

11-9-1918

## Spanish American, 11-09-1918

Roy Pub Co.

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# THE SPANISH-AMERICAN

University

"With Malice toward None, with Charity for All, and with Firmness in the Right."

VOLUME XV.

ROY, MORA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1918.

NUMBER 39

## The Election

**Un-Official Returns Indicate Republicans Have 16 Majority in House and the Senate is Still in Doubt**

Last returns indicate that the entire Mora County ticket is republican except Fabian Chaves Clerk, who won over his old opponent, J. D. Medina, Fred Brown won by 106 votes, his democrat friends this side of the river spoiled the plans of the west-side to leave him at home also.

Last unofficial returns show—  
Larrizolo, R. Gov. 100  
Leahy, R. Judge, 78  
Com. rs. R. 1st 45—2d 52—3d 39  
Fabian Chavez, Dem. Clerk, 36  
A. G. Trujillo, R. Sheriff, 133  
Abel Madrid, R. Assessor, 35  
Fred Brown, R. Treas. 149  
Lucero, R. Supt. 56  
State ticket, 50 to 100 Rep.

Election day in Roy was the most quiet, orderly event of the kind ever experienced in Roy.

Both parties got out and hustled for all their votes and in spite of the Flu and quarantine a good poll of 223 votes was polled.

Only good natured rivalry was evident and the first ballot in a general election with the Australian Ballot proved that the voters could handle it more to their own satisfaction than under the old system which was maintained much too long.

Republican	Democrat
Walton 134	Fail, 80
Richardson 134	Hernandez 78
Hanna, 131	Reynolds 80
Garcia 154	Larrizola 79
Veeder 134	Pankey 77
Duran 133	Martinez 79
De Baca 123	Sargent 86
Medley 121	Strong 89
Mabrey 131	Askren 78
Long, 123	Wagner 89
Davison 128	Field 86
Fignegan 131	Luna 80
Haydon 130	Leahy 79
Foutz 139	Curns 73
Cochran 143	Medina 58
Romero 144	Esquibel 71
Martinez 138	Montoya 75
R. Lopez 188	Valdez 27
Casados 132	Duran 80
Chaves 147	Medina 61
Wootton 101	Trujillo 115
Garcia 146	Madrid 65
Brown 156	Lopez 60
Bliss 153	Lucero 11
Holbrook 210	

For Statehouse bonds 84  
Against 73

For the office for which they are candidates refer to the ticket below

The socialist ticket received 4 to six votes.

The reason for Lopez' defeat is easily understood. He ran on a platform of making roads in this end of the county. That is sufficient reason for all on the west end to vote against him.

It was another case of honeyed words and underhanded deeds.

Well any way, we get another whack at 'em in two years, we are closer to victory than ever before in Mora County.

Fred Brown is duly grateful for the votes of his democratic friends in Roy and on this side of the river which is all that saved him from defeat. The eleven republicans who scratched him here are a significant sign of the plans of the west end.

We congratulate him on his election even tho we do lose a much needed citizen from Roy for two years.

Go to it, Wagon Mound! get that new county-- We're with you for it! Have the county-Seat, treat us right and lets have an end to this.

## The War is Over

**Germany Accepts Terms of Armistice Equivalent to Unconditional Surrender**

The news reached Roy by phone at 2 o'clock A. M. Monday.

The 'kaiser has abdicated and Hoover is in Europe to see that famine is relieved in all lands.

## Why We're Late

The delay in publishing the S-A, this week is due to a strike of the press-feeders in Denver so the supply house which sends us the inside half of the paper could not print it. We will have a supply of plain paper on hand for such emergency in future and print it all at home and on time.

Reports from Mora are that as high as fourteen deaths a day have occurred in that community from Flu, and it is still raging.

A little son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cassidy, who died last week died Saturday and the other son, the last of the family is not expected to live.

Rev. E. L. Pratt and family are all sick at the Dr. Brown, farm west of town with influenza and pneumonia. They are being cared for by friends but were in serious condition before their plight was discovered.

## SMITH-JOHNSON

Last Saturday Jas. W. Johnson Sr. drove his car to Mosquero, left it and took the Polly to Tucumcari where he met Miss Eudocia, Smith who came from her home in Texas to meet him there and they were married Sunday and returned home Monday.

They were so sly about it that we have just learned of the wedding but we hasten to congratulate Jim and wish them both much happiness.

Mr. Johnson has been stricken with 'Flu' since their homecoming and is reported very ill.

Yes! boys, we know it was bad but you didnt make it better by doing the baby act and not voting.

Two years ago the face of the returns changed a lot on the final count. It is not impossible that they will again this year.

A republican Majority of 16 in the House and the Senate republicans is the result of election. Thank the Lord Congress cant meet again till Dec. 1, 1919 there is a full year for Wilson to conclude and establish peace in without interference from congress.

Well, if you democrats dont like it remember next election to go and vote. Just a few slackers made the difference in the administration in Mora County.

At Solano they cast 80 some votes and made the biggest Democratic record ever made there. Even the popular Andres Trujillo had only two of a majority over Mr. Wootton for sheriff.

Mills cast 140 votes divided generally in a ratio of about 50 Republican to 85 Democratic, with some Socialist ballots

Sheriff was 64 R to 82 D  
Fred Brown, 87 to 50  
Remijio Lopez 89 to 50  
Assessor, Madrid 49. Garcia 99  
Which indicates that our neighbors on the north are not to be sneezed at when it comes to voting their sentiments.

## "Flu Victims"

Manuel Gonzales, of near Buyeros, died Wednesday morning from pneumonia, his baby died within an hour after and his wife is very ill with the same disease. His mother, Mrs. Jose Manuel Gonzales died a week ago from the same cause. It is an extreme case and commands the sympathy of all.

They are relatives of Mrs. Remijio Lopez and he attended the funeral Wednesday and Thursday. There were seven members of the family of Don Jose Manuel Gonzales ill at one time. It is the worst case yet reported.

Charles Cassidy, Jr. of Mora Mora County Chairman for the 4th Liberty Loan drive, and his wife, died from pneumonia the same night last week at their home in Mora. He was a prominent business man and well known thruout the state.

## OBITUARY

Chas. Carroll Belknap who departed this life at Roy New Mexico, Oct. 19, 1918 was born May 27, 1866. Of his parental family, one brother and two sisters survive him: Mr. Fred R. Belknap, of an Engineer's Corps in France, Mrs. Jas. A. Forney, of Moscow, Idaho, Mrs. Chas. E. Holt of Goff Idaho. He leaves also a wife, and a son, Capt. C. Y. Belknap of Camp Lee Va.

Mr. Belknap was a member of the Episcopal Church. His lodge affiliations were with the Masons, I. O. O. F., K. of P. and Sons of the Revolution.

The community feels keenly, the loss of Mr. Belknap for he has shown himself a man loyal to the best interests of the community.

It was a common thought among the people that Mr. Belknap was an ideal gentleman.

He was identified with the Episcopal Church and yet he recognized as brothers, the sincere people of all communions. No one held God's ministers in greater consideration or ever showed more respect at worship than he.

He was of a loyal family, being in direct line of soldiers of the Revolution and Rebellior, his father serving as Captain in the war of 61. He was proud to have his son so enthusiastic in his work in the army and if he himself was unable to go he was satisfied that the position he was in was the best place he could serve his country, which he did without fear of criticism, or lust of favor.

Every interest of the war receive its fair share of his help and the church, lodges and Red Cross have voiced their appreciation of him as a helper, brother and supporter.

We wish to assure the friends and relations of Mr. Belknap that he was a gentleman first of all, and that this praise is not post mortum but was a common expression while he lived among us. His wife and son do not fall below him in our respect and we convey them our absolute trust in their loyalty and integrity.

Filling out questionnaires for the older class of men in the recent draft is now a steady job.

We have had a long list of them here who are almost as old as we are and some of them not better able to fight, and they are rather cocky about being young enough to go to war while we are too old. If this bunch goes across we shall go too if we have to stow-a-way to get there and then help the Salvation Army, to feed them.

## School Opens

The quarantine has been raised by the Village Trustees and Board of Health of Roy. The building has been fumigated and disinfected, and it is believed the danger from contagion is now over. All are urged, however to observe the simple rules of health, and to take reasonable precautions. Do not send a child to school who has a bad cold or who is not fully recovered if they have had the Flu.

F. S. Brown, Mayor.

County Superintendent Milnor Rudolph, reports the apportionment of School funds on Oct. 26th to the several districts.

The total amount was \$5,557.56 and the total number of pupils 4,761, the rate being \$1.16 per head.

Mora has the largest enrollment, 305 and \$353. 80. Roy is next with 263 pupils and \$305.

Wagon Mound, is third with 239 pupils and \$277.84. there are 61 school districts in Mora County

J. A. Clark, well known resident of Roy for the past two years is in very poor health and has returned to Missouri to live with his brother.

C. U. Strong and J. Frank, Curns Republican Candidates were in Roy Saturday meeting voters, returning to the west side where they are very busy.

B. F. Emerson, of the Moreno Valley, above Eagle's Nest dam, is here this week on business and went out to his farm in Kansas Valley.

Glenn Anderson is the Flu victim this week.

Mayor Fred Brown and Councilman, F. A. Roy, drove to Cimarron Saturday to the Chase Orchards and brought home two car loads of fine apples for their home consumption. It was a fine trip save for rough roads.

Jim Christman came to town Thursday with his tractor and four wagons with 21,000 pounds of beans and went home Friday with the same outfit and 12 tons of coal. He is getting ready to go with the well drill and dont want to come to town shopping every few days the beans were purchased by the Roy Trading Co. at 6cts.

Miss Sarah Myers writes from Caledonia Ohio, sends some real money and admits the S-A. still interests her and remembers old friends.

Sergeant John R. Hepburn will read the S-A, over in France where he is connected with an Army Veterinary hospital. His brother, at Dawson sends it.

The company of boys who went out Hallow-e'ning last week went beyond the limits of decency and smeared the J. Appel store front with coal tar besides several other disgusting things beyond the term "Praks" to describe. Their identity was well known and they were given the chance to undo the wrong they had done or take the consequences. They preferred the former course and were very busy for a day or two cleaning up and replacing damaged glass and other property. If this does not teach them respect for the rights and property of other people the law will be invoked next time. They should be stopped before they grow into worse criminals.

## Red Cross Room

The Red Cross rooms will be opened next Monday, Nov. 11, for work, by permission of the local Health Officer, Dr. Self. The rooms will be disinfected and kept in perfect sanitary condition and all who can, are urged to come and help with the work of the Chapter which has run far behind by reason of the long quarantine.

## Soldier's Christmas Packages

Christmas parcels sent to members of the American Expeditionary Forces overseas must be in the hands of the local Chapter or Branch of the American Red Cross not later than November 20 for inspecting packing and forwarding according to information just received from National headquarters.

When delivered to the American Red Cross for inspection and wrapping, the parcels shall weigh not to exceed two pounds and fifteen ounces, so that when placed in the standard cartons to be furnished by the Chapter or Branch at time of inspection the parcel shall weigh not to exceed three pounds.

## Cartons for Shipping

Standard cartons to be furnished for the purpose by the American Red Cross will be 9x3x4 inches and it will be necessary for articles sent to be of such character that they can be included in these cartons, as the Postoffice Department will accept no package unless enclosed in an American Red Cross carton which must contain an inspection certificate signed by the local Red Cross inspector, authorized for that purpose by the local Chapter or Branch of the American Red Cross.

No package can be received by the American Red Cross for forwarding unless accompanied by a Christmas parcel coupon received from some member of the Expeditionary Forces.

Standard cartons will not be in the hands of the local Chapters and Branches earlier than October 28th, and therefore local Chapters and Branches will be unable to accept, for inspection and shipment, any parcels prior to that date or the day of receipt of the standard cartons from probably not to exceed 60 per cent of the men who enlisted and who were in the draft are in France, the others being in this country in training and therefore not concerned in the present arrangement for Christmas packages.

It is imperative that Chapters which have not already complied with the requests from Divisional headquarters with an estimate of the number of cartons required by the Chapter, keeping in mind in making the estimate, the fact that only one parcel will be allowed to each member of the Expeditionary Force from your county, and also the fact that a Christmas parcel coupon received from some individual member of the Expeditionary Forces. Each Chapter should immediately appoint a Christmas Parcels Committee, for its own locality, and should make certain that each Branch appoints a Christmas Parcels Committee in order to handle the inspection of the parcels between October 28th and November 15th, in accordance with instructions forwarded to the Secretary of each Chapter.

All persons receiving coupons from soldier boys for Christmas boxes are requested by the local Chapter, Red Cross, to call at the Post Office, Roy and get the Red Cross Box furnished for the purpose of shipping christmas presents to soldiers. Postmaster Johnson will give out these boxes and will be chairman of the committee to receive them for shipment.

Remember these boxes must be mailed before Nov. 20th.

## Bond Buyers

A mistake in the publication of the list of Bond-buyers last week left many wondering what had happened, and makes it necessary to republish the corrected this week.

Mr. C. L. Justice, brought us the list for publication written on both sides of a sheet. We set up the first side but failed to notice the other side of a sheet, hence half the list was unpublished. We add the others this week and accept half the blame for the error, leaving Mr. Justice to hold the other half for writing copy on both sides of a sheet which is fernist the statoots.

Fred C. Moore	50.00
Bessie McNamea,	50.00
Ellen Oen,	50.00
Pauline Oen	50.00
George H. Ray,	200.00
Earl Ross,	50.00
Clara F. Roy,	100.00
Roy Trading Company	1000.00
Frank L. Schultz,	100.00
Chester R. Scott,	50.00
John W. Scott,	50.00
Mrs. Mary L. Smith,	50.00
Benjamin H. Smith	50.00
Sam Strong	100.00
Fred Tinker,	50.00
Andress G. Trujillo	100.00
Demitia P. Walker,	50.00
Claude L. Wensell,	50.00
Mrs. Maud L. Wensell,	50.00
William H. and Sarah Wilcox,	500.00
James M. Yates	200.00
Mrs. Estella Abernathy,	\$100.00
Julius Appel	100.00
Albert Bacharach	150.00
William H. Baum,	50.00
Joseph W. Beck,	120.00
Charles C. Belknap,	100.00
Mrs. H. M. Belknap	100.00
Nels L. Benson,	50.00
Mrs. Florence E. Benson,	50.00
Fred S. Brown,	200.00
Burleson and Kidd,	50.00
Charles W. Burton,	50.00
Fred G. Campbell,	1000.00
Johnson D. Campbell,	50.00
Arthur T. Carter,	50.00
J. L. Carneal,	50.00
Rollin L. Cross,	100.00
Mrs. Lela A. Crosthwait,	50.00
Edgar J. Floersheim,	50.00
Melville Floersheim,	100.00
Jacob Floersheim,	100.00
Milton Floersheim,	100.00
Floersheim Mer. Co.	1000.00
F. H. Foster,	100.00
Meyler D. Gibbs,	50.00
Charley B. Hargraves,	50.00
William Hill,	50.00
Peter Joseph Hiseler,	300.00
William G. Johnson,	50.00
Clair L. Justice,	50.09
Daniel Laumbach,	100.00
Remigio Lopez,	50.00

A total of 54 buyers and \$7,550.00

General Manager Scott of the American Red Cross requests that all chapters take vigorous steps to clear up their collections of Second Red Cross War Fund and report deposits promptly so that at the end of October all War Fund collections will have been made.

General Manager Scott further says: "Leave nothing undone to have the situation cleaned up in the next two or three weeks.

