

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

The Official Paper of the City of Portales and the Only Newspaper in Roosevelt County that is Read by the People

Volume III

PORTALES, ROOSEVELT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916

Number 33

A TREACHEROUS ATTACK BY MEXICANS

W. O. OLDHAM AND DAUGHTER IN A BAD WRECK ON THE T. P. ROAD

About One Hundred Are Injured and Five or Six Die From Wounds a Few Hours Later

Mr. Oldham Receives Numerous Injuries But Miss Thenie Mac Was Unharmed

Last Saturday there was a bad wreck on the Texas Pacific railroad near Baird, Texas, a place about forty miles from Abilene. Mr. W. O. Oldham and daughter, Miss Thenie Mc, were on this train and were occupying a pullman. They had just left the Pullman and gone into the dining car when the train left the track. The diner and all the Pullman cars were derailed and turned over down the embankment. Several men and various portions of the car equipment were piled on top of Mr. Oldham and he received numerous very painful though not serious wounds. His head had an ugly cut, his neck wrenched, his wrist sprained and his limbs badly bruised. Miss Thenie Mc appears to have escaped without any injuries, though just how it is difficult to understand. There were about one hundred injured, five or six of whom afterward died. All the passengers in the diner and the Pullman coaches were taken out of the windows from the top, the cars lying on the side. Two or three doctors were on the train and they gave immediate attention to the wounded. It was a very narrow escape for Mr. Oldham and daughter and has furnished an experience that will not soon be forgotten.

To My Friends

I wish to express to my friends who so loyally stood by me in my campaign my deepest appreciation for their support. While I failed in the nomination I still feel that I have a great deal to be thankful for and wish to assure you that failure leaves to bitterness and that I am just as good a Democrat to-day as I was before and I feel that the ticket nominated is a thoroughly good one, and entitled to the support of every Democrat in the county and I will do my best to help roll up a big majority for it. Thanking you for your support I am, Yours truly,

J. A. TINSLEY.

I Thank You

I take this manner of expressing my sincere thanks to the people of Roosevelt county for their support at the primaries June 17th. I also wish to commend both of my opponents for the gentlemanlike manners in which they managed their campaign and we will all be friends as before and pull together for the common good, and I will appreciate your support on November the 7th and if elected, it is my desire to conduct the treasurer's office in such a manner that you will not regret having given me your support. Wishing you all a prosperous year, I am Very truly,

John W. Ballow.

Commissioner's Proceedings

Proceedings of the board of county commissioners of Roosevelt county held at the court house in Portales, New Mexico, Monday, June 5, 1916, all the members being present.

After having convened as board of county commissioners, the board rose as a board of county commissioners and sat as a board of equalization and continued as such until June 10, 1916.

Under date of June 8, 1916 the following resolution was filed. "Now comes S. E. Johnson, commissioner of precinct number 2 and offers the following resolution:—

Whereas it appears from the aggregate number of livestock assessed for 1916, particularly cattle, that but a small percentage of the number that ought to be assessed have been placed upon the rolls and that the tax payer who has only ten or fifteen head has rendered a full assessment in accordance with law.

Therefore, be it resolved that the county assessor be and he hereby is instructed to exert every effort to see that a full assessment of livestock, including those shipped in, is made and that he report his actions to this board, giving a detailed statement there of the regular meeting to be held in July.

Be it further resolved, that this board do not approve schedules of livestock until the report provided for above is furnished. On June 8, 1916, the following order was made by the board of equalization, then in session:—

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Whereas, a resolution has been filed with the board by S. E. Johnson, commissioner of precinct number Two, calling attention to the fact that certain classes of property in this county has been left off the tax rolls for the year 1916, and

Whereas, said board sitting as a board of equalization should correct the assessment lists and add any property thereto that has been omitted, and

Whereas, this board has no knowledge of any specific property that has been omitted, and has not been furnished with such facts by anyone, and

Whereas, to ascertain whether any property has been omitted from the tax rolls that should appear thereon, we hereby request the tax assessor of this county to make due investigation and if any property is found that should be assessed, he is hereby directed to place said omitted property on the tax rolls as the law provides, and if he is satisfied that property has been omitted from the tax rolls and he is unable to reach said property and assess the same, then, he should report such facts to the state tax commission and obtain assistance and directions relative thereto.

That the clerk is hereby directed to certify a copy of this order to the tax assessor.

On June 10, 1916, after having been in session since June 5, 1916, the board rose as a board of equalization and sat as a board of county commissioners, after which it was ordered that court take a recess until the next regular meeting unless sooner convened by order of the chairman.

C. V. HARRIS, chairman, Attest:— J. W. BALLOW, clerk.

Dr. J. F. Garmany left this week with a bunch of recruits for Columbus.

Under Cover of a Parley Between Carranza Desperadoes and American Soldiers at Carrizal

Believed That Two Troops of the Tenth Cavalry Are Annihilated by Machine Guns Without Provocation Any Sort of Warning Whatever

The two troops of the Tenth cavalry under Capt. Chas. T. Boyd were practically wiped out by the attack of Mexican forces under General Gomez at Carrizal June 21, according to indications given in fragmentary reports received by General Pershing tonight. General Pershing's message stated that seven survivors in all, including those who arrived last night, have reached the column. All were enlisted men but the report did not say whether there were non-commissioned officers among them. According to the stories of the survivors, as outlined in General Pershing's report, a mounted force of Mexicans made a charge from the flank, at the conclusion of a parley between Captain Boyd and General Gomez, at the same time that a machine gun opened fire from the front as General Gomez reached his line. Captain Boyd had ordered his men to dismount as the machine gun opened fire, and the rifle fire from the Mexican garrison of Carrizal which had almost entirely surrounded the little American force under cover of the parley sought by General Gomez to discuss whether Captain Boyd should be allowed to pass through the town, stampeded the horses. No details were made known to General Pershing as to whether the Mexican charge was checked.

Council Proceedings

Town council met in regular session, the following were present J. P. Deen, Mayor; Charles Goodloe, P. E. Jordan and G. M. Williamson trustees, S. A. Morrisou absent. Minutes previous meeting read and duly approved. Their following claims were presented and after being examined and audited were ordered paid, as follows:

First National Bank, draft electric meter	\$41 37
W. E. Keeter, freight and express	6 13
W. E. Keeter, salary	100 00
Cloud Martin salary	60 00
Harve Atkinson, salary	50 00
Mrs. J. Rush Goodloe, rent	8 00
S. A. Morrison, salary	25 00
B. B. Clayton, salary	25 00
W. H. Braley, salary	15 00
W. H. Braley, salary	10 00
Portales Valley News, for printing and supplies	45 00
Joe Boren, for cleaning hose	2 00
Inda Humphrey, supplies	2 10
W. E. Keeter, express	1 27
Power and Irrigation Co. for supplies	3 00
Herald Printing Company	1 50
W. E. Keeter, express	50
Mountain States T. & T. Company service	97
Deen and Neer Company supplies	1 25
U. N. Hall, drayage	75
J. B. Sledge, supplies	65
J. L. Fernandes, labor and supplies	7 37
Roswell Electric and Gas Company, supplies	9 10
Continental oil Co. supplies	4 75

Motion was made by Jordan and seconded by Williamson that same be allowed, same was duly

carried. There being no further business council adjourned.

J. P. DEEN, Mayor
W. H. Braley Clerk.

Wanted

Engine men and train men for service on the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe.

The present employee in the engine, train and yard service on the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company, will be called upon by their brotherhood officer for a strike vote. It is hoped that the vote on our territory will be in the negative, but it is necessary for the company to be ready.

Applications will, therefore, be received from experienced men for positions, engine men, conductors, fireman, brakemen and switchmen, and from inexperienced men for positions as fireman, and brakemen.

Application should be made to the undersigned and should give experience, former employer reason for leaving, service and present address. These applications will be considered confidential and the applicant, if his application is approved and his services are required, will be notified where and to whom he should report.

(Signed) F. G. Fox, Gen. Mgr. A. T. and S. F. Ry. Co.

Mrs. W. H. Braley and daughters, the Misses, Ruby and Willie left Sunday morning for a visit with Mrs. Brayley's parents at Ardmore, Oklahoma.

Rev. L. W. Carleton will preach at the Methodist church again next Sunday, Rev. A. C. Bell having not yet returned from his vacation.

Is He Big Enough?

The Rio Grande Republic

To the mind of the laymen, the attitude of Col. Roosevelt in "taking under advisement" the nomination of the progressive convention at Chicago, presents a most remarkable spectacle. The progressive convention represented the liberal minded Republicans of every state in the nation, who led by Col. Roosevelt himself, revolted at the methods and leaders of the Republican party four years ago. These progressives believed they were fighting for a principle, and when the Republican convention at Chicago last week adopted the same old rock-ribbed party platform of four years ago, was led by the same party bosses, and refused to recognize a single principle for which Mr. Roosevelt and his party have been fighting, they turned to their leader with old-time enthusiasm, and nominated the man of their choice, after the Republican convention had refused to consider him seriously and even refused to consider for a moment the man who Mr. Roosevelt named as a compromise candidate. After the progressive convention adjourned, Mr. Roosevelt concluded to take the matter of his acceptance of the nomination "under advisement."

No greater affront was ever offered any great political organization in the world. The members of this convention had suffered great sacrifice to uphold the principles of Mr. Roosevelt. They have looked to him for leadership and guidance, and history affords no greater example of loyalty than that of the men who have for the past four years followed blindly the part of Mr. Roosevelt. To calmly wave aside the nomination thus tendered him by a great convention representing more than four million voters of the United States is characteristic of Roosevelt. He knows that a campaign with Mr. Hughes as the Republican candidate and himself as the progressive candidate can only result as it did four years ago, in the election of Mr. Wilson. And this would most naturally result in the elimination of Mr. Roosevelt forever as a presidential possibility. Should he, however, decline the progressive nomination, even if Mr. Hughes is defeated by President Wilson, Mr. Roosevelt would be the logical candidate in 1920, for the Republican nomination.

There is not a progressive plank in the 1916 Republican platform. Mr. Hughes' letter of acceptance contains no line of liberal construction, and is, to borrow a Rooseveltian expression, a most stupendous example of "pussy-footing." And yet, Mr. Roosevelt calmly told the people who tendered him the highest honor at their disposal that Mr. Hughes' attitude on national questions would determine the future of the progressive party. While a few of the leaders of the progressive party knew just what Mr. Roosevelt intended to do at all times, practically all of the four million voters who followed their leader feel that Mr. Roosevelt merely used them to put over a big bluff for the Republican nomination, and, failing that, betrayed the trust imposed in him by a great national organization which polled the second largest number of votes cast at the election of 1912.

Carl Turner and W. F. Faggard each shipped a car of fat hogs to the Fort Worth Market this week.

TOTALS OF VOTES IN PRIMARIES RECEIVED BY THE CANDIDATES

Official Count Has Not Been Made But No Material Changes Are Apt to Follow Canvas

Something Over Fourteen Hundred Votes Cast in Democratic Primaries Last Saturday

Following are the unofficial returns from the Roosevelt county Democratic primaries held June 17th, 1916. Next week this paper will give the official returns in tabulated form showing the vote polled at the various precincts.

For State Senator	
R. G. BRYANT	743
EUGENE L. MAYO	660
For Representative	
G. W. STROUD	519
D. E. EVANS	392
COE HOWARD	461
For District Attorney	
ROBERT C. DOW	1387
For County Clerk	
SETH A. MORRISON	474
GUY P. MITCHELL	519
S. B. OWENS	219
For County Treasurer	
J. A. TINSLEY	443
JOHN W. BALLOW	739
FRANK GREATHOUSE	233
For County Assessor	
BURL JOHNSON	1383
For Sheriff	
E. B. HAWKINS	336
BENT B. CLAYTON	297
A. L. (Arch) GREGG	654
C. W. TERRY	106
Superintendent of Schools	
SAM J. STINNETT	913
SALLIE G. BRYANT	160
ROBERT A. DEEN	349
For Probate Judge	
CLEVE COMPTON	915
W. A. STANSELL	471
For County Commissioner—Prec. 1	
J. H. SANDEFER	325
CARL S. TURNER	243
MONROE HONEA	290
DR. JOHN S. PEARCE	550
For County Commissioner—Prec. 2	
ED L. WALL	1369
For County Commissioner—Prec. 3	
J. H. CORNETT	327
W. T. WADE	440
A. C. POWELL	48
JOHN G. TYSON	566

To My Friends

I wish to thank my friends for their support in the primaries just held. If faithful and honest work in the discharge of the duties of the office to which you have nominated me will prove any recompense for the honor you have conferred on me, then I assure you that you will be repaid in full. The office of assessor is an important one, affecting, as it does, every taxpayer in the county. If the rendition of each property holder is fair and adequate, then the burden upon each will be properly distributed and one will not be embelloyed to pay more or less than his proportionate part toward maintaining the public expense. In this matter I will do my utmost to see that all taxable property is put upon the rolls and at a fair valuation. I again thank the people of Roosevelt county for this splendid mark of their trust and esteem and sincerely hope to be in every way worthy of it, both in office and out of it. Very truly yours,

BURL JOHNSON.

