

LYNN COUNTY NEWS.

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NEWS Print Shop.

VOLUME 10

TAHOKA, LYNN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1914

NUMBER 20

ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE PULPITS FOR THIS SUNDAY

Rev. J. E. Nicholson, pastor of the Tahoka Baptist church, will speak Sunday at 7:30 p. m. on, "Why J. Frank Norris was turned loose." Norris' trial has attracted Nation wide attention and owing to the church brotherhood of the two pastors, it is expected that Rev. Nicholson will bring out some first hand facts not found in the press reports.

The program for the Junior Leagues, which should have been rendered last Sunday will be used this Sunday. Everyone is invited to take part in this organization.

Rev. T. C. Eason, pastor of the Nazarene church, of Lubbock, will preach Saturday night Sunday and Sunday night at the Methodist church. All are invited to attend.

WOMEN OF FRANCE SHOULD LEAD IN MODEST FASHIONS

By Mgr. GIDIER, Bishop of Versailles, France

ALL SERIOUS PERSONS GROAN AGAINST THE INDECENCY TO WHICH WOMEN, ESPECIALLY IN FRANCE, LEND THEMSELVES UNDER THE PRETEXT OF FOLLOWING THE PREVAILING MODES. THESE INDECENCIES HAVE INVADDED OTHER COUNTRIES OF EUROPE AND EVEN AMERICA. THEREFORE, TRULY CHRISTIAN WOMEN HAVE DECIDED TO STRUGGLE AGAINST THIS INVASION OF BAD MORALS.

If indecent modes have gone to other countries from us it is from us also that a good example should go out.

THE NEWS FROM PRIDE

Hello Mr. Editor:
How are you after the big sand storm last Wednesday? I think it was a peach.

Mrs. J. C. Prestor is not doing so well at the present writing. She was taken very ill on night last week.

Mr. J. T. Fulliton has two right sick children

This neighborhood was almost thrown into mourning when the death of Mrs. Joe Baldrige came over the phone Saturday night. She leaves a host of friends in this part of the county

Mrs. T. O. Cathey was right sick last week but is better at this writing

Mr. Wall Wright has a sick baby.

Uncle Nobe Frost moved some of his cattle to his ranch near Lou this week.

The high wind last week blew Mr. Bud Cnningham's new windmill over.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradford are the proud parents of a fine girl born one day last week.

Mr. John Allen has bought a new crusher. He says he will feed a crushed feed for a while and see how he likes it.

Mr. J. J. Hanley was called to Colorado last week to receive the corpse of his sister who died in Kansas and was shipped to Colorado for burial.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Epperson went to O'Donnell last Monday on business.

Mr. T. G. Marks went to Brownfield this week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Epperson killed hogs last week. They sure had fine weather for killing

Nearly every body is busy preparing ground for a new crop. We have a good season in the ground.

HEEL FLY.

DISTRICT COURT JURY LIST

District Court convenes the first Monday in March the same being the second day of the month and these summoned for jury service are as follows:

List of Grand Jurors for the March term of District Court of Lynn County, Texas, to appear on Monday March 2nd, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m.:

H. E. Baldrige, W. F. Bigham, W. F. Cathey, W. J. Crouch, C. E. Donaldson, J. R. Evans, S. H. Hatchett, G. W. Hickerson, J. N. LeMond, T. G. Marks, W. H. May, W. D. Nevels, Cecil Shaw, C. W. Short, W. A. Yates, and J. S. Wells.

List of petit Jurors for the first week of District Court of Lynn County, Texas, to appear on Tuesday the 3rd day of March 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m.:

T. D. Young, S. H. Windham, A. C. Wilson, J. J. Weens, A. J. Warren, W. Timmons, W. L. Tunnell, B. F. Sumner, J. L. Standefer, J. H. Smith, C. W. Slover, S. D. Singleton, D. T. Rogers, J. R. Rhodes, W. B. Redwine, G. T. Patterson, P. H. Northcross, A. L. Nettles, C. B. Morrison, H. R. Minor, W. J. Montgomery, R. B. Milliken, J. S. Millman, A. H. Miller, J. R. Miller, R. Maeker, A. J. McGregor, J. F. McManis, A. R. McGonigill, F. E. McDaniel, W. R. McQuiston, J. W. Luttrell, H. M. Larkin, J. O. King, W. D. Knighton and J. E. Ketter.

Will buy anything you will bring to town.—Paul Miller.

Notice—Stock Holders W. O. W. Hall

Every person holding stock in the W. O. W. Hall, at Tahoka, is earnestly requested to be present Saturday, February 7, 1914, at the Hall, as business of importance must be transacted.

By J. H. Cowan, and A. R. McGonigill, Mgrs.

Highest cash price paid for produce.—Paul Miller.

CARD OF THANKS

I take this method of thanking all those who were so kind to my wife during her affliction and brief illness; also to those who tendered their aid after her sudden death. May God guard them and may their sorrows be few few is my prayer.

JOB BALDRIDGE.

I Want your cream. I pay more and furnish a can.—Paul Miller.

Spendthrift College Women Largely to Blame for Bachelors

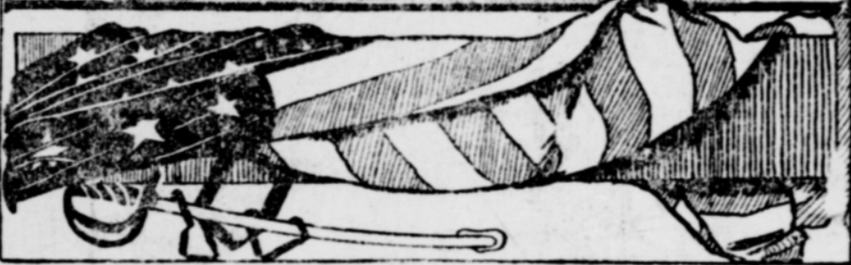
By Dr. CAROLYN GEISEL of Shorter College, Rome, Ga.

GIRLS ARE TURNED OUT FROM GIRLS' COLLEGES UNFIT FOR ACHIEVING LIVELIHOOD OR MOTHERHOOD. THEY ARE NERVOUS WRECKS, WITH THEIR POOR HEADS CRAMMED FULL OF A LOT OF FANCY INFORMATION THAT SOUNDS VERY WELL AT A CLUB MEETING, BUT DOESN'T GET VERY FAR WHEN IT COMES TO ORDERING A ROUND STEAK.

