

County

at 8 o'clock 9 M. and duly recorded in Book Filed page Fees

Seth A. Morrison County Clerk Deputy

PORTALES JOURNAL

VOLUME II

PORTALES, ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1918

NUMBER 24

A Letter from Mabry

The Journal is in receipt of a letter from Hon. T. J. Mabry, late candidate for attorney-general on the Democratic ticket. This letter contained a clipping from the Albuquerque Journal in which that paper had taken occasion to vilify the Democratic voters of the east side, and especially those who formerly hailed from the great state of Texas. The article of the Journal referred to on the editorial page of this paper and does not need any further comment. However, there are some things in Mr. Mabry's letter that need correcting. His statement that had the east side polled its full Democratic vote that every Democratic candidate on the state ticket would have been elected is a very far fetched guess on his part. The east side polled all the Democratic votes it had to poll. The drought, war activities and the draft so depleted our population that we did not have the vote to poll. Unlike the west side, we do not vote sheep, fence posts and grave stones, in our elections. Our elections are conducted in strict accordance with the law. There are no votes cast except those presented by boni fide electors, and these electors are not accompanied to the polls by any boss, either political or otherwise. Considering the campaign of falsehood and vilification waged by the Republicans of the state, and especially in view of the misrepresentation promulgated by the Republican press of the state, the east side might have been justified in resorting to the methods of the Republican highbinders of the west side, and to have so padded our vote that the full Democratic ticket would have been successful, but these are tactics that have not and will not be employed. The voters of the east side, honest politically, they are honest in their convictions and they are honest in their elections. Mr. Mabry may not have intentionally wronged the Democratic voters of the east side, but he has certainly been misled in this instance. Our people did vote, Mr. Mabry, and a glance at the returns will prove to you that they voted right. The letter follows: Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 18, 1918. Editor Portales Journal, Portales, New Mexico.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a clipping from this morning's issue of the Albuquerque Morning Journal which I think should be resented by every Democrat in the Pecos Valley country and on the east side of the state

A copy or portions of this together with suitable editorial reply might do much to remind our fellow Democrats that our whole ticket was lost simply because our east side people did not come out and vote, as well as to properly resent these uncalled for reflections. The ugly facts are these; That if we had polled in the general election 90 per cent of the Democratic strength shown in the primaries of last summer in any four of the east side counties, we would have elected every man on the Democrat ticket.

This is not meant to unduly criticise our people there but it may serve to remind them all

that the only reason New Mexico was not Democratic this time is because our friends on the east side did not desire to make it so.

Of course what the editor of the Journal says is not the truth but we know that there is something in my suggestion to think about.

With very best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am Very truly yours,
T. J. MABRY.

Will those who have Red Cross yarn please send it in, finished or unfinished, to Mrs. McDowell at once.

Fruit Pits and Nut Shells

We are advised that there has been accumulated at San Francisco a sufficient quantity of fruit pits and nut shells to care for present needs. There should, therefore, be no further collection of fruit pits and nut shells, and those on hand must not be shipped but should be held awaiting further instructions.

This is a war department activity, and the advice which we have received is probably a result of the signing of the armistice, and is an illustration of the difference between strictly Red Cross work and some activities related to the military which can be stopped at the same time hostilities are suspended.

We take this occasion to sincerely congratulate the chapters upon the vigor with which the fruit pit and nut shell campaign has been pressed at a time when the epidemic so seriously retarded all Red Cross work.

Yours for the Christmas Roll Call,

BUREAU OF CONVERSATION.

The new yarn is ready for distribution, Mrs. Dickbreder has the socks and Mrs. Johnson (next door to Mrs. Morrison) the sweater yarn. Red Cross officers and workers do not receive any salaries or commissions in any way—Red Cross money is spent only for materials, drayage and stamps. The names of those who have kept their Red Cross dues paid up will be published next week.

Examinations Stopped

The local draft board yesterday received instructions to discontinue physical examinations of registrants, also to send no more questionnaires to the district board. The instructions, signed by Capt. R. C. Reid, follow: "Discontinue all physical examinations to registrants and cancel notice for them to appear. Do not send any more questionnaires to the district board, regardless of appeals or claims over which the district board has original jurisdiction."

This is interpreted to mean that registrants who were ordered to appear for examination this week are to disregard such order.

County Highway Superintendent D. W. Jones and C. M. Dobbs returned Wednesday from an automobile trip to El Paso, Texas. Mr. Jones was on an inspection tour of the road that had been built under his supervision, and Mr. Dobbs went for the trip. Both report the road in splendid condition and the tour in every way a success.

The State Bond Issue

There is some ground for calculation in the fact that the proposal to issue a large amount of state bonds for the purpose of furnishing more room for state officers failed to receive a majority of the votes cast. It would be a useless waste of money to make any additions to state buildings in Santa Fe. Just why the people should be called upon to invest any more of their means in buildings in a town which is, for the most part, composed of mud huts and narrow alleys is not apparent. It is hoped that the time is not far distant when the capital of this state will be removed to some place where visitors are not constantly reminded of prehistoric ages and of the primitive system of architecture that existed in centuries long since past. It is even believed that the thoughts, customs, habits and political beliefs of the inhabitants of the ancient city are more or less colored by its mania for things antedeluvian. There is plenty of room in the present state house for all practical purposes, if properly apportioned. There is no call to furnish private parlors and exclusive suites for officers who, in private life, have been accustomed to a four by square room and a roller top desk. Of course Santa Fe is clamoring for more state buildings and, likewise, the contractors and architects see a finely flavored plum in the proposition, but it is refreshing to note that the tax payers and the common geezers of the state did not take kindly to expending their money in a little old out of the way burg that had nothing to recommend it but its ghastly reminder of the dark ages. The common people and the tax payers lost about everything in sight in the recent election, but thank the good Lord, they escaped this added burden.

A card has been received from Bertram R. Anderson which states that he has arrived safely in France. While being too late to engage actively in the war, he yet showed his patriotism by leaving his wife and baby to answer the call of his country.

Killed in Action

A card from Mr. A. H. Heneise, of Melrose, conveys the information that his son, Chas. W. Heneise, has been officially reported as killed in action on October 9th, this year. Charley Heneise was formerly a resident of Portales and received his High school education in the Portales schools. He was a young man who was universally liked by all who knew him and there are many friends here who will sincerely sympathise with the bereaved family. While his enlistment was in Curry county, yet we cannot but feel that this is a Roosevelt county loss.

G. M. Williamson, president of the First National bank, made a trip to his Campbell ranch this week. Of course he went to look after his cattle and things about the ranch in general, but he also took along his automatic shot gun and, if there are any quails in that vicinity, George will live fat for a few days after his return.

The marble has at last arrived for the completion of the new home of the First National bank and the workmen are busy putting it in. The delay has been occasioned by the fact that this marble had to be imported and ships were not available for this purpose during the war period. Also some changes have been made in the tile floor. It is expected that no more delays will occur and that this building will be ready for occupancy soon.

Keep at It

Following is digest of letter being addressed each member each community labor board by secretary of labor. Sincerely trust that no member of community labor boards will fail to appreciate that cessation of hostilities brings new opportunities for service and imposes new important duties. The country now faces obligation to return to suitable employment those it induced to enter its service in field and factory. Well-being of the people for many years to come depends largely upon manner in which that obligation will be fulfilled as well as the vindication of those principles of justice which animated us in pursuits of war. Community labor boards best suited and equipped to help in process of transition from war to peace; at no time have their services been more necessary. Confidential appeal to each member to continue service until the last man from army and war service has been placed in suitable employment. Much depends upon members of community labor boards in fulfillment of our task. Please give this widest publicity. Letters will be mailed you for distribution in your state. Have envelopes addressed in advance.

D. A. MACPHERSON,
Federal State Director.

The schools were opened Monday after a close down of about six weeks. The teachers say that the attendance is good and that all precautions are being taken to guard against any recurrence of the flu.

Joe Ashbacher Missing

The Amarillo Daily News carries the information that Rudolph G. Ashbacher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ashbacher of Elida, is reported missing in action. Mr. Ashbacher was formerly a resident of Portales and conducted a butcher shop at this place. While this family is of German descent, the parents being born in Germany, yet it gave two boys to the service, one of them now being either killed or captured by the Huns. Many American born parents have done less for their country.

John G. Tyson, live stock inspector for the government, was in the city Thursday and Friday of this week. John says that applications for government loans are piling in every day.

Union Thanksgiving services will be held at the Methodist church next Thursday evening at seven o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.

Harry and Mrs. Buchanan gave a quail dinner to about a dozen of their friends Tuesday evening.

Shipped Hogs to Market

This week A. G. and W. D. Kenyon shipped a car of fat hogs to the Fort Worth market. They averaged two hundred and fifty pounds each and brought 25c above the top market price. These hogs were raised and fattened on the Kenyon irrigated farm which adjoins the town on the east. For the past three years Mr. Kenyon has raised and shipped hogs and has never played a losing. His hogs have always topped the market and his profits from this industry have been more than commensurate with the amount of labor and capital employed.

Dr. D. B. Williams has a new Sedan Ford purchased from the Universal garage. The doctor says that it is certainly some improvement to have a closed car when making a night ride during cold or rainy weather.

Children's War Work

Mrs. Jack Wilcox, chairwoman of the campaign among the children, reports that the quota for the girls in Portales was \$100.00 and that it has been oversubscribed eighty per cent. She also states that the girls all over the state have oversubscribed their quota. The boys have not done so well but are coming along nicely. In Portales the boys have raised seventy per cent of their quota and promise the balance before closing time. In all these subscriptions the boys and girls are obligated to earn the money themselves that they subscribe; it must not be given to them by any one. The children of the country, and especially of Roosevelt county, are intensely patriotic and warmly welcome every opportunity of showing it. Had they the means at their disposal every dollar called for by the war activities would have been forthcoming the instant the demand was made. There are no slackers among the children.

Judge James A. Hall and Harold Rogers engaged in a wolf hunt the latter part of last week. They bagged two coyotes and will have the pelts tanned and made into muffs for their wives.

Baptist Church Announcement

Services at the Baptist church next Sunday will be as follows: Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching service at 11 a. m. B. Y. P. U. at 6:15 p. m. Preaching service at 7 p. m. Please notice the change in time for the evening services.

Rev. H. C. Slaughter will preach at both hours next Sunday and the pastor will sing at both services. We invite you one and all to worship with us.
LEON M. GAMBRELL, Pastor.

J. A. Saylor has sold his poultry yard to Carl Moss. Mr. Moss will combine the poultry and milk business and wants all to understand that he will pay the high dollar for anything in his line.

J. L. Deatherage was in town this week with a batch of coyote pelts. He did not state whether he ran them down, trapped or just shot them up some.

Hollis Tyson of Ft. Sumner was in the city Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.



There was never a time when the sacrifices and the help of women were more appreciated than at the present time. Women should learn war-nursing and nursing at home. There is no better way than to study the new edition of the "Common Sense Medical Adviser"—with chapters on First Aid, Bandaging, Anatomy, Hygiene, care of the Sick, Diseases of Women, Mother and Babe, the Marriage Relation—to be had at some drug stores or send 50c to Publisher, 654 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

If a woman suffers from weak back, nervousness or dizziness—if pains afflict her, the best tonic and corrective is one made up of native herbs and made without alcohol, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. It is the prescription of Dr. Pierce, used by him in active practice many years and now sold by almost every druggist in the land, in liquid or in tablets. Send Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c for trial pkg. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are also best for liver and bowel trouble.

Custer, Okla.—"I am sure that I owe my present health to the use of Dr. Pierce's medicine. I have four boys living. During each expectancy I used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and am sure it saved me a world of suffering. I am a Christian and first began using Dr. Pierce's medicine because it did not have alcohol in it. I recommend the 'Prescription' to every young mother especially. Several in this neighborhood to whom I have recommended it have used it and now praise it as highly as I do. I want to say, too, that my little boys are fine, healthy children, and I take pleasure in giving this statement. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a godsend to women."—Mrs. Mona Thern, Custer, Okla.

HORRIBLE TO THINK ABOUT

Private Would Much Rather Have Gone "Over the Top" Than Tell Girl She Wouldn't Do.