Company "M" has been mustered into the United States service and is now a part of the regular army.

Amid Mexico's Rich Mines



VIEW OF PARRAL

PARRAL, Mexico, which recently was the scene of tragic happenings in connection with the arrival there of General Pershing's punitive expeditionary force, is in the heart of the fabulously rich gold and silver mines district of the southern republic, mines which were among the first discovered by the Spanish conquerors and which began pouring their streams of wealth into the coffers of the monarchs of Aragon and Castile as early as 1547. This town, which has a population of less than 20,000, has been the center of Francisco Villa's operations for several years, says a bulletin issued by the National Geographic society.

Situated on the banks of the semi-dry Parral river, at the foot of the Sierra de la Cruz, Parral's whole history centers below ground, in the marvelously rich Veta Colorado (red vein), which runs from north to south through the Parral mining district, including Minas Nuevas and Santa Barbara.

As early as 1600, before the first permanent English settlement in the United States, there were 7,000 miners employed in this district, bringing from the depths of the earth the yellow metal destined to sustain in splendor, for a time, the opulent court of the then most powerful monarch in Europe. From that day up to the present Parral has continued to enrich the world from its seemingly inexhaustible store of silver and gold, the only interruption having been caused by a rebellion of the oppressed natives, who on one occasion flooded all the mines of the district and then deserted the city by the thousands.

The richness of the ore in this section is shown by the fact that American mining companies find it profitable today to smelt the tailings or refuse of the old Spanish works.

Indian Kept His Secret

One of the most interesting incidents in the early history of Parral centers about a time-stained church known as La Iglesia de la Virgen del Rayo, the favorite place of worship among the Indians of the district. In 1690 a devout native began the construction of the church, paying his helpers with ingots of pure gold, which he produced mysteriously once a week. During the twenty years required to build the structure the pious Indian baffled the spies commissioned to discover the source of his treasure, but when his work was finished the Spanish commander summoned the miner before him and demanded that the location of the mine be disclosed. When the Indian refused to tell he was tortured to death, carrying with him to the grave the secret which 200 years of search have failed to reveal.

One of the "sights" of Parral is the palace of a multimillionaire mine owner, once a humble peon. In this house, which is shut in by adobe huts and narrow streets, there are big drawing rooms and museums with luxurious carpets, over which the owner's fighting cocks are allowed to roam at will. It is said twenty pianos are among the most highly prized possessions of this simple, public-spirited native, the source of whose wealth is La Pamilla (little palm) silver mine, which he discovered many years ago.

Parral was not always the chief city of this mining district. In 1580 the nearby town of Santa Barbara was the seat of government for a vast region equal to one-third the area of the United States today, exclusive of Alaska. The country over which it held sway embraced the territory now comprising Chihuahua, Coahuila, Sonora, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Colorado.

Durango Also Rich in Mines.

Parral lies only a little north of the borders of the state of Durango, which is surpassed in the number of its mining properties, aggregating more than 4,000, by only two states in Mexico—Chihuahua and Sonora. Its natural resources include silver, gold, lead, tin, copper, sulphur and rubies. The state's wealth is not confined to minerals, however, for there are extensive forests of valuable timber and the agricultural resources are capable of almost unlimited development, while 1,000,000 head of stock find rich pasturage on its fertile tableland.

The Nazas river, which empties into Lake Habas, is the principal waterway of the state. It is known as the Nile of Durango. In the spring, as the snow melts, the river inundates its valley, leaving a rich deposit of silt brought down from the mountains. After the waters have receded the land bursts into bloom like a miniature Egypt, cotton, barley and wheat grow-

ing in great luxuriance, while the whole landscape assumes the aspect of a flower garden.

One of the most interesting trees to be found on the mountain slopes of Durango is a species of pine, the needles of which the Indians and Mexicans boil and use as a remedy for stomach troubles. Its taste is like that of anise seed. The wood of these trees is much used by the Indians in the manufacture of their primitive violins.

One of the products indigenous to Durango, but one of which the state does not boast, is a venomous species of scorpion whose sting is almost invariably fatal in the warm regions of the state, but which is more painful than dangerous in the higher and cooler altitudes. In the vicinity of Durango City 60,000 of these spiders are killed annually, some of the natives making a business of destroying them, collecting from the municipality a bounty of one centavo per scorpion.

City Has Wonderful Climate.

At an elevation of 6,000 feet, the city of Durango, capital of the state, enjoys a matchless climate, which has earned it the sobriquet, "town of sunshine." It is one of the oldest Spanish settlements in the republic, having been founded by Captain Ibarra two years before the followers of Don Pedro Menendez de Aviles initiated the permanent colonization of the United States at St. Augustine. The site of the present city was reached by the adventurer and silver-seeker, Mercado, who in 1552 discovered the famous Iron mountain of the suburbs. When Ibarra arrived with his colonists the country was occupied by nomadic savage tribes.

One of the odd customs of the Durango district is the funeral ceremony for children. "An angel is being buried" is the explanation which a native will give of a gay procession headed by a woman bearing aloft on a board a bundle bound in white. The parents of the child are obligated to give it joyfully to heaven, to the accompaniment of music and dancing. If there is weeping the baby cannot enter paradise until it has gathered all the tears.

One of the places of historic interest is the town of Santiago de Papasquiaro, said to derive its name from "paz quiero," meaning "I want peace." The phrase alludes to the defeat of the Indians following a massacre of the missionaries and a burning of the churches by the Tepehuans and Tarahumares in 1616. After the outrage the Indians gathered a force estimated at 25,000 and marched on Durango City. The governor of the province, with 600 valiant whites, determined to resist and save the territory for Spain. In the battle which followed, the Spanish chroniclers declare, the governor completely overcame the insurgents, who lost 15,000 men. After this overwhelming defeat the Indians wanted peace.

Durango derives its name from the old Spanish town of that name, in the Basque provinces.

Woman and the Arts.

In the minor art of dancing, and in the nobler work of reproducing the music of the great composers, and in acting the characters of the great dramatists, there are women of high, and even of highest rank. But to leave these more interpretive or reproductive arts, only in fiction does she approach the mark of men. For here she must be counted with the great of the craft. And even should some crabbed soul insist that the rare company in which are George Eliot, Jane Austen, George Sand, Madame de Staël, and the queen of Navarre, does not include the one who is greatest in the guild, yet there is no discomfort felt in naming these women along with Scott and Dickens, Hugo, Cervantes, and Boccaccio. But speak of the other creative arts, and we feel at once the chill. Chaminade looks ill at ease in the presence of Beethoven; Joanna Baillie, with Shakespeare; Angelika Kauffman, with Michelangelo. —George M. Stratton, in Atlantic.

He Sold.

He was trying to sell a dog, a bandy-legged brute, with features calculated to stop a motor car, and the old lady did not seem averse to buying one. Their ideas as to the brute's value scarcely corresponded, however, and there was little prospect of agreement, when suddenly the lady demanded: "Will he bite?" "Only his meat, mum," responded the fancier. "Oh, but I wanted one for tramps." "Tramps is his meat, mum," was the artful reply, and there was a deal after all.

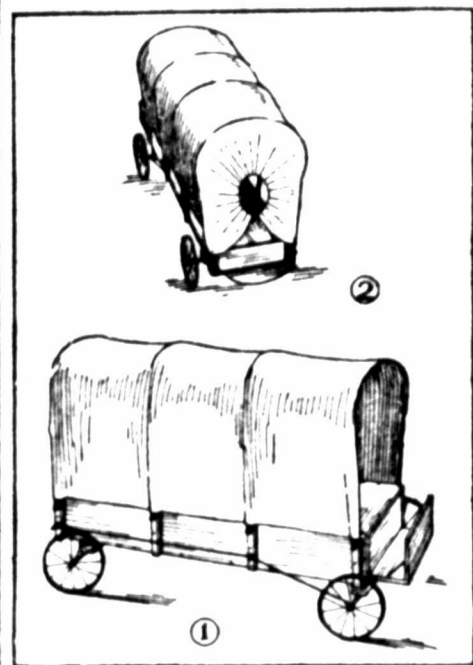
HANDICRAFT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

By A. NEELY HALL and DOROTHY PERKINS

(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)

A CAMP WAGON.

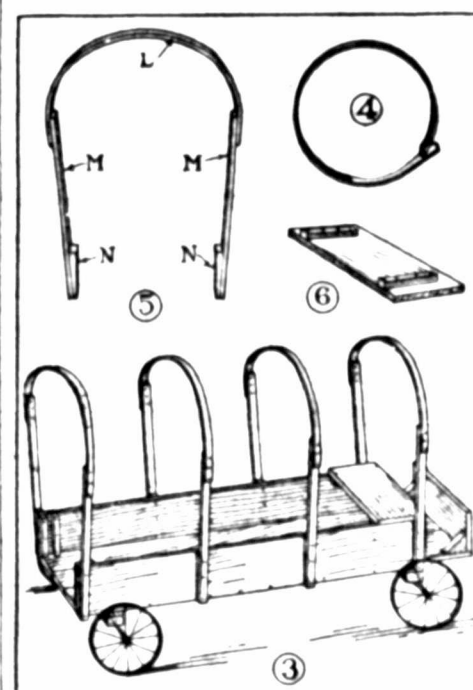
First you must get two pairs of wheels. If you haven't any, you will most likely find a boy who is willing to sell his wheels or make a trade. By laying flat upon the ground you can determine the proportions necessary for a wagon to sleep in. The iron axles that belong to your wheels will probably be too short. To lengthen them, get a piece of iron pipe just



large enough for them to slip into. Go to a blacksmith or a machinist, and have him first cut each axle in half, and the iron pipe in two pieces of the width of the wagon box, and then rivet the axle halves in the ends of the pipe (Fig. 10).

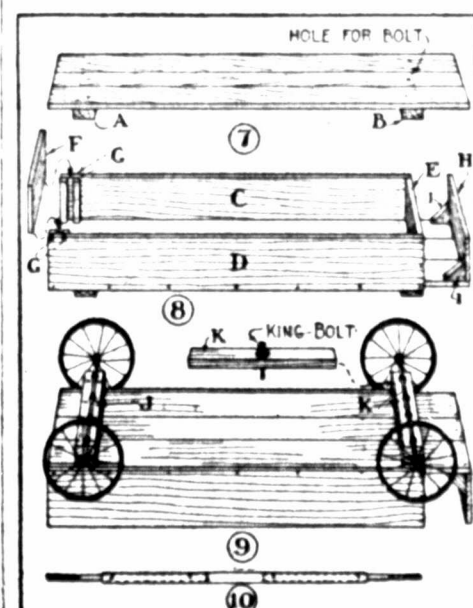
Fig. 7 shows the wagon bed. Fasten the boards together by means of the two-by-four crosspieces A and B. Then cut the side boards C and D and nail them to the edges, and cut the end boards E and F to fit between. Fasten end E between the sides, and form grooves by means of the strips G (Fig. 8) for the end F to drop into. Dashboard H is of the same size as E. Brace it with the brackets I.

The wheel axles must be stapled to the two two-by-fours J and K (Fig. 9).



Make these pieces of the length of crosspieces A and B (Fig. 7). Nail J to crosspiece A, and pivot K at its center to crosspiece B with a carriage bolt long enough to extend through K, B, and the wagon bed. Enlarge the hole in K so the bolt head will set down flush and allow the iron axle to pass over it. In bolting on the front wheels, slip an iron washer over the carriage bolt so that it will come between crosspieces K and B, and place another next to the bolt nut.

Fig. 3 shows the wagon with the frames for the top covering in position. Separate the ends of four barrel hoops (Fig. 4) for the arched tops of the frames (L, Fig. 5), and nail each to a pair of stick uprights (M). Then nail a pair of wedge-shaped blocks (N, Fig. 5) to the uprights, so



when the frames are nailed to the wagon box sides, the uprights will slant outward (Fig. 3).

Make the front seat out of a board, with cleats nailed across its under side (Fig. 6) to fit close against the sides of the wagon box. This seat must be removable if you intend to use the wagon to sleep in.

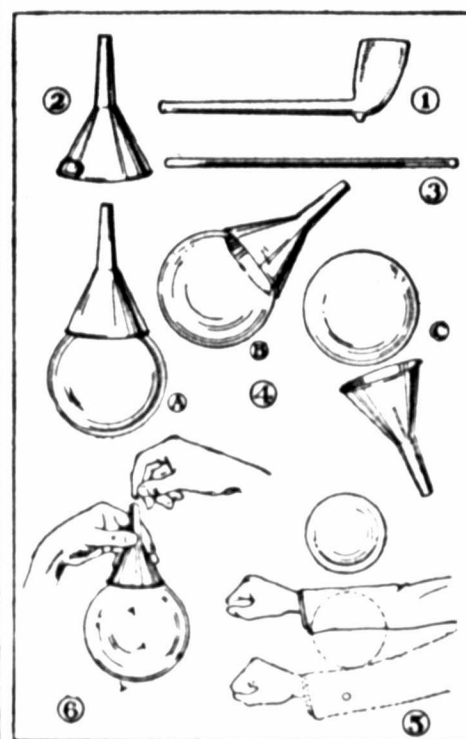
Figs. 1 and 2 show how to attach lines to the axles, and carry them around the sides, through screw eyes, to the back, for steering when pushing the camp wagon. Another pair of lines may be provided for pulling the wagon.

