

# The McLean News

THIRTEENTH YEAR

McLEAN, GRAY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1916

NO. 3

## Remember

Our stock is COMPLETE  
 Our grades are GOOD  
 Our prices RIGHT  
 We are not satisfied unless you are  
 We want your business and your friendship  
 Everything usually carried in a first class lumber yard now in stock. Give us a trial.

**Cicero Smith  
 Lumber Company**  
 Phone 3

## From Over The Panhandle

Joint county contests in the U. S. Demonstration work of Randall, Oldham, Armstrong and Potter counties will close at the Panhandle State Fair this fall. Any boy or girl under eighteen years of age in the counties named may enter.

S. Blake, a long time resident of Shamrock, died at his home there last week.

Rev. George W. Truett of Dallas will conduct the Baptist meeting at Plainview in August. 2,500 people attended the Floyd County annual singing Convention held at Lakeview the first of July.

J. T. Christian of Armstrong county made a net profit of \$8,900 on 640 acre farm last year. He gives a detailed account of all products and cost of production with the above result.

James Carter, a highly respected and long resident of Castro county, died at his home in Dimmit last Friday.

The Miami Chief reports wheat yields in that vicinity as high as 15 bushels per acre. The lowest yield reported is six bushels on a field that had suffered from hail.

The Lipscomb County Fair will be held at Higgins on Sep. 7 & 8th.

The Panhandle Grain and Elevator Co. with headquarters at Amarillo will put in an elevator at Lockney.

Mr. Earl Ryan and Miss Maude Dyer of Clarendon were united in marriage at that place last week.

On July 17th Tulia will celebrate her twenty-sixth anniversary with a big barbecue and picnic.

The Ft. Worth Livestock Reporter states that Floyd county leads the Panhandle in the production of swine.

The tax assessors report shows a valuation of \$2,000,000 on the hog population.

## Three Beeves For Barbecue

Under the direction of Chairman Noel of the Barbecue committee extensive arrangements are going forward for the biggest event of its kind ever staged in McLean on the second day of our picnic, will be next Wednesday, the 19th. The very best beef procurable will be used for the barbecue and no pains or expense will be spared in having it properly cooked and served. Orders have been placed for three fat beeves, a dozen large loaves, four hundred loaves of bread and ten gallons of pickles and if it appears on Tuesday that this will not be sufficient more will be provided.

Other arrangements are going forward satisfactorily and it is believed that a most interesting program of amusement will be provided. Dr. Montgomery of the committee on speakers is bending his best efforts towards securing the best talent in the Panhandle for the occasion and some interesting addresses will be heard.

Manager Coffey of the baseball team has arranged for games on both days and those who enjoy this class of sport may feel assured of witnessing two fast games between our local Wampus Cats and visiting teams.

On the whole, July 18th and 19th will be gala days in McLean and those who can spare the time to be with us will be heartily welcomed and our entire citizenship will bend every effort toward making your stay both profitable and enjoyable.

### Dr. Montgomery Improves.

C. A. Watkins commenced work this week remodeling and adding to the Dr. Montgomery home on West First Street. The improvement will be quite extensive, including the converting of the old house into a modern bungalow and making it generally attractive.

### All Day Singing And Dinner.

We are requested to announce that prof. R. W. Willis of Shamrock will conduct an all day singing at the Liberty School house Sunday, 16, and the public is cordially invited to attend. A big basket dinner will be spread at the noon hour and you are especially requested not to forget your basket.

## W. D. Fisher Endorsed

Judge W. D. Fisher of Hemphill County For Associate Justice Of The Court Of Civil Appeals 7th Supreme Judicial District Strongly Endorsed.

Canadian, Texas, June 10 1916. To the Democrats of the Seventh Supreme Judicial District of Texas:

We, the undersigned, cordially endorse the candidacy of Hon. W. D. Fisher, of Hemphill County for the office of Associate Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals for the Seventh Supreme Judicial District. We believe him to be well qualified for the position and we commend him to the voters of the district:

Frank W. Sims, Judge Thirty-first District of Texas; W. R. Ewing, District Attorney Thirty-first District; Newton P. Willis, attorney; J. L. Jennings, County Judge Hemphill County; H. E. Hoover, Attorney; J. C. Dial, Attorney; Dan B. Hoover, Attorney; W. Sanders, County Attorney; G. L. Addison, County Treasurer; W. C. Todd Jr., Attorney; W. C. Isaacs, President Canadian State Bank; D. J. Young, President First National Bank; A. H. Tandy, cattleman; Hayes Howell, Pastor of the Methodist Church; Thos. F. Moody banker and cattleman; O. R. McMordie, County and District Clerk; C. H. Tipps, Sheriff; L. Williams, Pastor Christian Church; O. Hudson, Mayor; Will Crow attorney; E. C. Gray, attorney, Miami; B. G. Taylor, Pastor Presbyterian Church; F. E. Jamison, Editor Canadian Record.

Hon. W. D. Fisher is an active candidate for the office of Associate Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals, located at Amarillo.

In the candidacy of Mr. Fisher we find a logical man for the place, being abundantly versed in the law and prepared through a term of legal procedure covering a period of twenty five years that has brought him to a splendid maturity in judicial matters.

Mr. Fisher has served in the capacity of District attorney for the Thirty-first Judicial District and filled the office in a manner which has never been surpassed, but on account of his practice demands and other business interests he did not offer himself for re-election. His ability to discern and interpret the law is recognized as inferior to none who practice before the bar of the district in which he seeks election. For many years he has been a member of the Board of Legal Examiners of the Panhandle and has truly and faithfully guarded the sacred portal of his profession.

Recognizing the virtues of every righteous cause and espousing at all times the sentiments and interests of progress, the district will find in W. D. Fisher a man whose ability absolutely meets the requirements of this high station and whose earnest desire to do justice in all things.

Geographically it is but right that this portion of the district should have representation in the Court, and we confidently believe that if all qualifications are carefully weighed in accordance with the duties of good citizenship, that Mr. Fisher will be the chosen one to succeed Hon. H. G. Hendricks, who now fills this station and who has decided not to apply for re-election. The Record wishes him every success.—Canadian Record.



## Responsibility

An engineer is responsible for his crew and passengers. A merchant is responsible for every sale made and also the treatment accorded his patrons. We appreciate our every responsibility as merchants and we are constantly striving to increase our values and lower our prices. Our motto is:

Service, Fair-Dealings, Courteous Treatment To All  
**ERWIN DRUG COMPANY**

## D. N. Massay

Dealer in Real Estate and Rental Property

A List of Your Property Solicited

McLean

Texas

A Large Shipment of

## MEN'S SHOES

A new stock entirely for men. We specialize on men's shoes. Ask to see them.

Have also just received some more new

## Aixminster Rugs

And another large shipment in a few days

**Bundy-Hodges Mer. Co.**

## Service and Solidity The Banking Requisites

The satisfactory bank—the only bank which can be of real benefit to the business public—is that which, while assuring absolute security, is prepared to give expert and courteous service not only to depositors but to the public generally.

The success of the AMERICAN STATE BANK has been built upon this winning combination of Service and Solidity. Your account is solicited.

CAPITAL . . . . . \$25,000.00  
 SURPLUS . . . . . \$12,500.00

## American State Bank

(GUARANTY FUND BANK)  
 McLean, Texas

D. B. VEATCH, PRESIDENT  
 GEO. W. SITTER, VICE PRES.  
 A. P. CLARK, Jr.  
 W. H. HOLT, CASHIER  
 A. G. RICHARDSON, ASST. CASHIER  
 JACOB L. HESS.  
 DIRECTORS.  
 INDIVIDUAL WORTH OF STOCKHOLDERS \$1,750,000.00

# THE BROKEN COIN

A Story of Mystery and Adventure  
By EMERSON HOUGH

From the Scenario by  
GRACE CUNARD

Copyright, 1916, by Wright A. Patterson  
Revised From the Motion Picture Drama of the Same Name. Produced by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company.

SYNOPSIS.

Kitty Gray, newspaper woman, finds in a curio shop half of a broken coin, the mutilated inscription on which arouses her curiosity and leads her, at the order of her managing editor, to go to the principality of Gretzhoffen to place out the story suggested by the inscription. She is followed, and on arrival in Gretzhoffen her adventures while chasing the secret of the broken coin begin.

TWENTY-SECOND INSTALLMENT

CHAPTER LXXVII.

The Treasure.

Deep within that chamber of horrors which before now had smitten the souls of both with terror, two persons were bending over in the light of the candles, which cast a faint illumination.

parchments thrust down at the side of the chest. Gently he drew it out and held it in his hands for a moment, regarding it curiously.

"I shall not open it!" said he. "With you, I feel a certain fear. I believe here is something come down to us out of the past—some message from the king. If this be so, it belongs not to me, but to the people. It must go before their duly constituted rulers."

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

Long Live the King!

In the great throne room of Gretzhoffen palace, there were gathered, late that day, those men highest in power of all the realm.

Count Frederick entered the room at last—but not alone. At his side there walked one whose presence was greeted with a frown by those grave and revered seigniors—it was a woman.

"Gentlemen," said Count Frederick, smiling as he saw this reception. "You will pardon me that I bring with me one whom I honor, whose wisdom I value. Thanks to the fate which brought this young woman to our shores, we have found the lost treasure of the king!"

A sighing silence fell upon them all. Alone of all these—till now almost unnoticed, in the corner where he sat sunken down—the weakling king made some show of resentment at what he heard. A snarl, a growl of rage almost inarticulate, came from him.

"You, Michael, our king!" said Count Frederick, suddenly turning to him, growing wrath in his eyes now. "I call you your majesty—as yet, but I dare say to you, your majesty—your drunken majesty—your weak and helpless coward majesty—that there shall never be waked upon you or your purpose one penny of this treasure which we have found."

"That, gentlemen," said he, turning to the councilors and ministers who stood about, "is the treasure of the people. It was saved for them. It has been guarded for them by Michael the good king, whose name this man is not fit to wear."

"Do not doubt what I say to you, gentlemen. I myself have seen that

he could to his own bloated face. "What do you mean—treason, in the presence of the king?"

"No treason, for you are not our king!"

"These," said he, "are the imperial scripts of Michael the First of Gretzhoffen. They were buried with his treasures. In some part, they govern the disposition of those treasures. You hear in this the voice of our king, and that must be our governing power hereafter."

"What is it, then?" at length exclaimed the prime minister. "Has there been a mistake—you say Michael here is not our king—who then is our king?"

"Your excellency," said Count Frederick slowly, as he turned toward him, "yourself, these noblemen of Gretzhoffen, the council of ministers, the parliament of the realm—all these shall at length perhaps bear out my statement which I make now. I myself—I, Frederick—am the king."

At these words they made no answer. There was nothing on those calm features of insincerity, of intrigue or dishonor. His words carried with them his own conviction as to their truth.

"Listen, gentlemen," said he, gently, at last. "Great things have happened to us in our realm. We shall this day save our kingdom. As I believe, I am your king. I accept that status—emphatically, and here is the proof—it may not be doubted that ultimately its substantiation will be complete—by the parliament, by the people themselves—by all our courts—by your voice unanimous, as I doubt not, you noblemen of this kingdom."

"Shall I then read?"

"In the name of God, Amen! I, Michael of Gretzhoffen, by the grace of God, king, leave this script with the treasures of the kingdom which I have concealed herewith beneath the floor of the torture chamber. With them I place the secret governing the ownership of the treasures of this kingdom. That secret is known only to myself and my bodyguard, who has been a faithful man—Boris Roleau."

"For now these many months I have

brother—not of royal blood, but the bastard of a serving woman—Frederick, he is called. It may be within the purpose of my foster brother that that boy shall be brought up as the king, in case I, myself, should fall. He is not fit to rule. He is not your king. But signed hereto in the name and the seal, unmistakable, done in my blood and his, of your king, Michael the First, and of your future king, Michael the Second, my son. He is as yet too young fully to know the gravity of these presents. But by this sign you shall know your ruler, shall these presents come to you, well beloved."

"In the name of God, Amen! Michael, Rex."

"Below this signature of Michael the Good," said the measured voice of Count Frederick, "there is another signature—Michael the Second, Rex. Gentlemen, there are two signatures to these scripts, and there are two seals."