The records in this office show: Roy subscriptions taken during the drive amount to \$2,610.46 You report collection, \$2,501.96 tion to 10 1 18

Unpaid pledges amount to 108.50

This office knows that you will use your best efforts to make collections of these sums before the first of November.

This is an imperative requirement of National Headquarters and your sincere cooperation is requested.

Delinquents please report at once to J. Floersheim, Chairman

# WOMAN'S NERVES MADE STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Winona, Minn.—"I suffered for more than a year from nervousness, and was so bad I could not rest at night—would lie awake and get so nervous I would have to get up and walk around and in the morning would be all tired out. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and thought I would try it. My nervousness soon left me. I sleep well and feel fine in the morning and able to do my work. I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to make weak nerves strong."—Mrs. ALBERT SULTZ, 608 Olmstead St., Winona, Minn.

How often do we hear the expression among women, "I am so nervous, I cannot sleep," or "it seems as though I should fly." Such women should profit by Mrs. Sultz's experience and give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial.

For forty years it has been overcoming such serious conditions as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, dizziness, and nervous prostration of women, and is now considered the standard remedy for such ailments.

## Say "Nope" to your Grocerman



If he tries to put over on you something "just as good as"

## Red Cross Ball Blue

In the words of the immortal Josh Billings—"There ain't no such thing." There is positively nothing as good as, or equal to RED CROSS BALL BLUE for producing clothes of such white purity as bring a blush to new fallen snow.

Try It Prove It 5 Cents Everywhere

RICE ARTIFICIAL COMPANY  
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

918 MAIN STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

## When You Use TARKIO

Best Feed for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

Write or call for prices and further information.

TARKIO MOLASSES FEED CO.  
661-7 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

## PATENTS

Need of Speed.

"Will you dream of me, darling?" signed the lovelorn swain as he looked into her soulful eyes.

"Not tonight, George, unless you start for home pretty soon," she replied, stifling a yawn.

## Don't Worry About Pimples.

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

## Sirame on the Rest of Us.

"And just to think that it took a California squibsmith to dig up the fact that water is a soft drink."

## SA-TAN-IC, THE GREAT TONIC

and blood purifier. Quickly relieves kidney troubles, stomach and liver complaints. The great home remedy. Every bottle guaranteed or money refunded. Sa-tan-ic Medicine Co., 324 Butts Bldg., Wichita. All druggists.—Adv.

## Harrowing.

"Don't you think her voice ought to be cultivated?"

"No; I think it should be harvested."

## Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

## Like Other Cashiers.

"What does it mean when they say a German general was cashiered?"

"I don't know exactly, but I presume they take him and shut him up in a little cage."

Some people would not want to be happy if everyone else was.

The average man thinks the average man is far below his level.

## Your Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by *Murine Eye Remedy*. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write to *Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago*

# A "Susie" and a "Sammie"

By FRANCIS LINSKY

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

It was Saturday, and for Sue that meant a trip in town to the matinee, and perhaps a stroll through the shops if there was time.

She pursued her leisurely way up the street from the station, conscious that she was looking very well, and quite aware of the fact that several pairs of masculine eyes had cast approving glances in her direction.

Suddenly realizing that the streets were getting very crowded, Sue came to the conclusion that she had stopped too long admiring the pretty things in the windows.

"It must be getting late," she said to herself, and looked at the watch on her wrist. "Mercy, ten minutes of two! Wherever has the time gone? I'll be late now, all right," and she tried to hurry, but the crowds were too much for her, and in spite of her best efforts, she found that she made slow progress.

"Surely there must be something the matter," thought Sue. "I never remember seeing such an awful crowd, even on a Saturday."

Reaching the corner at last Sue found her way barred by the big, good-natured-looking policeman, who usually stood guard at the crossing.

"Can't cross here, miss," he said to her in his deep voice, "the street's blocked to passengers till the parade's gone by."

"Parade?" said Sue. "I hadn't heard that there was going to be one. What parade is it?" she asked the big blue-coated giant who still stood there smiling at her.

"Why, it's the boys just come in from Camp Blank," he told her. "They're marching through here on their way to the armory, so the street's closed to traffic till they've passed."

"Oh, dear," thought Sue, "what shall I do?" But there was nothing that could be done, except to stand there and watch the parade, and that she did, although she kept a very anxious eye all the while on the big clock on the corner, and she sighed impatiently every time the minute hand moved one space more.

"I know it is not a bit patriotic to feel like this—I really ought to feel ashamed," she told herself, "but I wouldn't care if it was any other day except Saturday when I'm in such a hurry to get to the theater. But all things must come to an end. Even so after fifteen minutes of anxious waiting, Sue darted across the street and sped on her way to the theater.

"How I do hate to be late," she stormed to herself on the way. "I'll just get in when everything's pitch dark, and have to crawl over half a dozen people to get to my seat, and get all disarranged—to say nothing of stepping all over the others," and her worst fears were realized, for the theater was all in darkness, and by the time Sue sank into her seat, breathless but thankful to be settled at last, her temper as well as her clothing was slightly upset.

"Oh, dear," exclaimed Sue in exasperation, when she had finally disposed of all her belongings. "I've forgotten to get a program after all—I probably won't be able to follow the play at all without one"—but just then the star made her appearance, and Sue forgot all her impatience for the time being, as she leaned forward and applauded enthusiastically as her favorite came on to the stage, and she listened in breathless attention as the soldier hero bade his sweetheart good-by and went off to fulfill a dangerous mission.

"I never dreamed that this was a 'war play,'" meditated Sue to herself, as the curtain slowly fell on the first act. "You certainly can't tell much from the names of plays these days. I seem to find soldiers on all sides today, and as the lights went up and she turned to look about her, she fairly gasped. She had spoken the truth far more literally than she had dreamed, for sitting right there beside her was quite the nicest looking soldier that she had ever seen—a clean-cut looking young man with a very pleasant smile.

"Well," thought Sue, "it is certainly 'soldiers to right of me—soldiers in front of me.' I hope they don't volley and thunder," she reflected, as her thoughts went back to the poem she had learned in the olden days at school. "However," she told herself, "I must get a program, or I sha'n't know what they're doing," and again she looked around vainly trying to attract the attention of the usher.

"Is there something that I can do for you?" came the pleasant voice at her right, and Sue turned with a flush to meet the very pleasant brown eyes of the young man in uniform.

"Why, I forgot to get a program," she told him, and with a very pretty smile of thanks, she accepted the one he proffered. "You see," she went on, "I was late on account of the parade; I couldn't get across the street. Were you in it?" she asked shyly.

"Oh, no," he answered with his pleasant smile. "I've been home for nearly two weeks. You see, I expect to go away very soon, so I've been at home making preparations."

"Away," said Sue. "You mean—Over there?"

"Yes, that's right," he said. "I'm going to the front."

"How brave you boys are," said the girl, her eyes shining.

"Oh, no," replied her companion, "not brave at all—just patriotic." And somehow, at those few words, Sue felt rebuked for her impatience of the afternoon. To think that she had been unwilling to sacrifice even a few minutes of her time, when this man and thousands like him were ready to sacrifice so much.

She would do better in the future she promised herself, so after the curtain had fallen on the second act, she turned to her neighbor once more. "I do really want to do something to help the soldiers," she said, "do my bit, you know. Perhaps you will be good enough to tell me what kind of work you think would be most useful."

"Well, you've heard of Sister Susie, and the shirts she sews," said her companion, with a smile.

"Oh, but really, I'm not joking," protested Sue. "Of course, I sew and knit—everyone does that—besides, Susie's really my name," she added naively.

"Ah, indeed," said the man. "Susie?" and he waited a moment. But Sue was silent.

"I beg your pardon," he said instantly, recognizing her hesitation. "Of course, you must think me very presumptuous, but really I did not mean to be."

"No, I am sure you did not," said Sue, quick to appreciate the courteousness of his manner. "But tell me, please, why do they call the soldiers 'Sammies'?"

# Tight at Ankles Loose Over Hips

New York.—The substitution of one idea for another as a form of regenerating, rejuvenating and re-arranging the human brain, is as old as psychology. It was practiced, avers a leading fashion critic, probably long before the word was invented. It is one of the world's fundamental creeds, moral, physical and mental; and when some of the religionists got hold of it as a new doctrine, they were only exploiting what began before the Pyramids.

In the early part of the war, those who were not clever in the art, deplored the extraordinary skill of the Germans in being able to control the masses by deliberately substituting a new idea, covered up by a phrase and hammered in by repetition. They are doing it today, and so far it has never failed them with their own people. They use the word "defensive" instead of "to conquer."

America is going through many phases today, probably the most powerful in her career, which have come about through the substitution in her composite brain of one national idea for another. And the work filters down through crevices until it seeps through the strata of underlying, and seemingly insignificant, by-products of our national life.

It is this seepage down to dress which is the point of this preface. One idea has been substituted for another. With all the critics against its success, the psychologists watch with interest the public playing into the hands of those who started the idea.

Today American labels are put into French gowns. This is not a wild statement. It is done at some of the best houses. Mannequins will come in wearing frocks which the public is told are the designs of the house itself, and these models are sold to shops and lesser dressmakers and pass throughout the country as the creations of an American designer. They were really made in France, brought to this country by importers, copied verbatim, and turned out as American creations.

That is not honest; but that is not exactly the point of this particular story. The extreme interest centers in the fact that the substitution of one idea for another in the national brain has compelled or persuaded the trade to offer to the public whatever it can that bears an American stamp.

Styles of the Hour.

We really are a very well-dressed continent today, and we have fewer

Arabian-inspired street suit of black velours trimmed with gold braid and buttons. The bell-shaped tunic is edged with black caracul. The tight hem of skirt is finished with gold braid.

work. These are strange twins of fashion to be born in this autumn of 1918; but women will overcome the handicap, adopt both of them, and, become immensely well pleased with themselves before Thanksgiving day arrives. That is the peculiar and mysterious quality with which women are endowed; adjusting themselves to a circumstance and seeming to fit into it in a few days.

The Japanese toddle has already become the walk of the moment among the mannequins. They caused immense amusement at the exhibitions of gowns, because they exaggerated it with none of the equally laughable majesty that the French mannequins have assumed for a decade.

We have no Margots or Audrey's in this country, but we have our Dolores and Josephines of the immediate past and our Mabels and Madelines and Marguerites of the present; so we get all the gestures that go with the new gowns. It makes an exhibition of clothes quite worth while seeing. It is these mannequins who have introduced the Japanese toddle, and it is a necessity if one would walk in some of the long, draped skirts that pull at the ankles.

Callot makes evening gowns that have a tight jet strap across the back of the ankle to hobble the material. No matter what the nature of the gown above the ankles, it is narrow there to the irreducible minimum. Tunics and panels may float above it, minaret overskirts may swing outward with their bell-shaped hems, but the hem of the skirt has taken to itself the dimensions of a man's trousers.

Adds Turned-Up Cuff.

It has also added the turned-up cuff, and some of the really smart frocks that are turned out have this cuff when they are not draped. It breaks the line of the tube effect and is quite good. It is made of peltry or of a cloth different from that which makes the skirt, and it is often faced with a bit of brilliant blue that Callot combines with black.

Whatever else these skirts may do, they have made the skirt with the flare an impossible garment. Few women dare to wear it. If it is a plaited or a full skirt that hangs in straight lines, its hem is pulled into an extremely narrow strip of cloth or peltry; if it is the skirt that tried to tide many women over last season, the gored one with flaring seams at the side and a bias front width, then alteration is helpless. Rip it open if your mind is economically inclined, and make a cuirass blouse of it, one which is cut in panels below the waist and held in by a loose belt.

All the discarded materials of the household seem to go to these blouses, for we do not look with keen eyes upon a house with a temperature of 60 degrees and a transparent blouse; it makes the gooseflesh rise even now. (Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Frock of Rose Crape.

A frock of rose crape has a straight skirt trimmed with three rows of fringe of coral beads and yarn.

Afternoon frock of terra cotta velours embroidered in blue and gold. The tight skirt is of dark blue satin. The tunic is cut into petal panels. These are in different widths.

women parading around in old clothes than we expected. Here and there we see a tendency to wild exaggeration, but there is no blatant immodesty. Indecency is left out of the scheme of apparel.

You all know by this time the facts which govern the season's clothes; the skirt which is tight at the ankles and gracefully loose over the hips; the oriental elimination of the waistline; the slimly cut shoulder and back; the long sleeve, or the absence of sleeve; which ties in front; and the elimination of the bustle effect.

It is quite important that the silhouette has really changed since September. Don't throw up your hands and gasp at this and say that fashion never leaves one alone for a minute. It is really a change that was foreshadowed by those who watched clothes from the beginning of last March. No one should protest at this agreeable change from the silhouette of the planked shad for it carries grace with it.

This loosening up of the hips is a return to the skirt of a nearby season and a far off epoch. It is not adhered to in a strict manner. Remember that if you want that plumb line from

# REWARDS FOR KIND DEEDS

Instances That Prove Ingratitude Is Not Always the Strongest Trait of Human Nature.

The parson who preaches short sermons certainly deserves recognition, but whether he deserves so handsome a reward for his brevity as sixty fat acres of land is a moot point. Anyhow, that is what the pastor of an Indiana church received some time ago from one of the flock.

Some years ago an aged lady took lodgings in a modest house at Parsons Green, Fulham, where she eventually died, says London Tit-Bits. When her will was read it was found that she had made her landlord—a young married man—her sole executor, and left her property to his wife. It turned out to be well over a thousand pounds, and it was all because the young couple had shown "kindly attention."

Just before the world war a Tasmanian was stranded in London. He appealed to a city policeman, who not only put him on the track of permanent assistance but gave him the wherewithal to procure food and lodging. When the wanderer got back to the land of apples he told the story of the London "bobby" and his friends were so pleased about it that they sent the policeman a lovely gold watch through the agent general.

Some time ago a musician in a theatrical company jumped into the Thames and saved a child. The father handed him £10 and told him he would hear further about the matter. Ten years lapsed and the matter was just a memory when the musician received a lawyer's letter while he was touring in Australia to say that he benefited under the will of the father of the child to the extent of £7,000.

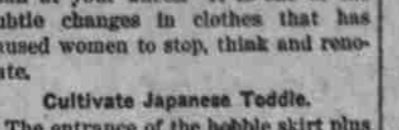
England Levied First Income Tax.

The first income tax imposed in England was provided for in an act of parliament 406 years ago to enable the king to enter on a war with France. In 1798 Mr. Pitt proposed and carried, after great opposition, a tax on incomes "as an aid to the prosecution of the war" against the same country. This law was repealed in 1816, but in 1842 Sir Robert Peel's income tax bill was passed. The tax was doubled in the Crimean war, and has often been increased to provide revenues for military operations. The United States imposed an income tax in 1863 to carry on the Civil war. In the same manner that congress passed the latest measure taxing incomes in the United States to assist in financing the struggle against Germany.

# STOMACH UPSET?

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN AT ONCE ENDS SOURNESS, GAS, ACIDITY, INDIGESTION.

When meals upset you and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you have lumps of indigestion pain or any distress in stomach you can get relief instantly—No waiting!



As soon as you eat a tablet of Pape's Diapepsin all the indigestion pain stops. Gases, acidity, heartburn, flatulence and dyspepsia vanish. Pape's Diapepsin tablets cost very little at drug stores. Adv.

At the seashore there is a lot more to be seen than the shore.

As long as a gown isn't too small a woman can build herself up to fit it.

Spanish Influenza can be prevented easier than it can be cured.