SOAP BUBBLE FUN.

It is not necessary to have special soap or a patent blower to blow bubbles successfully. There is nothing better than castile or ivory soap for a solution, and a clay pipe like that in Fig. 1, which can be bought at a drug store, is as good as any blower on the market. But for large bubbles the finest sort of a blower is a tin funnel about 2 1/2 inches in diameter (Fig. 2). Probably your mother has one in her pantry. Another blower which you will find handy is a short lemonade straw (Fig. 3).

To make up the solution, shave the soap into a pan of warm water, putting in as much soap as the water will dissolve.

To make a bubble with the tin funnel, place the end into the solution

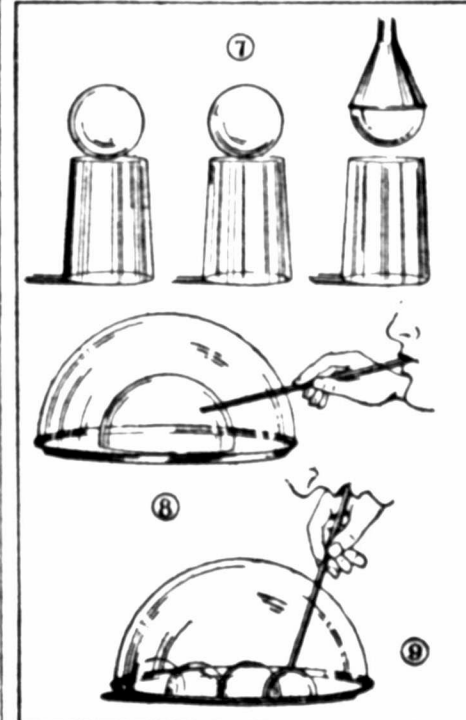


then lift it out gently, and if it is covered with a film blow upon the small end and a bubble will appear. Steps A, B and C (Fig. 4) indicate how to release the bubble by inverting the funnel and tossing the bubble out of it.

Fig. 5 shows how to bounce a bubble upon your arm. By dropping your arm slightly as the bubble descends, as indicated by the dotted lines, the bubble will land with less shock.

Fig. 6 shows how you can drop tacks into the funnel spout without bursting the bubble.

Place several glass tumblers upon a table, and blow a bubble upon each

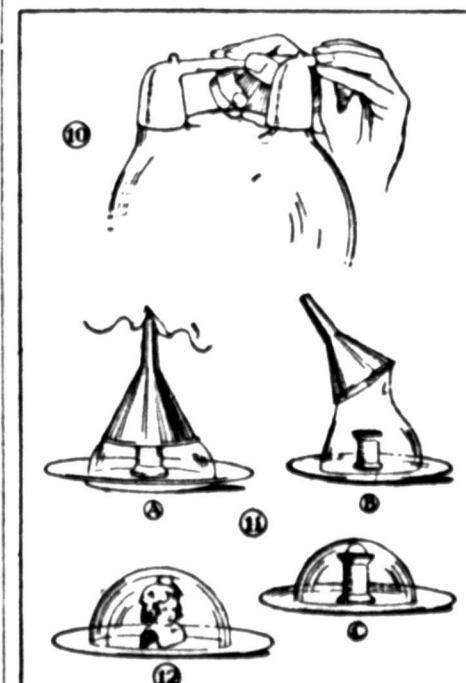


(Fig. 7), then add other tumblers and see how many bubbles you can place before the first ones burst.

Fig. 8 shows how to blow one bubble within another. First blow a large bubble on a pie tin having a depth of one-quarter inch of solution in it. Blow the bubble as you raise the funnel, then turn the funnel sidewise and slide it off of the bubble. The inner bubble is blown with a lemonade straw.

If you have two clay pipes, you can blow two bubbles, and then by bringing them together cause them to unite in one large bubble (Fig. 10).

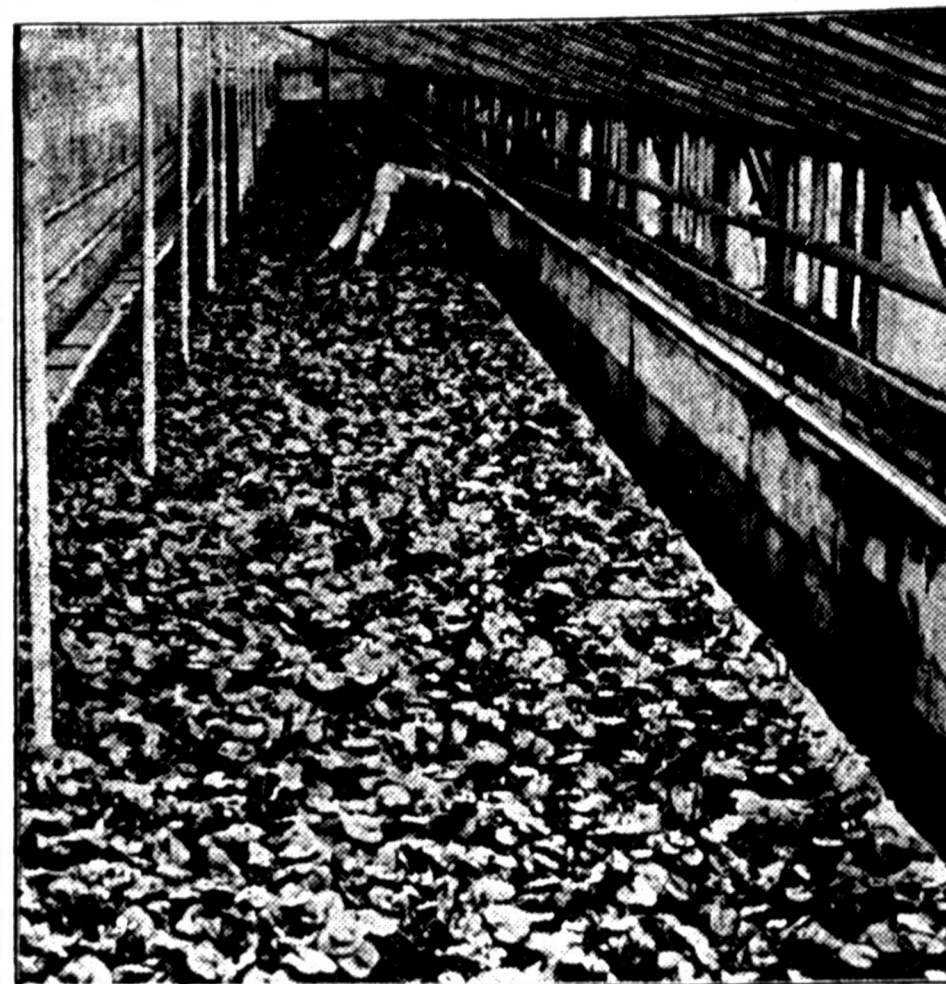
Fig. 11 shows the steps required to blow a bubble over a spool. After



blowing this bubble you can place a smaller one inside on top of the spool (C, Fig. 11). A small doll's head can be enclosed in a bubble, as shown in Fig. 12, and there are many other tricks which can be carried out.

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbbery
Their Care and Cultivation



White House Conservatory Where Violets of Unusual Size, Color and Beauty Are Raised.

A LIVING IN VIOLETS

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

Two thousand dollars was the amount netted two young women last year who raised violets for the New York market. The girls started in four years ago with a capital of less than \$50 and about as little experience as girls who have lived in the country all their lives could have about anything growing.

Their first investment was 12 unglazed hotbed sashes, 3 by 6 feet, at 70 cents a sash. They glazed them themselves at a cost of \$19.

They started their experiment in the fall and devoted their evenings to studying up varieties. They determined to choose the Marie Louise, as it was of the double varieties most popular in the New York market, and beside the Lady Hume Campbell, the only double variety suited for commercial growing.

Early in March they invested \$10 in cuttings of the Marie Louise and began work in earnest.

Following the advice of a successful grower of violets they potted these cuttings in 2-inch pots in a mixture of one well-rotted manure to three parts garden soil. Besides mixing thoroughly, the soil was sifted to free it from lumps. The pots were then set in a frame in the garden and covered with four of the sashes. There were about a thousand pots in all, but unfortunately the cuttings were very poor.

While waiting for the cuttings to root they built the frame into which they were to be permanently set. This frame was only a rough box, 6 feet wide by 36 long, 12 inches deep in the back and half as much in front.

The frame was placed in a fertile spot in the garden. Over the surface of the soil they spread well-rotted stable manure to the depth of 3 or 4 inches. It required all of their spare time for a month to get the soil to their satisfaction. About the middle of April they selected the largest cuttings for planting first, leaving the small plants for the last. Knocking them carefully out of the pots, they set them in the frame 8 inches apart in 6-inch rows. They soon discovered that they had only room for about one-half the cuttings.

The young women built another frame and set the last of their young plants.

The first summer there was the red spider to fight against. July and August found them very busy syringing the plants. It was a difficult task, as the stream must be kept down low enough to strike the leaves underneath and turn them completely over.

About the middle of September the plants began to bloom, and although they kept the blossoms closely picked they did not attempt to sell them until the first week in October. They allowed the florist in their home town to have all their blossoms at the rate of 40 cents a hundred in October

and 55 cents a hundred in November. In October they built their first greenhouse. It was 60 by 20 feet, and helping with the work they managed to reduce the cost of the first estimate of \$80 to \$65.

Early in November the plants were lifted from the frame and set in beds in this greenhouse, and so well was the work done that none of the plants stopped blooming. At Christmas nearly 4,000 blossoms were picked and were sold for ninety cents a hundred.

During May the young women began preparations for their second season by putting in a second thousand young plants. To save the trouble and expense of moving them in the autumn they marked out beds as they would be when the new greenhouse was complete, and after setting up the posts of the house, put out the violets. The shades were stretched over these posts, and aside from this and giving them water when rain failed to come often enough they received almost no attention until September, when the new house was completed.

The violets bloomed so profusely that the young women were advised to have their violet beds photographed and samples of their flowers sent with the pictures to some of the big florists in New York. They did so, with the result that one of the largest concerns in New York sent one of its representatives to see the young women and arrangements were made to take all the blooms at the rate of \$1 a hundred for all sent during November, \$2 for December, and \$1 for January and February, and 75 cents for the rest of the season. The offer was accepted and the young women have continued to ship their blooms to this firm.

THE CULTURE OF CINERARIAS

By G. GEOFFRY.

In the culture of the cineraria the one mistake so often made is that of sowing the seed too soon. The plants thus raised, more often than not, make a rank growth; this is not in any sense desirable. By sowing in May or June, plants large enough for all decorative purposes can be had. In after treatment the aim should be to secure as hardy growth as possible.

Cineraria is one of the most useful and ornamental of plants, with flowers of the richest and most brilliant colors and shades and of the finest textures.

For succession, it is well to make sowings of the seed from May to September, but the main sowing in July.

The cineraria is a very fine plant for the conservatory and for house decoration. The coloring of this plant endears it to growers; there are the lovely and rare cornflower-blue tints in profusion, rich crimson and blood red in many varieties, deep rose and shell pink, and a wonderful combination of pink and light blue shades. There is also a lovely single pure white variety that is worth considering for your all-white bed.



A Fine Example of Cineraria Hybrids, Showing the Wide Range of Color and Shape of Petal.



A FOUL VILLA'S MEN

Capt. George B. Rodney

SYNOPSIS.

Automobile of Miss Dorothy Upton and friend, Mrs. Fane, breaks down at New Mexico border patrol camp, commanded by Lieutenant Kynaston. The two women are on way to mine of Miss Upton's father, located a few miles across the Mexican border. Kynaston leaves women at his camp while he goes with a detail to investigate report of Villa gun runners. Villa troops drive small force of Carranza across border line and they surrender to Kynaston. Dorothy and Mrs. Fane still at camp when Kynaston returns with prisoners. Blind Mexican priest appears in camp and claims interned Mexicans have in the spoils brought across the line a wonderful emerald bell stolen from a shrine by Zapata and taken from him by Carranza troops. Priest is searching for the emerald in order to return it to the shrine. Kynaston finds jewel and reports to department headquarters. Major Upton appears from headquarters to take charge of valuables captured. Priest and emerald bell disappear. Kynaston slips across border with one man to aid Upton family surrounded by Villistas. The water supply runs short.