A sigh of wonder, almost of consternation, came from those assembled. The only protest was from the huddled object in the farther corner of the room, where still remained Michael, the drunken.

"What then, the guard!" he shrieked. "Treason to me—after him, men! This pretender—what is it that he says? What proof has he?—what proof?"

"This proof, sir!" said Count Frederick, coldly, and approached to him the broad page of the parchment sheet.

Michael gazed stupidly at what he saw, uncomprehending. Others gazed also, and at first could make nothing of what was there. Count Frederick went on:

"I recall now, as I see this page," said he, "this writing of the king, my father—you hear me, gentlemen—my father!"

"I recall that I saw him place beneath the great seal, that other seal—done in his own blood. I saw him draw the blood from his own arm and put his thumb in it, and place it here, thus sealing this document with the unmistakable seal—the one alone which cannot show a mistaken identity."

"And here, gentlemen, beneath that other line of signature, which you have heard and seen, there is another, a smaller, a very small seal of a similar sort! It is the print of a human thumb—the thumb of a boy, of a baby—a baby then, a man now—who recalls that scene vaguely. And here is the proof. Gentlemen, I recall now, it was my father made this mark; but it was his great hands which took my little one and dipped my thumb in the blood which he drew from my arm, and set it here below that name which he has written, 'Michael the Second.' Gentlemen, who then is your king?"

Even yet they could not grasp the full significance of what they heard, and again the voice of Count Frederick resumed:

"Go, now, gentlemen, send out your agents quickly. Bring here those men of science skilled in the reading of such things as these. It was Bertillon who developed that science of infallible identification. It was he who showed that each man carries with him, in his person, from his cradle to his grave, that unmistakable seal which identifies him infallibly."

"Now bring here your men of science. Here is my hand as God made it, and as my father held it in his so many years ago. Small then—larger and stronger now! God grant it be strong enough today to do what my father did, and do it well. And may my mind have justice and liberty before it always, as those things were before his."

"Gentlemen, you know the history of this kingdom as well as I. You know the long regency following the Gretzhoffen war. You know why that regency was established. Rumor was that King Michael died like a king, in his own bed. The truth was otherwise. He was murdered here in the vault below by the men of his own foster brother."

"If that be true—and as God is my witness, I believe it to be true—then we well may guess which boy was brought up under the regent to take the place of a king. That was not myself—others, relatives of mine, reared me, as you know, until I am what you know, and yonder man—this drunken waster—not even the son of lawful wedlock, never the son of a queen—that man, he was the one accepted as your king! Treason, you say—why, there was treason to every human being who lived on Gretzhoffen soil, when that pretender took the throne!"

"As for you, sir!" and he stepped over to lay an iron hand on the shoulder of the cowering man who sank back upon his seat, "your day is done. I do not say you were a party to this—I only say, you must go. For the rest, the parliament of our realm shall formally decide."

His steellike grip half lifted Michael from his place, thrust him toward, through the door—and instantly the door closed behind him. Beyond, there was an outcast king. Within, before them all, fronting them all, stood a man, stern and resolved to accept whatever responsibility now there was.

"Gentlemen," said he, "you have my proof. I submit my case to you and the parliament. I submit myself to the law. As for that law, if it is given me to reign, always shall I support it, and always shall it be my ambition to give to the people that liberty, that justice which I myself have learned to love."

Still the silence, the tense electric silence which thus far had held them all. They stood thus for one moment. Then as with one common impulse—

as though the same thought had caught them at the same instant, each of these men—idlers and wasters, men of purpose and of principle, raised his hand. There rose in unison the old cry:

"LONG LIVE THE KING."

CHAPTER LXXIX.

Katharine.

Two were alone once more, two whom fate had so strangely cast together in such scenes. The tumult had ceased. Quiet and order now obtained within those ancient walls. Those two were alone in the great throne room of the kingdom, for the noblemen had signified that such was his wish.

He turned toward her now gravely and held out his hands. She placed hers in his, trembling.

"Was it true?" she whispered. "Did they indeed and indeed—did they call you—the king? Or, how can I be happy at that. Now, I must go back—I must leave you!"

"You shall never go!" she cried the quiet voice of the man who confronted her. "You shall never leave me now."

"But how? You are the king? It has been confirmed. The scripts were true—what we thought was true."

"I am the king! Yes, but how shall I rule alone? You shall sit beside me, for 'tis you have taught me how a king should rule. Liberty and justice—those words were strangers to my ears until you spoke them. Think you I could go on in this business now, this solemn undertaking which I must assume, and miss your counsel in the future? You shall be as much queen as I am king in establishing those principles in this kingdom."

"But I cannot! I am an unknown woman. I am of no birth. I am not your—"

Again he laid his fingers upon her lips lightly.

"Cease!" said he: "do not say that word, Michael, himself, my father, perhaps was of no lofty lineage so far as traced kings could be named. He himself came from where he gave the people such liberty and justice as then was possible. Am I better than he? Was he better than you?—am I? Say no more, think no more that word which you were about to name."

Again he held out to her his hands, and now, in spite of all she could do, she could not withhold her own—could not withdraw them, so firmly clasped were they now. Trembling, weeping, she looked up into his eyes.

"It is all clear," said he to her at length. "It was Grahame, my unfaithful bodyguard, who had the knowledge of these things, and who betrayed us by that knowledge. He got the coins from Boris Roleau. I accord him but one item of thanks—it was through his treachery that I lost the coin at the time that I was in your country, on the errand of the Gretzhoffen loan. He stole that coin. He must have lost or pawned half of it, or sold it. At least, that is how you found it. So I thank him, for so much as that."

"As for Roleau—the son of that faithful servant of my father—he shall be honored by us both, because he has given loyalty. I myself have grieved that once I was cruel to him—that I struck him even—after the old fashion of our rulers here. Not again shall that occur. Roleau, your friend, my servant—he shall be captain of the Imperial Guard. I have told him so much as that."

"What a curse attends these treasures! See now, out of all these who have been about me, two have been faithful—the son of that man who was faithful to our earlier king, and you! You fought me, yes, but you fought fair. You kept your word—you honored your own parole—you always will do so. I trust your word as I trust the beating of my own heart. You then shall be—you are—my queen!"

She could not answer, and still he went on slowly: "Ahead of us is duty, responsibility—for both of us. We serve for liberty and justice."

He led her gently to the great throne of Gretzhoffen, which stood before them now. They bowed before it.

"I give you my faith, Katharine," said he, simply. "Do you love me?"

"I do," said she, so low he could scarce catch the words.

And even in these words spoken there, the one to the other, in the silence of the great throne chamber of the kingdom, their plighted troth seemed as the words of the priest and the roar of the great organ and the later applause of the assembled multitudes, who hailed them as saviors of the land.

He gave her a hand now up the steps to the great throne itself, and bowed to her as she dropped back upon the great seat of power.

"God do so to me and more also," said he solemnly, "if ever I betray them or you."

L'ENVOI.

Under the sea there sped from the little kingdom of Gretzhoffen to the great republic of America a message carried in the electric spark which united the world. It was directed to the editor of the Daily Star in Kitty Gray's own city, and it was enough to give even Billy Cutler, city editor, pause for at least a moment.



"I Am the King! You Shall Sit Beside Me."

low!"

Kitty, overcoming her terror, bent forward with him to gaze down. "Yes, it is here," said she. "But look how much there is!"

"Softly," said her companion. "Let us open this cavern more widely. Here is the grave of a giant treasure—I had not dreamed what really it was."

Carefully he pushed in and under the edge of the bar, removing plate after plate of that which had been the covering of the treasure place. Below this, they saw a cavity filled with steel receptacles. Each was locked, clamped and banded, tight against all intrusion.

"What is here?" said Count Frederick. "Are we baffled even at the last?"

Kitty Gray cast the rays of her light here and there about her in the cavernous interior. By chance her eyes rested—indeed were drawn, fascinated, to the skeleton which sat bent forward in the iron chair. A dull gleam of something like metal caught her eye.

"Look," said she, and pointed. There, fastened by a metal band to the wrist was a key—it was half hidden between the bones of the forearm.

"Look," said Count Frederick, and held it up before her. "Cunning enough was the man who hid this treasure, and yet he left it plain for those he meant to find it."

He stooped and tried the key in the lock of the central chest of those which lay below. The next moment he had swung back the lid.

Their eyes rested upon what would have made glad the heart of any buccaner. Gold, countless pieces of gold!

It was the lost treasure of the king! They stood, awed, spellbound and looked down at what they saw.

hame. The struggle was unequal, and under Roleau's powerful grasp the intruder soon was helpless.

"Well," said Count Frederick; "Sachio, how shall it be? Shall I choke you with my hands?"

The man whom he accosted was one not easily dismayed. He greeted these words with a smile which showed his white teeth. His own fighting blood was up, and fear was a thing he did not know.

Suddenly his eye, rapidly glancing about the room, caught sight of a trophy of arms hung across the room. From it he caught down two swords. Bowing, he handed both, hilt forward, to Count Frederick. "At your service, monsieur," he said.

"On guard!" said Count Frederick.

Lightly, gracefully, gently, the tips of the two blades met, shivered a trifle, each feeling of the other, scarce more than a hair's breadth from its course.

The icy eye of Count Frederick, cold, merciless, looked into the dark and smiling face of Sachio.

"I am going to kill you now," said Count Frederick. "Shall it be soon?"

The answer of Sachio was more than a smile. Fiercely he whipped free his blade. His knuckles up, his blade shot forward in a long and deadly lunge.

Suddenly the jaw of Count Frederick shut the tighter. None could have said that he had seen what ensued. In some fashion, the blade of the nobleman of Gretzhoffen went out, vibrating, catching in its grip the blade opposed to it. There was a wrench, a twist. The weapon of Count Sachio was torn from his hands, he stood unarmed. He stood one half moment before he felt, hissing hot through all his body, the point of his antagonist.

Count Frederick turned, not waiting to see his foe sink down, for he knew the work was done. He advanced half a pace to the man Grahame, covering in the corner before Roleau. Him he smote across the cheek with the bloody blade, and said: "You coward and traitor, you shall go to the law."

treasure with my own eyes—this lady also was with me. There is enough there to make our people very rich—more than that, to make them contented and happy—if ye use these treasures wisely. What shall we do—hand them over to yonder weakling to squander, to dissipate? No, I tell you."

They stood silent, grave, looking from one to the other and at him. He extended before him the folded parchment which he had taken from the treasure chest.

"This," said he, "we found in the treasure chest. I have brought it unopened. I have fancied it may be some document of importance to our state. It was not for me to open. Will you, your excellency?"

He offered it to the prime minister of the government. The latter gravely took it in his hands—gazed at the great seal which fastened it—broke the seal—undid the confining band and gazed upon the contents of the parchment thus unfolded. His hands shook—the great sheet almost fell from them as he read.

"Read, then," demanded Count Frederick. "What is it that you have found?"

"What is it that you have found?"

"It is strange and wonderful—it is incredible!" said the prime minister. "Count Frederick caught in turn the parchment in his own hands. In turn his own face showed amazement, astonishment—his own strong hands shook."

"Your majesty," said he, smiling at length as he turned toward the cowering figure in the corner of the room, "I shall call you that for the last time!"

"What do you mean?" demanded Michael with one last show of resentment, summoning such resolution as

been cognizant of dangers at the hands of my own foster brother Stanislaw. Should he be successful in what I conceive to be his plans, my life may forfeit, but not the treasures themselves."

"It was my pleasure to have made a medal or a coin which should be the token of this secret. When my bodyguard, Boris Roleau, a faithful man, with myself planned the burial of these treasures, I gave him the indenture, the half of a certain coin of metal which I caused to be made and inscribed, as record of the hiding place of that which we were about to conceal. Upon the face of that medal or coin this inscription was written: 'Sub pavimento—angule vertiginosa—cruciatu camerae—reperitur—the saurus—Regis Gretsisjovensis.'"

"So shall be preserved the secret of the hiding place of that which is the people's. Somewhere there shall exist, even though I shall die, this record. Half of it I have given into the charge of the man whom I have known to be faithful. At my death he is to take both halves and guard them well."

"Should I be slain, as well may be in these troublous and treacherous times in which I live, my wish and command is that my son be known as Michael the Second, and that he shall take from me the rule of this kingdom in his day, and the administration of these properties of the kingdom."

