

Wonderful Sudan Grass

How the grass grown in far-away Sudan, close to the desert of Sahara and its blistering breezes, serving as a palatable diet for camels, zebras and other queer animals, is now doing important service in feeding the horse and cow of New Mexico, was described Saturday by Prof. J. S. Hofer, of Tucumcari.

Prof. Hofer has been conducting a small experimental farm and last May he decided to plant a quarter of a pound of Sudan grass. The seed used to be worth \$1.50 a pound, but it is now down to 10 cents.

"I planted this on May 25, and on June 1 I started on some educational work which did not let me get home until August 1," said Prof. Hofer.

"When I arrived at Tucumcari some of my friends asked me about the wonderful grass growing on my farm and to my intense surprise I found it up to my shoulder. This grass is a wonder. It is unfettered by drought, the bogaboo of so many farmers, especially in the southwest. I planted the seed in eight rows, 80 feet long. I got 20 pounds of seed from this crop and probably 700 pounds of forage for my horse. It is estimated that three pounds of seed should be planted to the acre. Coming from the region fanned by the parched winds of the Sahara desert, it is not surprising that this Sudan grass crop can wax strong where some crops would dry up and blow away.

"I examined the roots of the grass and found hundreds of them as any thicker than a lady's sewing needle, which strike down into the earth and absorb every bit of moisture until there is not a chemical trace left to waste. It is simply marvelous."

Mr. Hofer predicts a big business in Sudan grass among the dry farmers of this state. It grows six feet or higher, and every bit of it can be eaten by stock. Where alfalfa has not enough water to make it a good crop this grass will do well.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

"What kind of work could you possibly do around an office?" "I'm a kind o' all-round handy man, mister. I kin hold a door open, light a match for ye, look out and see if it is raining, call a taxi, drop a letter in the box, and tell folks yer out when ye ain't."

Chivalry Still Exists

Chivalry still persists in modern warfare, as is proved by the experience of a non-commissioned officer in a Baden regiment, who was wounded in the recent fighting at La Basse between the Germans and the British. In one of the repeated charges by which the celebrated brickyards changed hands so often, the non-commissioned officer led a squad to within fifteen yards of the British trenches, where he fell wounded by six bullets. His comrades, who were forced to fall back to their own trenches fifty yards away, tried to carry off the body of their supposed dead leader but were unable to do so owing to the heavy fire. Twenty-four hours later the British discovered that the wounded officer was still alive and called to him to come to their trenches, promising him good treatment. He was unwilling to do so and instead raised himself on his elbow and called to his friends:

"Come get me. I don't want to be a prisoner of the English."

The Germans shouted to the British a request for permission to go after the wounded man. The British promised not to shoot, and two German soldiers ventured boldly out of their trenches, crossed the intervening space and carried the wounded man back, not a shot being fired and both British and Germans joining in cheers. The story is printed with approving comment in the German papers.

Taking Care of the Childer

No parent would conscientiously be careless of the children. Joe A. Rozmarin, Clarkson, Nebraska, uses Foley's Honey and Tar for his two children for croup, coughs and colds. He says, "We are never without Foley's Honey and Tar in the lead to a run down condition in house." A distressing cough, sleepless nights, and raw, inflamed throat which the child is not able to resist contagious or infectious diseases. Foley's Honey and Tar is truly healing and prompt in action. It relieves coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. For sale at any Drug Store.

PREFERRED MONARCHY TO REPUBLIC

1 Samuel 8-19—March 7.

Israel a Theocracy—Humanly a Republic—A Kingdom Preferred—Samuel Offended—The Request Granted. Saul, Son of Kish—His Anointing.

"Fear God. Honor the king."—1 Peter 2:17.

ISRAEL'S government was a theocracy; i. e., God was their King, His Law their government. The elders of each tribe supervised its affairs. God provided a priestly tribe, which represented the people's religious interests. Prophets and Judges were sent them from time to time as special messengers of the Lord, but without authority except as the people believed their counsels. Thus Israel was, so far as its earthly interests were concerned, a republic, in covenant relationship with God.

Our lesson shows that the Israelites did not appreciate their Divinely arranged republic. They beheld the splendor of the nations surrounding them, and thought that because they were different, it was to their disadvantage. Samuel was growing old, and they feared that his sons would succeed him as judges. These sons were unreliable—

"walked not in his ways, but turned aside after lucre, took bribes, and perverted judgment."

The elders of the tribes conferred together, and believed that it would be better to choose from amongst themselves a king, and thus become more like the nations round about. They came to Samuel and told him their desires. Samuel was disappointed, but gave them no answer until he had conferred with God. The Lord bade him not to be offended—that it was not he who was rejected, but God and His government. God was willing to let them have their experiences with kings, and instructed Samuel to inform them fully what would be the consequences.

Samuel explained that the kings would exercise more or less autocratic power and would conscript their sons for servants, for soldiers and for public works; that their liberties would be greatly abridged; that their wealth would more or less flow into the king's coffers, etc.