At the first sign of a shiver or sneeze, take



Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

## Wichita Directory

AUTO REPAIRING WELDING and general machine work. BROOKS MACHINE CO., Corner Lewis & E. Wichita, Kan. Phone 1111. McGILL, Auto Repair. Welding outfit and machines for sale.

Smyser's Dentists WICHITA & HUTCHINSON Gold Crowns | Gold Crowns \$3.50 | Plates \$4.00

Send in your broken glasses with \$1.00—Get them fixed and RETURNED BY NEXT MAIL.

ALFALFA AND PRAIRIE HAY BOUGHT and SOLD BALE TIES J. H. TURNER, WICHITA, KANS.

FURS, HIDES Pelts, Wool, Etc. We pay top prices—Send prompt cash returns. Write for J. R. JOHNSTON 524 W. Douglas, Wichita, Kansas.

State Champion School will train you for the best at no higher cost. Write for circular "F" which will surprise you. WICHITA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, The Oldest School in the West, WICHITA, KANSAS

Complete Line Trucks, Tractors, Trailers, AUTOMOBILES and ACCESSORIES Last year we saved our members more than 1000 on their investments. Write for our proposition. THE KANSAS TRUCK & TRACTOR CO. Formerly the C. H. Reser Auto Co. WICHITA, KANSAS

Wichita Auto Wrecking Co. Cheapest place to buy your Auto Parts and Supplies Phone Market 103 807 W. Douglas Avenue Wichita, Kansas.

JUNK Old Metal, Rubber Tires, Paper, Rags, Sacks We buy or sell. KANSAS IRON & METAL CO., 618 E. Hardeck Ave., Wichita, Kan. Phone Market 4998.

Agents Wanted in every town to represent our best 100% commercial, retreaded, rebuilt and repaired tires. Write or call for information. Send your old tires and tubes. Wichita Double Tire Co., Dept. A, 153 N. Emporia, Wichita, Kan.

Don't Plant Dirty Seed Don't sell dirty grain—Buy a Watkins Grain Grader and stop growing weeds. Pays for itself Several Times Every Year Sold by Dealers and WATKINS MFG. CO. 280 S. Wichita St. Wichita, Kan.

COSTUMES for THEATRICALS and all occasions. Uniforms, dress suits, etc. We disfect all costumes with Formaldehyde. Send for catalog. WICHITA COSTUME CO. Successor to Harrison Costume Co. 217 Butts Bldg. Wichita, Kansas. Write or call. Phone Market 103.

Welding—Radiators Repaired and Rebuilt Our rebuilt radiators don't leak. All work guaranteed. Ship to us by express, or call. Wichita Welding & Radiator Works 209 S. Tejada Wichita, Kan.

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# No Mystery in Meat

Some things are so simple that they have to be explained again and again. When things are obvious, people keep looking for mysteries behind them.

So it is with the packing business. The mere size of Swift & Company confuses many. Because their imaginations are not geared up to scale, they believe there must be magic in it somewhere—some weird power.

Swift & Company is just like any other manufacturing business run by human beings like yourself; it takes in raw material on the one hand and turns out a finished product on the other.

Swift & Company keeps down the "spread," or the expense absorbed between raw and finished material, to as low a figure as possible. (If it didn't it would be put out of business by others who do.)

How much Swift & Company pays for the raw material, and how much it gets for the finished product, depends upon conditions which Swift & Company does not control.

It depends entirely upon how much people want the finished product, and how much raw material there is available to make it from.

The profits of Swift & Company amount to less than one cent per pound on all meats and by-products—less than one-fourth of a cent on beef.



Swift & Company, U.S.A.

## IN ALL LANDS CONCISE REVIEW OF WEEK'S NEWS

### War News.

In the face of stubborn opposition the Americans took and held firmly the wooded heights south of Beaumont, the last German stronghold west of the Meuse. The advance carried the lines forward for an average gain of five kilometers (three miles). The historic city of Sedan is under fire of American guns.

Breaking deeply in the enemy positions on a 30-mile front north of Valenciennes, the British have captured more than 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns, Field Marshal Haig reports.

The Argonne region has been cleared of the enemy by the French and American forces, the war office announces. Numerous villages and important positions were captured in recent fighting.

American aviators have reported that the Germans to the east of the Meuse appeared to be in full retreat. The aviators' messages said that all roads running northward were packed with troops, artillery and trucks.

Rout of the Austrian armies on the Italian front continues, said an official dispatch from Rome. The number of prisoners is increasing rapidly and continuously, while more than 700 captured guns have been counted. The booty captured already is of enormous quantity.

The First American army has again smashed forward for material gains along the Entente front. In conjunction with the French army on its left the Americans resumed in force the operations began on September 26.

Turkey has surrendered unconditionally. An armistice has been concluded by the Ottoman government with British representatives at Saloniki, according to authoritative information received in London, but the terms were not made public.

An Austrian deputation has been permitted to cross the fighting line for preliminary parleys with the Italian commander, looking to an armistice, according to an official announcement from Vienna.

### Washington.

Terms of armistice under which the land and sea forces of what once was the Austro-Hungarian empire have laid down their arms were announced simultaneously in Washington and the Allied capitals. They accomplish complete surrender and open Austrian and Hungarian territory for American and Allied operations against Germany.

The bureau of war insurance now mails 957,000 checks monthly, mainly to dependents of soldiers or sailors for allotments and allowances. This work requires maintenance of the largest corps of employees of any government department, the 13,000 clerks working in shifts night and day.

The Fourth Liberty Loan was oversubscribed by more than \$860,000,000. Final reports announced by the treasury show subscriptions of \$6,866,416,500. All federal reserve districts oversubscribed, the Boston district reaching 126 per cent of its quota.

Prosecution of the three army officers held by Charles E. Hughes in his report on the aircraft investigation to be guilty of dealing with corporations in which they were financially interested, is to be started without delay, it was said at the department of justice.

Terms upon which Germany may obtain an immediate armistice and end the war have been completed and signed in Paris. Secretary Lansing announced the fact in a brief statement, adding only that complete diplomatic harmony had been achieved by the Allied and American conferees at Versailles.

The truth about the failures and delays of the War Department in producing American airplanes is unsparingly revealed in former Supreme Court Justice Hughes' report, just made public. It is a story of inefficiency and confusion of purposes in high places and of violation of criminal statutes by a few officers.

### Domestic.

By mining 6,638 tons of coal in the 251 possible working days from January 1 to October 23, inclusive, or more than twenty-five tons a day, H. L. Witt of Hatfield, W. Va., has established a record which the Fuel Administration believes will stand for the West Virginia coal fields, if not for the entire country.

More than 100 men and women were killed and probably double that number injured in a collision recently between two Brooklyn Rapid Transit trains in the tunnel near the Prospect Park station on the Brighton Beach line.

President Wilson cleared up his task as intermediary for armistice and peace pleas of the Central Powers just as press dispatches were bringing the news of Turkey's surrender and of events foreshadowing an early collapse of Austro-Hungarian arms.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, convicted last May in Kansas City of violating the espionage act and whose appeal is now pending, has been arrested in New York by State Superintendent of Election Marshall on a charge of having registered illegally.

Four persons chosen from a gathering of a score or more who attempted to hold a service in the Ninth Church of Christ, Scientist, at Los Angeles, were placed under arrest and charged with violating a health ordinance.

Former President Taft in an address to members of the Students' Army Training Corps at New Hampshire College predicted that Germany would surrender unconditionally in from one to six months.

Demobilization of the American forces in France will require a period of two years after peace is declared, according to a statement made at New York by General T. Coleman Dunlop, who has just returned from a two months' visit to the western front.

Contracts have been placed with the British government for the manufacture of 1,500,000 pairs of trousers and 1,400,000 coats for the American Expeditionary Forces, Acting Quartermaster General Wood says.

### Southwest.

W. S. Mantooth, 23 years old, a young farmer residing northeast of Lawton, Okla., was instantly killed when a milk can which several small boys were using as a boiler to run an improvised steam engine, exploded. The milk can hit Mantooth in the head.

Maximilian von Hoegan, wanted at New Haven, Conn., on a charge of treason, is in the Bexar county jail, having been arrested when he attempted to escape into Mexico at Laredo, Tex. He gave his name at the time of his arrest as Professor Milner, saying that he was a native of Holland and had been teaching school at Caruthersville, Mo.

Mexican federal troops were defeated by a superior force of Villa followers forty miles south of the border recently according to a report brought to Ojinaga by a runner sent by the federal commander. The federal force numbered 500 and the Villa band 800.

Major Frederick O. Waage of the base hospital medical staff at Fort Bliss, Tex., dropped dead recently. Since the influenza epidemic Major Waage has been on duty constantly. His home was in Red Hill, Pa. Major Waage was an officer of the Pennsylvania national guard.

The foreign officers who have assisted in training the 10th Division left Camp Funston recently. They are bound for their homes in England and France, where they will have a short rest period.

### Foreign.

News of the occupation of Trieste caused great joy and enthusiasm throughout Italy. Vast cheering throngs were everywhere in the streets, cheering the king, the army, and the navy. In Rome the bells of Monte Citorio and all the capital were rung.

Emperor Karl of Austria has informed the members of his cabinet and party leaders that he intends to abdicate and reside in Switzerland, says a Vienna dispatch to the Berlin Tageblatt.

Party leaders of the German Reichstag in their recent discussions decided there was no necessity for the abdication of Emperor William, the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says.

Dozens of trucks bearing the royal Hohenzollern monogram have been arriving in the past week at the luxurious chateau named Buncnas, on the Lake of Zug. The chateau, which is flying the German flag, is the property of Baron Von Kleist, a German.

Official announcement of the signing of the Austrian armistice reached the premiers while they were in session in the apartment of Colonel House, President Wilson's personal representative in Paris, and gave the greatest satisfaction.

Count Karolyi, after obtaining a release from his oath of fealty to the emperor, proclaimed a republic in Hungary, according to a dispatch to the Berne Bund from Vienna, quoting the Viennese newspaper Die Zeit.

Belgian men between the ages of 15 and 60 recently deported to Germany from the coastal sector between Antwerp and the Dutch border have been returned to their homes. All the cattle and horses have been carried away.

The armistice accepted by Turkey amounts to "complete and unconditional surrender." This statement was made by Lord Robert Cecil, assistant secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the Associated Press. Great Britain signed the armistice on behalf of all the Allies.

The German kaiser is seriously ill and is in a very weak condition, according to reports received at Berne, Switzerland. Haunted by the memory of the Russian revolution, she is said to insist that the kaiser abdicate.

## HOW TO USE VICK'S VAPORUB IN TREATING SPANISH INFLUENZA

The Influenza Germs Attack the Lining of the Air Passages. When VapoRub Is Applied Over Throat and Chest, the Medicated Vapors Loosen the Phlegm, Open the Air Passages and Stimulate the Mucous Membrane to Throw Off the Germs.

In Addition, VapoRub is Absorbed Through and Stimulates the Skin, Attracting the Blood to the Surface and Thus Aids in Reducing the Congestion Within.

CALL A PHYSICIAN — GO TO BED — STAY QUIET — DONT WORRY

There is No Occasion for Panic—Influenza Itself Has a Very Low Percentage of Fatalities. Not Over One Death Out of Every Four Hundred Cases According to the N. C. Board of Health. The Chief Danger Lies in Complications Arising—Attacking Principally Patients in a Run-Down Condition—Those Who Don't Go to Bed Soon Enough, or Those Who Get Up Too Early.

Spanish Influenza, which appeared in Spain in May, has all the appearance of grippe or influenza, which has swept over the world in numerous epidemics as far back as history runs. Hippocrates refers to an epidemic in 412 B. C. which is regarded by many to have been influenza. Every century has had its attacks. Beginning with 1831, this country has had five epidemics, the last in 1889-1890.

THE SYMPTOMS. Grippe, or influenza, as it is now called, usually begins with a chill, followed by aching, feverishness and sometimes nausea and dizziness, and a general feeling of weakness and depression. The temperature is from 100 to 104, and the fever usually lasts from three to five days. The germs attack the mucous membrane, or lining of the air passages—nose, throat and bronchial tubes; there is usually a hard cough, especially bad at night, and frequently all the appearances of a severe head cold.

THE TREATMENT. Go to bed at the first symptoms, not only for your own sake, but to avoid spreading the disease to others—take a purgative, eat plenty of nourishing food, remain perfectly quiet and don't worry. Quinine, aspirin or Dover's Powder, etc., may be administered by the physician's directions to relieve the aching. But there is no cure or

Many-Sided. "I didn't know the Hun was so many-sided." "He isn't. He's a blockhead and a brute." "I agree with you, but the dispatches say that he is being attacked on four fronts."

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can feel its strengthening, invigorating effect. Price 50c.

Always aim a little higher than the mark—if the mark is a dimple in her chin.

## SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY CLEANSES YOUR KIDNEYS

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used, and are perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, driving out the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue the treatment. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day; they will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease. Do not delay a minute. Delays are especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are prepared in correct quantity and convenient form, are easy to take and are positively guaranteed to give prompt relief. In three sizes, sealed packages. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.—Adv.

specific for influenza—the disease must run its course. Nature herself will throw off the attack if only you keep up your strength. The chief danger lies in the complications which may arise. Influenza so weakens the bodily resistance that there is danger of pneumonia or bronchitis developing and sometimes inflammation of the middle ear, or heart affections. For these reasons, it is very important that the patient remain in bed until his strength returns—stay in bed at least two days or more after the fever has left you, or if you are over 60 or not strong, stay in bed four days or more, according to the severity of the attack.

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS. In order to stimulate the lining of the air passages to throw off the grippé germs, to aid in loosening the phlegm and keeping the air passages open, thus making the breathing easier, Vick's VapoRub will be found effective. Hot, wet towels should be applied over the throat, chest and back between the shoulder blades to open the pores. Then Vick's should be rubbed in over the parts until the skin is red, spread on thickly and cover with two thicknesses of hot flannel cloths. Leave the clothing loose around the neck, as the heat of the body liberates the ingredients in the form of vapors. These vapors, inhaled with each breath, carry the medication directly to the parts affected. At the same time, VapoRub is absorbed through and stimulates the skin attracting the blood to the surface and thus aids in relieving the congestion within.

HOW TO AVOID THE DISEASE. Evidence seems to prove that this is a germ disease, spread principally by human contact, chiefly through coughing, sneezing or spitting. So avoid persons having colds—which means avoiding crowds—common drinking cups, roller towels, etc. Keep up your bodily strength by plenty of exercise in the open air and good food. Above all keep free from colds, as colds irritate the lining of the air passages and render them much better breeding places for the germs.

Use Vick's VapoRub at the very first sign of a cold. For a head cold, melt a little in a spoon and inhale the vapors, or better still, use VapoRub in a benzoin steam kettle. If this is not available, use an ordinary tea-kettle. Fill half-full of boiling water, put in half a teaspoon of VapoRub from time to time—keep the kettle just slowly boiling—inhal the steam arising. Vick's VapoRub can be had in three sizes—30c, 60c, \$1.20—at all druggists.

California reports small new gold find near Oroville.

Philadelphia will employ married women as school teachers.

**ASTHMADOR**  
GUARANTEED  
TO INSTANTLY RELIEVE  
**ASTHMA**  
OR MONEY REFUNDED—ASK ANY DRUGGIST  
W. N. U., WICHITA, NO. 45-1918.