Solomon and Socrates have nothing on the welfare worker. He is in a class by himself as a vendor of general information and advice. The united war work campaign of the seven welfare agencies is introducing him to popular approval in his full blaze of glory.

A rangy freckled private stood in the doorway of the Jewish Welfare board's hut at Camp Gordon. He shifted nervously and his tongue stuck to the roof of his mouth.

"It's a g-g-g-girl, s-s-s-sir. W-we—I think I'd like to m-m-marry her. She's outside. C-c-can I bring her in?"

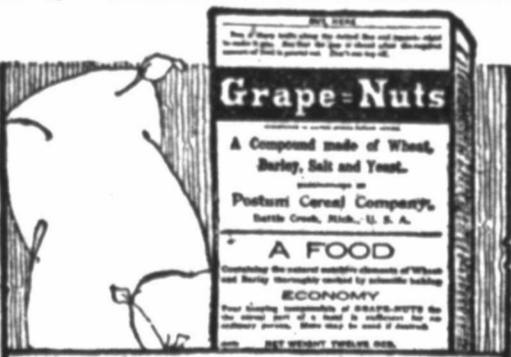
Who was she? A little girl from the town near the camp? No, she wasn't the paint-and-powder kind. A regular girl, the sort you'd like your mother to meet, if you had a mother.

With all ceremony she was ushered in, blushing and giggling. She met the critical eye of the welfare worker with becoming timidity. When the Jewish Welfare board man had given his smiling sanction, the private breathed a great sigh.

"Gee! Suppose I'd had to tell her she wouldn't do? Gee!"

Paper Thread.

Paper thread is attracting considerable attention in the Scandinavian countries. It is a new invention—a result of the war.—People's Home Journal.



Saving Sugar and Wheat is comfortably done when one uses

Grape-Nuts

This cereal food is composed partly of barley and contains its own sugar made from its own grains.

A truly wonderful Food, ready to eat.

"There's a Reason"

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

SELECT GOOD BREEDING SOWS.



Permanent Pasture and a Little Grain Maintains the Brood Sow Cheaply and Well.

MAKE PROFIT IN SPRING LITTERS

Begin in Fall by Selecting Sows With Plenty of Vitality and Give Them Good Care.

DON'T LOSE VALUABLE TIME

Animals Should Not Be Skipped on Starvation Rations or Half-Feeds —Access to Green Forage is of Big Importance.

Sensible hog management saves only the most desirable sows for permanent use in the breeding herd, according to the specialists of the United States department of agriculture, who are striving to effect maximum pork production under economical methods. The methods of many hog raisers are out of joint with the almanac. That is to say, many farmers waste valuable time, when it is likely to be too late, in trying to cure hog ailments, although they could have readily prevented these troubles by sensible and reasonable management. The skater who sharpens his blades after spring has come in order to enjoy the ice of the past winter is of the same pattern as the hog raiser who in the spring wishes he had practiced timely management during the previous period of cold weather.

The federal department advises that all breeders should exercise conscientious and painstaking care in the selection of sows for permanent maintenance in the breeding herd. The animals should be of good length, full depth, showing plenty of vitality as well as the inclination to take sufficient exercise. They should not be skimped on starvation rations or half-feeds, but rather should receive a full allowance, which, broadly interpreted, means that the porkers receive about all that they will eat with respect to economical methods of pork production.

Green Foods Essential.

It is highly desirable that the sows to be bred in the fall should have access to green forage crops as long as there are any such materials available. The sow realizes immeasurable benefit from rustling about for the bulk of her feed. The method insures the female porker of the exercise which is necessary to maintain her in the condition which favors good litters of pigs. As, on many hog farms relatively little green feed is available during the pig-raising periods, it is imperative that the individual farmer provide plenty of food in balanced mixture in addition to making it necessary for the sows to exercise in the procuring of this food. Many successful farmers maintain that during the winter season they feed their brood sows all the corn that the animals will eat. Some fallacy may be apparent in this statement unless the reader is thoroughly familiar with the conditions under which this plentiful use of grain is practiced.

The general plan of feeding corn is to scatter it in the ear over the fields where the sows may hustle after it. It is hard work to scoop corn from a wagon which is driven through the field. A much easier and more practical plan is to fill the manure spreader with the ear corn and to adjust the machine so that the grain will be well scattered. This process may possibly look wasteful, especially in view of the current price of corn, but if the feeder will be careful and not distribute an excessive quantity, he will find that the hogs will make efficient use of all of this grain.

The department specialists recommend the supplementary use of tankage, shorts or middlings, oil meal and

ground alfalfa hay with the corn. It is hoped that fish meal may also become available soon for the use of hog growers, as this material has been demonstrated as useful as tankage for pork production. Under existent practicable conditions, it would be impracticable to attempt the distribution of fish meal among the central Western hog producers, although it can be used successfully in the Atlantic and Gulf coast states.

Use of Alfalfa.

Careful test by the department of agriculture indicates the value of grinding alfalfa hay, soaking it for 24 hours in barrels containing hot water, adding a little salt and possibly one-half bushel or more of shorts to a barrel of feed and giving the mixture to the sows in the form of thick slop. It is suggested that the preferable time for feeding this slop is each morning, so that during the balance of the day the animals can rustle about for corn. Good alfalfa hay should also be available in convenient racks so that the sows can eat this roughage as they please.

One of the most important matters, and undoubtedly the one which is most commonly neglected in the proper handling of hogs, is to supply the porkers with an abundance of clean, pure drinking water. For this purpose some automatic watering device or homemade convenience of this nature should provide the hogs constantly with water. Without question, water is the cheapest material used in pork production and the importance of having it supplied in quantity and of proper quality cannot be overestimated. Hogs should not be forced to drink from an icy tank, nor should they be provided with only a limited supply once or twice a day. A tank heater or a properly protected gravity system will control the former evil, while a permanent and dependable supply of water will overcome the latter.

American Farmer's Responsibility.

At present the stupendous task of filling the world's pork barrel falls to the lot of the American farmer. To accomplish this result is possible only through a markedly increased production. According to the opinion of the department officials there is no more patriotic duty that the American hog grower can perform than to accord special and undivided attention to every little detail of hog management during the coming winter and spring so that the sows may be properly attended to, favoring maximum litters which may be grown to maturity with a minimum of mortality. By wisely selecting the brood sows for the pig crop of next spring and by properly caring for the animals during the winter and seeing to it that every pig is saved at farrowing time, the American hog raiser will not only be performing valuable service for this country and the allies, but they also will be laying up funds for investment in Liberty loans and War Savings stamps.

LITTLE PIG ESSENTIALS

A little pig loves sunshine and needs it almost as much as he needs food. No piggery is fit for the purpose unless it admits direct sunshine onto the floor of every pen at the time the pigs are farrowed, furnishes plenty of fresh air, and provides for exercise in the open air. Dryness, sunshine, warmth, fresh air, freedom from drafts, and exercise are of primary importance in raising pigs. These secured, the battle is half won. In putting up buildings the six requirements just mentioned must be kept constantly in mind; not one can be neglected.

You will add to the comfort of your hogs by giving them bedding, but not too much.

IN SOME HURRY TO EXPLAIN

Negro Not Unnaturally Alarmed at What He Thought Was Error of the Death Angel.

A southern man of whom we read in Everybody's tells of a balloon ascension made from Charleston one hot summer afternoon. A thunderstorm came up. The balloonist, amid buckets of rain, the roar of thunder and the flash of lightning, was blown about like a thistledown. On toward midnight he found himself over a plantation and threw out his anchor—a grapnel at the end of a long rope.

It happened that a negro had died in one of the huts of this plantation. The funeral was to take place in the morning. A dozen friends of the deceased sat in the soft summer night before the hut telling ghost stories.

Suddenly in the darkness above them they heard strange noises—a flapping as of great wings, menacing cries. And they saw dimly a formless black shape. All but one man ran. This one man, as he covered on his stool, had the ill luck to be seized by the grapnel.

The grapnel going at a great pace whirled him up for four or five feet in the air and jerked him along at the rate of 15 miles or so an hour.

"Oh, massa," he yelled, squirming and kicking in that strange flight, "I's not de one! I's not de cawpse! Henry's in de house dah! In de house dah!"

Cheeky.

Her Father—And so you want to marry my daughter?

Young Man—That's what I said.

Her Father—But how do you expect to support her on an income of \$1,200 a year?

Young Man—Oh, come, now, your income must be ten times that amount. —Boston Transcript.

"Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. \$1.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

His Philanthropic Action.

"Why," we asked, "did you become a hermit, and why do you continue to herd here in this vast wilderness?"

"Because," he replied, "I love my fellow men and like onions."—Kansas City Star.

The Limit.

"So you have promised to make Cholly happy, eh?"

"I've agreed to marry him. That's all."

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can soon feel its strengthening, invigorating effect. Price 60c.

"We are all comrades in a great enterprise."—Woodrow Wilson.

Somehow one always wants an argument with the inevitable.

THIS WOMAN SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, One of Thousands of Such Cases.

Black River Falls, Wis.—"As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation, I cannot say enough in praise of it. I suffered from organic troubles and my side hurt me so I could hardly be up from my bed, and I was unable to do my housework. I had the best doctors in Eau Claire and they wanted me to have an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me so I did not need the operation, and I am telling all my friends about it."—Mrs. A. W. Binzer, Black River Falls, Wis.

It is just such experiences as that of Mrs. Binzer that has made this famous root and herb remedy a household word from ocean to ocean. Any woman who suffers from inflammation, ulceration, displacements, backache, nervousness, irregularities or "the blues" should not rest until she has given it a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

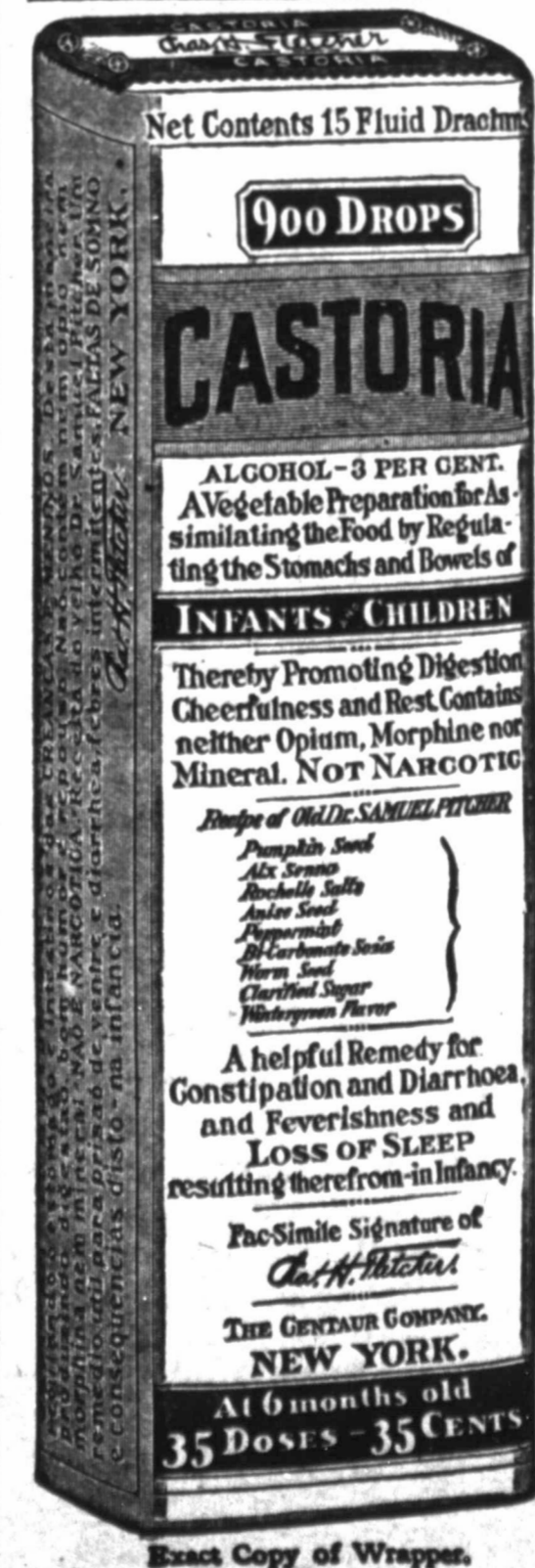


For Constipation Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night. Purely Vegetable Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills Will restore color to the faces of those who lack Iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

Cuticura Soap is Easy Shaving for Sensitive Skins The New Up-to-date Cuticura Method

Be sure you've got one coming before you kick.



CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hathcock* In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**

PERUNA

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Miss Ivy Gray, Fairview, Kentucky, writes:

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

Sold Everywhere

I Ever Saw

Miss Gray's letter breathes hope to the ailing. It is an inspiration to the sick and infirm.

Liquid or Tablet Form

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

SOLD FOR 80 YEARS For MALARIA, CHILLS and FEVER

Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic. SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES.

How Acid-Stomach Wrecks Health of Millions

Many people make the mistake of thinking that acid-stomach—supercidity as the doctors call it—merely means an occasional attack of indigestion, bloating, heartburn, belching, sour, gassy stomach, or some other such minor ailment quickly remedied—or will cure itself—and leave no serious after effects. As a matter of fact superacidity is responsible for a long train of serious ailments that cause awful suffering and sometimes baffle the best medical skill. It is a well established fact that many cases of chronic stomach trouble, anemia, stomatitis, gastritis, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, cirrhosis of the liver, auto-intoxication, dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach, intestinal ulcer, cancer of the stomach, and frequently valvular heart trouble and heart failure, can be traced directly to an acid-stomach.

This is not at all surprising when you consider that even the acid formed in the mouth from fermentation of bits of food lodged in the teeth—an acid that is actually tasteless—is yet powerful enough to eat through the hard enamel of the teeth and decay them. Is it any wonder, then, that an excess amount of acid in the stomach causes so much misery, undermines the strength and wrecks the health and happiness of so many people? Is it not a fact, within the range of your own observation, that nine people out of ten are victims of acid-stomach?

If you ever hope to be well and strong

you must get rid of that excess acid. Nothing is gained by taking medicines which merely stimulate and give one a false sense of strength and that leave the excess acid still in the stomach. You must depend upon your food for your strength—and unless you keep your stomach free from excess acid, pure, sweet and strong, it cannot properly digest food; your whole body suffers.

What you want is relief—yes—and here is the way—absolutely guaranteed—you take no chances. It's been tested tens of thousands of times with universal success. Go to your druggist and get just one package of EATONIC, a wonderful preparation that will literally wipe the excess acidity out of your stomach. The results obtained are nothing short of marvelous. Almost instantly it relieves that painful, puffed up feeling after eating, belching, heartburn, sour stomach, etc. Makes the stomach feel cool and comfortable.

If you need this help it's your own fault if you suffer another day. EATONIC is absolutely guaranteed, so get a big 50c box from your druggist. If it does not help your money will be refunded. If your druggist does not keep EATONIC, send your name and address to the Eatonie Remedy Company, 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., and they will at once mail you a box and you can send them the money for it after you receive it.

What Interested Her.

"I found a blooming young bride one day bending with a stern and severe air over a dry-looking volume. 'What are you reading?' I asked. 'An excellent work,' she replied, 'called 'Happiness in Marriage.' 'What advice,' I said, 'does it give to wives?' 'I don't know,' she answered. 'I'm reading the advice to husbands.'"

Distinction Not His.

"And are you the eldest of the family?" asked the caller. "Nope," answered Teddy; "my grandma's a lot older'n I am."

Scarce and Rare.

"This steak isn't half cooked!" "That's nothing new. Well done meat is rare here."—Cornell Widow.

When Baby is Teething GROVE'S BABY BOWEL MEDICINE will correct the Stomach and Bowel troubles. Perfectly harmless. See directions on the bottle.

She also serves who stoops and weeds.

Nervous and All Unstrung?

Feel nervous and irritable all the time? Continually worry over trifles? Then there's something wrong. Back of it all may be weak kidneys. Just as nerve wear is a cause of kidney weakness, so is kidney trouble a cause of nervousness. If you have backache, "blues," nervous spells, headaches, dizzy spells, kidney irregularities and a tired, worn feeling, try Doan's Kidney Pills. They are recommended by thousands.

An Oklahoma Case

Mrs. J. W. Randolph, 512 E. Broadway, Enid, Okla., says: "I suffered from gravel and used all kinds of remedies without benefit. I was down for several weeks and the misery and pain I underwent was simply awful. A friend advised my getting Doan's Kidney Pills and I used eight boxes. The gravel stones were dissolved and passed off. Previous to that, they passed in large grains and I nearly went wild with the pain. The cure Doan's gave me has been lasting."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Get all your Hides, Wool and Furs are worth by shipping to CENTRAL HIDE & FUR CO. 302 E. Main St. Oklahoma City Write or call for tags and prices.

SWAMPLAND LIVER PILLS "DO"

BEYOND POWER OF LANGUAGE

Writer Declares It Impossible to Adequately Picture the Magnificence of Panama's Palm Trees.

Mark Twain once described a palm as "Nature's imitation of an umbrella that has been out to see what a cyclone is like, and is trying not to look disappointed." But R. P. Chaddock of Benton Harbor, Mich., in a delightfully interesting and informative brochure which he has published for private distribution, entitled "Panama and the Canal Zone," and which is compiled from a series of "Vacation Letters" written by him when on an extended visit there, says he is sure Twain's description is a gross libel on the magnificent palm trees of Panama. Mr. Chaddock writes: "There are scores of palms, some of them dwarfed and squat, others towering toward the blue sky before the frond bursts into the gorgeous plume of the royal palm. High up in celba and ebo trees cling festoons of orchids, absorbing from the air the beauties of the stars and the tints of the rainbow. But what's the use! When no man can paint, much less describe, a single lily, what chance is there to compose in words a melodic strain in the divine scenic harmony of the gem of the tropics?"

While the Boss is Away.

The following notice scrawled on the wall of his hut by a Bananaland (Australia) timber cutter: "You all take this notice. I have gone to fight the Germans, and I don't know when I'm coming back; somebody chip round my humpy against grass fire. All my bullocks is sold except Sambo, him with the cockhorn. Anyone finding him can sell him to the—butcher and mind the money till I come back." Sambo has been collected and his price (\$50) banked against the boss' return. The humpy (shack) is regularly chipped round, and anyone who interfered with the old wagon rusting outside, or the gear piled against the wall would have to fight the whole district.

It is good to live and learn.—Don Quixote.

Your Eyes A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—MURINE for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "3 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Druggists for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. U.S. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

JACK FROST'S SEASON.

"Well, how about a party tonight?" asked Jack Frost.



"Ah, it's fine to be Jack Frost."

divide into groups as we usually do," said Jack Frost. "Ah, how nice it is to get back to the same old fun and the same old games and the same old windows and the same old flowers," said Master Chilly.

"The flowers are all different," said Master Very Cool.

"No matter," said Master Chilly, "they are all the same kinds of flowers and we do the same things to them. That is the fun of it."

"That is indeed the fun of it," said Master Heavy Frost.

"And the windows will be the same nice windows," said Jack Frost, "and we can get out our magic paint brushes and do all sorts of pictures of turrets and towers, or great bridges and of deep chasms. We can make knights and ladies, kings and queens, princes and princesses, all with our magic paint brushes.

"Ah, it's fine to be Jack Frost, and it's fine to belong to such a fine band of workers," he said, pounding his chest proudly.

"Let's get started," said Master Heavy Frost. "I feel like having a good taste of the flowers. I may leave a few for later on, as I can't attend to them all tonight, but I will tell them they have been blooming long enough. I will tell them it is almost winter time. Yes, I will whisper that in their ears, or in their faces."

"You won't need to tell them any such thing," said Master Very Cool. "They will know as soon as you draw near to them that the frost is on its way and that afterward winter will follow and that it is no time of the year for little flowers—except a few of the very strong little flowers.

"And, too, you can't do all your work in one evening. But the autumn is quite long and there are lots of evenings and there are lots of places with gardens. Ah, yes, we have a good many evenings from now on when we can work, eh, Jack Frost?"

And Jack nodded his head and waved his cap about in the air, saying:

"These are the days and nights for Jack Frost, my boys; yes, these are to be our nights for fun and freezing."

"Frost-biting, you mean," said Master Chilly.

"Don't contradict your elders and superiors," said Jack Frost hastily. "I may correct you, but you may not correct me."

"Oh, don't let's quarrel when we're going to nip the flowers and paint beautiful pictures on the windows," said Master Chilly.

"That's right, we won't quarrel," said Jack Frost. "And, besides, you were right. I must admit it—these are to be our frosty nights, hurrah!"

So the Frost Brothers, the Frost workers and Jack Frost at the head of the procession started off for their evening's fun.

They went this way and that. They visited gardens and they nipped flowers. They painted picture after picture upon the windows and they had one of their gorgeous autumn parties.

But toward morning Mr. Sun came and drove them away, saying, "You have lots of time yet, Jack Frost and partners, and you mustn't do all your work in one night."

So Jack Frost and his partners, his brothers and his workers rested for the day while they dreamed of other wonderful pictures they would draw when night came along, and of other flowers they would nip, and how they would have one party after the other right through the lovely, chilly autumn.

And when night came once more they were at work and at play, for both words mean the same to Jack Frost and Company!

Just Once! Try Dodson's Liver Tone! Take No Calomel! Listen To Me!

If bilious, constipated, headachy or sick, I guarantee relief without taking dangerous calomel which sickens and salivates.

Stop using calomel! It makes you sick. Don't lose a day's work. If you feel lazy, sluggish, bilious or constipated, listen to me!

Calomel is mercury or quicksilver, which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel, when it comes into contact with sour bile, crashes into it, breaking it up. This is when you feel that awful nausea and cramping. If you are "all knocked out," if your liver is torpid and bowels constipated or you have headache, dizziness, coated tongue, if breath is bad or stomach sour, just try a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone.

Here's my guarantee—Go to any drug store and get a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone for a few cents. Take a spoonful tonight, and if it doesn't

straighten you right up and make you feel fine and vigorous by morning, I want you to go back to the store and get your money. Dodson's Liver Tone is destroying the sale of calomel because it is real liver medicine; entirely vegetable, therefore it can not salivate or make you sick.

I guarantee that one spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone will put your sluggish liver to work and clean your bowels of that sour bile and constipated waste which is clogging your system and making you feel miserable. I guarantee that a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone will keep the entire family feeling fine for months. Give it to your children. It is harmless; doesn't gripe and they like its pleasant taste.—Adv.

Only Professional.

"How are you getting on with the knife-swallower as a boarder?" "He has a very sharp appetite."

A good book is a tonic for the mind.

Maybe if the world wasn't entitled to your best efforts you wouldn't have been put here.

Even the cat has a human trait. He will sharpen his claws in play.

HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES IF YOUR BACK ACHES

Do you feel tired and "worn-out"? Are you nervous and irritable? Don't sleep well at night? Have a "dragged out," unrested feeling when you get up in the morning? Dizzy spells? Bilious? Bad taste in the mouth, backache, pain or soreness in the loins, and abdomen? Severe distress when urinating, bloody, cloudy urine or sediment? All these indicate gravel or stone in the bladder, or that the poisonous microbes, which are always in your system, have attacked your kidneys.

You should use GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules immediately. The oil soaks gently into the walls and lining of the kidneys, and the little poisonous animal germs, which are causing the inflammation, are immediately attacked and chased out of your system without inconvenience or pain.

Don't ignore the "little pains and aches," especially backaches. They may be little now but there is no telling how soon a dangerous or fatal disease of which they are the forerunners may show itself. Go after the cause of that backache at once, or you may find yourself in the grip of an incurable disease.

Do not delay a minute. Go to your druggist and insist on his supplying you with a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. In 24 hours you will feel renewed health and vigor. After you have cured yourself, continue to take one or two Capsules each day so as to keep in first-class condition, and ward off the danger of future attacks. Money refunded if they do not help you. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL brand, and thus be sure of getting the genuine.—Adv.

NEW FEATURES IN BLOUSES

Garment With Collar is Being Neglected in Favor of the One That is Collarless.