Graduates come out of these schools with a passion for fashions. The average bill of fare alone at girls' schools is enough to drive the students to bonbons and rarebits.

BACHELORS OFTEN REMAIN BACHELORS BECAUSE WOMEN ARE SPENDTHRIFTS, AND MANY WOMEN ARE SPENDTHRIFTS BECAUSE WOMEN'S COLLEGES FAIL ALMOST COMPLETELY IN TRAINING THEIR STUDENTS FOR THE PROBLEMS OF LIFE.

Will Trade a stock of merchandise for 160 acres of land.—Paul Miller, Tahoka Texas, 20-1f



Lincoln, Master of Men

Copyright, 1914, by American Press Association.

Wisdom—no school ever taught;
Justice—no court ever knew;
Humble and mighty, God's man,
paradox—
Lincoln, the stalwart, the true!
Love beyond power of speech,
Greatness beyond mortal ken,
Truth beyond power of the sages
to teach—
Lincoln, master of men.

—Rose VanB. Speece.

Nice line of up-to-date moulding.—S. N. Weathers. 20-1f

Ladies may find a nice selection of stamped embroidery pieces, embroidery floss and fancy pillow cords at Parkhurst Broken \$ Store, P. O. Bldg. 20-1f

Remember that Parkhurst's Broken \$ Store is the home of the Texas Girl—Box Chocolates. 20-1f

FOR RENT—Good farm, 150 acres in cultivation. 75 acres or more must be planted in cotton. For particulars write to, J. R. Miller, New Home, Texas. 22-25

Remember that Parkhurst's Broken \$ Store is the home of the Texas Girl—Box Chocolates. 20-1f

FOR SALE—Wagon, Team and Harness. See Temp. Skinner. Tahoka. 21-1f

MRS. LELLA BALDRIDGE

Saturday, January 31, 1914, at 5:40 p. m., that sable clad messenger, the Angel of Death swooped without warning upon our town and snuffed out the life of one who was loved by all who knew her, Mrs. Joe Baldrige.

She was sick only about two hours. Seemingly is the best of health she was sitting in the store chatting with Mrs. Schooler when she told Mr. Baldrige she did not feel well and thought she would go to the house and lay down a few minutes and mabe she would feel better. Mrs. Schooler accompanied her. In a few minutes Mr. Baldrige was sent for and when he arrived she was barely conscious. Drs. Callaway and Turrentine were sent for and all that mortal aid could accomplish was done, but to no avail, at 5:40 her soul took its flight back to Him who gave it. The cause of her death was cerebral hemorrhage.

Owing to her popularity the suddenness of her death came as a shock to the entire county. A day she had been as bright and cheerful as usual and only a few minutes before she was stricken she had told one of her friends, who had dropped into the store, to come back when she finished her errand she had something funny to tell her. When her friend returned she did not know her.

Mrs. Baldrige was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stovall, of Refugio county. She was born September 16th, 1887 and at the time of her death was 26 years, 4 months and 14 days old. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband, Joe Baldrige; her father and mother, two brother, Ben and John Stovall, of Refugio county; and five sisters, Mrs. Ora Belew, of Lynn county; Mrs. Annie Mabid, of Lampasas; and Cathie, Inez and Estell Stovall, of Refugio county.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldrige were married April 18th, 1905 and two years later came to Lynn county where they have re-sided every since. About five years ago Mrs. Baldrige was afflicted with total blindness and unlike most cases it did not embitter her life but rather tended to deepen and mellow it. She was always cheerful and to one in trouble her sympathy was genuine. Since Joe went into the mercantile business, her favorite seat has been a wicker chair in the store, and many it will be who will miss the cheery greeting from the occupant of the vacant chair.

Mrs. Baldrige has been a member of the Methodist church since girlhood and none could doubt her title to "a home over there."

Mrs. Baldrige was buried in the Tahoka Cemetery Sunday, February 1, 1914, at three o'clock p. m., Rev. J. P. Calloway officiating. One of the largest crowds ever gathered at the cemetery was present. The day was bright and sunny, typical of the life she lived.

I want your hides green or dry and will pay the highest market prices for all you have. Lyall McGonagill at the Cash Meat Market. 10-1f

Ladies may find a nice selection of Stamped Embroidery Pieces, Embroidery Floss and pillow cords at Parkhurst Broken \$ Store, P. O. Bldg. 20-1f

Messers Jim Swan, of Tahoka, Lonnie Swan, his brother, of Avoca, and Marshall Swan of Tahoka, left Saturday for the brakes on a hunting and trapping expedition. They expect to be gone about a month.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL IT, AN AD IN THE NEWS WILL DO IT.

COUNTY MASS MEETING TO ELIMINATE PRO CANDIDATE

On January 24, 1914, at Fort Worth, the Prohibition Democrats in mass-meeting assembled called for County Mass Meetings to be held on Saturday, February 14, 1914. These county mass meetings are requested to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held in Fort Worth, Saturday, February 21, 1914, at which time and place it is desired to select a prohibition democrat to run for the nomination of Governor of Texas in the July primaries. The basis of representation shall be one delegate, or vote, for every ten votes cast for State wide prohibition in the 1911 election.

Should it happen that the delegates can not attend, they shall hold a meeting immediately after they are designated and elect a Chairman and Secretary and execute a proxy, the same to be forwarded to the Fort Worth Convention.

WORLD RULED BY BRUTE FORCE—OTHER MODES

By the Rev. Dr. JOHN A. GORDON of Boston

THE military spirit is rampant all over the world. The military spirit for defensive purposes is a necessity, a noble necessity, and, further, if one nation arms itself to the teeth by land and by sea it compels every other nation to do the same. Nevertheless, let us see what reliance on military power means.