## Acid-Stomach Makes Millions Weak and Miserable

For years dentists have been telling us that the acid in our mouths is the cause of tooth decay, yet this acid that is powerful enough to eat through the hardest bone enamel of the teeth and decay them, is tasteless. Its presence can be detected only by chemical tests. So chemical tests are needed to tell you that you have acid-stomach. Indigestion, belching, heartburn, sour stomach, bloating, that miserable puffed up feeling after eating, intestinal pain, headaches, etc. These are all the signs of acid-stomach. They are sure signs of superacidity. Acid-stomach prevents proper digestion and assimilation, thus causing the blood to become thin and impoverished as a result of which people become pale-skinned, emaciated, sick and bad looking. Acid-stomach causes stomach and intestinal fermentation, producing poisons and toxins which, absorbed into the blood and carried throughout the system, cause auto-intoxication, insomnia, nervousness, irritability, mental depression, melan- cholia, dizziness, vertigo and other ailments, valvular heart trouble and heart failure. Acid-stomach causes irritation all along the intestinal tract—irritation so severe and aggravating as to frequently result in cancer and even cancer of the stomach. What chance, then, has anyone for robust health, happiness or success if this acid-stomach is allowed to tear down and use up day after day your strength and vitality faster than you can get it out of food you eat. Life is indeed dark and dreary for a person with acid-stomach. You crave health, strength, the power and will to think and act—don't you? You want to feel full of pep and energy. Size and fit, always eager for work or pleasure. Then you must rid your stomach of its excess acid. You can start doing it right now. A wonderful modern medicine has made it possible to literally wipe out the excess acid. This remedy is called EATONIC. It is made in pleasant tasting tablets and you take them just like a bit of candy. And, my, how good EATONIC makes you feel! It banishes acid-stomach misery like magic! Makes the stomach cool, sweet and strong. Helps you get full strength out of your food so that, in turn, your body and brain are vigorous, alert and keen. EATONIC is absolutely guaranteed, so get a big 50c box from your druggist. If it does not help you your money will be refunded. If your druggist does not sell EATONIC, send your name and address to the Etonic Remedy Company, 1018 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., and they will at once mail you a 50c box and you can send them the money for it after you receive it.

## Easy to figure the Profits

Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15 to \$30 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of \$2 wheat—its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

### Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

**G. A. COOK**  
2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Canadian Government Agent

## As Age Advances the Liver Requires occasional slight stimulation.

### CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

correct  
**CONSTIPATION**

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of Iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by Carter's Iron Pills

## Baby Colds

Nobody Wants Them. "I see they are now rearing shoes in Germany." "Ah, indeed. I suppose the kaiser would rent his cheap."

The tortoise shell, when heated, becomes very pliable and can be twisted in any shape required.

# PISO'S

**The Spanish-American**

REGISTERED AUGUST 27, 1912.

IRVIN OGDEN, SR.  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Subscription \$1.50 Per Year  
Entered as second-class matter at the  
postoffice in Roy, New Mexico.



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

**False Report**

The report received Wednesday that the war was over was an error or at least premature. The negotiations will doubtless end in armistice within a week. The terms offered amount to unconditional surrender the same as Austria has already signed.

Now that the election is over we hope to be able to settle down to the routine of newspaper life again for quite a while. This politics is an old game and we have mixed in more or less for many years but we realize that it is a young man's game and old timers are likely to get in the class with the fellow who played "Draw-back" in his foot ball team.

Miss Ruperta Montoya, of Roy and David Gonzales, were married last Sunday by Rev. Fr. Vachon at the Catholic Church in Roy.

Mr. A. B. Justice, of Tacoma, Wash, sends us a dollar to apply to the price of sending the S-A to "The Boys over there" He kindly says--Being a stranger I must judge your community by its newspaper representative and I take it you have a live town and a prosperous community.

It is easy to recognize most of the victims of "Flu" They all have the look of people who have been very sick.

Springer is advertising for nurses to aid in caring for their Flu epidemic.

Mrs. W. H. Guthman called Monday to tell us of her third grand daughter with in the past three months. One at Ed's and one at Carl's in Dawson and the last Oct 28th at Golda Cadwalader's at Corn Okla. This is six grandchildren for the Guthman's and all girls.

Jess Wade's two sons, Rual and Earnest, arrived Sunday from Texas and will live here with him this winter. They are fine looking boys and we are sure they will be welcomed by the young people of Roy.

Flu is subsiding in Roy, there are fewer cases and no Pneumonia resulting lately. It is hoped conditions will soon be normal again and we can return to business as usual.

LOST--A Fountain Pen, Finder please bring to S-A, office and receive reward.

FOR SALE:--Some Choice Red Pigs. Also some fat hogs.

Inquire or write, J.C. SMITH, R 1, Roy, N. M.

**FARM FOR SALE**

My farm of 320 acres, one mile east of Roy N. M. one of best improved farms found any where, all fenced and cross fenced, good house celler and c-stern, fine well, wind mill, two large stock and feed granary for 1500 bu. My health is not good enough to carry the work.  
C. E. Anderson

Joe Beck, Jr. and his little sister, children of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Beck, of the Roy Garage, are ill with "Flu".

Uncle Eben.

"Too much of de gift of prophecy," said Uncle Eben, "is dangerous. De man dat knows in advance what hand he's gwint to git in a poker game ain' no fit associate."

**ADVERTISED LETTERS**

Roy, Mora Co. New Mexico,  
October 26 th 1918  
The following is a list of letters remaining in the Post Office, at Roy, New Mexico for more than fourteen days prior to Oct. 26-18

- Jose F. Sandoval letter
- Senora Dona Sirilia Martinez letter
- Fred Caffee letter
- Jose De Jesus Garcia letter
- Eugenio Grijalva, letter
- Ramon Aragon, letter
- Jose Hines Aragon, letter
- Guadalupe Montragon letter
- W. S. Good Jr. letter
- Miss Fay Blair, 3 letter
- Ira J. Bell 2 letter
- Sr Jesus Ramirez letter

The above letters will remain "ADVERTISED" for fourteen days and if uncalled for at the end of that time, same will be sent to the Division of Dead Letters, San Francisco California.

When calling for above letters please say "ADVERTISED."

One cent postage Due will be collected on any of the above letters delivered.

Wm. G. JOHNSON, P. M.

Wanted to Lease--About two Sections of grass (fenced) with water, house, sheds, etc. Would like 80 to 90 acres of farmland with place.

Address J.T. Newton,  
Mt. Dora, New Mexico.

**Get Your News From Headquarters**

All the official news of the State Capital appears first in the Santa Fe New Mexican.

All the fresh political gossip of the State Capital appears first in the Santa Fe New Mexican.

The activities of all patriotic organizations are reported fully in the Santa Fe New Mexican.

All authentic news of the Great War, received over leased wire from the Associated Press is presented in the Santa Fe New Mexican,

Subscribe Now to the  
**Santa Fe New Mexican**  
Santa Fe, N. M.  
50c a month, \$6.00 a year

**About Croup.**

If your children are subject to croup or if you have reason to fear their being attacked by the disease, you should procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and study the directions for use, so that in case of an attack you will know exactly what course to pursue. This is a favorite and very successful remedy for croup, and it is important that you observe the directions carefully.

LOST--Small gray trunk on road from Clayton to Schleiter ranch about 15 miles west of Clayton and 3 miles from Otto's old shearing place on Perico. Trunk contains clothing and keep sakes of value to owner reward of \$50. will be given for recovery of trunk. Notify H. C. Abbott, Mt Dora N. M. or leave at Clayton Citizens office.

**Public Sale**

I will offer, at Public Auction at the W. W. Day farm, 13 miles East of Mills, 16 N, 4E of Roy, 2 E. of Palouse School house, on **Tue. Nov. 12, '18**  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp, the following property to wit Come early and go home early.

**8 Horses & Mules**

3-yr. old bay Mare, wt. 1000  
5-yr-old brow Horse, wt. 1100.  
2-Iron gray Mares, 6 & 7 yrs.  
3-yr. gray saddle Mare, Black saddle Mare, Span good work Mules wt. 1900

**27 CATTLE 27**

8 Good Cows Giving milk and fresh soon. 4 Milch Cows 2 to 5 yrs. old with calves at side. 2 Coming 2 yr. old heifers. & 2 Steers coming 1 yr. 2-yrs old Durham-Poll Bull Extra good.

2 Hogs, wt. 250 lbs 2 Hogs wt. 175lbs. 3,000lbs of Good Potatoes in sacks, 26 gallon iron Rendering Kettle, 3 Dozn White Wyandotte Chickens.

**FARM MACHINERY**

New Moline 7 ft Binder. New 3 in Mandt Wagon. 3 in. Steel skein Wagon. 1 Row J-D combination Lister. 16 in. Sulkey Plow. McCormack Mower. 8 Hole Disc Drill, 6 Shovel J-D Cultivator. 1 Row Drill, 60 Tooth Harrow, Good Top Buggy, Header Barge 100 ft Rubber Hose, 3 Sets Leather Harness, Set double Harness.

100 bushels Seed Rye sacked, 100 bushels Corn, 80 tons good Cane in stack, 10 tons Rye Straw Good bundle Corn Tops.

Household & Kitchen Furniture & other articles too numerous to mention.

USUAL TERMS:-- 12 months time without interest, 12 percent from date if not paid when due, 10 off for cash over \$10.00.

**W.W. & A.I. DAY.**

COL. F. O. WHITE, Auctioneer.  
Wm. G. JOHNSON Clerk.  
Free Lunch--bring drinking cup.

**Plumlee Hospital**

ROY, New Mexico.  
Eyes Tested and Glasses Correctly Fitted,  
CARUS PLUMLEE,  
Physician in Charge.

I can loan you MONEY on your Final Receipt as well as on Patented or Deeded land. Come let us talk to you about your loan.

J. E. WILDMAN,  
Loan and Insurance Agency,  
Office at residence, ROY, N.M.

FOR SALE:--A good quarter section homestead near Solano, at a bargain price. Ask about it at the S-A. Office.

Save nut shells and fruit-pits. They are needed for making Carbon for Gas-Masks. Bring them to the Red Cross room.

Who wants to exchange a \$20 for a good improved 80 of oil and farm land in S-E. Kansas. Call or write this office.

Ford Car For Sale  
1914 Model Good condition \$200. Inquire of H. Sotzen at Roy Trading Co.

**SECTION FARM FOR SALE:**

Half section farm land, Half section in grass, Good improvements, all fenced, 140 acres of wheat planted and looking fine. Four miles from town, Best of reasons for selling. Inquire at S-A, Office.

**Ford**  
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Have you seen the Ford Model T One Ton Truck Chassis? It is, we believe, the greatest servant ever offered the American people. A strong Vanadium Steel frame with the regular Ford motor, and a direct worm drive, this truck will be among motor trucks just what the Ford is among all motor cars; the supreme value from point of effective service and low cost of operation and maintenance. The Ford One Ton Truck Chassis is \$550. f.o.b. Detroit. We'll assist buyers on the body question. Come in and let's talk it over.

**ROY GARAGE, Agents.**

**Free Aero-Plane Landing**

Cars Housed and Cared for  
At Reasonable Rates.

Repair Work Expert Mechanics  
GASOLINE STA.

C.B. STUBBLEFIELD & Co. Proprietor  
(INCORPORATED)

**ROY, New Mex.**

**Roy Garage**  
and LIVERY

J. W. BECK, Manager.

**J. B. LUSK**  
Attorney at Law  
Prompt and Careful Attention  
Given all Business Entrusted  
to me  
ROY NEW MEXICO

FOR SALE:--Half a block--12 Lots in J. Floersheim's Addition to Roy, next street east of Mr. Floersheim's residence. Most desirable building site in town. A bargain, See CHARLES DEPEW Roy, N.M

FOR SALE:--Set automobile tires and a Reo body. A Bargain, Roy Tailoring Co.

Mrs. C. C. Belknap has returned to work at the Depot in Roy with the position of Telegraph Operator, Mr. Gray, from down on the main line, is the new Agent and will live at the depot Mrs. Belknap is rooming at the C. L. Wensell home for the present. Mr. Grey seems to fit the place and knows how to meet the expectations of the patrons of the road. We have been so accustomed to friendly business relations with the R. R. that it is maybe a hard place for a stranger to fill

**Col. F. O. WHITE**  
Noted, Tried, Experienced  
**Auctioneer**

If you want the services of an UP-TO-DATE SALESMAN whose work has always proven satisfactory, it will make you Money to consult me before making your SALE DATES. No Sale too Near or too Far. No Sale too Large or Small, You can have SALE BILLS printed and make dates at the Spanish-American Office. Roy New Mexico.



REFERENCES:--  
Roy Trust and Savings Bank,  
Roy, N. M.  
Citizens State Bank,  
Mills, N. M.

**Roy Telephone Co.**  
Gilstrap Bro's, Prop's

Office and Exchange, ROY, N. M.

Connects with LONG-DISTANCE PHONE at Springer, Solano, Mosquero, Mills, Abbott, Taylor Springs and intermediate points. Rural-Community Lines connected. Roy City Exchange, Efficient Service.

**J. E. Gilstrap, Mgr.**

**Church Directory**

**UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL**  
Meets each Sunday at 10, A. M. at Christian Church. Your presence is necessary.  
G. R. ABERNATHY, Supt.

**CHRISTIAN ROY**  
Services 2d Sunday of each month at 11 a. m. 8.00 PM.  
4th Sunday of each month at 11.00 a. m. and 8.00 p. m. Communion service at the morning service.  
PLEASANT VIEW  
First Sunday each Month at 8 p.m.  
MILLS  
3rd Sunday at 11.00 a. m. 8PM.  
O. W. HEARN, Pastor.

**BAPTIST**  
First Sunday in each month. Services 11. A. M., 7.30, P. M.  
REV. W. A. DAWN, Pastor.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL**  
at 10 A.M. each Sunday,  
P. L. GUNN, Superintendent.

**CATHOLIC**  
Mass twice each month 2d and 4th Sundays at the Catholic Church. Roy, N. M.  
Masses: 8 and 10 a. m. Service at 7.30 p.m.  
Rev. Fr. FELIX VACHON,  
Priest in charge.

**Y. P. S. C. E.**  
Mrs. O. W. HEARN, President  
MISS LILLIAN GRINER, Sec'y.  
Meets at the Christian Church, Roy, N. M., every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.  
A cordial welcome extended to all visitors.

**Methodist Episcopal Church ROY and MILLS CIRCUIT**  
Regular Services as follows:  
1st Sunday at Newton School  
11 a m and 7:30 p m.  
3rd Sunday at Roy Christian Church  
11 a m and 7:30 p m  
2nd and 4th Sunday at Mills  
11 a m and 7:30 p m  
J. M. WILSON, Pastor

SERVICES ON SOLANO CIRCUIT  
1st and 3d Sundays  
at Mosquero, 8.00 P. M  
at Bradley, 11 A. M.  
2nd & 4th Sundays at Liberty, 11 A. M.  
Solano, 8. P. M.  
E. L. PRATT, Pastor.

**LODGE DIRECTORY**

**I. O. O. F.**  
HOMESTEAD LODGE 46  
Meets at its own Hall  
Every Wednesday Evening  
Visiting Brothers always welcome.  
MRLVILLE FLOERSHEIM, N. G.  
Wm, G. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

**Rebekah Degree**  
HARMONY LODGE No. 24  
Meets 1st. and 3rd. Friday  
Evening each month  
I. O. O. F. Hall  
Miss ETTA HORNBAKER, N. G.  
Mrs. Blanche Grunig, Sec'y.  
Visiting Sisters welcome

**El Dorado Hotel**  
Under new Management  
Charles Chapman, Proprietor.  
**E. Las Vegas, N.M.**  
Steam Heated, Free Baths,  
Hot and Cold Water in Rooms  
A quiet, homelike Hotel  
one block from the  
Depot, in the  
Main Business District  
Tourists and Land-Seekers  
Will find this the right place.

