

THE LYNN COUNTY NEWS

l. 18

Tahoka, Lynn County, Texas, Friday, January 6, 1922

No. 18

City Receives 1000 Feet of Water Hose

Fire Truck Has Also Been Purchased, Giving Tahoka Adequate Fire Protection

Tahoka is now the proud possessor of 1000 feet of fire hose and also a fire truck, which equipment has been recently purchased by the City. This equipment was greatly needed for some time and will greatly reduce the insurance rate in the business residence section of the town within reach of the plug ins.

The city has also closed a contract for 100 more feet on the end pipe in the north portion of town. They are also having a steer well dug on the property.

When this improvement is made, Tahoka will compare favorably with the larger towns of this section of the state in the matter of water works and fire fighting apparatus.

It is now the intention of the business men to organize a volunteer fire department, and all are interested in the proposition are made to report to the city council at an early date. Nothing like twenty or twenty-five men will be needed to form a company. Regular fire company drills will be held until the members become familiar with work.

As has been stated in these columns many times before, Tahoka has one of the very best electric light plants in the west. The extension placed on water reservoir our water meter will be in A1 condition.

Love to Tahoka—it is a good place to live.

Attorney C. H. Cain and S. B. Schett attended a called meeting at Ralls, Crosby county, last day in the interest of the proposed railroad from Ft. Worth to South Plains. They report an interesting meeting and a representation present from us over this section of the state.

Wilson Edwards, of Waco, Texas, was here this week.

Jno. J. Stokes Enters Race for Public Weigher

In this issue of the News will be found the announcement of Jno. J. Stokes, who enters the race for Public Weigher, Precinct No. 4, Lynn county, subject to the democratic primaries in July, 1922.

Mr. Stokes is an affable gentleman and is thoroughly capable to fill the position which he seeks at the hands of the voters in this weigher's precinct.

The News asks that you consider his candidacy when you go to the polls next July.

Mr. Stokes ordered several hundred cards which he expects to use in making a canvas of the county for the office. He also becomes a regular reader of Lynn County's Weekly.

Light and Water Bonds Fail to Carry at Brownfield

According to a report from a citizen of Brownfield, who was in Tahoka, stated that the light and water bonds failed to carry by a vote of something like 60 to 80 votes. This is to be regretted and especially do we sympathize with those Brownfield citizens who worked hard to carry the election, among them being the editor of the Herald and the bankers of that city. Brownfield will likely remain in the dark a while longer or at least until another election can be agitated.

Marshall Stewart spent the holidays in the eastern portion of the state.

W. G. Tarrance and Family Move to Ralls

W. G. Tarrance, who has been in charge of the Texas Company oil station in Tahoka the past several years, was transferred to Ralls the past week and will move his family to that city. We regret to lose this estimable family from our midst and congratulate the Ralls in securing these good people as citizens of their town and community.

Messrs H. B. Howell and W. E. Smith will have charge of the Texas oil business in Tahoka.

Roland Brown, of Brownfield, was a visitor in Tahoka Monday.

C. of C. Tenders a Banquet to Magnolia Community

The Tahoka Chamber of Commerce tendered a banquet Saturday night to the citizens of the Magnolia community and something like thirty six boosters partook of the magnificent "feed," which was prepared by the ladies of Parent-Teachers' Association of Tahoka, and was served in the new lunch room in the basement of the public school building, recently completed by the Parent-Teacher.

Judge G. E. Lockhart, prominent local attorney and a booster member of the Tahoka Chamber of Commerce, acted as toastmaster during the evening, and as is usually the case when the judge has charge of affairs, everything passed off nicely. Every member and visitor present was called on for some kind of a speech and each one present responded promptly with a few well chosen words boosting Tahoka and Lynn county in general. Several items of interest pertaining to the general advancement of the city was discussed at length and much good will probably be obtained from having the get-together meeting in the form of a banquet.

The proposed railroad from Ft. Worth to the South Plains received the hearty endorsement of every member in attendance, and the Tahoka Chamber as a body will assist in every way possible to help secure this railway line to the South Plains.

Although plates were laid for one hundred persons, only thirty six were present Saturday night. On Sunday following a large crowd of local citizens gathered at the school building and enjoyed another feast from the food that had remained untouched the night before. The ladies who prepared the food are certainly to be complimented and many were the expressions of appreciation both Saturday night and Sunday.

Before the close of the banquet, Judge Lockhart announced that he would give another banquet to the members of the local chamber and their wives at his farm southeast of town in the very near future. Mutton will be served, also W. D. Nevels, vice-president of the First National Bank, of Tahoka, announced that he would donate a bee. at this banquet. The occasion will certainly be looked forward to with eager anticipation.

Fifteen new members were secured for the local chamber at the banquet.

The Tahoka Chamber of Commerce is becoming wide awake and is pushing forward to accomplish great things for our city during the year 1922.

J. C. May, the jeweler and watchmaker, has moved his equipment into the Thomas Bros. Drug Store, where he was formerly located.

Miss Mary Walker, a student in Simmons college, returned to Abilene Monday to resume her studies in that institution of learning.

Miss Lillie and Georgia Slover returned to the Canyon Normal the first of the week, after spending a few days with home folks.

Buford Swaa is visiting in Tahoka from Eastland.

Farmers and Business Men---Attention

In order to promote the development and expansion of the Poultry, Dairy and Livestock industry in West Texas, a special meeting of farmers and business men will be held in Tahoka, Saturday, January 28th, 1922.

The following experts will deliver address:

Live Stock—C. C. French, Ft. Worth Stock Yards Co.
Dairying J. W. Ridgeway, Nissley Creamery Co.
Poultry—Miss R. L. Murray, A. & M. College.

Exhibits—B. M. Whittaker, Exhibit Manager West Texas Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Tahoka Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, at the court house, Saturday afternoon, January 28th, 2:00 o'clock. Every Lynn county farmer and business man should hear these experts in their special lines on the above subjects. It is free to all.

M. M. Boyd and Family Will Locate in Plainview

M. M. Boyd and family are moving to Plainview this week, where Mr. Boyd has accepted a position in the Guaranty State Bank in that city. Mr. Boyd returned the first of the week to move his household goods to Plainview. The News wishes them every success in their new home and regrets to lose them as citizens of Tahoka.

W. C. Edwards, foreman of the Lubbock Avalanche, came down Friday and straightened out the cylinder press in the News office. The weeks' issue was delayed several hours on account of the breakdown. Mr. Edwards is an A1 mechanic as well as an expert printer, and it is a pleasure to have him with us even when in the deepest trouble.

The local banks observed New Years' Day last Monday by closing their doors for the day. So far as is known none of the other business concerns in the city closed up.

The News failed to mention the return of Messrs. B. C. King, John Donaldson and Eli Lam from an Overland trip to Mason county last Friday. They report having had a most enjoyable time, although they stated it was hard to obtain permission to hunt in that section owing to so many of the pastures being posted.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Taylor are moving into the M. M. Boyd residence in north Tahoka this week.

Miss Maggie Hickerson returned to Clovis, N. M., Monday after a visit of several days with her father in Tahoka.

Mrs. G. A. Napier returned the fore part of the week from Clovis, N. M. and Canyon, Texas, where she visited with her daughters.

Mrs. Ben T. Brown passed through Tahoka on the afternoon train Tuesday on her return home to O'Donnell, after a visit of several weeks duration spent with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Means at Belton, Texas.

Otis and Miss Ruby Davis returned to Clarendon Monday where they are students in Clarendon college.

E. Lam Enters Race for Public Weigher Pet. 1

In the announcement column of the News, our readers will find the name of E. Lam, of this city, who enters the race for Public Weigher, Precinct No. 1, Lynn county. Mr. Lam is well and favorably known to a large majority competent to fill the position which he seeks.

Mr. Lam enters the race subject to the July primaries, 1922.

It is his intention to see every voter in the county before the election, and asks that you give him your vote and influence.

H. B. Howell Accepts Moline Farm Equipment Agency

H. B. Howell, of the Howell owner of the Howell Garage, in Tahoka, has accepted the agency for the famous Moline line of Farm Equipment and distribution of these implements in this territory will be made through him.

Mr. Howell carries a large advertisement in this issue announcing his appointment as distributor provides a means of reducing the expense of selling and handling between factory and the farm. Lower prices give you the benefit of these savings. Mr. Howell will carry a full line of parts for every kind of machine. A big saving can be had where several farmers order implements at the same time.

Watch for future announcements in the News.

Joe Denton, local pugilist, has gone to Ft. Worth, where he will remain for an indefinite period.

Mrs. D. C. McLaurin, died at her home near O'Donnell the 21st inst., and was buried in Tahoka cemetery.

C. J. Beach, a prominent citizen of O'Donnell, was in town Monday.

Attorney B. P. Maddox and family returned from an Overland trip to Grafard, Texas, this week, where they visited relatives and friends.

T. J. Bovell and family came in Sunday from Crowley and Ft. Worth, where they spent the Christmas holidays.

J. F. Shooks Dies Suddenly at O'Donnell

Last Monday afternoon, it was learned with sorrow by our people that J. F. Shook, prominent citizen and deputy sheriff, of O'Donnell, had died suddenly from acute indigestion.

Mr. Shook had been a citizen of that town for many years and was well and favorably known, by many people in Lynn county. Burial was had in the O'Donnell cemetery Tuesday.

Miss Perle Franklin, one of the teachers in the Tahoka Public schools, returned this week from a visit with her parents in Louisiana, also relatives in Merkel, Texas.

The Tahoka Baptist Young People's Union dramatic troupe took the play "Her Honor The Mayor" to Slaton Monday night. They recently presented the drama in Lamesa. Good crowds heard the play in both towns and a nice sum was realized.

Death of G. W. Pilley

G. W. Pilley, well-known Plainsman, died at his home at Wilson Friday morning.

He has been an invalid for some time, and his death was not a surprise to his neighbors, who have done all they could to keep him as comfortable as possible throughout his last days. He is a father of Mrs. F. L. Crews, of that place. Interment was in the Slaton Cemetery Saturday.—Lubbock Avalanche.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wood enjoyed a visit from their sons, Lee, of Eldorado, Ark., and Marvin, of Toyah, Texas, during the Christmas holidays.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

Elder S. A. Riddle, of Lubbock, will preach at the church of Christ, Saturday night and Sunday. Everybody is cordially invited to hear him.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Sharman were Lubbock visitors Wednesday.

Mrs. Charley Shook, of O'Donnell, was a Tahoka visitor yesterday.

A CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GUARANTY STATE BANK of Tahoka, Texas

AS MADE TO THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE AND BANKING AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DEC. 31, 1921.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$ 96,228.58	Capital Stock.....	\$ 35,000.00
Bills of Exchange.....	16,725.51	Surplus & Undivided Profits..	6,389.73
Banking House.....	14,000.00	DEPOSITS.....	117,959.74
Furniture and Fixtures.....	3,665.00		
Int. In Dep. Gy. Fund.....	438.63		
Assessment in Dep. Gy. Fund	2,255.49		
W. S. S.....	1,219.96		
CASH & EXCHANGE.....	52,816.30		
TOTAL.....	\$189,849.47	TOTAL.....	\$189,849.47

Make this Bank YOUR Bank, The Bank of REAL Service, D. SHOOK, Pres. FRANK H. WEAVER, Cash.

The Officers and Directors of this Bank are using every effort to make relations between a bank and its customers of mutual benefit. Upon the merits of the above Statement we invite your account.

The Guaranty State Bank "THE BANK OF PERSONAL SERVICE" TAHOKA TEXAS

No. 8597 A CONDENSED STATEMENT OF The First National Bank of Tahoka, Texas

AS MADE TO THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DEC. 31, 1921.

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES		
Loans and Discounts.....	\$315,603.38	Capital Stock.....	\$ 50,000.00
Cotton Acceptances.....	44,359.83	Surplus & Profits.....	30,000.00
Stocks and Bonds.....	15,500.00	Dividend Unpaid.....	5,000.00
House and Fixtures.....	10,000.00	Circulation.....	12,500.00
CASH & EXCHANGE.....	117,252.64	DEPOSITS.....	135,215.85
TOTAL.....	\$532,715.85	TOTAL.....	\$532,715.85

The First National Bank OF TAHOKA

A bank whose recourses are for the accommodation of its customers.... Capital and Surplus \$75,000.00.

A. L. LOCKWOOD, President. W. B. SLATON, Cashier. W. D. NEVELS, Vice-President. BEN T. BROWN, Asst. Cash. L. L. WEATHERS, Asst. Cashier.



IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR JANUARY 8
ELIJAH THE TISHBITE.

LESSON TEXT—1 Kings 17:1-34.
GOLDEN TEXT—But seek ye first the
kingdom of God, and his righteousness;
and all these things shall be added unto
you.—Matt. 6:33.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Ex. 16; 1
Kings 16:29-33; Matt. 6:19-34.
PRIMARY TOPIC—God Cares for Eli-
jah.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Elijah, the Brave
Prophet.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC
—Jehovah's Champion Preserved.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC
—Obeying the Word of Jehovah.

I. Elijah's Message to Ahab (v. 1).
This was a startling message, for
Ahab had not only led Israel into
idolatry, but into a repudiation of the
living God.

1. "As the Lord God of Israel liveth,"
Elijah knew the source of his message.
He knew that he represented the liv-
ing God, therefore had no fear to
come into the presence of the king in
His name.

2. "Before whom I stand." Because
Elijah stood before God, he could
stand before Ahab. His "standing"
before God indicates his constant readi-
ness to go on His errands.

3. "There shall not be dew nor rain
these years but according to my word."
This suspension of moisture continued
for three and a half years (Jas. 5:17),
and was given in answer to Elijah's
prayer (Jas. 5:17). Drought was pre-
dicted as the punishment for idolatry
(Deut. 11:16, 17), and the prophet was
now applying the divine judgment.

II. Elijah's Retirement (vv. 2-16).
As soon as he had delivered his
message he retired from the king's
sight, while the penalty of the king's
sin should be visited upon the land.
When the famine was sore in the land,
the king sought east and west, north
and south for Elijah, but God had
concealed him. Those who speak God's
message frequently seek solitude when
the message is delivered.

1. By the brook Cherith (vv. 2-7).
(1) Drinking of the brook (vv. 4-6).
While drinking of the literal waters
of the brook, he was being nourished
by the Living Waters from the throne
of God. From day to day Elijah's
faith was tested as he saw the stream
run lower and lower as the drought
continued. (2) Fed by the ravens
(vv. 4-6). The ravens brought him
bread and flesh in the morning and
bread and flesh in the evening. Elijah
thus enjoyed two meals each day, with
water to drink. The same God who sus-
tained Elijah, still lives, and we should
trust Him for our daily bread. At
last the brook dried up because there
was no rain in the land. The Lord then
instructed him to move.

2. At Zarephath (vv. 8-16). (1) The
place (v. 9). Zarephath was at the
west side of Palestine, near the Medi-
terranean sea, in Gentile territory. In
order to reach this place Elijah had
to cross the country from the Jordan
to the sea. Zarephath was only a
few miles from the home of Jezebel's
father. This, no doubt, was a trial
to Elijah. (2) Sustained by a widow
(vv. 10-12). "Bring a little water and
a morsel of bread," was the request
which he made of the widow. This,
no doubt, was a great trial to her,
but God had touched her heart and
stirred up faith in her. Her reply re-
veals her deep distress. (3) Elijah's
reply (v. 13). This made plain to her
that it was a case of mutual interest
to do as the Prophet said. "The barrel
of meal shall not waste; neither shall
the cruse of oil fail." (4) The widow's
obedience (v. 15). "She did according
to the sayings of Elijah, and she and
her house did eat many days." (5)
God keeps His word (v. 16). May we
learn from this lesson:

1. The particularity of God's providence.
Truly a sparrow shall not
fall to the ground without our Father.
By the prearrangements of God all
our needs are daily met. There is no
happen so in God's providence. The
woman of Zarephath, going out to
gather sticks to prepare the last meal
met Elijah, and is helped for two years
2. No matter how small our re-
sources, we can do something for God
if we will. The lad with the five bar-
ley loaves and the two small fishes
with the blessing of the Lord, did a
great work.

3. Our concern should be to work
for others and for God before our
selves. We should give our all to God
and trust Him for further supply.

4. God often allows us to get down
to our very last in order to teach us
that all is from Him.

5. God's dealing with this Gentile
woman is a foregleam of His dealing
with the "Gentile nations."

The Cheerful Worker.

Do all things without murmurings
and disputings; that ye may be blame-
less and harmless, the sons of God,
without rebuke in the midst of a
crooked and perverse nation, among
whom ye shall shine as lights in the
world.—Philippians 2:14 to 16.

A Great Reward.

I have fought a good fight; I have
finished my course; I have kept the
faith. Henceforth there is laid up for
me a crown of righteousness.—II Tim-
othy 4:7 and 8.

"The STRANGER"



YOU'LL doubtless be sur-
prised to learn that there
was a dog story the other
day in the Congressional
Record. Well, there was,
just the same—almost two
pages of it, in fine type.

Representative Benjamin G. Hum-
phreys of Mississippi, who is serving
his tenth term, got permission to "ex-
tend his remarks" and extended them
by printing "The Stranger" as a treat
to his fellow members. By way of
introduction he said in brief that the
story was written by Judge Marcellus
L. Davis of Dardanelle, Ark., Ameri-
can consul general to the British West
Indies during the Cleveland adminis-
tration and at one time judge of the
fifth judicial circuit of Arkansas. He
has been a fox-hunter for the best
part of 73 years. He maintained a
pack of hounds. The fox has gone
and the pack is scattered now, but
Judge Davis and his big Hambletonian
are still familiar figures in Dardanelle.
And the memory of "The Stranger" is
green throughout the countryside.
And here are the high lights of the
story:

From where he hailed, no one knew;
and whither he went, no one cared.
He was simply a little shivering, wan-
dering waif, upon the vast world of
dogly possibilities, without a home,
without a master, without a friend,
and as forlorn a beast, as dismal of
countenance, and as desolate to look
upon as ever stood up in so much tattered
dog skin. He was probably ten
months or a year old, not more.

The horses kicked him, the old
hounds snubbed him, and the young
ones snapped him and made his life
miserable. But somehow he rustled a
living, such as it was; at any rate, he
lived, and more than that, never a horn
tooted for a start for a fox chase with-
out "The Stranger" (that's what he
called himself) would materialize and be on hand with military
punctuality.

But let us pause here to remark that
there is small similarity between the
fox chase of the South and that of the
old countries where the red fox fur-
nishes the sport and runs by daylight,
with the pack close followed by the
hunters. Here the chase is invariably
by night, and the gray fox is the game.

As the season progressed it was
noted that "The Stranger" was im-
proving, i. e., from some mysterious
source he had taken on a little flesh
and a little courage, and had begun
to round up and to fill out, that his
framework was fine, his ears long,
pendulous, and beautifully hung, his
muzzle excellent, and his eyes big,
brown and honest, and his color clear-
ing up into fine shades of indigo blue
and chocolate tan; but that cowed,
whipped-out, humble look still marked
him as a sneak and a skulker.

Well, one fine night in November,
when the moon rode high, we had as-
sembled at the haunt of an old dog-
fox, about nine miles distant in the
foothills. We expected nothing less
than a "night's work" for this old
fox in question had never failed to
show up in gallant style, and for sev-
eral seasons he had tantalized the
best packs in the country with his un-
failing certainty to challenge all com-
ers with a good race and the equal
certainty and facility with which he
never failed to shed his pursuers, send
them to a cold trail, and then to a
dead loss whenever he grew worried
with the entertainment. He was called
the "beater," in later years "the old
beater," and he had earned the title.
Some of the negroes of the neighbor-

hood had grown superstitious of him.
They said that he was not a fox at all,
that they had seen him, and that he
was a kind of a cross between a big
bat and a wildcat, that he was winged
and webfooted, and that he would run
till he got tired and then rise and fly
to the mountains and rest, then come
down and run again, and so on. But
we knew better, for he had been seen
too often. He was just simply an old,
seasoned "beater," and a good one, too,
and had given more horses the thumps,
more dogs hard fits, and more men the
headache, and had inspired more scold-
ings and sermons upon the subject of
breaking the Sabbath day by running
a fox chase past the meridian on Sat-
urday night into Sunday morning than
all the other foxes in our congress-
ional district.

(Here the judge tells in detail how,
while they were dismounted, breathing
the horses and giving the hounds a
drink, a single hound was heard in the
distance and how they called the roll
on the pack, finding every hound there
but "The Stranger," to whom no one
gave a further thought.)

By this time the running hound, to
whom we had been listening, had de-
scribed a circle on the bench of the
mountain above us and was now com-
ing straight down on us. It was a
splendid voice that came rolling down
the slope. Sweet as a flute, clear as a
clarion, bold as a bugle, and steady as
a church bell, it poured its symphonous
tide like a rolling river, through the
wide spreading valley, inundating the
sleeping earth with its mighty volume
of mellow music. At a signal each of
us gathered as many hounds as we
would hold onto and we started a run-
ner to the crossing to see the chase
and who was the chaser, etc. In a jiffy
we heard the hoofs of his bald-faced
pony clattering back, and as he came
he yelled out: "Turn 'em loose; I'll
be blankety blank if it ain't
the old beater himself, and 'The Stran-
ger's' making him hump for his life,
not 50 yards behind him."

In less time than it takes to tell the
entire pack, released, was thundering
on the trail. We knew exactly where
the chase would lead and how he would
swing a circuit of some seven miles
in circumference, and just where he
would cross the stream that drained
the valley, and the precise spot where
he would jump the road on his way
back to the mountain. A sharp gallop
of 10 minutes brought us to the place.

A soft swish through the bushes,
a low hah-hah-hah, a gray flash
across the moonlit road, a gray streak
vanishing in the gloom of the woods,
and we knew that the fox had passed.
And then came the pack; a forest of
tails feathering the moonshine, a hot-
tled mass of long-eared, sinuous, rush-
ing hounds, all in full cry, not a hun-
dred yards in the rear, bellowing forth
a cataract of music so thunderous as
to rock the earth itself and shatter
the acorns from the trees hard by.
But what was the matter with "The
Stranger?" We could all see that he
was leading by a good dozen lengths,
but he was running mute, dumb as an
oyster. Well, all old fox hunters know
how that was. It often happens with

a timid dog in a hostile pack. The
poor fellow was just afraid of the
other dogs; afraid that it might be
wrong, and that they would resent it
if he gave tongue; but, bless your
heart, gentle reader, when we stood
up in our stirrups and gave him the
old yell and halloed "Hurrah for 'The
Stranger!'" he came out most bravely,
and thence to the end the music
rang perfect. His vast voice rose
above and dominated all.