IT DOESN'T MEAN THE REIGN OF REASON; IT DOESN'T MEAN THE REIGN OF CONSCIENCE; IT DOESN'T MEAN THE SOVEREIGNTY OF ENLIGHTENED SELF INTEREST. IT MEANS, IN THE LAST ANALYSIS THAT RELIANCE IS PLACED BY THE GREAT NATIONS OF THE WORLD UPON BRUTE POWER. OUT OF THIS CONCEPTION OF LIFE AS DEPENDENT FINALLY NOT UPON REASON, NOT UPON RIGHT, BUT UPON BRUTE POWER, COMES THE AMAZING INTERPRETATION OF HUMAN SOCIETY DOWNWARD INTO THE STRUGGLE OF EXISTENCE UPON THE ANIMAL LEVEL, WITH ITS PRINCIPLE OF THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

Here is the world, here are the good things in it, and there are not enough to go round. The STRONG GET MORE, the LESS STRONG GET LESS, and the WEAK GET NONE. In the contest they are DRIVEN REMORSELESSLY TO THE WALL AND DIE WITHOUT PITY. Here is an utter contradiction of the spirit of the Christian gospel, which puts the trumpet to its lips and calls out to all the world that we are strong, ought to bear the infirmities of the weak and not live to please ourselves.

HICKORY HOLLOW SCHOOL

Will be played at Wilson school house Friday night, February 13. Everybody come and have a big laugh. Admission 25 cts. Benefit of school. 23-1f

We have a car load of kerosene and gasolene on hand. Burn Eupion oil the best on earth. I will soon have in a car load of all kinds of oils and greases. G. W. SNIDER, Tahoka Agent for the Pierce Fordyce Oil Association. Call at our Wagon Yard when in Tahoka and let us fill your bill for auto and engine supplies. 18-1f

All kinds of picture framing done by S. N. Weathers. 20-1f

HEISKELL'S
Ointment
One application soothes and heals a rough pimply skin, and, when repeated, quickly cures a cure. Eczema, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ulcers and all skin diseases yield to its curative properties.
50c a box. At all Druggists.
Prepared by HEISKELL BROTHERS, INC.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
1730 Spring Garden St., Phila., Pa.

LYNN COUNTY NEWS

Published every Friday by
H. C. CRIE & COMPANY, TAHOKA, TEXAS

H. C. CRIE : : : : : EDITOR

Subscription Rates
One Year \$1.00
Six Months 50c

Advertising Rates:—Locals 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents each subsequent issue. Display 15 cents per single column inch, 12 1/2 cents each subsequent issue. Discount on time contracts.

Letters, Write Ups, Country Communications and News Items Solicited. PHONE, OFFICE 3-5. RESIDENCE 1-3

Entered as second-class matter, July 10, 1905, at the post office at Tahoka, Texas, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. 10 TAHOKA, TEXAS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1914 NO 23

PROFESSIONAL

C. H. CAIN
Lawyer
Office in old First National Bank Building
Tahoka, Texas

M. M. HERRING
Lawyer and Abstractor
Tahoka, Texas

C. P. GENTRY
Jewelry
All Repair Work Guaranteed
Office at Thomas Bros.
Tahoka, Texas

Drs. Hutchinson and Peebler
J. T. HUCHINSON, M. D.
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
O. F. PEEBLER, M. D.
General Medicine and Surgery
Business in 1st Nat'l Bank Bld'g.
LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Announcements

For County and District Clerk.
J. W. ELLIOTT
(re-election)
E. P. HICKS

For Tax Assessor.
JOE BALDRIDGE
JOHN THOMAS

For County Treasurer.
C. T. BEARD
McMILL CLAYTON
(re-election)

For Sheriff and Tax Collector
D. T. ROCERS
F. E. REDWINE

For County Judge
E. A. WHITE
J. L. STOKES
(re-election)

Notice of Sale of Real Estate Under Execution.

State of Texas,) In the Justice
County of Lynn) Court Precinct
No. 6, Eastland County, Texas,
O. C. Britton, Plaintiff, Vs. E. M.
Gore, W. N. Gore and Clay Mc-
Laurine, Defendants.

Whereas, by virtue of an execution issued out of the Justice Court of Eastland County, Texas, Precinct No. 6, on a judgment rendered in said court on the 20th day of March A. D. 1913, in favor of the said O. C. Britton and against the said E. M. Gore, W. N. Gore and Clay McLaurine, No. 1509 on the docket of said court, I did, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1914, at 2 o'clock p. m., levy upon the following described tracts and parcels of land situate in the County of Lynn, State of Texas, and belonging to the said W. N. Gore, to-wit: All of the East half of Survey No. 44, Block H, Cert. 73, Abstract 1067, sold by the State of Texas to W. N. Gore, and being E. L. & R. R. R. Co. land, and containing 320 acres of land and being seven miles south and six miles west from Tahoka, the county seat of Lynn County, Texas; and on the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1914, being the First Tuesday of said month, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on said day, at the court house door of said county, I will offer for sale and sell at public auction, for cash, all the right, title, and interest of the said W. N. Gore in and to said property.

Dated at Tahoka, Texas, this the 12th day of January A. D. 1914
J. H. EDWARDS, Sheriff Lynn County Texas. 22-24

TEXAS RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION—431 MILES DURING 1913

There were 431 miles of new railroad built in Texas during the calendar year 1913, and this new mileage was secured by raising bonds of approximately one million dollars, according to data compiled by the Texas Business Men's Association. The new mileage was constructed at a cost of \$10,600,000 but it enhanced the value of contiguous property, according to customary estimates approximately \$27,000,000.

Railroads known as "independent" lines are credited with the greater part of the new trackage. The Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific are the only "system" companies that built new mileage. These two roads constructed 136.7 of the 1913 mileage and the "independents" built 287.4 miles.

The mileage constructed during the calendar year 1913 was 153.6 and 599.4 in 1911. Prior to 1911 no data have been kept of the construction by calendar years.

The San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf leads in new mileage built during the year, having laid 95 miles of steel on the 114 mile line between Corpus Christi and Pleasanton. The Santa Fe takes second rank, with 89 miles of steel laid on the Lubbock-Farwell cut-off. Under the encouragement of heavy bonuses, the Orient was pushed 63 miles nearer the Mexican border and the trains are now operating as far west as Alpine. The Quanah, Acme and Pacific constructed 40 miles of new line early in the year, affording Motley County its first rail connection with the outside world. The Houston and Texas Central, one of the two "system" lines that built additional mileage in 1913, laid 47.3 miles of steel on two different projects. The Stone City-Giddings extension, which is 39.0 miles in length, was completed and all but a mile of steel laid on the Eureka-Stella cut-off.

