

6-18-1918

Belen News, 06-18-1918

The News Printing Co.

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THE BELEN NEWS



VOLUME V

BELEN, NEW MEXICO, JUNE 13 1918.

NUMBER 28

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated
by United States Food
Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During
Civil War—Refiners' Profits
Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8½ to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than \$5,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 to 8½ cents. He should sell this sugar at 6½ to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8½ and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$150,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present needs and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage.
As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self-sufficient. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,225,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar; East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 2-10 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government if it was found

early in the fall. America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent, this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits.
"Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr. Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law."

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.63 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,800,000."

Next Year.

With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.60 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about 86 duty paid New York.

"The American soldier, like all red-blooded Americans, hates a traitor, hates a coward, and despises a slacker. Of all our troops now in France, and the millions that are to follow, there will be no cowards or slackers. From the reports of Gen. Pershing we have yet to learn from "over there," of the first deliberate slacker. And now, with all these things in view, it is unthinkable that we, with every energy and every dollar at our command, shall even for a moment hesitate to back the brave boys, many of them personally known to us, to the extreme limit. Liberty and freedom gave us the opportunity to be prosperous and comfortable, and now with our boys at the front, giving their all to preserve to us these privileges, in the name of reason, shall we hesitate to back them, not with a few dollars, given grudgingly, but with our financial life-blood, if necessary? Don't stop to argue and debate about the causes of the war, and how we might have stayed out of it, and listen to pacifists, but look the grim truth in the face: THERE IS A MAD DOG RUNNING AMUCK, AND IT MUST BE KILLED. This rabid-infected animal is biting only your neighbor and his children at present, but it can be here in a week. IF WE FAIL, IT WILL TAKE THE GERMAN FLEET BUT ONE WEEK TO REACH THESE SHORES.

"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8½ to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today."

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer."

"Appeals for prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.30, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers."

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba."

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade."

"Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

HIS BACK TO THE WALL; HELP HIM!



Today Uncle Sam's boys are on the fighting line—right in the midst of the blood and carnage. At this moment good American youths are facing the power-crazed German hordes. Perhaps today a score of our brave lads were killed or wounded. Hundreds we know are facing privations and suffering. Shall we at home limit our interest to pity for them? No—they do not ask or want it. The boys in khaki have gone to their task willingly, most of them enthusiastically. Many of them are volunteers; all of them awaited the call with a ready spirit. The American soldier realizes he is doing a stern duty, and he does it with a will, as he does everything else. When his sense of duty drives him to extra effort, and inspires him to supreme courage, he doesn't give his bit, HE GIVES ALL.

The American soldier, like all red-blooded Americans, hates a traitor, hates a coward, and despises a slacker.

spises a slacker. Of all our troops now in France, and the millions that are to follow, there will be no cowards or slackers. From the reports of Gen. Pershing we have yet to learn from "over there," of the first deliberate slacker. And now, with all these things in view, it is unthinkable that we, with every energy and every dollar at our command, shall even for a moment hesitate to back the brave boys, many of them personally known to us, to the extreme limit. Liberty and freedom gave us the opportunity to be prosperous and comfortable, and now with our boys at the front, giving their all to preserve to us these privileges, in the name of reason, shall we hesitate to back them, not with a few dollars, given grudgingly, but with our financial life-blood, if necessary? Don't stop to argue and debate about the causes of the war, and how we might have stayed out of it, and listen to pacifists, but look the grim truth in the face: THERE IS A MAD DOG RUNNING AMUCK, AND IT MUST BE KILLED. This rabid-infected animal is biting only your neighbor and his children at present, but it can be here in a week. IF WE FAIL, IT WILL TAKE THE GERMAN FLEET BUT ONE WEEK TO REACH THESE SHORES.

WOMEN OF AMERICA MUST HELP WIN WAR



"Why should we American women be shielded and kept from doing the work that French and English women have done?" This is the question being asked by Miss Grace Parker, who was sent to Europe to investigate woman's war work on the other side of the Atlantic. Miss Parker points out that one million English women are making ammunition, that several hundreds of thousands are working on the farm, that they are performing every kind of labor needed to build a battle ship; that ten thousand are working in France behind the firing line; that twelve thousand are acting as motor drivers; that within ten days of the declaration of war sixty thousand nurses were enlisted.