But the "old beater" was not done
yet. In fact, he thought that he had
just fairly begun. He swept another
shorter circle through the valley and
yet another, still shorter. However,
"The Stranger" was a new feature of
the chase that he had not calculated
on, for he set him a faster pace and
crowded him closer and closer all the
time. He could find no leisure on his
doubles in which to rest. The last
time we saw the "beater" cross the
road on his way to the mountain his
plume was on the drag, and his "hah-
hah-hah" was coming short and la-
bored from his heaving flank. Then
he began to corkscrew his way up into
hills and cliffs. Then fell a hush, save
now and then a whimper from some
discouraged hound or a low howl that
made us all sad.

"Well," said one, "I guess the 'old
beater' has about got tired of the fun;
we may as well blow out and quit;
but we have had a fine run all the
same," and he had raised his horn to
his lips to blow when, like the peal of
a trumpet, "The Stranger's" splen-
did voice came rolling down the hillside
in full cry and hot pursuit, followed in
a few minutes by all the rest of the
pack, and a little later the tired fox
with drooping tail and hot and rapid
hah-hah-hah, bounded across the road,
with the hounds running free and fast
not 50 feet in the rear. Presently we
heard him squall, then a confusion of
squalls and growls, and when we rode
up to the spot the "old beater," the
wizard of the woods, lay lifeless among
his enemies.

(Then came clambering down the
hill a "possum hunter" to tell how the
"old beater" had hitherto baffled the
hounds. The cunning old rascal had
used a sloping ash tree to get up and
down a 40-foot cliff.)

When the fox had disappeared over
the bluff he had simply jumped upon
this leaning tree and ran down it. It
was an easy trick for a fox, but a
most hazardous feat for a dog to at-
tempt, but "The Stranger" did it gam-
ely, and though it bounced and bruised
him and cost him a broken rib, it made
him the pride of the pack and the
prime favorite of every fox hunt in
all the country. There was no other
place in a quarter of a mile of either
side of the ash tree where the cliff
could be climbed by anything, and the
hounds had always been to run his race gam-
ely till he tired, then make for his tree
and climb up and sit on the bluff till
the hounds worked their way round
and slip down the tree and sit at the
bottom till they worked round
again, and then run up again and
down, and so on, and so on, till they
were worried out and entirely beaten.

Ingenious Mechanism

The electric dog which will follow
a lantern in the dark—a mechanical
curio constructed by John Hays Ham-
mond, Jr.—has a rival in a French
electric dog that will jump out of its
kennel when a whistle sounds. The
Hammond dog is controlled by seleni-
um cells. The amount of electricity
that will pass through selenium varies
with the amount of light shining on
the metal. With a selenium cell for

each eye of the dog, and a small elec-
tric current operating a steering gear
inside the toy, the dog will steer its
course so as to have an equal amount
of light on each eye, which means
that it will keep its head toward any
light. Storage batteries, and a motor,
or clockwork, may be used for moving
the dog.—Christian Science Monitor.

Egypt's Cotton Crop.

Egypt this season will have 582,915,-
000 pounds of lint cotton for market,
according to figures furnished by the

American consul stationed at Alexan-
dria. This amount is about a normal
supply. In 1920 the supply amounted
to 556,027,000 pounds, and in 1919 to
542,962,000 pounds. The carry over
from the 1920-21 Egyptian cotton crop
on July 31 was placed at 256,000,000
pounds, of which 181,000,000 pounds
went to Alexandria and the equivalent
of 75,000,000 pounds lint held in
mate places the 1921-22 crop at 327,-
000,000 pounds, an amount much be-
low the average.

RECEIVED GREAT BENEFITS PE-RU-
FROM THE USE OF
Mr. J. O. Sexton, R. F. D. No. 2, Crook,
North Carolina: "I have used Pe-Ru-
for the last two years and received great
benefits from it. Pe-Ru is fine for colds, grip
and flu. I can recommend it most highly."
For coughs, colds, catarrh, the re-
sults of grip and Spanish Flu, stom-
ach and bowel disorders and all
other harmful diseases, PE-RU-NA is
recommended by a half century of usefulness.
TABLETS OR LIQUOR
SOLD EVERYWHERE

A Great Medicine
Femenin is the prescription of an old and
physician—Dr. B. F. Jackson--and
years in his large family practice.
Femenin
for Women
is a tonic that should
be used by all women
from young girls in
their teens until old
age. Safe, reliable,
helpful. It is tried
and true; like all
medicines or drugs
sold with the "V. V."
shield on the bottle.
Ask your dealer.
Van Vleet-Manfield
Drug Co.,
The South's Largest
Wholesale Druggists
Memphis, Tenn.

Skin Clear and Firm
Firm With Yeast
Vitamin
Concentrated Tablets
Economical to Take
Quick
Every man or woman who
wonders health and beauty
the vitamins in yeast, from
other raw foods will be glad
amazing results being obtained
concentrated yeast—Mastin's
vitamins (A, B, and C) and
thousands who appreciate the
venience and quick results
MON mixes with your food
and provides the health-giving
nourishment that your body
firm tissue, strong nerves,
keen, active brain. They will
great aid in overcoming indigestion,
constipation, Pimples, baldness,
seem to vanish as if by magic
complexion clear and glowing
sure to remember the name—
MON. Do not accept imitations.
You can get Mastin's VITAMON
good druggists.

MASTIN'S
VITAMON
THE ORIGINAL
AND GENUINE
YEAST
VITAMINE
TABLET
Isn't MASTIN'S VITAMON
Isn't

WINTERSMITH'S
CHILL TONIC
Wards Off Malaria and Restores Strength
Not Only
Chills
But a Fine
Bayer Cross
world-famous
physicians for
Advertisement

WHEN BABY HAS A
Be Kind to Him, Mother; Don't Give Him
Nash's Salve—Pleasant, Safe,
It's a positive sign to make baby take
medicine except at the order of a phys-
cian. To give baby a cathartic simply
because he has a cold is brutal. His
little stomach and bowels are tender. Too
much medicine may ruin his digestion
for life.
Best and surest treatment for baby's
cold and cough is Nash's Croup-Pre-
vention Salve. Simply put a little in each
nostril; thus he
his little head
Then rub his
his saline and
covers about
he will breathe
be broken in
Nash's Salve
sold only in
can get it at

RU- DANDERINE Hair Coming Out; Dandruff, Itch, Scurf, and all other scalp ailments. ... PAPER'S COLD COMPOUND Breaks any Cold in Few Hours ... Queer Eels of Hawaii ... Diapepsin ... 176,000,000 Lives Saved ... ASPIRIN ONLY AS TOLD BY "BAYER" ... Maxwell House Coffee ... SHOE REPAIRING BY MAIL

SUGGESTIONS ON WINTER DRIVING

Motor Expert Tells How to Secure Best Results With Car During Cold Weather.

RICH MIXTURE IS REQUIRED

Where Heated Garage Is Used Little Difficulty Will Be Experienced in Starting—Drain Radiator on Cold Nights.

Present day grades of gasoline do not easily vaporize unless a sufficient amount of heat is present. For this reason, an excessively rich mixture is required when starting in order that some of it will retain its vapor like form and reach the cylinders. The remainder will condense and either flow back through the manifold or leak past the piston rings and finally reach the oil in the crank case. Gasoline is an enemy of lubrication and for this reason the crank case oil should be changed more frequently in winter than in summer, says H. W. Slauson, M. E., in Leslie's Weekly.

If a car is kept in a heated garage no difficulty will be experienced in winter starting, for the interior of the cylinders and the cooling water will be kept at summer temperature. Starting conditions in a cold garage are different, however, and it must be remembered that excessive amounts of gasoline are required for the "warming up" process which seems to be so necessary before an engine can be expected to develop its normal power.

Drain Radiator.

From the standpoint of efficiency rather than convenience, the best way is to drain the radiator on cold nights and to fill the cooling system with warm water when the car is to be used. This then places the entire engine in the same condition, as regards temperature, as though it had been operated for fifteen or twenty minutes, and will save the amount of gasoline which would otherwise be required to bring the entire system to this temperature. It will save dilution of the crank case oil, and through the ease of starting which is thus assured will save the severe strain on the battery which cold weather usually entails. The battery is an expensive necessity of car operation, and long periods of use of the starter before the motor will respond, represent a punishment which the battery manufacturer deprecates and which amounts to a serious item of cost to the owner for battery recharging, rental, repair or renewal.

Radiator covers, robes and the like will serve to retain the heat of a water cooled car for several hours. Cars which are kept standing idle on the street or in garages for more than three or four hours, however, in exceedingly cold weather should be provided with some form of anti-freezing mixture in the radiator. A 25 per cent solution of alcohol (one-quarter alcohol and three-quarters water) will freeze at zero, a 30 per cent solution will freeze at five degrees below and a 40 per cent solution will freeze at twenty degrees below.

Glycerin Can Be Used.

It should be remembered that the boiling point of alcohol is much lower than that of water and consequently this proportion of alcohol will be reduced rapidly as a car is operated. Glycerin may prevent this exaporation to a certain extent, but one manufacturer recommends the following anti-freezing solution: Alcohol 20 per cent, glycerin, 20 per cent and water 60 per cent, thus giving a nonfreezing insurance to the point of twenty degrees below zero. Proportions of 16, 16 and 68, respectively, will prevent freezing to points within five degrees below zero.

The above suggestions, of course, apply only to the water cooled car. The air cooled car lends itself to the operating conditions of the moment almost immediately.

IMPROPER CLEANING WILL SPOIL FINISH

Easy Matter to Ruin Appearance of New Automobile.

Lack of Washing or Not Knowing How Will Go Further Toward Marring Finish Than Any Other Thing—Get Mud Off.

You may mistreat the engine frequently before it begins to complain, but the finish can be mistreated once or twice—then there is little left to damage, says William H. Stewart, Jr., president of the Stewart Automobile school of New York. The lack of washing or not knowing how to wash a car will go further toward ruining the appearance than any other thing. The varnish of a new car is benefited and hardened by washing with clear, cold water, but mud that is allowed to dry upon the body takes the oil from the varnish and leaves the finish mottled and streaky. Dirt is not the only enemy, for gases from the garage and even the atmosphere of some districts attack the finish of the car that is not frequently washed.

"Begin by cleaning the top," says Mr. Stewart. "Take a stiff brush and remove the dust, then either sponge it or use a soft cloth with warm water and pure soap. A chamois kept especially for the purpose will hasten the drying and the top must not be folded until it is thoroughly dry. The upholstery, if of cloth, is best cleaned by sponging with water containing a little salt and alcohol.

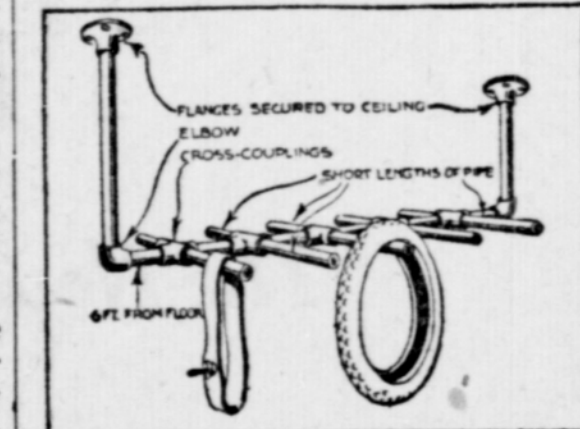
"In cleaning the body, be sure to remove the nozzle of the hose and flow the water over every part of the body. This will serve to wash off most of the dust and also loosen the mud. In cases where the car is very dirty it is best to do this and then let it stand for a few minutes, before going over it again with the hose. Then take a soft sponge and follow the hose over the body. If certain portions are greasy spotted these should be washed separately with pure water and castile soap, but except in this one instance soap of any kind should be avoided on the body.

"The road oil and grease that collects on the running gear require different methods of removal and also other tools. Special brushes and soap suds will get at the grease in inaccessible corners. In the case of the wheels hubs, care should be used to prevent water and grit working into the bearings."

CONVENIENT RACK FOR TUBES

Device Made From Sections of Light Gaspipe and Connectors is Mighty Handy.

A rack to hold tubes in the tire repair shop is made as shown in the illustration from sections of light gaspipe and connectors. This rack, compared with racks constructed of wood, is the same price, but is far more convenient for placing a tire or tube and in locating the desired tire or tube when called for.



This Hanging Rack Offers Many Advantages in the Repair Shop in Which Space is Limited.

The rack is suspended by means of flanges from the ceiling and elbows and cross couplings are used to screw the several sections of gaspipe together. This rack is hung about six feet above the floor and consequently does not interfere overhead. It will hold a large number of tires and is practically indestructible.—Popular Science Monthly.

STATE NEWS

Jefferson County last week voted \$2,000,000 bond issue for the construction of good roads and a bridge across the Neches River. The issue carried, 16 to 1.

Although fourteen men applied for the examination for postmaster at Houston only ten filled out the blanks and forwarded them to Washington, it was learned last week.

War has started at Beaumont on bootleggers. Fred Wilson, new Federal prohibition agent, hardly got on the job last week before he captured a liquor plant in Jefferson County.

S. L. Connally, 45 years old, attacked and shot on the night of Dec. 1, while en route to his work as engine watchman for the Katy, died last Wednesday in a local sanitarium. He was wounded in the left side of the neck.

O. A. Cain has been appointed to succeed R. R. Johnson as Deputy Internal Revenue Collector at Paris in place of R. R. Johnson, resigned. L. L. Reed has come up from the Dallas office to assist Mr. Cain until about Jan. 15.

An arbitration board, appointed to appraise the damage to the J. N. and J. E. Edens property south of Corsicana, resulting from the building of the City Lake, reported the damage will amount to \$21,000, which the city will pay.

With his identity unknown, the body of a white man about 35 years old is resting in a grave at Clark, in Liberty County. A bullet wound in the man's leg severed an artery, it is said, and he died before a physician could reach him.

The election held last week for road bonds in McCulloch County carried by a small majority, but a two-thirds majority was necessary for the issuance of bonds. The vote of the county showed 608 for the bonds as against 598 against the bonds.

Immediately after the first of the year steps will be taken to organize Chambers of Commerce in all the smaller towns of Palo Pinto County. The plan contemplates the organization of these business bodies in Palo Pinto, Grafard, Brazos, Gordon and Salesville.

The proposal of the Gulf Coast lines to cut wages of dispatchers, telegraphers, switchmen, clerks, stationery engineers and maintenance of way forces has been refused by representatives of the men affected and the controversy will now go to the Labor Board.

Another act of charity on the part of the Ku Klux Klan of Orange was brought to light when an envelope containing \$100 in cash and a letter directing that the funds be appropriated to the empty stocking movement, when the missile was found on the editor's desk at the Leader office.

Announcement is made that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad would begin within thirty days to spend \$3,000,000 or more on a new terminal in Denison. The terminal will cover 400 acres and will consist of a double syle hump switching yards roundhouse, shop, fuel oil storage tanks, and other buildings.

Military officials of San Antonio began an extensive search for a negro who posed to be a Captain of the army and convinced some 100 men of his own race to the tune of \$7.50 each.

Lieutenants Victor E. Bertrandias and Adolphus R. McConnell, Kelly Field aviators, narrowly escaped death when the plane in which they were flying crashed at Stockdale last week.

Three weeks ago Ben King, a farmer southwest of Howland, his three children and a hog were bitten by a dog belonging to the children. A week ago the hog showed symptoms of hydrophobia.

Charles F. Wilson is to be made postmaster at Celina to succeed Mrs. J. L. Wilson, widow of the late editor of the Celina Record of that city, who was appointed under the Democratic administration.

Cattle in various parts of Texas are in good condition for the winter, and ranges promise that the stock will not suffer greatly during the cold weather, according to reports of inspectors of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association.

John W. Philp will probably take over the duties of postmaster of Dallas about Jan. 10. Advice to this effect was wired last week by Mr. Philp who has been in Virginia visiting relatives.

Tarrant County obtained \$99,000 State and Federal aid for the building of the Keller-Roanoke highway No. 40 and Mansfield-Britton-Exall highway. Aid granted for the former road amounted to \$43,000, while on the latter it was \$56,000.

WHY DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND SWAMP-ROOT

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription. Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

The Critic.

The brilliant Edgar Saltus of unhappy memory sat in his club one afternoon when a widower entered.

The widower, with a deep sigh, sank into a chair, pressed a black-bordered handkerchief to his eyes and groaned:

"I tell you, Saltus, old man, a chap never realizes the full value of his wife till he loses her."

"True, true," said Mr. Saltus, "and especially true if she was insured."

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Advertisement.

An Even Break.

"She's a girl after his own heart, Hunter says."

"Yes, and he's a man after her money."

"But you know it's whispered on the quiet that she hasn't any money."

"Well, it's a notorious fact that he hasn't any heart."

Crosses Ocean 180 Times.

W. P. Willis, a business man of New York, has crossed the Atlantic 180 times.



Baby's Health is wonderfully protected and colic, diarrhoea, constipation, and other stomach and bowel troubles are quickly banished or avoided by using **MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP**

The Infants' and Children's Regulator. This remedy quickly aids the stomach to digest food and produces most remarkable and satisfying results in regulating the bowels and preventing sickness.

Pleasant to give—pleasant to take. Harmless, purely vegetable. Infants' and children's regulator, formula on every label. Guaranteed non-narcotic, non-alcoholic. At All Druggists



"My Pa has lots of shirt to show. He says that that's all right As long as Ma has Faultless Starch, To keep his shirts so white."

FAULTLESS STARCH

"Good to the Last Drop"



MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE
Also Maxwell House Tea
CHEEK NEAL COFFEE CO.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION



BELLANS 6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief **BELLANS** 25¢ and 75¢ Packages, Everywhere

PISO'S SAFE AND SANE for Coughs & Colds

This syrup is different from all others. Quick relief. No opiates. It's everywhere.

ECZEMA! Money back without question if HUNT'S GUARANTEED SKIN-DISEASE REMEDIES (Hunt's Salve and Soap), fail in the treatment of Itch, Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter or other itching skin diseases. Try this treatment at our risk. Sold by all reliable druggists. A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Texas

Safe Remedy MITCHELL EYE SALVE for granulated lids, styes, pink-eye. Avoid powerful drugs—use MITCHELL EYE SALVE for Sore Eyes

KNIFE-PISTOL This practical knife for every day use with pistol for every emergency, shoots 22 shorts. 3 1/2 inches long by 1 inch wide. Sent C.O.D. postpaid, for \$5.25. Don't send any money in advance; you can pay for it when it arrives. Don't delay, order at once. Thousands in daily use. L. E. POLHEMUS ARMS CO., Dept. 11, Miami, Arizona

LEARN SIGN LETTERING IN 20 HOURS Are you a House Painter or Decorator? By using our New Method Patented Mechanical Device you can fit yourself in just a few hours to earn \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year lettering store windows, show cards, walls, fences, barns and signs of all kinds. Absolutely guaranteed. Details for the asking. AMERICAN SCHOOL OF LETTERING Omaha, Neb.

W. E. JONES of Lowell, Arizona, Says: "I had considerable malaria in my system besides being troubled with bilious attacks and underground work seemed to aggravate this trouble. Since taking your MAYO INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER I have not been bilious and feel years younger and have more pep for my work and enjoy life more from every angle and consider MAYO the best tonic I have ever tried." Tablet form \$1.00 per box, sent postpaid on receipt of price. Address: L. L. MOORE Bismarck, Ark.

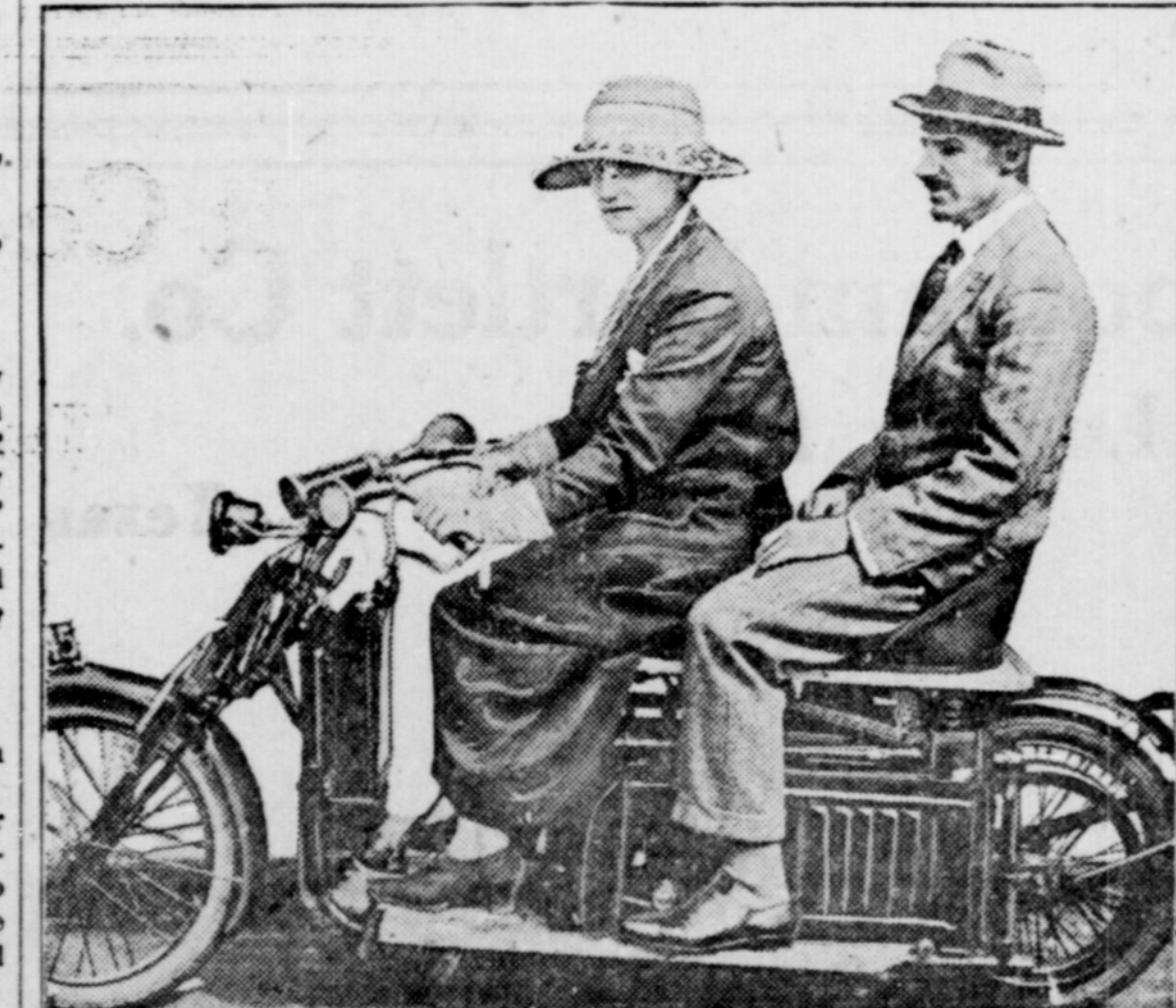
Free—10 Days' Trial Lockwood Timer Extension. Something every Ford owner wants. Send no money. Simply pay postman \$3.50. Satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. Lockwood Products Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Write for prices. MERLE PEARSON, TEX.