The Jacksboro-Salesville extension of the Gulf, Texas and Western, which was started last year, was completed and all the steel laid in 1913. Fredericksburg and Gillespie County, secured their first railroad when the 23.8 miles was built to the main line of the S. A. & A. P. The Paris and Mt. Pleasant Company completed its line, which was begun last year, between Bogota and Mount Pleasant. This road is 27 miles in length and the laying of 19 miles of steel in 1913 finished the project. Steel laying on the road between Bronson and Hemphill, a distance of 11 miles, was begun and completed in 1913. The citizens of Matador raised a hundred thousand dollars and are building a railroad to the main line of the Quanah, Acme and Pacific, which missed their town by 8 1-2 miles to the south when it built into Motley County last spring. Five miles of steel were laid in 1913, and the road is rapidly nearly completion. The laying of 4 miles of steel on the 18 mile line of the Artesian Belt between Christine and Crowther, and the building of a 3 mile tap by the Nacogdoches and Southeastern in Nacogdoches County, completes the roster of railway construction in Texas for the year.

Builders Trust to Future.
Practically all the roads built during 1913 have been into new and thinly settled territory and the builders have trusted to the future to provide tonnage to pay interest on bonds and dividends on the investment. The density of population in the counties along the route of the three longest lines built in 1913 averages 5 persons to each square mile of area, according to the latest Federal Census figures. This territory is only one-half as thickly populated as Africa.

The 1912 farm, mine and factory production in the counties traversed by the three roads had a value of less than \$7,000,000, which is \$28,500 of products to each mile of road built. For each mile of road in operation in the entire state there is an annual yield of \$53,000 of farm, mine and factory products.

Six Counties Get First Railroad.
The railroad made its initial appearance in Bailey, Gillespie, Hockley, Lamb, Live Oak and Motley counties in 1913, and many residents of these counties heard for the first time the whistle of a locomotive. Texas still has 27 counties without a single mile of railroad and their combined area is 32,000 square

SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS FOR TEXAS GOOD ROADS

There were 86 road and bridge bond elections held in Texas during 1913 and 51 of them carried by large majorities resulting in the appropriation of \$7,267,000 for highway improvement, according to data compiled by the Texas Business Men's Association. This is more than double the amount of bonds issued in this state last year. The aggregate amount of bonds voted on in 1913 was \$11,661,000, but 35 of the issues, involving a total of \$4,394,000 were defeated. This amount of money is sufficient to build a first class highway from the Red River to the Gulf.

Harris County Leads.
Harris led all other counties in the amount of bonds issued, having ratified an election of \$1,000,000 on February 20th. The smallest issue for the year was voted on in Kerr County and was for \$2,000. The election was carried by an overwhelming majority, a heavy vote being polled. Brazoria County takes the palm for holding the greatest number of elections. Four issues, aggregating \$585,000 were voted on in 1913 and all received the necessary two-thirds majority vote.

The Record by Years.
The law governing the issuance of bonds for highway improvement permits a county, precinct or road district to bond its property for amounts not exceeding one-fourth of the assessed valuation. This statute went into effect in 1909 and since that time nearly \$25,000,000 has been appropriated in this manner for road building and maintenance. The largest amount was voted in 1911, when \$8,915,000 in bonds were issued. The record by years since the passage of this law follows:

Year	Amount of bonds
1909	\$ 781,000
1910	4,015,000
1911	8,915,000
1912	3,496,200
1913	7,267,700

These figures, with the exception of 1909, are taken from the records kept by the Texas Business Men's Association and are compiled from data furnished by commercial organizations, county judges, good roads associations and other authoritative sources. The 1909 figures are from the State Comptroller and represent the road bonds registered in Austin that year.

Following is a list of the counties which issued road and bridge bonds during 1913. The amount and date of election are also shown.

County, Date	Amount
Atscofa, Feb. 8	20,000
Aransas, Aug. 30	155,000
Bell, Dec. 29	30,000
Bell, July 22	50,000
Bell, May 17	150,000
Brazoria, April 29	500,000
Brazoria, Aug. 30	25,000
Brazoria, Aug. 20	150,000
Brazoria, Sept. 23	60,000
Bexar, Nov. 12	750,000
Brewster, Dec. 20	100,000
Calhoun, Sept. 20	5,000
Calhoun, Jan. 2	135,000
Cameron, March 13	20,000
Chambers, March 15	100,000
Caldwell, Oct. 14	50,000
Collin, Dec. 16	450,000
Frio, Feb. 1	80,000
Galveston, Sept. 26	250,000
Grayson, July 18	25,000
Garza, Oct. 11	35,000
Harris, Feb. 20	1,000,000
Hill, Nov. 22	250,000
Irion, Sept. 27	20,000
Jackson, Oct. 1	60,000
Jim Wells, Oct. 25	125,000
Kerr, Dec. 13	2,000
Kerr, May 12	40,000
Kinney, Nov. 14	80,000
Midland, April 22	50,000
Matagorda, March 1	200,000
Montgomery, Nov. 26	150,000

ARE YOU UNPROTECTED?

If you are not protected against fire, lightning and storm let me write you a policy that will fit your needs. I have purchased the Skinner-Ellis Fire Insurance business and am now well equipped to write insurance in any one of several leading companies of the United States. Call me up and I will come to your home or place of business and talk the matter over with you.—D. A. PARKHURST, Phone No. 79. 16-1f

miles, and is equivalent to the area of the State of Indiana. The counties in Texas without a mile of railroad on January 1st, 1914, are as follows:

Andrews, Bandera, Blanco, Borden, Briscoe, Cochran, Crane, Crockett, Edwards, Gaines, Glascock, Hansford, Hutchinson, Kimble, King, Loving, Mason, Moore, Ochiltree, Schleicher, Somervell, Starr, Sutton, Terry, Throckmorton, Yoakum and Zapata.

There are 11 counties in the state which have less than 15 miles of railways. They are as follows: Aransas Brooks, Castro, Dickens, Franklin, Hockley, Lipscomb, Martin, Rockwall, Stephens and Sterling.