"It is my wish and command, my hope and my prayer, that he shall govern wisely with justice to all, firmly and with wisdom."

"There may be a long regency before my son shall reach the age of maturity. There is another, older than himself, the son of my foster

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### Industrial Preparedness Vital to Country's Life

By SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor



It is the duty of America to be prepared against any emergency, although I might add that preparedness is not accomplished alone through ability to carry arms.

Preparedness means industrial preparedness, vocational, educational preparedness, and a deep-seated understanding of the civic rights as well as the civic duties of American citizenship.

With a proper conception of preparedness the country will give as much support to a bill now pending before congress providing for industrial and vocational training of citizens, as is given to bills calling for a larger army and navy.

### Real Development of Waterways One of Nation's Greatest Needs

By SENATOR JAMES A. REED of Missouri

The United States government ought at this time to be entering upon the greatest scheme of internal development ever undertaken by any nation at any period in the world's history. We ought to connect all parts of our country by our waterways. We ought to accomplish, in part, at least, what has been so magnificently achieved in France and in Germany. We ought to be carrying upon the bosom of our canals and our rivers and our lakes a mighty commerce that will benefit every part of the land. We ought unhesitatingly to vote the money for the accomplishment of that purpose. We ought just as unhesitatingly to see to it that the money is expended in the wisest way that can be devised by the greatest engineers of the world. That ought to be our policy.

While we are talking about preparedness and are getting ready for the evil day which may come, why not take into consideration that the thing today that helps Germany move her troops and move her munitions and armaments is her great system of river and canal transportation? Why not take a leaf out of the patriotic story of France? Even during this present war, with her sons draining their veins upon the battlefield and her people impoverishing themselves to purchase the implements of warfare, France, even at this bloody time, has gone on completing her system of internal waterways, never halting for a moment. Why not learn the truth, that if we are to have a great country we must have men with vision, who are willing to employ the energies and agencies of government to develop the resources of the land?

### Delays of Law Under American System Tend to Condone Crime

By JUDGE ALBERT C. BARNES of Illinois Supreme Court

Crime is partly condoned when justice is postponed. In the rapid succession and publicity of public events the incident of the crime is forgotten. No one knows this fact more surely than the criminal. Hence delay is the first line of his defense. The swift methods of legal procedure employed in other countries have bred a national respect for law, notably lacking in America.

But all delay cannot be charged to juries, judges and methods. Much must be laid to the so-called criminal lawyer. The term in large cities has become ambiguous and almost a reproach. Too frequently he does not practice law, but lends his services to defeat it. To that end perjury is unblushingly employed. It doesn't fool the judge, but it frequently deludes a weak and undiscerning jury.

No sound reason can be advanced for adherence to an antiquated system that has too long served to convert a process designed for ascertaining the fact of guilt or innocence into a game of wit and subtle learning.

### Part of Convict's Earnings Should Go to His Dependents

By JUDGE CHARLES A. McDONALD of Superior Court, Chicago

I do not believe in the sentimental foolishness of refusing to sentence a prisoner who has committed a serious offense, simply because his family is in need. On the other hand, I believe society has no right to punish the dependents of a convict for a crime in the participation of which they had no part.

To solve this situation I have advocated a measure which would compel the state to pay to the families of convicts a reasonable monthly sum consistent with the earnings of convicts while in the penitentiary.

Convicts are employed to work on state contracts. Usually a clique of contractors grow immensely wealthy because of this form of labor. It is unjust. Society should demand that these contractors pay equitable prices for the articles made in the penitentiary, and the convicts' families receive a share in the form of earnings.

### Navy Should Be Able to Hold Any Force From Shores of U. S.

By SENATOR A. B. CUMMINS of Iowa

I look on the navy as a scientific problem. I do not know how many ships it needs or what they ought to be. I prefer to leave the determination of that to men who have made the navy the study of a lifetime. I think it nothing short of impertinent for a man like myself, with no naval training, to attempt to decide how many or what kind of ships we need.

It is easy for me to say, however, what I want our navy to be able to do. It should prevent any other navy in the world from reaching the shores of the United States.

## Gales of GOTHAM and other CITIES

### New York's "Uncles" No Longer Are Pawnbrokers

NEW YORK.—"Your Uncle" of New York is getting quite perky. He no longer calls himself a pawnbroker, but a loan broker, and his place of business is not known as the once familiar "hook shop." It is a loan office. The old familiar three brass balls, his insignia of trade, has also been discarded. In fact, "uncle" has established himself as a real broker. He has an elaborately equipped shop, furnished like a bank, with carved woodwork and hangings to give it an air of refinement, and his goods are most artistically displayed.

Many things have been done to safeguard the sensibilities of the customers, rear and side entrances being provided for those who would keep the fact that they are in sore straits from any prying eyes. Within are private rooms for those who would negotiate loans on precious stones, while for those who have articles of lesser value upon which they hope to raise money there are small booths ranged along the rear of the counters. A person may step into one of these and bargain with a keen and affable clerk without being seen or overheard by others in the place. The only pledge the modern uncle will accept are diamonds and baubles. But in the poorer sections of the city the pawnshops will take anything from a baby carriage to a feather bed.

In fact, in these out-of-the-way places most of the articles pawned include clothing, cheap jewelry, musical instruments and the like. To appreciate the quantity of clothing pledged in this city one should frequent some of these cheaper pawnshops. During the week the East and West sides are satisfied with one change of raiment, but on a Saturday night they must have their festive regalia for Sunday. Therefore they go in streams to the pawnshops to redeem their clothing. When Monday morning comes around they "hook" it again until the following Saturday. A new suit is good for a six-dollar loan. The next time it is pawned its value deteriorates 50 cents and so on, until the owner can get but \$1 on it. After that he lets it go. Sold at auction the pawnbroker usually gets the money back he has advanced on it.

### Touring Chicago's Loop District on a Handcar

CHICAGO.—Policemen Jones and Connors of the Hinman street station thought they had seen all possible stunts that a pair of men out for a large evening could invent, but Anton Ketske, 2320 Kroll street, and an unknown friend showed them a new one the other night.

The policemen were at Robey and West Twenty-first streets when a low craft bore down in the offing. It was without lights fore or aft, but the two officers could see aboard it two men alternately bobbing up and down as they tore along the Robey street car tracks.

The vehicle was a self-starting, man-propelled railroad handcar of the model of 1900. The police hailed the craft, but it sped by like a neutral merchantman ducking a German U-boat. Jones fired two shots across her bow and the handcar hove to. One passenger escape. Ketske, a Mexican, surrendered.

"We was out for a tour of the loop," he said.

Ketske was taken to the Hinman street station in the patrol wagon, with the handcar trailing as evidence.

The car had been stolen from the yards of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad.

When Ketske was asked why he wanted to tour the loop in a handcar, he said "because it was so unusual."

### Lucy, Maiden Elephant, Entertains Gotham Folk

NEW YORK.—Lucy, a maiden elephant of three hundred and eighty-six summers, took it upon herself to see the sights of New York before being shipped into the wilds of Michigan, where it is to be her profession to amuse farmers at the village fairs.

Under the direction of her keeper, Luke Connolly, Lucy arrived in America on the steamer Minnehaha. The next step in her journey was to have been by foot power to the New York Central freight yards at Thirty-third street and the North river, where she was to have embarked in a nice, roomy freight car for Michigan.

At 3:30 o'clock Luke started with his charge from the steamer at the foot of Sixteenth street to make the trip to the freight yards. All afternoon, followed by some fifteen hundred or two thousand children, Lucy slowly meandered northward until about 3:49 she had reached Thirtieth street.

There she decided it was time to rest—and there she stayed until nine o'clock. Try as he might Luke could make no impression on her dumb intellect than the train was waiting. Then a new notion seized her. She started to back, and, without turning around, she proceeded down the street to Twenty-ninth street, turning east to Ninth avenue and thence once more northward to a point between Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets, where the walls of the Pennsylvania tunnel stopped her.

Across the street Lucy saw something that appeared to be more interesting. But its entrance was barred by a heavy wooden gate with an iron bar. Nothing daunted, Lucy hit the obstruction head foremost, and after the crash was over found herself in the grounds of the Institution for the Blind.

It was at this point that Bill Snyder arrived from Central Park zoo. He brought with him a wagon full of chains and ropes which he began to tie around Lucy. Whether from anger, shame or stupidity, Lucy objected, and in a roar that could be heard for blocks, began to trumpet.

She was soon subdued and next day, after putting a locomotive off the track, started on her journey to the middle West.

### Boise in Danger of Losing Famous Hot Wells

BOISE, IDAHO.—Citizens of Boise, who for the past quarter of a century have taken special pride in their natural hot water for the heating of houses, public buildings and business blocks, have just been made to realize that this unique treasure hangs on a slender thread.

Slight earthquake tremors were felt in this vicinity recently, and investigation made since by experts in the interest of the water company lays bare the ever-present possibility of the total loss of the hot artesian flow or a tremendous increase as the result of the next tremor or shock.

Twenty years ago a well in Hull's gulch, a few miles above Boise, was spouting forth a luscious stream of water boiling hot. Later, when pumps were installed in the wells on the bench just outside the city limits to increase the supply of hot water for city consumption, this well in Hull's gulch, a few miles away, quit flowing altogether.

It remained thus dormant all these years until the earthquake was felt in the fall. Since then it has been spouting as of old, while there has been no decrease noted in the flow of the wells lower down. The accepted theory has been that these wells are all fed from the same stream, and that this stream is thrown out from some tremendous subterranean caldron far below the surface of the earth.

Scientists differ as to the source of the heat. By some it is attributed to internal gases. Others adhere to the theory of radioactivity.

### MOST COSTLY "PARISH CHURCH."

What is announced as likely to be "the costliest parish church in the world" is the new St. Bartholomew's to be built at Park avenue and Fifth street, New York city.

### Afternoon Gown With Adjustable Cape



Although it made its bow somewhat earlier in the season, this gown was in the vanguard of fashions and its strong points are emphasized now, since they are all approved styles. The skirt shows a commendable method of managing the flare by means of panel at the front, an inverted V-shaped yoke at each side, supporting full side-pieces, and two panels that meet at the center of the back. Each of these panels is formed by deep inverted pleats, so that the skirt sets trimly about the hips. It is finished at the bottom with a heavy silk-covered cord.

The rather plain bodice is cut with a drop-shoulder, and the arm-eye is finished with a narrow hem. The long, tapering sleeve is set in under this hem in the same manner as the side pieces in the skirt are set in the yoke. The bodice blouses at the front and is tucked to the skirt under a plain taffeta stridle.

Silk soutache braid, in the same color as the taffeta, is applied in an odd scroll design to the front of the bodice, to the collar and cape and on the stridle. The cape and silk collar extend only across the back, suspended from a tie of velvet ribbon, finished with a bow at the throat. In the picture a high-plaited ruff of organdie stands up about the neck. With the progress of the season the ruff is disappearing from the throat, but half of it remains, supplementing the high silk collar which still holds its own as a chic finish to the back of the neck.

The cape is an accessory for street wear, which is taken off indoors. It adds very little in the way of warmth or protection but much in distinctive style. A gown of this kind will look well in any of the quiet colors in which taffeta is made and in the darker changeable tones.

### Overall-Aprons and Breakfast Suits



Those who specialize in certain lines of apparel have demonstrated that the most utilitarian of garments may be made with an eye to beauty. This is demonstrated in the overall-aprons, which answer the purpose of house-dresses in summertime, and in the new breakfast suits which have an attraction all their own.

These useful garments are turned out by manufacturers and retailed through shops at a lower price than they can be made for at home, if the housewife's time is counted in as worth anything. The overall-aprons are described by their names and they are designed to be slipped on and fastened in the quickest way possible. They cover the dress completely and are perfect garments for housework. There is a surprising number of styles in them to choose from, and they are priced in the neighborhood of a dollar.

Heavy percales, gingham and chambrays, or any of the strong cotton materials that stand tubbing well are used for them. The colors are nearly stable, with stripes in combination with white in great favor. An example is shown in the picture, made of lavender and white striped percale, piped with a broader stripe in the same color and finished with a tie of plain lavender chambray.

Breakfast suits are made of the same cotton fabrics or of plain unbleached cottons, trimmed with striped

materials. They are in two pieces, with plain skirts faced up at the bottom with a striped border, and middie blouses of either the plain or striped goods. Belted blouses, like short sports coats in shape, make a pretty variation in style.