**TRESPASS NOTICE.**  
This is to warn all hunters to keep off my ranch and pasture at the head of La Cinta Canyon.  
J. H. SANBURY, Roy N. M.

# Garage

Mr. J. J. TAYLOR has closed his Garage and is now in charge of our Repair Department, We Repair all Cars.

We also carry a Complete Line of Oils and Auto Accessories, Gasoline Stand, Free Air.

Fully Equipped Blacksmithing and machine Shop. ACETYLENE WELDING

Variety Machine Works, GILSTRAP Bro's, Prop's. ROY, NEW MEX.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico, October 30, 1918  
Notice is hereby given that Henry J. Telge, of Mills, New Mexico, who on July 2nd, 1915, made Enlarged Homestead Entry No. 029403, for NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 3, Township 21N, Range 25E, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 34, Township 22N, Range 25E, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Willcox, U. S. Commissioner at Roy, New Mexico, on the 17th day of December 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
H. Coffman, H. G. Baumann, E. Angley, R. S. Porter, all of Mills, New Mexico.

PAZ VALVERDE, Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico, October 29, 1918  
Notice is hereby given that John Weisdorfer, of Roy, New Mexico, who on November 1, 1915, made Homestead Entry Serial No. 021104, for SW $\frac{1}{4}$  and SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 2, Township 19N, Range 26E, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before F. H. Foster, U. S. Commissioner, at Roy, New Mexico, on the 12th day of December, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Vidal C. Martinez, Carlotta E. Martinez, Benjamin G. Grunig, Edna O. Grunig, all of Roy, New Mexico.

PAZ VALVERDE, Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico, October 29, 1918  
Notice is hereby given that Eduvigen Costillo, of Roy, New Mexico, who on November 22, 1913 and December 19, 1914, made Homestead Entry No. 017211 and No. 019042, for the S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 17, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 20, and the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 17; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 20, Township 19N, Range 25E, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make Final Three Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Willcox, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Roy, New Mexico, on the 9th day of December, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Juan Isidro Romero, of Roy New Mexico, Juan de Jesus Sandoval, of Roy, New Mexico, Alfredo Sandoval, of Roy, New Mexico, Nicolas Sandoval, of Roy, New Mexico.

PAZ VALVERDE, Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico, October 29, 1918  
Notice is hereby given that Crescencia Martinez, of Roy, New Mexico, who on October 20, 1915, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 021057, for W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 23, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 22, Township 20N, Range 25E, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before F. H. Foster, U. S. Commissioner, at Roy, New Mexico, on the 9th day of December, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Francisco A. Martinez, Alcarrio Griego, Frank Aldels, Pedro Gonzales, all of Roy, New Mexico.

PAZ VALVERDE, Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, October 28, 1918  
Notice is hereby given that Luisa Garcia, of Wagon Mound, N. M., who, on June 17, 1915, made homestead entry No. 023932, for S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 20; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , & and N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, in Township 20, N., R. 24 E. N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Stanley A. Foutz, U. S. Commissioner, Wagon Mound, N. M., on Dec. 7, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Jose V. Garcia Isidro Gonzales Ramon Salas Olmedo Aveyta all of Wagon Mound, N. M.

FRANCISCO DELGADO, Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico, October 28, 1918  
Notice is hereby given that Alma Paxton, Widow of Edward W. Paxton, deceased of Roy, N. M., who on November 6, 1915 made Homestead Entry No. 021148 for, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 4 Township 20 N, Range 28

E. N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before F. H. Foster U. S. Commissioner at Roy N. M. on Dec. 5 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Escaracion Lucero, Pedro Arguello S. E. Paxton, Golda Paxton, of Roy New Mexico. PAZ VALVERDE, Register.

11-2-30

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico, Oct 9 1918

Notice is hereby given that Lenore Laumbach of Roy, N. M. who on Sept 29 1915 made home stead entry no 020809, for E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  and NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 31, Twp, 18 N, Range 25 E. N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before F. H. Foster, U. S. Commissioner, at Roy, N. M. on Dec. 4, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Manuel M. Cordova, Esteban Cordova, of Sabinosa, N. M. Alejandro Maestas, Dau Laumbach, of Roy, N. M. PAZ VALVERDE, Register.

1-2-30

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico, Oct. 28 1918

Notice is hereby given that E. N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before F. H. Foster U. S. Commissioner at Roy N. M. on Dec. 5 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Escaracion Lucero, Pedro Arguello S. E. Paxton, Golda Paxton, of Roy New Mexico. PAZ VALVERDE, Register.

11-2-30

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico, Oct. 9 1918

Notice is hereby given that John T. Stanfill of Solano Mora County, N. M., who, on June 1 1915, made Homestead entry No. 020202 for NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Sec. 7, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 18 Twp 18 N., Range 27 E., N. M. P. M. has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before F. H. Foster, U. S. Commissioner, at his office Roy, N. M., on Dec. 4, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
C. M. Thompson, John Beckman G. H. Perry, John W. Church all of Solano N M PAZ VALVERDE, Register

11-2-30

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Clayton, N. M., Oct. 9, 1918

Notice is hereby given that Wilson K. Nickell, of Mosquero, N. M. who, on Apr. 5, 1913, made Homestead entry No. 015761, for SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 29 Twp, 19N, R. 29E, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before F. H. Foster, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Roy, N. M., on Dec. 5th, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
R. M. Lunsford J. B. Duvall E. L. Fuller, Frank Driskill all of Mosquero N M PAZ VALVERDE, Register

11-2-30

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico Oct. 28, 1918

Notice is hereby given that Albino Gomez, of Roy, New Mex. Who on June 9, 1915, made ad. H. E. No. 023778 for NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 25; W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 24 Twp 19N. Rng. 24E N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before W. H. Willcox, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Roy, N. M. on Dec. 3d, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Seferino Garcia Juan Isidro Romero Estevan Gomez Alfredo Lucero All of Roy, New Mexico.

FRANCISCO DELGADO, Register

11-2-30

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico, Oct. 28, 1918

Notice is hereby given that Madeleña Trujillo, of Roy, N. M. who, on Feb. 4, 1914, made HE No. 017473 for SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 12; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 13 Township 18N Range 26E N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three Year proof to establish claim to the land described, before F. H. Foster, U. S. Com'r at Roy, N. M. on the 9th day of Dec. 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Davidde Jesus Mascarinas Demetrio Mascarinas Isidro West Antonio Jose Mascarinas All of Solano, New Mexico. PAZ VALVERDE, Register

11-2-30

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico, Oct. 28, 1918

Notice is hereby given that Juan Isidro Romero David Esquibel Juan de Jesus Sandoval Abelino Esquibel All of Roy, New Mexico, PAZ VALVERDE, Register.

11-2-30

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico, Oct. 28, 1918

Notice is hereby given that Vicente Martinez, of Roy, New Mex. who, on June 16, 1915 made Homestead Entry No. 020274 for NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 19, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  & W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 30, T. 19 N, Rng 25E. N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Willcox, U. S. Commissioner at Roy, New Mexico, on Dec. 9, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Juan Isidro Romero David Esquibel Juan de Jesus Sandoval Abelino Esquibel All of Roy, New Mexico, PAZ VALVERDE, Register.

11-2-30

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office Clayton New Mexico. Oct. 7, 1918

Notice is hereby given that Arthur W. Farris of Roy, New Mex. who on May 8, 1915 made HE no. 019271 for SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 11 Twp 20 N. R 27 E. NMPM has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before F. H. Foster, U. S. Commissioner a Roy New Mexico on Nov 18 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
R. W. Boulware Joe Mitchell George Mitchell C O Hoskins N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Willcox, U. S. Commissioner at Roy New Mexico on Nov. 18 1918.

11-9

**Chamberlain Cough Remedy**  
Do not imagine that because other cough medicines failed to give you relief that it will be the same with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Bear in mind that from a small beginning this remedy has gained a world wide reputation and immense sale. A medicine must have exceptional merit to win esteem wherever it becomes known

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico October, 7 1918

Notice is hereby given that Refugio U. de Perea, of Gallegos, NM. who on Aug. 14th 1915, made H E no 020409 for NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, T 17N, Rng 30E N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before W H Willcox, U. S. Commissioner at Roy New Mexico on Nov. 18 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Jose Maria Muniz Precipio Archuleta Mosquero, N. M. Tiofilo Willcox Encarnacion Sandoval 11-9 Gallegos, watrous, New Mexico PAZ VALVERDE, Register.

11-9

**Comb Old Toilet Adjunct.**  
Combs have been used in the toilet since very ancient times. The Greek, the Egyptian and the Roman ladies used them to arrange and hold up their hair; even ladies among the Swiss lake-dwellers seem to have been familiar with them. Some of these were made of wood, some of bone, of horn or of ivory. Specimens have often been found in recent years.

**Optimistic Thought.**  
Safety built upon vengeance contains the seeds of its own destruction.

**You Bet.**  
Every married man can name one woman who has a fine husband.

**Optimistic Thought.**  
There is the greatest safety in the things that are the most honorable.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, New Mex., Oct. 7, 1918

Notice is hereby given that Florencio Guozales Garcia, of Mosquero, N. Mex. who on Oct. 8, 1915, made H. E. No. 021062 for W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Sec. 26, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 23, Township 17N, Range 30E N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year final proof to establish claim to the land above described before W. H. Willcox, U. S. com, Roy N M on the 18th day of Nov. 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Silverio Maestas Trinidad Sanches Marcelino Padilla Marcelino Cordova All of Gallegos, New Mexico PAZ VALVERDE, Register

11-9

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico, Oct. 28, 1918

Notice is hereby given that Juan Isidro Romero David Esquibel Juan de Jesus Sandoval Abelino Esquibel All of Roy, New Mexico, PAZ VALVERDE, Register.

11-2-30

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico, Oct. 28, 1918

Notice is hereby given that Juan Isidro Romero David Esquibel Juan de Jesus Sandoval Abelino Esquibel All of Roy, New Mexico, PAZ VALVERDE, Register.

11-2-30

**Sleep and Rest**  
One of the most common causes of insomnia and restlessness is indigestion. Take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper and see if you do not rest better. They only cost a quarter.

Never was there a time when a vote meant more than it does in this election. Party standards have passed. The truest patriot today is the man who can forget his party in the sincere effort to put in office men whose support of the President can not be doubted.

Think of that boy when you go to vote and vote the straight Democratic ticket—the Victory ticket.

**Greatly Benefited by Chamberlain's Tablets.**  
"I am thankful for the good I have received by using Chamberlain's Tablets. About two years ago when I began taking them I was suffering a great deal from distress after eating, and from headache and a tired, languid feeling due to indigestion and a torpid liver. Chamberlain's Tablets corrected these disorders in a short time, and since taking two bottles of them my health has been good," writes Mrs. M. P. Harwood, Auburn, N. Y.

11-2-30

When you plant corn you grow corn



Plant your money in Our Bank and grow RICH

WHEN YOU PLANT SOMETHING YOU GET SOMETHING. WHEN YOU PLANT NOTHING, YOU KNOW WHAT YOU GET.

IF YOU SHOULD SOW A FEW DOLLARS YOU'D GET A CROP IN PROPORTION ANY OTHER CROP. YOU CAN SPARE A FEW DOLLARS NOW AND THEN—WHY NOT FIX FOR YOUR OLD AGE WITH THE MONEY YOU WILL HARDLY MISS NOW.

START A BANK ACCOUNT TODAY.

WE ADD 5 PERCENT INTEREST ON 6 OR 12 MONTHS TIME DEPOSITS.

Roy Trust & Savings Bank

**Fresh.**  
Fish Dealer—Fresh, mum? Why, the unfortunate fish breathed his last just as it saw you comin'.—Boston Evening Transcript.

**Daily Thought.**  
One flag, one land, one heart, one hand, one nation evermore.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

**Valuable Brick Made.**  
The slime which accumulates at the various mines in the Kolar gold fields, in India, is now being mixed with clay and made into bricks, instead of being treated as a waste product, as heretofore. The bricks made in this way are said to be superior to those acquired from outside sources and are used extensively in lining circular shafts and other construction work carried on by the mining companies. Later on it is proposed to make fire brick, clay crucibles, or artificial stone.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Clayton, N. M., Oct. 7, 1918

Notice is hereby given that Chester A. Green, of Roy, Mora county, N. M., who on Aug. 3, 1915 made Homestead Entry No. 020651 for Lots 3, 4, Sec. 4 Lots 1-2-3-4 & S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 5 Township 18 N Range 25 E, N. M. P. Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before F. H. Foster, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Roy, N. M., on Nov. 11, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Henda Laumbach, Leandro Archuleta Sylvestre Torres P R Harris

11-9 All of Roy New Mexico PAZ VALVERDE, Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, N. M. Oct. 28, 1918

Notice is hereby given that Vicente Martinez, of Roy, New Mex. who, on June 16, 1915 made Homestead Entry No. 020274 for NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 19, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  & W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 30, T. 19 N, Rng 25E. N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Willcox, U. S. Commissioner at Roy, New Mexico, on Dec. 9, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Juan Isidro Romero David Esquibel Juan de Jesus Sandoval Abelino Esquibel All of Roy, New Mexico, PAZ VALVERDE, Register.

11-9

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico Oct. 7 1918

Notice is hereby given that Arthur G. Burleson of Roy New Mex. who on March 18th 1915 made Homestead Entry No 019619 for SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32 Township 21 N Range 27E N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before F. H. Foster U S Commissioner at Roy N. M. on Nov. 11 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Carl C Nugen Samuel Bland B F Emerson C E Kidd, All of Roy New Mexico PAZ VALVERDE, Register.

11-9

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico, Oct. 7, 1918

Notice is hereby given that Oliver B Dietterich, of Roy, N. M. who on Aug 17, 1915 made H. E. No 020701 for SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 26 & N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, Twp., 20N, Rng. 25E N. M. P. Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before his commanding Officer in the U. S. Army and his witnesses before F. H. Foster, U. S. Commissioner at Roy, N. M., on the 11th day of Nov. 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Gilbert Leach Irvin Ogden, Sr. Geo. H. Ray Frank Aldels All of Roy, New Mexico PAZ VALVERDE, Register.

11-9

## The Plumlee Hospital ROY, NEW MEX.

Cares for both Medical and Surgical Cases.

Recently Enlarged, Newly Furnished and Equipped,

Careful Attention and Good Nursing, Visitors and Correspondence Invited.

Carus Plumlee, Physician in Charge.

We also have Cottages with Sleeping Porches, Separate from the Hospital, For Tubercular Patients.

Roy - New Mexico

Keep posted—for conditions are changing from day to day and the past is unlike the present.

Save time—for time, your time, the clerk's time, the dealer's time, the manufacturer's time, is the nation's most important asset.

Manufacturers will necessarily have to curtail their salesmen on the road, and the only substitute for salesmen is "silent salesmanship," i. e., printed advertising.

Advertising, too, must be used to tell you why you cannot buy certain goods, and to continue the good will and trademark value of such manufacturers in the minds of the consumer and the dealer so that, after we win the war, the sale of such products can be increased and multiplied.

So read advertisements to keep posted as to what to buy and also to be informed why you cannot buy certain brands of goods because their manufacturers are devoting all of their time to building war products to help win the war, and keep a warm spot in your heart for the goods no longer available on the dealers' shelves, because they, too, like our boys overseas, will "come back" after the war and renew old friendships.