FOR RENT—160 acre farm, 70 acres in cultivation, two room house, all fenced. Temp. Skinner, Tahoka. 21-1f

FOR SALE—Two Percheron Stallions; see or write, W. C. Warren, Lubbock, Texas. 22-25

Montgomery, July 5..... 250,000
Milam, April 18..... 50,000
Milam, April 25..... 150,000
Maverick, Sept. 8..... 25,000
Navarro, June 28..... 75,000
Navarro, March 23..... 400,000
Nueces, March 22..... 100,000
Nueces, Sept. 2..... 165,000
Polk, May 24..... 40,000
Robertson, Jan. 21..... 150,000
Smith, Aug. 23..... 30,000
Smith, July 8..... 200,000
Smith, May 15..... 75,000
Trinity, Sept. 16..... 100,000
Victoria, April 26..... 45,000
Victoria, April 26..... 45,000
Waller, Dec. 20..... 19,000
Waller, Sept. 25..... 15,000
Walker, Nov. 14..... 150,000
Total..... \$7,267,000

The statute, requiring the issuance of highway improvement bonds only by the sanction of two-thirds of the voters balloting has been a stumbling block in the way of better roads. At least 80 per cent of the defeated issues during the year received a majority of the votes cast, but lacked the required two-thirds ratification by a few ballots.

Practically every one of the counties in which issues were defeated in 1913 are making preparations to hold the second election, and in many instances the road districts are being mapped out to exclude those voters opposed to bond issuance for highway improvement. At the present time elections involving \$4,000,000 are in sight and will be decided during the first three months of 1914.

LOST—Mouse colored mare mule, 14 1/2 hands high, not branded, fresh sheared, in good flesh, about 10 years old. \$10 reward for recovery by J. F. Mitchell, Tahoka, Texas. 22-1thp

Most of the World's Misery Comes From Little Sins

By the Rev. Dr. CHARLES L. DANA of New York City

IT seems to me that one of the mistakes of preachers is that they preach against great sins too much and not enough against the little things of the world. After all, most people are not so very bad. THE CRIMINALS OF THE WORLD MAKE UP PERHAPS ONE PER CENT, and the rest of humanity means to do about right if one gives a fair chance for the play of the ego. Besides, the miseries of the world do not come chiefly from sin, at least from the great sins. THEY COME FROM LITTLE SINS, weaknesses, sickness, misfortune, poverty and domestic maladjustments.

THE INSIDE LIFE OF URBAN AMERICANS AT LEAST IS NOT FULL OF TRAGEDY, CRIME AND WICKEDNESS, BUT OF MINOR DEGREES OF CONTINUOUS UNHAPPINESS DUE TO CONSTANT MISUNDERSTANDINGS, BAD TEMPER, SELFISHNESS, WEAKNESSES, INCAPACITY TO UNDERSTAND HOW TO LIVE AND ADJUST ONESELF TO THOSE ABOUT ONE.

Most men, for example, marry with the idea that WOMAN ARE ANGELS and in one or two years find them to be at least below the saints. Most women marry believing their husbands are cut in a heroic pattern and that they will always give them the affection and emotional nourishment they crave. But in a year or two they find them to be perhaps considerably better than the devil, but, at any rate, just men, LACKING IMAGINATION, mainly interested in their business and the quality of their food and raiment.

Madame, Talk This with your husband

HOUSEHOLD expenses mount up. The wife, no matter how ideal, is liable to LACK BUSINESS METHODS. Install methods in your home by teaching your wife the simple BANKING. She will enjoy her new responsibility and you will be ably surprised to note the saving at the end of the month.

START YOUR WIFE WITH A BANK ACCOUNT TODAY!

First National Bank of Tahoka, Texas

We have our Engine, French Burr Mill, Milo Maize and Kaffir Head Crusher. Corn in the ear both shucked and unshucked. Maize or Kaffir in the head or thrashed. Our Burr Mill makes as good meal as can be ground where. We grind meal every Tuesday. Feed stuff the load any time. Com see us

The Utility Shop, Tahoka, Texas

Saved Girl's Life

"I want to tell you what wonderful benefit I have received from the use of Thedford's Black-Draught," writes Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky.

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Collier's is the one big, independent, fearless weekly of the whole country. Not only is it the good citizen's hand book but it is also a magazine for the whole family. Among the things that a year's subscription gives are:

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South of Square

Making Tomorrow's World

By **WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.**
(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

THE NEW ECONOMIC IRELAND



Bray, Ireland. —The plowed field takes the place of the grazing ranch. Landlordism dies, though by slow degrees and painfully. "Its last thought being of a bargain to be made." Progressive agriculture, including co-operation, rural credit, usable transportation ways, small local industries and well-directed education — without which there can be no progressive agriculture of the best kind — comes in Ireland. The singing and dancing Gaelic league, with its revival of the old and happy Irish language, breathes life and stirs laughter. All these are making for the new Ireland.

Land Situation Improving.
The spade is ever mightier than the sword. Impassioned oratory in Sackville street is futile compared with the use of fertilizer in the field. Ireland is pre-eminently agricultural and the chief emphasis in the island's renaissance has rightly been upon the use of the land. Progress has been made toward the transfer of ownership of land from the absentee landlord to the resident peasant. Progress has been made in the establishment for all Ireland of the Ulster custom of free sale, fixity of tenure and fair rent. Considerable progress has been made in blotting out the plague to which Western Ireland has given a name which is also a picture, rural "congested districts." These things have been accomplished by the Irish Agricultural Organization society, led by that disinterested patriot, Sir Horace Plunkett, by the government de-

partment of agriculture and by other agencies.
Two-Thirds of People Farmers. Land is Ireland's chief source of revenue. In a population of four millions the rural classes, tenants and farm laborers and their families, are two-thirds. This population depends directly for its daily life upon the profit from fifteen million acres of cultivable land. In continental Europe the peasant, driven by poverty from the land, goes to the factory in the town. Excepting in Belfast, with its linen, and in Dublin, with its beer, and some smaller places along eastern Ireland, there are no Irish factories of consequence. The Irish peasant who can not pick up a living in the fields goes not to a factory in the town but to America.

A century ago one-third of the population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was in Ireland, today only ten per cent. Within sixty years one-half the population of Ireland has emigrated to the United States. In the last ten years the evil of overmuch emigration has slightly abated, thanks to many good influences. It is a curious fact that while the proportion of British emigrants from Great Britain to countries within the British empire was 80 per cent during the last twelve months, barely 27 per cent of the emigrants from Ireland remained under the British flag.

