

LYNN COUNTY NEWS

Volume XV

Tahoka, Lynn County, Texas, Friday, November 29, 1918

Number 12

Weather Report--- Three-Inch Snow Fall

Beginning last Friday morning, we will attempt to give our out-of-town readers an outline of weather conditions in Lynn County. All day Friday there was a cold northeast wind, which was at a freezing point toward nightfall. Saturday the wind changed to the southeast, which was very damp and chilly. Sunday the wind was in the east accompanied by a fine misty rain, making it very disagreeable on church going people or those forced to be out doors during the day. Sometime Sunday night snow began falling, and continued at intervals all day Monday, and Monday night accompanied by a cold northeast wind. The snow continued falling throughout the day Tuesday, amounting to about three inches on the level. The coldest weather registered during this time, according to the local weather observer, H. C. Crie, was 22 degrees above. Wednesday and Thursday the weather moderated to a great extent. The snow fall will be of untold benefit to the farmers in this section, by insuring a good stand of winter wheat and producing moisture that will help prevent another drouth over a large portion of Lynn County.

Thomas J. Sherrod Killed in France

In the Casualty list of the Dallas News Monday, Thomas J. Sherrod of this place was reported killed in action. Mr. Sherrod left Tahoka sometime the first of this year and was trained at San Antonio before being sent overseas. Thus another Tahoka boy has given his life for the cause of democracy. The many friends of the family here join the News in extending their heartfelt sympathy.

Miss Lottie Boles, our music teacher, went to Lubbock Tuesday in response to a message stating that her sister, Georgia Lee, was stricken suddenly with appendicitis. We trust she will find her greatly improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy King arrived from Abilene, Texas Tuesday afternoon, and will visit in Tahoka several days. Mr. King reported heavy rains and snow in the Abilene country.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. White have returned from Ralis, Cone, and other points in Crosby County, where they own extensive property interests.

Roscoe Roberts returned this week from Raton, New Mexico, where he has had employment the past few weeks.

Van Swofford came in this week from New Mexico.

Tahoka Oil Well Progressing Nicely

The Tahoka Oil and Gas Company is progressing nicely with the oil development on the deep test on Cowan well, No. 1. The drillers have set the 15 1/2 inch casing to shut of the salt water, and are now going down as hurriedly as possible, working twenty-four hours each day. The machinery is all lined up in good running order, and the only trouble that the company contemplates now is the capping of the big gusher that they expect to bring in.

Robert Wood Dies at His Home Here Sunday

Robert Heflin Wood, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wood, of this city, died at the home of his parents last Sunday evening, following an attack of Spanish influenza-pneumonia.

Rybert had been employed in the oil district near Ranger, Texas, for the past several weeks and arrived home on Thursday before his death on Sunday. Everything was done known to medical skill and by kind and loving friends to restore the young man to health, but Sunday morning it became known that he could not live, and at 6:00 p. m. he passed into the Great Beyond.

Robert was loved by all who knew him and was just entering into young manhood when called away. At the time of his death he had attained the age of 20 years, 2 months and 4 days. He leaves his parents and several brothers and sisters to mourn his loss.

Funeral services were conducted at the residence by Rev. R. F. Dunn, pastor of the M. E. Church, assisted by Rev. L. L. F. Parker, pastor of the Baptist church, after which the remains were laid to rest in the Tahoka Cemetery. The bereaved ones have the heartfelt sympathy of the people of Tahoka and Lynn county.

Mrs. Lillie Carrington, formerly of this city, came in from Clovis, N. M., the first of the week and will have charge of the Abstract business of M. M. Herring. Her many friends are glad to have Mrs. Carrington make her home in Tahoka again.

Sergt. Major, Jno. C. Woodall, Writes Postal

W. O. Thomas, this week received a postal card from Sergt. Major, Jno. C. Woodall, who is with the A. E. Forces in France. Mr. Woodall says: "Just look where I am now—a very long ways from Texas Plains isn't it? I long for the Plains tho. Regards to all."
JNO. C. WOODALL."



O'Donnell Happenings The Past Week

Miss Ollie Fulcher, teacher at the Plainview school, visited at the home of F. O. Allen this week, returning home Thursday.

Loreta Etter and Mary Thompson, were shopping in Tahoka last Thursday.

Letters and telegrams from "Over there" are coming in telling us of the big battles pulled off when the turning point of the big world war was started.