At her meeting in Dallas recently Miss Parker's question was applauded vehemently. This was to be expected of Southern womanhood.

There is a work into which the woman of the Southwest can throw all those energies which they would gladly extend in more arduous and dangerous tasks. They can secure for the Government a huge over-subscription to the Liberty Loan. This will send food and ammunition to our soldiers and

to our Allies. Will build ships, help to crush Germany and so achieve the object of every true American woman. Do the duty that arises clearly defined before you, and the same credit will be due as to the over-all, dirt-stained sister on the other side. In the army of Democracy so must go "over the top"—some must engage in the prosaic work of mule driving—some making ammunition—others again must provide the money. All are necessary. Do your part and you will share equally in that glorious triumph which must one day be ours. Women of the Southwest, we look to our men to subscribe the Liberty Loan quota. We look to you to double it.

"Mother, I believe Mamie is a pro-German. She's got 25c and won't buy a war stamp." These are the actual words of a five-year-old Ellis county child. The man who has not subscribed to the Liberty Loan, or has not purchased his full quota, should realize that his action is subject to the criticism of even the children.

NOTICE

Sealed bids will be received up until Saturday the 22nd. day of June, for the completing of the upstairs of the Valencia County High School, located at Belen, N. M. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the architect, H. E. Norris, at Albuquerque, or at the office of the Co. School Superintendent, at Belen; each one of the bids must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of One Hundred Dollars, in the faithful performance of the contract.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all the bids.

The Valencia County Board of Education
Per. Saturnino Baca
Chairman.

Old Time Engineer Gained 20 Pounds

Wouldn't Take All Money
In Universe For Good
Tanlac Has Done Him.

Everybody in Jacksonville, Fla., either knows or has heard of Engineer Chas. J. Weeks, who runs the Seaboard Air line fast train "Fox" between Jacksonville and Tampa. Mr. Weeks bears the distinction of being the second oldest engineer in point of service with his road, having been with the company thirty-five years. He is a man of very temperate habits, few words and strong convictions.

According to his own statement he has never taken a drink or used tobacco in any form. He not only has a splendid record for efficiency as a railroad man,

but is held in the very highest esteem by his fellow citizens in Jacksonville.

"I've gained twenty pounds on seven bottles of Tanlac and feel as well and happy as I did when a boy," said Mr. Weeks to the Tanlac representative who had called by special invitation at his attractive residence, 2139 Lydia Street, for his statement a few days ago.

"For twenty years I suffered with nervous indigestion of the worst sort," and at times during the past fifteen years I didn't much care whether

"After eating I would have as much gas on my stomach and would get so tuffed up I couldn't hardly fasten my clothes on. My food would sour and curdle, and I would have heartburn so bad I would feel like a piece of hot iron was laying in my stomach, and the pains were simply awful.

To tell you the truth, I just don't know how I lived. I could eat no meats, or sweets of any kind, and for days I would have to live almost entirely on bread and water. God only knows how I suffered. I just can't describe it. Thy pains around my heart and the palpitation were so intense I thought at times I must have heart trouble. I couldn't find anything to relieve my troubles, although I tried hard.

"Tanlac was so highly recommended to me that I bought a bottle and cannot express in words how grateful I feel for the good it has done me. Just think of it—a few bottles of this medicine has made me feel better than I have in fifteen years—it seems almost unbelievable, but it's the plain, simple truth. I can now eat anything placed before me, and everything agrees with me perfectly, and I enjoy my sleep as much as a child, and I'm feeling just fine in every way. I feel so nimble I think I could hold a good runner a tight foot race.

"Tanlac has entirely relieved me of the things that troubled me so long, and I just don't know how to express my gratitude. I wouldn't be in the same shape I was in before for all the money in the universe.

"If anybody doubts my statement you can just tell them to write me a personal letter and I'll answer it. I'll be only too glad to have the opportunity of telling them what this great medicine has done for me."

Tanlac is sold in Belen by Buckland Bros.—Adv.

Subscribe for
TheBelenNews

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORY



Preserve this in your home

President

President, Woodrow Wilson, Salary, \$75,000, with allowance for traveling expenses up to \$25,000 extra and \$160,000 more for clerk hire and White House expenses—\$260,000 in all.