Is the terrible suspense of waiting for death worse than death itself? Does the man condemned to be shot at sunrise suffer most before led out to execution? Consider the feelings of a father when he learns that a mob is going to sack his home, kill the defenders and steal his beautiful daughter.

CHAPTER V—Continued.

So Upton, laying aside his rifle, went down the hill to meet the pseudo-officer, who, with an orderly behind him, was signaling for an interview. "Well, what is it you pirates want?" he asked truculently. "Are you tryin' to make a livin' by your own unaided efforts?"

"We have come to collect from the holders of Mexican property a part of their ill-gotten gains in order, senor, that the brave and patriotic defenders of the republic shall not be hungry."

"Well, you've undertaken a grown man's job, then," snarled Upton. "We demand the payment by the Santa Cruz mine of five thousand dollars in cash and the surrender of all the arms, ammunition and powder, including dynamite, that you have, as well as the permanent loan of all your able-bodied horses."

"H-m! And what do I get out of it?" "You will have our protection and our assurances that you will not be bothered or annoyed by any further compulsory loans made to the provisional republic."

Upton fumbled for a moment in his pocket, from which he finally produced two papers. These he handed to his interviewer.

"There are two other 'protections' given me last month," he said tersely. "You will see that one is for two thousand and the other for fifteen hundred."

"We will guarantee you against any further contributions," said the other ingratiatingly.

"If your own force isn't strong enough to take my place it certainly isn't strong enough to protect me against anything. No, senor, I won't pay you a single cent—not a sou markee. I've stood all I'm going to stand from you fellows. Now I'll appeal to the American consul."

The other spat derisively. "Better trust to me!" he said vaingloriously. "But if you do not surrender immediately, but compel me to take the place, I tell you frankly, senor, I shall show no quarter."

"Well, I can't help that, can I? I will give you, sir, exactly what you can take—an it won't strain your back to carry it, either," snapped Upton.

"Very well, senor," said the Mexican. "I give you half an hour to consult with your companions. If at the end of that time you decide to accept my terms you have only to wave a white flag from your front door. I shall know what it means."

"If there is no flag—then all that follows is your own fault. Adios, senor. May the saints teach you wisdom!" The Mexican strode off to his men while Upton picked the best way up the slope to the house.

The long half-hour came to an end at last. Suddenly down by the corral a rifle cracked. A bullet whizzed through the window where Kynaston stood. Lodged in the heavy window-post. At the smack of the impact the youngster sprang back.

Raising his rifle, he fired at a head that showed above a stone. The flat, smacking report and the heavy recoil of the piece steadied him.

"Did you hit him?" asked a soft cya steady voice behind him. He turned to see Dorothy standing near him.

"Don't think so. Please get back, Miss Upton. You might be hit, you know, and then—"

His eyes told the rest of it. Dorothy laughed a little.

But she covered her face with her hands for a moment, then turned away with a little shudder. It was war, she

knew, but it was hard to accustom herself to the idea of death and suffering inflicted under her very eyes.

An oath from Upton made Kynaston turn. He saw John Wilkes, the old engineer, step to the table and, picking up the dipper, help himself to a drink of water.

The dipper was still immersed in the water when there came another flat, smacking report, followed by a crash as of a stone on a board. The bucket broke into fragments and fell down upon the floor.

Mr. Wilkes stood gazing upon the ruin. "What the—" he ejaculated helplessly.

"Bullet through the east loophole," said Kynaston shortly. "The bucket was in the line of fire. Now, you've done it, Mr. Greaser! That's all the water we had."

Hour after hour the defenders sat beside their loopholes watching the slow advance of their besiegers. The Mexicans did not dare advance across the open under the fire of the rifles from the house. They were obviously waiting for night to cover their real approach. Kynaston dreaded what the night would bring for there was no way to prevent the Mexicans from getting to close range under cover of the darkness. Then, when the besiegers were within striking distance, it would be difficult indeed for the defenders to reply to the overwhelming intensity of the fire that would be opened upon the house so soon as daylight should come.

While Kynaston was cudgeling his brains to find some solution to the problem he saw old Wilkes pottering about the house, carefully gathering up all the empty tin cans. These the old man strung on a piece of rawhide



The Heavy Recoil Steadied Him.

that had been brought to the house to be made into a lariat. His curiosity thoroughly aroused, Kynaston asked: "What are you doing with that, Mr. Wilkes?"

"Can't git no mule-bells," said the old man sententiously. "they're all in the stables. So I'm aimin' to string all these cans on a piece of rope an' bang 'em across the front an' back roads after dark. Anybody stumblin' against 'em 'll rattle 'em, an' that 'll give us warnin'."

"That's what I've been trying to think of! Now, if we only had some water!"

There was no water, and the whole garrison knew it. For hours the defenders, sticking close to the loopholes, knew thirst—grimy, dry-eyed thirst that froze the smile on the lips and cracked the corners of the mouth.

A shot from the corral smacked against the rear wall of the house. Instinctively the man behind the door-post took cover. A moment after the shot was fired a man came forward from the corral, displaying a dirty handkerchief on the end of a stick.

Mr. Wilkes spoke excitedly: "Don't you do it! Anybody that goes out here now ain't got no sense. They'll get you into the open and shoot you down. Don't pay no attention to 'em!"

"You must recognize it," said Kynaston. "Come on, Upton, we'll see what they want."

But little time was given. There came a crack from the right, and a bullet whizzed uncomfortably close to Kynaston's shoulder, landing with a vicious whiff in the mass of clay chinking that formed the chimney. Down came the half-baked stuff with a rattle.

Mr. Wilkes, thrusting his rifle through a crack between two of the logs, fired two shots in rapid succession.

"You'll walk home, consarn you, if you go to all!" he growled.

Kynaston saw two of their horses down in the dust of the corral. A storm of curses came from the edge of the clearing.

"See that you two keep under cover." The old man grinned a yellow-toothed grin over his shoulder at the defenders.

Darkness fell over the little valley. With the coming of the night the fears of the little garrison increased.

"Just as like as not they'll try to sneak up and set fire to the house," said Mr. Wilkes. "It's as dry as punk. We'd better keep men watching all night."

So the party was divided into two reliefs: Mr. Wilkes, Upton, and a Mexican composed one; Kynaston, Nolan, and Wilson the other. It was pitch-black; the hours passed like years. The night was so still, and the stillness so nerve-racking, that every crackle in the brush, every call of a night bird, every gurgle of the creek, brought the defenders to their loopholes in anticipation of an attack. But the night passed without alarm, though it was not until dim daylight showed the column of smoke from the besiegers' camp fire that the defense relaxed its vigilance.

"I wish I dared run out to that creek bed for a bucket of water," growled Kynaston. "Salt bacon isn't any too appetizing. There are ponies in the stables behind; I'm going to try it. Give me the bucket."

Before anyone could stop him he he seized a bucket and dashed into the stable. A moment later they saw him flat upon his pony, carrying his rifle low and to the right, galloping down the trail to the creek bottom, where the water gurgled half-way between the two contending parties.

A hundred yards! A shot. Two hundred yards! A storm of bullets from the defense covered his reckless venture. Three hundred yards! His pony, stumbling and slipping down the steep banks, plowed its nose along twelve feet of earth—and the young American found himself lying face down behind a mesquite bush on the banks of the stream, his hand holding the bucket over the edge, trying to haul back forty pounds of dirty water.

A bullet whizzed past his ear. The scream of a horse in pain made him turn, spilling half the contents of his bucket. His pony was down, shot through the barrel. He wormed his way back to the shelter of its body, carrying with him the half-bucket of dirty water that meant life to the defenders of the house.

Half way to the house he got! Then the fusillade from the attackers made him throw himself to the ground in a wild attempt to seek cover. The answering roar from the loopholes of the house atop the slope behind him told him the grateful news that the garrison had seen his predicament.

Time after time a shot whizzed close to his head. Time after time he carefully pulled that half-filled bucket with its precious contents closer to him so that it should not be spilled. Time after time he sank closer and still more close into the little bush that sheltered him, biding his opportunity for a final scramble up-hill to the safety of the house.

From this vantage-point on the slope, Kynaston could see one rebel after another attempt to take a position from which he could be outflanked and thus forced to run across the open space of the unsheltered hillside.

Bullet after bullet made him hug the ground closer and closer.

Presently he heard a shout from the house that sent the red blood coursing again through his veins.

"Oh, Kynaston!" it said, "duck your nut, youngster, duck your nut! You're right in my line of fire—I'm comin' down to you!"

Down went Kynaston's head. He dared not turn to look, for he knew that no man living can turn without partially rising. Three Mexicans skulked across the road, taking cover in the thin fringe of mesquit along the trail. The leader stopped long enough to fire twice at Kynaston. The American rifle spat out its answer. At the same time Kynaston heard another rifle crack from higher up the hill. Upton, prone in the dirt, was covering Kynaston's retreat.

Kynaston heard Upton's shot whizz past him just as his own finger pressed the trigger. The man in the road below him staggered, spun around twice and dropped upon his face.

He waited no longer, but sprang to his feet, gripped the half-empty water-bucket with one hand, and trailing his rifle with the other dashed up the narrow trail to the house, where he was received with hearty congratulations.

"Of course, we needed it badly," said Mrs. Fane as she took the bucket from his hand, "but not so badly as that." She pointed to a thin line of red that showed above his collar. Kynaston raised his hand to it and laughed.

"It can't be anything. I pledge you my word I never knew I was touched— Oh, I say—"

He broke off suddenly as he looked at Dorothy Upton, for her eyes were full of telltale tears.

"There they come again!" growled Wilkes, pointing down the hill.

A group of rebels had gathered about the dead man. Even as the Americans watched they came forward slowly up the slope, waving for a flag a shirt that was long past all days of whiteness.

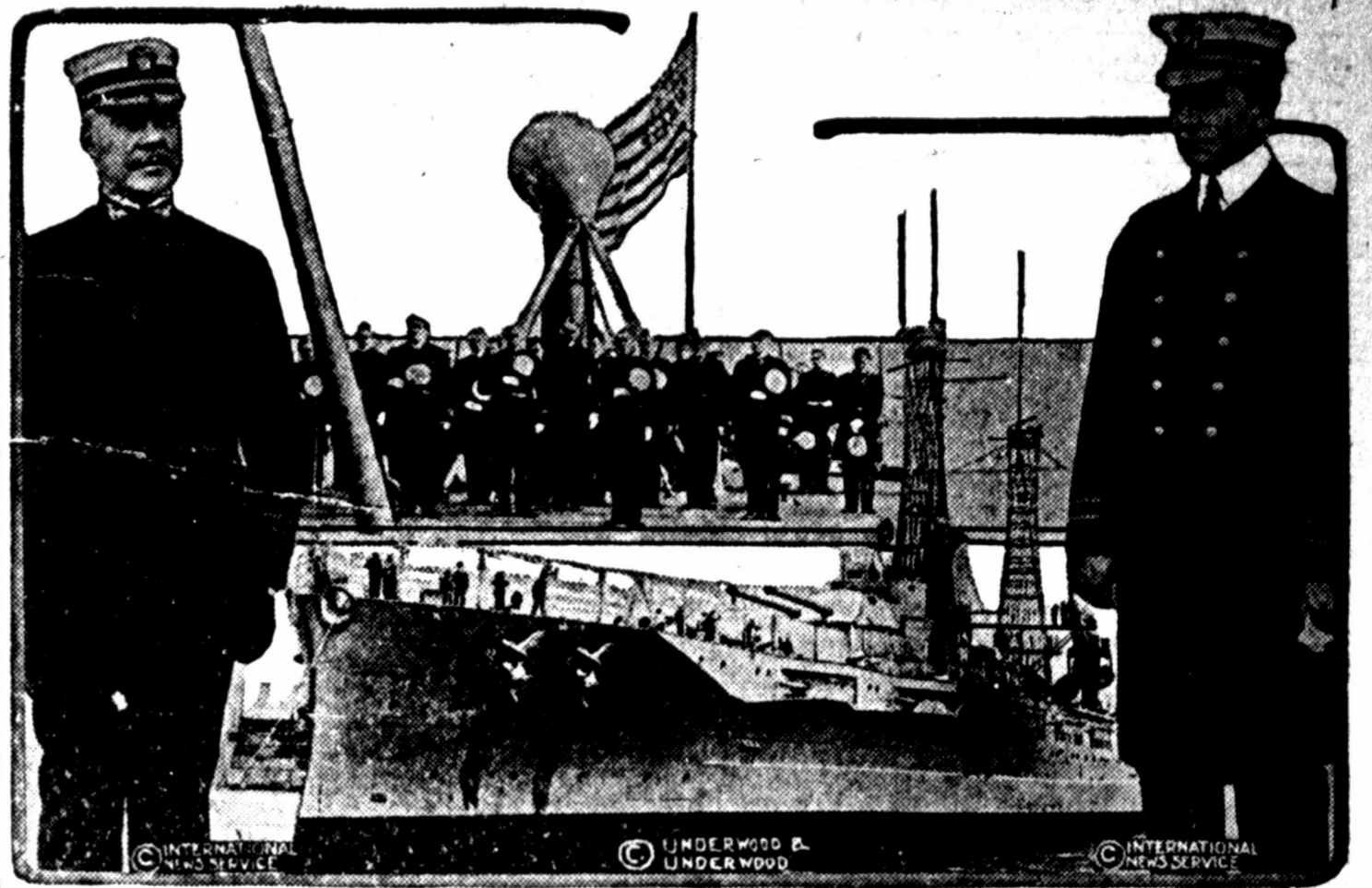
"Come on, Wilkes, and hear what they've got to say."