It is true that the collarless blouse is here to stay, but so much is said to confirm this fact that the blouse with a collar is rather neglected. This should not be, says Nugent's, for never before have collars been so interesting. They are cut in fanciful shapes and appear as fichus and surplises and hang like monks' hoods or form capes. Then, of course, there is the little collar which consists of hand-embroidered medallions set at intervals around the round neck, and there is the horse collar, which is much narrower than formerly and really only a bias band used to finish off a too severe neck line.

Volumes could be written about the frill, for it will be one of the features of the fall blouses. Certainly it is a becoming style. The frill, which is cut in deep points with edges picoted, appears as a collar on both georgette and cotton voile blouses.

Georgette is still the leading fabric for the new models, but the new batic designs are charming and arlette crepe is much in demand. The blouse of georgette, which shows the body of one color and an overjumper of a contrasting shade, is exceptionally smart. Bead and silk embroidery appears on many of the models, and wool decoration on this sheer fabric is really most alluring.

Egyptian in Effect.

The Egyptian is said to be the dominant influence in the new materials for hangings. Fabrics with this type of ornamentation have their use in certain places, but as in the case of the drap de guerre they require a clever hand when the pattern is of decided Egyptian origin. Unless guided by an expert the average woman would do well to be satisfied with an odd piece done in these extreme novelties. Frequently they are most effective when employed as bands on a neutral toned fabric or on a two-tone stripe. Entire hangings or whole sets covered with these designs are likely to prove too heavy, and one soon tires of them.

A good brand of household flour is one which meets the housewife's every need, whether it be for wholesome, brown-crust loaves of bread or fluffy, melting biscuit.

Such a flour is

HELIOTROPE FLOUR

"The Always Reliable"



The product of expert milling from finest quality, laboratory-tested Oklahoma wheat. Fills every requirement of discriminating cooks.

Order It By Name

Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co.

Children's Coughs

may be checked and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of safe

PISO'S

EAGLE SERUM

"The only SERUM made in Oklahoma" will protect your boys

Write for our FREE BOOKLET THE EAGLE SERUM CO., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. W. N. U., Oklahoma City, No. 45-1918

THE PORTALES JOURNAL

Entered as second-class matter June 6, 1917, at the post office at Portales, N. M. under Act of March 3, 1879.

H. B. RYTHER, Manager

Published every Friday at Portales, New Mexico, and devoted to the upbuilding of Roosevelt County, the garden spot of the Sunshine State.

One Year \$1 00
Six Months 50
Three Months 25

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER



... This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war ...

A VOICE FROM TEXAS

Under the heading of "A Voice from Texas," the Albuquerque Morning Journal proceeds to hand out a roast for every Democratic voter in the nation, and especially to those who happened to have been born in Texas. This roast alleges that the Republican party possesses seventy-five per cent of the nation's intelligence and eighty per cent of the nation's wealth. The latter statement comes very near to being the truth. The Democrat party has always contended that the Republican party was the party of wealth, of special privileges, and it has always admitted that its leaders were men of brains. As a matter of fact, its leaders must, in the very nature of things, have been possessed of brains, else how could it so successfully have voted the ignorant herds of common electors that permitted it to continue in control of the affairs of the nation for half a century. Being a party whose leaders were all rich men, men of affairs, trust magnates, corporation sharks and political highbinders, how could the average husbandman expect legislation calculated to better his condition or to give him an equal break with the leaders of the Republican party? Being born in Texas, the preacher who discontinued his paper and thus called down the wrath of the Journal editor, he probably remembers the days of the Republican reconstruction. Being born in Texas, he probably remembers when the niggers were incited to rape, arson, murder and larceny by the carpetbag officials sent down by the Republican party of brains and money. Being born in Texas, he knows all the horrors of those days following immediately upon the heels of the civil war; the days that were so like the rule of the Russian Bolsheviks today. Being a Democrat, he probably knows that, while the leaders of the Republican party are men of brains, that the rank and file of the Republican party is composed of the most densely ignorant vote in the nation. Being a Democrat, he probably knows that voting a Democratic ballot in the north is equivalent to social and business ostracism. Being a Democratic voter in eastern New Mexico, he probably knows that he is living in the one portion of the state where intelligence and morality are the only standards of merit; where every man is permitted to cast an honest ballot and to worship the Lord according to the dictates of his own conscience. Being a Democrat of the eastern side he is not tied hands and feet

by the Roman Catholic church, neither is he compelled to approve of the barbarities of certain so-called religious sects whose practices are relics of the dark ages and whose atrocities revolt every human instinct and violate every American precept. Mr. Journal you have made an ass of yourself in attempting to cast aspersion upon the preacher who could not stomach your rotten political screeds and who had the manhood to tell the truth about yourself. The Journal is not the paper it was before the change. It has become the tool of mammon and its god is gold and political chicanery. It has not broadened its sphere of usefulness among the intelligent people of the east side, neither has it tended to better the reputation of the Republican party whose faith it espouses for money. The preacher from Texas must have placed a warm shot in your very vitals to have inspired the column of ridicule and rot you so generously gave him. Of the two, his position is much the more tenable.

The New Mexico State Record finds much fault with the number of employees working in the bureau of war risk; holding it extravagant and otherwise reprehensible. This publication has failed, to date, to notice any criticism of the state pound for lame ducks, as it has also failed to find any strictures on the commissioner of public lands for converting to his own use the large sums of money paid as interest on the public funds in his hands. The people of New Mexico are not nearly so vitally interested in the alleged extravagance of the federal government as they are of the known extravagance, incompetency, corruption and general cussedness of Republican state officials in our own state.

It is hoped that the present congress will have worked out and completed the reconstruction program that must follow the closing of the war, before the Republican party gets into power, to the end that the reconstruction horrors of the civil war may not be repeated. The country would have a dark future to face were it not for the fact that we have a man in the executive chair who would promptly veto any measure, or measures, calculated to re-enact the scenes which immediately followed the reconstruction days.

The Journal is in receipt of a communication from the state board of health that is but the forerunner of more. This paper believes that a state board of health, created and operated with intelligence and honesty, would be a great help to the state at large, but a state board of health created and operated by the grace of the Republican party of the state of New Mexico—not yet, Sweet Marie. The Spanish flu even; is preferable to some dangers we wot not of.

Teddy Roosevelt says that he gave four boys to the war. He did nothing of the kind. The four boys went of their own accord and are entitled to all the credit coming for their own patriotism. The father demonstrated his want of patriotism by hampering in every conceivable manner, the war program of the nation. Quite some difference between Teddy and his boys.

The Republican press of the state is insisting that President Wilson appoint a non-partisan commission to the peace conference; the non-partisan commission to be composed of Elihu Root, Teddy Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Henry Cabot Lodge and Albert Bacon Fall. Of course President Wilson will listen to the siren voices of these patriotic, non-partisan, Republican newspapers.

Some nice little record for the American fighting spirit. Less than six months active warfare and the victory of the kaiser was changed to ignominious defeat and the unconditional surrender of the troops of the central powers.

When the boys come home from the front will the slacker feel the full measure of the contempt in which he is held by those Americans who proved their patriotism by their deeds.

The kaiser and his army made fun of the guns carried by the American soldiers, but they did

not make fun of the holes those American rifles made in the bodies of German soldiers.

Electric light bulbs, all sizes, at Braley's.

Nazarene Church

There will be Services every Sunday at the Presbyterian church. We extend a welcome to everybody to attend these services. Sunday school, 10 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m.; young people's society, 3 p. m.; preaching, 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. A. K. SCOTT, Pastor.

Baptist Church Announcement

Sunday school at 10 a. m., morning worship at 11, B. Y. P. U. at 7 p. m., evangelistic service at 8 p. m., prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8, chorus rehearsal Friday evening at 8.

We extend a welcome to everyone who will attend our services. Our desire is that people may obtain blessings from attending these services. Come with us and we will do thee good.

MONUMENTS

For anything in the toombstone line see me; am agent for Rapp Monument Company, formerly represented here by Inda Humphrey.

JOHN W. GEORGE

Ed J. Neer, Undertaker
Embalmer

LICENSED BY STATE BOARD

Calls answered day or night. Office phone, 67 two rings, residence, 67 three rings. Agent for Roswell and Amarillo Greenhouses. Portales, New Mexico.

Who Buys Eggs ?

Hubbards Grocery and Pays the High Dollar, Spot or Trade.

J. W. Hubbard's Grocery

ECONOMY

The world, today, faces a problem in economy, in saving, in conserving, in putting our resources and our energy into things that are worth while. Avoid ALL extravagance and unnecessary waste. Put your surplus money in the bank, get away from its jingle, the temptation to spend will not be near so great, and you'll have it when the pinch comes.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

"The Bank Where You Feel at Home."

The Square Deal
Shoe Repair Shop

The place where the work is right, where the price is right, where you are treated right. Get my prices first. I guarantee all work done.

DR. S. B. OWENS

JAMES A. HALL

Attorney At Law
U. S. Commissioner

Homestead Applications, Final Proofs, Etc. Office in Howard Block, Phone 60

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE

Whereas, on the 16th day of September, 1918, in cause No 1393, pending in the District Court of Roosevelt County, New Mexico, wherein Advance-Rumely Thresher Company is plaintiff and Henry B. Allen and Martha M. Allen are defendants, the plaintiff recovered a judgment upon a promissory note and a mortgage against the defendants in the sum of \$1482.01, with all costs of suit, and the plaintiff therein obtained a decree at said time foreclosing plaintiff's said mortgage given for the security of said sums and amounts upon the following described real estate, to-wit: The northwest quarter of section twenty-seven, in township one south of range thirty-three east of the New Mexico meridian, New Mexico, said decree declaring said mortgage a first and prior lien upon said premises in favor of the plaintiff for said sums; that said judgment at the date of sale hereinafter mentioned will amount to the sum of \$1322.34, with costs of suit; and Whereas, the undersigned, Ben Smith, was in said decree appointed special commissioner and directed to advertise and sell said property according to law to satisfy said judgment and costs; Therefore by virtue of said judgment and decree and the power vested in me as such special commissioner I will, on the 24th day of December, 1918, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m. at the northeast front door of the court house in the Town of Portales, New Mexico, sell said described property at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, interest and costs of suit. Witness my hand this 19th day of November, 1918.

BEN SMITH,
Special Commissioner.

NOTICE OF SUIT

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

N. B. Chatelle, Plaintiff,
vs.
Charles W. Bence and Mary H. Bence, and all unknown heirs of No. 1425, the said Charles W. Bence and Mary H. Bence, or of either of them, Defendants.

The State of New Mexico to Charles W. Bence and Mary H. Bence, and all unknown heirs of the said Charles W. Bence and Mary H. Bence, or of either of them, GREETING:

You are notified that suit has been commenced in the District Court of Roosevelt County, New Mexico, numbered and entitled as above, wherein N. B. Chatelle is the plaintiff, and you are the defendants; that the general objects of said suit are to foreclose a mortgage deed against the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine in township three south of range thirty east of the New Mexico Meridian, New Mexico, and for judgment on the promissory note given to secure the same, it being alleged that there is now due on said note the principal sum of \$650.00 with interest at six per cent per annum from April 14, 1916, and ten per cent on the amount thus due as attorney's fees; that unless you appear, plead or answer in said cause on or before the 25th day of November, 1918, you will be adjudged in default and plaintiff will be granted the relief prayed.

The attorney for plaintiff is James A. Hall and his business address is Portales, New Mexico. Witness my hand and the seal of court at Portales, New Mexico, this 9th day of October, 1918.

SETH A. MORRISON,
County Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

non coal 016458
Department of the Interior, U. S. land office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., October 19, 1918.
Notice is hereby given that Volney F. Newman, of Upton New Mexico, who, on May 17, 1918, made additional homestead No. 016458, for southeast quarter section 2, township 2 south, range 30 east, New Mexico Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before James A. Hall, U. S. Commissioner, at Portales, N. M., on the 7th day of December, 1918. Claimant names as witnesses:
Alexander S. Ford, Jesse Dodgin, George W. Leasure, James G. A. Ford, all of Upton, N. M. W. R. McGILL, Register.

LISTEN!

MADE IN U. S. A. is now the watchword for American progress. The pessimist is no more—the optimist is at the throttle.