Sir Horace Plunkett's Crusade.
Improvement in the land situation, besides checking emigration, has promoted the economic and social welfare of the people. Wise use of self-help and cooperation, under the statesmanlike leadership of Sir Horace Plunkett, is making a new Ireland, agriculturally. Returning from ranch life in the United States in 1888, instead of entering politics as the most useful sphere of activity, this great Irishman devoted himself to the social and economic regeneration of rural Ireland. Around him gathered men of all creeds and every party. Catholic bishops and Presbyterian preachers, Unionists and Nationalists, landlords and tenants, soon enlisted in the work. It was difficult, if not impossible, to make a theological or even a



Sir Horace Plunkett.

political controversy about better ways and more eggs.
Self-Help and Cooperation Winning. Self-help was first in the programme. Education must precede self-help. "You can not have a na-

NO NEWS IS NOT ALWAYS GOOD NEWS, ACCORDING TO A STORY TOLD BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

One of the stories persistently attributed to Lincoln was that referring to the brand of General Grant's whisky. That was disowned by Lincoln, who referred to its prototype when George H. remarked, upon being told that General Wolfe, then in command of the English forces in Canada, was mad, that he wished Wolfe would bite some of his other generals.

In the fall of 1861 Lincoln entered the telegraph office where Mr. Bates, who writes these reminiscences in Leslie's Weekly, was employed and asked for news from the front. Manager Wilson replied, "Good news, because none," whereupon Lincoln said, "Ah, my young friend, that rule does not always hold good, for a fisherman does not consider it good luck when he can't get a bite."—David Homer Bates' "Reminiscences of Lincoln."

LINCOLN'S ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF SPRINGFIELD ON LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON.

My friends, no one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century. Here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is greater, perhaps, than any that has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same divine aid which sustained him, and upon the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support and hope you, my friends, will pray that I may receive the divine assistance without which I cannot succeed. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

Lincoln's Strange Dream Before His Death

AT noon of the day on which Lincoln was shot a cabinet meeting was held, which the president attended, accompanied by General Grant. The meeting was thus described by one of the men who were present—Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy.

"Congratulations were interchanged and earnest inquiry was made whether any information had been received from General Sherman. General Grant, who was invited to remain, said he was expecting hourly to hear from Sherman and had a good deal of anxiety on the subject of the movements of his army.

"The president remarked that news would come soon, and come favorably. He had no doubt, for he had last night his usual dream which had preceded nearly every important event of the war. I inquired the particulars of this remarkable dream. He said it was in my department—it related to the water; that he seemed to be in a singular and indescribable vessel, but always the same, and that he was moving with great rapidity toward a dark and indefinite shore; that he had had this singular dream preceding the firing on



"THE NEWS WILL COME," SAID LINCOLN. Sumter, the battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Stone River, Vicksburg, Wilmington and many other important events of the war.

"General Grant remarked with some emphasis and asperity that Stone River was no victory, that a few such victories would have ruined the country, and he knew of no important results from it. The president said that perhaps he should not altogether agree with him, but whatever might be the facts his singular dream preceded that fight.

"Victory did not always follow his dream, but the event and results were important. He had no doubt that a battle had taken place or was being fought, and Johnston will be henten for I had this strange dream again last night. It must relate to Sherman; my thoughts are in that direction, and I know of no other very important event which is likely just now to occur."

tion without the elements of a nation," said another great Irishman, Thomas Davis, "and one of the first elements of a nation is an educated democracy." As everywhere education was slow and difficult. The Irishman, not different from others, preferred to be flattered rather than to be bettered. Gradually, however, self-help doctrines had their fruitage in better agricultural methods, in larger crop yields and in more desirable rural life.

The Irish Agricultural Organization society was formed to teach self-help and aid in the second step toward rural regeneration, real cooperation. "Cooperation," said its promoters to the peasants, "will help you to reduce your general expenses, to dispense with middlemen, to be your own bankers and your own insurers. Isolated, you are powerless against competition, banded together, you will be, if not all-powerful, at least better armed for the struggle." Apathy among the peasants, hatred of innovations, prejudice, party rancor, delayed progress. In spite of all obstacles and objections, however, the society went on and Ireland profits thereby. If tragedy is only waste, as a famous Shakespearean critic has said, the tragedy which we call rural Ireland is being transformed by this society and other agencies, for waste is giving place to thrift and land abandonment to land reconstruction.

Big Proportion of People Enlisted.
The society differs from most agricultural societies elsewhere. Its aim is to ameliorate the condition of the Irish peasant by instruction in self-help and in the principles and methods of cooperation. Of itself, we are told, it has created nothing; it merely organizes, advises, controls. It sends out organizers, who undertake campaigns in one district after another and endeavor to establish cooperative associations by explaining their aims.

(Continued on Last Page)

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The Name Burpee is known the world over as synonymous with The Best Seeds That Grow! Are you willing to pay a fair price for selected seeds of the choicest vegetables and most beautiful flowers? If so, it may prove of mutual interest if you write today to send you a copy of The New Burpee Annual. This is a bright book of 182 pages that is intensely interesting to every one who is serious either for pleasure or profit. Shall we mail you a copy? If so, send us your name and address. **W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia**

THE RURAL PASTOR

By Peter Radford.

The rural pastor has greater possibilities than any other factor in our national life. The rural civilization of the Twentieth Century has opened up a new world of activities for him. There lie before him unexplored continents of usefulness, unemployed forces of civilization and tremendous responsibilities such as have never before confronted the pastor.

The need of the rural communities today is intelligent and consecrated leadership. There must be a marshalling of forces that build life, strengthen character and broaden vision. The pastor should deal with living problems. In addition to the service he now renders he should help us lift the market basket, hold out a helping hand to the smart farmer and develop the potential energies of the community he seeks to serve.

A More Useful Ministry.

The farmer needs the personal touch of the pastor. He seldom comes in direct contact with his halting influence, except when he is baptized, married and buried. We need to further extend Christian influence in the homes, as well as to spread the gospel in China; to instruct our children in the art of living, as well as to convert the barbarian and the Hottentot, and we should devote our energy and talent to the solution of problems of our own locality, rather than consume our energies in fighting vice and ignorance beyond our borders. It is as important that we discuss from the pulpit, the building of macadam highways from the church to our homes, as that we preach of the golden streets of the New Jerusalem. It is as much a part of the duty of the pastor to exhort us to own a home while on earth as to inspire us to build a mansion in the skies and that we should construct Christian character in our own community, rather than that we fight foreign sins in other lands. We want a religion we can farm by as well as die by. We want sermons from the fields, songs from the birds and prayers from the stars that are within the horizon of our daily lives.