Vice-President, Thomas R. Marshall, Salary, \$12,000. President pro tem., Willard Saulsbury.

Speaker of House, Champ Clarke, Salary, \$12,000. The 96 Senators and 435 Representatives of 65th. Congress receive \$7,500 salary each, with mileage extra at 20 cents a mile each way, each session; also \$125 extra for stationery, newspapers, etc. Each is also allowed \$1,000 a year for clerk hire. Ratio of representation one member to each 211,877 population.

Party Divisions in 65th. Congress: House, 215 Dem. 521 Rep., 1 Prog., 1 Pro., 1 Soc., 2 Ind.; Senate, 53 Dem., 37 Rep., 6 Hyphenates.

The Cabinet

Arranged in order of presidential succession: Secy. State, Robert Lansing, Treasury, Wm. G. McAdoo, War, Newton D. Baker, Atty. Gen., Thomas W. Gregory, Postmaster Gen., Albert S. Burleson, Secy. Navy, Josephus Daniels, Interior, Franklin K. Lane, Agriculture, David F. Houston, Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, Labor, Wm. B. Wilson. Salary of each, \$12,000.

The Supreme Court

Chief Justice Edward D. White, Dem., salary, \$15,000. Associate Justices, salary, \$14,500 each: Jos. McKenna, Rep., Oliver W. Holmes, Rep., Wm. R. Day, Rep., J. McReynolds, Dem., Willis Van Devanter, Rep., Mahlon Pitney, Rep., Louis D. Brandeis, Dem., John H. Clarke, D.

Notice of Pendency of Suit and of Publication of Process

In The District Court of The Seventh Judicial District of The State of New Mexico in and for the County of Valencia.

Huning and Cornell, a corporation.

Plaintiff No. 1923 vs Lee Moore, Defendant

D. K. B. Sellers as Receiver of the Dominion Construction Company, a Corporation, First National Bank of Albuquerque, a Corporation, Dominion Construction Company,

Garnishees To Lee Moore the Defendant above named:

You are hereby notified that on the 14th, day of October, 1915, there was filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Valencia County, New Mexico, a complaint in an action now pending against you in said court and brought by Huning and Cornell, a corporation, the above named plaintiff to recover the purchase price of two hundred twenty three (223) bales of alfalfa of the value of One Hundred Twenty

Three and 69 100 Dollars (\$123.69) sold and delivered to you by the plaintiff on the 24th, day of November, 1911 upon your request and promise to pay the plaintiff therefor and interest is claimed on said sum and you are further notified that on the 6th, day of May, 1918, a writ of garnishment in this action upon the application of the plaintiff was issued by the Clerk of this court and by such writ moneys and credits in the hands of D. K. B. Sellers as Receiver of the Dominion Construction Company, a corporation, and First National Bank of Albuquerque, a corporation, were garnished, said D. K. B. Sellers as Receiver as aforesaid and said First National Bank of Albuquerque and Dominion Construction Company are named in said writ as garnishees.

Said D. K. B. Sellers as Receiver is indebted to you in the sum of Nine Hundred Eight and 12 100 Dollars (\$908.12), said sum having been allowed to you by the special master and referee upon your claim against said Dominion Construction Company in Cause No. 8261, District Court of Bernalillo County and said moneys and credits in the hands of said garnishees are applicable in part to the payment of your said claim against said receiver and your interest in said moneys and credits in the hands of said

garnishees have been garnished and you are further notified that unless you enter your appearance on or before the 25th, day of July, A. D. 1918, and which is the regular return day of such publication, judgment will be rendered against you and such garnishees and your moneys and credits now garnished will be disposed of as provided by law to pay said judgment.

George S. Klock whose office and business address is Rooms 8 and 9 Stern Block Albuquerque, New Mexico is the plaintiff's attorney in this action.

Witness the Hon. Merritt C. Meechem the judge of said Court and the seal of said court this 8th, day of June, 1918.

J. M. Luna

[Seal] County Clerk of Valencia County, New Mexico and Clerk of said District Court.

By W. D. Newcomb Deputy.