These "breakfast sets" retail around three dollars and are used for all sorts of morning wear, indoor and out, in summertime. Nothing could be better for the summer outing than two or three of these smart and practical suits that come out crisp and bright from the laundry.

Julia Bottomley

### Puffs and Curis.

With the advent of the very large hat the necessity for increasing the bulk of hair beneath it has automatically suggested puffs and little ringlets. That the Stuart coiffure is almost universally becoming will be a great point in its favor and a very little practice is sufficient to achieve skill even by an amateur. The hairdressers say that no fashion of dressing the hair is so healthful for tresses as aerated puffs and light twists.

### Square Crowns.

Some of the new straw hats have square crowns.

THE McLEAN NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

McLEAN

TEXAS

By A. G. RICHARDSON

SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year ..... \$1.00

Entered as second-class mail matter May 8, 1905, at the postoffice at McLean, Texas, under the Act of Congress.

R. B. Cousins Will Speak

Dr. W. C. Montgomery, chairman of the committee on speakers, announces that Dr. R. B. Cousins, president of the North West Texas State Normal, has accepted the invitation to speak at the Tabernacle some time Wednesday morning. Dr. Cousins is an able speaker and is not a candidate for any office. All should hear him.

With Mrs. W. B. Upham.

Mrs. W. B. Upham made a most charming hostess Wednesday afternoon to the members of the Needle Club at her pretty country home west of town, where many pretty shade trees and summer flowers added to the general attractiveness of the home. The guests went out in cars about three o'clock and spent the afternoon informally with needlework, refreshing ices and cake adding pleasure to the occasion.

Fifteen ladies were present including Mesdames Hall of St. Louis and Rice of Oklahoma City.

New Buick Four.

Messrs. Bentley and Grigsby, local agents for the Buick automobile, have been notified that their factory is making a light car which they call the Buick Four. This car will sell for between six and seven hundred dollars and will be welcomed by the buying public as there is much demand for a moderate priced, established make car.

Wilson Gray enjoyed a visit last week from his father, J. L. Gray, and sister, Miss Sadie Gray, of Clarendon.

W. C. Turner returned to Hobart, Okla., Monday after an extended visit with his brother, E. T. Turner.

Woman's Auxiliary Notes.

The Woman's auxiliary of the M. E. church met Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. R. A. Thompson, and despite the extreme hot weather eleven members were present.

Mrs. Cousins proved a very able leader for the program rendered and gave us many good thoughts, especially on prayer. Interesting and helpful papers on woman's work were given by Mesdames Sims, Ponder, Noel and Ashby. Mrs. Hedrick read a very searching article on Christian Stewardship, stressing not only Stewardship as money, but of time and talents as well.

There will be no meeting of the society on the third Tuesday on account of the picnic, but a meeting is called for fourth Tuesday instead. Study First week in "Christ in Everyday Life." Time of meeting was changed from 3 p. m. to 4 p. m.

—Reporter.

J. S. Stephens Building.

J. S. Stephens, who owns a splendid big ranch about six miles south of town, is having some extensive improvements made on his residence, which when completed will be one of the most handsome ranch homes in this section. An addition forty by forty feet is being erected and the whole establishment made modern in every way.

The work is under the direction of T. A. Cooke, who is assisted by four of his sons, who are all carpenters.

George Weaver has recently purchased 105 head of two year old Black Galloway heifers and has them on his wheat stubble at his place south of town.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Boesen and Mr. Hooper of Groom were visitors here Monday. They visited some time at the News office, the Boesens being old time friends of the News family.

We call your attention to the bank statements in this issue of the News. They are further evidences of the prosperity of the community.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Of the financial condition of the American State Bank at McLean, State of Texas, at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916, published in the McLean News, a newspaper printed and published at McLean, State of Texas, on the 7th day of July, 1916:

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts, personal or collateral	\$111,228 67
Loans, real estate	4,000 00
Overdrafts	
Bonds and Stocks	60 00
Real Estate (banking house)	4,700 00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,900 00
Due from approved reserve agents, net	33,564 58
Cash items	603 41
Currency	5,896 00
Specie	2,253 75
Interest in Depositors Guarantee Fund	1,648 74
Other Resources as follows:	
Internal Revenue Stamps	58 18
Cash Collections	11 25
Assessment for Guaranty Fund	223 79
Total	\$167,148 31

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$25,000 00
Surplus Fund	12,500 00
Undivided profits, net	4,917 46
Individual deposits subject to check	88,896 05
Time certificates of deposit	35,834 86
Total	\$167,148 31

State of Texas }  
County of Gray } We, D. B. Veatch as president, and W. W. Holt as cashier of said bank, each of us do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

D. B. Veatch, President.  
W. W. Holt, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 6th day of July nineteen hundred and sixteen. Witness my hand and notarial seal on the last date aforesaid.

A. G. Richardson, Notary Public, Gray County, Texas. (SEAL)

CORRECT-ATTEST: A. P. Clark }  
Geo. W. Sitzer } Directors  
D. B. Veatch }

ANNOUNCEMENTS

We are authorized to make the following announcements subject to the Democratic primary in July

- FOR SHERIFF:  
W. S. COPELAND  
C. L. UPHAM
- FOR TAX ASSESSOR:  
A. H. DOUCETTE
- FOR CLERK:  
W. R. PATTERSON  
IVEY E. DUNCAN  
J. H. SAUNDERS
- FOR JUDGE:  
T. M. WOLFE  
J. M. DAUGHERTY
- FOR TREASURER:  
HENRY THUT
- FOR PUBLIC WEIGHER:  
T. J. (JEFF) EARP  
A. W. WILLARD  
HENRY NUNN
- FOR COMMISSIONER PRE. 4.  
R. N. ASHBY
- Constable Precinct No. 5.  
A. T. RUSSELL
- FOR REPRESENTATIVE:  
C. W. TURMAN
- FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:  
J. A. HOLMES  
E. J. PICKENS  
MARIAN REYNOLDS
- FOR DISTRICT JUDGE:  
W. R. EWING  
FRANK P. WILLIS  
MELVIN M. MILLER

John B. Vannoy

Optician and Jeweler

Dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

Does Engraving, and all kinds of repair work pertaining to the jewelry trade.

Card Of Thanks.

We wish to express our thanks through the News to our friends and neighbors for the many deeds of kindness shown us in the recent illness and death of our dear mother, Mrs. E. A. Dougherty. May God's richest blessings be with you all.

Her Children.

State Fair Catalogues Arrive.

We have received one of the catalogues of the State Fair to be held in Amarillo, September 12th. to 16th. 1916, and the lists of Directors and officers as well as the list of Vice-Presidents indicate that the best material has been selected to assure success of the largest and best Fair ever held in this country.

This Fair has had a marked effect in stimulating a greater interest in the improvement of the grade of cattle and other live stock and all the Panhandle and Plains country should cooperate with it.

The premiums offered this year will have a tendency to stimulate this whole country to have on exhibition the very best the country affords.

This catalogue is complete and strictly up to date.

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian church announce that they will serve dinner on general election day in November. Announcement is made early to avoid conflict.

Mrs. S. B. Fast left Tuesday morning for an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. W. L. Quest, in Montana.

The Wellington ball team met the Wampus Cats on the local diamond Tuesday afternoon and suffered a defeat at their hands.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Asher are visiting at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Turner in the Northfork community.

Support a Home Man.

To the Democrats of the 31st Judicial district:

No citizen living within the bounds of the 31st Judicial District has ever been honored by being elected to an office whose district embraced a territory larger than that of the 31st Judicial District. We now have an opportunity to elect one of our citizens to a high office. Judge W. D. Fisher of Hemphill County is receiving a strong support in his race for Associate Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals for the 7th Supreme Judicial District.

We are sure, that if the Democrats of Judge Fisher's Home District will rally to his support, he will be elected. We appeal therefore to you to give Judge Fisher a big vote on July 22.

Fisher Campaign Executive Committee.

A handsome white steel Kitchen Cabinet is on display at the Rice Hardware and will be given away for votes. His ad in this paper will tell you all about it. Read it.

News Has Moved.

The News is pleased to announce its removal from the old frame shack on Main street to their new brick home on First street just west of the American State Bank. This new building has just been completed and was designed and built especially for the News, being provided with plenty of light and ventilation.

We are proud of our new home and cordially invite our friends and the general public to call and inspect a modern newspaper establishment.

Dried fruits, clean. Bundy & Biggers

BIG  
**July Sale**  
ON  
Men, Women and Children's  
**OXFORDS**  
30 per cent discount  
McLean Shoe Store

A Soldier's Pay Check

Many people are doubtless unfamiliar with the scale of wages paid our fighting men of the United States and for that reason we give below detailed information as to wages paid and the insignia of office. Officers and enlisted men are paid as follows:

Brigadier General	\$16.67 a day
Colonel	11.11 a day
Lieut. Colonel	9.72 a day
Major	8.33 a day
Captain	6.67 a day
First Lieut.	5.26 a day
Second Lieut.	4.72 a day
Sergeant	1.00 a day
Corporals	.70 a day
Privates	.50 a day

For foreign services there is added twenty per cent of the above. The insignia of rank is as follows, which is always worn either on the collar of service shirt or shoulder straps on uniforms:

- General of the army, gold embroidered arms of the United States and two silver embroidered stars.
- Lieutenant general, three silver embroidered stars.
- Major general, two silver embroidered stars.
- Brigadier general, one silver embroidered star.
- Colonel, one silver embroidered eagle.
- Lieutenant colonel, a silver

embroidered leaf at each end in field.

Major, one gold embroidered leaf at each end in field.

Captain, two silver embroidered bars at each end.

Chaplain(sky pilot), silver broided Latin cross in field.

First lieutenant, one silver embroidered bar at each end in field.

Second lieutenant, plain field.

The blue braid and field represent the infantry, their insignia being cross guns.

The yellow braid and represent cavalry, their insignia being cross sabers.

The red braid and field represent the artillery, their insignia being cross cannons.

The numbers used on the insignia represent the number of their regiment and the represents their troop or company.

Officers wear the arms of the state when the militia officers. Regular U. S. States officers wear "U" with the number their company and letter.

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## Local Happenings

Items of Interest About  
Town and County

Wanted some frying chickens from 1½ to 3 pounds, also some hens, at the Bellenger grocery store.

A. R. Guill and family are living at the Weaver place during the absence of the family.

No flour made better than "Light Crust." Bundy & Biggers.

Herman A. Glass visited friends in Canyon the first of the week.

Turkey dinner will be served at the O'Dell on Sunday from 12 to 2 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Erwin have returned from a delightful visit in Central Texas.

If I overlook any customer in delivering ice phone me at once. E. M. Bunch.

George P. Wilson and George Weaver have our thanks for subscription renewals.

When in need of FRESH groceries call G. R. Bellinger grocery store, phone 161.

Suits called for and delivered. C. W. Haynes, the Tailor.

Mrs. Sam Hodges leaves today for a two weeks visit with her parents at Dodsonville.

Miss Cammie Cook of Dallas is visiting her brothers here.

Red picket fence, 3, 4, 5 & 6 ft. at Cicero Smith's Lumber Yard.

Clarence McGee of Ft. Worth is visiting at the J. W. Kibler home.

Home made ice cream guaranteed to be pure and clean. at the Melrose.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Biggers were Clarendon visitors Wednesday.

We want to buy your fryers, eggs, and country lard. Bundy-Hodges.

If you have not tried a dish of our home made cream, come in and let us give you a dish—it is delicious. The Melrose.

Dr. W. C. Montgomery was a business visitor to Amarillo Wednesday.

If you are not trading with us you are missing some good things—prices are RIGHT. Bundy & Biggers.

J. Y. Bates and family were in from the ranch the first of the week shopping.

Don't bother with making cream we can sell it for \$1.00 per gallon delivered. The Melrose.

Mrs. C. C. Cook of McLean visited at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. H. Aldous, the latter part of last week. —Shamrock Texan.

Look at our dress goods line, many patterns and qualities to select from. Cheap grades up to the very best. Coffey's.

C. C. Cook accompanied his little son, Bob, to Amarillo Wednesday where he had his eye operated on.

The O'Dell hotel will give special attention to the service of short orders at the cafe at all times. Custom solicited.