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Divine Foreknowledge Illustrated.

At the appointed time Samuel, having received instructions from the Lord, came in contact with the future king—Saul, son of Kish. A herd of asses having strayed from Kish's farm, Saul was sent to seek them. After searching in vain, he called upon the Prophet to ask where the asses were. The answer was that the asses were found, but that Saul was to dine with the Prophet in an appointed place, where other guests had been invited.

The place of honor was given Saul, who was astounded to hear the Prophet speak of him as Israel's choice for leader. He modestly called attention to the fact that he belonged to a small tribe—Benjamin—and that his family was the least in it. But the Prophet persisted.

The next morning he was directed respecting his journey in such a manner that he would have corroborations of things that the Prophet had intimated. Moreover, he was to have experiences which would make him a changed man. As the two walked together, the Prophet drew forth a vial of oil and poured it upon Saul's head, anointing him king of Israel by Divine appointment. However, matters were to be kept secret until a later time.

Saul's faith in the Prophet's declaration was strengthened by the fulfillment of the experiences foretold. Meeting a company of the school of prophets, he joined in their singing and prophesying. We read, "God gave him another heart, and the Spirit of God came upon Saul, and he prophesied."

The Spirit of God signifies simply an invisible Power from God. Those coming under this Power acted sometimes in one way and sometimes in another, as they were moved by the Power of Jehovah. Since Pentecost, the impartation of the Holy Spirit signifies that begetting influence which God gives to consecrated believers in our Lord Jesus and which brings them into God's family as sons and enables them more and more to appreciate the mind of God as expressed in the Bible. But previously, the Spirit signified simply a holy energy by which any person might be used of the Lord to write, to do or to say whatever the Lord wished.

Israel's First King Chosen. In due time, the people came together to Samuel to have the Lord's will

expressed in the choice of a king amongst them. Again Samuel told them the dangers of leaving the simplicity of God's arrangement and taking up with the monarchical arrangement. But, seeing that they still desired a king, he acted for them and drew lots. Finally the lot fell upon Saul, as Samuel and Saul knew that it would; for they believed that God's hand was in the matter.

As the young man—probably seven feet tall, of athletic build—was brought forth, he filled the people's ideal. They were pleased with God's choice.

Poor Egg!

"Here's a Swiss named Egg who lives in New York petitioning to have his name changed."

"Sort of an egg shake, eh? What's the trouble?"

"He and his family have four children, and his family is constantly referred to as 'the half dozen Eggs.' He claims his yolk is too heavy to be borne."

"Why doesn't he lay for his tormentors?"

"It appears that he did once and got beaten, whipped to a froth. Poor Egg could barely scramble home."—Boston Transcript.

Blamed the Planets.

In the middle of the fourteenth century in Paris a new ordinance enjoining the cleansing of the streets and the shutting up of swine was carefully neglected, as usual, and a terrible plague was the consequence. The faculty of medicine, called upon for a remedy by the king, sent to inform him after long discussion that the plague was the result of a hostile conjunction of the planets Mars and Jupiter.

Carrier Pigeons.

Pigeons were employed in early Egyptian days, navigators taking them on their galleys and liberating them when they arrived at their destination in order to announce their safe arrival to their friends. The Romans utilized them in communicating with each other in wartime.

Where Truth deigns to come her sister, Liberty, will not be far.—Akenide

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico, March 25, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that John T. Lay, of Wanette New Mexico, who, on December 6th, 1911, made homestead entry, serial No. 014227, for S. 1-2 Nw. 1-4, N. 1-2 Sw. 1-4 Lot 2, and Sw. 1-4 of Ne. 1-3, and W. 1-2 of Se. 1-4, Section 5, Township 27 N., Range 35 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, United States Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico, on the 12th day of May, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Clark H. Morland, of Wanette, N. M., Charles H. Fisher, of Clayton, N. M., Joseph M. Harder, of Wanette, N. M., Sammy A. Price, of Wanette, N. M. Paz Valverde, Register. 4-3 5-8.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, N. M., March 25, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Sarah E. Hardy, of Clayton, N. M., who, on Dec. 8, 1910, & Aug. 12, 1914, made homestead entries, serial Nos. 012520 and 018306, for Se. 1-4 and E. 1-2 Sw. 1-4, Nw. 1-4 Sw. 1-4, Section 18, Township 25 N., Range 33 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Clayton, N. M., on the 13th day of May, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Dwight J. Sheehan, Wint Smith, Edw. Gonyford, Solomon D. Lozden, all of Clayton, N. M. Paz Valverde, Register. 4-3 5-8.

No Wonder

"My wife's never satisfied with what I give her, said Mr. Costmanger.
"Has she always been that way?
"Yes, it started when I gave her my name."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Har Style.

"That singer has a remarkably thin voice."
"Yes; suggests she ought to sing in a skeleton key."—Baltimore American.

A Veritable F. nt.