Mr. Upton and the old man walked out to meet the flag of truce.

Do you think that Mrs. Fane loves Lieutenant Kynaston and that in the event of Dorothy's death he will turn his affection to the fascinating widow?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OKLAHOMA, OIL-BURNING SUPERDREADNAUGHT



The Oklahoma, oil-burning superdreadnaught, latest addition to America's navy, is here shown at anchor at the Philadelphia navy yard. Above are its officers photographed at the flag raising. At the left, Capt. Royer Wells, commander of the Oklahoma, and the right, Lieutenant Commander Adolphus Andrews.

COLORED TROOPS AT CASAS GRANDES



The negro troops that are with the expedition in Mexico are standing the climate and hardships very well. This is a view of their camp at Casas Grandes.

IN THE CAMP OF THE FIFTH CAVALRY



Some of the men of the Fifth Cavalry are seen in a struggle with an outlaw horse that needed shoeing and objected to the operation.

YOUNG MARBURG AND HIS BRIDE



Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Marburg, Jr. photographed on their arrival at New York. Mr. Marburg, who is the son of the former minister to Belgium, served in the British flying corps until he lost his leg in an accident. While in the hospital he met the Baroness de Vivaro and they were married on 1/11/19.

FRANCE HONORS AMERICAN



Elliot Cowdin has just been awarded the military medal, the highest war time distinction of France, in recognition of his valor and aerial efficiency displayed in bringing to earth his third enemy aeroplane. Mr. Cowdin is a member of the American aeroplane squadron. He destroyed his second German aircraft over Verdun a few weeks ago, adding a second palm-leaf to the croix de guerre earned nearly a year ago. Recently Cowdin was aloft about 5,000 feet when he found himself face to face with a German Fokker. Although his adversary's machine was far more powerful than Cowdin's, the young New Yorker instantly attacked and destroyed it.

THE PORTALES VALLEY NEWS

W. H. BRALEY, Proprietor and Publisher

Entered as second-class mail matter November 14, 1912, at the post office at Portales, New Mexico, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC IN THINGS POLITICAL

Published weekly at Fortales, New Mexico, and devoted to the interests of the greatest country on earth, the Portales Valley and Roosevelt County.

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The Primaries Are Over

The Democratic primaries are over and, with their passing, whatever of bitterness and disappointment had been engendered should have, also, passed. It is impossible for all to win, just as it is impossible for all of us to tread only in the agreeable paths of life. The ticket nominated is a good one, unusually so, and is one that can and should be loyally supported by every voter who participated in the primaries. Those who were defeated are taking that defeat philosophically and have no sore spots that might tend to weaken the party in the coming election. The canvas was diligent and thorough and each candidate, while pressing his claim warmly, was careful to eschew those personal reflections which usually embitter contests of this character. There has been no mud slinging and those who were fortunate won their success fairly and on their merits as men and their ability to do the things they were asking your suffrage for. Roosevelt county has nominated a set of men for the Democratic support this fall that are clean, capable and honest, men who will compare favorably with the best that can be put forward by any county in the state, and you owe it to them that they shall receive the entire Democratic endorsement at the polls this fall. Again, you owe it to yourself and to your state and nation, that you do not shirk your duty next November. President Woodrow Wilson, Hon. A. A. Jones, your congressman and the nominees for the various state offices have a right to expect of you that you will do your full duty on election day and to turn out to a man, to rally to the support of those selected to represent you. You should do this cheerfully and enthusiastically, knowing that you are voting for men who are, in every way, worthy of your confidence and your suffrage. You will have nothing to apologize for and no excuses to offer. On the other hand there is much to gain. Roosevelt county has not, in the past, always responded to the call that has been made upon her to give to the state her full Democratic strength and her unqualified Democratic loyalty. Let this be an exceptional year and one in which not one Democratic voter will stay at home on election day. President Wilson will need your help, so will our state officers, and they ought not to be disappointed. On last Saturday, it is presumed, that every man voted his choice for county officers; let us hope that this fall we will all vote the Democratic ticket and make the result of the primaries unanimous. We are all Democrats and we are all interested in the success of Democracy, nationally, in the state and in the county, and there is but one way to attain that success, and that is for each one of us to do our full duty and to get out the full Democratic vote in the coming election. The News will do its part ungrudgingly, and trusts to the Democratic citizenship to do its part in the same spirit. This is a critical time in the affairs of the state and of the nation, and every citizen should lend his entire strength and support to those principles which make for good government and for the continued peace and prosperity of the nation.

The Gall of the Entente Powers

It now transpires that the entente powers are to exert all their diplomatic energies to keep the United States from administering a sound drubbing on the Mexicans. It is not denied that the provocation is more than ample, or contended that we have any honorable course that it may be avoided. It is simply a matter of the oil supply for England and France. It is pointed out that a break with Carranza would close down the Tampico oil fields or, at least, no oil from there would be available for the allies. Thus, it would appear, that we must sit tight and not rock the boat while Carranza and his followers raid our towns, murder our people and destroy our property, and all to the end that England and France may enjoy, undisturbed, the oil output from Tampico. It is also alleged by the same powers that Germany is urging Carranza on to war. No matter what the result may bring to any other nation or nations, the United States, after having decided to act, will go into Mexico and stay there until her mission has been accomplished and a stable government erected from the ruins wrought by the bandits who now hold that country in a reign of terror. Peaceful diplomacy has not been successful. Mexico is hungry for war and we'll feed her on bullets and the bayonet until they will run and hide every time they hear a match struck, and let those who dare attempt interference. This government has waited long and borne much, but the end draws near. The cry now is, "On to Mexico!" and it will not be stilled.

Notice for Publication
Non Coal—09288-010690
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, N. M., June 10, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that George F. Albert, of Ines, N. M., who, on January 28, 1911, made homestead entry No. 09288, for lots 3, 4, south half, northwest quarter section 4, township 4 south, range 37 east, and March 5, 1913, made additional homestead entry No. 010690, for southwest quarter section 33, township 3 south, range 37 east N. M. P. meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. E. Lindsey, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Portales, N. M., on the 8th day of August, 1916. Claimant names as witnesses: Tobe Grant, George A. Phillips, William T. Elrod, John W. Hawke, all of Arch, New Mex. A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication
Original 09079-Additional 010115
Non Coal
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, May 24, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that Jess Clifton Dodgin, of Upton, New Mexico, who, on May 16, 1911, made homestead entry No. 09079, for northeast quarter section 12, township 4 south, range 36 east N. M. P. meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. E. Lindsey, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Portales, N. M., on the 10th day of July, 1916. Claimant names as witnesses: Charley Gunn, James C. Jones, Levi Richard Jones, Oliver Gore, all of Upton, N. M. A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice for Publication
Non Coal—09780
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, May 25, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel F. Russell, of Ines, New Mexico, who, on July 28, 1909, made homestead entry No. 09780, for northeast quarter section 12, township 4 south, range 36 east N. M. P. meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Will A. Palmer, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Esusey, New Mexico, on the 15th day of July, 1916. Claimant names as witnesses: James E. Tollett, W. Raymond Tollett, Charles L. Russell, James A. Matheson, all of Ines, N. M. A. J. EVANS, Register.

Notice of Con' est
F. S. 05945-Res. 016671-Cont. 2512
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Fort Sumner, New Mexico, June 1, 1916.
To Ernest Vogt, record address, Texico, N. M., contestee:
You are hereby notified that Benjamin H. Vaughn, who gives Texico, N. M., as his post office address did, on May 13th, 1916, file in this office duly corroborated application to contest and void the homestead entry No. 05945, made Feb. 27th, 1904, for southeast quarter section 33, township 1 north, range 36 east N. M. P. meridian, you are, therefore, further notified that said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be cancelled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the fourth publication of this notice, as above, below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to the allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.
A. J. EVANS, Register.
Date of first publication, June 9, 1916.
Date of second publication, June 16, 1916.
Date of third publication, June 23, 1916.
Date of fourth publication, June 30, 1916.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.
Whereas, on the 15th day of March, 1916, in cause numbered 1183, pending in the District Court of Roosevelt County, New Mexico, Susie L. Cheney is plaintiff and Eva M. Foster and J. V. Baird are defendants, the plaintiff recovered a judgment upon a promissory note and mortgage against the defendants in the sum of \$907.25, with all costs of suit, and the plaintiff thereon obtained a decree of said court foreclosing plaintiff's said mortgage for the security of said sum upon the following described real estate, to-wit:
The northwest quarter of section twenty-three in township two, south of range thirty-two, east of New Mexico meridian, New Mexico, and decreeing that said property be sold for the purpose of satisfying said judgment and all costs of suit; that the undersigned, T. J. Molinari, 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 3rd day of July, 1916, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the 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 31st day of June, 1916.
T. J. MOLINARI, Special Commissioner.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale
Whereas, on the 6th day of April, 1916, in cause No. 1142, pending in the district court of Roosevelt county, New Mexico, wherein Susie L. Cheney is plaintiff and A. L. Coppage, Jennie D. Coppage and B. H. Wallace are defendants, the plaintiff recovered a judgment upon a promissory note and mortgage in the total sum of \$1363.33, together with all costs of suit, and the plaintiff thereon obtained a decree from said court foreclosing plaintiff's said mortgage given for the security of said sum upon the following described real estate, to-wit:
The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 12, township 2 south of range thirty-four east of the New Mexico meridian, New Mexico, and declaring plaintiff's mortgage a first lien against said premises; that said judgment at the date of sale hereinafter mentioned will amount to the sum of \$1042.22 together with costs of suit and interest.
Wherefore, the undersigned, T. J. Molinari, was in said decree, appointed a 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 10th day of July, 1916, at the hour of two o'clock p. m., at the east front door of the court house, in the town of Portales, New Mexico, sell said property at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment and costs of suit. Witness my hand this 2nd day of June, 1916.
T. J. MOLINARI, Special Commissioner.

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To Ernest Vogt, record address, Texico, N. M., contestee:

GEORGE L. REESE
Attorney at Law
Practice in all courts. Office up-stairs Reese Building

DR. N. F. WOLLARD
Physician and Surgeon
Office in Hardy building. Residence Phone 169, office 103. Portales, N. M.

W. E. LINDSEY
Attorney at Law
Office second door south of postoffice

DR. W. E. PATTERSON
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Neer's Drug Store. Office phone 67 two rings. Residence 65

DR. L. R. HOUGH
Dentist
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SAM J. NIXON
Attorney-at-Law
Portales, - - - New Mexico

DR. W. L. JOHNSON
Chiropractor
Office at the Nash boarding house Portales, - - - New Mexico

COMPTON & COMPTON
Attorney at Law
Practice in all courts. Office over Humphrey & Sledge Hardware. Portales, New Mexico.

Registered Jersey
Jack Wise, No. 118234
Jack's dam and grand dams were all heavy milkers and rich in butter fat. Jack will be kept at my lot on south Main street. Terms, \$2.50 at the gate. Also some registered and high grade bulls for sale.
Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Red eggs, 5c each.

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LIKE larger and higher priced cars this new Overland is the latest streamline design. In point of appearance alone it has value far surpassing any other low priced car. And its equipment includes everything that riding comfort and driving convenience demands. It has the reliable Autolite two-unit starting and lighting system. There is a speedometer in the cow dash, and a full set of tools. Large tires—four inches all around—insure greater mileage and comfort than can be obtained from the smaller tires used on other cars of similar specifications, and the rear springs are the famous cantilever type. It is in every respect a thoroughly equipped light weight car.
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LOUIE KOHL, Proprietor

...The Candy Kids...
Are generally thinking of our Confections and talking about them. And they could not find anything sweeter to talk about, or a more wholesome subject. Both young and old appreciate their delicious purity, and we have built up a great family trade, simply by giving to our patrons what they expected, pure, wholesome, delicious candies.
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We handle all kinds of BUILDING MATERIAL
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FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS

An Examination by A. E. James Director of The Taxpayers' Association of New Mexico, Incident to the Association's Survey of New Mexico Public Finance

(From the New Mexico Tax Review for May, 1916. The Tax Review is the official monthly journal of the Taxpayers' Association of New Mexico, through which the work of the Association, its investigations and conclusions are placed before the members and the public.)

The Deposit System.