In that way the advertiser's good will will be maintained and he will draw dividends in increased sales after the war to make up for the loss of trade during the war.

Monarch's Hobby is Botany.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is said to have one redeeming virtue. He is considered the best botanist in eastern Europe. At his summer residence just under Musalla, the highest peak of the Rhodope range, he has, or used to have, a wonderful rock-garden where not only Alpine and sub-Alpine plants are grown, but even representative specimens from England, as well as many rare native Bulgarian mountain plants.

Candy's Value Recognized.

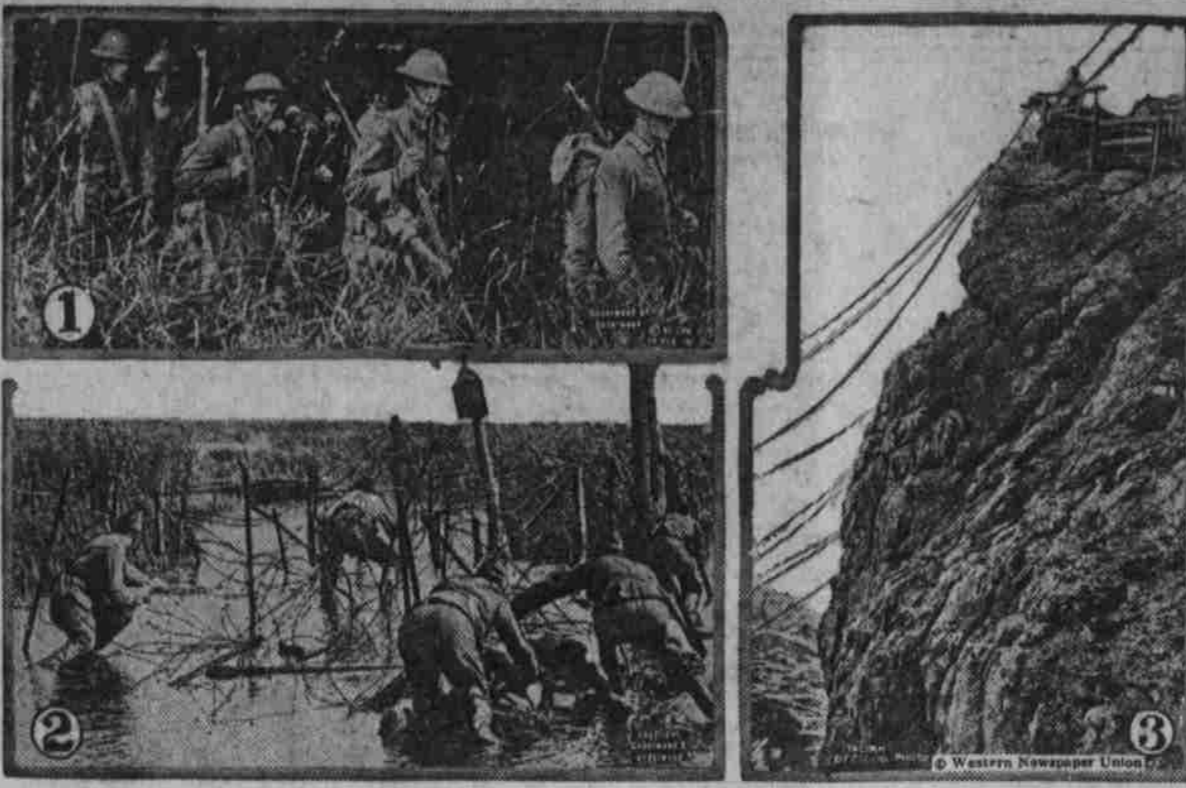
Fifty years ago the candy of the country was almost invariably hard and coarse, and much of it unwholesome. Now the making of it has become a fine art, and the wizard of concoction and flavoring has a fortune at his command. Pure candy in moderate quantities is no longer regarded as a menace to the healthy stomach. It has been sent to American and British soldiers, while we have a recent, unconfirmed tradition that the lure of the gumdrop will enlist an Eskimo to almost any service.

Airplane Camera.

The airplane camera is fixed either to the side of the machine or below it. It must be and is of signal reliability. Plates add weight to the cargo of an airplane, and there must be no wastage through inefficiency in the camera. Aerial photographers are the detectives of the air. A mark appearing at a spot where no mark was visible in a previous photograph of the same place may indicate some important change in the enemy's organization, and extreme care is taken to insure that the mark is not the result of a fortuitous finger print. Thumb marks are the deadly sin in the royal air force photographic service.

More Diversified Farming.

In the census report of 6,361,502 farms in the United States in 1910, no one's mental picture of a typical farm is verified by general facts. Only one crop, Indian corn, was produced on more than three-fourths of the farms, the precise percentage being 75.7. Only two crops were produced on one-half of the farms or more, and these were hay, with 53.5 per cent and potatoes, with 50 per cent. Apples, with 46.9 per cent, nearly reached this class. On more than one-fourth of the farms only three other crops were produced—oats, 34.2 per cent; peaches, 29 per cent; and cotton, 26.9 per cent.



1—American infantry advancing to the firing line through a wood in Alsace. 2—Pioneers cutting German wire entanglements in a Belgian marsh to permit an infantry advance. 3—Italian sentry post high in the mountains on the Piave front where the Austrians have been signally defeated.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Turkey Is Granted an Armistice on Terms That Mean Her Absolute Surrender.

GERMANY IS IN SAME FIX

Inter-Allied War Council Determines Conditions on Which She May Cease Fighting—Austria, Badly Whipped on the Piave Front, Begs for Peace.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Turkey has given up. Not waiting for the result of armistice and peace proposals made to the entente allies through President Wilson, she made peace proposals to the British government early in the week which were considered in London as tantamount to unconditional surrender. The armistice went into effect at noon Thursday.

The request for an armistice was carried to Admiral Calthorpe at Mudros by General Townshend, released by the Turks for the purpose. Regularly accredited plenipotentiaries followed, and after three days' parleys the armistice was signed. It is both military and naval in character, and while the terms were not at once made public, it was known that they included free passage of the allied fleets through the Dardanelles, occupation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles forts, the immediate release and return of all allied prisoners of war, and concessions that give the allies complete military domination over Turkey. The opening up of the Dardanelles leads to the expectation of an early battle between the allied fleets and the German Black sea fleet. The latter includes a number of powerful vessels of various types stolen from Russia.

Turkey could not do much else than surrender. She had fought her fight and was really all done. General Allenby's great victories in Palestine and the recent big advances of the British expedition in Mesopotamia, together with the collapse of Bulgaria which isolated her from her allies left her no other course than complete submission. The Greeks were on edge to be permitted to march on Constantinople, and the Bulgarians wanted to join in such an enterprise, and there was rioting and threats of revolution in the Turkish capital.

Latest news from Mesopotamia tells of the capture of the entire Turkish army on the Tigris.

The United States was not at war with Turkey and so nominally has no part in the peace negotiations; but it has been taken for granted that this country will at least be consulted in the matter. Probably Colonel House, now personally representing the president at the councils at Versailles, knows what Mr. Wilson thinks about Turkey, as well as about the rest of the world, and can tell the representatives of the entente governments. It may be that in this matter the senate will have no voice, as it intends to have in making peace treaties with the nations with which America is at war.

The German government having signified its full acceptance of the allied terms as a basis of arrangements for a cessation of hostilities, the inter-allied supreme war council in Versailles spent most of the week settling upon the terms of armistice that should be imposed on the Huns. It was agreed that these would be exceedingly drastic. There was not the slightest disposition to leave to the Germans any means of renewing hostilities if the subsequent peace negotiations should fall through. It was believed that the terms would include evacuation of all invaded territory within a fixed period; surrender of all ordnance and ammunition; withdrawal of German forces beyond the Rhine, and their demobilization; surrender of the frontier fortresses; release of all allied prisoners of war, German prisoners being held to help in restoration of devastated territory; surrender of at least a number of U-boats.

In effect, all this would mean the absolute surrender of Germany, and the allies would be in a position to dictate and enforce any peace arrangements they saw fit to make. It is the intention of the allied governments, and the ardent desire of the allied armies and peoples, that nothing less than this shall be demanded of Germany. Whether the Huns have yet been brought to a condition where they will accept such terms was a question. Many military authorities believe they will elect to fight for a while longer before submitting so abjectly, and millions of the soldiers and civilians of the allied nations fervently hope this will be the case. Otherwise, they feel, Germany would escape too easily from suffering some of those horrors of war which her armed forces have ruthlessly inflicted on others and over which her people have gloated with savage glee. Of course no such deliberate inhumanities as the German soldiers have practiced could or would be practiced by the troops of the allies, but the German cities and towns could be made to feel the terrible hardships that accompany occupation by an invading enemy, and the inhabitants could be taught a lesson that would go far toward deterring them from ever supporting a war of aggression, even if their rulers were left with the power to start such a conflict. The allies are not vindictive, but they intend that stern justice shall be meted out to Germany; and in this the American soldiers who have seen what has been done to Belgium and northern France are, if possible, more determined than the soldiers of any other nation. They, and all right-minded Americans at home, feel that sloppy sentimentality of the "forgive-your-enemy" order has no place in dealings with the Huns.

If Germany accepts the terms of the armistice and begins to carry them out in apparent good faith, the great war may be considered as virtually ended. This, however, does not mean that peace will be negotiated with the present government of Germany. Prince Max, the chancellor, sought again last week to reassure President Wilson as to the genuineness of the German reforms by which the people are supposed to have come into control of the government. But Mr. Wilson, as well as the governments of Great Britain and France, is more than skeptical. It is true that the common people of Germany are being allowed to speak and even to act as never before, but it is far from certain that the powers of government apparently granted to them cannot be wiped out in a moment by the kaiser and his masters, the junkers, when they have attained their ends. The whole matter of German governmental laws and methods is too complicated for discussion in these columns, but it will repay careful study by those who wish to keep abreast of the current of events.

Despite repeated demands, in the press and public speeches, that he abdicate, the kaiser refuses to sacrifice himself for the good of his country. He is reported to have said he would be willing to become the "hereditary president" of Germany, and also that when he considers the right moment has come, he will step down from his throne. The Socialist papers, especially, have been denouncing him and his associates bitterly, and the fact that this has gone unpunished, shows that the autocracy is losing ground fast.

The resignation of Gen. Erich Ludendorff, first quartermaster general and considered the "brains" of the German army, had a marked effect in Germany, being taken to signify the downfall of militarism. He quit, it was supposed, because the control of military matters was put in the hands of the civil authorities. It was reported that Von Hindenburg would order the court-martial of Ludendorff. Who will later order the court-martial of "Hindy" was not stated.

Germany now stands abandoned by her allies, for Austria-Hungary was urging quick action on her plea for a separate armistice and peace. The disintegration of Austria-Hungary, noted last week, made rapid progress. The Croatian parliament at Agram decreed the total separation of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia from Hungary. The Czech-Slovaks got into action and cut the railroad between Berlin and Vienna near Bodenbach, so that

German trains could go only as far as Schnadau. At the same time all communication was severed between Agram and Fiume and Budapest and Vienna, and the great seaport of Fiume was handed over to the Croatian national council.

It was no wonder that Count Andrássy, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, was insistent on an armistice, for the armies of Emperor Charles were having a very bad time of it. The Italian front, comparatively quiet for many weeks, blazed out in a great attack by the allies, and within a week the Austrians had been driven back all the way between the Brenta and Zenson bend. The Italians began the offensive and were speedily aided by the British, French and American contingents. The crossing of the Piave by these enormous forces was said to be a wonderful sight. Sweeping irresistibly north and east of the river, they drove a great wedge into the enemy's lines that speedily gave them possession of the big Austrian base of Vittoria. Then the action became general along the entire line. The British on the left wing entered Asiago, and in the center reached the Livensa river, and the Italians occupied the city of Oderzo. Below the Zenson bend the Italians forced a crossing of the Piave and made swift progress on the plains that border the Gulf of Venice. Most startling of all was the news that between the Piave and the Brenta the allies had trapped 15 Austrian divisions—180,000 men—by capturing the mountain pass of Vadal. At the time of writing the fate of these divisions was unknown. Already the allies had taken about 50,000 prisoners and great stores of material. The announcement from Vienna, that Austria-Hungary was withdrawing her troops from Italy because of her desire for peace, sounded rather ridiculous. On Thursday the Austrian commander asked General Diaz for an armistice.

The week was almost as disastrous for the Austrian forces in Serbia and Montenegro. They were driven headlong northward and before the end of the week the allies were on the Danube opposite Hungarian territory and had nearly reached their own city of Belgrade. In Montenegro Jugo-Slav units operated with the allies with marked success. Budapest was reported to be alarmed by the suggestion that the Jugo-Slavs would cross the Croatian frontier and attack that city in conjunction with the allies.

The breaking up of his empire and the numerous and serious riots in Vienna and elsewhere are said to have so frightened Emperor Charles that he has taken refuge in one of his castles far from the capital and sent his children to another stronghold. Presumably he will still be permitted to remain the ruler of Austria, for he is not personally unpopular, but what the future has in store for him and his dynasty is uncertain.

By desperate fighting the Germans last week slowed up the advance of the allies in Belgium and France, but it cost them dear in casualties, for Foch's artillery did tremendous execution. In their resistance the Huns were aided by the fact that the allies needed time to establish their communications between their bases and their advanced lines. Moreover, they did not give the enemy any real rest, but kept hammering at him persistently, making valuable if not extensive gains. The best of these were in the region of Valenciennes, where the British reached the borders of Mormal forest; in the Oise-Serre sector, where the French forced the enemy back to the gates of Guise despite violent resistance; and on the Champagne front and the Meuse valley. In the latter region the Americans fought all week long without let-up, the Second army going into action in the Woevre. After long and continuous fighting, the Yankees gained complete control of the Bois Belleu east of the Meuse and held it against powerful counter-attacks. West of the river there were lively actions north of Grand Pre.

The artillery of both Germans and Americans was especially active all week. The Yankees displayed a marked superiority in this arm, and their heavier guns, said to be 15-inch naval guns on mobile mountings, shelled Longuyon and other Hun bases with decided effect.

STORIES of AMERICAN CITIES

New York "Bright Lighters" Have Evolved New Fad

NEW YORK.—When New York puts the lid on at the curfew hour, the latest fad for the all-nighters is to go to a restaurant in Columbus circle for a stack of waffles or ham and eggs at 2 a. m. It is a new haven for the lovers of the fox trot and the children of the cabaret and others who are afraid to go home in the dark.



John D. Rockefeller, to whom popular superstition gives ownership of a famous string of restaurants, never foresaw anything like this when he established his Foundation. Saturday night is the big night at this "draw-one" emporium, and after 2 a. m. the S. R. O. sign is out. Women in beautiful gowns and furs, escorted by dashing young officers wearing the insignia of the army and navy, girls with rich-looking opera cloaks covering what seemed at first glance to be modish bathing suits, girls in their best Sunday clothes, having an outing from the office, shop and factory; chorus girls, cabaret girls, pretty girls, slim girls, slender girls, girls with embonpoint, girls without any, girls just right, officers of the Canadian army, with here and there a French or British officer, soldiers and sailors, men of elegant leisure, pluguglies and plain men and women make up the wonderful assortment of midnight revelers, the merry-makers of the morning.