MEXICAN PECAN CANDY—RARE TREAT. Delicious. Healthful. Trial pound 75 cents. Write for prices. MERLE PEARSON, TEX.

W. N. U., DALLAS, NO. 53-1921. Then the Fun Began. Voice (at the other end)—Is that you, darling? Gently Father—Er—yes. Voice—Oh, good! How's the old boy's gout, my pet? I mean to say, if he still has it I'll come round tonight, but if he hasn't we'll go out to some show.

Speed of Glaciers. Studying Alaskan glaciers, Prof. W. S. Cooper finds that Muir glacier has receded 60 miles in the last 127 years.

LATEST IN ENGLISH MOTORCYCLES



Here is the very latest thing in motorcycles in use in England. It is called a runabout and has a new bucket seat on back which is guaranteed to hold the rider firmly in place

Desirable Interchange. Statesmanship often indulges in "thy discussion." "I approve of it," declared Senator Thurman; "the hope of civilization depends on making conversation so pleasant and interesting that people do not permit it to be interrupted by fighting."

Women in Sculpture Society. An American women sculptors in a group have been honored with membership in the National Sculpture society.

H. M. Thompson, of Foard county, and J. A. Liles, of Vernon, Texas, nephew and son-in-law respectively of L. C. Johnson, are the guests of the family this week.

Miss Ida Small left Monday for Brownwood, Tex., to enter Howard-Payne college. She attend Simmons college at Abilene the first half of the term.

Ad Clark, of Lubbock, cotton buyer, spent Friday and Saturday in Tahoka.

Ollie Sears and family visited with his parents near Brownfield Sunday.

An airplane visited our city Wednesday and many took advantage of the occasion for a spin in the clouds. Many ladies were among the number to fly high.

A deal was recently consummated whereby Thomas Bros. of this city, sold the corner brick building now occupied by the City Barber Shop, to J. B. Nance, Plainview capitalist.

Miss Dovie Colenback returned to Howard-Payne college at Brownwood the first of the week.

W. R. McGuiston and family, who have conducted the Home Bakery & Cafe on the west side of the square, the past several months, have moved to Dalhart, where we understand they will engage in the same line of business.

Boost your home town.

SHERIFF'S SALE

The State of Texas
County of Lynn

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a certain alias execution issued by the Clerk of the County Court of Lynn County, Texas, on the 31st day of October, 1921, in a certain cause wherein W. G. St. Clair is Plaintiff and R. S. Dillard, A. T. Carpenter and W. P. Dillard are defendants, in which cause a judgment was rendered on the 26th day of April, 1921, in favor of the said plaintiff, W. G. St. Clair against the defendants, R. S. Dillard, A. T. Carpenter and W. P. Dillard, for the sum of \$236.28, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum per annum from the date of judgment, together with all costs of suit, and by virtue of a certain order of sale and execution issued on said judgment on the 16th day of May, 1921, and the sale thereunder, the sum of \$37.69 was made on judgment, after satisfying the costs accrued to that date, which said alias execution is for the sum of \$201.25, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum per annum from June 7th, 1921, together with \$2.25 costs of suit and the further costs of executing said writ. I have levied upon, and will, on Tuesday, the 17th day January, 1922, at the courthouse door of Lynn County, Texas, in Tahoka, Texas, within legal hours, proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder, all the right, title and interest of R. S. Dillard, A. T. Carpenter and W. P. Dillard, or either of them, and to the following described personal property, levied upon as the property of W. P. Dillard, to-wit:-

One bay mare about eight years old, about 14 1-2 hands high and branded with Mexican brand on left hip.

Also, one black mare mule about eight years old, about 14 1-2 hands high and branded A on left shoulder.

The above sale to be made by me to satisfy said remainder on the above described judgment, amounting to \$201.28, with the interest thereon, in favor of W. G. St. Clair, together with the costs of suit, and the proceeds to be applied to the satisfaction thereof.

S. W. SANFORD,
Sheriff, Lynn County, Texas.

New Spring Shoes!

We have received OUR NEW SPRING shipment of LADIES FLAT HEEL OXFORDS in black and mahogany also the NEW NUMBERS in SATINS and black and mahogany KID stock with the NEW LOUIS heel. Get them while they are the NEW-EST.

Knight & Brashear

FRESH and CURED MEATS
Fruits and Lunch Goods

WELCH MEAT MARKET
"The Most of the Best For the Least."
PHONE 49. J. C. Welch, Prop.

L. C. Johnson, of Lynn, was in town yesterday and stated to the News man that he had just completed work on the new Lynn school building.

We sell Mill Run Bran \$1.25 sack. TAHOKA COAL & GRAIN Co. 181 tc

W. T. Conley, a prominent citizen of Post, was in town Tuesday. He is an old boyhood friend of Rev. J. M. Doshier, pastor of the Baptist church here.

NOTICE

The Lynn County Farm Association will hold their regular meeting on the second Tuesday in January, 10th, at the court house, 2:30 P. M. Important business will be attended to. All members are urged to be present on this date.

181tc P. H. NORTHCROSS, Sec.

Extra copies of the News are 5c each.



EGGS-EGGS-EGGS
FEED "Martin's Egg Producer" AND GET MORE EGGS OR YOUR MONEY BACK TO CURE AND PREVENT ROUP USE "Martin's Roup Remedy." SATISFACTION GUARANTEED BY : :
THOMAS BROS. DRUG CO. TAHOKA.

J. C. MAY

Jewelryman-Watchmaker

Located First Door East

Thomas Bros.

TAHOKA. TEXAS

The
St. Clair Hotel & Cafe

Wishes one and all a most Prosperous New Year.

L. L. WILLIAMS, Prop.

MAIN & LOCKWOOD STS. TAHOKA, TEXAS

Does Your Ford Crank Hard?

IF SO SEE

"Si" at Hi-Way Garage and Filling Station

He makes them crank easy by recharging the Magneto. Gives You 100 Per Cent More Light.

Furniture, Rugs, Linolium, Victrolas, Embalming Supplies.

J. E. STOKES FURNITURE STORE

West Side Square, Tahoka, Texas

Big Reduction!

We are making big reductions on

Ladies Coats and Dresses

In order to make room for Spring goods which are arriving daily.

Jones Dry Goods

"The Store that Strives to Please"

Phone 156

To the Farmers of Lynn Co:

We are pleased to announce that we have been appointed

DISTRIBUTOR

for the

Moline Line of Farm Equipment

Our New Plan of Distribution

provides a means of reducing the expense of selling and handling between the factory and the farm

Lower Prices

give you the benefit of these

Savings

You will be pleased with the savings you can make on the machinery you need

Your co-operation is all that is necessary

Phone, write or ask us

H. B. HOWELL

at Howell's Garage, Tahoka

Distributor for Lynn County

GOV. SMALL FREED OF ALL BUT ONE CHARGE

WILL BE TRIED ON CONSPIRACY ONLY. EMBEZZLEMENT INDICTMENTS CANCELLED.

BUT ONE CASE IS TO STAND

Defense to Present Motion Asking for Separate Trials During this Month.

Waukegan, Ill.—Governor Len Small has been freed of every charge against him except that of conspiring with Lieut. Gov. Fred E. Sterling and Vernon Curtis to defraud the State of \$2,000,000 during Mr. Sterling's term as State Treasurer.

All charges of embezzlement during his own term of office as State Treasurer were stricken from the record, partly by Judge Claire C. Edwards and partly by the State and the court also quashed a charge of operating a confidence game.

Governor Small has issued a statement declaring that what occurred in the Circuit Court of Lake County will lay bare to the public mind the methods employed and the inspiration causing these indictments.

The date of his trial on the one charge remaining is still uncertain. Judge Edwards, in his decision on the motion to quash the indictments ordered the Governor to trial Jan. 9 on an indictment charging him with embezzlement of \$500,000 during the last six months of his term as State Treasurer.

State Attorney C. Fred Mortimer of Sangamon County and his assistants staged a vigorous fight to bring the Governor to trial first on the conspiracy charge, and failing in that, nolle the embezzlement indictment rather than try it first. James H. Wilkerson, Assistant Attorney General of Illinois, one of Mr. Mortimer's aids, explained to the court the State desired to try the conspiracy charge first because all the books and records needed in it had been left in the treasurer's office and not carried away.

The next step in the legal battle between the Governor and his prosecutors will be staged here Saturday Jan. 7, when the defense expects to present a motion asking for separate trials for the Governor and Mr. Curtis, who are both defendants under the conspiracy charge. Legal jockeying may postpone the actual start of the trial a month or more.

A missing word, the position of a name, three errors in drawing indictments and the shuffling of a pile of papers won a string of victories for the Governor Thursday.

NEW TAX SCHEDULE IS EFFECTIVE ON JANUARY 1

Many Alterations To Affect Business and Private Incomes in 1923.

Washington.—Important tax changes become effective Jan. 1, under terms of the new revenue act.

Many of the alterations applying to business and private incomes during the coming calendar year, affect payments to be made during 1923. This is true of the excess profits tax repeal, reductions in sur tax rates, and the new corporation tax.

Other changes apply to payments to be made during 1922. Repeals of taxes collected currently—like those on transportation—are of course at once effective.

The small taxpayer, in the income tax payments he will be obliged to make during 1922, will be chiefly benefited by the increased exemption for the head of a family from \$2,000 to \$2,500, and the increased exemption for dependents from \$200 to \$400. This change is retroactive, applying to incomes during this year, and will appear on returns to be made immediately after the first of the year.

KAPPA ALPHA FRAT OPENS CONVENTION

Dallas.—The first convention of the Kappa Alpha order to be held west of the Mississippi River opened here Thursday with approximately 155 delegates and visitors in attendance. Mayor Aldredge, in a brief speech, welcomed the convention to the city, and, pointing out that Dallas was a young man's town, urged that members of the fraternity seek their opportunities here.

Edward P. Hodges, secretary of the Kappa Alpha Alumni Chapter at Columbia, S. C., was elected president of the convention and Vinson Lackey, Beta Epsilon, University of Oklahoma, was elected vice president. Frank Betts, Beta Lambda S. M. U., and Paul Burton, an undergraduate at Sewanee, were elected assistant secretary and sergeant at arms, respectively.

Find 65 Pearls in Oyster Shell.

Shreveport, La.—Twelve years ago the late Governor of the De Luxe Club in the local "EAS" Club, began showing up oysters and has been at it ever since. At times he has found pearls in oysters, but his "catches" have amounted to more than two or three. On Wednesday, when he opened an oyster, that yielded sixty-five white pearls some large and apparently valuable and one big, black specimen believed to be worth a substantial sum.

NATIONS' CONFERENCE IS NOW PROPOSED

SUBMARINE QUESTION MAY BE LEFT TO THIS TRIBUNAL. HARDING FAVORABLE.

Washington.—The submarine controversy has revealed so wide a difference of opinion among the powers that the arms delegates are seriously discussing a plan to leave the whole question of auxiliary warship tonnage to a later international conference. So far consideration of the project has been entirely informal, with conference leaders outwardly reflecting a hope that the present negotiations may yet bring the submarine problem to a solution. In many quarters, however, there are growing signs of the discouragement over the prospect and an accompanying tendency to examine carefully the possibilities of the postponement plan.

In highest American official circles it is said a concrete proposal for a future conference might be laid before the arms delegates within a few days. President Harding was said to feel that such a conference would be a logical development of his policy of international consultation, and it was indicated that he had communicated his desires to the American delegation.

The submarine tangle is apparently as far as ever from a settlement, despite conferences between the American delegates and the plenipotentiaries of Japan and France, the two powers who are holding out against the American compromise proposal.

Neither the French nor Japanese are in a position to modify their objections to the American plan.

The negotiations over Shantung also took on a more serious aspect when the Japanese, after the receipt of fresh instructions from Tokio, let it be known that they were not prepared to make any further concessions in their exchanges with the Chinese over return of the Thingtau-Thinatu Railroad.

In Japanese quarters it was emphasized that the Japanese delegation was not in a position of supporting the claims of France to a 900,000-ton submarine tonnage. Japan, it was said, was objecting to the American plan solely from the viewpoint of her own national interest, which she felt required the maintenance of 54,000 tons of submarines instead of the 21,000 she would have under the American plan.

DR. HOWARD B. CROSS DIES OF YELLOW FEVER

Physician Victim of Disease Which He Went To Mexico To Study.

Vera Cruz, Mexico.—Dr. Howard B. Cross of the Rockefeller Institute, died here Tuesday morning, a victim of the yellow fever.

Dr. Cross came here early this month to open a laboratory for study of the yellow fever and the malarial fever for the Rockefeller Institute. Twelve days ago he went to Tuxtepec, center of the yellow fever district, and after spending two days there inspecting sanitary conditions contracted the disease. He was immediately brought here, and futile efforts were made to save his life.

Dr. Cross is the second American physician to die here of yellow fever within a year, the first being Dr. Haedrick, attacked to the American Consulate.

MILLIONS ARE BEING SPENT TO SEE MOVIES

Washington.—The American people spend from \$750,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 a year to see motion picture shows, the Senate Finance Committee was told in the course of arguments for and against a high tariff on foreign-made pictures. The investment in the industry totals about \$25,000,000 and employment is given to about 250,000 persons.

Paul B. Turner of New York, speaking for the Actors' Equity Association, testified that the idea that everybody connected with the industry made "big money" was erroneous; that 96 per cent of those engaged in making films received only "a living wage."

Effort To Remove Officers Defeated.

Waco, Texas.—By vote of 3 to 1, the City Commissioners at a special session Tuesday afternoon refused to adopt a resolution presented by Commissioner J. A. Lemke, head of the fire department, declaring a lack of confidence in Chief of Police Lee Jenkins, City Detectives R. H. Hall and Jess Farquhar and Policeman A. H. Drummond. No specific charges were made against any of the officers in the resolution. Judge Sam R. Scott and C. H. Machen represented the officers.

El Paso Bond Issue Carries.

El Paso, Texas.—The proposed city bond issue of \$1,850,000 has carried by a large majority, according to complete returns received Tuesday. Little opposition developed.

White House New Year Reception.

Washington.—The official White House New Year reception, formerly an occasion of great importance in administrative circles, but discontinued during the Wilson administration, will be revived this year.

DEBS WILL WORK FOR PARDON OF OTHERS

VISITS HARDING AND DAUGHTERY—IS CORDIALLY RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT.

Washington.—Eugene V. Debs, in the first statement issued since his release from Atlanta penitentiary Sunday, announced that he would dedicate his newly acquired freedom to "the freedom of political prisoners and the cause of all prisoners."

The statement was made after Debs had conferred with President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty. His future activities, Debs said, would depend "entirely on how long I will be out."

Upon arriving in Washington Debs went first to a hotel where he breakfasted and then called upon Attorney General Daugherty and later President Harding, spending about half an hour with each.

Returning to his hotel from the White House Debs said:

"When I was advised by the warden of my release by commutation, it was coupled with the request of Attorney General Daugherty that I come to Washington to meet him and President Harding.

"The warden furnished me with a railroad ticket to the Capital City for that purpose."

In ordinary circumstances, he said he would have gone home, as arrangements had been made for him to return to his home and a demonstration of welcome was scheduled for him at Terre Haute, Ind., but his plans were set aside because of the request of the Attorney General.

"I was courteously received by the Attorney General," he continued.

"At the White House," he said, "I was received very cordially by President Harding, with whom I exchanged opinions and points of view that he might perfectly understand my attitude in reference to my future activities. During the visit I took occasion to express my appreciation of the consideration."

The Attorney General declined to elaborate on his statement, which follows:

"I have received a call from Mr. Debs," Mr. Daugherty said. "I volunteered no advice to him and he asked none. There was no unusual conditions attached on his communication. His call upon me was of his own volition."

"I will shortly give out for publication, with the President's consent, my recommendation in the Debs case. My object in doing this will be to refresh the memory of the American people of Debs' violation of the law and to inform them of the reason for his commutation. I hope it will be educational to some extent."

"I have nothing further to say regarding Debs' call or regarding his case except that I hope he may direct his talents to a useful purpose."

SMALL OIL TOWN IS WIPED OUT BY FIRE

Armore, Ok.—The town of Dillard, in the heart of the Hewitt oil field, is smoldering in ruins and more than 1,000 people are homeless as the result of a fire which visited the "rag-town" during the early morning hours Monday and which consumed the entire business section, including six two-story buildings and several score of one-story structures.

A few moments after the fire was discovered hundreds of men, women and children, most of whom were attired in night clothes, came out of the buildings. Most of them took refuge from the cold in neighboring homes far enough removed from the scene of destruction to be safe, while others motored to Haldon, Wilcox and neighboring towns.

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS WILL BEGIN ON JANUARY 3RD

Washington.—Enumeration of the 1921 census of manufacturers will begin Jan. 3, officials of the Census Bureau have announced, the questionnaires being now mailed with request that the manufacturers return them with as little delay as possible. The bureau desires data covering production for the calendar year 1921. The results, when compared with reports for the census of 1919, will show to what extent business had suffered or gained as a result of the period following the world war.

Sharp declines in many industries are expected. The last figures were obtained while many lines of business were at the peak of their business and compared with the then previous figures revealed increases of large percentage. The next figures, it is anticipated, will show a sharp decline in all phases of industry.

Body Of Driller Is Recovered.

Mineral Wells, Texas.—The body of Henry J. Manzey, 25 years old, was recovered from a depth of 400 feet in the D. A. Upham well, near Halesville, north of here, into which he was knocked Wednesday, after rescuers had worked practically twenty-four hours. The body was mangled. The well is 480 feet deep and there is 130 feet of water in the hole. The body, when found, was wedged in the hole, fifty feet under water.

DEBS' TEN-YEAR TERM COMMUTED

FIVE SOLDIERS ARE ALSO GIVEN FULL PARDON BY PRESIDENT HARDING.

Washington.—The ten-year prison sentence of Eugene V. Debs was commuted Friday by President Harding and the Socialist leader will be released Christmas Day from Atlanta penitentiary.

Along with Mr. Debs, who was convicted in 1918 of violation of the espionage law, the sentences of twenty-three other persons serving time for violations of war time laws were also commuted to expire on Christmas Day. Five former soldiers serving sentences imposed by courts martial were pardoned.

The commutations and pardons were announced personally by President Harding, who took the action in accordance with the custom of extending clemency to Federal offenders at the Christmas season.

The five soldiers given full pardons are Carl J. Bryan, James A. O'Dell, Roy Youngblood, George Van Gilder and J. B. Richardson, all serving life terms to which they were sentenced while with the American Army on the Rhine for the alleged killing of German Lancefield, a former British officer.

Among those whose sentences were commuted was Charles Ashleigh, a former newspaper man and a writer of poetry, who was sentenced at Chicago for ten years for conspiracy under the espionage act. He agreed to accept deportation to England, the country of his nativity.

GOV. NEFF FROWNS AT SPECIAL SESSION

Austin, Texas.—Governor Neff refuses to believe that a special session of the Legislature will be necessary following the injunction granted at Houston Thursday in the Eighteenth District Court restraining the Prison Commission from pledging next year's crop in order to borrow money to maintain the system until the crop is made, it now being without funds.

"I think there are better ways than a special session of the Legislature to get money to operate the prison system," said the Governor, "and I refuse to think it is inevitable." He added that the system was not trying to mortgage next year's crop but further than that he would not discuss the matter.

It is evident that the Prison Commission hopes to borrow the money without pledging the crop or expects to obtain sufficient funds to pay the \$95,000 due the Houston Exchange National Bank, which secured the injunction, and then make the new loan cover the entire amount, the refund and the amount necessary for operation. It could then pledge the crop returns.

LOMETA FIRE LOSS PLACED AT \$20,000

Lampasas, Texas.—About 2 o'clock Thursday morning fire destroyed five business houses at Lometa, twenty miles west of Lampasas, causing a loss of about \$20,000.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the linen room of the Toliver & Shelton Barber Shop. The losses are:

Rock Building, owned by J. A. Fulton, loss \$3,500, insurance \$1,000; Toliver & Shelton, loss \$2,000, no insurance; Steve Smith, tailor, loss \$1,000; Frame building owned by A. Brown and occupied by Iven & Huff, produce, loss on building \$1,500, no insurance. Two frame buildings, owned by F. Kirby and occupied by McNatt Tailor Shop, also Powell Barber Shop, loss on building \$2,000, no insurance. A good portion of the contents were saved. Two-story stone building, owned and occupied by the First National Bank, and offices upstairs, loss about \$10,000, insurance \$9,000.

JAZZ IS DESCRIBED AS GREATEST EVIL

Abilene, Texas.—Jazz, in the opinion of President W. B. Bizzell of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, is the greatest of many evils which afflict this country as a result of the world war. He so told 700 school teachers gathered here for the annual Central West Texas Teachers' Institute.

"We blame the war for many things and a good many of the present conditions may be traced to the war, but the worst thing that the war has brought on us in jazz," said President Bizzell. "This has affected us more than the economic set-backs which we hear so much about."

Passes Bill For Russian Relief.

Washington.—The Senate has passed the House bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for the relief of the starving and distressed in Russia.

Man Coughs Up A Bullet.

Greenville, Texas.—R. C. Jones, a farmer, residing in the Center Point community, southeast of Greenville, coughed up a piece of bone in which was imbedded a Minie ball. It was a ball with which Mr. Jones was shot during the Civil War.

MOTHER!

Open Child's Bowels with "California Fig Syrup"



Hurry mother! Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow. If constipated, bilious, feverish, fretful, has cold, colic, or if stomach is sour, tongue coated, breath bad, remember a good cleansing of the little bowels is often all that is necessary.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup. Advertisement.