Mrs. S. O. Cook and little Miss Erin arrived Monday for an extended visit with relatives and friends.

Another barrel of those good pickles at Bundy & Biggers.

D. N. Massay, D. B. Veatch, S. E. Boyett and Sam Hodges spent two days last week fishing on White Deer, north of Pampa.

Fresh groceries arriving almost daily, so come, call or send and your order will be quickly filled and delivered.

Job hauling phone us when you have something to haul. E. M. Bunch.

## Dont Forget

While attending the picnic that  
**Bundy & Biggers**

handles everything in groceries  
We want you to make our

# Store

headquarters; see how we do  
business; inspect our stock and

## New Sanitary Counter

We expect to have everything  
in fruits and a fine line of candy

100 cents value on the \$  
at our store

# YOU ARE INVITED

To make our store headquarters during the picnic days. Its a pleasure to show you whether you want to buy or not. We have everything in

## Dry Goods, Shoes and Clothing

For men, Women and children. You will find some exceptional values during these two days. All millinery and ladies' suits at half price

# T. J. COFFEY

When get in a rush for a quick meal phone 161 and try some of our Loose Wiles line of FRESH cookies. Always ready, fresh and on hand at G. R. Bellinger

Mrs. Brenton Almond of Hooker, Okla., is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. W. Sugg, and other relatives.

Fresh tomatoes at Bundy & Biggers.

You don't have to wait long for your orders when you trade with Bundy-Hodges.

Mrs. W. R. Orr of Wellington is visiting Mrs. J. L. Crabtree and other relatives here.

Bring us your eggs, 12¢ cents per. Bundy & Biggers.

L. S. Reeves has recently renewed his subscription to the News.

Special while they last Ladies' Spring suits at half price. T. J. Coffey.

Let me do your job hauling. E. M. Bunch.

Miss Lily Guill is expected home today from Clarendon where she has been attending the normal.

Bring us your chickens and eggs—we need them. Bundy-Hodges.

George Weaver and family left Monday for a month's visit with relatives in Kansas and Nebraska, going overland in their car.

The place to buy your furniture is C. S. Rice's.

W. H. Bates was called home from Hot Springs, Ark., yesterday on account of the illness of Mrs. Bates.

Wanted to Buy For Cash—Small improved farm. See R. C. Patty. 2p

Miss Amy Faulkner, daughter of F. M. Faulkner of this city, has recently graduated from the J. Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore, Md., and is now employed as a trained nurse in that institution.

For Sale—My home in McLean. C. A. Watkins. 4c

Jack Hodges was down from Amarillo visiting relatives the latter part of last week.

Another shipment of those folding camp cots expected any day. C. S. Rice.

E. B. Reeves and J. W. Williams of LeFors were here on business the first of the week.

Your interest is our interest we try to please, we are not satisfied unless you are. Phone us at No. 3, Cicero Smith Lumber Company.

A stock of men's shoes just unpacked—prices in line. Bundy-Hodges.

The Shamrock Colts and McLean Wampus Cats will meet on the local diamond during the picnic. Other games have also been arranged.

Lowe Brothers high standard paint is the best on the market Absolutely Guaranteed. Cicero Smith Lumber Co.

Tom Massay and family of Greenville arrived Wednesday for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Massay. They made the trip overland in their new Dort car.

We'll trade you rugs, dressers, beds, window shades, groceries, in fact anything we have for your chickens and eggs. Bundy-Hodges.

J. Y. Bates has renewed his subscription to the News another year, for which he has our thanks.

Just unloaded a car of crushed rock, just the thing for concrete work. Cicero Smith Lumber Company.

Fresh South Texas honey on hand at Bellenger's.

Cameo enameled ware, something new, remember you get five hundred votes with each one dollar purchase.

We'll trade you anything we have in our large stock for your chickens and eggs. Bundy-Hodges.

The new Bentley & Grigsby garage is rapidly taking on definite shape and it is expected that it will be completed within the next two weeks.

Posts! Posts! Posts! All kinds of post at from 10 cents up Buy your post from us. Cicero Smith Lumber Co.

Word from all our neighbor towns would indicate that McLean will have the pleasure of entertaining the biggest crowd ever gathered within her gates on the 18th and 19th. Everybody is invited.

If you want something in a hurry phone fifty, we'll be there quick with our Tin Henry. Bundy-Hodges.

Splendid progress is being made with the preliminary arrangements for the building of the new Masonic building and it is hoped that actual construction work will commence by the first of August.

Try some of our crushed rock in your Concrete walks it will save you Money. Cicero Smith Lumber Co.

Jacob L. Hess left the first of the week for a visit with home folks at Anna, Ill. He expects to be away several weeks.

For Sale—Maize heads. Phone S. W. Rice, 117. 2c

A new shipment of window shades just received C. S. Rice.

Frank Faulkner has recently renewed the subscription of Miss Amy Faulkner of Baltimore Md.

John Morelan of Alanreed was here the first of the week closing up a deal whereby he becomes the owner of two sections of land near LeFors, which he purchased from Dr. Powell of Baird. Mr. Morelan will use the land for grazing purposes for the present.

We wish you all a good and plenty to eat on July and 19th. Cicero Smith Lumber Company.

D. B. Veatch has been cured to his room for the past days from the effects of a poison which he contracted on a fishing trip recently.

Men's work shirts, over trousers, in fact we can fit up. Bundy-Hodges.

Welch Bros. have purchased the old Electric Theatre building and will convert it into a date blacksmith shop. Expect to occupy it by the end of next month.

Jno. W. Kibler is engaged rebuilding the principal line telephone in the business residence section and expending hundreds of dollars in improvements of various kinds, including the setting of new poles. McLean has always been prouder of the splendid telephone service she enjoys and Manager Kibler is ever on the alert in his effort to make it still better.

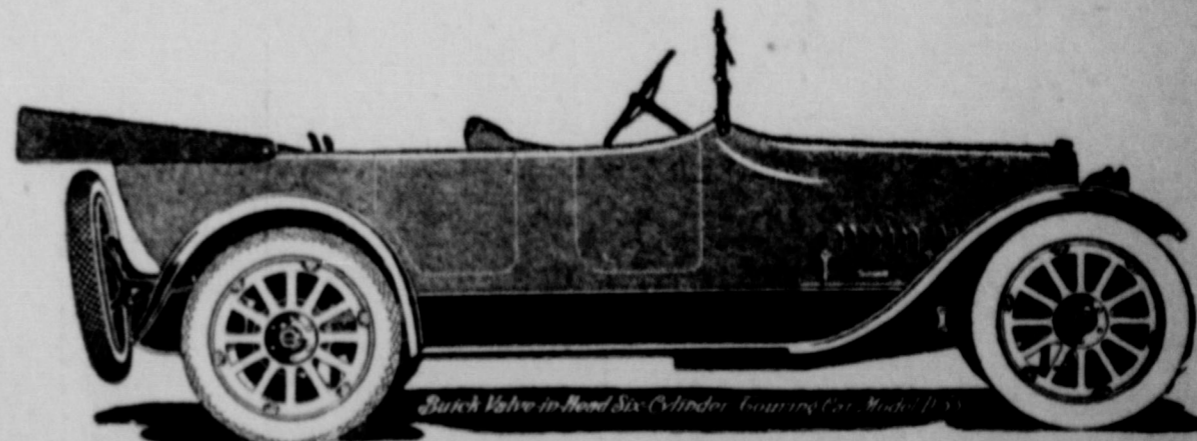
Try a sack of that hydr lime and get rid of fleas mites. Cicero Smith Lumber Company.

Rev. J. T. Adams close series of meetings at the Baptist church last Sunday. While the city he was a guest of relatives, Mesdames Harris Bellenger.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Turner and son of Laketon are guests in the Turner home until a the picnic.

Everything in building material prices right. Call and us. Cicero Smith Lumber

## BUICK SIX BUICK FOUR



If you expect to buy a car why not make your selection from the various makes that have an established reputation?

We handle the Buick—one of the most reliable cars on the market. If you do not want a big car we can sell you a Buick Four—will have one in for demonstration in a short time. Can deliver a Six at once. Let us show you this standard car.

## BENTLEY & GRIGSBY

# PAINS IN SIDE AND BACK

## How Mrs. Kelly Suffered and How She was Cured.

Burlington, Wis.—"I was very irritable, and had pains in my side and back, but after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Tablets and using two bottles of the Sanative Wash I am fully convinced that I am entirely cured of these troubles, and feel better all over. I know your remedies have done me worlds of good and I hope every suffering woman will give them a trial."—Mrs. ANNA KELLY, 710 Chestnut Street, Burlington, Wis.

The many convincing testimonials constantly published in the newspapers ought to be proof enough to women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they need.

This good old root and herb remedy has proved unequalled for these dreadful ills; it contains what is needed to restore woman's health and strength.

If there is any peculiarity in your case requiring special advice, write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for free advice.

**Cautious Definition.**  
"Pa, what is a figure of speech?"  
"H'm! Where's your mother?"  
"She's gone in next door."  
"Well, then, a figure of speech, my son, is a woman."

Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh is itself an antiseptic and the use of any other remedy before applying it is unnecessary. Adv.

**One Exception.**  
"A man who is any kind of a man should always have convictions to his credit."  
"But suppose he is state's attorney and can't always get 'em?"

**Important to Mothers**  
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure 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

**Very Obliging.**  
"Miss Oldgirl is an obliging sort of person."  
"How so?"  
"When that rude old duffer told her he didn't like her face, she changed countenance."

**A FRIEND IN NEED.**  
For instant relief and speedy cure use "Mississippi" Diarrhoea Cordial. Price 50c and 25c.—Adv.

**New Measurement.**  
"Scribble writes poetry by the yard."  
"Why, I thought poetry was measured by the foot."

**Asthmatic Sufferers Read This:**  
Mrs. Fannie Mayberry, Columbia, Tenn., writes: "I have suffered for years with asthma and was told by three doctors in Columbia that there was no cure for me. I would have died this past winter if I had not gotten Lung-Vita when I did. I cannot say too much for Lung-Vita for it has cured me of asthma and throat trouble." We receive hundreds of letters like this telling what Lung-Vita has done in cases of consumption and asthma. Send \$1.25 for a thirty-day treatment or ask us for further particulars. Nashville Medicine Co., Dept. K, Nashville, Tenn. Adv.

**Diplomatic.**  
"I was told that many people think hard of me."  
"How can they help it when they know you're a brick?"

**IF YOU OR ANY FRIEND**  
Suffer with Rheumatism or Neuritis, acute or chronic, write for my FREE BOOK on Rheumatism—Its Cause and Cure. Most wonderful book ever written, it's absolutely FREE. Joseph A. Case, Dept. G. W., Brockton, Mass.—Adv.

**The Cause.**  
Mr. Fish—What was the cause of your husband's demise?  
Widow Fish—The hookworm!

# BREATH BAD!

A sure sign of anaemic liver, biliousness, constipation, and similar disorders. Remove the cause in its early stages, do not allow the organs to get in chronic state. A few doses of

## DR. THACHER'S LIVER AND BLOOD SYRUP

will restore the affected organs to a healthy condition. It is a gentle laxative, purely vegetable, tonic in effect. Search far and near and you will not find a preparation to equal this tried and true old home tonic. Get a bottle today—put up in convenient sizes, 50c and \$1.

# Where They Naggle With Uncle Sam

### Huge sums involved in suits brought against the government in the court of claims at Washington.

HERE is a government firing line where firing is almost constantly going on. No blood is spilled, but interest is intense always, for it is shooting for money—big money. Long shots predominate. It is in a queer place for a firing line—in a former art gallery. In other words, the old abode of the Corcoran gallery, Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., now houses the United States court of claims; and there nearly every day of the court's sessions eminent counsel endeavor to score a bull's-eye and thereby win for themselves and their clients coin of the realm in sums all the way from a few thousands to many millions of dollars. It is a mighty absorbing and always alluring game, because, as a rule, the stakes are high. Competitors are numerous because, if a hit is made, the pay is sure.

At the present writing some ninety-nine millions (in fresh crinkly notes of Uncle Sam worth 100 per cent of each 100 cents) are involved. That is, cases are now pending in the court of claims calling for \$98,730,115.70.