BUILD YOU A HOME

Portales Lumber Company

A. D. RIBBLE, Manager
Telephone No. 10 Telephone No. 10



RICHELIEU COFFEE. Its flavor and aroma cannot be surpassed. Do you drink it? If not, TRY IT.

JOYCE-FRUIT COMPANY.

Carl Turner is home from the Dupont powder works at Nashville, Tennessee, for a twelve days vacation. Carl says that the Dupont people are as crooked as a barrel of snakes but at that one can make good money working for them.

Col. J. B. Priddy, Rev. W. W. Turner and the Journal man returned Friday night from the Black range where they had been on a hunt. They only met with limited success but report a good time, regardless.

NOTICE: Wright's Ham Pickle and Liquid Smoke is what you need to save that meat.—Portales Drug Store (Rexall).

Olin Boren is convalescing from an unusually severe attack of the flu. Mr. Boren had a close call and his friends are glad to see him out again.

Mrs. James A. Hall will be the lady representative at the meeting of the state food conservation forces at Albuquerque on the 25.

The Liberty chorus will meet at the Methodist church next Tuesday evening at seven o'clock. Let all be present.

Finis Henderson arrived last week from Fort Riley, Kansas on a short furlough.

George Henderson was in Fort Sumner Friday of last week.

Red Cross Election

Thursday afternoon of this week the local chapter of the American Red Cross held its annual election of officers. Though the attendance was small the business was carried through with little, or no, delay. Chairman Rev. W. W. Turner made a short address, after which the election proceeded. The new officers are; Chairman, Rev. W. W. Turner; vice chairman, Mrs. J. T. Wilcox; treasurer, Mrs. Maude Smith; secretary, Mrs. A. F. Jones. The chair appointed the following committees: Mrs. S. A. Morrison, chairman of sewing committee; Mrs. Coe Howard, chairman finance committee; E. A. Herndon, chairman membership committee; the two newspapers, publicity committee; Mrs. R. E. Johnson and Mrs. G. A. Dickbreder, knitting committee. The secretary reported that there were a great many delinquencies in the monthly subscription, and it was ordered, on motion, that these amounts be collected or placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. On motion it was also ordered that a statement of the receipts, disbursements and the work done during the past year and published.

The local Red has made a record that should be a source of pride to every citizen of Portales and the order for the report was for the purpose of informing those who have not kept in touch with the work just what has been accomplished. The officers and members are entitled to much credit for the showing made and when the boys of Roosevelt county come home they will not have to blush for any shortcomings of their friends at home.

For Sale

My residence property in Portales—One six room house, basement, barns, car shed, chicken houses, etc., block of land with orchard of seventy bearing fruit trees, large garden watered from wind mill.

One block of land with four room house, wind mill, car barn, sheds and chicken house.

Going to sell at a bargain. Anyone wanting a nice home will not make a mistake by getting one of these places. Will give liberal terms. J. A. SAYLOR.

Case Reversed

In the case of Ellis and Shryer vs. the Citizens National bank, the judgement at the lower court has been reversed and the cause remanded. George L. Reese and James A. Hall were attorneys for the plaintiff and T. E. Mears for the defendant. This has been a hard fought case and Messrs. Reese and Hall feel that they have achieved quite a victory.

NOTICE

Your second payment on 4th Liberty Bond is due November 21st, being 20 per cent. The banks have to remit on this date. All payments should be made promptly on or before.

Poland China Pigs

for sale or trade. Five thoroughbred Poland China males about five months old in fine condition, for sale or will trade for Poland China sows. Answer Box 547, Roswell.

"Stray Sale"

The LAST CIGAR in ONE box is yours if you call and get it. PORTALES DRUG STORE. (Rexall)

Judge George L. Reese received a telegram Friday to the effect that a county agent would be in Portales Monday to take up the matter of a reduced freight rate on cotton seed cake, meal and other food necessary for the feeding of cattle and hogs. Stockmen are requested to meet at the office of Mr. Reese Monday afternoon and go over the problems involved with the county agent.

J. B. Crow has just completed and delivered to A. A. Rogers, an eleven hundred gallon galvanized iron tank. Mr. Rogers will use this tank on one of his irrigated farms.



Would You

Buy a PASTE DIAMOND if you could get a genuine stone at the same cost ?

Then why be satisfied with the mere imitation of a singer's voice, when by purchasing

THE NEW EDISON

(The Only Phonograph with a Soul)

you can secure its RECREATION?

PORTALES DRUG STORE

REXALL STORE
"Store of Service"

WANTED: 1313 men, women and children to purchase their Christmas supplies from us at once.—Portales Drug Store (Rexall).

D. W. Shapcott has bought the residence now occupied by A. J. Goodwin. Mr. Goodwin sold this place with a view to building a new home of larger dimensions.

NOTICE OF SALE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO. Bessie Kohl, Administratrix, Plaintiff vs. No. 1388.

Mary Jane Kohl and Helen June Kohl, Defendants. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the above entitled court on the 17th day of September, 1918, the undersigned as administratrix of the estate of Eimer Louis Kohl, deceased, will sell the premises hereinafter described at public auction for cash, on the 23rd day of December, 1918, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the northeast front door of the court house in Portales, New Mexico, subject to confirmation by the court. The property to be sold being described as lot number seven and a strip ten feet wide off the full length of the northwest side of lot number eight all in block number nineteen of the original town of Portales, Roosevelt County, New Mexico, and lot number seven and the northwest ten feet in width off the lot number eight all in block number three of the school addition to the town of Portales, Roosevelt County, New Mexico, as shown by the plats thereof filed in the office of the county clerk of Roosevelt County, New Mexico. Dated November 21, 1918. Bessie Kohl, Administratrix.

NOTICE OF SALE

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF ROOSEVELT COUNTY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO. In the Matter of the Estate of Eimer Louis Kohl, Deceased, No. 119.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the above entitled court, the undersigned will on the 23rd day of December, 1918, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the northeast front door of the court house at Portales, New Mexico, offer for sale at public auction, the following described personal property belonging to the above named estate, one Overland touring car, one Buick touring car, and all the shop tools, equipment and accessories of the garage. Terms of sale to be cash. Dated November 21, 1918. Bessie Kohl, Administratrix.

GEORGE L. REESE

Attorney at Law
Office up stairs, Reese Building

D. D. SWEARINGIN

T. E. PRESLEY
SPECIALISTS
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Regular dates at Portales, the 20th day in each month. Glasses accurately fitted

THE TWO ORPHANS

Mrs. Doll Adams
Dad Sandefer
Transfer and Draying
They'll appreciate it. Phone 71.

J. B. SLEDGE HARDWARE COMPANY

HOUSEWIVES are searching everywhere for a better way to save in food and fuel. You can find the answer to these vexing problems in the efficient

Cole's High Oven Range

It saves the cost of an extra heating stove. It gives warm floors for the little folks. Oven shoulder high—saves stooping and backaches. Oven and flues made of copper-alloy iron, the strongest rust-resisting iron known. We personally invite you to see this remarkable fuel saving modern range.



Leach Coal Co.

DEALERS IN

Coal, Grain

SOME ICE ALSO
SPECIALIZES IN COAL

Chandler Lump, Nigger Head and Smithing Coal

Telephone 3, Portales, New Mexico

Don't forget we have the Wind Mills, Eclipse, Leader, Star and Challenge, and we can make the price.

J. B. Sledge Hardware Co.

PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

GUNNER DEPEW

Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY-OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

Coming back along the same road we halted to let another convoy of mules go past, and an officer of the Royal naval division came up and began talking to our officers. He was telling them how he and his men had landed at "X" beach, and how they had to wade ashore through barbed wire. "And, you know," he said in a surprised way, as if he himself could hardly believe it, "the beggars were actually firing on us!" That is just like the Limeys, though. Their idea is not to appear excited about anything at any time, but to act as though they were playing cricket—standing around on a lawn with paddles in their hands, half asleep. The Limeys are certainly cool under fire, though, and I think that because the Anzacs did so well at Gallipoli people have not given enough credit to the British regulars and R. N. D.'s, who were there too, and did their share of the work, and did it as well as any men could.

After a while this officer started on his way again, and as he cut across the road a French officer came up. The Limey wore a monocle, which caused the French officer to stare at him a minute before he saluted. After the Englishman had passed him the Frenchman took a large French penny out of his pocket, screwed it into his eye and turned toward us so that we could see it, but the Limey could not.

That was not the right thing to do, especially before enlisted men, so our officers did not laugh, but the men did, and so loud that Limey turned around and caught sight of the Frenchman. He started back toward him and I thought sure there would be a fight, or that, more likely, the Limey would report him. Our officers should have placed the Frenchman under arrest, at that.

The Frenchman expected trouble, too, for he pulled up very straight and stiff, but he left the penny in his eye. The Limey came up to him, halted a few paces off and, without saying a word, took the monocle out of his eye, twiddled it three or four feet in the air and caught it in his other eye when it came down.

"Do that, you blighter," he said and faced about and was on his way down the road. They had it on the Frenchman after that.

This Philippe Pierre, of whom I have spoken, told me a story about two Limey officers that I hardly believed, yet Philippe swore it was the truth. He had been in America before the war, and he said he had seen one of the officers that the story is about many times in New York.

He said there were two Limey officers going along the road arguing about the German shells which the Turks were using. One of the officers said they were no good because they did not burst. Just about that time a shell came along and they picked themselves up quite a distance from where they had been standing. Another shell whizzed by and landed flat on the side of the road. The officer walked over, dug it out of the ground, and took away the detonator and fuse—to prove that they did not explode!

The only thing that would make me believe that story is that Philippe Pierre said they were Limey officers. No one but a Limey would remember such an argument after being knocked galley west by a shell concussion. I do not doubt that a Limey would do it if it could be done, though.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Croix de Guerre.

When we had been on the shore for about three weeks we found ourselves one morning somewhere near Sedd-el-Bahr under the heaviest fire I ever experienced. Our guns and the Turks' were at it full blast, and the noise was worse than deafening.

A section of my company was lying out in a shell hole near the communication trench with nothing to do but wait for a shell to find them. We were stiff and thirsty and uncomfortable, and had not slept for two nights. In that time we had been under constant fire and had stood off several raiding parties and small attacks from enemy trenches.

We had no sooner got used to the shell hole and were making ourselves as comfortable as possible in it when along came a shell of what must have been the Jack Johnson size, and we were swamped. We had to dig three of the men out, and though one of them was badly wounded we could not send him back to the hospital. In fact, the shelling was so heavy that none of us ever expected to come out of it alive.

So, it was like keeping your own death watch, with the shells tuning up for the dirge. It was impossible to listen to the shells. If you kept your mind on the noise for any length of time it would split your eardrums, I am sure. So all we could do was to lay low in the shell hole and wait for something to happen.

Then they began using shrapnel on us, and one of our machine gunners, who got up from his knees to change position, had his head taken clean off his shoulders, and the rest of him landed near my feet and squirmed a little, like a chicken that had just been killed. It was awful to see the body without any head move around that way, and we could hardly make ourselves touch it for some time. Then we rolled it to the other side of the hole.

Then, to one side of us, there was a more violent explosion than any yet. The earth spouted up and fell on us, and big clouds of black smoke, sliding along the ground, covered our shell hole and hung there for some time. One of our sergeants, from the regular French infantry, said it was a shell from a Turkish 155-mm. howitzer. That was only the first one. The worst thing about them was the smoke—people who think Pittsburgh is smoky ought to see about fifty of those big howitzer shells bursting, one after another.

We could not tell what the rest of our line was doing or how we were standing the awful fire, but we felt sure they were not having any worse time than we were. In a few minutes we heard the good old "75" start pounding, and it was like hearing an old friend's voice over the telephone, and everybody in our shell hole cheered, though no one could hear us and we could barely hear each other. Still we knew that if the "75" got going in their usual style they would do for an enemy battery or two, and that looked good to us. The "75" made the noise worse, but it was already about as bad as it could be, and a thousand guns more or less would not have made it any harder to stand.

One of our men shouted in the sergeant's ear that the men in line ahead of us and to the right were trying to give us a message of some kind. The sergeant stuck his head above the parapet and had a look. But I stayed where I was—the sergeant could see for himself and me, too, as far as I was concerned.