WOULD HAND LORD DOLLAR

But Some People Will Doubt Whether Such a Man Will Ever Get Close Enough.

A young man in Missouri was collecting funds for a benevolent institution. He tried hard to get a dollar from an old gentleman who was noted for his closeness.

When the young man had stated his mission and asked for the dollar, the elderly person asked: "Well, young man, how old are you?"

"I am twenty-five," said the youth. "Well," continued the old gentleman, "I am seventy-five years old, and as you are only twenty-five years, I think that I will get to see the Lord sooner than you. I will hand him the dollar myself."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Shaw and the Tourist.

George Bernard Shaw recently consulted an audience by relating a story of a tourist who asked a rustic whether he was on the right track for Stratford-on-Avon. The yokel remained silent. "Come, come," said the tourist encouragingly, "Stratford—Shakespeare's town—Shakespeare, the famous poet, you know. Surely you know Shakespeare?" "Yus," replied the rustic, brightening. "Be you he?"

ASPIRIN

Never say "Aspirin" without saying "Bayer."

WARNING! Unless you see name "Bayer" on the wrapper you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians over 21 years and proved safe by millions.

Colds, Headache, Rheumatism, Toothache, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Earache, Lumbago, Pain, Pain.

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions.

Operations on Old Men. The venerable Dr. Beverley Robinson, in a letter to the Medical Record (New York), protests against some of the operations which are performed nowadays on elderly persons, whom there is scarcely a chance of saving. Too many of these are done, he says, and the result is only increased discomfort to the patient.

Theories do very well for the mind, but cornbeet and cabbage is better for the body.

A man may know love by heart and yet be unable to define it.

It is the silent man that is usually worth listening to.

CASCARETS

For Constipated Bowels, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Bilious Liver

The nicest cathartic-laxative in the world to physic your liver and bowels when you have Dizzy Headache, Colds, Biliousness, Indigestion, or Upset, Acid Stomach is candy-like "Cascarets." One or two tonight will empty your bowels completely by morning and you will feel splendid. "Cascarets" are up or gripe like Salts, or Oil and they cost less. Children love Cascarets.

CAREER PANISH
LOMELU RE SALDUBLOONS

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was to come later as a
rise.

before sundown Cuthbert
was dispatched by Dugald
the cliff above the cave with
for the Inhumed pirates.
let down by rope. A note
up on the rope, signed by
and containing strangely
exhortations, prayers and
other missive, neatly folded
in the same hand to
Harding. Cuthbert gave
to me, but its contents
were unknown, for it went
to Cook's fire. I had no
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do with the pirates contin
day and a night a knotty

Cuthbert Vane who solved
with the simplicity of genius.
not send 'em down to their
the way we do the cats?" he

teries greeted the decision,
ne wept, and Chris wept,
wed from Captain Magnus in
stream. Nevertheless the
ere led away, firmly bound,
ded by Dugald, Cuthbert and
p. And the remarkable prop
posed by Cuthbert Vane was
stantly carried out. Six prison
occupied the old cave of the

the camp freed from the pres
the pirates all need of watch
was over. The prisoners in
were provided with no im
but spades, whereas dyna
crowbars would be necessary
a way through the debris
oked the mouth of the tunnel,
over of the ground at the
ing time would be enough.
row's sun would see our
ward and all our toll reward
recovery of the treasure
Island Queen.

CHAPTER XIX.

"Twixt Cup and Lip.
morning an event occurred
ly astonishing to divert our
from even the all-important
the Island Queen. Cookie,
been on the high land of the
sterning firewood, came rush
to announce that a steamer
beared in the offing. All the
ropped their occupations and
look. That the Rufus Smith
turned at an unexpected
"was of course the natural
tion of the appearance of a
in these lonely seas. But
the glass the new arrival
out to be not the tubby freight
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signed for speed rather than carrying capacity.
A mile offshore she lay to, and a boat left her side. Wondering and disquieted, we returned to the beach to await her coming. Was it another pirate? What possible errand could bring a steamer to this remote, unvisited, all but forgotten little island?

As the orsman drove the boat upon the beach the man in the stern sprang agilely ashore. Dugald Shaw stepped forward, and the stranger approached, doing his helmet courteously.

"You are the American and English party who landed here some weeks ago from the Rufus Smith?"

His English was easy and correct, though spoken with a pronounced Spanish accent. His dark high-featured face was the face of a Spaniard. And his grace was the grace of a Spaniard, as he bowed sweepingly and handed Mr. Shaw a card.

"Senor Don Enrique Gonzales," said Dugald, bowing in his stiff-necked fashion, "I am happy to see you. But as you represent his excellency the president of the republic Santa Marina I suppose you come on business, Senor Gonzales?"

"Precisely. I am enchanted that you apprehend the fact without the tiresomeness of explanations. For business is a cold, usually a disagreeable affair, is it not so? That being the case, let us get it over."

"First do us the honor to be seated, Senor Gonzales."

Comfortably bestowed in a camp-chair in the shade, the Spaniard resumed:

"My friend, this island belongs, as of course you are aware, to the republic, of which I have the honor to be a citizen. All rights and privileges, such as harvesting the copra crop, are strictly conserved by the republic. All persons desiring such are required to negotiate with the minister of state of the republic. And how much more, when it is a question of treasure—of a very large treasure, senor?"

The Scotchman's face was dark. "I had understood," he replied, without looking in the direction of Miss Higgleby-Browne, who seemed in the last few moments to have undergone some mysterious shrinking process, "that negotiations in the proper quarter had been undertaken and brought to a successful conclusion—that in short we were here with the express permission of the government of Santa Marina."

This was a challenge which Miss Browne could not but meet.

"I had," she said hoarsely, "I had the assurance of a—a person high in the financial circles of the United States, that through his influence with the government of Santa Marina it would not be necessary—in short, that he could fix the president—I employ his own term—for a considerable sum, which I—which my friend Miss Harding gave him."

"And the name of this influential person?" inquired the Santa Marinese, suavely.

"Hamilton H. Tubbs," croaked Miss Browne.

Senor Gonzales smiled. "I remember the name well, madam. It is that of the pretended holder of a concession from our government, who a few years ago induced a number of American school teachers and clergymen and other financially innocent persons to invest in imaginary coffee plantations. He had in some doubtful fashion become possessed of a little entirely worthless land, which formed the basis of his transactions. His frauds were discovered while he was in our country, and he was obliged to leave between two days, according to four so picturesque idiom. Needless to say his application for permission to visit Leeward island for any purpose would instantly have been refused, but as a matter of fact it was never made."

In a benumbed silence we met the blow. The riches that had seemed within our grasp would never be ours. We had no claim upon them for all our toil and peril; no right even to be here upon the island. Suddenly I began to laugh; faces wearing various shades of shocked surprise were turned on me. Still I laughed.

"Don't you see," I cried, "how ridiculous it all is? All the time it is we who have been pirates!"

The Spaniard gave me a smile made brilliant by the gleam of smoldering black eyes and the shine of white teeth.

"Senorita, with all regret, I must agree."

"What's in a name?" remarked Dugald Shaw, shrugging. "We were after other people's property, anyway. I am very sorry about it, Senor Gonzales, but I would like to ask, if you don't mind telling, how you happened to learn of our being here, so long as it was not through the authentic channels. On general principles, I tried to keep the matter quiet."

"We learned in a manner somewhat—what do you say?—curious," returned the Spaniard, who, having presented the men with cigars and by permission lighted one himself, was making himself extremely at home and appeared to have no immediate intention of halting us away to captivity in Santa Marinese dungeons. "But before I go further, kindly tell me whether you have had any—ah—visitors during your stay on the island?"

"We have," Mr. Shaw replied, "very troublesome ones."

The Spaniard smiled.

"Then answer your own question. These men, while unloading a contraband cargo in a port of Mexico, near the southern border, grew too merry in a wineshop, and let it be known where they were bound when again they put to sea. The news, after some delay, found its way to our capital. At once the navy of the republic was dispatched to investigate the matter."

"On the way here I put in at Pana-

ma, where certain inquiries were satisfactorily answered. There were those in that port who had made a shrewd guess at the destination of the party which had slipped on the Rufus Smith. I then pursued my course to Leeward. But admit, my friends, that I have not by my arrival, caused you any material loss. Except that I have unfortunately been compelled to present you to yourselves in the character of—as says the young lady—pirates—madam, I speak under correction—I have done you no injury, eh? And that for the simple reason that you have not discovered what you sought, hence cannot be required to surrender it."

We looked at one another doubtfully. The ambiguous words of the Spaniard, the something humorous and mocking which lay behind his courtly manner, put us quite in the dark.

"Senor Gonzales," replied the Scotchman, after a moment's hesitation, "it is true that so far only a negligible amount of what we came to find has rewarded us. But I cannot in honesty conceal from you that we know where to look for the rest of it, and that we had certainly expected to leave the island with it in our possession."

The dark indolent eyes of our visitor grew suddenly keen. Half-veiled by the heavy lashes, they searched the face of Dugald Shaw. It seemed that what they found in that bold and open countenance satisfied them. His own face cleared again.

"I think we speak at cross-purposes, Mr. Shaw," he said courteously, "and that we may better understand each other. I am going to tell you a little story. At about this season, two years ago, the navy of Santa Marina, the same which now lies off the island, was making a voyage of inspection along the coast of the republic. It was decided to include Leeward in the cruise, as it had been unvisited for a considerable time. I hold no naval rank—indeed, we are not a seafaring people, and the captain of La Golondrina is a person from Massachusetts, Jeremiah Bowles by name, but as the representative of his excellency I accompanied La Golondrina. On our arrival at Leeward I came ashore in the boat, and found to my surprise a small sloop at anchor in the cove. About the clearing were the signs of recent habitation, yet I knew that the old German who had had the copra concession here had been gone for some time. No one responded to our shouts and calls.

"I turned my attention to the sloop. In the cabin, besides a few clothes, I found something that interested me very much—a large brass-bound chest, of an antique type such as is common enough in my own country.

"Of course I had heard of the many legends of treasure buried on Leeward island. Consequently I was somewhat prepared to find in the chest, what in fact I did find there, over a million dollars in old Spanish coins.

"These coins, which were packed in strong canvas bags, were, as you may fancy, very quickly transferred to the cutter. We did not trouble ourselves with the unwieldy chest, and it remains, I suppose, in the cabin of the sloop, which I observed as we crossed the cove to have been washed up upon the rocks."

"This is a very interesting story, Senor Gonzales," said Dugald Shaw, quietly, "and as you say, your visit here deprives us of nothing, but merely saves us further unprofitable labor. We are grateful to you."

The Spaniard bowed.

"You do me too much honor. But, as you remark, the story is interesting. It has also the element of mystery. For there remains the question of what became of the owner of the sloop. His final preparations for leaving the island had evidently been made. His possessions removed from the cut, provisions for the voyage brought on board the sloop—and then he had vanished. What had befallen him? Did the gold carry with it some deadly influence? One plays, as it were, with this idea, imagining the so melancholy and bloody history of these old doubloons. How, in the first place, had he found them? Through chance—by following some authentic clue? And then, in the moment of success, he disappears—puff!"

And Senor Gonzales disposed of the unknown by blowing him airily from the tips of his fingers.

"However, we have the treasure—the main point, is it not? But I have often wondered—"

"If you would like to hear the rest of the story," said Mr. Shaw, "we are in a position to enlighten you. That we are so, is due entirely to this young lady, Miss Virginia Harding."

The Spaniard rose and made obeisance profoundly. He resumed his seat, prepared to listen—no longer the government official, but the cordial and interested guest and friend.

The story, of course, was a long one. Everybody took a hand in the telling, even Cookie, who was summoned from his retirement in the kitchen to receive the glory due him as a successful strategist. The journal of Peter was produced, and the bags of doubloons handed over to the representative of the little republic. I even offered to resign the silver shoe-buckle which I had found in the secret locker on the Island Queen, but this excess of honesty received its due reward.

"The doubloons being now in the possession of the Santa Marinese nation, I beg that you will consider as your own the Island Queen and all it may contain," said Don Enrique to me with as magnificent an air as though the sand-filled hulk of a wrecked sloop were really a choice gift to bestow on a young woman.

"TO BE CONTINUED."

Pretty Things that are made at Home



Enduring House Garments

HOME, sweet home, is made much sweeter and more livable by those enduring little house garments that women delight to wear within their own four walls. Any male person will acknowledge the charm of colorful coats and dainty jackets or crisp and cheerful house dresses, in the company of frivolous breakfast caps, worn when his women-folk start the day right. And at its close, the tired business man is much refreshed by the sight, at his table, of unusual and interesting house gowns. The pleasant thing about it is that anyone may have pretty breakfast jackets or select house dresses and aprons that are attractive as well as practical. There is nothing more worth while than careful choosing of these everyday things.

Just now it is the very simple breakfast coat of colored taffeta, in plain or changeable weaves, that appears to be uppermost in the minds of women who are making a choice. These coats are straight garments, a little shorter than the petticoats worn under them, and having three-quarter length sleeves. They are provided with small patch pockets and finished at the edges with ruchings of the silk. The pockets are an invitation to gay flowers or fruits of silk to find a resting place on them.

Silks, laces, and all their pretty kindred in fabrics, naturally travel



Ribbons in Smart Hats

the road that leads to breakfast jackets, and ribbons are nearly always found in their company. Printed cottons, in the finer weaves, make some of the most pleasing jackets, lace and ribbon trimmed. These are usually more simple in design than the lace jacket shown in the illustration, which, being longer lived, merits more time in making. For this, val lace edging and insertion are set together in panels, and these joined to form the handsome little affair that will delight its owner. Satin ribbon, arranged in loops, lends it color.

For the ambitious needlewoman a dainty piece of neckwear is shown. It may be found in the shops, ready made, but it soars in price when made by hand, and becomes an accessory to be proud of, having that quality of elegance which belongs to hand-work.

This season the most time-honored of crinnings for hats finds the stanchest support; for smart women have approved with emphasis the ribbon-trimmed hat. They are ap-

parently enjoying the many ingenious ways, sometimes intricate and unexpected, in which ribbons have been worked up into forms new and strange and beautiful. Their old friend and ally in the cause of beauty has taken on new charm, vindicating the judgment of designers who use it. The last hats of winter and the first hats that hint of spring are here and a lot of them are cheerfully be-ribboned; whoever needs new millinery may choose these final figures in the year's millinery paragon.

Ribbons on hats for present wear are applied to shapes of velvet or felt, and for southern tourists, or the demi-season, to satin, crepe or silk hats, as the four handsome models pictured here reveal. At the head of the group is a small French sailor of velvet, with a soft crown—it might be made of any other millinery fabric. Narrow, metal-edged ribbon is applied to it, row on row, in scant ruffles, and it has a sprightly finish in pointed ends of velvet that spring from a knot at the side. In a hat of georgette, with drooping brim, definite crown lines are emphasized by covering the side crown with many little loops of narrow pleated ribbon, the same ribbon finishing its mission with a double sash about the crown and many ends reaching toward the brim edge.

A hat that would be attractive in any fabric is pictured in felt and

CURES COLDS IN A DAY
CASAQUIN
W. H. HILL CO. DETROIT

Always Plenty of Stretch
no rubber to rot
in Na-Nay and EXCELLO
SUSPENDERS
Guaranteed One Year—Price 75¢
Ask your dealer for Na-Way or Excello
Guaranteed Suspenders, Garters and Hose Supporters
Accept no substitutes—Look for name on buckles
Na-Way Stretch Suspender Co., Mfrs., Adrian, Mich.

FORCE TONIC
The Master Rebuilder
Brings More Years of Usefulness
Men whose occupations are confining; who are overburdened with business cares; who sense the waning of their mental and physical powers, may forestall an early decline and add years of usefulness to their lives by the proper and consistent use of FORCE.
Women, likewise, who find social and household duties sapping their nervous energy and physical strength, robbing them of youth, beauty and pleasure in existence, will discover in FORCE a worthy aid to renewed health and greater interest in life.
FORCE is sold by reliable druggists everywhere. Equally good for men, women and children.
"It Makes for Strength"
Sole Manufacturers
Union Pharmaceutical Company
New York Kansas City

LUNGARDIA is "without a rival" in ordinary or deep-seated Coughs and Colds, difficult breathing, and for the relief of Whooping Cough. The wonderful results following its use will astonish you and make you its life-long friend. Your money back if you have ever used its equal. Danger lurks where there is a Cough or Cold. Conquer it quickly with LUNGARDIA. Safe for all ages. 60c and \$1.20 per bottle. Manufactured by Lungardia Co., Dallas, Texas. For sale by your favorite druggist.

Liggett's Kings
KING PIN
PLUG TOBACCO
Known as "that good kind"
Try it—and you will know why

Girls! Girls!!
Clear Your Skin
With Cuticura
Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c.

WATCH THE BIG 4
Stomach-Kidneys-Heart-Liver
Keep the vital organs healthy by regularly taking the world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles—
GOLD MEDAL
PARLEN OIL
CAPSULES

The National Remedy of Holland for centuries and endorsed by Queen Wilhelmina. At all druggists, three sizes. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

DROPSY TREATED ONE WEEK FREE
Short breathing relieved in a few hours
swelling reduced in a few days; regulates the liver, kidneys, stomach and heart; purifies the blood, strengthens the entire system. Write for Free Trial Treatment.
COLLUS DROPSY REMEDY CO., Dept. R. C., ATLANTA, GA

Strictly Neutral.
Dean was playing with his brother, Dick, and a neighbor boy, John, when John and Dick began to fight.

Dean came in the house and I asked him why he didn't help his brother, for I had been watching out the window.

"I just told him he could battle his own fights," he said.—Chicago Tribune.

Should the camel and the giraffe engage in a lofty snubbing and sneering contest, which would win?

When a man sings his own praise he invariably gets an octave higher.

MURINE
Night and Morning
Have Strong, Healthy Eyes.
If they Tingle, Smart or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Druggists. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

**INSURANCE
OF EVERY KIND**



**Shafting
or
Motors?**

A question for a man who knows your business.
This agency can help you decide. It costs you nothing.
The free fire prevention service offered by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company will point out defects you didn't know existed in your plant.

**PARKHURST INSURANCE
AGENCY**

TAHOKA, TEXAS



**Talking Machine
&
Records.**
Come in and hear
your favorite.

Dancing is a healthful exercise—ask any doctor. You can enjoy this pastime right in your own home.
When you hear our mellow toned talking machines playing a dreamy waltz, then you will hear real dancing music.
Our machines are different machines. Come in and let us play your favorite record for you. We receive new records frequently and are always glad to play them for you.
Reasonable Prices for Reliable Jewelry.

The
LIMIT
The Drug Sundry Store.

West Texas Real Estate Co.
Tahoka, Texas

Extends to their clients and friends best wishes for a very Prosperous and Happy New Year during 1922.

F. E. REDWINE
President

S. B. HATCHETT
Secretary

Lumber, wire, posts, piping, fencing, staples,
nails, paints varnishes, brushes, etc.

We handle the best Coal.

A. G. McAdams Lumber Co.

Telephone No. 8

Tahoka, Texas

Bank Statements

Charter No. 8597.

Reserve District No. 11

Report of the condition of
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
at Tahoka, in the State of Texas,
at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1921.

RESOURCES.		Dollars.	Cts.
1. a Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, (except those shown on b and c).....	\$357,294.95		
Total loans	\$357,294.95	357,294.95	
2. Overdrafts, secured \$.....; unsecured, \$2,668.26			2,668.26
4. U. S. Government Securities owned: a deposited to secure circulation (U. S. bonds par value) \$12,500.00			
b All other U. S. Government Securities.....	100.00		
Total		12,600.00	
5. Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc.:		2,900.00	
6. Banking house, \$7,000.00; Furniture and fixtures \$3,000.00.....		10,000.00	
8. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....		32,061.57	
10. Cash in vault and amount due from National banks.....		89,236.84	
11. Amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies in the United States (other than included in Items 3, 9, or 10.).....		24,923.02	
13. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 12)		52.88	
14. Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items.....		353.83	
15. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer.....		625.00	
TOTAL.....		732,715.85	
LIABILITIES		Dollars.	Cts.
17. Capital stock paid in.....		50,000.00	
18. Surplus fund.....		25,000.00	
19. Undivided profits.....	\$5,000.00	5,000.00	
20. Circulating notes outstanding.....		12,500.00	
22. Amount due to State banks, bankers and trust companies in the United States and foreign countries (other than included in Items 21 or 22)		30,129.17	
Total of Items 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.....	\$30,129.17		
23. Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):			
26. Individual deposits subject to check.....		367,227.62	
27. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed).....		15,997.17	
30. Dividends unpaid.....		5,000.00	
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31.....	\$388,224.79		
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):			
32. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed).....		21,861.89	
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, Items 32.....	\$21,861.89		
TOTAL.....		532,715.85	

State of Texas, County of Lynn, ss:
I, W. B. Slaton, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. SLATON, Cashier
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of Jan., 1922.
H. A. McDaniel
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. L. Lockwood }
W. C. Wells }
W. D. Nevels } Directors.

Notice W. O. W.

The W. O. W. Lodge will have a regular meeting on January 7th. We will have with us Sov. Denton, who will be here several days in the interest of the Woodmen of the World. It will also be a business meeting. We will serve refreshments and members are invited to be present.
J. W. GIVENS, C. C.
W. E. SMITH, Camp Clerk.

FOR RENT—Two rooms for light housekeeping, to couple without children. MRS. LONNIE BIGHAM.

Notice

This is to notify the public that all pastures belonging to Green & Lumsden in Lynn and Terry counties are posted, and everybody forbidden to hunt, fish or in any way trespass on our property. GREEN & LUMSDEN. 9-921

LOST—2 red and white spotted pigs; male and female. J. C. POWERS.

LOST—Gold fountain pen between Telephone office and J. B. Willoughbys' residence. Finder please return to News office.

Duroc Boar for Service

Express sensation 427885 a full brother to the champion at the state fair this fall and son of Great Sensation Orior. Good size and color. Terms \$5.00 Located at Goodrich place 1 1/4 miles southeast of town. 182tp

Notice of Stockholders Meeting

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Guaranty State Bank, Tahoka, Texas, will be held in the Banking rooms of said Bank on the second Tuesday in January, being the 10th day of said month, at the hour of ten A. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.
FRANK H. WEAVER,
Cashier.