A judgment by the court of claims, unless reversed by the United States Supreme court, is as good as cash. It follows that the prize of prizes in legal circles today is some sort of a fairly well substantiated claim against the United States government. Innumerable such claims are discovered and made. The cases now pending number more than ten thousand.

Needless to say if all or any considerable part of this ninety-nine million dollars is paid it will come out of the United States treasury—i. e., out of the pockets of the people of the United States. Therefore, on this firing line the people have their representatives, the same consisting of a numerous staff of attorneys retained upon salaries by Uncle Sam. Nominally their chief is the attorney general, but the attorney general in person is engaged with greater matters—the construction and enforcement of the greater laws, particularly the antitrust laws. He has very little time to devote to "routine."

The gentleman in actual charge, therefore, is the "assistant attorney general in charge of the defense of suits against the United States." Under the present administration this gentleman is Mr. Huston Thompson of Denver, Colo., former classmate at Princeton of President Wilson. Mr. Thompson holds one of the many big submerged jobs in the government service.

This Denver man, the records show, has injected western bustle into his job. When he came into the office he found the dockets of the court of claims cluttered up with some twenty-odd thousand cases. Now the total is 16,705 cases.

The claims run all the way from a few thousand dollars into the millions. They originate for the most part in the numerous contracts made by all departments of the government for the building of battleships, cruisers, and other vessels; the erection of public buildings; dredging and improvement of rivers and harbors; the building and maintenance of dams, locks, and seawalls; reclamation projects; construction of dry docks; contracts for army supplies; contracts with mail contractors and railroad companies for carrying mails; claims for the alleged use and infringement of patented devices; and suits where it is contended that an implied contract exists.

In amount the so-called "divisor case" is the largest. The railroads are attacking the validity of an executive order issued in 1907 which bases compensation for carrying the mails upon a division of the total weight by seven rather than by six. It is a contention that a seven-day week rather than a six-day week was meant in the statute covering railway mail pay. If the government loses this case it must pay to the railroads over \$40,000,000.

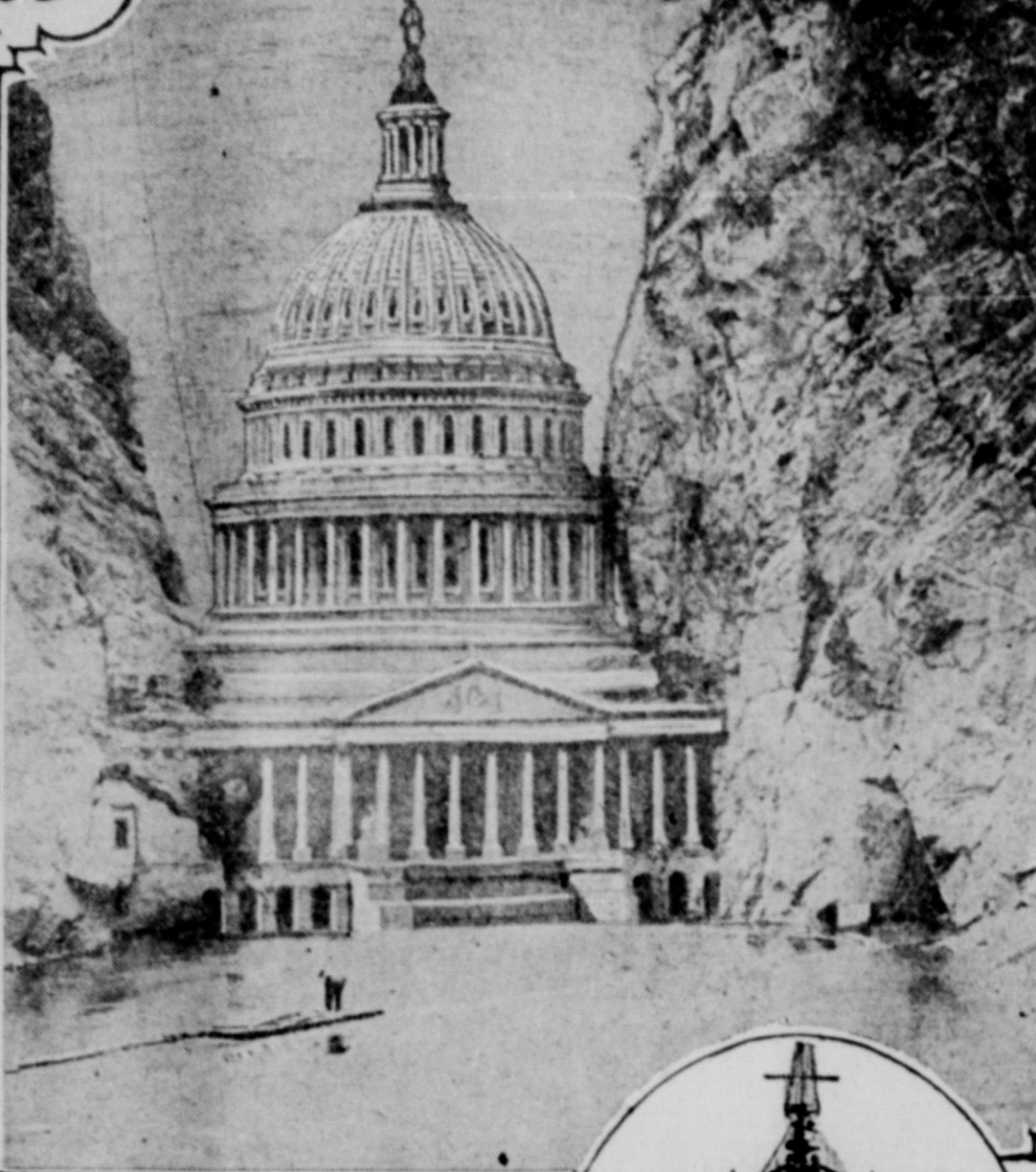
One of the highest dams in the world has produced one of the biggest law suits in the world. As is shown by the accompanying picture, this dam is a bigger proposition, as far as height goes, than the United States capitol building with its enormous dome at Washington, D. C. It is the dam which stores water for the Shoshone irrigation project in Wyoming.

The contestants are endeavoring to collect more than \$800,000 in addition to the \$1,338,000 allowed under the terms of the contract as interpreted by the United States reclamation service. The original contractors went into bankruptcy after the first year's work on the job and the bonding company behind the contractors took over the contract. An unprecedented spring flood in the Shoshone river, accompanied by a run of saw logs from a mill operated a mile or so above the site of the dam, washed out the temporary works which had been stalled preparatory to the construction of the present concrete dam.

It is also alleged that the government made requirements not specified in the terms of the original contract which necessitated the removal of the foundation of the dam 12 feet upstream. It is sought to fasten on the government responsibility for the run of saw logs and it is contended that the requirements of the government engineers were unusual and unnecessarily strict.

The contentions of the United States, on the other hand, are that neither contractor appreciated the peculiar difficulties of the work undertaken; that the plant and material brought on the ground for the performance of the work was conspicuously inadequate; that the engineers employed by the contractors were incompetent and inefficient and not qualified by training and experience for the undertaking of such a work; and, in short, that all of the difficulties encountered grew out of the negligence, inefficiency and improper methods of the contractors.

The claims growing out of naval matters are numerous and large. There is a device used in manufacturing torpedoes which is known as a "superheater." It is a contrivance whereby fuel is burned in the compressed air driving the motor



SHOSHONE DAM HIGHER THAN U.S. CAPITOL

by which the torpedo is propelled, so that the compressed air is heated to a high pressure before its energy is utilized. Its use increases the speed and range of torpedoes.

The question now is whether the United States must pay the E. W. Bliss company \$500 per torpedo purchased by the United States during the last five years containing this device. The total amount at issue is \$225,000. It is an intricate patent case, the decision of which depends upon whether patents held by the Bliss company cover the type of "superheater" used in the American torpedo.

Litigation over sixteen years old involves the question whether the United States government must disgorge more than \$346,000 in addition to the million already paid for the government dry dock at the League Island Navy yard, Philadelphia. The contractor claims he was compelled to make a much greater excavation than was specified in the terms of the contract covering the work. The answer of the government is that the contractor did not follow the method recommended by the board of naval engineers, which had studied the matter, and hence was himself responsible and liable for the extra cost.

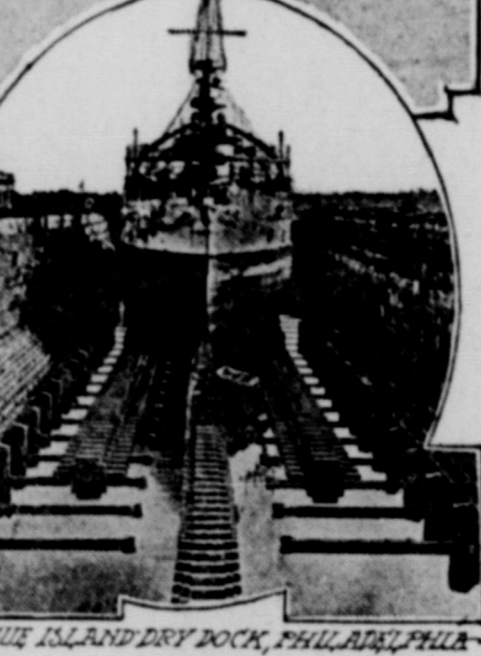
The court of claims has sustained the contractor and the department of justice is now asking the Supreme court to overrule the court of claims.

Whatever the government may have to pay for generally is valued at astonishingly high figures. A submarine case involves \$400,000. It hinges upon a string of patents on buoyance-regulating apparatus for submarine boats. The Electric Boat company is back of the case. It claims "that the invention described and claimed in said several letters patent, and each of them, are and have been recognized to be of great utility and value in the construction and operation of submarine boats." The original inventor, Lawrence Y. Spear, assigned his rights to the Submarine Boat company. It is carefully pointed out that "Spear was the original, first and sole inventor of the improvements," and it is then declared that the United States has used the inventions without license and has neglected and refused to pay royalty.

About the right thing for Uncle Sam to do, it is alleged, is to pay the Electric Boat company \$100,000 per submarine boat containing the Spear apparatus. At the date of the filing of the brief, December 10, 1915, four such boats were in use. The case, however, involves a demand for another \$100,000, for each boat built subsequently by the United States in which the inventions are used.

Land-grant railroads, under the terms of their charters, are required to carry troops of the United States free. The question has now come up as to whether the National Guard when transported to the annual maneuvers in various parts of the United States "are troops of the United States." As the test case stands the Southern railroad asks for \$2,447,500 for the payment of railway fares for the transportation of officers and men of the Alabama National Guard and the Mississippi National Guard from points in Alabama and Mississippi to the United States military post and camp at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, in 1908 and 1910. When finally disposed of, however, a much larger amount will be involved. It will set a precedent under which, if the Southern railroad is successful, other of the land-grant railroads will come into court and ask pay for transporting the militia.

The established practice of the war and treasury departments is that the organized militia when participating with the regular army at a military camp at joint maneuvers and field instructions are entitled to the pay, subsistence and transportation allowances of the officers and men of the regular army, that said organized troops when so transported are traveling under orders of the war department, and payment for their transportation can only be made on the same basis applicable to the regular army. This would mean that transportation for militia over land-grant railroads would be subject to the land-grant deductions made for the transportation of regulars. It is held that the expression, "troops of the United States," as used in land-grant acts is sufficiently broad to include organized militia when traveling under the orders of the war department.



LEAGUE ISLAND DRY DOCK, PHILADELPHIA

The court of claims has already held that the members of the National Guard do not become "troops of the United States" until they are called out and mustered into the federal service by the president. Hence, this court has declared that the Southern railroad ought to be paid the extra \$2,447,500. To this judgment the department of justice demurred and is now asking the Supreme court for a review of the case.

That little vest-pocket stamp book, with a dozen stamps in it, price 25 cents, is the subject of a lawsuit in which Uncle Sam is asked to pay more than \$1,000,000 damages. It is declared to be royalties due the patentee of the stamp-book idea.