The report of the Land Department to the Governor, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1915, detailed receipts as follows:

Applications, all sources	\$411,021.01
Lease of Lands:	
Deferred notes	230,506.77
Interest on notes	515.23
Sale of Lands:	
Patents (full payment of contract)	7,432.72
Deferred contracts	46,375.00
Interest on contracts	36,123.23
Penalty on contracts	231.98
Appraisement and advertising	640.00
From United States 5% of sales of Govt. Lands	3,877.20
Deposits on irrigation projects	2,500.00
Deposits for improvements on State Lands covered by applications to purchase	300.00
Sale of timber on State Lands	5,014.55
Miscellaneous:	
Transfer fees	6.00
Plats, certified copies, etc.	50.06
Selection refunds	10,853.52
Expense refunds	29.45

Total actual cash collections for the period... \$757,319.75

The cash receipts reported in the April numbers of this Review as accounted for to the Auditor are as follows:

Contract penalties	\$ 1,009.00
Escheats	1,334.37
Lease on Public Lands	20,271.53
Interest on Land Contracts	36,720.95
Sale of Timber	5,014.55
Departmental, Public Lands	11,529.76
Sale of Lands	118,456.04
5% Proceeds U. S. Land Sales	3,877.20
Total	\$482,068.44

The payments reported by the Commissioner to the Treasurer agree with the statement of the Auditor as follows:

To State Treasurer, for Schools and Institutions	\$398,646.14
To State Treasurer, for Maintenance fund	\$3,423.24
Total transferred to State Treasurer	\$402,069.38
Refunded to Applicants, account of Cancellations, withdrawals, etc.	\$21,800.31
Total actual cash payments for the period	\$380,269.07

It will be noted that the receipts greatly exceed the payments made to the Treasurer. It will also be noted that \$53,300.36 of payments were made by the Commissioner without issuing vouchers on the Auditor.

The cash in the possession of the Commissioner not returned to the Treasurer is summarized in his report as follows:

Difference of Collections over Payments	\$231,870.97
Our balance fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1914	488,780.87
Our balance fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1915	\$710,621.84

These funds were on deposit in various banks, the state receiving no interest therefrom as follows:

Name of bank, Location	Amount on Deposit
Capital City Bank, Santa Fe	\$29,854.42
First National Bank, Albuquerque	75,000.00
Citizens National Bank, Albuquerque	65,000.00
First National Bank, Clayton	10,000.00
First National Bank, Roswell	58,347.31
First National Bank, Las Cruces	15,000.00
National Bank, Deming	40,000.00
San Miguel National Bank, Las Vegas	22,500.00
Silver City National Bank, Silver City	50,000.00
First National Bank, Raton	22,500.00
State National Bank, Albuquerque	15,031.97
New Mexico State Bank, San Antonio	10,000.00
First National Bank, Las Vegas	25,000.00
First National Bank, Lordsburg	5,000.00
American National Bank, Roswell	10,000.00
First National Bank, Carlsbad	10,000.00
National Bank, Carlsbad	10,000.00
Alamogordo State Bank, Alamogordo	10,000.00
First National Bank, Hope	10,000.00
Citizens Bank, Albuquerque	15,000.00
Bank of Magdalena, Magdalena	10,000.00
Bank of Deming, Deming	15,000.00
Total Miscellaneous Banks	\$533,254.72
First National Bank, Santa Fe	171,873.40
Total on deposit in Banks	\$705,128.12
Cash on hand	5,493.72
Total	\$710,621.84

These sums are not distributed to the several funds which constitute the beneficiaries of the federal land grants. They are held in one undistributed sum and the amount has been growing rapidly during the last four years.

Section 5183 of the statutes reads as follows:

Section 5183. Twenty per centum of the income derived from any State lands, except lands granted by the Enabling Act for payment of bonds of Grant and Santa Fe counties and the interest thereon, shall constitute a fund to be known as the State Lands Maintenance Fund.

Of the remainder of such income, that derived from school lands; also that derived from other lands granted to the State,

the disposition whereof is not otherwise provided for by law, shall be credited to the respective Income Funds hereinafter by this chapter created.

Section 5179 provides so far as material to this inquiry as follows: Section 5179.

Said Commissioner shall have power . . . to collect all monies due to the State for the lease, purchase or use of state lands; to receive all monies due to the State derived from any state lands and credit said monies so received to the separate funds created for the respective purposes named in grants by Congress, or otherwise, and he shall pay over to the State Treasurer, on or before the tenth day of the next succeeding month, all such monies received during each month to be credited to the several funds respectively entitled thereto.

Section 5188 prescribes the duties of the lawful custodian of the proceeds of the public lands: Section 5188.

All monies derived from state lands, including permanent funds pending investment, shall be deposited by the State Treasurer in accordance with law regulating deposits of state funds.

The fact that large sums are held back by the Commissioner seems to imply from the above a violation of law. The facts seem to be as follows:

The grants from the United States have been of two kinds—the school grants of sections 2, 16, 32 and 36 in each surveyed township and grants of various amounts of acreage to be selected for various purposes. School lands are also granted subject to prior rights and excepting mineral lands. The State, however, if a given school section is not secured, has a right to what is known as an "indemnity selection." A very large quantity, reported by the Commissioner as 1,129,103.64 acres, of these indemnity selections have been available to the State. The State has selected 2,931,504.60 acres and the federal government has approved 633,290.28 of these, leaving some 2,300,000 acres in process of selection; that is, such selections have been made by the State but are awaiting approval by the Department of the Interior in Washington.

A practice of long standing with respect to state and territorial selections led the Commissioner to establish as an office rule that ten per cent of the proposed purchase price from the State should be deposited with each application to purchase as an evidence of good faith. This practice has been to select lands at the request of persons desiring to buy but who could not legally purchase from the United States because of the limitation upon the amount of land any one person may secure and the requirements of homestead entry. The Commissioner has continued this practice but to protect the State has demanded the deposit above mentioned.

As soon as the selection has been made by the State and pending approval from Washington, the intending purchaser usually goes into possession and is permitted to fence the land. After the state selection is approved, the Commissioner proceeds as provided by law to sell at public auction. If the original applicant is successful at the auction his initial deposit is credited on the purchase price and paid over to the State Treasurer. If no one bids, the deposit is declared forfeited. If the original applicant is outbid the deposit is refunded and the purchaser's first payment is turned over to the Treasurer.

Because of the delays of the federal government in acting upon state selections a considerable period of time frequently intervenes between the selection and sale during which the applicant uses the land and the bank uses the deposit money.

The Commissioner explains that in his opinion the land is not state land until the selection is approved and that consequently the deposit on the proposed sale of what the State does not own is not state money.

Section 5238 is significant on this and the following point. It reads: Section 5238.

Failure by a purchaser of state lands to comply with the terms and conditions of his contract of purchase shall at the option of the Commissioner, work a forfeiture of such contract after notice as prescribed by section 5198.

In case of forfeiture all monies therefore paid on any such contract shall remain the property of the State.

It is further contended that there is no authority of law to refund any money so paid to the State. In this

opinion the Commissioner is sustained by the Attorney General.

Section 5187 provides for a refund in certain cases. Section 5187.

Any money erroneously paid on account of any lease or sale of state lands shall be repaid by voucher drawn by the Commissioner presented to the State Auditor who shall draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the amount thereof, who shall pay the same out of the fund to the credit of which said money was placed.

In the opinion of the Attorney General, this section does not cover the case of refunds resulting from the rules of the department. It would seem that by inference, section 5238, which gives the Commissioner an option to waive the forfeiture of a contract might also authorize him to refund deposits made on account of such contract.

Reluctantly, we have come to the conclusion that neither the facts nor the law warrant the present manner of handling the Land Department funds. To this conclusion we have arrived for the following reasons:—

1. If the Commissioner has any right whatever to receive the deposits demanded pending sale it is only because of his authority as Commissioner. For this reason, whether the State can perfect title or not, whether refunds can lawfully be made or not, the funds so received are State funds and should be, under the law, in the custody of the State Treasurer.

2. The fact that the State would be bound by the contract to refund, if the Commissioner has any right to make such a contract, still further stamps these funds as State funds and to be safeguarded in the manner prescribed by law.

3. In the present manner of disposal these funds are unsafe. The Commissioner is under bond of only \$50,000 and except as he may try to protect himself the State is unprotected against a bank failure or an embezzlement, except as to only seven per cent of the funds held.

4. The present manner of handling the land funds deprives the State of an income from deposits or otherwise to which it is entitled.

5. In the hands of a commissioner disposed to make political use of these funds a deposit account of \$700,000 could be subject to serious abuse. Statements three and five above have no reference to the present Commissioner. This is a statement of facts only and of possible results of such facts.

The present Commissioner, we believe, is sincerely of the opinion that the present method is altogether defensible and proper. We are forced to disagree with this conclusion. If these funds are not sooner paid to the Treasurer we strongly recommend legislation or court action which will either forbid the deposit system or which will compel the payment of these funds to the Treasurer, and, if legislation, provide for making proper refunds out of the treasury.

Credits to the Department Appropriation.

Attention is called to the language of section 5183 quoted above. The appropriation made by this section is clearly from the income of state lands only and not from the capital of the funds nor from the income of capital sums after the lands are sold. Nevertheless, the credits to the land office maintenance have been made equally from income and capital. The amounts credited from the capital funds during the year under examination were as follows:

From the Permanent	First Diverted	Returned
School Fund	\$ 5,987.13	\$1,492.77
From the Permanent University Fund	4,747.13	2,062.77
From the Permanent Agricultural College Fund	2,609.85	1,140.31
From the Permanent Normal S. C. Fund	34.64	10.81
From the Permanent Normal L. V. Fund	34.64	10.81
From the Permanent Normal El Rito Fund	9.60
From the Permanent School of Mines Fund	45.09	23.2
From the Permanent Military Institute Fund	35.74	15.4
From the Permanent Reform School Fund	1.19
From the Permanent Miners' Hospital Fund	18.50	8.9
From the Permanent Insane Asylum Fund	37.71	25.0
From the Permanent Penitentiary Fund	40.28	17.4
From the Permanent Blind Asylum Fund	37.42	16.2
From the Permanent Deaf and Dumb Water Reservoir Fund	2,032.07	626.7
From the Permanent Improvement Rio Grande Fund	1,243.00	419.1
From the Permanent Public Buildings at Capital Fund	12.00	1.0
Total diverted from the Permanent Funds for Departmental Expenses	\$17,002.36	\$5,831.8
Less amount returned	5,831.30
Net Amount Diverted	\$11,171.06

It would seem that all of these sums diverted since statehood have been illegally diverted and should be returned by the State to these permanent funds.

There is elsewhere in this number a discussion of the proper conservation of the state land endowment. The permanent funds consist of the proceeds of the sale of land, or the sale of timber or minerals from land the income fund consists of the pro-

ceeds of leases, of interest on the deferred payments on land sales, and of interest on the invested permanent funds. Whatever the State takes from the permanent funds, either for the maintenance of the land department or for the maintenance of the institutions permanently impairs its productive capital. In this the state differs in no wise from the prodigal who spends his capital in riotous living. Sooner or later those who come after must pay over and over again for the unwisdom of their predecessors. Capital dissipated is capital forever gone.

It will also be noted that the appropriation is from the income of state lands—not from the income of the proceeds of the sale of state lands. The diversion of 20 per cent of the receipts of interest on contracts of sale would also seem to be unlawful. The receipts from this source, 20 per cent of which were diverted to land office expense, totaled \$26,215.82 by funds as follows:

Common School Income	\$13,314.11
University Income	377.17
Agricultural College Income	1,014.12
Normal, Silver City, Income	147.44
Normal, Las Vegas, Income	147.43
School of Mines Income	254.04
Military Institute Income	206.71
Reform School Income	6.88
Miners' Hospital Income	107.20
Insane Asylum Income	232.57
Penitentiary Income	232.07
Blind Asylum Income	216.32
Deaf and Dumb Asylum Income	213.12
Water Reservoir Income	7,362.90
Improvements Rio Grande Income	1,720.91
Public Buildings at Capital Income	30.84
Total	\$26,215.82

Twenty per cent of the above is \$5,243.16 which is reduced by the distribution back to the several funds to \$3,358.66; diverted, it would seem, without warrant of law, from the income funds.

The Cost of Land Department Maintenance.

The report of the Land Department states the cost classified as follows:

Expenses:	
Salaries	\$12,164.24
Extra Clerical	1,085.90
Traveling Expense	4,229.46
Postage, etc.	619.32
Printing	4,790.81
Office Supplies	2,150.72
Stationery	647.87
Telegraph and Telephone	253.95
Contest Costs	2,028.25
Selection of Land	4,423.89
Miscellaneous	1,955.99
Total Expenses	\$40,568.83

A distribution from the bills on file with the Auditor was made by the Association:

Salaries and Personal Services	\$26,005.14
Traveling Expense	2,195.62
Telephone, Telephone and Postage	821.26
Legal Advertising	4,106.41
Premiums on Bonds	270.00
U. S. Revenue Stamps	50.00
Supplies and Equipment	3,394.67
Commissioner's Automobile: Purchase Price, \$1,150.00; Supplies and Garage Charges, 1,923.06	3,123.06
Garage Rent	50.00
General Expense	252.43
Uncollected Voucher not found	647.87
to balance Auditor's statement	1.02
Total, Auditor's Record	\$40,379.84

The small difference in value between these two statements is accounted for by the vouchers in process of auditing between the Land Office and the Auditor at the close of the fiscal year.