F. 6-13-18. L. 7-4-18.

Legal Notice

State of New Mexico, County of Valencia, In the Probate Court. In the Estate of Narciso Pino, Deceased.

Notice of Hearing.

Notice is hereby given that at the regular term of said court, on July 6th, 1918, at ten o'clock in the morning of said day, a hearing will be had in the Probate Court of Valencia County on an account heretofore filed by Andres A. Romero, Administrator of the Estate of Narciso Pino, which account is in the nature of a final account for the purposes of decreeing a partial distribution of the funds now in the hands of said administrator, and all persons having or claiming lawful objections to said account, or to the issuance of a decree for the distribution of said funds, are notified to be present or be represented at the time and place specified for such hearing as ordered by the judge of said Probate Court.

J. M. Luna

[Seal] Clerk, Probate Court, Valencia County.

F. 6-6, —L. 6-27-18.

Administrator's Notice

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was, on May 6, 1918, by the Probate Court of Valencia County, State of New Mexico, duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Harvey Baber, deceased. All persons having claims and debts against and in favor of the estate, are hereby requested to present and pay the same within the time prescribed by law.

Mrs. Hattie Baber Administratrix.

F. 5-9-18. L. 5-30-18.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, or

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Ask for Catalog Agents Wanted



Chihuahua Exchange.

Any kind of money is bought and sold, especially Mexican one. We undertake any sort of brokerage. Drafts over Mexico, Veracruz, Tampico, Matamoros, Laredo, Tamps, Guadalajara, Encarnación de Diaz y Teocaltiche, Jal, San Luis Potosi, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Paso de Sotos, Zac. Iruapato y Leon, Gto. Monterrey, Chihuahua, Camargo, Jimenez y Parral, Chih. Torreón, Lerdo y Gomez Palacio, Dgo. Tepic.

City National Bank Building, Room 204. Box 485. El Paso, Texas.

We're Opposed To MAIL ORDER CONCERNS Because

They have never contributed a cent to furthering the interests of our town—

Every cent received by them from this community is a direct loss to our merchants—

In almost every case their prices can be had right here, which delays in receiving goods and the possibility of mistakes in filling orders—

But—

The natural human trait is to buy where goods are cheapest. Local pride is usually secondary in the game of life as played today.

Therefore

Mr. Merchant and Business Man, meet your competition with their own weapons—advertising.

Advertise!

The local field is yours. All you need do is to avail yourself of the opportunities offered. An advertisement in this paper will carry your message into hundreds of homes in this community. It is the surest medium of killing your greatest competitor. A space this size won't cost much. Come and see or write us about it.

EL HISPANO AMERICANO PUBLISHING CO.

MORHINE

McKenna Three Day Liquor Cure No loss of time No suffering Strictly private Dr. McKenna, the originator of the Three Day Cure, in Chicago Thirty Years Success in the Treatment of Liquor and Drug Habits Credentials on Request Located in the Healthiest City in the Mountain District Dr. J. J. McKenna Box 157 Telephone 56 Magdalena New Mexico

When the bowels irregularly you are uncomfortable and the longer this condition exists the worse you feel. You can get rid of this misery quickly by using HERBINE. Take a dose on going to bed and see how fine you feel next day. Price 50c. Sold by all dealers.

A child that has intestinal worms is handicapped in its growth. A few doses of WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE destroys and expels worms; the child immediately improves and thrives the wonderfully. Price 25 per bottle. Sold by all dealers.

It Helps!

There can be no doubt as to the merit of Cardui, the woman's tonic, in the treatment of many troubles peculiar to women. The thousands of women who have been helped by Cardui in the past 40 years, is conclusive proof that it is a good medicine for women who suffer. It should help you, too.

Take

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Mrs. N. E. Varner, of Hixson, Tenn., writes: "I was passing through the . . . My back and sides were terrible, and my suffering indescribable. I can't tell just how and where I hurt, about all over, I think . . . I began Cardui, and my pains grew less and less, until I was cured. I am remarkably strong for a woman 64 years of age. I do all my housework. Try Cardui, today. E-76"

Do you know The Youth's Companion as it is to-day?

Improved and broadened in its scope. Enlarged by the addition of a Special Family Page, Boys' Page, Girls' Page and Children's Page.