The case goes back to 1898. In that year, through Senator Penrose, two models of a stamp book patented by Frank G. Farnham, together with a printed pamphlet explanatory of the device, were referred to the then third assistant postmaster general, John A. Merritt, third assistant at the time and replied that "the department deems it inexpedient to sell postage stamps in the way proposed. However, after July 1, 1899, the then third assistant postmaster general, Edwin C. Madden, designed without knowledge of the existence of the Farnham patent the stamp book now used by the department. The bureau of engraving and printing evolved methods for its manufacture and the post office department began the public sale of two-cent stamps in book form.

Farnham wants the alleged profits of the government on the sale of the stamp books during the ten-year period from 1890 to 1910. The governments sells 12 two-cent stamps for a quarter, charging one cent for the book. The contention is that the profits on the sale of the books during the ten years have exceeded a million dollars.

Farnham's attorneys have appealed to the Supreme court, where a final decision is now expected.

Another interesting suit is that brought by the contractor who constructed lock and dam No. 37, Ohio river, which cost, approximately, \$1,200,000. The contractor wants an additional \$147,000. This lock and dam is located about ten miles below Cincinnati and at the time of its completion about five years ago was the largest movable, as distinguished from the stationary, dam in the world, being 900 feet across the navigable pass alone, with the lock on the Ohio side and three bear traps each 80 feet wide on the Kentucky side of the river. A bear trap consists of two concrete piers or walls with wooden shutters at each end hinged to the bottom of the dam structure.

The shutters may be raised or lowered for the purpose of allowing surplus water to escape, thus obviating the continual raising and lowering of the dam proper in the navigable pass. The dam is movable, in that its construction is of Chanote weirs, which consist of wooden wickets about 18 feet high and 3 feet wide, and are upon hinges substantially fastened to a sill embedded in the concrete foundation extending to bedrock. When up during low water the wickets in the navigable pass resemble a high board fence, and vessels then pass through the lock, and when the river rises sufficiently they are lowered and boats pass right over them. The suit grows out of the alleged misrepresentation by the government of the depth to which the contractor would have to excavate to bedrock.

## Summer Luncheons in a jiffy

Let Libby's splendid chefs relieve you of hot-weather cooking. Stock the pantry shell with



### Kill All Flies!

They Spread Disease  
Flies, mosquitoes, house flies, etc., are the most common carriers of disease. Kill them with Libby's Daisy Fly Killer. It is a powerful, yet harmless, fly killer. It kills all flies, mosquitoes, and house flies. It is sold in small packages, and is easy to use. It is the best fly killer ever invented. It is sold by dealers, or sent by express, prepaid, for \$1.00. HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Not Harmonizing.  
"The man I am engaged to has been awfully wild, but is going to turn over a new leaf."  
"Don't trust such a bad color scheme. Rosy futures seldom glow on purple pasts."

For proud flesh use Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. Adv.

Flag for Old Vincennes.  
The city council of Vincennes, Ind., is considering the adoption of a flag for Vincennes to be used as the city's official emblem during the coming Indiana centennial celebration, says the Indianapolis News.

The suggested design is intended to set forth the British rule of Vincennes by an old English red "V" in the blue center and the French control by a white fleur-de-lis, which was the national emblem of France during the time this territory was under the French government.

Radiating from the center there are 18 white stripes, indicating that Indiana was the 18th state admitted to the Union. There also are 48 small white stripes, indicating the number of states now in the Union.

Hippopotami Can Run.  
In spite of its clumsy build, the hippopotamus can trot fast. That is why he was given the name of river-horse. The hippo's feet are kept far apart by the wide body and make paths with a ridge down the middle, so as to be recognizable at once. They swim well, but go at their greatest speed when they can gallop along the bottom in shallow water. They can stay under water a long time, and when they come to the surface they send little jets of spray from their nostrils. The young one stands on her back as the mother swims.

Wield Pen and Sword.  
The report of the Authors' club of London gives some eloquent figures. Out of 644 members resident in Great Britain, many of whom are far past military age, no less than 171 are in active service in connection with the war. Six have died in action or of wounds and 13 votes of sympathy with members in the death of sons or brothers upon the field of heroism have been adopted. The same band, it is clear, may wield both pen and sword.

## A Sensible Thing To Do

When the drug, caffeine—the active principle in coffee—shows in headache, nervousness, insomnia, biliousness, jumpy heart, and so on, the sensible thing to do is to quit the coffee.

It's easy, having at hand the delicious pure food-drink

## Instant Postum

It is made from wheat roasted with a bit of wholesome molasses and is free from any harmful substance

Thousands who prefer to protect their health, use Postum with comfort and delight.

Made in the cup—instantly—with hot water. Convenient, nourishing, satisfying.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

IS YOUR STOMACH IN A BAD CONDITION?

TRY HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

IT IS FOR INDIGESTION BILIOUSNESS MALARIA, FEVER AND AGUE

Paradoxical Quality. There is one queer thing about grass widows. "What is that?" "You seldom find a green one."

HOW TO TREAT DANDRUFF

Itching Scalp and Falling Hair With Cuticura. Trial Free.

On retiring touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water.

HOW TO TREAT DANDRUFF Itching Scalp and Falling Hair With Cuticura. Trial Free.

On retiring touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment.

Old people who are feeble, and younger people who are weak, will be strengthened and enabled to go through the depressing heat of summer by taking regularly Grove's Tasteless Chilli Tonic.

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots. There is no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles.

Its Risk. "A kiss may often have deeper meaning than appears."



UNCLE SAM OPENS COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION WASHINGTON

"Go Great Northern" and Register at Spokane, Wenatchee, Colville, Republic or Omak.

CALL TO ARMS FOR NATION'S DEFENSE

The call to the militia of all the states was contained in the following statement of Secretary of War Baker addressed to the governors of the states:

"Having in view the possibility of further aggression upon the territory of the United States and the necessity for the proper protection of that frontier, the president has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the laws and call out the organized militia and the National Guard necessary for that purpose.

"I am in consequence, instructed by the president to call into the service of the United States through you, the following units of the organized militia and the National Guard of the state of ... which the president directs shall be assembled at the state mobilization point ... (or at the place to be designated to you by the commanding general, eastern department), for muster into the service of the United States.

"Organizations to be accepted into the federal service should have the minimum peace strength now prescribed for organized militia. The maximum strength at which organizations will be accepted and to which they should be raised as soon as possible is prescribed in section No. 2, 'Tables of Organization,' United States army.

"In case any regiment, battalion or squadron, now recognized as such, contains an insufficient number of organizations to enable it to conform to muster to regular army organization tables, the organizations necessary to complete such units may be moved to mobilization camp and there inspected under orders of the department commander to determine fitness for recognition as organized by the war department.

"Circular 19, division of militia affairs, 1914, prescribes the organizations desired from each state as part of the local tactical division, and only these organizations will be accepted into service."

HOW THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN ARMIES LINE UP

Table with columns: ALONG BORDER, IN MEXICO. Lists states and troop counts for both sides.

These men are stretched along a front of 1,800 miles. This makes the line average nineteen men to the mile.

Organized National Guard of the United States (mobilized) AGAINST THIS FORCE CARRANZA HAS

Table showing organized National Guard units and their locations along the border.

Events Leading to Mexican Crisis in Brief Chronology

The following brief chronology constitutes the highlights in the political history of Mexico, starting with the Madero revolution against President Porfirio Diaz, November 13, 1910, culminating in the present crisis, as follows:

- 1910. NOV. 23—Francisco I. Madero proclaims himself provisional president, and two days later Diaz resigns, sailing with his family for Europe May 31.

Condition of the National Guard in the Various States.

According to the latest war department records, the condition of the National Guard is as follows:

Table listing states and territories with columns for National Guard strength and other military details.

Militia Below Peace Strength.

Records of the division of militia affairs of the war department show that the National Guard of the country lacks 22,000 men of the number required to bring it up to its supposed peace strength of 151,000. It is short by 180,000 men of its full war strength of 315,000.

very good. Second Infantry Companies C and K, poor; others good or fair.

California—Medical department, good; cavalry, fair; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and fair; infantry, fair or poor by company.

Colorado—Medical department, good; corps of engineers, fair; cavalry, good; field artillery, poor; infantry, good and poor by companies.

Connecticut—Medical department, very good; cavalry, good and excellent; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and very good by companies; infantry, excellent and very good.

District of Columbia—Medical department, excellent; signal corps, fair; infantry, fair, good and excellent by companies.

Georgia—Medical department, fair; infantry, fair and poor by companies; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and poor by companies.

I Idaho—Infantry very good and good. Illinois—Medical department, very good; engineer corps, fair; cavalry, excellent and very good; field artillery, very good and good; infantry, very good and fair by companies; Seventh and Eighth infantry, Chicago, excellent and very good.

Indiana—Medical department, fair; field artillery, fair; infantry, good and very good by companies.

Iowa—Medical department, fair; field artillery, good; infantry, fair and very good by companies.

Kansas—Medical department, very good; field artillery, fair; infantry, very good and good by companies.

Kentucky—Medical department, fair; infantry, fair and good to excellent by companies.

Louisiana—Medical department, very good; cavalry, good; field artillery, fair; infantry, good, fair and poor by companies.

Maine—Medical department, fair; coast artillery corps, fair and good; infantry, good.

Maryland—Medical department, very good; infantry, very good and fair by companies.

Massachusetts—Medical department, excellent; cavalry, very good; field artillery, excellent; coast artillery, good and very good; infantry, good and very good by companies.

Michigan—Medical department, poor; engineers' corps, fair; signal corps, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, poor; infantry, good and very good.

Minnesota—Medical department, fair; field artillery, very good; infantry, good and very good by companies.

Mississippi—Medical department, poor; infantry, fair and poor by companies.

Missouri—Medical department, good; cavalry, very good; artillery, excellent; infantry, very good and fair by companies.

Montana—Medical department very good; infantry, excellent and good.

Nebraska—Medical department, very good; infantry, excellent, good and fair by companies.

New Hampshire—Medical department, fair; cavalry, fair; field artillery, good; coast artillery, poor; infantry, excellent and very good.

New Jersey—Medical department, very good; cavalry, good; artillery, very good; infantry, fair to good.

New Mexico—Medical department, good; artillery, excellent; infantry, very good and good.

New York—Medical department, good; cavalry, fair; field artillery, good; coast artillery, poor; infantry, excellent and very good.

North Carolina—Medical department, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; infantry, fair and good.

North Dakota—Medical department, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; infantry, fair and good.

Ohio—Medical department, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; infantry, fair and good.

Oklahoma—Medical department, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; infantry, fair and good.

Oregon—Medical department, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; infantry, fair and good.

Rhode Island—Medical department, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; infantry, fair and good.

South Carolina—Medical department, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; infantry, fair and good.

South Dakota—Medical department, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; infantry, fair and good.

Tennessee—Medical department, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; infantry, fair and good.

Texas—Medical department, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; infantry, fair and good.

Utah—Medical department, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; infantry, fair and good.

Vermont—Medical department, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; infantry, fair and good.

Virginia—Medical department, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; infantry, fair and good.

Washington—Medical department, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; infantry, fair and good.

West Virginia—Medical department, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; infantry, fair and good.

Wisconsin—Medical department, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; infantry, fair and good.

Wyoming—Medical department, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; infantry, fair and good.

Total (a) National organized militia in Nevada.

Of the 36 brigades on paper, making up these divisions only 28 have their headquarters organized.

Transportation is of the utmost importance in any field operation and this will be particularly true in Mexico.

CALOMEL MAKES YOU SICK, UGH! IT'S MERCURY AND SALIVATE

Straighten Up! Don't Lose a Day's Work! Clean Your Sluggish Liver and Bowels With "Dodson's Liver Tone."

Ugh! Calomel makes you sick. Take a dose of the vile, dangerous drug to-night and tomorrow you may lose a day's work.

Calomel is mercury or quicksilver which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel, when it comes into contact with sour bile crashes into it, breaking it up.

I guarantee that one spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone will put your sluggish liver to work and clean your bowels of that sour bile and constipated waste which is clogging your system and making you feel miserable.

Here's my guarantee—Go to any drug store or dealer and get a 50-cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone. Take a spoonful tonight and if it doesn't

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

Shipping Fever. Influenza, Typhoid, Diphtheria, and all other diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "expensive," kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S DISINFECTANT COMPOUND.



WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 47 years. For Malaria, Chills & Fever. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic.

Business. "What's in a name?" "There's money in it. Any man who can think up a good name for a breakfast food can buy sawdust in oakland lots and sell it in pound packages at a handsome profit."