He shouted at us that the men in the other trench were trying to signal something, but he could not make it out because the clouds of smoke would roll between them and break up the words. So he laid down again in the bottom of the hole. But after a while he looked over the parapet and saw a man just leaving their trench, evidently with a message for us, and he had not gone five steps before he was blown to pieces, and the lad who followed him got his, too, so they stopped trying then.

And all the time the "75s" were sending theirs to the Turks not far over our heads to 900 yards behind us, and the howitzers were dropping their 240-pound bits of iron in every vacant space and some that were not vacant. It was just one big roar and screech and growl all at once, like turning the whole dog pound loose on a piece of meat.

The concussions felt like one long string of boxes on the ear, and our throats were so dry that it hurt to swallow, which always makes your ears feel better after a strong concussion. One after another of our boys was slipping to the ground and digging his fists into his ears, and the rest of them sat on the parapet fire step with their heads between their knees and their arms wrapped around their heads.

Our sergeant came to me after a while and began acting just like people do at a show, only he shouted instead of whispered in my ear. When people are looking at one show they always want to tell you how good some other show is, and that was the way with the sergeant.

"You should see what they did to us at St. Etloi," he said. "They just baptized us with the big fellows. They did not know when to stop. When you see shelling that is shelling, you will know it, my son."

"Well, if this is not shelling, what the devil is it? Are they trying to kid us or are you, mon vicux?" which is a French expression that means something like "old timer."

"My son, when you see dugouts caved in, roads pushed all over the map, guns wrecked, bodies twisted up in knots and forty men killed by one shell—then you will know you are seeing shelling."

Then one of our men sat up straight against the parapet and stared at us and began to shake all over, but we could not get him to say anything or move. So we knew he had shell shock. And another man watched him for a while, and then he began to shake, too. The sergeant said that if we stayed there much longer we would not be fit to repel an attack, so he ordered us into the two dugouts we had made in the hole, and only himself and another man stayed outside on watch.

The men in the dugout kept asking each other when the bombardment would end, and why we were not reinforced, and what was happening, and whether the Turks would attack us. It was easy to see why we were not reinforced—no body of men could have got to us from the reserve trenches. The communication trenches were quite a distance from us and were battered up at that. Some of the men said we had been forgotten and that the rest of our troops had either retired or advanced and that we and the men in the trench who had tried to signal us were the only detachments left there.

Pretty soon another man and I relieved the two men who were outside on watch, and as he went down into the dugout the sergeant shouted to us that he thought the Turks were afraid to attack. He also ordered one of us to keep a live eye toward our rear in case any of our troops should try to signal us. When I looked through a little gully at the top of the hole, toward the other trench, all I could see was barbed wire and smoke and two or three corpses. I began to shiver a little, and I was afraid I would get shell shock, too. So I began to think about Murray and how he looked when they took him off the wall. But that did not stop the shivering, so I thought about my grandmother and how she looked the last time I saw her. I was thinking about her, I guess, and not keeping a very good lookout, when a man rolled over the edge and almost fell on me. He was from the other trenches. I carried him into the dugout and then went out again and stood my watch until the relief came. We were doing half-hour shifts.

When I got into the dugout again the man was coming to. He was just about as near shell shock as I had been—by this time I was shivering only once in a while, when I did not watch myself. He said four men had been sliced up trying to get to us before he came; that they had lost 11 men out of their 32, including the sergeant-major in command and two corporals; that they were almost out of ammunition; that the trenches on both sides of them had been blown in and that they were likely to go to pieces at any moment. He said they all thought the Turks would attack behind their barrage, for he said the curtain of fire did not extend more than a hundred yards in front of their trench. What they wanted us to do was to relay a man back with the news and either get the word to advance or retire or await reinforcements, they did not care which—only to be ordered to do something. There was not a commissioned officer left with either of the detachments, you see, and you might say we were up in the air—only we were really as far in the ground as we could get.

The man thought there were other of our lines not far behind us, but we knew better; so then he said he did not see how any one could get back from there to our nearest lines. I did not see either. Then we all figured we were forgotten and would not come out of there alive, and you can believe me or not, but I did not much care. Anything would be better than just staying there in that awful noise with nothing to do, and no water.

Our sergeant said he would not ask any man to attempt to carry the message, because he said it was not only certain death, but absolutely useless. And he began to show that he was near shell shock himself.

Then I began to shiver again, and I thought to myself that anything would be better than sitting in this hole waiting to go "cafard," so I decided to volunteer. I did not think there was any chance to get through, but it seemed as if I just had to do something, no matter what. I had never felt that

way before, and had never been anxious to "go west" with a shell for company, but I have felt that way since then several times, I can tell you.

The man was telling us that some time before they had seen the Turks bringing up ammunition from some storehouses, but they did not come anywhere near. He said their sergeant wanted our messenger to tell them that, too. He would say a few words very fast, then he would shiver again, and his jaws would clip together and he would try to raise his hand, but could not.

Then our sergeant asked the name of the other sergeant, and when the man told him he said the man was senior to himself and therefore in command and would have to be obeyed.

He seemed to cheer up a lot after he said this and did not shiver any more, so I thought I would volunteer then, so I said to him, "Well, mon vicux, do you think we are seeing real shelling now?" And then I was going to say I would go, but he looked at me in a funny way for a second and then said, "Well, my son, suppose you go and find out."

I thought he was kidding me at first, but then I saw he meant it. I thought two things about it—one was that anything was better than staying there, and the other was that the old dugout was a pretty fair place after all. But I did not say anything to the sergeant or the other men—just went out of the dugout. The sergeant and another man went with me and boosted me over the back wall of the hole. I lay flat on the ground for a minute to get my bearings, and then started off.

I set my course for where I thought the communication trenches were, to the right, and I just stood up and ran, for I figured that as the shells were falling so thick and it was open ground I would not have any better chance if I crawled.

I tripped several times and went down, and each time thought I was hit, because when I got it in the thigh at Dixmude it felt a good deal as though I had tripped over a rope. And one time when I fell a shell exploded near me and I began to shiver again, and I could not go on for a long time. All this time I did not think I would get through, but finally, when I reached what had been the communication trench I felt I had done the worst part of it, and I began to wish very hard that I would get through—I was not at all crazy about going west.

The mouth of the communication trench had been battered in and the trenches it joined with were all filled up. There were rifles sticking out of them in several places, and I thought probably the men had been buried alive in them. But it was too late then, if they had been caught, so I climbed over the blocked entrance to the communication trench and started back along it. It led up through a sort of gully, and I thought it was a bad place to dig a communication trench in, because it gave the Turks something like the side of a hill to shoot at.

Every once in a while I would have to climb in and out of a shell hole, and parts of them were blocked where a shell had caved in the walls. In one place I saw corpses all torn to pieces, so I knew the Turks had found the range and had got to this trench in great shape. At another place I found lots of blood and equipment but no bodies, and I figured that reinforcements had been caught at this spot and that they had retired, taking their casualties with them.

The Turks still had the range, and they were sending a shell into the trench every once in a while, and I was knocked down again, though the shell was so far away that it knocked me down with force of habit more than anything else. I felt dizzy and shivered a lot, and kept trying to think of Murray or anything else but myself.

So finally I got to the top of the little hill over which the gully ran, and on the other side I felt almost safe. Just down from the crest of the hill was one of our artillery positions with the good old "75s" giving it to the Turks as fast as they could. I told the artillery officers what had happened, had a drink of water and thought I would take a nap. But when they telephoned the message back to division headquarters the man at the receiver said something to the officer and he told me to stay there and be ready. I thought sure he would send me back to where I came from and I knew I never could make it again, but I did not say anything.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"No Lick, No Candy."

"I'm going to buy some candy with my penny," lisped a little two-year-old girl.

"I'm not," said her brother, who is not quite six years old. "I'm going to save mine and buy another Thrift stamp."

"Well, I want some candy," argued the girl.

"Aw, go ahead and buy your candy," replied her brother, "but I'm going to save mine and buy a Thrift stamp 'cause daddy said that will help lick the Kaiser, and he says if he ain't licked there won't be any candy."



Nine little sausages
Sizzling on a plate;
In came the boarders,
And then they were ate.
—Boston Transcript.

WHAT TO HAVE FOR BREAKFAST.



HE first meal of the day should be simple, substantial enough to suit the various needs of each member of the family, and not too great a burden upon the cook.

Ham Balls.—Take one cupful of finely minced cooked ham, one cupful of bread crumbs, two cupfuls of cooked potatoes mashed fine, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two eggs and a dash of cayenne. Melt the butter and beat all together until very light. Shape into small flat cakes; dip in egg and crumbs and fry brown.

Date Gems.—Take one cupful of dates, seeded and chopped fine, two cupfuls of milk, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, three cupfuls of flour and one egg well beaten; mix the egg and milk; sift the dry ingredients; add the chopped dates and combine mixtures. Beat hard and bake in well-buttered gem irons for 20 minutes.

Boiled Dinner Hash.—The hash made from the vegetables and meat left over from the boiled dinner is often more popular than the original dish. Chop all the vegetables, adding some of the broth which was saved; chop the meat, adding a small portion of meat to a large one of vegetables. Season with salt and pepper if needed, and heat quickly in a hot frying pan.

Fried Cornmeal Mush.—When making mush to eat with milk for a supper dish, prepare a double portion so that it may be sliced and fried, as it makes a most appetizing breakfast dish with a slice or two of well-cooked bacon.

Scrambled Eggs a la Guerre.—Make a paste of a cupful of milk and a third of a cupful of flour—any kind may be used; cook until smooth and the starchy flavor is entirely removed. Now add three eggs, stir and cook with butter and seasoning until the eggs are thick. Serve at once.

A true friend embraces our objects as his own. We feel another mind bent on the same end, enjoying it, insuring it, reflecting it.

A FEW GOOD CHOWDERS.



OUR cook, if she has not in her repertoire a list of chowders, is missing one of the best of dishes for your family. When it is impossible to get fish or shellfish the following makes a fair substitute:

Corn Chowder.—Fry brown with a large sliced onion one-quarter of a pound of salt pork cut into dice. Cut from the cob enough sweet corn to make a quart and boil the cobs in water to cover 20 minutes. Put the corn into a kettle with the pork, onion, two cupfuls of diced or sliced raw potatoes, two cupfuls of tomatoes, sprinkling each layer with flour, pepper and salt. Strain the water from the cobs into the kettle and simmer slowly until the vegetables are done. Add two cupfuls of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter and serve boiling hot with crackers. The tomatoes may be omitted if the combination is not liked.

Maryland Fish Chowder.—Fry two slices of salt pork and one large onion, cut fine. Add four pounds of fish and six large potatoes cut into dice. Cover with cold water and simmer until the potatoes and fish are cooked. Add one quart of milk, a little salt and pepper, with two tablespoonfuls of butter to season. Add six milk crackers which have been split and soaked in hot milk. Season with minced parsley and Worcestershire sauce.

Soft Clam Chowder.—Tie in a muslin bag six allspice, six cloves and six peppercorns. Fry brown with a sliced onion and a quarter of a pound of minced salt pork. Add six sliced potatoes, a can of tomatoes, the bag of spices, a pinch of red pepper and four cupfuls of cold water. Simmer for four hours. Add a quart of soft shelled clams, parboiled and chopped, five milk crackers that have been split and soaked in milk; simmer for five minutes and serve hot.

Creole Chowder.—Fry brown in pork fat four large onions. Add five tomatoes, four sweet green peppers, shredded, and two cupfuls of corn cut from the cob. Add boiling water to cover. Season with pepper, salt and sugar and cook until the vegetables are done.

Nellie Maxwell

TRAPS ARE GOOD RAT DESTROYERS

Most Reliable for General Use Is Inexpensive Snap or Guillotine Device.