Christian Influence Needed.

There is an emptiness in the life of rural communities and we want preachers who can weave into the social fibre, educational pastimes, profitable pleasures and instructive amusements. Too often we find the games of our young people a search for a suggestion in immorality and a stepping-stone to sin. The pastor should supervise the growing lives of young people, approve their amusements, create expressions of joy and pleasure that make of Christian character and bless their lives with Christian modesty.

The farm is the nursery of civilization, and the paragon of all religious denominations. Too long has the farm furnished the cities with their great preachers, until today the rural church is the gangway to city pulpits. The current should be reversed. The power of the pulpit is most needed in the country where the fundamental forces of human life originate. The farm is the power-house of all progress and the birthplace of all that is noble. The Garden of Eden was in the country and the man who would get close to God must first get close to nature.

Many communities are church-ridden. We frequently have three or four churches in a community with a circuit rider once a month preaching to small congregations and all fail to perform the religious functions of the community. In many instances, more harmonious effort might result in a more efficient service. The division of religious forces and breaking into fragments of moral effort is oftentimes little less than a calamity and defeats the purposes they seek to promote.

A pastor in a neighborhood, studying the economic, social, moral and educational problems of the community, presenting fresh visions of potential possibilities and native power with beauty and new meaning, interpreting the thought-life of the community and administering to their daily needs, will contribute more toward the advancement of a locality than a dozen preachers who occupy the pulpits at irregular intervals, preaching on subjects foreign to the life of the community.

Church prejudice is a vice that saps much of the spiritual life of a community, and wasteful sectarianism is a religious crime against society. Denominational reciprocity should take its place. Non-support of church institutions and religious lethargy can often be traced to causes inherent with the church. There should be co-operation between churches and co-ordination of moral effort along economic lines, and there must be if the rural churches of Texas are going to render a service which this age demands.

THE RURAL PRESS

The Local Paper a Most Useful Agency on the Farm—The Press, Pulpit and School a Trinity of Influence that Must be Utilized in Building Agriculture.

By Peter Radford.

A broad campaign of publicity on the subject of rural life is needed in Texas today to bring the problems of the farmers to the forefront. The city problems are blazoned upon the front pages of the metropolitan dailies and echoed in the country press, but the troubles of the farmers are seldom told, except by those who seek to profit by the story, and the glitter of the package oftentimes obscures the substance. A searching investigation into the needs of the farmers will reveal many inherent defects in our economic system that can be easily remedied when properly understood and illuminated by the power of the press.

The rural press, the pulpit and the school are a trinity of powerful influences that the farmer must utilize to their fullest capacity before he can occupy a commanding position in public affairs. These gigantic agencies are organized in every rural community and only await the patronage and co-operation of the farmers to fully develop their energy and usefulness. They are local forces working for the best interests of their respective communities. Their work is to build and their object is to serve. They prosper only through the development and prosperity of the community.

Every farmer in Texas should subscribe for the local paper, as well as farm periodicals and such other publications as he may find profitable, but he should, by all means, subscribe for his local paper, and no home should be without it. The local paper is a part of the community life and the editor understands the farmers' problems. It is the local press that will study the local problems and through its columns deal with subjects of most vital importance to local life of the community.

A Noble Task.

In too many instances the country papers mimic the city press by giving prominence to scandals, accidents and political agitation. The new rural civilization has placed upon the rural press renewed responsibilities and enlarged possibilities for usefulness. It cannot perform its mission to agriculture by recording the frailties, the mishaps and inordinate ambitions of humanity, or by filling its columns with the echoes of the struggles of busy streets, or by enchanting stories of city life which lure our children from the farm.

It has a higher and nobler task. Too often the pages of the city dailies bristle with the struggle of ambitious men in their wild lust for power, and many times the flames of personal conflict sear the tender basis of new civilization and illuminate the pathway to destruction. The rural press is the governing power of public sentiment and must hold steadfast to principle and keep the ship of state in the roadstead of progress. The rural press can best serve the interests of the farmers by applying its energies to the solution of problems affecting the local community. It must stem the mighty life current that is moving from the farm to the cities, sweeping before it a thousand boys and girls per day. It has to deal with the fundamental problems of civilization at their fountain head. Its mission is to direct growth, teach efficiency and mold the intellectual life of the country, placing before the public the daily problems of the farmers and giving first attention to the legislative, co-operative, educational and social needs of the agricultural classes within its respective community.

The Power of Advertising.

The influence of advertising is clearly visible in the homes and habits of the farmers, and the advertising columns of the press are making their imprint upon the lives of our people. There are ten pianos in the homes of Texas where there is one lath tub; automobiles are more popular than telephones, and more homes are supplied with patent medicine than with screen doors. The farmer possesses the things that are best advertised.

The farmer is entitled to all the advantages and deserves all the luxuries of life. We need more art, science and useful facilities on the farms, and many homes and farms are well balanced in this respect, but the advertiser can render a service by teaching the advantages of modern equipment throughout the columns of the rural press.

The farmer is entitled to all the advantages and deserves all the luxuries of life. We need more art, science and useful facilities on the farms, and many homes and farms are well balanced in this respect, but the advertiser can render a service by teaching the advantages of modern equipment throughout the columns of the rural press.

The New Economic Ireland

Continued from third page

methods and advantages. The parent society watches over local organizers, teaches good business habits, the application of cooperative rules—in a word, undertakes their economic education. In fifteen years nearly one-fourth of the population of Ireland has been enrolled in some form of cooperative society.

Buying and Selling Done Jointly.

The most general form of cooperation is the dairy society. Of these societies there are now more than four hundred. Next in number are the rural banks, which number more than two hundred. Other cooperative organizations make joint purchases for farmers, breed cattle, promote local industries, particularly lace-making, sell poultry and eggs, grow bees and market honey, sell butter and transact wholesale business for the country societies. The central society and some others are aided financially by the government department of agriculture, agricultural committees and county councils.

Cooperation Stopping Emigration.