Attention is called to the statement of salaries above, \$25,975.14 of which is for persons regularly employed.

Section 4 of Chapter 73, Laws of 1915, reads as follows: Section 4.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to appoint and employ one assistant commissioner of public lands, who shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum payable monthly; one cashier, who shall also act as chief clerk, who shall receive a salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum, payable monthly; three clerks at a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars (\$1,200) each per annum, payable monthly; and one clerk at a salary of nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, payable monthly. He may also employ such additional assistance as may be required at an annual expense of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500). Provided, that in addition to the employees herein provided for the Commissioner may, whenever he deems it advisable, employ two additional clerks at an annual expense of not to exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000).

The salaries above provided for with the salary of the Commissioner total \$16,800.

Sections 5244 and 5255 provide for the following special employment.

Section 5244. Fires—Prevention and Extinguishing.—The Commissioner . . . may employ (for such purposes) such assistants as may be necessary.

Section 5255. Enabling Act—Land Commission.—The Commissioner is authorized to employ one or more locating agents.

Recommendations.

1. Payment to the State Treasurer of all receipts, from whatever source derived.

2. Restitution to the permanent and income funds of \$14,529.72 diverted to the Land Department Fund apparently without warrant of law during the year and similar restitution for diversions in past years, since statehood.

3. Appropriations to the land office from general state funds, using all the income and capital funds for the beneficiaries designated by the federal Government.

(End.)

W. O. OLDHAM, PRESIDENT P. E. JORDAN, CASHIER
H. C. WAGGONER, ASSISTANT CASHIER

First National Bank

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$75,000.00



The man who has a bank account feels self respect and confidence. There is a mysterious thing called "credit," which is based on faith. You can establish this credit and this faith. You can establish this credit, that people have in you, by having money in the bank. The banker, who is the friend and adviser of every business man in his community, grows to believe in you when he sees you putting money away for your future. If you have not got a bank account, start one now. Do your banking with us.

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...The News Will do Your Printing Right...

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When your wife has a friend waiting for her to go shopping, and she wants to have a nice dinner with her when she comes home, to find she has only a few lumps of coal left. Suppose, as a loving husband, you order us to send you a ton, or more, so your better half wont suffer that way.

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Avoid trouble by having your insurance written by men "WHO KNOW HOW."

The cost to you will be the same, but the protection given you will be of a superior quality, and the service rendered by this agency to its policy holders will be the unexcelled kind. We write Fire, Windstorm and Hale, Plate Glass, Automobile and Burglary.

...Insurance and All Kinds of Bonds...
"WE KNOW HOW"

THE KITCHEN CABINET

The reason why men who mind their own business succeed is because they have so little competition.

TASTY VEGETABLE DISHES.

When sowing garden seeds, do not fail to grow some of the delicious Chinese or celery cabbage. As a salad it rivals lettuce, while cooked like spinach it is delightful "greens." It need not be sowed until August and before the first frost it is stored in the cellar for winter use.

Stuffed Cabbage.—Remove the wilted leaves from a three-pound head of cabbage, then break off enough leaves to line a bowl the size of the cabbage. Shred the cabbage, add a tablespoonful of butter and just water enough to cook it without burning; stew for twenty-five minutes. Scald three-fourths of a cupful of milk, pour it over a cupful of bread crumbs, add six eggs, unbent, one and a half teaspoonfuls of salt, a fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper and an onion, minced and browned in a tablespoonful of butter. Combine this with the cabbage, mixing well. Lay a large square of cheesecloth in a bowl, place in it the cabbage leaves, arranging them in the shape of the cabbage. Fill with the mixture, tie up tightly and plunge into boiling water, slightly salted. Cook two hours, drain and serve with a brown butter sauce, as a dish taking the place of meat.

Fried Cauliflower.—Soak the vegetable, head down, in cold, salted water to dislodge any insects, separate into flowerets and parboil ten minutes; drain until dry on a cloth or paper toweling. Dip first in one egg beaten with a half cupful of milk, season with salt, pepper and then in finely ground bread crumbs. Fry in deep fat until brown. Test the fat by dropping in it a cube of bread; if it browns in forty seconds it is of the right temperature.

Pumpkin Souffle.—Stir a tablespoonful of butter into a pint of pumpkin pulp, add the beaten yolks of three eggs, three-quarters of a pint of thin cream, a tablespoonful of sugar, a little salt and paprika to taste. When well mixed fold in the beaten whites of the eggs, pour into a buttered baking dish and bake until firm. Serve at once.

The most completely lost of all our days is the one on which we have not laughed.

Great minds have purposes; others have wishes.—Aron.

SOME MAIN DISHES.

In preparing a main dish the dessert will vary, as a light dessert should be preceded by a heavy main dish and vice versa.

Hamburg Luncheon Dish.—Mix two teaspoonfuls of salt and a fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper with a pound and three quarters of hamburger steak and pat into a thin loaf. Sprinkle the bottom of the roasting pan with flour and salt, place the meat in the pan and dredge with flour; place six strips of bacon over the meat and eight small, round potatoes around it after they have been parboiled ten minutes. Dust with flour and dot with bits of butter on each. Roast for thirty minutes in a moderate oven. In the meantime heat a can of vegetable soup and when the meat is done, place it on a platter, pour the hot soup around it and garnish with the potatoes.

Pot Roast of Veal.—Try out two ounces of suet and remove the cracklings. Put a four pound rump of veal in the fat and brown carefully; remove from the pot and add a pint of stewed tomatoes, three diced carrots, two teaspoonfuls of salt and an eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper; add a pint of stock and the meat with the bones and cook slowly for four hours. When the meat is tender remove and let it cool slightly so it will not fall apart when carved. Thicken the gravy with flour, add a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce and serve.

Salmon Loaf.—Drain a pound of salmon and shred fine; add three egg yolks well beaten, a half cupful of crumbs, a tablespoonful of melted butter and the egg whites beaten stiff. Mix well and bake in a buttered baking dish until firm.

Opposed to Display.
An old janitress employed at a college dormitory overheard a group of girls discussing a gift of \$10,000 which recently had been given to the school by a rich alumnus. She loved to gossip, so she joined the group. "Well," she commented, "I think it's nice, for them that's able to give presents to the college, but I don't think they ought to have their names stuck up all over the campus. I see Alma Mater has got her name up over the entrance."

Famous Red-Headed Persons.
The list of red heads who did great things is a long one. Julius Caesar, world genius, was red-headed. So was Robert Bruce, and so was Queen Elizabeth. It is reported that Alexander of Troy, Dido, Cleopatra and Helen of the Great were red-headed. It was said of Thomas Jefferson that "he had the reddest head in Albemarle county." Swinburne, the poet; John Bunyan, author of Pilgrim's Progress; Schiller, the poet, all had polls of blazing red.

Efficiency is the power of doing one's most and best, in the shortest time and the easiest way, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Great minds have purposes; others have wishes.

VALUABLE LEMON.

There are few places where one is unable to procure a lemon, and there are worse things than "being handed a lemon." Thompson says: "The antiscorbutic value of fruits is illustrated particularly by certain varieties which furnish potash salts as well as lime and magnesia. Among these are to be mentioned apples, lemons, limes and oranges."

Lemon juice is a well-known remedy for seasickness and nausea and as a cooling and refreshing drink in fevers it does more to diminish the craving of thirst than any other form of beverage.

Lemons are most delightful as flavor for various dishes as appetizers, or as fruit desserts. An eighth of a lemon with a bit of fish is an accompaniment altogether indispensable. The color is of value, appealing to the eye, thus adding to the value of the food thus garnished.

Lemon Pie.—Make a rich crust and fill with the following—mix together two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, one and a half cupfuls of sugar, a pinch of salt, two cupfuls of water, the yolks of three eggs, the juice of two and a rind of one lemon, and two tablespoonfuls of butter; cook until smooth, fill the crust and cover with a meringue made of the three whites of eggs, using three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Brown in a moderate oven.

Queen of Lemon Pie.—This is a pie especially for the fastidious who do not like a meringue. The crust for this pie is not previously baked, and the mixture is poured into the shell and baked. Take a cupful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of butter, mix well, then add a cupful of milk and mix four tablespoonfuls of flour in a little of the milk, or it may be added to the sugar and butter; add the juice and rind of a lemon, a pinch of salt and yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten; then fold in the whites of three eggs, beaten stiff, stir until lightly mixed, pour into the uncooked pastry and bake until firm. It will have a spongy top much like sponge cake, and very delicious.

These is no duty we so much undertake as being happy. By being happy we secure anonymous benefits upon the world, which remain unknown even to ourselves.—R. L. Stevenson.

FISH DISHES.

As fish dishes of various kinds are always in season a few different ways of serving them may be helpful.

Fish Balls.—Remove the skin and bones from a three-pound fish and shred the fish very fine, add three-fourths of a cupful of water and a good sized onion, chopped fine, a cupful and a half of bread crumbs, a fourth of a cupful of sugar, one and a half teaspoonfuls of salt, a fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper, three egg whites and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Mold the mixture after blending well into balls. Put the skin and bones of the fish into a saucepan, add a second onion, sliced, and a tablespoonful of butter, drop in the fish balls and cover with boiling water and simmer for one and a quarter hours. Remove the balls and strain off the liquor on to three egg yolks slightly beaten, stir until thick but do not boil. Pour over the fish balls and serve either hot or cold.

Black Bass Baked.—Take a bass weighing three pounds. Split the fish and remove the bones. Place a thick brown paper in a dripping pan, lay the fish on it skin side down, and dust with salt and pepper, and dot with bits of butter, using two tablespoonfuls. Bake in a hot oven eight minutes to the pound. When done slip a spatula under the fish and slide it on to a platter the skin will adhere to the paper.

Bananas dipped in flour and fried in hot fat, and sprinkled with a slight squeeze of lemon, makes a fine relish with broiled fish.

Banana Salad.
One tart apple cut in cubes, four bananas sliced, one-half package dates cut small. Mix together.

Dressing.—One pint cream, whipped, little salt, cayenne, yolk of one egg well beaten. Lemon juice to taste and two tablespoonfuls sugar.

Cocoanut Biscuits.
Beat two eggs with one-half pound of confectioner's sugar, then stir in one-half pound of ground cocoanut. Mix together well and drop from teaspoon on buttered pan. Bake ten minutes in a moderate oven.

English Turkey Force Meat.
Two ounces of lean ham or bacon, one-fourth pound suet, rind of one-half lemon, one teaspoonful each of parsley and herbs, six ounces bread crumbs, two beaten eggs, salt, pepper, spice to taste.

Fried Scallops.
Scallops are most appetizing when fried. Rinse them in salt water, dry in a napkin and dredge in flour; fry in hot pork fat. Eggs and crumbs are not needed.

Lemon Jelly Cake.
Two cupfuls sugar, one-half cupful butter, creamed. Add one cupful sweet milk, three cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda and three eggs well beaten. Bake in five thin layers.

Jelly for cake.—Grate rinds of two lemons, add juice of lemons, one cupful sugar, one beaten egg, one-half cupful water, one teaspoonful butter, one tablespoonful flour mixed with a little water. Boil till it thickens.

Worth Trying.
Keep folded newspapers handy upon which to place soiled pots and pans, and save cleaning smutty marks from the table.

If the stepladder slips, paste a piece of old rubber over each support; this will not only prevent a fall, but it will protect the floors.

When a box of sardines is opened, it should be drained of its oil at once and the fish turned out.

FOR LUNCHEON OR TEA

THREE APPETIZING AND HEALTHFUL CONFECTIONS.

Apple Cake Made According to Directions Will Be Found Delicious—Zwieback an Old Favorite—For German Coffee Cake.

Apple Cake.—One and one-half cakes yeast, one cupful milk, scalded and cooled, one tablespoonful sugar, three and one-half cupfuls sifted flour, one-fourth cupful butter, one-half cupful sugar, two eggs, one-fourth teaspoonful salt and five apples.

Dissolve yeast and one tablespoonful sugar in lukewarm milk, add one and one-half cupfuls flour to make a sponge, and beat until smooth. Cover and set aside in a warm place until light—about three-quarters of an hour.

Have sugar and butter well creamed, add to sponge. Then add eggs well beaten, rest of flour, or enough to make a soft dough, and salt. Knead lightly. Place in well greased bowl, cover and set aside to rise—about two hours.