NOTICE IN PROBATE

THE STATE OF TEXAS
To the Sheriff or any Constable of Lynn County, Greeting:
YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to cause to be published once each week for a period of ten days before the return day hereof, in a newspaper of general circulation, which has been continuously and regularly published for a period of not less than one year in said Lynn County, a copy of the following notice:
THE STATE OF TEXAS

To all persons interested in the Estate of A. T. Crews, deceased. Millie Crews has filed in the County Court of Lynn County, an application for the Probate of the last Will and Testament of said A. T. Crews, deceased, filed with said application, and for Letters Testamentary which will be heard at the next term of said Court, commencing on the fourth Monday in January, A. D. 1922, the same being the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1922, at the Court House thereof in Tahoka, Texas, at which time all persons interested in said Estate may appear and contest said application, should they desire to do so

HEREIN FAIL NOT, but have you before said Court on the said first day of the next term thereof this Writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.
Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Tahoka, Texas, this 3rd day of January, 1922.

B. H. ROBINSON, Clerk
County Court, Lynn County
Texas. 18-3-t.

J. H. Moore and Mrs. E. E. Hodges, of Fredericksburg, Texas, are the guests of their brothers and sister, L. H. and Ben Moore, and Mrs. W. L. Tunnell this week.

**Hardware,
Groceries,
Farm Implements**

Buy from us and
Money on every
article

We handle the John Deere
implements.

J. S. Wells

Tahoka, Texas
Phone 17.

**HI-WAY DRIVE-IN
STATION**

P. S. "Si" Williams Prop.

Remember us for Gas and Oil. Free
Service Car anywhere—any time

**IF IT'S
Groceries**

you need, come to our
Our stock is the very best
found in town and prices

R. H. Turner and
IF ITS GOOD TO EAT WE HAVE
Telephone 91.

Down Price



Bring to our store today a list
you need—you will be surprised
lighted at the dollars you will
save.

Winter is still with us, and
splendid lot of winter goods that
the chill away.

Don't put off buying as the
unbroken, and you will have just
longer to use and enjoy the thing.
We sell Good Goods; We Price

The McCORMACK

TAHOKA,
We have the only exclusive
Store in Tahoka

News advertisers deserve

THE LYNN COUNTY NEWS

VOLUME XVIII.

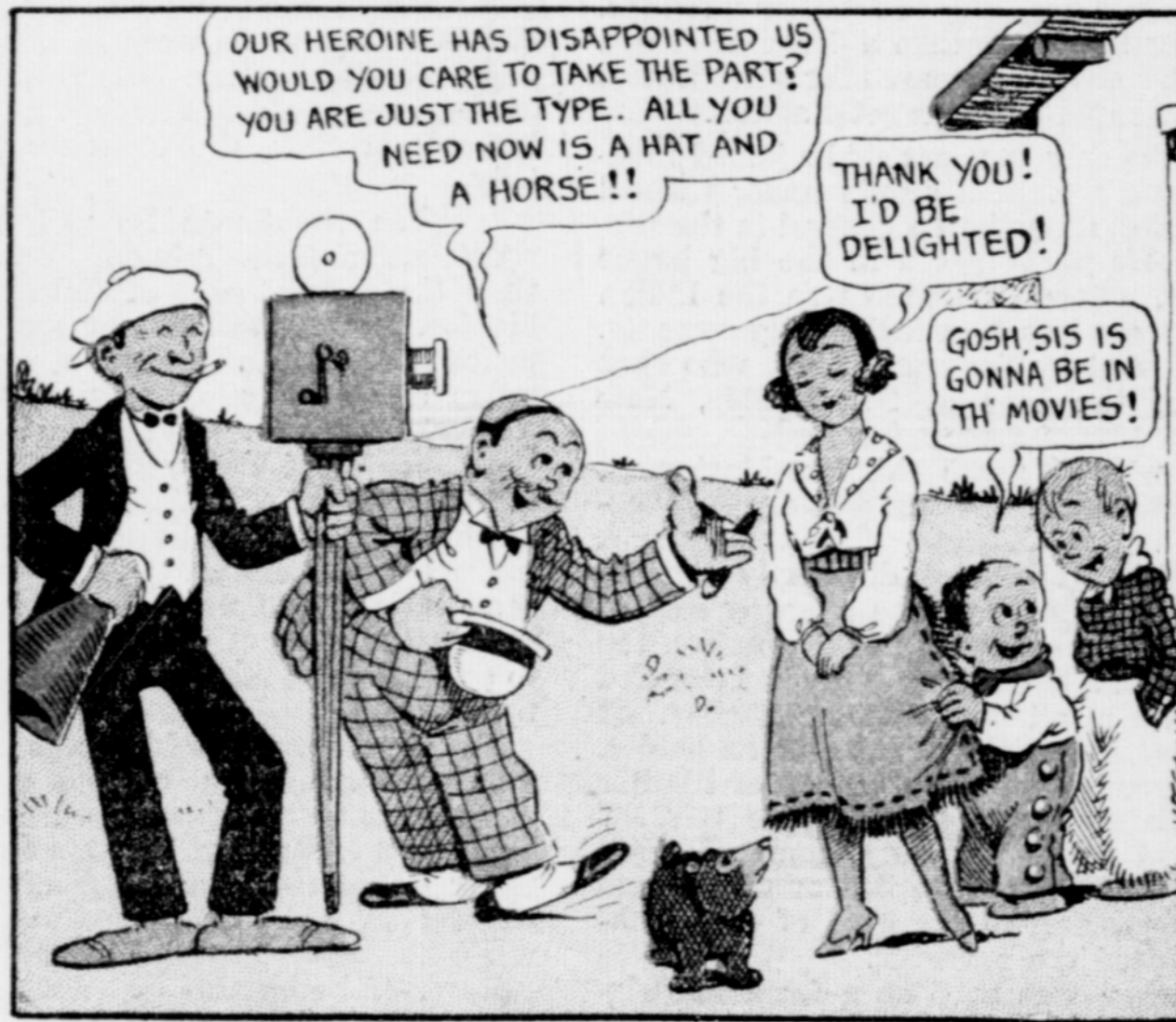
TAHOKA, LYNN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1922.

NUMBER 18

Pete and Pinto

The Cowkids of O-Joy Ranch

By M. M. BRANNER



Death of an Old Frontiersman

"Bat" Masterson was a Buffalo hunter at the age of 16 and took part in the "Battle of the Adobe Walls"



W. B. (BAT) MASTERSON

William Barclay ("Bat") Masterson, former sheriff at Dodge City, Kans., and deputy United States marshal for the southern district of New York for seven years, died suddenly at his desk in the office of the New York Morning Telegraph Oct. 26. Heart failure was the cause of his death.

Mr. Masterson was sporting editor of the Morning Telegraph at the time of his death, and is well remembered by many of "the old timers" of Texas, who admired and loved him for his frontier prowess and manly qualities. He was a terror to alleged "bad men" and outlaws who infested the Southwest in the early eighties.

When herds of bison roamed the great plains of Texas and Kansas, young Masterson became a buffalo hunter at the age of 16. The sporadic uprising of Indian tribes made him also an Indian fighter whose reputation was second to none in this section of the country. At the battle of Adobe Walls on the Canadian river in New Mexico, near the Texas line, fourteen buffalo hunters stood off 300 Indians in a fusillade lasting twenty-one days, until the arrival of United States troops.

"Bat" Masterson and his little band account-

ed for ninety Indians killed and a great many more wounded. Only one white man of the hunting party was killed and he met his death by accident. That was the lookout who was stationed on the roof. When the engagement was about to begin he fell through a hole and was shot with his own gun. Two men in a wagon were killed on the outside while making for shelter behind the walls.

The attacking force was composed of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, while not less than 3,000 other Indians watched the progress of the fighting from the surrounding hills.

Never Tasted Strong Drink.

Dobe Walls established the prowess of Mr. Masterson in the handling of frontier weapons. He was never known to take a drink of strong liquor and was always prepared for emergencies that required rapid and energetic action.

When he was only 18 years old he joined Lieutenant Baldwin's civilian scouts under Colonel Nelson A. Miles, afterward a general in the regular army. He participated in the big battle of Red river, where Geronimo was the Indian leader, and some less formidable engagements. He was wounded by Sergeant King, who shot him through the hips at Sweetwater, New Mexico.

When he was 21 years old, Mr. Masterson, then slight and boyish-looking, was elected sheriff of Ford county, Kansas. The county seat was Dodge City, the most disorderly spot in America. But because of the sparsely settled and outlaw-ridden condition of that section the new sheriff found himself virtually the law and order exponent of all southwestern Kansas. It was an exceedingly ticklish job, but he held it down for seven years. This period of his life furnished the material for numerous tales of the "wild and woolly" variety, some of them true enough and others invented or grossly exaggerated, according to the kind of embellishment that suited the narrator.

Mr. Masterson was born on a farm at Fairfield, Ill., in 1857, the son of Thomas Masterson and Katherine Kirk Masterson. There were seven children in the family, and "Bat" was 14 years old when he left Fairfield with his folk to settle at Wichita, Kas. His mother died in March, 1908, at the old home just outside of Wichita, and his father then moved into town, living to be more than 90 years old.

Eighteen Years a New Yorker.

"Bat" Masterson had a picturesque and eventful career. A typical Westerner, he was blessed with ample courage and an ability to back it up

that made him instantly a favorite character when he made his appearance in the effete East, eighteen years ago. He was never given to talking much of his own exploits.

No better tribute has ever been written of him than that of the late President Theodore Roosevelt. In the foreword of Colonel Roosevelt's comprehensive volume entitled "The Winning of the West," the author said that Bat Masterson was the finest type of Western men he had ever met; that he and others like him had done more than any other influence toward cleaning up the West and making it habitable for decent persons.

Chief of Santa Fe Police.

Masterson in his youth on the plains shot several bad men in the work of maintaining order and enforcing justice. His first victim being a cowboy, one of a drunken group, who killed Masterson's brother, the town marshal of Dodge City.

When the Santa Fe railroad was under construction from Trinidad, Col., to Springer, then the county seat of Colfax county, New Mexico, Mr. Masterson was appointed chief of police of the Santa Fe system, more than thirty years ago. His name was then well known throughout the Southwest as a terror to alleged "bad men" and the nemesis of outlaws. The region between Trinidad, Col., and Ratoon, N. M., was infested with gamblers, thieves and highwaymen who preyed on the several thousand railroad laborers in construction camps. It was the duty of the chief of railroad police to protect these men, as well as the property of the Santa Fe.

Mr. Masterson received a salary of \$10,000 a month for his name and his services. But so widespread and wholesome was the fear of him among all calibers of desperadoes that he was never called upon to make an arrest, nobody was robbed and nothing exciting ever happened while he was at the head of the railroad police.

Later on he became city marshal of Trinidad at \$1,000 a month for a period of two years. Then he went to Tombstone as city marshal and Tucson, Arizona, as deputy United States marshal, and finally to Denver, where he devoted much of his time to the business enterprise of pugilism. Mr. Masterson lived in Denver for fifteen years.

How He Left Denver.

In explaining how he happened to leave there, he said to a colleague on The Morning Telegraph:

"I lived in the same house in Denver for nine

years. And then the women got one election morning I was down my ballot in the same old woman who was standing around claimed: 'I challenge that vote'

"I was never so surprised in my life to see her before, hadn't the faintest idea anybody should want to prevent anybody from exercising the prerogative of a citizen as mildly as I could; 'Madam, state why you challenge my vote in this city for fifteen years, and my present domicile.'

"The only answer I got was a neck with her umbrella. That was me. Yes, I decided it would be a dig out for Chicago."

The droll style of the old frontiersman in this incident left no doubt of his amusement and disenchantment.

Bat's Transformation.

The transformation of such a character into a peaceful newspaper reporter is characteristic of the ups and downs of life. Masterson naturally became a pugilist and he lost all his money in Mitchell against Corbett. To the other men to account and became a newspaper man, first as a sportsman and then as an editor. He had earned his later days by his earlier two years of peace in regions to which it

One who knew him in the West said: "Masterson improved the world by the people he removed from it. Masterson is most liked for what he did."

It is not always that the "Lord, let me die in harness," is a wish. This William Barclay (Bat) Masterson has Morning Telegraph, was especially died at his desk gripping his pen in a city with which he formerly was of his six-shooter.

And so the shade of "Bat" Masterson in the saddle, has ridden out to pick up the trail of those who, in the West, a ghostly train that leads to the frontier, where the great adventures of Kit Carson, Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill Cody, Pat Garrett, and the rest.

Mystery of Missing Girls

277 Young Girls Disappear From American Homes

Mrs. Grace Humiston, New York lawyer, has become the nationally-recognized authority on the subject of recovering lost girls. Though she became prominent through her discovery of the body of the murdered Ruth Cruger, she has had long and remarkable experience in such work.

In the last four years her office has been literally the missing-girl capitol of the whole country, where runaways, and anxious parents, too, go for help which is invariably extended without thought of compensation.

"Isn't most of this missing girls talk just a bugaboo that the girls' protective societies use to scare us with? How can girls disappear from the face of the earth in these days of civilization, Mrs. Humiston?"

She was rather scornful in her tone and manner, this well-dressed, happy, confident western mother, and I thought as she sat in my office:

"You are the average American mother, the woman who doesn't know a tenth of what is going on around you in this very world you and your girls live in."

And she was. She didn't know and would scarcely believe when I told her, flooded her with facts and figures and pitiful cases which had streamed over my desk in the last few years of missing girls, missing girls, missing girls from American homes—and, worse still, the fate of many of them.

I did not have to go outside my own experience to convince her in the end that the annual mystery of our army of missing girls is something far more real and immense in its sadening scope than she had ever dreamed of. And in what I shall say here I shall not tell of things I have heard at second-hand, but only of things I have seen and heard and know to be the truth, alarming and improbable though they may seem to be.

277 Disappear Daily.

Every day of the 365 in the year 277 girls shut the doors of their parents' homes in the United States and turn their backs on the places where for years their lives have been molded.

In New York city alone six girls will leave home today and be reported missing. And tomorrow, and the day after and every day thereafter. Besides this, three more each day are actually missing, but have not, and probably never will be reported to the police. So the statistics invariably run. Not all American mothers and fathers are anxious to keep their girls from being "missing."

Two girls a day from Chicago. Two every three days from Detroit and Cleveland. One a day from St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Kansas City and scores of other large cities in the country. From hundreds of smaller cities and towns they slip away at the rate of one or two a week. They leave no word. It is the last time, whether the door which shuts be the white-painted wood one of the country farmhouse or the iron-grill-

ed gate of the city apartment. For one of every three of these girls will never return.

Only God and their confidants ever know how terribly they do yearn to go home—but they will never get there. There may be gilded apartments for them—more likely, places of shame more drab than home—but not home or loved ones; and for many a sudden death and nameless burial.

Every Class Represented.

So it is a serious problem, this matter of a hundred thousand future mothers of America leaving home and losing themselves in the dangerous vortex of gay city life before they are of age. And it is a national problem in every sense of the word, for every state and community is touched by it.

"I thought it was mostly these foreigners that run away and go bad," a woman said to me the other day.

But it isn't. Seventy-five per cent of the girls that are missing from homes in this country today are native-born daughters. The other 25 per cent are foreign-born.

"Why, how ridiculous!" another mother exclaimed when I told her one day that her daughter might take it into her head to run away if the mother didn't act in a more intelligent way with her. "Why, my daughter is well provided for and she seems to be happy. Girls from the tenements may run away, but I hardly think that in the middle classes it really happens, do you?"

I told her that she could not possibly have advanced a worse argument, for the missing girl problem is by no means a problem of the poorer classes, but rather of the great middle class. I have examined thousands of cases myself and have talked with scores of persons who have had widespread dealings with missing girls from all parts of the country, and I think it can be safely stated that 70 per cent of them come not from the poorer classes, but from the well-furnished, comfortable American middle-class home.

Girls Stylish, Bright.

What kind of girls are these runaways?

Two-thirds of them are small-town girls seeking gayer, freer life in a larger city. The other third come from large cities and flee to other large cities. They are well dressed, stylish, smart. They have had money to spend, many of them too much money for their own good, and have enjoyed too little companionship from the mothers and fathers. They are intelligent, bright, very quick to learn. They have been educated, a large percentage of them at least, in high school, for of all the 100,000 girls missing each year 90,000 are between the ages of 15 and 20.

Not more than 20 per cent of missing girls are from the poorer classes, while 5 per cent, it is estimated, are from what might really be called wealthy homes.

"How many are delinquents?" is a frequent question.

How I hate the word; I hate it, for I have seen a thousand injustices committed in its name by alleged social workers who are quick to condemn a girl by classing her as abnormal. There are some defectives, mentally and morally, of course, but the vast majority of them when they leave home are normal, healthy, typically American girls looking for an opportunity to get some wholesome fun into lives probably dark for the lack of it. In a great many cases these girls are of striking personality, initiative and business ability. These find work and develop into capable business women in late years.

As I shut my eyes sometimes and look back upon the kaleidoscopic procession of girls who have streamed through my life in the last few years—missing girls, broken girls, embittered, hopeless ones, girls who wanted to die and girls who wanted still to live. I think most often of the romantic and pathetic case of Lady J—, a New Zealand girl who fled to this country only recently and abandoned, in the leaving, a fortune of at least \$3,000,000. How the heart of any right-minded woman would go out for this girl, involved as she was in bitterness, misunderstanding and tragedy!

Story of Lady J—.

I cannot tell you her name, for she is today a hard-working respectable girl at the head of her own tearoom in one of the biggest cities in the West, but her story in many ways typical of a hundred cases to be found in America every year will illustrate my point.

Lady J—, for she was of the peerage, her father prominent in government circles and her mother steeped in the toils of official society, began to open her eyes to life's meaning when she was sixteen. She had been pampered, as thousands of girls in this country are pampered, with everything her mother thought she ought to have. She was groomed for society life. They surrounded her with flunkies and displayed her at balls for a whole season. You might think that she would have loved the tinsel and glitter of it all, but there had been planted somehow in the girl's heart an urge for truth and worth that neither of the parents seemed to recognize as being of any importance.

One time Lady J— wanted to read certain books, not French novels, but big novels of life that dealt with truth and handled fundamental things without shame, but her parents in horror forbade her. They could not see—and there are hundreds of parents in American cities today who cannot see—that young girls of today want more and more to have independence of mind.

A year passed. Lady J— leaped ahead in common sense and ambition. She is the kind of girl you would call typically American in her independence of manner now. But she was repressed at every turn. To hold her parents together she arranged a marriage to a man of her parents' choice. They argued with her. They threatened her. They insulted her intelligence and treated her as the little girl of thirteen. They went on

blindly without realizing that she had more the girl she had been than she was white.

One night they came home to find her pinned to her bed:

"I am going away. I can't live with you any more. Good-by."

Why Girls Run Away.

I wish I could write that note pinned across the bureau mirror of a girl in America who has a daughter, in a dozen words the chief reason why girls in this country today the stars of a hundred thousand missing girls report of a hundred thousand missing girls report.

"Mrs. Humiston, I want to go to the city. I want to see mother most of all. I know she wouldn't understand. I don't understand why I don't want to live in a kind of a life she used to live."

How many times I have listened to this out to me, I cannot guess. It has been many hundred times. It is my confession, the last sobbing confession, I have heard it once from the lips of a girl twenty times to this one I have heard from girls who came from even wealthy homes such as that of the girl who told me this.

What did this titled heiress want?

She did what nearly all missing girls do—they run away from home—upon all her own money that she had saved on the impulse of the hour. She went to the Pacific. She was beset with difficulties in her journey across the country. She thought often of her mother's pulses danced with the relief of it—new sights, new people, new adventures, to feast on, her own "say" and independence. And at other times she was heart-sick with the longing for her father's arms and life looked back at her as she gave out in New York.

If you want to know the story of the throbs of the hundred thousand missing girls, as you read, are floundering in their efforts to find themselves in the case of Lady J— for a good time a time when that momentary relief from economic pressure could no longer be had. She would go back every night to her furnished room, alone in the city, a discouraging day of vain searching. "They had never let me leave home," she told me, "I had to know how to earn money."

Did she go hungry sometimes? But it isn't always the fundamental drive missing girls to desperadoes. It is a terrible, unsatisfied hunger for luxuries of life. Until her mother, Lady J— had been in the habit of having her hair dressed every week. What

(Continued on Page 10)

Current Comment The Old and the New Year

By J. H. LOWRY

NEW YEAR



Old Time has been given another robe, so to speak. The earth completed its diurnal journeys around the sun and moved up a notch, just as the hands of our electric light meter moves up a kilowatt notch when the watt hands complete a thousand rounds. It is the same old world, but it has a new number, just as it's the same man with a new coat; yet when the change comes it always calls upon us to pause and consider and think.

they would shine with a glitter and a glow that would transcend the most splendid gems of Kimberly or Golconda. And if all the unselfish, loving deeds that have been performed in the name of God and for the benefit of God's creatures were rungs in a ladder, the ladder would reach from earth to Heaven's glorious summit.

Has it been a prosperous year? Not to the farmer, who toiled in the dew and cultivated and gathered in the cold. Ravenous insects came and destroyed the fruits of his toil, and the price of his products went far below the cost of production. Not to the day laborer, for his wage declined and work was scarce. Not to the merchant, for many of the goods he expected to sell remain upon the shelves, and many of the accounts he expected to collect are unbalanced on the books. From the standpoint of earning dollars, 1921 was not a good year, and yet, have we not prospered? The death rate has been lowered, through a better knowledge of hygiene acquired. Science has brought to light many new truths that will aid in overcoming human ills and meeting the world's hard problems. A better system of education has been planned. And, better than all, we have grown in fraternity. We do not hate our neighbors beyond the sea as we hated them a year ago. And as this is written a hopeful word comes from our country's capital. We are told that the nations of the world have virtually agreed to scrap many of their battleships, and build no new ones. It's a beginning, although a small one. If the present conference agrees that only a few battleships are needed, may we not hope that the next one, rejoicing over the relief that has come from a partial scrapping of sea fighters, will agree to scrap all the battleships and reduce the armies, the support of which now keeps all the nations of the world poor, to a police force? Not all that was hoped for will come of the conference of nations, because hatred, fear, and the ignoble doctrine that might makes right, have not yet been sent to the discard; but do we not begin to see common sense, "holding a fretful realm in awe," and can we not confidently predict "the parliament of man—the federation of the world?"