FREE TO JAN.

Cut this out and send it with \$2.00 for The Youth's Companion for 1914, and we will send FREE all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1913 and The Youth's Companion Practical Home Calendar for 1914.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

Remember—52 Times a Year, Not 12

Great Family Combination Offer

We do not know of any Family Weekly that we can more heartily recommend to our readers than The Youth's Companion. It gives us pleasure, therefore, to announce that we have arranged with the publishers to make the following offer:



We are doing our utmost to serve the public as satisfactorily today as we did before the war upset the commercial world.

We are doing our utmost to serve the public as satisfactorily today as we did before the war upset the commercial world.

In the face of greatly increased costs of material we are endeavoring to maintain our plant at the highest point of efficiency.

Despite the high cost of labor, we are maintaining full crews that there may be no part of the work slighted or neglected.

While the demands of the signal service of our armies have deprived us of many technically trained men, those who remain have spread out to fill the gaps by extra effort.

In some places congestion has occurred because we have been unable to secure equipment for relief, but in such cases the traffic is being handled to the full extent of human ability.

With the world rocking under the weight of war; with economic conditions unsettled and abnormal, we are striving always to coordinate our efforts to the great problems involved in the winning of the war.

We feel that uninterrupted, efficient telephone service is playing a conspicuous part in the forces that will bring ultimate victory.

The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.

—the smile of tire satisfaction. This man has found a manufacturer he likes to do business with, who fulfills all his ideas of what a concern should be in its policy and methods. The company that makes

stands back of every Fisk dealer to see that every user gets his full money's worth in mileage and tire satisfaction.



Fisk Tires For Sale By

Department of the Interior.

U S Land Office at Santa Fe,
N. M., April 20, 1918.

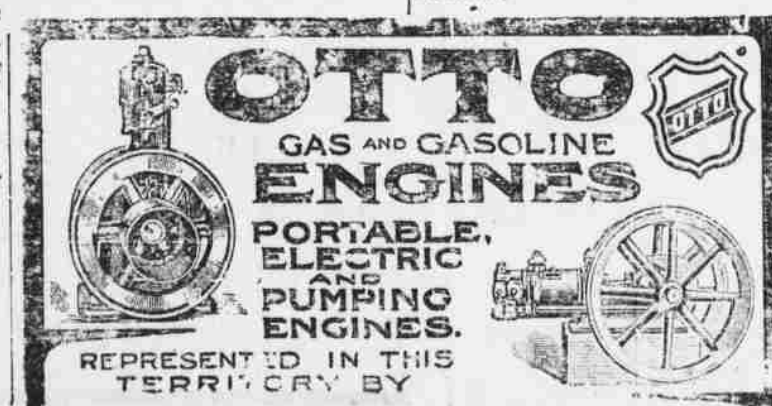
Notice is hereby given that Domingo A. Ortega, of Bernardo, N. M., who, on June 25th, 1912, made Homestead application No. 016797, for SE quarter, Sec. 12, Township 3N., Range 1W. N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land so described, before Probate Judge of Socorro County, N. M., at Socorro, N. M., on the 7th, day of June, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Wm. Melton, of Bernardo, N.M.
Relles Armijo, " "
Desiderio Jojola, " "
B. A. Ortega, " "
Francisco Delgado.
Register.
F. 4-25-18. L. 5-23-18.

Joinai that ache, muscles that are drawn or contrated should be treated with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It penetrates to the spot where it is needed and relieves suffering. Price 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by all dealers

SUNKIST CACTUS COM
POUND for the Skin, For sal
by Leading Druggists.

A scald, burn, or severe cut
heals slowly if neglected. The
family that keeps a bottle of
BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT
on hand is always prepared for
such accidents. Price 25c. 50c.
and \$1.06 per bottle. Sold by all
dealers.



AT ALBUQUERQUE

FOR THE COLLEGE YEAR 1916-1917

ANOTHER TIME REMAINS TO LIVE: 15 FOR 1998-2000

PROSPECTIVE efforts willing to arrange for procedures, or sufficient knowledge to carry out regarding attendance, may follow 6-14-81 on telephone. ADDRESS:

The Director's Office
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
Albuquerque, N. M.

