ghazni. It is as the author of a collection of quatrains, called the Rubaiyat, that Omar Khayyam is more popularly known. These poems—isolated, impulsive, unrestrained and characterized by rapid transitions from love minstrelsy to grave argument, and from a deadly fatalism to ribald tavern songs—are an interesting development of Persian mysticism. There is little doubt that Omar was not the author of all the poems which inspired his translator Fitzgerald's pen. "Fitzgerald's translation was first published anonymously in 1859. "Rubai" (or rubayr) is the Persian word for quatrain or epigram, a stanza of four lines, the first, second and fourth lines rhyming. "Rubaiyat" means a collection of quatrains.

Paris of the East

After visiting the often picturesque but malodorous and shabby Chinese quarters of Shanghai, the European part of the city, known as the Bund is most striking in contrast. Facing the waterfront, it is a combination of Riverside drive in New York and Michigan boulevard in Chicago. Great banks, legations, fine residences, hotels, and great commercial houses give it a princely appearance. Foochow road is the "great white way." Rubidun road is the great motor drive, and between these and the gay life of the city, elbowing one's way through crowds of Chinese, to tea houses, theaters or the great pagoda of the Loong-whai-ty Temple, the tourist has thrills enough for hours or days as he may wish.

"Cooper," Not "Cowper"

Few names in English literature are more commonly mispronounced than that of the English poet, William Cooper (1731-1800), says an article in Pathfinder Magazine. There is conclusive evidence that the poet and members of his family, as well as his contemporaries, always pronounced the name "koo-per," of which it is merely a variant form. Cooper's ancestors spelled the name "Cooper." John Cooper, who was an alderman of London and who died in 1609, changed the spelling to "Cowper" and that spelling was followed by his descendants. But the pronunciation did not change with the spelling.

Ground Hog Superstition

The Scotch say, "If Candlemas is fair and clear, there'll be two winters in the year." There is a Latin proverb of the same import. The French have a similar rhyme and so have the Germans, and peoples of other European countries, for according to the superstition, the ground hog, or some of his kind, performs on this day. In Germany it is the badger whose shadow portends cold weather; in France, the marmot; in England, the hedgehog; and elsewhere the bear. American pioneers merely fastened upon the ground hog an idea brought from abroad.

ENGRAVING at The Messenger

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Sizes for Misses and Women

J.C. PENNEY CO.

Roswell, N. M.

Recipe for "Frickasie" in Old Colonial Times

Southern cooks of Colonial times may have used what today appears as queer spelling, but memories of the meals they served to bewigged gentlemen of the times continue to dominate portions of the modern American menu.

Recently a relic explorer thumbed the pages of a Colonial cook book and found a recipe for "Frickasie a la Grandmother" with the following wording:

"Take ye fowls, cut them in pieces and clean them. Season with pepper and salt, a little mace, nutmeg, cloves, some parsley, a little bit of onion."
"Let them lay two hours, then flour them well, fry in sweet butter hot before you put them in. Fry fine brown. Wash ye pan and put them in again with a pint of gravy. Let them simmer in ye gravy. Take ye yolks of three eggs with a little grated nutmeg and a little juice of lemon, and two spoonfuls of wine. Shake it over the fire until it is as thick as cream. Pour over ye frickasie, and so serve it to ye table hott."

Speaker's Advantage

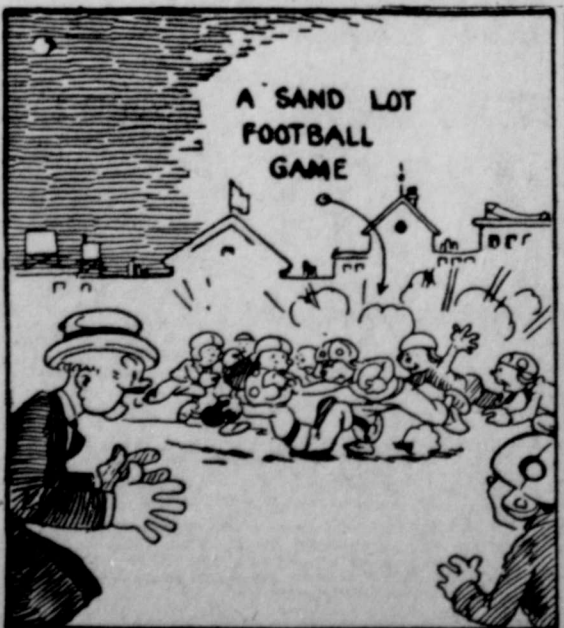
A speaker always has at least one interesting message," said H. H. Ho, the sage of Chinatown. "Even if he has no facts to communicate, his turns of idea and even his pronunciation will offer revelations of his own personality."—Washington Star.

Messenger Want Ads Get Results

Smilin' Charlie Says



"Nature never makes any blunders—when she makes a fool, she means it!"



Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "BIRTHDAY", "BRIDGE", "4-H COOK", "VALLE", "SCUSS T", "ARGES", "No agreement", "this mor", "the north val", "position subn", "40 cents i", "ish bagging", "free, and", "for thirty c", "ge \$1.50 for", "25 cents per", "a third par", "the winning", "hundred, ch", "ing, and si", "ale for ins", "proposal did", "No agre", "as we g", "nown.", "METHOD", "Monday schoo", "subject for", "Minds.", "Edworth Leag", "Evening subje", "special music", "Welcome all t", "Come and w", "BRYAN