He—is there anything more boring than flattery? She—The lack of it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, N. M., March 25, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Elijah N. Miller, of Seneca, N. M., who, on June 6, 1910, made H. E., Serial No. 011420, for Ne. 1-4 and Se. 1-3, Section 23, Township 28 N., Range 35 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Clayton, N. M., on the 14th day of May, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Chas. Chaney, Chas. Neff, O. A. Rinker, all of Seneca, N. M., and Earnest Talbot, of Wanette, N. M. 4-3 5-8. Paz Valverde, Register.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, N. M., Mar. 25, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Duncan S. Thomas, of Seneca, N. M., who, on February 2, 1911, made H. E., Serial No. 012761, for S. 1-2 Ne. 1-4, and N. 1-2 Se. 1-4, Section 7, Township 27 N., Range 35 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, N. M., on the 12th day of May, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: John A. Becker, Joseph M. Harder, W. A. Rouch, Sammie A. Price, all of Wanette, N. M. 4-3 5-8. Paz Valverde, Register.

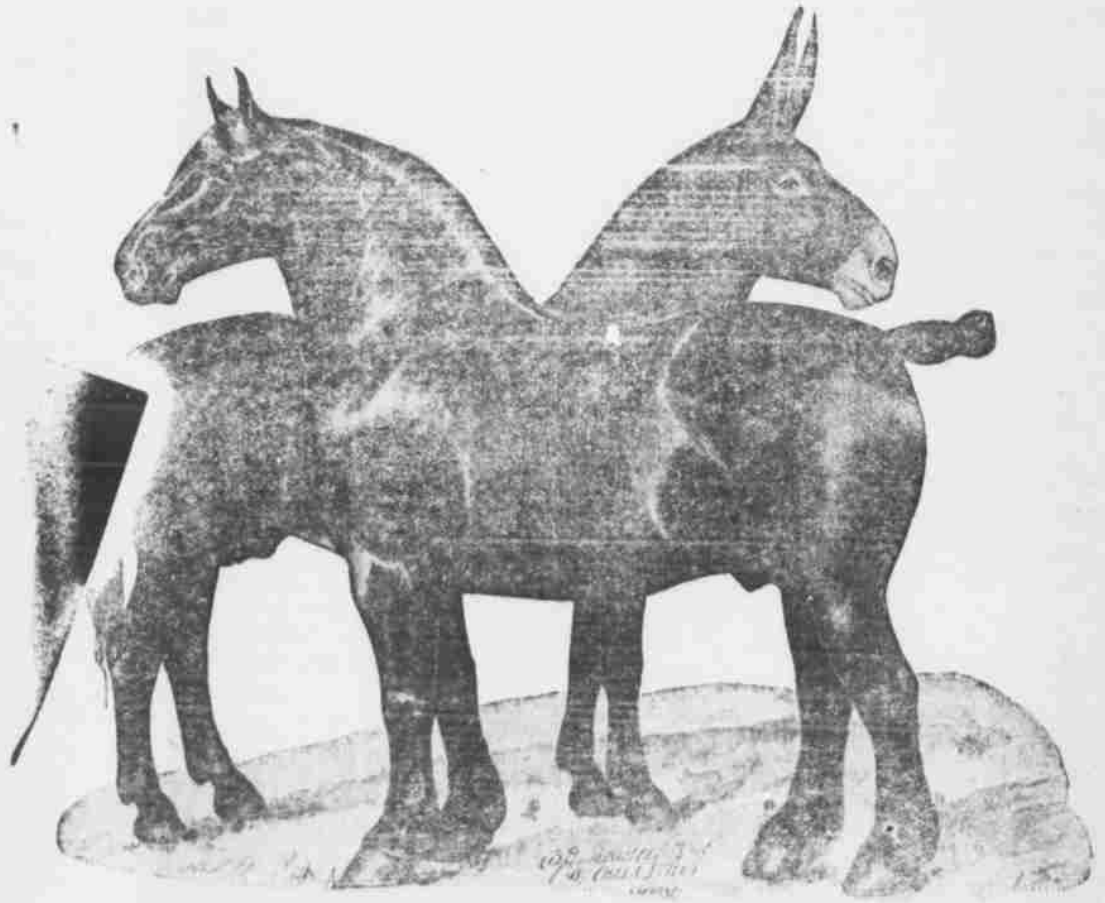
Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico, March 25, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Clarence E. Warner, of Pasamonte, New Mexico, who, on Sept. 9th, 1911, made homestead entry, serial No. 013847, for E. 1-2 Nw. 1-3, E. 1-2 Sw. 1-4, W. 1/2 Ne. 1/4, W. 1-2 Se. 1-4, Sec. 8, T. 24 N., Range 29 E., New Mexico Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Edward W. Fox, United States Land Commissioner, at his office at Clayton, New Mexico, on the 15th day of May, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Richard F. Zellar, Jerry W. Fox, Henry H. Phillipsen, Samuel J. Hill, all of Pasamonte, N. M. 4-3 5-8. Paz Valverde, Register.

BREEDERS



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