Dependable Merchandise of
Every Kind.
The Store Where Your Dol-
lars Go Farthest

This space is

open for an

ADVERTISE

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Oh, You Skinny!

Why stay thin as a rail? You don't have to! And you don't have to go through life with a chest that the tailor gives you, with arms of childlike strength, with legs you can hardly stand on. And what about that stomach that flinches every time you try a square meal? Are you a pill feeder?

DO YOU EXPECT HEALTH AND STRENGTH IN TABLET FORM - THROUGH PILLS, POSITIONS AND OTHER EXPEDITED MEANS? YOU CAN'T DO IT; IT CAN'T BE DONE.

The only way to be well is to "build up your body"—all of it—through nature's methods—not by pampering the stomach. It is not fate that is making you a failure: it's that poor, emaciated body of yours; your half-sickness shows plain in your face and the world loves healthy people. So be healthy—strong—vital. That's living. Don't think too long; send 4 cents in stamps to order mailing of my book, "INTELLIGENCE IN PHYSICAL CULTURE," written by the strongest physical culture instructor in the world.

LIONEL STRONGFORTH

DEPT. N. M. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

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Despite the high cost of labor, we are maintaining full crews that there may be no part of the work slighted or neglected.

While the demands of the signal service of our armies have deprived us of many technically trained men, those who remain have spread out to fill the gaps by extra effort.

In some places congestion has occurred because we have been unable to secure equipment for relief, but in such cases the traffic is being handled to the full extent of human ability.

With the world rocking under the weight of war; with economic conditions unsettled and abnormal, we are striving always to coordinate our efforts to the great problems involved in the winning of the war.

We feel that uninterrupted, efficient telephone service is playing a conspicuous part in the forces that will bring ultimate victory.

The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The FISK Smile

—the smile of tire satisfaction. This man has found a manufacturer he likes to do business with, who fulfills all his ideas of what a concern should be in its policy and methods. The company that makes

FISK TIRES

stands back of every Fisk dealer to see that every user gets his full money's worth in mileage and tire satisfaction.



Fisk Tires For Sale By

Department of the Interior.

U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., April 20, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Domingo A. Ortega, of Bernardo, N. M., who, on June 25th, 1912, made Homestead application No. 018797, for SE quarter, Sec. 12, Township 3N., Range 1W. N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make five year Pro. f., to establish claim to the land above described, before Probate Judge of Socorro County, N. M., at Socorro, N. M., on the 7th day of June, 1918.

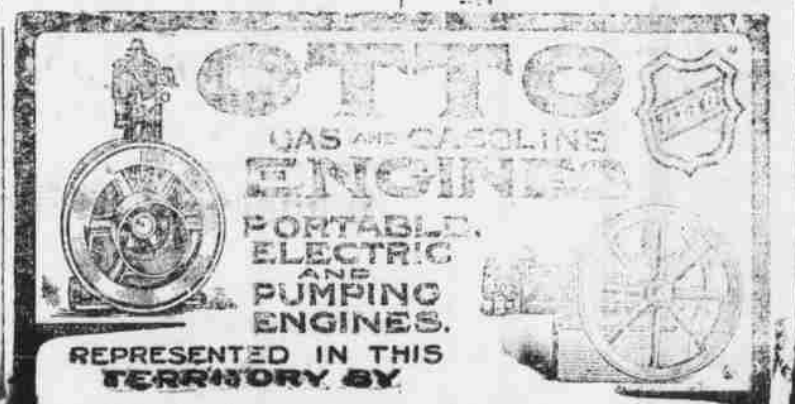
Claimant names as witnesses: Wm. Melton, of Bernardo, N. M. Relles Armijo, Desiderio Jojola, B. A. Ortega,

Francisco Delgado Register. F. 4-25-18. L. 5-23-18.

Join a that ache, muscles that are drawn or contracted should be treated with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It penetrates to the spot where it is needed and relieves suffering. Price 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by all dealers.

SUNKIST CACTUS COMPOUND for the Skin, For sale by Leading Druggists.

A scald, burn, or severe cut heals slowly if neglected. The family that keeps a bottle of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT on hand is always prepared for such accidents. Price 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by all dealers.



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