AVOID SHEET METAL BASES

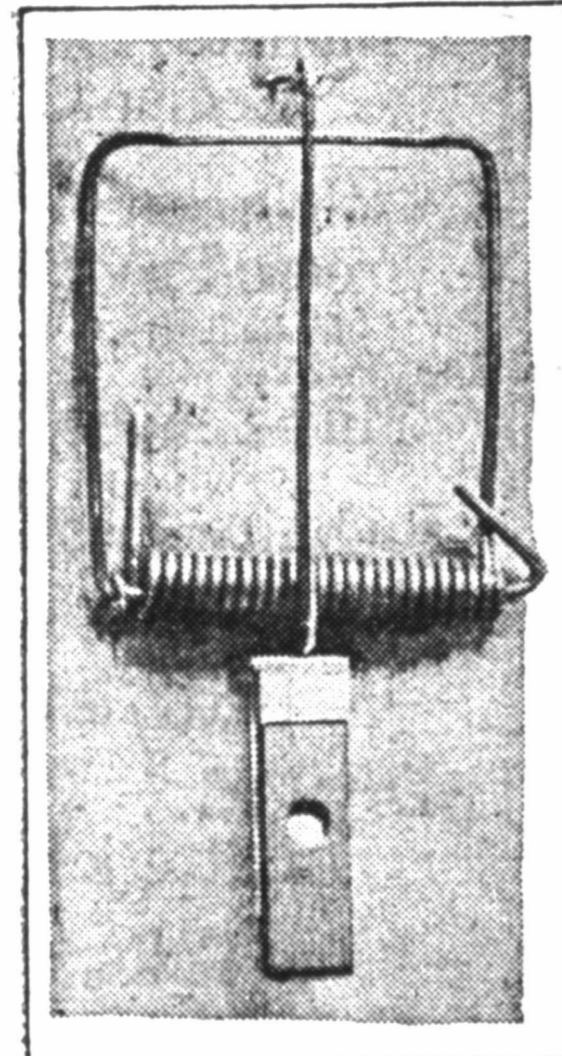
They May Be Placed in Great Variety of Favorable Places Around Farm—Small Breeds of Dogs Are Most Valuable.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

No opportunity to kill rats should be neglected on the farm. Traps, dogs, cats, and poisons may be useful. The first need is traps and a knowledge of how to use them. The most reliable traps for general use are the inexpensive snap, or guillotine, traps. Many efficient kinds are on the market, but the cheaper ones are rarely to be recommended for durability. Those that have sheet-metal bases are not desirable, as rats fear and avoid them. Snap traps should be set so that they will spring at a slight touch. They may be placed in rat runs, at rat burrows, behind boards leaned against the wall, and in a great variety of other favorable places. Dry oatmeal (rolled oats) is recommended as a bait for both rats and mice. Place a few grains on the trigger pan or under the trigger wire, with a few grains near the trap.

Useful Wire Cage Trap.

The wire-cage trap, if substantially made, is useful on the farm. Coarse bait is required, and may be hung from the top of the trap by a light wire. Set the trap on a floor or on a board, lay



Guillotine Trap With Wooden Base and Trigger Plate.

a short board on top, and cover the whole with an old cloth or gunny sack, leaving only the trap entrance uncovered. The trap may be baited and left open for a night or two until rats learn to feed inside, after which a good catch may be expected. An excellent plan for using the cage trap is to bore a hole two or three inches in diameter at proper height in the door of granary or feed room. The hole may be covered with a metal slide when the trap is not in use. Set the trap inside the granary with its entrance fitted to the hole and cover and bait in the usual manner; any rat entering the granary is caught. The same plan is applicable to rat holes in other situations, and it has been used effectively between connecting rooms of cold storage warehouses.

The small breeds of dogs, especially terriers, are valuable as rat killers on the farm. They are easily trained and are always available when needed. Wherever rats are routed from nests or harbors these dogs are eager for the fray. When shocked or stacked grain is moved or thrashed they kill many rats. Sometimes a barrier, or fence, of light boards is placed about a stack, and dogs inside get all the rodents dislodged. In this way 500 or 600 rats have been destroyed from a single stack.

Cats Destroy Mice.

Cats are useful about farm buildings mainly because they kill mice. Sometimes they hunt and destroy rats but a cat that will kill an adult rat is rare. The chief objection to cats on the farm is their persistent destruction of song birds. A good cat is valuable when her killing propensities can be confined to rodent pests, but the majority of felines are worthless or actually injurious on the farm.

Great caution should always be observed in the use of poisons, but there are situations on the farm in which poisons may be used safely and effectively. In the open fields poisoned grain may be scattered near rat burrows. In the poultry yard poisons may be exposed for rats inside darkened boxes. A small, rather shallow box containing the baits is set on the ground with a larger box inverted over it. A hole in the larger box will admit the rat to the food, while chickens will be safe. Strychnine is the safest poison to use where poultry run, because hens are immune to small quantities of this poison.

VERY IMPORTANT TO FILL SILO PROPERLY

Cut Corn When Kernels Have Passed Milk Stage.

Keeping of Silage Depends Upon Thoroughness With Which It is Packed—Fine Fodder is Most Satisfactory.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cut corn for silage when the kernels have passed the milk stage and are beginning to dent. At this period the greatest amount of food material can be obtained and the best quality of silage made.

The cutter should be adjusted to cut the corn in short lengths, with three-fourths of an inch as the maximum length. In general, the finer the fodder is cut the more easily and more compactly it can be packed and, in consequence, the better the quality of the silage.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of thoroughly packing the fodder in the silo so as to exclude the air as much as possible. It is upon this one thing that the keeping of silage largely depends. A device consisting of a jointed pipe, or some variation of it, attached to the top of the blower pipe is at present in use for distributing the cut corn fodder in the silo. By the use of this distributor it is possible at the same time to scatter the cut corn evenly and at the same time tramp it. Without the use of this device it is necessary to have at least one extra man in the silo to fork the material over so that it is evenly packed. Besides the saving of one man's labor, the distributor does away with the nuisance of having the loose material flying around, thus annoying the man in the silo, and also lessens the danger of being struck by some foreign object that may have passed through the blower.

Oftentimes the corn fodder is so dry when it is cut that it is necessary to add water to make up for the deficiency in moisture and provide for the proper packing of the silo.

PLAN TO STORE SWEET CORN

Spoils More Quickly Than Field Variety—Should Be Husked From Stalk—Spread Thinly.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sweet corn spoils much more quickly than field corn and cannot readily be cured in large shocks, but should be husked from the stalk and spread thinly on staging to cure. A convenient way of storing sweet corn is on the ear.

Storage Cellar Inexpensive.

A good storage cellar, involving all that is needed by ordinary farmers in the way of winter storage may be constructed at a moderate cost.

Failures in Poultry.

One great cause of failure in the poultry business is the keeping of birds long after their usefulness has ended.

Hens Must Have Lime.

Hens cannot make eggs unless they have the lime with which to manufacture the shells.

STABLE MANURE FOR WHEAT

One of Best Fertilizers and Should Be Applied on Land to Be Planted to Corn.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Stable manure is one of the best fertilizers for wheat growing. It is the best practice to apply this on land to be planted to corn or some other cultivated crop. Wheat is not so likely to winterkill on fertile land as on poor land.

Cornstalks Profitable.

Tests and experiments have shown that the custom of turning live stock into the cornfield after corn has been husked is an unwise and unprofitable method of feeding.

Economy in Good Floors.

A good feeding floor for hogs, especially during the late fall, winter and early spring, is a paying investment costing little money.

One poor cow may upset the best laid plans of any man.

Fall Frocks at Home—Abroad

New York.—The great offensive in fashions, which the world has been awaiting with anxious uncertainty, did not take place.

The silhouette remains practically the same for autumn as it has been for two years. There is enough in the fashions, however, to keep the public guessing and put it on the defensive. Things are not exactly as they were, although the fundamentals remain the same.

The interesting development of the output of apparel for autumn is the fact that America makes a more definite change than does Paris. She advocates the frock with the instep-length skirt. She even lowers the hem of her tailored suits for the street.

Paris does nothing of the kind. She takes advantage of the fact that the government demands less usage of

We have worn atrociously short skirts, and even in the most polite circles, where one expected conservatism, there have been unduly scant clothes worn on the plea that they were comfortable. One cared very little about it when the wearers were flappers, as the English put it, but when they were women with gray hair whose figures had matronly curves and whose faces the lines that grandmothers often get these ten and twelve-inch skirts were more than grotesque; they were in bad taste.

The first delightful conviction that comes to the mind of the woman looking for autumn clothes this month is the unchanged silhouette. She will let the long and the short skirt problem lie fallow for a while, although in doing this, she will make a mistake, for, if the entire world wears its skirts long by Thanksgiving the women who sit in outer darkness will wall and gnash their teeth. They can put a hem on any skirt, it is true, and this may be a compromise between an old and a new fashion which will of necessity be adopted over the land.

It is, however, the continuance of the straight line that pleases women. Here and there it is broken into bits by clever designers who wish to insist upon what is called the tonneau silhouette or the draped skirt, but these are details.

The fact of main importance is that even with the tonneau skirt or one arranged according to the tight, pullback drapery of more than three decades ago, the waistline is big, the ankle line is slim, and the pencil outline from head to heels remains.

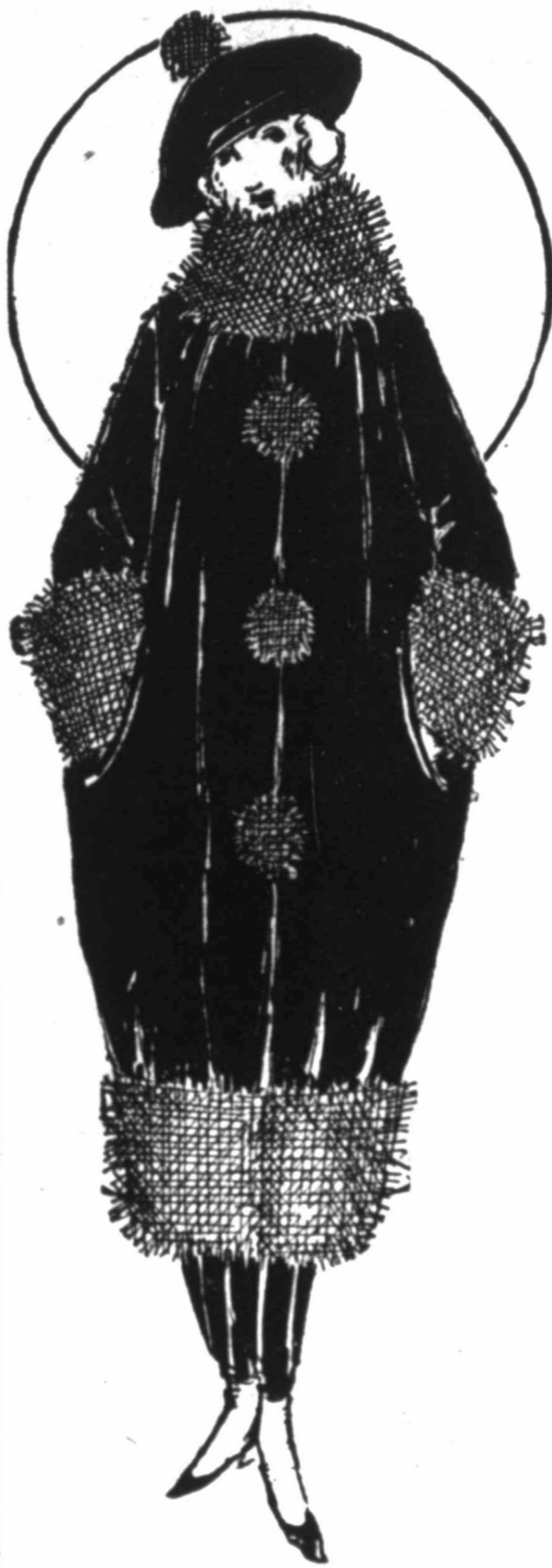
Yet, considering these new fashions and realizing that they are possible winners in the race for a settled fashion by Thanksgiving, the absorbing fact remains that the medieval gown is rampant.

The long chemise tunic is not as smart as the chemise frock. In truth, there are many houses that will not handle the long tunic at all, and yet they lay great stress upon the long coat, which has exactly the same effect.