Perhaps it might be well to pause just here and ask, what is a year? It is merely the period of time assigned by Him who hung the stars and gave the planets their orbits for the sun to complete a journey around the ecliptic—the space of time allotted for the world to make a revolution around the sun. It embraces all there is in the way of seasons, and in this particular marks the age of the world and of men. When one thinks of the year, its seasons, its sunshine, its clouds, its rains and its snows, he sees in the year a strong resemblance to human life. There is the springtime, which in life we call youth; there is summer, which is maturing manhood and womanhood; there is autumn, which is man's gathering and storing period; there is winter, when vigorous life is chilled and fades away; and there is the end—

may, not the end, but a new garment and a new name.

Of course you made new resolutions when the New Year came; and of course you will not keep all of the good resolutions. Some of them, no doubt, you have forgotten and broken already. But it is fine to make new resolves. This is progress; yea, it is the working of righteousness. It is well for us if we see in the New Year another chance, and embrace the new opportunity with an enthusiasm which will carry us further up the mountain side. The thought that comes to me, as I gaze at the dying embers in the grate, and realize that the next fire will give its glow and warmth to another year, is that we are all living on too low a plane, and are not seeing as much of the better side of life as we should. We are attaching too much importance to the mint, anise and cummin, and neglecting the weightier, the better matters of life. Life with most of us is made a mere business of obtaining means to feed and clothe and shelter—of things to have and hold, and say "they are mine." We are prone to see in that which wears the brain, callouses the hand and dims the eye nothing more than meat and drink and houses and lands. And so life becomes commonplace, a cruel concatenation, with each day but a return to yesterday's routine—an eternal winter of commercialism, which kills our ideals and our dreams. My New Year wish for us all is that we may see more in life than food and raiment and stocks and bonds, and that a consciousness of our own frailties will make us truer and gentler, so that when we gaze at the dying embers of 1922 there will be no ghosts of neglected opportunities, no phantoms of haughty spirits to make us sad.

IT'S POLITICAL YEAR.

Among the things the new year brought us are politics and elections. Some people look upon elections and political campaigns as bad things for the country; I do not. Many say the campaigns and elections injure business and stir up strife. I grant they do, to some extent, and yet I claim that the political campaigns and elections work more good than harm to the people. They are safety valves on engines that are too heavily steamed, and but for them there would be terrible explosions. It would not do for us to go on from year to year discussing finance, industrial disputes, strikes, Ku Klux Klans, etc. These things steam up the engines to the danger point, and if there were no safety valves there would be blow-ups. But, happily, political campaigns and elections come every two years and lead us from these dangerous disturbances to other diversions and other lines of thought, and we forget for a time the disturbing matters that threatened to blow up the world. Furthermore, political campaigns are educational. We sometimes speak sneeringly of the campaign orators, and sometimes we are bored by them, yet we must admit that they have taught us nearly all we know about governments. Not

many of us sit down and read the constitution of our own country, to say nothing of the constitutions of other governments. We haven't much time to read about Greece, Rome and England—their successes and failures, their laws that worked well, and their laws that proved unjust and tyrannical. Most of what we know of these things the campaign orators taught us. And then—much of the world's best poetry, and the finest thoughts of men, would have been missed by us but for the campaign orators. The campaign orators delve into ancient and modern literature and bring us the best of it, to point their morals and adorn their perorations. They bring to us such inspiring gems as "To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man," and "Build the more noble mansions, oh, my soul, as the swift seasons roll," and "He who saves his country saves all things and all things like to bless him." And so I say, the political campaigns do us more good than harm, even though they do disturb business and stir up strife. But what I started out to ask is, are we going to have as dirty campaigns this year as in years gone by, and are we going to act as foolishly as we have been doing. Are we going to pull off whirling dervish stunts because we want some fellow elected or defeated? I sincerely hope we will have a sane campaign this good year of our Lord. I trust the speakers will confine themselves to issues and that their discussions will be models of speech and logic; and I hope the people will listen as sane, honest people desiring to know the truth and act for the best interests of their country—but I had a dream the other night. A great campaign was on, and I saw a fellow jumping up and down, and frothing at the mouth, and I heard him shouting like a camp meeting negro. And that fellow looked very much like me.

The people of the world are to be congratulated. They have become enlightened on many things, and they have grown more reverent. Christmas passed and not once did we see the holy word written "Xmas." Perhaps we have all learned that Jesus Christ was an intelligent person who could write His name and did not have to make His mark.

Speaking of offices that pay well, if the wives of Dallas and Fort Worth are going to keep their trigger fingers working the next two years, the office seeker who passes up the position of coroner of Dallas or Tarrant county will overlook a mighty good thing. And, thank the Lord, both counties are safely Democratic.

The Pennsylvania man who sold his overcoat to pay his income tax is a patriot of purest ray, but one naturally wonders what the fellow who earned enough to get on the income tax list did with the money. Our first guess is that the Pennsylvanian bought Texas oil stocks, but possibly the poor fellow took a ride on a railroad train or purchased a quart of booze.

Starvation in Russia

House After House Vacant and Occupants Dying by the Roadside

MOSCOW, January, 1922.—It does not take the missing guitar republic, but it takes a very long time to go back at it. To the average American bread is and see the incident. To a Russian bread is dinner—life most of all.

The story of starvation is much the same. I tell you, almost any village, any town, any stretch of desolate roadway along which the hungry ones come straggling.

It is Saratov, Samara, Tzaritzen, Kamyshin, Assing confidant, Kazan—all have become symbols of the lips of the struggle and agony.

Samara is a railway junction, a meeting place on well-caravan and rail routes from east and west. As that of multitudes whose eyes are turned toward the distant or distant Siberia all flock to Saratov.

Kazan is off the beaten path. Her problem is her own. And it is for this reason a fairer picture of all that seventh of Russia which is suffering. Hunger flaunts itself less flagrant—less dramatically in the Tartar republic. Perhaps it is the more grim because of this.

It was to Kazan that the first train of American relief was sent, the first American meal served—and eaten. That meal has been multiplied hundreds of thousands of times since, but continues to be a miniature of the whole tableau of famine and the fight against hunger.

Kazan, scene of many battles, lies on a group of hills on the left bank of the Kazanka river, miles back from the Volga.

The enemy that walks the streets this morning fights with a less bloody but more potent weapon than any of the ancient or modern invaders of the town.

That enemy was in hiding when we reached Kazan. It was nearly midnight when our train led in to the station. The mass of hungry men encamped on station and market-place, which I had come to expect in all the hungry cities, was nowhere in evidence.

I walked through the town and up to the Kremlin on the top of the hill.

By night it was a dream city, denying all shuddering ugliness of suffering. By day another story. A bitter wind was blowing, and the gray morning light the city was stark, cold, ugly, cold.

I awoke to hear the low pleading of a hungry child for bread outside the car window. A boy who told me in a whisper his name

few feet away a woman sat, swaying, her eyes dull and almost sightless, her thin hands limp and lifeless in her lap. At her feet a baby girl with soft pink flesh and a dimple stretched out pretty rounded arms, wanting to be taken. The mother was too weak to lift her. The child, crawling in the dirt, started to cry. Those rounded arms told more plainly than words what a struggle that woman had made. And it was almost finished.

It was Sunday. The church bells were ringing. In the car, which we used as dining room, living room and office, work already had begun.

The train was carrying provisions for 25,000 children for a month, besides motor cars, trucks, kitchen equipment and the other essential materials for establishing offices. Dr. Vernon Kellogg of California had come to make a special report for Mr. Hoover. Another Californian, Elmer Burland, was in charge of the train, and J. Rives Childs of Virginia, and I. W. Warren, a Bostonian, had come to take charge of the work in the entire government of Kazan.

Outline Their Plans.

During the morning they outlined their plans to a committee consisting of the Prime Minister and head of the government, a young Russian named Mukhtaroff, who before the revolution had been a student engineer, and two swarthy Tartars, one the president of the republic and the other the Minister of Agriculture. John Gregg and Will Shaforth of the American Relief had preceded the train to prepare the way.

By evening offices had been found, headquarters established, food cars unsealed and the rations for the first meal removed to the kitchen.

The Americans went to bed that night with a sense of accomplishment and an excellent impression of the first Russian provisional government encountered.

It was decided that the first meal should be served in a big building on one of the main squares of the town just opened as a children's home.

There were 325 children in the home on Sunday. Next day when the first luncheon was served the number had grown to 375. They were crowded around the tables, packed as tight as their thin little bodies could squeeze.

Two starved babies were left at the doorsteps by a woman who dropped in the street from exhaustion.

was Vasili said he had been twelve days without food. His voice was almost gone. His mother and father were dead. His home was sixty versts away. He had walked the entire distance.

Ivan Petrov, who also had arrived that morning, looked, but for his eyes, far more like a monkey than a child, hardly human. They washed away the dirt and gave him a suit of unbleached muslin underwear. His eyes, beautiful, big brown eyes, were those of a collier turned to a master who has beaten him.

His sleeves were short and the hands were like giant paws. He clutched a dirty gray linen bag and refused to part with it. When we finally induced him to open it, it contained a piece of gluey substance made from clay and grass, which his village called bread, and a few rubles given him by sympathetic peasants along the way. Bewildered, frightened, cowed, he had but a single instinct, to hold on to that dirty sack. He was the last of his family. He had seen the others die.

Most of the Tartar children spoke no Russian. There were seven who had come up in one group. They huddled together at table, dark, frightened, pathetic little waifs with swollen stomachs and spindle legs. No shoes or stockings. Nothing on but muslin underwear and long black borrowed coats.

The Interminable Meal.

Luncheon was an interminable meal. There were only fifty wooden bowls and fifty wooden spoons to feed 375 children. The children took turns. Rice pudding was an adventure which none of them ever had tried and each intended to make the experience last just as long as possible. They would take only a few flakes of rice at a time and very slowly and carefully lick the spoon after each bite.

Two little girls divided their portions and wrapped the lion's share in bits of newspaper. When we asked why, they explained it was for tomorrow. We told them there would be more tomorrow and day after tomorrow, and they reluctantly unwrapped it, not knowing quite whether to believe us. They dropped the papers on the floor and two small dogs crept out of a corner and licked the papers clean.

In the hall I found a little girl crying. She was barefooted and in a single ragged calico garment, a faded cotton handkerchief tied un-

der her chin. There was only one button on her dress and her thin, shivering back showed through the gap. She told me her name was Marusha and she had just come.

"My mother is dead and my aunt has thrown me off," she said. "She has no bread. She won't keep me any more."

I told her that here there always would be food and children to play with. She brightened. A nurse took her away to be washed. When she came back she was almost smiling.

Saltynononow is a Tartar settlement thirty versts from the Volga. When the hunger panic seized the little town 750 people lived there. Six weeks later half of them were gone.

Kapidon, ten miles nearer the river, is a village composed of 250 wooden houses, sheltering normally 1,250 Russians. House after house is vacant. The owners have tied a bit of string around the gate leading into the courtyard and departed. Sometimes they have not even bothered to make this mark of ownership.

The arrival of seed grain checked the migration. The government sent two poods of grain for each dessatin of plowed land. And the hungry ones, Tartars and Russians, though they were starving for bread, planted it.

To the outsider this planting is the miracle of the famine. This and the patient endurance of the people. To think of next year's crop when you may not be there to reap it. To plant the grain which might at this moment save your life. To sit by the roadside a block from the market place and die in sight of food.

One morning we started for a village forty versts from Kazan. The automobile which the soviet had provided, the best they had, was a broken-down wreck. It halted on the first half mile and continued to halt at intervals by the way.

The Dying Family.

On the beach a few yards away was a huddle of dirty patchwork quilts. The low, pained moan of a woman and the thin, fretful whimper of a sick baby came from beneath them. A relief worker pulled back a corner of the covering and found a mother and four children, dying. All were beyond help. Bread had come too late.

In olden days no stranger ever went away from a Russian door without partaking of bread and salt. It was the symbol of hospitality. Today the stranger must bring bread and salt to Russia and he must bring it fast.

PANHANDLE GIRL BY VOICE AND GRIT WINS CHANCE IN OPERA WITH MARY GARDEN.

From "cattle branding" on the plains of Texas to making her debut opposite Mary Garden; from a prairie schooner to the stage of the world's greatest opera company for her one big chance—and all this without a dollar, without an influential friend and, frequently, with protracted intervals between meals—nothing but determination and a voice. This is the story of Mary McCormic, who had her first opportunity in opera at the Auditorium in Chicago recently as Michaela in "Carmen," with the general director of the Chicago Opera Company in the title role of Bizet's masterpiece; with Lucien Muratore as Jose and Georges Baklanoff as Escamillo. And she made good.

Miss Garden picked the girl from Belleville, Ark., at a free audition in the spring of 1920, selecting her from among seventy-five voices she heard that day.

The first thing Miss Garden advised Miss McCormic to do was to drop the "k" from her family name, so that by no chance would the public confuse her with the outstanding sponsors of the Chicago Opera Company.

Then she heard her story—daughter of a general storekeeper; youthful veteran of a dozen oil booms and rushes, with the father taking his family overland in a prairie schooner; cowgirl in New Mexico, Texas and Colorado; Northwestern University student—lack of money cutting short her music studies there; discouragement, disappointments—then Mary Garden—and then her operatic debut.

PANHANDLE OLD-TIMERS GUEST OF T. D. HOBART ON OLD ADAIR RANCH.

A gathering of notable pioneers, such as will very rarely be brought together again in the Panhandle, was that recently on the Adair ranch in Armstrong county.

A turkey dinner was served to a number of the real pioneer old-timers who came to the Panhandle to pave the way for civilization and the plow. T. D. Hobart was the host on this delightful reunion of the boys of the old days.

The guest list was headed by Col. Charles Goodnight, the first settler in the Panhandle. He came to that section of the state in 1876. Thomas Bugbee of Clarendon, another guest, went to the Panhandle in 1877. Captain G. W. Arrington was probably third, his residence dating from 1878. M. K. Brown of Clarendon was probably fourth. Vas Stickley came in 1881. Other guests included O. H. Nelson of Amarillo, Henry Taylor and Mr. Patrick of Clarendon, J. W. Kent, foreman of the Adair Ranch, Mr. Carhart, and several others. In fact, no one, including the host, T. D. Hobart, was eligible to sit in at the dinner unless he could qualify to a residence of over thirty-five years in the Panhandle.

NEGRO POSES AS OFFICER AND FLEECES MEN OF HIS RACE IN SAN ANTONIO.

Military authorities in San Antonio are searching for a negro who for the last month has been posing as an army captain and who is said to have swindled several hundred negroes out of approximately \$5,000 given him by them on promises of jobs he would have open when he established a reimbursing center in the Alamo city. The negro used the name of Captain Benjamin H. Mosby in his Ponzi-like get-rich scheme.

"Mosby" first became known in that city on November 17, when he told negroes that he was a government official and that he would soon take charge of six government warehouses. The negroes gave him sums from \$7 to \$40 which they say was never returned. "Mosby" also promised to obtain "back pay" due some of the negroes by the government.

FAMOUS DR. LORENZ HAS LICENSE TO PRACTICE SURGERY IN TEXAS.

According to Dr. M. M. Carrick, state health officer, Dr. Adolph Lorenz, famous Austrian "bloodless surgeon," who has been holding clinics in the United States, holds a lifetime license to practice surgery in Texas.

Dr. Carrick says that Dr. Lorenz was licensed by the Texas department of health in 1903. The noted surgeon treated several hundred cases at clinics in the Good Samaritan Hospital at Dallas, which later was taken over by the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium, according to Dr. Carrick, and one of the children the Austrian treated at these clinics is said to be attending the University of Texas at the present time.

ANOTHER TEXAS GIRL WINS IN WORLD OF MUSIC.

From a school teacher in Texas to the role of a prima donna in the space of one year—such is the jump made by Miss Vera Bayles Cole. A graduate of Baylor University, Miss Cole taught school at El Paso, Texas. At the age of twenty-three, just a few months ago, she went to New York to study music, was hired by Al Jolson and was immediately given the position of leading woman in one of his shows. Miss Cole's home is in Moran, Texas.

She attended Baylor University in 1913-14, where she studied voice with Professor Fred Eggert, then connected with that institution. She went to Taylor from Meridian college.

CARGO OF COFFEE GETS INTO GALVESTON.

The first cargo of coffee unloaded in Galveston since 1900, arrived recently on the Japanese steamer Chicago Maru from Santos, Brazil. The shipment, consigned to interior points, consisted of 6,656 bags. The Chicago Maru immediately took on 4,206 bales of cotton and sailed for Kobe, Japan, under orders to complete its cargo at New Orleans with resin, sulphite, ammonia, carbon, plate glass, cigars, wire, spelter and sheet iron.

GIRLS IN UNIVERSITY EARN PART OF EXPENSES AT MULTIFARIOUS TASKS.

That boys are not the only ones who make part or all of their expenses while attending the University of Texas is demonstrated by the large number of girls who do work outside of school hours. The majority of these positions are obtained through the University Young Women's Christian Association, others through individual efforts.

Some of the girls are skilled stenographers, and either do odd jobs or are regularly employed by the different departments or the stenographic bureau; others are engaged in the state department of education. Some are assistants in the various departments of the university or do private coaching. One girl makes money in her own room by selling hair nets, mints and chewing gum. Supernumerary work in the public schools furnishes employment for a few, as does the clipping bureau of the university. Others work in homes in exchange for room and board, or care for children by the hour, or work in the beauty parlors of Austin. Some read to blind students, and one girl cleans, patches and mends clothing.

In spite of the large number occupied, however, there are many others seeking to obtain work through the Y. W. C. A.

LANDMARK IN NUECES COUNTY TO BE DESTROYED.

A bombing squad of a contracting force recently began the destruction of the shell of the old City Hotel in Corpus Christi. This will obliterate an old landmark of Nueces county.

The building, constructed ninety years ago by C. Cahill, is being destroyed with dynamite. During the Mexican war the old building is credited with having been occupied by many of the officers of General Zachary Taylor's expeditionary force, including the then Captain Ulysses S. Grant, Colonel Jefferson Davis, Captain W. T. Sherman, and Lieutenant Longstreet, all of whom later were prominent figures in the Civil war.

Being part of an estate in litigation, the old building for many years was in charge of a negro caretaker. It was partially wrecked in the storm of 1919 and the caretaker drowned. Since that time its shell has stood and recently its demolition was ordered on account of its being a public menace.

WOMEN WILL ENTER BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

The state labor commissioner, Joseph S. Myers, has given out the information that women will enter the bureau of labor statistics as employees in 1922.

One woman inspector will be appointed after the first of the year, Mr. Myers said. The other woman inspector authorized by the thirty-seventh legislature probably will not be appointed until later, according to the commissioner. The legislature appropriated \$3,600 for each of the years ending August 31, 1922, and August 31, 1923, for salaries of two women inspectors of the bureau of labor statistics.

Mr. Myers says that information not otherwise available to the department is expected to be obtained through the women inspectors, especially in the industries which affect women to a large extent. Some of the duties of the men inspectors, however, will not be given to the women because of the strenuous nature of the work.

SIGHT BOUGHT BY TAYLOR CHURCH FOR NEW \$100,000 BUILDING.

The board of deacons of the First Baptist Church of Taylor announced the final closing of a deal whereby the church has purchased the beautiful site at the corner of West Seventh and Davis streets from Mrs. J. P. Sturgis, and where the church contemplates the erection of a \$100,000 building at some future date. The lot was purchased at a cost of \$9,000 and the consummation of the sale was closed last week. This is one of the most beautiful sites in Taylor and will be an ideal place for a handsome church edifice.

GROCERYMAN'S CASH FOUND IN RAT'S NEST.

Frank Maranto, who conducts a grocery store in Marshall, has been missing paper money and other valuable papers from his cash register for some time and couldn't determine where the money was going or how it disappeared.

Maranto finally discovered that rats had made a nest in the back of his twenty-five year old cash register. In the nest he found a number of bills and also a check for \$4.35.

COLONEL RICHARDSON IS MADE MEMBER OF ALASKA COMMITTEE.

Colonel Wilds P. Richardson, U. S. A. retired, has been detailed as a member of the inter-departmental Alaska committee, a Washington dispatch announces. He will relieve Major Glen E. Edgerton, engineer, assigned to other duty.

Colonel Richardson formerly lived in Houston. He is a native Texan. He was commander of the Archangel expedition against the Bolsheviks, being at that time temporarily a brigadier general.

TURKEY BRINGS MUCH AS A STEER.

The turkey crop in the Whitesboro section is the largest and most lucrative ever known. One farmer sold forty-nine on the Whitesboro market, averaging 19 pounds each, for \$324. This was more than he received for his entire cotton crop.

There was one bronze gobbler in the lot that weighed 37 pounds, which figured alone, would have brought \$12.95, more than a good-sized beef steer would sell for.

MUSIC MEET TO BE HELD AT BAYLOR IN THE SPRING.

An interscholastic music meet, which promises to be in many respects an innovation, will be held early in the spring at Baylor College, Belton, Texas.

The contests will be limited to high school students. The program will include contests for pianists, violinists, sopranos, contraltos, quartets and choral clubs. Scholarship prizes, ranging in value from \$105 to \$225, will be offered to individual contestants, while platinum loving cups will be awarded to the successful quartet and choral club.

The proceeds will be pro rated among the competitors toward defraying their expenses, and Baylor college will entertain all competitors free of charge during their stay.

All visitors, whether competitors, boosters or rooters, will be given a royal welcome, for it is planned to make the occasion a gala day.

The plan of the music meet originated with Dean T. S. Lovette of the Baylor College conservatory, under whose personal supervision the undertaking will be carried out.

Not only will the music meet afford an excellent opportunity for the discovery of youthful talent and for public students to see the inner workings of a great college, but it is hoped that, as an ultimate result there will be fostered an added interest in music as a regular part of the curricula of the public schools of Texas.

UNIVERSITY WOODWORKING PLANT DOES FINE WORK.

Any kind of woodwork desired for apparatus by the department of physics and engineering out of the University of Texas can be turned out by the woodworking department in the power building, according to Ernst Hoffman, foreman of the shop. All kinds of wooden apparatus, regardless of how intricate it may be, can be made for the departments requesting it, but no outside work is done by the shop.

Hoffman has been in charge of the wood-working shop since its founding, twenty-two years ago. It was first situated in the main building of the university, but was moved into the power house eight years ago. Although there was only one man employed in the shop when it was opened, there are now from five to twenty engaged in the work constantly. The equipment includes machinery valued approximately at \$7,000, including turning lathes, mortises, sandpaper machines, planers, boring machines, band saws and rip saws.

BROOM CORN BECOMING A BIG INDUSTRY IN PERRYTON.