Keep It in Your Stable. For external use on horses nothing that we know of equals Hanford's Balsam. Many trainers use it as a leg wash because it keeps the skin in fine condition and should cure lameness.

Changing Maps. Church—Maps of Greenland have shown it to be about 150,000 square miles larger than formerly believed.

There is No Art in Taking Medicine. Just follow directions on every bottle of "Plantation" Chill Tonic and see how quickly those dreadful chills will leave you.

Profitable. "I don't see how the railroads can afford to give such low rates to commuters."

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY. Is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly, gray hairs, use "La Croix" Hair Dressing and change it in the natural way.

Nothing But the Truth. Said He—Women will never be paid as much for lecturing as men are.

For galls use Hanford's Balsam. Adv.

Self-important. "Isn't Bliggins rather self-important?" "I should say so. He thinks he's doing a fish a favor to catch it and let it occupy the same boat with him."

STOP THOSE SHARP SHOOTING PAINS. "Femina" is the wonder worker for all female disorders. Price \$1.00 and 50c. Adv.

Force of Habit. Judge—Discharged! Bridget—Without a reference? Judge.

Poverty enables a man to save a lot of money—by not having it to spend.

Bumper Grain Crops

Good Markets—High Prices. Prizes Awarded to Western Canada for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Alfalfa and Grasses

The winnings of Western Canada at the Soil Products Exposition at Denver were easily made. The list comprised Wheat, Oats, Barley and Grasses, the most important being the prizes for Wheat and Oats and sweep stake on Alfalfa.

No less important than the splendid quality of Western Canada's wheat and other grains, is the excellence of the cattle feed and fattened on the grasses of that country.

Western Canada produced in 1915 one-third as much wheat as all of the United States, or over 300,000,000 bushels.

Canada in proportion to population has a greater exportable surplus of wheat this year than any country in the world, and at present prices you can figure out the revenue for the producer.

Send for illustrated pamphlet and ask for reduced railway rates, information as to best locations, etc. Address Superintending Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or G. A. COOK, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. Canadian Government Agent

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Proposed Amendment To The State Constitution Relating To Levying Tax For School Purposes.

H. J. R. No. 30. HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, authorizing the levy and collection of an ad valorem county tax not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of property for the maintenance of the public schools of the county, and authorizing the levy and collection of an ad valorem district tax not to exceed one dollar on the one hundred dollars valuation of property for the maintenance of the public schools of the district.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Sec. 1. That Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended to hereafter read as follows:

SECTION 3. School Taxes.—One-fourth of the revenue derived from the State occupation taxes, and a poll tax of \$1.00 on every male inhabitant of this State between the ages of 21 and 60 years shall be set apart annually for the benefit of the public free

schools, and in addition thereto there shall be levied and collected an annual ad valorem State tax of such an amount, not to exceed 50 cents on the \$100.00 valuation, as with the available school fund arising from all other sources will be sufficient to maintain and support the public free schools of this State for a period of not less than six months in each year. The Legislature may authorize the levy and collection of an annual ad valorem county tax within the counties of this State not to exceed 50 cents on the \$100.00 valuation of property situated within the county; provided, a majority of the qualified property taxpaying voters of the county voting at an election to be held for that purpose shall vote such tax, for the purpose of maintaining the public free schools of the county, and the Legislature may also provide for the formation of school districts by general or special legislation, and all such school districts, whether by general or special law, may embrace parts of two or more counties, and the Legislature shall be authorized to pass laws for the assessment and collection of taxes in all said districts, and for the management and

control of the public school or schools of such district, whether such districts are composed of territory wholly within a county or in parts of two or more counties. And the Legislature may authorize an additional ad valorem tax to be levied and collected within all school districts heretofore formed, or hereafter formed, for the further maintenance of the public free schools, and the erection and equipment of school buildings therein, provided, that a majority of the qualified property taxpaying voters of the district, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, shall vote such tax not to exceed in any one year one dollar on the \$100.00 valuation of the property subject to taxation in such districts, but the limitation upon the amount of school district tax herein authorized shall not apply to incorporated cities or towns, constituting separate and independent school districts.

SEC. 2. The governor of this State is hereby instructed to issue the necessary proclamation for the submission of this amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Texas at the next general election to be held in November, 1916, at which election all voters favoring this amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "For the amendment to Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, relating to the levy of ad valorem school taxes not to exceed fifty cents on the \$100.00 valuation in the county and not to exceed one dollar on the \$100 valuation in the district, for the purpose of maintaining the public schools of the county or of the district." And those opposed to this amendment shall

JUDGE W. D. FISHER



Candidate for Associate Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals for the 7th Supreme Judicial District.

Canadian, Texas, June 27, 1916. To the Democrats of the 7th Supreme Judicial District: Judge W. D. Fisher, of Canadian, Texas, is a candidate for Associate Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals for the 7th Supreme Judicial District of Texas. Judge Fisher grew to manhood in Rusk and Gregg Counties, Texas, coming West about twenty-seven years ago. He lived for a few years in Knox and Briscoe Counties, Texas, and permanently in Hemphill County twenty years ago. Judge Fisher is in the prime of life, a close student of the law, and well fitted for his high office. He has always stood for the best in society and politics. Therefore, we the undersigned, cordially endorse his candidacy: Frank Willis, Judge Thirty-first District of Texas; W. R. Ewing, District Attorney Thirty-first District; Newton P. Willis, attorney; J. L. Jennings, County Judge Hemphill County; H. E. Hoover, attorney; J. C. Dial, attorney; Dan B. Hoover, attorney; W. Sanders, County Attorney; G. L. Addison, County Treasurer; W. J. Todd, attorney; W. C. Isaacs, President Canadian State Bank; D. J. Young, President First National Bank; A. H. Lundy, cattleman; Hayes Howell, Pastor Methodist Church; Thos. F. Moody, banker and cattleman; O. R. McMordie, County and District Clerk; C. H. Tipps, Sheriff; L. Williams, Pastor Christian Church; O. Hudson, Mayor; Will Crow, attorney; E. C. Gray, attorney; Higgins, C. Coffee, attorney, Miami; B. G. Taylor, Pastor Presbyterian Church; F. R. Jamison, Editor Canadian Record.

PRESS COMMENTS. The Lakeview Promoter: "We have known Mr. Fisher since 1905, and at that time he was one of the leading and foremost lawyers of the entire Panhandle. He is a brilliant orator, and a close student of the statutes of the State of Texas." The Canadian Record: "His ability to discern and interpret the law is recognized as inferior to none who practice before the bar of the district. The district will find in W. D. Fisher a man whose ability meets the requirements of this high station." Canadian Monday Morning News: "All know him to be an upright, honorable gentleman possessed of much learning and practice of law which qualifies him for this position." Childress Post: "Mr. Fisher is a competent man and well worth the support of our people, and we trust they will give him a splendid vote in this County." Miami Chief: "W. D. Fisher of Canadian is seeking the Appellate Judgeship for this district. Judge Fisher is a splendid gentleman, fully qualified for the position." Childress Index: "Mr. Fisher is one of the most prominent lawyers of the North Plains."

have written or printed on their ballots the words, "Against the amendment to Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, relating to the levy of ad valorem school taxes, not to exceed fifty cents on the \$100 valuation in the county, and not to exceed one dollar on the \$100 valuation in the district, for the purpose of maintaining the public schools for the county or of the district." Sec. 3. The sum of \$5,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary therefor, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of carrying out the provisions of this resolution. [Note.—H. J. R. No. 30 was adopted by the House March 6, 1914, says 12. Was adopted by the Senate, with amendments March 19, 1915, says 2. House concurred in Senate amendments March 19, 1915, says 19, present and not voting 1.] Approved April 1, 1915. (A true copy.) JOHN G. MCKAY, Secretary of State.

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\$25.00 REWARD

I will pay a twenty-five dollar reward for the arrest and conviction of any party guilty of tying down any telephone wire or in any other manner tampering with the lines. The state law on the subject is as follows: Penal code, Art. 784: If any person shall intentionally break, cut, pull or tear down, misplace, or in any other manner injure any telegraph or telephone wire, post, machinery or other necessary appurtenance to any telegraph or telephone line, or in any way willfully obstruct or interfere with the transmission of any messages along such telegraph or telephone line, he shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years, or by fine not less than one hundred nor more than two thousand dollars.

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Church Directory

Methodist Church. Cordially invites you to all its services. Sunday school at 10 a. m. every Sunday. Preaching at McLean 1st and 5th Sundays morning and night; Groom 4th Sunday, morning and night; Alameda 2nd Sunday, morning and night; Heald 3rd Sunday, 3:30 p. m.; Elderside 2nd Sunday, 3:30 p. m.; Junior and Senior Epworth Leagues at 2:30 and 3:30 p. m., respectively, every Sunday. Women's Missionary Society 2:30 p. m. every Tuesday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. J. T. HOWELL, Pastor. Baptist Church. Preaching second and fourth Sundays in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. every Sunday. C. S. Rice, superintendent. B. Y. P. U. at 6 p. m. every Sunday. Keep Landers, president. Ladies Aid meets on Tuesdays at 11 a. m. Mrs. Myrtle Hamilton, president. Church conference on Saturday before the second Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. R. F. Hamilton, Pastor. Nazarene Church. Services Second and Third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a. m. Young people's meeting at 4 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday night. The public is invited. S. K. Jones, Pastor.

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Federal Inquiry or Railroad Strike?

Faced by demands from the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen that would impose on the country an additional burden in transportation costs of \$100,000,000 a year, the railroads propose that this wage problem be settled by reference to an impartial Federal tribunal.

With these employees, whose efficient service is acknowledged, the railroads have no differences that could not be considered fairly and decided justly by such a public body.

Railroads Urge Public Inquiry and Arbitration

The formal proposal of the railroads to the employees for the settlement of the controversy is as follows:

- 1. Our conferences have demonstrated that we cannot harmonize our differences of opinion and that eventually the matters in controversy must be passed upon by other and disinterested agencies. Therefore, we propose that your proposals and the proposition of the railroads be disposed of by one of the following methods: 1. Preferably by submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railroads, is in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the Commission to be just and reasonable; or, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, under existing laws, act in the premises, that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable the Commission to consider and promptly dispose of the questions involved; or 2. By arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law (The Newlands Act).

Leaders Refuse Offer and Take Strike Vote

Leaders of the train service brotherhoods, at the joint conference held in New York, June 1-15, refused the offer of the railroads to submit the issue to arbitration or Federal review, and the employees are now voting on the question whether authority shall be given these leaders to declare a nation-wide strike.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this case is sought to be referred for these reasons:

- No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence. The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now largely fixed by this government board. Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public taxes one-half is paid directly to the employees as wages, and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public. The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employees, the owners of the railroads, and the public.

A Question For the Public to Decide

The railroads feel that they have no right to grant a wage preference of \$100,000,000 a year to these employees, now highly paid and constituting only one-fifth of all the employees, without a clear mandate from a public tribunal that shall determine the merits of the case after a review of all the facts.

The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

National Conference Committee of the Railways

- ELISHA LEE, Chairman P. R. ALBRIGHT, Gen'l Manager Atlantic Coast Line Railroad L. W. BALDWIN, Gen'l Manager Central of Georgia Railway C. L. BARDO, Gen'l Manager New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad B. H. COAPMAN, Vice-President Southern Railway B. E. COTTELL, Gen'l Manager Washburn Railway P. E. CROWLEY, Asst. Vice-President New York Central Railway G. H. EMERSON, Gen'l Manager Great Southern Railway C. H. EWING, Gen'l Manager Philadelphia & Reading Railway E. W. GIBBS, Gen'l Manager Chesapeake & Ohio Railway A. S. GREGG, Asst. to President St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad C. W. KENNEDY, Gen'l Manager Atchafalaya, Texas & Northern Railway H. W. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager Wagon & Lake and Railroad N. D. MAHER, Vice-President Norfolk & Western Railway JAMES EUNSELL, Gen'l Manager Denver & Rio Grande Railroad A. M. SCHUYLER, Resident Vice-President Pennsylvania Lines West W. L. SEDDON, Vice-President Southern Air Line Railway A. J. STONE, Vice-President Erie Railroad G. S. WARD, Vice-President & Gen'l Mgr Street Car Line