The short tunic, however, with its medieval waistline, if one may call so slight an indentation of the surface by the name of waistline, is exceedingly good. It is shown on a great majority of American and French models. This tunic might be called the foundation stone of autumn costumery, for its lines are used for a jacket to a plaid skirt, a cultrass blouse to be worn with or without a coat, and a fur jacket to be worn with separate skirts or one-piece frocks. It hangs limply down the figure to a circular line halfway between knees and hips. Its hem is irregular, as all hems are, even on many of the new sleeves. But this is true of it, and it is a significant fact, that no matter how it is made, or of what material, it carries with it an exceedingly narrow skirt. We have never worn just such a skirt as we will wear this autumn, and it is at its best under this short, medieval tunic.

Certain Debatable Fashions.

If a woman bases her autumn purchasing on these fundamental facts of costumery, she may not go far wrong. For by this time, she knows what the good materials are, as well as the proper combinations of peltry and various fabrics; but she may not be aware of the fatal facility that certain fashions have shown for overpopularity. She may want to avoid them for that reason, or she may want to adopt them. It all depends upon her viewpoint and attitude of mind toward popularity as it is expressed in any form. (Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)



A Peirrot top coat of beige-colored velours which has the revived barrel outline. It is trimmed with wide bands of Yukon seal and fastened with immense buttons of the fur.

wool in clothes and cuts her skirts to such a height that it is improbable an American woman would wear them, unless she is in uniform, driving an automobile or doing other active work.

France, as was said before, put out these short skirts with the plea that they were in co-operation with the government and that they were suggested by the short skirts worn by American women in the war service abroad; but those were uniforms that the American women wore. The French mind may not have grasped that we're not all in uniform over here and that those who do wear the regulation service costume have many other clothes in their wardrobe to which they resort as soon as their war service hours are over.

NEW FEATURES IN BLOUSES

Garment With Collar Is Being Neglected in Favor of the One That Is Collarless.

It is true that the collarless blouse is here to stay, but so much is said to confirm this fact that the blouse with a collar is rather neglected. This should not be, says Nugent's, for never before have collars been so interesting. They are cut in fanciful shapes and appear as fichus and surcettes and hang like monks' hoods or form capes. Then, of course, there is the little collar which consists of hand-embroidered medallions set at intervals around the round neck, and there is the horse collar, which is much narrower than formerly and really only a bias band used to finish off a too severe neck line.

Volumes could be written about the frill, for it will be one of the features of the fall blouses. Certainly it is a becoming style. The frill, which is cut in deep points with edges picoted, appears as a collar on both georgette and cotton voile blouses.

LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

GIVE CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS AT ONCE IF BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED.



Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels needs a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative;" they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

Hopeful Scheme.

"We want you to be treasurer of our club."

"I am honored. How much have you in the treasury?"

"Well, we have a deficit just now, which we thought perhaps you would make up."—Kansas City Journal.

Itching Burning Itchings.

For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, pimples, dandruff, sore hands, and baby humors, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supremely effective. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

An Absent Item.

"History repeats itself." "Maybe. But the next chapter is going to leave Bill Hohenzollern out."

Cure pimples, headache, bad breath by taking May Apple, Aloe, Jalap rolled into a tiny sugar pill called Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Adv.

When you give up an ideal be sure you set up another in its place.

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STEADIER HOG MARKETS PLANNED

Hog Producers and Packers Confer With Representatives of the Food Administration and Agricultural Department and Adopt New Plan of Regulation.

In accordance with the policy of the Food Administration since its foundation to consult representative men in the agricultural industry on occasions of importance to special branches of the industry, on October 24 there was convened in Washington a meeting of the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board and the special members representing the swine industry to consider the situation in the hog market.

The conference lasted for three days, and during this time met with the executive committee of the fifty packing firms participating in foreign orders for pork products and with the members of the Food Administration directing foreign pork purchases.

The conclusions of the conference were as follows:

The entire marketing situation has so changed since the September joint conference as to necessitate an entire alteration in the plans of price stabilization. The current peace talk has alarmed the holders of corn, and there has been a price decline of from 25 cents to 40 cents per bushel. The fact that the accumulations of low priced corn in the Argentine and South Africa would, upon the advent of peace and liberated shipping, become available to the European market has created a great deal of apprehension on the part of corn holders. This decline has spread fear among swine growers that a similar reduction in the prices of hogs would naturally follow. Moreover, the lower range of corn prices would, if incorporated in a 13-to-1 ratio, obviously result in a continuously falling price for live hogs. In view of these changed conditions many swine producers anticipated lower prices and as a result rushed their hogs to market in large numbers, and this overshipment has added to and aggravated the decline.

The information of the Department of Agriculture indicates that the supply of hogs has increased about 8 per cent., while the highest unofficial estimate does not exceed 15 per cent. Increased production over last year. On the other hand, the arrival of hogs during the last three weeks in the seven great markets has been 27 per cent. more than last year, during the corresponding period, demonstrating the unusually heavy marketing of the available supply. In the face of the excessive receipts some packers have not maintained the price agreed last month. On the other hand, many of the packers have paid over the price offered to them in an endeavor to maintain the agreed price. The result in any event has been a failure to maintain the October price basis determined upon at the September conference and undertaken by the packers. Another factor contributing to

the break in prices during the month has been the influenza epidemic; it has sharply curtailed consumption of pork products and temporarily decreased the labor staff of the packers about 25 per cent.

The exports of 130,000,000 pounds of pork products for October compared with about 52,000,000 pounds in October a year ago, and the export orders placeable by the Food Administration for November, amount to 170,000,000 pounds as contrasted with the lesser exports of 98,000,000 for November, 1917. The increased demands of the allies are continuing, and are in themselves proof of the necessity for the large production for which the Food Administration asked. The increase in export demands appears to be amply sufficient to take up the increase in hog production, but unfavorable market conditions existing in October afford no fair index of the aggregate supply and demand.

It must be evident that the enormous shortage in fats in the Central Empire and neutral countries would immediately upon peace result in additional demands for pork products which, on top of the heavy shipments to the Allies, would tend materially to increase the American exports, inasmuch as no considerable reservoir of supplies exists outside of the United States. It seems probable that the present prospective supplies would be inadequate to meet this world demand with the return to peace. So far as it is possible to interpret this fact, it appears that there should be even a stronger demand for pork products after the war, and therefore any alarm of hog producers as to the effect of peace is unwarranted by the outlook.

In the light of these circumstances it is the conclusion of the conference that attempts to hold the price of hogs to the price of corn may work out to the disadvantage of pork producers. It is the conclusion that any interpretation of the formula should be a broad gauged policy applied over a long period. It is the opinion of the conference that in substitution of the previous plans of stabilization the

Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with the specially invited swine representatives, should accept the invitation of the Food Administration to join with the Administration and the packers in determining the prices at which controlled export orders are to be placed. This will be regularly done. The influence of these orders will be directed to the maintenance of the common object—namely, the stabilization of the price of live hogs so as to secure as far as it is possible fair returns to the producer and the insurance of an adequate future supply.

These foreign orders are placed upon the basis of cost of hogs to the packers.

As the result of long negotiations between this body and the Packers' Committee, representing the 45 to 50 packers participating in foreign orders, together with the Allied buyers, all under the Chairmanship of the Food Administration, the following undertaking has been given by the packers:

In view of the undertakings on the part of the Food Administration with regard to the co-ordinated purchases of pork products, covered in the attached, it is agreed that the packers participating in these orders will undertake not to purchase hogs for less than the following agreed minimums for the month of November, that is a daily minimum of \$17.50 per hundred pounds on average of packers' droves, excluding throw-outs. "Throw-outs" to be defined as pigs under 130 pounds, stags, boars, thin sows and skips. Further, that no hogs of any kind shall be bought, except throw-outs, at less than \$18.50 per hundred pounds. The average of packers' droves to be construed as the average of the total sales in the market of all hogs for a given day. All the above to be based on Chicago.

We agree that a committee shall be appointed by the Food Administration to check the daily operations in the various markets with a view to supervision and demonstration of the carrying out of the above.

The ability of the packers to carry out this arrangement will depend on there being a normal marketing of hogs based upon the proportionate increase over the receipts of last year. The increase in production appears to be a maximum of about 15 per cent. and we can handle such an increase.

If the producers of hogs should, as they have in the past few weeks, prematurely market hogs in such increasing numbers over the above it is entirely beyond the ability of the packers to maintain these minimums, and therefore we must have the co-operation of the producer himself to maintain these results. It is a physical impossibility for the capacity of the packing houses to handle a similar over-flood of hogs and to find a market for the output. The packers are anxious to co-operate with the producers in maintaining a stabilization of price and to see that producers receive a fair price for their products.

(Signed) THOS. E. WILSON, Chairman Packers' Committee.

The plan embodied above was adopted by the conference. The Food Administrator has appointed a committee, comprising Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the Packers' Committee; Mr. Everett Brown, president of the Chicago Livestock Exchange; Major Roy of the Food Administration, Mr. Louis D. Hall of the Bureau of Markets, to undertake the supervision of the execution of the plan in the various markets. Commission men are asked to co-operate in carrying out the plan embodied in the packers' agreement. It must be evident that offers by commission men to sell hogs below the minimum established above is not fair, either to the producer or the participating packers. Mr. Brown has undertaken on behalf of the commission men in the United States that they will loyally support the plan.

It is believed by the conference that this new plan, based as it is upon a positive minimum basis, will bring better results to the producer than average prices for the month. It does not limit top prices and should narrow the margins necessary to country buyers in more variable markets. It is believed that the plan should work out close to \$18 average.

Swine producers of the country will contribute to their own interest by not flooding the market, for it must be evident that if an excessive over percentage of hogs is marketed in any one month price stabilization and control cannot succeed, and it is certain that producers themselves can contribute materially to the efforts of the conferences if they will do their marketing in as normal a way as possible.

The whole situation as existing at present demands a frank and explicit assurance from the conferees represented—namely, that every possible effort will be made to maintain a live hog price commensurate with swine production costs and reasonable selling values in execution of the declared policy of the Food Administration

to use every agency in its control to secure justice to the farmer.

The stabilization methods adopted for November represent the best efforts of the conference, concurred in by the Food Administration and the

Livestock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with special swine members and the representatives of the packers, to improve the present unsatisfactory situation, which has unfortunately resulted because of the injection of uncontrollable factors.

We ask the producer to co-operate with us in a most difficult task.

The members of the Conference were:

Producers—H. C. Stuart, Elk Garden, Va., Chairman Agricultural Advisory Board; W. M. McFadden, Chicago, Ill.; A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Ia.; John M. Evvard, Ames, Ia.; J. H. Mercer, Live Stock Commission for Kansas; J. G. Brown, Monon, Ind.; E. C. Brown, President Chicago Livestock Exchange; N. H. Gearty, Sedalia, Mo.; John Grattan, Broomfield, Colo.; Eugene Funk, Bloomington, Ill.; Isaac Lincoln, Aberdeen, S. D.; C. W. Hunt, Logan, Ia.; C. E. Yancey, W. R. Dodson.

Food Administration—Herbert Hoover, F. S. Snyder, Major E. L. Roy, G. H. Powell.

Department of Agriculture—Louis D. Hall, F. R. Marshall.

The packers present and others sharing in foreign orders were represented by the elected packers' committee. Those represented were:

Packers—Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John Agrar Co., Chicago, Ill.; Armstrong Packing Co., Dallas, Tex.; Boyd Dunham & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Brennan Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland Provisions Co., Cleveland, O.; Cudahy Bros. Co., Cudahy, Wis.; J. Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Dunley Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; J. E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia.; Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind.; East Side Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; Hammond Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Home Packing & Ice Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Independent Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; International Provision Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Interstate Packing Co., Winona, Minn.; Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Powers Begg Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Layton Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Oscar Mayer & Bro., Sedgewick and Beethoven streets, Chicago, Ill.; J. T. McMillan Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Miller & Hart, Chicago, Ill.; J. Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia.; Nuckolls Packing Co., Pueblo, Colo.; Ogden Packing and Provision Co., Ogden, Utah; Ohio Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Parker Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Pittsburg Packing and Provision Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Ia.; Roberts & Oake, Chicago, Ill.; Robe & Bros., New York City; W. C. Routh & Co., Logansport, Ind.; St. Louis Ind. Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Sinclair & Co., T. M. Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Sullivan & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Theurer-Norton Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Wilson Provision Co., Peoria, Ill.; Western Packing and Provision Co., Chicago, Ill.; Charles Wolf Packing Co., Topeka, Kan.

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