Mr. Dolloff received a telegram that his son was missing on October 12th, and since that time he has received two letters dated the 13 and 20th from his son stating that he was in a base hospital and was doing ok.

L. G. Phillips returned from Ft. Worth and Dallas, where he had been to buy his fall and winter dry goods.

C. H. Doak returned Friday from Ft. Worth, where he went to secure a geologist to investigate some oil prospects east of O'Donnell, and expects his man here in fifteen days or less time.

The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Shook, who get the News from a distance, will be glad to learn that she has about recovered from her late illness.

Mrs. Wylie Phillips is on our sick list the past week.

To all who are interested in keeping Dr. A. W. Thompson here with us until conditions improve call at Higginbotham-Harris Lumber Company and sign up and pay up, as we are making a strenuous effort to retain him and need your help.

A light snow covered the ground Monday morning some 2 inches or more, which will be some help in putting moisture in the ground. Let her come, we need it.

N. G. Betenbaugh has been busy the past week with his store. Getting ready for the Christmas rush, we suppose.

J. B. Miles spent last week in Big Springs, going down to have his car worked over at Wolcott Auto Co. there.

Claude Tomlinson left last week for the east to work for the winter somewhere, expecting to return to Lynn County in the spring if we get rains to make a crop.

NELLA.

Oil Well Brought in at Snyder, This Week

Reports came in the first of the week that oil sand had been struck at Snyder, Texas. The promoters are confident that the country surrounding Snyder is underlaid with oil and gas, and excitement is running high in that section. Tahoka will be the next country heard from in the oil belt.

D. R. Rogers is among those reported on the sick list this week.

Tahoka Citizens Observe Thanksgiving

A nice program was rendered by the citizens of Tahoka yesterday morning in celebration of Thanksgiving. A number of excellent speeches were made by both men and women and special songs were sung.

Most of the business houses in the city and the Tahoka Public School remained closed for the day and all joined in giving thanks for the many blessings received during the past year, and for the wonderful victory won in the world war.

The Tahoka Hardware Company under the management of S. A. Richmond, was doing a rushing business the first of the week shipping out stoves to various points in the surrounding country.

County and District Clerk-elect Hall Robinsnn and family are spending the week in Plainview, Lubbock and other points visiting relatives and friends.

Rev. L. L. F. Parker to Attend Baptist Convention

Rev. L. L. F. Parker expects to leave the early part of next week for Dallas, Texas, where he will attend the Baptist General Convention, which convenes in that city beginning December 5th.

Sheriff F. E. Redwine left Tuesday morning for Fort Worth Texas, where will enter a sanitarium. Mr. Redwine is suffering a nervous breakdown, and it is hoped he will return at an early date greatly improved.

Rev. R. F. Dunn to Hear Billy Sunday

Rev. R. F. Dunn, pastor of the Methodist Church, left on the Santa Fe Tuesday morning for Fort Worth and Meridian, Texas. Rev. Dunn will attend the Billie Sunday meeting while in Fort Worth and will also visit with his children who are attending college at Meridian. He will return to Tahoka sometime next week.

Judge G. E. Lockhart attended District Court in Post the first of the week, going from there to Amarillo on legal business.

Messrs. Greenhill and Straddle, drummers out of Amarillo, were in town yesterday calling on some of the Tahoka merchants.

Jacob Piwetz, of Caldwell, Burleson County, Texas, came in last week and is visiting with the family of Louis Piwonka.

Dr. E. E. Callaway is reported on the sick list this week.

Lynn County's Oil and Agricultural Possibilities

Lynn School De- serves Special Credit

In the United War Work Campaign just closed, there was one school in Lynn County that deserved special mention for the reason that every single student of this school contributed to the war fund. This breaks the record of any school in the county, and so far as I know, any school in this district.

Tip your hats to this school—May their tribe increase.
B. P. MADDOX,
Chairman U. W. W. C.

J. H. and Jack Edwards left early Monday morning for Snyder, on business in connection with the oil well brought in there this week.

John Ketner, a prominent citizen from Snyder, Texas, was a business visitor in Tahoka Saturday.

Car Turns Over--- Parties Escape Unhurt

Yesterday afternoon as Dr. C. B. Townes, accompanied by George Lawson, were driving out northeast of town, the car in which they were riding suddenly turned turtle, throwing the occupants violently to the ground. The doctor, we are told, escaped without a scratch. Mr. Lawson, however, is minus a few square inches of cuticle on one side of his face. The car was considerably smashed up, but the gentlemen were able to drive into the city without calling for aid. Dr. Townes was returning from a professional visit at the home of Arthur Nettles in the northwest part of the county.