All the women smoke cigarettes. Shocking! And the Lulu Lightfoot, the Tottie Coughdrop and Beatrice Twinkletoe of the chorus are all there. They know each other and go from table to table introducing their gemmen friends; just like they used to do at Jacks in the old days. The only difference is men in the old days were handed checks for \$90 at Jacks; at their evening's entertainment it costs them 90 cents.

But the wonder of the night is the departure of the guests. No plebeian subway or surface cars for them. I should say not. A line of taxis, automobiles, limousines, carriages and barouches driven up and away, for all the world like the aftermath of the opera's opening night. The moon, a baby moon, is flat on her back when the last taxi rolls away and the big dipper is upside down in the sky.

Remarkably Quick Ending of Love's Young Dream

DETROIT.—Brown-eyed Anna Maurer, whose winsome smile wrecked hearts along a vaudeville circuit up to last January, declared in Justice Sellers' court that Dick, her husband, had hopped right out of her heart and that, as far as love was concerned, she was "cured."

She explained the "hopping" by declaring that Dick was a "bellhop." He was before Justice Sellers on two counts. One dealing with theft of \$25 from a Hotel Pontchartrain guest's pocket, the pocket belonging to an overcoat that he was personally conducting to a tailor shop, and the other being in connection with his alleged unkind treatment of the winsome Anna. Anna smiled, sighed, smiled again, and lisped that her husband "was just perfectly horrid and she just didn't wish ever to see him again." She was with a vaudeville act when Fate stepped in at Rochester. Richard is dapper and chic and in a bellhop's uniform he must have been cuddly. Anna thought so, anyway, and when she ordered ice water Richard took away her heart as a tip. They were married a few days later. Anna went on with her show. Dick came to Detroit, where his mother conducts a restaurant, and got a job at the Pontchartrain. Anna left her show in Dayton and came to Detroit to join her husband. The trouble began, according to Anna, when he suggested that she go to work.



Justice Sellers remanded Dick to jail to wait for investigation into Anna's charges.

And She Can't Remember Anything About Wedding

LOS ANGELES.—"Bigamist, that's what they call me now, because I contracted a marriage of which I knew nothing until it was over," said Laura Josephine Reeves, twenty-two years old, after Justice Hanby had continued the case, charging her with effecting a bigamous marriage with Lyman Alvin Barnes.

The proceedings were given a military aspect by the appearance of Barnes at the hearing in the custody of a provost guard. He is being detained by the military authorities on a charge of desertion.

"I met Mr. Barnes," said the girl, "and 24 hours later we took an automobile ride to Ontario, reaching there at midnight. We had been drinking—

I can't stand much liquor—and I can remember nothing until the day following, when he told me I was his wife."

"I have been unfortunate with husbands," Mrs. Reeves added. I married William H. Blundell when I was only sixteen years old. He was 22 years my senior. It was anything but a happy affair. He refused to work, and I had to get out and earn the money. I did so by working in a cannery factory and as a hotel waitress. My husband joined the army in order to escape being sent to the rock pile for non-support. I don't know where he is now.

"They may send me up for this affair, but I won't care as long as they don't take my children away from me. I have two lovely children, Henrietta, five years old, and Virginia, aged two. They have been my sole comfort, and I don't want them taken from me.

"When I married Blundell I paid for the ring, the license and the wedding ceremony. Even after that he refused to work. Then he disappeared completely. I was awfully lonesome when Mr. Barnes appeared. I am sorry I got him into this mix-up."

Love's Messages Incorporated on Movie Pictures

CHICAGO.—In a "movie" theater there is an operator (the chap that looks after the machinery that projects the pictures on the screen) who is deep in love with a fair lassie of the neighborhood, and who by reason of his occupation is unable to hold hands as other folks do, any night of the week, especially on Sunday nights, when he is caged up in his little room in the gallery tighter than ever.

He has hit upon a scheme of love-making, that while not as satisfactory as the personal propinquity plan, nevertheless keeps the maiden in the case fairly contented. She comes to the show every evening (professional courtesy), takes a seat where she can get an occasional peep at her best beloved and then watches the screen. She is not interested in the pictures, as she is surfeited with them, but she watches eagerly for the various announcements about next week's bill and so on.

The lovers have arranged a code with a great variety of endearing terms in it, each of which is expressed by one or two letters. These he scratches in the corner of the lantern slide, where if noticed at all by anybody but the girl they would attract no attention whatever. But just imagine the thrill she gets when, after reading that Robert Leatherlungs will be seen on Thursday in "The Coalheaver's Revenge," she spots "x. z." way down in the corner and gets the message, "Nobody has anything on you, kid."

It's a great little game, and when the two meet after the show for the walk home, life does not seem as dull and gray as it might be, even for a "movie" operator and his best girl.



## HOGS KEPT UNDER SANITARY CONDITIONS ARE BETTER ABLE TO WARD OFF AILMENTS



Tuberculosis Hogs, Infected by Working Over Pile of Manure From Diseased Cattle.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In dealing with the diseases of hogs, preventive measures must be most relied on. The animals must be given dry and well-ventilated quarters, which must be kept clean. Contrary to common belief, hogs have some habits which raise them above other domestic animals from the standpoint of cleanliness. For example, unless compelled to do so, a hog will not sleep in its own filth. If a part of the floor of the pen is raised and kept well bedded with straw, while the rest is not, all excrement will be left on the unbedded portion of the floor and the bed itself will be always clean.

### Attention to Feed.

In addition to cleanliness, close attention should be given to the feed, so that nothing may be fed that will convey the germs of disease, especially tuberculosis, to the herd. If the hogs are fed milk in any form obtained from cows kept upon the same farm, the cows should be subjected to the tuberculin test. If they run with the dairy cattle of the farm, a tuberculin test of all the cattle is none the less desirable. Animals dead from any disease should not be fed to the hogs until the meat has been made safe by cooking. Skim milk or refuse from a public creamery should not be fed to hogs until it has been thoroughly sterilized.

Feeding and drinking places should be clean and the water supply pure. Unless the origin is known to be uncontaminated and there has been no possibility of infection during its course, hogs should not be allowed access to any stream. Wallows should be drained out and kept filled up as much as possible. At least once a month the quarters should be disinfected with air-slaked lime or a 5 per cent solution of crude carbolic acid. These precautions will be found valuable aids in the destruction of the various animal parasites, as well as a protection from some more serious troubles.

### Danger of Inbreeding.

While inbreeding is the surest and quickest means to fix type, it should be resorted to with the greatest care. The value of the system is that it enables the breeder to intensify desirable characteristics in a herd and makes improvement possible in a shorter time than where selection alone is used. It stands to reason that if desirable characteristics can be intensified, the same will be true of undesirable ones. Much of the disaster which seems to have followed inbreeding has probably been due to the fact that this point was overlooked or given only slight importance, and thus loss of vitality and constitution and susceptibility to disease have followed. Therefore if the young breeder contemplates inbreeding, he should avoid matings that tend to unite similar defects. Not only should care be taken to prevent this in the animals mated, but there should be no chance of bad effects due to the inheritance of undesirable characteristics from parents and other ancestors. Some of the greatest work ever done in hog breeding has been based on these principles.

The straight corn diet, which many hogs receive from one year's end to the other also lessens vitality, and the researches of the Wisconsin experiment station have shown that this is probably brought about by retarding the development of the vital organs. A minimum of inbreeding and a varied diet, including, especially for breeding stock, ample range, will therefore better enable the herd to resist the attacks of disease.

### Advantage of Isolated Hog Houses.

The advantage of a number of small portable houses, each accommodating a few hogs, rather than one large pigery for the entire herd has been referred to previously. In districts where cholera is prevalent these are undoubtedly the best shelters. They make it more difficult to carry contagion to all animals in the herd, and the destruction of one of them in case of an outbreak does not entail a great expense. An added advantage is that they may be moved from place to place as needed. While more work is necessary in feeding, the convenience and safety from their use more than offset this disadvantage.

### Quarantine Restrictions.

Whenever any animals are brought to the farm, or when animals are brought from shows or from neighboring farms, they should be kept apart from the rest of the herd for at least three weeks. If they have been exposed to hog cholera or swine plague

the diseases will be manifested by in this time, and the sick animals can be treated or killed and disposed of at once.

If cholera breaks out in the neighborhood the farmer should maintain a strict quarantine against the infected herds. He should refrain from visits to farms where they are located, and should insist on requiring that his neighbors stay out of his hog lots. Dogs, cats, crows and buzzards may carry the infection from farm to farm and should be guarded against as far as possible.

## WHEATLESS RATIONS TO FATTEN POULTRY

### Efficient Combinations for Making Rapid Gains.

Commercial Feeders Will Find Tests Made by Specialists of Agricultural Department Economical for Producing Flesh.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Wheatless rations for commercial or coop fleshing of young chickens for market offers to commercial feeders singularly efficient and economical rations for rapid gains in weight. In tests conducted by specialists of the United States department of agriculture a ration composed of cornmeal and fresh buttermilk, fed again and again throughout the whole feeding season, produced in 14 days' coop feeding an average gain of a pound for every 3.88 pounds of wet feed consumed. Still better results were obtained with distillers' grains. In the tests the highest and cheapest gains were made by birds having an initial weight of two pounds or less.

The tests were made under commercial rather than farm methods of poultry feeding. The aim of the commercial feeder is to increase the flesh of young birds rapidly and economically in a brief period after they are received from the farms, and this necessitates the use of coops, which allow the chickens little exercise and regular and abundant feeding under clean conditions. It calls for special equipment and for use of time and employment of labor to a degree not possible or most farms.

Three rations were used in the experiments. Ration A, consisting of 100 pounds of cornmeal and 127 pounds of water, after a two weeks' feeding period, gave a gain of 5 per cent of the initial weight. Ration B, consisting of 100 pounds of cornmeal and 156 pounds of fresh buttermilk, after a feeding period of the same length, gave a gain of 30.41 per cent of the initial weight. Ration C, consisting of 75 pounds of cornmeal, 25 pounds dried distillers' grain (corn) and 150 pounds fresh buttermilk, gave during this feeding period a gain of 35.1 per cent of the initial weight. The amount of wet feed required to produce a gain of one pound of flesh in 14 days was as follows:

Ration A 43.91 pounds (Grain 23.54 pounds)  
Ration B 3.88 pounds (Grain 2.35 pounds)  
Ration C 7.91 pounds (Grain 2.15 pounds)

With ration C the gain was practically uniform, while the rate of gain with ration B decreased slightly toward the end of the feeding period, and the gain made by the chickens fed on ration A was irregular.

It was found that if every 20,000-pound carload of broilers slaughtered as they come from the farm are fed for two weeks on ration C the gain in weight to the packer would average 6,867 pounds. The gain in edible meat would amount to 4,964 pounds, of which approximately 608 pounds are protein and 1,561 are fat.

Ration C, which gave the best results, was for the production of poultry flesh food only, and the same results would not be obtained if fed to birds when unconfined; hence the deductions drawn on the basis of the experiment reported must not be applied to birds intended for egg production or for breeding stock, or to the feeding of birds ranging on the farm.

### Uses for Sweet Potatoes.

Sweet potatoes are not only valuable as human food, but may also be used for stock.

### Right Feed for Cows.

The cows must be fed on foodstuffs that will not carry taint to the milk.

# The Confessions of a German Deserter

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

## TERRIFIC SLAUGHTER MARKS OPENING OF THE HISTORIC BATTLE OF THE MARNE

Synopsis.—The author of these confessions, an officer in the pioneers' corps of the German army, a branch of the service corresponding to the engineers' corps of the United States army, is sent into Belgium with the first German forces invading that country. Ignorant of their destination or of the reasons for their actions, the German soldiers cross the border and attack the Belgian soldiers defending their frontier. Civilians—men, women and children—are driven from their burning homes as the Zeppelins and giant guns of the Germans raze the strongest fortifications. The Germans sweep on across Belgium, slaying and burning orders of their officers to show no mercy. Some German soldiers who tried to aid helpless refugees were rebuked by their officers, one of whom declared that such a thing as pity was insanity. The German pioneers throw pontoon bridges across the Meuse in the face of a murderous fire from the French. French troops are slaughtered when, surrounded, they throw down their arms and surrender. Dear civilians strew streets of the French towns as the invaders continue their rush toward Paris.

### CHAPTER VI.

At 12 o'clock, midnight, we were alarmed and half an hour later were on the march. The cool night air felt good, and despite our weariness, we made rapid progress. Toward four o'clock in the morning we arrived at Cheppy. It had been completely plundered. We halted here for a brief rest and watched preparations being made for the execution of two franchiseurs. They were two little farmers who had supposedly concealed a French machine gun with its crew from the Germans. The sentence was executed in such a way that the people were shown who their real rulers now were.

The little town of Pogny, located midway between Chalons-sur-Marne and Vitry-le-Francois, fared no better than Cheppy, a fact which we discovered when we entered there at nine o'clock.

We were now considerably nearer the spot where the guns were roaring, and retiring of wounded and the munition columns showed us that west of Vitry-le-Francois, a terrible battle raged. At four o'clock in the afternoon, we arrived at Vitry-le-Francois after a forced march. The city was filled with wounded, but the town itself was not damaged. The battle must have been going badly for the Germans because we were ordered into action without being given any rest. We were within three kilometers of the battle line, when we came within reach of hostile fire, a terrific hail of shells tore up every foot of ground. Thousands of corpses of German soldiers indicated at what enormous cost the Germans had brought up all available reserves. The French did everything they could to prevent the Germans from getting the reserves into action and increased the artillery fire to unheard-of violence. It seemed impossible for us to be able to break through this barrage. We saw hundreds of shells exploding every minute. We were ordered to run the gauntlet of this hell in single file.

Lying prone upon the ground, we saw how the first of our men attempted to pass. They ran, un mindful of the shells bursting around them, like madmen; others were buried under ground thrown up by the high-power explosives, or torn by shrapnel or grenades. Two men had scarcely reached the line when a well-directed shot from a gun of a large caliber burst directly at their feet. When the smoke cleared, there was no trace of the men.

You can imagine the feelings of those who lay on the ground not 100 feet away witnessing this spectacle, and waiting their turn.

An officer cried: "Next!" It was my turn. As if aroused from a nightmare, I sprang up, my gun in my right hand, sidearm in my left, and ran ahead. I dodged two shells just as they burst and ran close to several others, bursting the same instant. A number of times I sprang back, then ahead again, running to and fro like a madman, seeking a loophole. But everywhere there was iron and fire. I ran like a hunted animal seeking a way to pass to save myself, with a hell in front of me, and an officer's revolver always ready behind.

Throwing caution to the winds, prepared to meet death and the devil himself, I at last ran blindly ahead; ran, ran, ran, until someone seized my coat tail and shouted in my ear:

"Here we are. Are you wounded? You had better look. Perhaps you are wounded and don't know it."

I was among those of my comrades who had gotten through. Trembling all over, I stopped and looked around. "Sit down and you will feel better," said one of the men. "We also have trembled."

Presently some wounded were brought up. There were about 48 men and a sergeant took command. Nothing more was seen of our officers.

We continued to advance and passed several German batteries. Many had suffered heavily in dead and wounded, which lay around their guns destroyed by enemy fire. Other batteries still manned were useless because no more ammunition could be gotten through.

We paused to rest. Several artillerymen approached us, and a non-commissioned officer asked them why they did not fire.

"Because we have used up all our ammunition," was the answer of one of the battery men.

"Is it impossible to bring ammunition through this barrage?"