The result shows in economic betterment and in a more wholesome rural life. A single instance of the first result is that the yield of butter per gallon of milk has constantly increased during the last ten years and that Irish butter now sells readily in London in competition with its great rival, butter from Denmark. From certain counties where the cooperative societies have done their best work emigration has almost ceased. Much has been done toward improving the condition of the cottages and by establishing libraries, sane amusements and helpful recreation in the villages. The Gaelic league has done good service here. "Better be quarreling than be lonesome," runs the Irish proverb. The new village conditions would banish quarreling without substituting solitude, accomplishing this result by discouraging drunkenness and preventing emigration, the two giant evils of the Ireland of yesterday.

Another happy result is the moral discipline already making itself felt. This has strengthened individual energy and the wise use of cooperation has stimulated individual effort, developing a taste for work by increasing the produce of labor. However great the material advantages of cooperation, particularly the cooperative credit system—by which money is lent at low rates for reproductive work—the educational results are yet more important.

Technical Education Bearing Fruit.

Close akin to the efforts of the cooperative societies has been the promotion of technical education by the state. This work, carried on by the government's Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, is, in a way, similar to the work of the American Agricultural colleges and Experiment stations, except that it is broader, not confining itself to "agriculture and the mechanic arts." It teaches the farmer and laborer, it trains in its schools for business, commerce, agriculture and technical pursuits. It goes further and seeks an industrial revival by encouragement of new local factories. The department's work, also beset by difficulties, shows considerable progress. Commercial enterprises and an industrial spirit are appearing in the smaller towns as well as developing in the larger centers, Dublin, Belfast and Cork. The manufacture of bacon, of woollen goods, of laces, has begun in villages where ten years ago surplus labor, unemployed was driven to foreign lands.

Dear Transportation Heavy Handicap.

With created or revived local industries comes consideration of better transportation. Farm produce and industrial products pay three per cent of their value to reach a market in Canada and fifteen per cent in Ireland. It costs four dollars a ton to get eggs from France to London, six dollars a ton from Denmark, and twenty-five dollars a ton from Galway, Ireland. This condition an Irish parliament may be expected to seek to remedy. Just now it blocks economic development.

"Ireland is thinking now in terms of woolens and linens, poultry and fat cattle, eggs and butter, hanks and railways," said the brilliant T. M. Kettle, professor of economics in the new National university at Dublin.

"Social and Moral Uplift."

Nor are the Irish at home forgetful of the higher things in life. They are creating a new literature, they are developing social life, gracious as always in the veriest villages—for your Irish peasant is born a gentleman—and promoting higher standards of morality. In all the constructive movements in Ireland the religious question looms large. For religion to the real Irishman, Protestant or Catholic, is not an argument, but an institution. Quoting again Professor Kettle: "It seems to us as reasonable to prepare children for their moral life by excluding religion as to prepare them for their physical life by removing the most important lobe of their brains."

Self Help by Mutual Help.

With this material and in this wise is the new Ireland in the making. To the Englishman "home" means his own independent and comfortable corner, to the Irishman "home" means the cottage of his birth, the social order, the traditional and familiar environment. This explains the corner grocery in Ireland, but it also explains the community or clan spirit which

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GENUINE NIGERHEAD NUT COAL

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Ask those who have tried it.

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from the ground up. Replace all missing or broken parts, no matter how damaged of any nature. And when we repair a car it stays repaired unless you try to buck a stone wall or a railroad train. Send us your machine next time and you won't have it repaired so often.

THE TAHOKA GARAGE
G. A. (Curley) Gamble West of P. O. Building

Car of Denton Flour Highest Grade Arrived

Also Plainview Flour on Hand

We buy and sell all kinds of Feed Stuff

Large stock of Hay, Grain, Cake and Salt on hand

3 Cars—Best Grade Coal Coming—3 Cars

A Trial Is All We Ask. We Can Deliver The Goods

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One Block North of Depot, Tahoka, Texas

HOW LINCOLN AMUSED EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

IN June, 1842, relates "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln," ex-President Van Buren was journeying through Illinois with a company of friends. When near Springfield they were delayed by bad roads and were compelled to spend the night at Rochester, some miles out. The accommodations at this place were very poor, and a few of the ex-president's Springfield friends proposed to go out to meet him and try to aid in entertaining him. Knowing Lincoln's ability as a talker and story teller, they begged him to go with them and aid in making their guest at the country inn pass the evening as pleasantly as possible. Lincoln, with his usual good nature, went with them and entertained the party for hours with graphic descriptions of western life, anecdotes and witty stories. Judge Peck, who was of the party and a warm friend of the ex-president, says that Lincoln was at his best and declares, "I never passed a more joyous night." There was a constant succession of brilliant anecdotes and funny stories, accompanied by loud laughter, in which Van Buren bore his full share. "He also," says the Judge, "gave us incidents and anecdotes of Eliza Williams and other leading members of the New York bar and going back to the days of Hamilton and Burr. Altogether there was a right merry time, and Mr. Van Buren said the only drawback upon his enjoyment was that his sides were sore from laughing at Lincoln's stories for a week thereafter."

is an all-powerful aid toward cooperation. And the first and last principle of the apostles of economic regeneration in Ireland is "Self-help by mutual help." The new Ireland is to be made of all the old Ireland, the Orange Flag and the Green Flag in combination unto all the island's good.

(Copyright, 1913, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Tearful Wife.
 "He used to call her the sunshine of his life."
 "That's true, but she clouded up shortly after they were married and has been raining more or less ever since."

TAHOKA LODGE I. O. O. F
 No. 653. Meets
 Every Tuesday night,
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You know the fun of "pottering around" in your Flower Garden—Planting them will soon be here—make your plans now. If you want Roses—and no Garden ever contained too many—remember that we have been a specialty of the Vestal series for many years. We are now offering several hundred Superb kinds, including all the best that are worth growing. When you buy Vestal Roses, you secure strong, thrifty plants that bloom profusely this year. We want you to know how good our Roses really are, so we have decided to offer you 20 Superb varieties, selected from our list, of one year old plants, for \$3.00 postpaid, or 12 two-year old Roses for \$3.00 by express prepaid. We will personally make the selection and they are sure to please and make you one of our permanent patrons if you once try them. May we send you one of our catalogues? IT'S FREE, besides describing our Roses—it contains interesting facts about all other Bedding Plants, also Shrubs, Vines, Evergreens, and Berries.

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