Roll half an inch thick. Place in two well greased, shallow pans. Brush with butter, sprinkle with sugar. Cut apples in eighths and press into dough, sharp edge downward. Sprinkle with cinnamon. Cover and let rise about one-half hour.

Bake twenty minutes. Keep covered with pan first ten minutes, in order that the apples may be thoroughly cooked.

Zwieback.—One cake yeast, one-half cupful milk, scalded and cooled, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one-fourth cupful lard or butter, melted, two eggs, two and three-fourths cupfuls sifted flour and one-half teaspoonful salt.

Dissolve yeast and sugar in lukewarm milk. Add three-fourths cupful of flour and beat thoroughly. Cover and set aside, in a moderately warm place, to rise for fifty minutes.

Add lard or butter, eggs well beaten, enough flour to make a dough—about two cupfuls, and salt. Knead, shape into two rolls one and one-half inches thick, and fifteen inches long. Protect from draft and let rise until light, which should be in about one and one-half hours.

Bake twelve minutes in a hot oven. When cool cut diagonally into one-half-inch slices. Place on baking sheet and brown in a moderate oven.

German Coffee Cake.—One and one-half cakes yeast, one cupful milk, scalded and cooled, one tablespoonful sugar, three cupfuls sifted flour, one-half cupful butter, one cupful sugar, one-eighth teaspoonful mace, one and one-half cupfuls mixed fruit—citron, raisins, currants in equal parts—one fourth teaspoonful salt and three eggs.

Dissolve yeast and one tablespoonful sugar in the lukewarm milk, add one and one-half cupfuls of flour. Beat well. Cover and set aside, in a warm place, to rise an hour, or until light.

Add to this the butter and sugar creamed, the mace, the fruit which has been floured, the balance of the flour, or enough to make a good cake batter, the salt, and eggs well beaten. Beat for ten minutes.

Pour into well buttered molds, filling them about half full, cover and let rise until molds are nearly full, then bake in a moderate oven. If made into two cakes, they should bake forty-five minutes; one large cake should bake one hour.

In Woman's Realm

Extremely Pretty Dress for Summer May Be Made of Plain and Dotted Organdie, Though Other Materials May Be Chosen—Selection of the Veil Is Most Important—Innumerable Patterns From Which to Choose.

A very pretty and summery dress of plain and dotted organdie achieves fine style by combining these familiar materials. Organdie in cottons, as tafeta in silks, has proved peculiarly well adapted to the styles of today. The originality of the model lies in combining the plain and dotted surfaces so that they play parts of equal importance, and it suggests the use of other goods in the same way.

In the model shown the body and skirt are of the plain organdie. Five

milinery. Those to be worn over the face are of unbroken mesh with all sorts of fancy borders, and are woven of fine hairlike threads, so that they will not interfere with the vision. Others, to be thrown back, are purely an adjunct of the hat and show surfaces broken by big polka dots of flat sequins, or lace patterns in conventional and floral designs.

These small veil-trimmed hats are very chic, but this management of the veil is quite outside the real realm of



SUMMER DRESS.

graduated ruffles of the dotted organdie encircle it, the first and widest about the hem and the narrow fifth ruffle at the waist line. The underskirt is gored and gathered to flare. Its crispness and that of the ruffles is almost equivalent to the effect of crinoline.

The three-quarter length sleeves and square cape of the dotted organdie are edged with narrow ruffles made of it. The throat opens with a shallow V. A belt of ribbon in any color desired may be worn with this dress. White moire, corded near the edges, makes that shown in the picture. Silk stockings and white buckskin or canvas slippers will finish the pretty toilette suitably.

Among the new summer goods there are plain voiles and lawns in beautiful

its usefulness. Veils are worn for two reasons, to keep the hair neatly in place and because they are becoming. There are so many patterns to choose from that a selection is a matter of trying them on as in choosing a hat or a color for a gown. One may buy a mesh in almost any shape, as square, round, diamond shape or hexagonal. Borders vary also and there are several colors to choose from: Taupe, brown, gray and purple tones with several shades of dark blue, make it worth while to experiment as they are adapted to varied complexions. Black remains most popular but is not always the happiest choice. The threads of which veils, and especially black veils, of today are woven are incredibly fine, and the heavy veil has no following.



MOST POPULAR VEILS.

colors with which dainty interpretations of Scotch plaids may be found in light tints and varied colors. Something very distinctive and original might be made by combining these in the manner shown in this organdie dress. Then there are the crossbar and striped organdies, which might be used instead of the more familiar dotted varieties. They are sheerer than chiffon, and the daintiest of all cotton, weaves, and retain the crispness which distinguishes the plain material. Nothing could be better for a graduating gown.

A circular veil with hexagonal mesh and border of small chenille balls is one of many that have aided designers in the conception of new effects in

Veilings and separate veils are made in narrow widths with narrow borders. The border reaches to the chin so that the veil covers just the face. No eccentric methods of draping have appeared so far in the season's history, unless we class the harem veil, which has been introduced for the motorist, under that head. Many of the new motor veils are of very thin chiffon and some of them are circular, suspended from an elastic cord that holds them in place about the hat in the manner shown for the face veil pictured here.

Julie Bottanly

YOUNG WOMEN MAY AVOID PAIN

Need Only Trust to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, says Mrs. Kurtzweg.

Buffalo, N.Y.—"My daughter, whose picture is herewith, was much troubled with pains in her back and sides every month and they would sometimes be so bad that it would seem like acute inflammation of some organ. She read your advertisement in the newspapers and tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She praises it highly as she has been relieved of all these pains by its use. All mothers should know of this remedy, and all young girls who suffer should try it."—Mrs. MATILDA KURTZWEG, 529 High St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

If you know of any young woman who is sick and needs helpful advice, ask her to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Only women will receive her letter, and it will be held in strictest confidence.

Stolen sweets may be hard to digest.

For wire cuts use Hanford's Balsam Adv.

The rolling man gathers no bank roll.

FITS, EPILEPSY, FALLING SICKNESS Stopped Quickly. Fifty years of unintermitted success of Dr. Kline's Epilepsy Medicine insure lasting results. LANSFORD BROTHERS, FRANKLIN COMPANY, Red Bank, N. J.—Adv.

You never hear a dressmaker say that figures cannot lie.

The Strong Withstand the Heat of Summer Better Than the Weak

Old people who are feeble, and younger people who are weak, will be strengthened and enabled to go through the depressing heat of summer by taking regularly Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system. 50c.

Ready-Witted George.
"Poor, dear woman, she has probably been working hard all day. I must not disturb her," murmured Jones, as he crept upstairs at 3 a. m., on all fours. He was just going into the bedroom when one of those infernal boards gave a squeak. Mrs. Jones turned over.

"George!" she whispered.

Immediately George dived under the bed.

"George!" repeated Mrs. Jones. No reply.

"George!" continued Mrs. Jones, in sterner tones. "You may as well come out, for I know you are there."

There was now no help for it. George crept out, rubbing his eyes.

"Bless my heart, Maria," he said, "I was dreaming I was out motoring!"

Vain Search.
Mr. Bacon—Do you know, dear, I have only two suits of clothes to my name?

Mrs. Bacon—Yes, John; I have noticed that you have very little change in your clothing.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

In Luck.
"We're in luck, boys," remarked Noah.

"In what way?" inquired Japhet.
"We can go ahead and build this ship ourselves without asking for an appropriation."

"He who has health has hope, And he who has hope has everything." (Arabian Proverb)

Sound health is largely a matter of proper food—which must include certain mineral elements best derived from the field grains, but lacking in many foods.

Grape-Nuts

made of whole wheat and malted barley, supplies all the rich nourishment of the grains, including their vital mineral salts—phosphate of potash, etc., most necessary for building and energizing the mental and physical forces.

"There's a Reason" Sold by Grocers everywhere.

OUR CLOTHES ..Stand Comparison..

Make Them for Yourself



Before a business man gives out a contract, he gets estimates, and compares qualities and prices.

He doesn't give the job haphazard, to the first one who asks for it. He wants to be sure that he will get the most and the best for his money. Only after he has seen and compared, does he place his contract.

We buy clothing, and everything else, that way. Why don't you?

If you could see the comparisons we have made with various makes of clothing, and the results, you would open your eyes in astonishment.

You would wonder how any man could buy clothing elsewhere, after seeing the values we offer, and the demonstrated superiority of the Schloss-Baltimore Clothes we sell.

If every man knew what he could save by buying here, very few men would buy elsewhere. And the way we know is to make comparisons. We welcome them, invite you to make them. Naturally, we wouldn't ask you to compare our goods with others unless we knew how they stood

We Have the Very Best Values in Men's and Young Men's Clothing at \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25. Come in

Full Lines of Palm Beaches, Mohairs, Tropical Worsteds and Summer Furnishings

Warren-Fooshee & Co.
PORTALES
THE HOME OF GOOD GOODS

Have Just Received a New Car of

Snow White ...FLOUR...

While it lasts we will make the extremely low price of \$3.50 per hundred. This flour is made from choice Panhandle wheat and is not sticky. Every sack is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back.

"I wish to say to the ladies of Portales and Roosevelt County, that I am using Snow White Flour and unhesitatingly say that it has given me the best satisfaction of any flour I have used in recent years. — MRS. J. W. McMINN."

We carry, at all times, a complete line of the very best staple and fancy groceries and prices are right

W. F. FAGGARD

PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

Deen-Neer Company



..PREMIUMS..

Coupons are given with all cash purchases, and on all thirty day accounts which are paid on or before the 5th day of the month. There is no additional cost to you, it is an absolute present to you from us. It is the best grade of aluminum-ware and is guaranteed for ten years. Why not get the best cooking equipment free? Ask for your coupons and, at the same time, look at the premiums. This offer is open to all, new customers and old. We shall continue to give you the highest grade of goods at the same low prices. Get both these values for your money. Start today.

We Wish to Please You

Portales, - New Mexico

Baptist Church

Last Sunday morning the church and pastor visited with the Methodist people. In the absence of the pastor who is spending his vacation in Texas, Brother Carlton delivered a good sermon from the subject "The Mansion of Unrighteousness." Everyone seemed to enjoy the service. In the evening we had a good service at the Baptist church the Methodists and the Presbyterians contributing a good share. Come again you are very welcome. Subject for next Sunday morning "Glory by Humiliation" or life through death. Subject for the evening service "The Winning of a soul." Come and worship with us.

W. E. DAWN, Pastor.

Redland Items

There will be no picnic at Redland the fourth of July as there are other picnics near by that day. Redland will have a picnic some time later.

Some of the crops looks good considering the dry weather.

The childrens day will be the second Sunday in July. We expect a big time.

T. J. Carder is still fording around in his new Ford.

Carl Turner came home to race up and down the corn field.

V. V. Geer the hog man has some fat hogs to market soon.

The union literary at Redland is the center of attraction the ladies of leisure report.

The covered wagons are still coming in and around Redland looking for a home in the land of the pure and the free.

For Sale—31 head of fine grade Holstein cows and 2 year old heifers, some fresh now, others will be fresh in the next 90 days. Priced to sell. Write for prices or come and see. A few heifer calves 4 to six weeks old for \$30.00, bulls \$20.00.

I. J. WILCOXEN, 3 miles northwest of Portales.

W. T. Conway, field superintendent of the children's agriculture and live stock clubs, of the State College, Silver City, was in Portales this week inspecting the work of the various clubs of the county.

..YOUNG MAN..

You Propose to Win in Life

A college education will help you win.

You can get that education at the NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY in four years, for an actual necessary cost of \$195.00 per year.

In those four years you will form friendships with hundreds of other young men from every county in New Mexico, among whom will be the future commercial, industrial and political leaders of your own state.

Figure out for yourself what that acquaintance will be worth to you. Where else can you get it at the same expense of money, time and work?

The University Opens
August the 22d, 1916

Write Today for Catalogue and Complete Information, to
DAVID R. BOYD, President, Albuquerque, N. M.

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Coffins, Caskets and Undertakers' Supplies. Calls answered day and night. Our motto, "Courtesy and Efficiency." Office phone 67 2-rings, residence 67 3-rings.

Needles!

Complete line of Boye machine needles, bands, shuttles, bobbins and hand needles. Machine threader given with bottle of machine oil sold.

**Dr. J. S. Pearce's
Pharmacy**

Bedford Forrest camp Confederate veterans will hold an all day's meeting on the court house square at Portales Saturday August 12th. J. P. Henderson, Captain Commanding.

..Be on Time..

Swat the Fly

Fly Swatters, Screen Wire, Hoes, Rakes, Sprinklers, Listers, Godevils, Wagons, Eclipse Windmills, and Repairs. Oil Stoves, three sorts to choose from.

A Full Line of Graniteware and Queensware

Pyrex Baking Dishes. We want your trade. Will deliver goods inside city limits. Call and see us.

INDA HUMPHREY

Telephone No. 104

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Coe, of Nocona, Texas, uncle and aunt of J. B. Priddy, are in the city the guests of the latter.