"No," replied the artilleryman, "but there is no more ammunition. That is why we cannot get any. At Neufchateau we started like wild men after the enemy. Man and beast died from the heat, railroads and other mediums of transportation were left in their damaged condition in the wild excitement of victory, as we dashed into the heart of France. We raced on, blindly and thoughtlessly, thereby interrupting communication with our bases, ran directly into the trap set for us by the French. Before the first ammunition and other relief supplies reach us we will all be killed."

Up to this time we had trusted blindly in the invincible strategy of our great general staff. Now it was brought home to us on all sides that the French were fighting at home, close to their greatest source of supply, and had excellent railroad connections at their disposal. Further than that the French maintained a terrible artillery fire from guns of far greater caliber than we believed they owned. This led us to the conclusion that they were occupying positions which had been prepared for a long time. Yet we believed that the picture painted by the artilleryman had been too black. We were soon to know better.

As we approached the enemy's trenches, we were met with a heavy machine gun fire, and in double-quick step hurried to the temporary protec-



We Went Over the Top.

tion of hastily thrown up dugouts. A hard rain had set in. The field around us was covered with dead and wounded. Even our trench was filled with wounded, which made its occupation by the defenders difficult. Many of the wounded men were paralyzed from lying on the slimy ground. All were without bandages. They begged for bread and water, but we had none for ourselves. They pleaded piteously, just for a scrap of bread. Many of them had lain in this inferno for two days, without having eaten anything whatever.

We were scarcely established when the French attacked en masse. The occupants of these trenches, whom we had re-enforced had already repulsed several of these attacks. They urged us to shoot and fired wildly themselves into the ranks of the advancing masses. We responded to the exhortations of the infantry officers: "Fire, fire harder, harder!"

We fired until the barrels of our guns became red-hot. The enemy turned. The victims of our fire already lying in heaps in No Man's Land between our lines and the enemy's were increased by hundreds. The attack was repulsed.

It is dark, and it rains and rains. All about us in the darkness are heard the wounded weeping, moaning, im-

ploring. Their cries are augmented by other wounded closer by. All called for bandages, but we had none left. We tore strips from our muddy shirts and with them covered the gaping wounds. Men are dying constantly. There are no doctors, no bandages, nothing. The wounded must be assisted, but first the French must be repulsed.

The rain falls harder constantly and we are all wet to the skin. We shoot blindly into the night. The fluctuating fire of musketry becomes strong, then weaker, then strong again.

We pioneers are scattered among the infantry. My neighbor touches me. "Say," he calls.

"What do you want?" I ask. "Who are you?"

"Come here," he hissed.

It is eerie, alone in this devil's night. "Why are you here? Will you murder me like those over there. Soon they will return from over there and the fun will be on again. Do you hear the others weep?"

And he laughed.

Suddenly he started again: "I always shoot at them until they stop weeping. That is fun."

And again he laughed, maniacally, and louder than before.

I realized finally that this man had lost his reason. A man passed bringing ammunition and I asked him to fetch the commander at once. The officer arrived, accompanied by an infantry lieutenant. I met them and reported that my neighbor had been firing on the wounded, talking nonsense, and undoubtedly was insane. The lieutenant stepped between us.

"Can you see anything?" he asked.

"See! No. But I hear them moaning and weeping. As soon as I hit one he is quiet for he sleeps!"

The lieutenant nodded to me. He tried to take the gun from the man, but the latter seized it quickly and sprang back to cover. From there he fired while standing among the wounded, until a moment later, he himself fell, riddled by many bullets.

The drama had only a few spectators. It was hardly over before it was forgotten. Anything but sentiment.

The blind firing continued. The cries of the wounded became constantly louder.

Why? These wounded lying between the two fighting lines are exposed to the firing of both parties. No one can help them for it would be insanity to venture into No Man's Land.

Ever louder and with more heart-rending pleadings, the wounded called for the stretchers, for help, for water. At the most a curse or an oath is the only response.

Our trench was filled with several inches of water and underneath that, mud. In this morass lay dead and wounded, thrown together. It became necessary to make room and so the dead were thrown over the ramparts. At one o'clock in the night men came with stretchers and took away some of the wounded, but for those wretches lying in No Man's Land there was no help.

### CHAPTER VII.

To complete our misery, we received orders during the night to attack the French at 4:15 in the morning. We made our preparations under a pouring rain. Promptly at 4:15 we went over the top, jumping over corpses and wounded men. We were forced to retire before a hail of machine gun fire, and sustaining a large number of unnecessary casualties.

Hardly had we regained our trenches when the French attacked us. They came within three meters of our trench, and here their attack broke down under our fire. They too had to retire with fearful losses.

Three times in two hours the French attacked, always with heavy losses and no results. We were at our wit's end. Unless help came soon it would be impossible for us to hold the position. We were tortured by hunger and thirst as well as being wet to the skin and were so exhausted that we could hardly stand.

The French troops, held in contempt by the Germans before the war, halt the Prussian military machine on the second and third day of the battle of the Marne and the German line breaks under the terrific assaults of the French. A fierce struggle for the possession of a German battery is described in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Seeming Contradiction. The Oriental may be inscrutable, but he is no more puzzling than the average American. We admit that we are hard, keen, practical—the adjectives that every casual European applies to us—and yet any book-store window or railway news-stand will show that we prefer sentimental magazines and books. Why should a hard race—if we are hard—read soft books?—Henry S. Canby, in the Atlantic.

To let food rot or decay or even to let frost get at potatoes is now a criminal offense in England.

## For Eighteen Years

She Has Found the Same Medicine Good. The Story in Her Own Words.

The experience of Mrs. David Horn of Route No. 1, Irwinton, Wilkinson Co., Ga., is not exceptional. Peruna has been an accepted standard household, ready to take remedy, for forty-five years.

Mrs. Horn writes under date of July 30, 1918:—"I have been using your medicine for eighteen years. I think it one of the best tonics I ever used. I owe my life to the use of it. I recommend it to all sick people. Peruna cured me of stomach trouble."

For coughs, colds, effects of the grip and influenza, catarrh and catarrhal conditions of every description, Peruna is recommended. Thousands have been helped or are able to attribute a full and complete recovery from some terrible affliction to Peruna. Try Peruna first.

In tablet or liquid form. Sold everywhere.

### Empty Space.

"There's a lot in Cholly when you come to know him."  
"Must be a vacant lot."

### When Baby is Teething.

GROVER'S BABY BOWEL MEDICINE will correct the stomach and bowel troubles. Perfectly harmless. See directions on the bottle.

### Optimistic Thought.

We can all be heroes—in our virtues, in our homes, in our lives.—New York Evening Telegraph.

### "Cold in the Head"

Is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system, cleanse the blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. All Druggists Sell. Testimonials free. \$1.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

All the world's a stage—and all the women insist on having speaking parts.

Californians are conserving 'old papers as fuel.

## Suffered Terribly!

"Every Step a Torture," Says Mrs. Whitenack—But Doan's Cured Her

Mrs. Florence Whitenack, 84 Armstrong Ave., Jersey City, N. J., says: "I suffered with rheumatism for six or seven years. My limbs and joints were so stiff and swollen, I could walk only with difficulty and the pains in my hips were so severe, I could hardly bear them. Every step I took was torture. My feet and limbs were swollen and so sore, I could hardly bear my weight on them. During the night I would be awake for hours and become so nervous, I would have to get up. Dizziness came over me suddenly and my sight blurred. I was never free from the miserable backaches and rheumatic pains. I used different remedies, but I didn't get any better. Then I commenced to use Doan's Kidney Pills. The swellings began to leave right away and I continued to use them. The pains and aches left my back and hips and I am cured of the rheumatism and all signs of kidney trouble."



ROBERT KING SEIDEL, Notary Public.

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We buy f. o. b. your track or will handle on commission. Write us what you have to offer. 765-67 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

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Send for Catalogue and Finishing Price List. The Duquesne Photo Materials Co., Eastern Kodak Co., 628 15th Street, Denver, Colorado



# "THE YANKS ARE COMING!"



Passed by the Censor. Copyright 1918.

Here is the long, lean, lanky Yank, the most typical picture yet published of one of the American fighting men in action. Each Yank, delivered F. O. B. France, costs the proceeds of forty-one \$50 Liberty Bonds.

"It's against all precedent. It's simply not done, you know."

An American and an Allied officer crouched behind a precarious shelter near Bois de Belleau during a short bombardment preparatory to an attack. It was the man experienced in years of trench warfare who made the remark.

The American laughed. "These fellows will break something else beside precedent before they are through. It may not 'be done,' but look, they are doing it!"

Several platoon waves of long, lean, lanky Yanks had emerged from shelter and were advancing in a typically American style. There was no barrage, no slow, methodical walk behind artillery protection, which has long been the proper thing on the front. They dashed forward, took cover, dashed forward again in short, rushing charges, cheerfully wiped out a few impeding machine gun nests and mopped up a sector of Hun

trench. They astonish the Allies, but they astonish the Germans still more. They still follow the old set rules of trench warfare where necessary, as at Cantigny, but once in the open the Yank is individuality itself.

It costs forty-one \$50 bonds to put one of these long, lean fighting boys on the front. His living expenses will have cost nine bonds and his personal equipment, six. It takes thirteen \$50 bonds to buy his service equipment. His pay up to the time he is trained and in the fighting takes the proceeds of another nine. His housing and final transportation to France takes four bonds more.

We must have millions more of him. Every advantage in numbers means a quicker, less costly finish to the war, and it is a proud American who can say that he has a representative, equipped and trained with his money, "breaking precedents" somewhere in France.

## War Time Sweeteners



AMERICA has several excellent war time sweeteners that will be used largely during the shortage in the sugar supply.

They are maple sugar, syrups, honey and molasses and may be used in preparing desserts and other dishes requiring sweetening.

When a cup of syrup or honey is used to replace a cup of sugar the liquid in the recipes should be decreased one-fourth. One-third of a cupful of sugar is equivalent to one-third of a cup of honey, about one-half cup of syrup and about one-half cup of corn sugar. One-fourth of a cup of sugar is equal to about one-half cup of syrup or one-third cup of corn sugar. One tablespoon of sugar is equal to one tablespoon of honey, about one and one-half tablespoons of syrup and one and one-third tablespoons of corn sugar.

Sugar may be saved by the use of raisins, dates, figs, dried pears and fruit pastes used on the breakfast cereals.

Fruit marmalades, butters and jellies should be used to take the place of the ordinary sweetening at a meal and not as accessories to it. Fruits may be preserved without sugar. It may be added when sugar is more plentiful.

Preserving demands this year a thin syrup instead of a heavy syrup.

If sugar is used one-half of the amount may be replaced by another sweetener.

Drying is a means of preserving (without sugar) apples, cherries, strawberries and black caps.

When ready to use they may have added the needed sugar in the form of a syrup. When sugar is more plentiful fruit juices may be made into jellies or may be used as fruit juices with or without sugar, as beverages, fruit gelatins and frozen desserts.

Fresh fruits supply the place of sugar in the diet. They should be used freely. Desserts where sugar is scarce may be made of gelatins, junkets, custards, puddings and cakes.



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### SENDING THE "CIVIES" HOME



Many a kid brother is sporting his soldier brother's Sunday silk shirts and best serge suits these days, and brother doesn't mind, because he is wearing the very latest style for men—khaki of the regulation military cut.

The Army Y. M. C. A. helps the rookie soldier with his civilian clothes problem. "Y" furnishes wrapping paper, and a "Y" man is on hand to help with the wrapping, furnishes the twine, and assists with the addressing of the bundles of "civies" (military parlance for civilian clothes). These bundles are sent back home to be packed in moth balls until after the war, or worn out by the kid brother.

Here is a parcel post shipment of clothes to go back home a few hours after a bunch of Louisiana boys had reported for service at Southern Department camp.



LETTERS from our boys in the trenches and from the women in canteen and other war work, all bring to us the same message—SEND US NEWS FROM HOME.

World news is all right, but OUR BOYS want NEWS OF THIS TOWN. They want the home newspaper. Publishers are prevented from sending their papers free to anyone, even boys in the service. Consequently a national movement has been started by Col. William Boyce Thompson of New York, who is acting as President of the Home Paper Service of America to give the boys what they are calling for. Every community is joining the movement. Let us see that our boys are not forgotten.

Send to the publisher of this newspaper whatever amount of money you can—5 cents or \$50.00. We will publish a list each week of those contributing, and the amounts contributed.

Every cent received will be used to send this paper to our boys at the front. If at the end of the war, there is any surplus, it will be turned over to the local Red Cross Committee.

There is no profit in this to the publisher—even in normal times, subscriptions are not sold at a profit. With war prices prevailing, and the high rate of postage on papers sent to France, our cost will scarcely be covered by our full subscription price.

Remember that over in France, some brave soldier or sailor from this town—perhaps even some splendid woman working within sound of the guns—is depending on you to "KEEP THE HOME LOVE KINDLED."

They are calling to YOU from "Over There"  
GIVE WHAT YOU CAN

C. U. Strong, County Treasurer,

Tom J. Taylor, Abstractor

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## No Mystery in Meat

Some things are so simple that they have to be explained again and again. When things are obvious, people keep looking for mysteries behind them.

So it is with the packing business. The mere size of Swift & Company confuses many. Because their imaginations are not geared up to scale, they believe there must be magic in it somewhere—some weird power.

Swift & Company is just like any other manufacturing business run by human beings like yourself; it takes in raw material on the one hand and turns out a finished product on the other.

Swift & Company keeps down the "spread," or the expense absorbed between raw and finished material, to as low a figure as possible. (If it didn't it would be put out of business by others who do.)

How much Swift & Company pays for the raw material, and how much it gets for the finished product, depends upon conditions which Swift & Company does not control.

It depends entirely upon how much people want the finished product, and how much raw material there is available to make it from.

The profits of Swift & Company amount to less than one cent per pound on all meats and by-products—less than one-fourth of a cent on beef.



Swift & Company, U.S.A.

## AMERICANS ASKED TO LIMIT USE OF SUGAR

Must Use No More Than Two Pounds Per Person a Month if the Present Meagre Allied Sugar Ration Is Maintained.

Stocks Will Be Short Until Beginning of New Year—Ration May Be Enlarged Then.

Two pounds of sugar a month—half a pound a week—that is the sugar ration the U. S. Food Administration has asked every American to observe until January 1, 1919, in order to make sure there shall be enough for our Army and Navy, for the Allied armies and for the civilians of those nations. By New Year's the world sugar situation will be relieved somewhat by the new crop. Cuban sugar of this year's crop will be arriving in this country.

Every available sugar source will be drawn on by the Food Administration during the next winter months to maintain sufficient stocks here to keep up our national sugar supply. During October the first American beet sugar will arrive in the markets. By the middle of November some of our Louisiana cane crop will be available. All of this sugar and more may be needed to keep this nation supplied on a reduced ration and to safeguard the Allied sugar ration from still further

reduction. In Europe the present ration is already reduced to a minimum.

Our Situation. The situation which the United States faces in its efforts to maintain a fair distribution of sugar to the Allied world is as follows:

Sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories and bakeries are at a low ebb. We must make increased sugar shipments to the Allies.

Production of American beet and Louisiana cane crops have been disappointing.

Porto Rico crops have been curtailed.

Immense sugar stocks in Java cannot be reached on account of the shipping shortage; ships are needed for troop movements and munitions.

Army and Navy sugar requirements have increased as well as those from the Allies.

Most industries using sugar have had their allotment reduced by one-half; some will receive no sugar.

Households should make every effort to preserve the fruit crop without sugar, or with small amounts of sugar. Later, when the sugar supply is larger, the canned fruit may be sweetened as it is used.