Extraordinary progress has been shown in Ochiltree and adjoining counties the past season in the growing of broom corn. An estimate furnished to the West Texas Chamber of Commerce reveals the season's total shipments. The estimate shows that up to November 20, more than 1,300 bales had been loaded out from Perryton alone, and that this comprises less than one-half of the crop seeking an outlet through that town. This showing is in comparison with only 200 bales shipped out on approximately the same date last year. Broom corn has brought an average of \$90.00 per ton on the Perryton market. It is of excellent quality.

In the Dalhart territory it is estimated that the top price has been \$80.00 per ton. Shipments from Dalhart have also been large. Broom corn is also grown considerably around Lamesa, in Dawson county, but market conditions could be improved in that territory, according to advices received by broom corn buyers of Perryton.

PECAN TREES WILL BE PLANTED AT WASHINGTON PARK.

About two hundred and fifty pecan trees were planted in December in Washington park at Old Washington on the Brazos, as the result of efforts of Representative Sam D. W. Low, and Park Commissioners J. S. Smith of Chappell Hill, Robert F. Foster of Navasota and Mrs. R. E. Pennington of Brenham. County Demonstration Agent W. A. Yates supervised the work of planting the trees, and was assisted by Sam Low and former Mayor William Lusk. The state will pay for the trees, out of the appropriation of \$1,500 for park improvements for 1921. The park includes the spot where the Texas Declaration of Independence was signed.

BIG HONEYCOMB FOUND IN FLUE OF TEMPLE CHURCH.

When the furnace flue in the tower of the First Presbyterian church of Temple failed to draw recently, workmen were given the task of cleaning it out. The cause of the trouble was found to be a huge honeycomb four feet deep and filling the flue, the comb and honey being black with soot. The bees had been driven away from the place by the heat after the comb had grown so tall that it entered the heat zone. It is estimated that the result was the outcome of many years' work.

JEFFERSON VOTES TWO MILLION DOLLAR BOND ISSUE.

Very little opposition throughout the county was shown to the good roads and bridge bond issue voted on in Jefferson county recently. Funds involved in this issue are \$2,000,000 and will be used for the Neches bridge at Beaumont and various road projects.

SAN AUGUSTINE SELLS BONDS TO TAKE UTILITIES.

An issue of \$30,000 of thirty-year five and a half per cent city bonds has been sold in the town of San Augustine, the proceeds of which will be issued to take over the electric plant and water works of San Augustine.

LETTER BRINGS TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PAY FOR STOLEN COAT.

J. H. Friday, a farmer living near Taylor, received a letter in which was enclosed a piece. The letter stated that while passing through the county year ago, had stolen a feed of Friday farm, that his conscience never ever since, and that he wanted financial reparation for the theft.

The letter, which bore an Oklahoma mark, was unsigned.

Mystery of Missing Girl.

(Continued from Page 1)

impossible it hurt this sensitive girl anything else. She had never seen her laundry, but now she had to.

One night she was invited to a smooth man who lived on his own in the races. She thought there was no risk; she might get employment and influence and be rid of the specter which was driving her out of her mind.

Timely Aid.

She went to a bright cafe. Lured. She nearly lost her head. Her destruction was as clearly mapped out that night, she afterwards told. She had been planned by a malignant fate of her birth. But by the mere meeting of an old friend of her who happened to be in New York she was rescued from a compromise and enabled to get back to a normal life. A small job found for her in the department of an importing house. She was asked to catch her balance. Later, a woman, she is leading a really useful life as proprietor of a tearoom.

Most girls have experiences like this, not so lucky. I am not a cynic, but the truth is that the majority of girls who leave American homes each year go to those homes without some sharp which sears their lives for many years, often dragging them down to the very bottom.

The odds are against them; they are coming through the desperate game of life, without ruin, are not.

Reasons for Flight.

There are hundreds of individuals who are running away from America each year. Eighty per cent of them leave home for one of eight reasons. Listed in the order of frequency they are as follows:

1. Trouble with the family.
2. Stage or movie lure.
3. Pure wanderlust.
4. A love match (aside from elopement).
5. Necessity of earning money.
6. A jilting or betrayal.
7. Ambition to succeed in business.
8. Abduction or lure by white slavery.

How many of these girls that you think are straight girls to begin with, are often asked.

Character of Girls.

The answer is: Practically all of them are innocent. The innocence of 90 per cent or more of American girls. It is after they run away that the temptations beset them and that they succumb. Here is a very interesting fact: Of the girls who run away and get business, a very small percentage ever go wrong. In very few such cases out of thousands of tragedies. The girl whose mind is with steady work will not fall a victim to the specious lures and tricks of the cunning representatives, infernally disguised, they often are. It is the girl who is not exposed to this danger. And the mentioned cause is responsible for leaving home than any other cause. Be sure that it is one of the most influential factors in girls staying at home.

No, the American home's worst enemy is not the slaver but the home itself, which is the cause of the tragedy. It has been estimated that 50 per cent of the women of disreputable lives in New York and other large cities and in small towns within 400 miles of New York. I believe these figures to be correct. Thousands of girls from out of town are indicated to me an overwhelming part of the runaway girl to go to New York. Thus, in trying to escape an environment she becomes the cause of her own restlessness.

Are there lonely girls in your town? Are those lonely girls also present? If so, there are girls in your town who join those pathetic Children of the Night. Their names still live on police records. The heart of a few loved ones as a result of inevitable. Volumes of statistical testimonies enough to fill a room. It is these same pretty girls who are the tragic ends.

Adventurous, fun-thirsty and optimistic, the pretty country girl from her little Mid-Western town perhaps it is the minister's daughter who escapes the "narrowness" which is her father's parish. She is "Miss" she seeks the glittering lights of New York or succumbs to the temptations in Los Angeles, she will find a most diabolically contrived lure that man or woman could conceive. Her very soul and make her a horror to even herself.

WILL YOUR SEEDS GROW? Don't plant sterile seed or seed contaminated with weed seed. Tests require 8 to 10 days, depending on the kind of seed. Germination Tests—\$2.00 Per Sample. Purity Tests—\$1.50 to \$5.00 Additional. THE FORT WORTH LABORATORIES Box 1088 Fort Worth, Texas



A Little Fun

JOKES TO MAKE YOU LAUGH

BORROWING.

Little Girl—"Mrs. Brown, ma wants to know if she could borrow a dozen of eggs. She wants to put 'em under a hen."

Neighbor—"So you've got a hen setting, have you? I didn't know you kept hens."

Little Girl—"No, ma'am, we don't; but Mrs. Smith's going to lend us a hen that's going to set, an' ma thought if you'd lend us some eggs, we'd find a nest ourselves."

ECONOMY.

Mistress (ringing the phone excitedly)—Hello! Is that the butcher? Well, don't send the cat's meat I ordered this morning. The dear thing has caught a mouse!

DISAPPOINTING.

Mrs. Wigwag—"This new skirt I am wearing is so disappointing. It doesn't come up to my expectations."

Mr. Wigwag—"I don't know just where your expectations are located, but it certainly comes up to about everything else."

SPEAKING THE RULES.

"What are you doin' of, James?" "Sharpenin' a bit o' pencil." "You'll 'ave the union after you, me lad. That's a carpenter's job."

THE SUCCESSION.

A teacher was hearing the class in civics and asked this question:

"If the president, vice president and all the members of the cabinet died, who would officiate?"

The class thought for some time, trying in vain to recall who came next in succession.

James at last had a happy inspiration and he answered:

"The undertaker."

UP TO THE NECK.

A bachelor who is forever putting his foot in it recently visited the proud parents of a new boy.

The mother held up the bundle for inspection for the bachelor and asked gaily: "Tell us now, frankly, which of us do you think he is like?"

After a careful examination of the baby the bachelor replied: "Well, of course, it isn't very intelligent looking yet, but he's wonderfully like both of you."

COLLECTIN'!

"Norah," said Mrs. Dedbeat from the top of the stairs, "tell the man who is ringing the bell that I am not receivin' today."

The servant girl went to the door and said something to the man; then she stepped into the hall and called upstairs:

"I told him you were not receivin' today, ma'am, but he says he ain't deliverin', he's collectin'."

INCURABLE OPTIMIST

While the rest of the passengers in the day coach smoking car were knocking the road, the service and everything, one man remained cheerful. Everything, he declared, might be worse. As he was completing his defense of the Rack and Ruin railroad company, there came a mighty crash and all were thrown bodily from their seats. As they crawled to their feet and saw behind them the wreck of another train which had collided with their rear car, a self-satisfied voice was heard to say:

"Well, they couldn't get by us, anyway."

TOO GOOD TO BELIEVE.

Harry Leon Wilson, the humorist, was praising California.

"California is so wonderful," he said, "that if you praise it unreservedly strangers will think you are lying. Like little Mike, you know."

"Little Mike was telling his little eastern friend about his California visit and about Santa Catalina, with its wonderful glass-bottomed boats wherein your float over rose-colored coral reefs and watch the gorgeous fish swimming in the crystal water 30 or 40 feet below."

"'Yep,' Mike concluded, 'we could see the fish, just as plain, laying on the bottom of the ocean.'"

"Lying, dear," corrected one of the ladies present.

"I ain't neither," said little Mike. 'It's the Gospel truth.'"

AWFUL MISTAKE IS RIGHT.

"That was an awful mistake the surgeon made. The man he operated on didn't have what he thought he did."

"Didn't have appendicitis at all, eh?" "Oh, he had appendicitis all right, but he didn't have any money."

Mrs. Kelly—"Does yer husband get good pay, Mrs. Rooney?" Mrs. Rooney—"Well, he would, Mrs. Kelly, if it wasn't for shtrikin' so often for better pay."—Boston Transcript.

Our apologies to Lem Frisby. He gave his best girl a diamond ring, an' in announcin' that fact our printer's devil inadvertently set up "some glass" when what we intended to say was some class.

The new teacher asked the scholars to compose a sentence containin' the word affiliate, and Slim Slokum, whose pa owns a hoss farm, wrote: "If a colt eats a bushel of oats in two days how can you tell how much a filly ate?"

Uncle Si Perkins says if Henry Ford is eager to render some great service to humanity let him do something to make 'em start easier on a cold morning.

ABOUT NEW YORK

There are now nearly six million people in the city of New York and it is the largest center of population on the globe. It is growing faster than London at the rate of nearly two to one; London doubles its population every thirty years and New York every eighteen years. New York's cash balance demands a sum of more than 30 million dollars, and it is the wealthiest city in the world.

Elephants are entirely vegetarian in diet, feeding on the leaves and twigs of trees and on grass.

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KNIGHTS OF THE KREAM KAN

An organization that makes you prosperous thru providing a daily cash income, a ready market for your feed crops and assistance in paying cash for your necessities. We offer you a continuous market for hand-separated cream for butter making purposes. If we do not have a local market arrangement in your town, write us for further particulars.

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For

1922

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Lamar 2657.

1113 Commerce St.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

AUTO HINTS

When starting the engine the spark lever should be in the retard position. This facilitates easy starting, lessening the cranking operation and preventing the possibility of a back-kick. After engine starts advance the spark about halfway on the steering wheel tangent, and allow it to remain in that position while the car is getting under way and gears are being shifted.

Water in the crankcase of an engine either originates from combustion in cylinder heads and leaking past piston rings or gets in from the outside with the oil when the crankcase is filled. Combustion of fuel mixed with air produces water chemically in the form of steam, and if it leaks past piston rings will condense in the crankcase below.

Never place a wire across the positive and negative terminals of a storage battery to get a spark, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the battery. This is a good method of quickly discharging the battery even though the connection is made for a very short time, and in addition is a sure way to ruin the plates within, causing disintegration and buckling.

Although there are tools which are designed to depress clutch springs while work is being done inside the clutch, an easy way for the autoist to hold his clutch in the disengaged position is to depress the pedal and place a prop or jack extending

from the base of the front seat, against it. Thus held, the retard cone can be turned by hand for cleaning or applying the necessary remedy.

Springs break more often on rebound because each leaf of the spring bears the weight of the car's frame, body and engine separately. On rebound or expansion of the springs the parts of the car which are suspended above the springs tends to lift or pull up from the axles and wheels, separating the spring leaves and bending them up and away from each other. This strain is greatest when the car encounters bumps on the road.

The carburetor auxiliary air inlet seldom need be changed for cold weather driving, as it is necessary to admit extra air to the carburetor mixture when the engine is warm and for high speed running. The cold air opening of the inlet manifold, however, can be closed almost entirely in cold weather. This opening is used to admit cooling air to the manifold, heated by exhaust gases or hot water from the engine, to prevent the manifold from overheating and expanding the charges of fuel to too great a degree, and only need be opened on long or fast runs.

As a matter of safety to the car and passengers, as well as to save the storage battery from discharging, a short circuit in the electric system should be repaired as soon as possible. Keep

the ammeter in working order, as this instrument is the only means of detecting a short circuit immediately it occurs. A short circuit in the system can be located by the presence of heat and sparking at the point in the wiring where the defect happens to be, and if neglected may cause combustion of nearby oil or gasoline rapidly spreading until a dangerous fire may result.

A tire casing must be examined inside as well as outside to judge it worth retreading. If there have been large cuts in the tread, extending through to the cord or fabric carcass beneath, chances are that water has gone to the carcass and started deterioration, especially if the tire is old, making retreading unpractical. If the fabric is cut in a number of places, or if broken or damaged inside, do not retread it. All layers of fabric or cord must be tight together, looseness between them would cause friction and loosening of the tread and making that spot of the tire weak. The casing must not be rim-cut, or worn or broken near the bead from under inflation. If this were the case and the tire was retreaded, it would blow out long before the new tread was worn through. A tire, the tread of which is well worn, but firmly attached to the carcass, and which has no deep cuts, pieces gouged from it or sand blisters, and which has not been standing idle for a long period is safe for retreading. Any others are not.

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Rooms, Large, with Bath...\$2.50

Rooms, Large, with Bath...\$3.00

Single Rooms...\$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00

The new year of 1922 has great possibilities for the man who is determined to make the most of it.

Grip success firmly and success will be yours. If we can help you in your efforts to achieve success, we shall be glad to serve you.

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IT'S IN DALLAS

Requests for information in regard to service or merchandise offered in this column will be gladly given by these firms:

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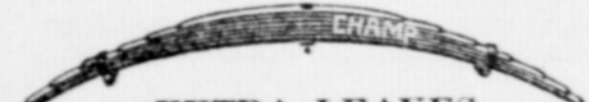
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TEXAS FARM NEWS

West Texas won first prize in the inter-sectional agricultural exhibit contest at the Waco Cotton Palace.

Pink boll worm scouts report that five fields near Ennis in Ellis county, are infested with pink boll worm.

The citrus fruit crop yield in the Rio Grande valley is by far the greatest than for several seasons heretofore.

Motion pictures of the pink boll worm were shown free to the public in Waxahachie and several other Ellis county towns.

Mrs. T. J. Bridges, who lives a few miles south of Weatherford, sold a turkey gobbler for \$9.80, which weighed 33 pounds.

R. C. Holland, living six miles north of Jefferson, made \$200 from one acre of fall tomatoes. He received an average price of \$1.50 a crate.

Littlefield Cattle Company of Littlefield, Lamb county, Texas, sold its steer calf crop of 1921 for \$22.50 each. The crop consisted of 2,500 head.

West Texas believes also in diversified crops and the Haskell County Turkey Growers' Association so far this season has marketed \$25,000 worth of turkeys.

Early in December the San Saba Pecan Club sent a sack of pecans to President Harding and in a letter informed him that they came from a tree more than 200 years old.

Range conditions throughout the state for the week ending December 31st were good, according to reports of the inspectors of the Southwest Cattle Raisers' Association.

Red River County Poultry Raisers' Association has elected new officers for the ensuing year and will hold a Mid-Winter Poultry Show at Clarksville, some time in January.

The directors of the Bell County Fair and Exposition, at a recent meeting, voted unanimously to make the 1922 exhibit a free fair, thus eliminating the admission charge heretofore made.

The Val Verde Irrigation Company sold a car of pecans weighing 31,000 pounds in San Antonio at the price of 13 cents per pound, f. o. b. Del Rio. The sale netted a little over \$4,000.

Parties from Oklahoma purchased a carload of dairy cattle at Roxton, Lamar county, and will ship them to the southeastern part of the state. They paid from \$35.00 to \$50.00 a head for the cattle.

A bumper pecan crop will net the farmers near Bartlett, in Bell county, more than \$15,000 this year. The average price is 15c a pound and over 100,000 pounds have already been shipped to outside markets.

Brady has come into the limelight as a fur market during the last few years. In eight days a local company bought and shipped more than 1,000 pieces of fur which netted the trappers thousands of dollars.

Lamar county farmers are working toward securing pledges for 300 acres of tomatoes and will study the growing and marketing of tomatoes along the same lines as practiced by the East Texas Tomato Exchange of Tyler.

The records show that up to date Sulphur Springs has shipped 40 cars of poultry and 30 cars of eggs, besides large shipments of fancy bred poultry. A successful poultry show was held at Sulphur Springs December 16th.

More than 400 fowls were on exhibit at the opening of the Panhandle-Plains Tri-State Poultry Show at Amarillo, December 7th. These birds represented pedigreed flocks of the Panhandle and parts of Oklahoma and New Mexico.

Mr. L. A. Marshall, who lives near Floydada, has bought 50,000 strawberry plants and will set out a big patch of these berries. He has under construction a concrete and dirt tank which will be utilized for irrigation purposes.

Hallettsville is also getting into the sweet potato business. A curing plant to take care of 750 bushels has been constructed and this it is hoped will give an impetus to the growing of sweet potatoes in the Southeast Texas country.

The 'Texas Live-at-Home Day' was observed November 21st at Dublin by the coming together of approximately 150 farmers and business men at the City Hall who were interested in the community campaign for better agriculture.

Five thousand dollars' worth of turkeys were bought by local firms at Bonham on December 12th, and about the same amount was bought by local firms at Honey Grove. Fanning county housewives are raising turkeys as a side line and are finding the industry very profitable.

Lamar county farmers have made money out of sweet potatoes. Much more revenue was derived from this crop than from the short cotton crop in that section. Farmers in this county have become converts to raising feed crops and making a living at home. To feed crops can be added a small flock of turkeys and chickens and a few hogs, all of which make mighty good eating when a farmer is in debt and cannot pay his grocery bill.

Hugo, Oklahoma, business men have purchased 32 dairy cows in Lamar county and shipped them to Hugo in order that the dairy industry may be given a start in this part of Oklahoma. They plan to purchase more cows later.

Louis Walla, who lives on Route 2 near Taylor, Williamson county, does not worry if his cotton crop is short. He recently sold 19 turkeys for \$71.10. The turkeys were raised on his farm and one gobbler in the bunch weighed 25 pounds.

The biggest turkey so far reported, sold during the Christmas holidays, was bought by a local produce buyer of Ballinger, for which he paid \$13.86. The turkey weighed 42 pounds. Five carloads of dressed turkeys were shipped east from Ballinger.

Scurry county farmers believe that every farmer should have hens and cows, and with the co-operation of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce is planning to have every farmer in the county plentifully supplied with laying hens and dairy cows.

Red River county farmers have been urged by County Agent Louis Arnold to wage a campaign against weevil pests by systematic burning of fields, fence rows and other sheltered places. He says this is a very effective method of eliminating damage.

Nacogdoches county is fast developing into one of the leading tomato markets in the state. Last year 80 acres were planted and this year it is estimated the acreage will be doubled. The soil of this county is well adapted to the growing of early tomatoes.

D. J. Muncey of Tascosa, Oldham county, has raised a large crop of celery this year in the Canadian river bottom. The land was irrigated and Mr. Muncey says there are great possibilities in raising this vegetable, and he plans a much larger acreage next year.

J. W. Ridgeway, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, is conducting a stock and dairy campaign in Comanche county. Comanche county already ships a great deal of butter fat to the Nissley Creamery at Fort Worth.

The Jefferson Sweet Potato Curing Company has been buying thousands of pounds of hickory nuts from the farmers. They are shipping them in carload and express shipments to many points through the North and West. Orders have been received from Colorado and Illinois and the business continues to grow.

Truck growers of Wood county, East Texas, are arranging to plant from 2 to 10 acres each in blackberries this year. This crop has proved very profitable in this part of the state and several hundred acres are now in cultivation near Mineola. The Mineola Canning Factory cans the surplus and guarantees a market for every berry they can produce for the next few years.

Farmers over North Texas have advanced their work for next year's crop to an extent never before observed in this section, with the hope of ridding the fields of boll weevils by burning more of the decayed vegetation which might harbor these pests through the winter. They have plowed early and deep, which is another contributing factor to the killing out of the weevils.

The famous "Painted Rocks Ranch," known far and wide as one of nature's beauty spots, situated on a bluff of the Concho river in Concho county, is to be broken up and sold in blocks that will meet the demand for small farms. The ranch comprises nearly 5,000 acres. Colonel Sims has owned this ranch since 1878, was an early settler and has lived on the ranch continuously since that year.

All persons selling cotton seed for planting purposes are urged as a precautionary measure against the spread of the pink boll worm to sterilize the seed, in a statement recently issued by Dr. E. P. Humbert, secretary of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' association. Seed firms are expected to co-operate thoroughly with the State Department in stamping out the spread of the boll worm.

The United States Department of Agriculture has announced its final estimate for cotton production of this year as 8,340,000 bales, which is 1,800,000 bales more than given in the preliminary estimate in October. The average weight per running bale is estimated at 497.8 pounds. The average price paid producers December 1st was 16.2c per pound. The estimated production of the Texas crop is 2,200,000 bales.

A straight carload of hickory nuts was loaded by farmers around Sulphur Springs to be shipped to Amarillo. The price received is quoted to be quite satisfactory. This is a new commercial product for East Texas and one that will grow in favor if this kind of nut is properly gathered and only well selected nuts packed for shipment. There is no sweeter nut than the hickory and some day it will rival the pecan as a savory morsel.

J. A. Ball, who lives near Gonzales, in South Texas, claims to have the best pecan tree in Texas. From one tree he gathered 525 pounds of pecans this fall, selling them for 12 1/2c a pound, thereby realizing more than \$65.00 from the one tree. Planting a few pecan trees in the first and second bottom lands on our Texas farms and ranches will in a few years greatly increase the pecan crop of the state. Texas already leads all other states in pecan production.

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**WAY TELLS OF ADVENTURE WITH
ESKIMO TRIBE.**

in the United States again, where he
merly known as "Monte Christo Jack,"
of his discoveries of mineral wealth in
tion of Snohomish county, Dell Bishop,
and prospector, told of his experience
thirteen months among the Eskimos,
ed with two companions on an island
miles east of the Siberian coast.

ly, 1920, Bishop with Dr. H. Brunig,
boro, Kans., and Joe Meglee, a Russian,
was cruising in an open whale boat
King island in the Bering sea. A heavy
carried the boat 160 miles out of its
and cast them on an island noted on the
St. Lawrence island. It is 100 miles
h and inhabited by 300 Eskimos.

learned that in the course of time a
States government boat would call and
American missionary and his wife had
a little school on the island.

p said, in telling of his experiences:
Brunig and Magee went to live with the
aries and I turned Eskimo; that is, I
a camp of 22 men and women living
out. The big problem for me was get-
something to eat. There was a native
the island, but its wares consisted of
acco and ammunition. The natives make
ention of eating our kind of food, but
e children to eat frozen or dried walrus

us meat is the chief subsistence of the
s. In the spring the men of the village
he hunt. The meat is either dried or
n the ground to keep. There was one
had nothing to eat. I drank tea. The
was good, however, and we killed 261
The carcasses are buried all over the
nd food will be plentiful this winter.
walrus is killed every person in the
s given an equal portion.

huts are built of skins, whale oil and
provide heat and light for the interior.
ives hunt the white fox, Polar bear and
ie. Between times they eat and carve
ut of the walrus' tusks. They have no
nd need no rules. Everything is on the
ity basis. If one runs out of oil for
he has only to go to the nearest neigh-
get a fresh supply. Three years ago
ves killed three whales. This brought
600, which they spent for tobacco, am-
n and tea. While on the island I have
many as eighteen meals a day; just a
frozen walrus and a cup of tea. The
er stops boiling on the island.

day Dr. Brunig and Meglee got a skin
d started for the Siberian coast. I have
or heard of them since. I remained
island until the revenue cutter Bear
annual trip, and came home."

FINDS THE WAR ENDED.

E, Alaska, Jan. 1.—An Arctic adventur-
id do hand...
Seaman, sailed into Nome from the
north and, not knowing that the war
er, tried to enlist in the American army
uld fight in France.

an said he had been three years getting
e from the Coronation gulf country,
ies far east on Canada's Arctic coast,
ing his journey had received no news
e outside world. He left the gulf, he
l, in October, 1918, when he first heard
ted States had entered the war. Sea-
s formerly a member of the then royal
est mounted police.

after Seaman started for Nome the
hooner on which he was journeying was
in the ice, he said, and he and his com-
ere forced to walk twenty-seven days
they came to an Eskimo village. On
ay they lived on roots.

an gave an interesting description of the
the Eskimos of Coronation gulf. The
he said, still use the bow and arrow,
gradually getting accustomed to the
firearms, which were introduced recent-
e natives live on caribou and seal.

le in the Coronation country sells for
artridges for 30 cents each, sugar is \$1
l, butter \$3.80 a pound and milk \$1 a
aman said. The cost of clothing, how-
lower, a "parka" cape being sold for \$4,
ks, or native shoes, for 50 cents a pair
e fur mittens for three boxes of one-cent

ted police in the Coronation country get
ometimes three years old. Once, before
a constable got quick service on a let-
eing delivered from England in thirteen

an said he probably would go back to
ion gulf, "where a big pot of trouble like
war doesn't reach us until it is all over."

CHINESE SKATERS

Many people think of China as a tropical country. As a matter of fact, however, it is so big that it has as many kinds of climate as the United States itself.

The greater part of China is, however, rather cold, and in the northern and central provinces the winters are very severe.

In the neighborhood of Pekin the winters are very cold, and seventy miles of the Peiho is annually covered with ice from bank to bank, extending from Tung-Chow, the port of Pekin, to the mouth of the river at Taku in the gulf of Pechili.

With such splendid skating grounds, it is no wonder that skating is popular in China. During the five months of the year when Pekin is ice-bound, the Chinese spend much of their time on skates.

Skating is a business with the Chinaman rather than a sport, for he contrives to turn frozen canals into convenience highways for his merchandise as they do in Holland and Denmark.

Passengers are carried in sledge chairs, propelled by an active celestial on skates, and there is no more enjoyable way of making a tour round the seventeen miles of wall than in a sledge of this description. The canals afford facilities for locomotion which are not to be found in the dirty streets, crowded as they are with squalid humanity.

It is by no means likely that the Chinese will astonish the world with a rival to Donaghue, for they do not attempt to make great speed, time being a thing of such little moment to them.

The Chinese are very graceful skaters, and execute some very difficult manoeuvres on ice. Their skates are very poorly made, being a mere block of wood, arranged to tie on the shoe, and shod with a rather broad strip of iron. There is no attempt at elegant design, and spring fastenings are very uncommon. The very cheapness and simplicity of the skates, however, contribute to make skating popular with the "Sons of Heaven."

EASILY SUNK

Another example of German efficiency goes by the beard in the description, in the Scientific American, of the use of the latest German battleship Baden, a superdreadnaught, as a target in an attack by gunfire from fifteen-inch guns and torpedoes.

The Baden was one of the battleships turned over to the allies at the time of the armistice to be destroyed. She sank after a comparatively brief bombardment, the 13 3/4-inch belt being readily perforated at a 10,000-yard range. This, says the Scientific American, seems to dispose of the rather widely-accepted belief that the German capital ships were possessed of defensive qualities which exceeded those of similar ships in navies of the world.

BIRDS AND THEIR EYES.

Birds, as a rule, cannot focus their eyes on an object save at a considerable distance, and then only with difficulty. The reason for this singular fact is found in the position of the eyes in the head, one being placed on each side and looking directly outward, so that they cannot be brought to bear on one object save perhaps at a very long distance and directly in front. The truth of this statement may readily be demonstrated by any one who has observed fowls turning their heads on one side when desirous of more closely examining some object which has attracted their attention.

COLLIE A LIFE-SAVER.

Reading of dry statistical reports at the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was interrupted to permit presentation of a handsome collar to Fluffy, a collie, whose bark aroused occupants of a New York apartment house during a fire this winter. A silver plate on the collar presented by the society bears this inscription: "To Fluffy, whose devotion and watchfulness saved the lives of thirty-two persons from death by fire Nov. 7, 1920."—New York Herald.

GOAT RULES ROAD IN SWITZERLAND.

The goat is held in high esteem in Switzerland and is carefully protected by legal regulations. If a boy plagues a goat he can be fined and sent to jail. If a person meets a goat on a path and drives him aside he can be arrested. If a railroad train driver sees a goat on a track the train must halt until the animal can be coaxed to remove himself.

MAKING THE FRENCH YOUTH VIGOROUS

The physical education of the French youth is still in the hands of the army and it is hoped to raise a generation of stalwarts. The physical education is compulsory and is standardized so that all get the same treatment. About 3,000 athletic clubs have received government approval and are in receipt of appropriations to enable them to carry on their work in a creditable manner.

ANTS PLAY DEAD.

An entomological student has observed that a state of war often exists between two tribes of ants and they will fight until the supremacy of one is established. The ants of the defeated side acknowledge this by toppling over and playing dead, after which they are adopted into the tribe of the victors.

Some people say that the "foot" was soon called from the length of the foot of a certain English king, but it is now known to have been a standard of measurement among the ancient Egyptians.

A CURIOUS WAR OF NATURE

A French naturalist recently had the rare opportunity of observing an intensely interesting struggle between an egg and a moss plant. The egg was that of a lizard which had been deposited on a cushion of moss. It was inclosed by a white protective covering of leather-like toughness. The moss on which the tip of the egg rested secreted, at the point of contact, a substance that gradually dissolved the leathery shell of the egg. When there was no longer any resistance, the stem of the moss plant penetrated the shell and sent its branches through the substance of the egg, emerging at the opposite end.

But the egg was equal to the emergency. It enveloped the stem of the moss inside the egg with a membranous coating that formed an insulating tube around the intruder.

Then the moss sent out side branches through the egg, traversing it, but these also were made innocuous by an albuminous coating. In spite of this struggle against the intruding moss, the lizard embryo developed to all appearances, normally and finally emerged from its prison, unharmed.

WAVES MOVE AT GREAT SPEED

Even in stormy weather the average height of waves in mid-ocean does not as a rule exceed thirty or forty feet. Sometimes, however, one enormous wave makes its appearance amid the rest, scientists say.

Why this should happen no one can say. All we know is that a mighty mass of water rushes suddenly toward a ship at more than one hundred miles an hour.

If the ship can meet such a wave with her bows she will ride over it, though thousands of tons of water may sweep over her decks. But if the wave is following her and rushes at her from the stern, she may fail to rise. Many a good ship has gone to her doom in this way.

These vast mountains of water rise sometimes to a height of more than one hundred feet. They have been known to extinguish the masthead lights of sailing ships.

Sometimes on a perfectly calm day there will be a sudden troubling of the surface of the sea, and without the slightest warning a wave 150 feet high will appear.

FACTS

A fly walks, in proportion to its size, thirteen times as fast as a man can run.

Burnt bricks have been found among the ruins of Babylonia with inscriptions dating back ten thousand years.

Gold in paying quantities is being obtained from heaps of rubbish near two old South African stamp mills which were used to extract gold from nearby mines until they were abandoned a number of years ago.

According to one European scientist animals have been distributed over the world by the oscillation of its axis, which has altered the climate of its zones.

Three-fifths of the Chinese speak virtually one dialect, the Mandarin, and the educated among the other two-fifths are becoming familiar with it.

All the extreme depths in the ocean are near land or shallow water, and apparently follow the trend of such upheaved parts of the earth's surface.

Out of 100,000 words in the English language 60,000 are of German origin, 30,000 from the Greek and Latin, and 10,000 from other sources.

Sturgeons, for their size, are the weakest of all fish. They are found in some parts weighing over a ton, but are perfectly helpless when attacked by a swordfish if only of the size of a herring.

While a circus aims to introduce as many innovations as possible, there is one of its most important features has remained unchanged important features which has remained unchanged from time immemorial. This is the size of the ring, which is always forty-two feet nine inches in diameter.

One of the most extraordinary of Australian trees is the "fire tree," which is common in New South Wales. When in full bloom, it is a mass of flame-colored flowers, and looks like a tree on fire.

Sirius, our brightest star, is called a fixed star, but it appears to move about an inch in a century, which means considering its distance from the earth, that it is moving at the rate of 1,000,000 miles a day.

The pocket handkerchief was first known as kerchief—couvre-chef—a covering for the head; then it became handkerchief—a covering for the head carried in the hand; and at last pocket handkerchief—a covering for the head held in the hand and kept in the pocket.

What is the largest spring in the world? Florida has one which must be near the head of the list. This is called Wakulla Spring. It is 400 feet across, is 80 feet deep and flows at the rate of 120,000 gallons of water every minute. It gives rise to a river 250 feet wide at its source. This mammoth spring is situated about fifteen miles from Tallahassee.

Be thrifty in keeping your health. Unlike a dollar foolishly spent it cannot be easily replaced by future saving.

"General Tom Thumb," the famous American dwarf, who was 31 inches high, married a wife who was only one inch taller.

Although ducks, of which there are nearly 200 species, are the most numerous in northern regions, they are found all over the world.

Cloud formations are stated to be due to the presence of dust in the air, the particles of dust acting as centers of condensation for the formation of raindrops.

The delta of the Nile river is 155 miles wide between the extreme points on the Mediterranean coast.

THE CAPTURE OF TWO WILD LONGHORNS

While Cal Rogers, a cowboy employed on the Cross-Z ranch, situated down on the Rio Grande border, was riding through the chaparral a few weeks ago he came upon two longhorn steers of the type that roamed the range forty years ago. These wild, fleet-footed animals caught sight of Rogers as soon as he entered the little glade where they were grazing. Off they went into the brush, and the cowboy knew that it would be folly to attempt to follow them on horseback. These particular steers had horns of an extraordinary wide spread and Rogers coveted them for the reason that he knew the pair would sell for a big price.

It was the first time for many years that longhorns had been seen in that part of the border region. The animals of that original type are practically extinct in Texas. With the trained eye of the cowboy, Rogers was quick to see that they were unbranded. They were evidently mavericks from Mexico.

It was while surrounded by a group of old-time cattlemen in the lobby of a San Antonio hotel that Rogers told of his capture of the longhorns and the disposition which he made of the trophies.

"Talk about hunting big game in Africa!" he began. "If that sport is any more exciting or dangerous than that of running down two wild longhorns I don't want any of it. I made up my mind the day I first saw the animals that I was going to get them. I told the boss that night that I would like to take a day or two off, and he told me to go ahead. I got a rope that I knew would hold any animal that had hoofs, and, mounted on a horse that knows his business, I started out early next morning. I milled around for a half a day in the vicinity of the place where I had seen the longhorns before I caught sight of them, as they were grazing in an open space on Olmos creek. Now, it is a fact that those wild cattle can pick up a scent like deer, so I worked around to the windward side of them and then dug the rawls into old Buck. He seemed to know what I was after, and the way he bore down on them longhorns was as pretty as any picture I ever saw.

"With a snort and tails a-flying the longhorns hit the turf. 'Buck' picked out the nearest one to him and off we went. How far I chased that animal down the draw I don't know. I didn't know a cow was ever made that could run so fast. 'Buck' finally got close enough for me to make a throw and the rope landed nicely. But the fight was not over; in some manner the longhorn got through the noose and there was 'Buck' and me having to make another run for it. After another long chase I roped the animal and managed to get it tied. I left it lying there while 'Buck' and me started out to hunt for its mate. After a search of several hours we found where we took up the original chase. It was pretty brushy, but we lit out after it and was lucky enough to rope and down the animal.

"I went back to headquarters and told the boss I had two longhorns, tied down over the Olmos Creek. He thought I was joking at first, but I told him and the other boys to come along and I would show them. We got the two animals into the corral after several hours' hard work, keeping them tied all the time, of course. They were killed and I brought the heads and horns up to San Antonio to be dressed and polished. I just sold them to an eastern tourist for \$500 apiece. That's why I am stopping at the Gunter hotel."—Kansas City Star.

MAKER OF VIOLINS.

The violin, as we know it today, dates back to about the middle of the sixteenth century. The most famous of all the makers, whose art has never been surpassed, was Antonio Stradivari, who was born at Cremona, Italy, about 1644, and who died there in 1737. He is best known by his Latin name, Antonius Stradivarius.

He was a pupil of the famous Nicola Amati (died 1684), a descendant of the well-known Amati family, the first group of violin-makers to bring renown to the city of Cremona.

The style of Stradivari had several stages, the best of which extended to a quarter-century from 1700.

Associated with the master creator of violins were two of his eleven children, his sons, Francisco (died 1743) and Omobono (died 1742.) The chief makers of violins worked at Brescia and Cremona, in Northern Italy.

There are many instances of families of makers whose skill descended from generation to generation. Success in the art depended on the inheritance not only of patterns and models, but of delicate manipulation.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Near the Gulf of Aden, on the African shore, and connecting the lake of Assal with the sea, there is a river, which does not flow to, but from the ocean and toward the inland. The surface of the lake is seven hundred feet above sea-level, and it is fed by this river, which is twenty-two miles long. Another strange fact is, that the river furnishes enough water to counterbalance the great evaporation of the lake, and so the surface of the latter remains at a uniform level year after year.

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Cut in four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size will require 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. Price 19 cents.

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Cut in four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. Collar, cuffs, belt and pockets of contrasting material require 3/4 yard. Price 19 cents.

3548-3522. Ladies' Costume.
The blouse 3548 cut in seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. It will require 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material for a medium size. The skirt 3522 is cut in seven sizes: 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches waist measure. It will require 2 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for a medium size. TWO separate patterns 19 cents FOR EACH pattern.

3520. Junior's Dress.
Cut in three sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. A 14 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. Price 19 cents.

3515. Girl's Dress.
Cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 44 inch material. Price 19c.

3511. Ladies' Apron.
Cut in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. Price 19 cents.

3512. Misses' Dress.
Cut in three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 4 1/2 yards of 27 inch material. Price 19 cents.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS These patterns can be ordered from the Beauty Pattern Co., 1188 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. Enclose 10 cents in stamps with your order and be sure to write your name and address plainly. Also write plainly the name and address of the Pattern Company on your envelope. Orders frequently go astray from carelessness. Some persons sending in orders fail to sign their names or fail to give bust measure or age, or they fail to enclose stamps, or get pattern number correct. **BE CAREFUL.** The Pattern Co. is responsible, but don't blame this newspaper if your pattern goes astray. Should you not get your pattern within ten days after sending in order write the Pattern Company, giving again the bust measure, age, pattern number, and your postoffice address.

FASHION LETTER FOR JANUARY
The newest style notes for the winter season are expressive of smart simplicity, appropriate decorations add their charm, and trimmings provide unique effects. Styles for day wear and those for sports uses are practical and comfortable. In the vanguard of fashions promenade one sees capes over sleeveless dresses, knicker costumes with cape or jacket, chemise and coat frocks, the pinched-in waist and full skirt, the long waist dress with wide sleeve, all different and yet all harmonious. Very useful semi-sports suits, show long jackets and straight skirts. Street dresses assume unusual distinction, with novel collar and blouse arrangements. Box coats with fullness over the shoulders, are youthful and becoming to slender figures. Both classic and Spanish effects are featured on evening gowns; gold and color are harmoniously blended and brocades and chiffons blend beautifully. Skirts with uneven hems are seen everywhere; sometimes the effect is achieved with panels, or lengthened side gores, and again bands of trimming of material are used to simulate the short and long of it. Black is still the strong color of the season. Black canton crepe is attractive with a trimming of silver braid. Black chiffon velvet may be embellished with emerald green satin crepe. Heavy French knots in gray wool make an effective trimming for a dress of black crepe de chine. Fawn color French serge and black charmeuse go well together. Brocaded satin and black faille are a good combination. Red and orange always combine well with black and white and black is always good. A very rich long coat may be evolved from black Bolivia cloth, with a trimming of lynx fur on collar and cuffs. The new wide sleeve is "just the thing" for remodeling a waist or dress of last season. One style of the sleeve may serve for lengthening and widening the very short sleeve of last season, another may be used on any plain sleeve in the form of a wide cuff. Girdles made of fine material as the dress or blouse are in vogue. A pretty girdle may be made of silk or crepe de chine, with the edges picoté; the girdle to be two inches wide and slip through a buckle or ornament made of cardboard and covered with the silk. Fagotting makes a pretty finish for a collarless neck. Picot, too, is attractive, as is also a very narrow binding of the material. The separate blouse, like the separate skirt, has made a place for itself in the world of fashion. Very stylish is the tunic blouse made with easy fitting lines and boat neck. One may have this model with high neck or shaped collar. Equally attractive are the new "over the skirt" or peplum blouses, some with collarless neck and wide sleeve, others with flare sleeve or one in peasant style. There is also the ever popular "tuck in" blouse, which is popular for business wear in tailored style. A new sports blouse is made with a rolled collar and short sleeves finished with French cuffs. The front of the blouse is plain and loose, the back has a box plait over the center. Although the straight line dresses are very popular, the youthful bodice-like waist and spreading skirt is much in favor among young girls and women with slender figures. Panel effects and a wide sleeve on a dress make it distinctively French; of course the sleeve must be of georgette. For winter tailored lines the coat frock is a happy inspiration. It makes a smart street dress and may be made to hang straight or with blouse effect. For the school girl who loves pretty dresses, the jumper frock will be very attractive. The changes one may have in the guimpe to wear with such a dress are inviting. Wool jersey, tricotine and serge are nice for such dresses while crepe, or pongee is good for the guimpe. At nursery age, rompers are always comfortable and desirable. One in "peg-top" style with roomy pockets will please any little boy or girl. Straight line and wide sleeves are not alone for grown ups. Little girl dresses are made in the same fashions as those for her elder sisters. It is a pretty fashion of today to trim children's dresses with motifs and pockets in the shape of flowers and toys. Quaint yoke dresses embellished with smocking are worn over bloomers or "panties." These dresses are being made very short, and the undergarment rivals the "knickers" styles for women. That Fashion takes an interest in kitchen "wear" is evidenced by the many attractive aprons and house dresses that are shown. A one-piece house dress with front closing and a comfortable 3/4-length sleeve has much in its favor. Then there is the "slip"-on apron dress with kimono sleeve, that is neatly belted at the waistline. Very serviceable and comfortable for wear with a costume blouse is the camisole slip. It may be of a contrasting color or white. It has the same slender lines that the blouse has, and usually takes the place of an underbody. It is good to wear under any dress.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.
Dry coconut can be made very much like the fresh article by steaming it for half an hour in a colander.
If vegetables have to stand after paring cover them completely with cold water to prevent wilting and discoloration.
To prevent the odor of cabbage from spreading over the house, tie a piece of bread in a piece of muslin and let it boil in with the cabbage.
Old crepe veils can be made almost like new by holding in both hands and passing them several times through the steam from a teakettle spout.
When the edges of shoe laces begin to fray trim them off, lap the trimmed ends about an inch and sew them firmly together with thread of the same color.
Prick some holes in the bottom of the tomatoes with a fork and hold them over the fire for an instant. This will crack the skin and make them easier to peel.
Ever tried baked marrow for a change? Having greased a baking tin well, place in the marrow slices cut fairly thick, pour over a little fat and bake with the meat until done.

The next time you have a bread pudding, use your glass custard cups. Cut a round of bread for the top, but lightly toast and butter it. When baked it will be deliciously brown and crisp.
A good way to use pretty plaids and gingham left over from dresses is to put a bias piece about one and a half inches around white aprons. This makes a rather smart-looking apron for everyday use.
An extremely quick way to open jars of any kind: Place a very hot iron on the top of the jar for three or four minutes. The tops will loosen without any hard turning and the gum ring will be saved.
Biscuits can be made crisp as when freshly baked if they are put on a shelf, dusted with flour and left in a hot oven for a few minutes. They will be soft when taken out, but will quickly harden.
White ivory that has gone yellow may be restored to its original color by preparing a thin lime paste in a pot, heating it over a stove, placing the article into this and leaving until it turns white. Then take out, dry and rub quickly with a piece of felt, which should be dipped into a paste of putty powder and water.

Never throw away lemon skins. Bake them in a moderate oven till quite crisp, but not the least burnt. When cool, grate and store in a well-cooked bottle. A pinch in a milk pudding or a cake is a great improvement. Half a teaspoonful should be added to veal or fowl stuffing. Having it ready for use saves time and trouble at a busy moment.

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