Arthur Nettles, of the New Home community, is reported quite sick with influenza. Mr. Nettles has just returned from a trip to Kansas City.

Madison Yates is home on a fifteen days furlough from the training camps. Mr. Yates has a large cotton crop and has been unable to get anyone to gather the crop since coming home.

Several Tahokaites are taking advantage of the cold weather this week by killing off their surplus hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wood are numbered on the sick list this week with influenza.

Charley Brown returned the first part of the week from Burkburnett and other cities in oil belt.

J. A. Stallings, station agent for the Santa Fe at Lamesa, was in Tahoka yesterday, having some dental work done. While here he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Heare.

BEGIN DRILLING IN TAHOKA OIL FIELD

The big drill began its downward journey last Tuesday afternoon to tap the big oil reservoir, that is believed to be beneath that country. It is indeed a fine equipment that has been installed there for the purpose of drilling the first big test well in the Tahoka field. The well is located two and three-fourth miles south of Tahoka, and those who have watched the indicator in that part of the country for the past few years believe that oil in great quantities may be obtained there.

The editor of this paper, accompanied by his better half, our baby boy and only daughter, Bunnye, and Miss Emma Dorn, went down to see that everything started off in good shape, and to our notion we could not have done better had we been bossing the job. The huge machine began its work without a bobble, and we felt the first dull thud when the big drill struck the ground, and marked the spot where the big well is to be brought in.

We arrived in Tahoka about ten o'clock and found the town swarming with automobiles and people from every section, and a visit to the office of the company showed that they were kept very busy entertaining the people who visited their headquarters.

At noon we were the guests of the company at the St. Clair Hotel, and a good meal was served, and after the drive through the brisk wind that was blowing we enjoyed the meal to the fullest extent.

The people of Tahoka are very hopeful that the development now started will result in great things for the town, and they are watching eagerly and looking forward to the bringing in of a great well in due time that will mean much for the future development of the country.
—Lubbock Avalanche.

Tahoka is not only drilling an oil well; but the Commissioners' Court of that county have recently invested in a County Agent, and whether they get oil or not, they are going to make Lynn a well farmed county. A county agent pays.
—Terry County Herald.

Drinking Fountain at School Building Burst

A good supply of surplus water was found in the Tahoka Public school building last Tuesday morning, the drinking fountain having frozen and burst the night before, giving several of the rooms on the ground floor a good wetting.

Read the News.

Save for the day your Boy Comes Home

Buy W.S.S. Stamps

We are thankful for our land—that it is kept from the Hun

W.S.S. BUY TO-DAY

Conservation Groceries---

All true patriots are conserving in every way possible—that is our part in the great world war. You will find it no hardship to yet live well if you buy our Pure Food Groceries.

We carry at all times a high grade line of Staple and Fancy Groceries at conservation prices.

THE FAIR

The Store of Quality
H. M. Larkin, Proprietor

Southwest Cor. Square. Tahoka, Texas.

The Germans' Demands Upon France in 1870

Sept. 1, 1870, Sedan, with its army and the Emperor of France, surrendered to the Germans. Oct. 27 Bismarck gave up another immense French army at Metz. Gladly would France have made peace, but for the avowed intentions of the German Government to demand indemnities and the cession of its territories. Sept. 4 the assembly declared the deposition of Napoleon and a proclamation was issued announcing the republic. Jules Favre asked the German Emperor if he meant to furnish the nineteenth century with the spectacle of two nations destroying one another and heaping the dead upon the dead and ruin upon ruin. "Yet, if it is a challenge," he said, "we accept—not an inch of our territory, not a stone of our fortresses, will we cede."

But the German armies moved relentlessly forward and began the siege of Paris, and France made up her mind to fight to the bitter end. Outside of Paris she had a scattered and demoralized army of 500,000 men. Inside of Paris she had the national guard and newly recruited civilians, amounting to about 400,000 men. With the armies released from Sedan and Metz, Germany, encircled Paris and began the memorable siege. At first there was no bombardment—there were some among the German leaders who wanted to save the "beautiful city." Bismarck and Roon chafed against this sentimental restriction. "The Parisians have too much to eat and too little to digest," wrote Roon in November, when the situation in Paris was fast approaching the starvation stage, "iron pills, namely, of which too few have been employed. Though, certain intrigues stand in our way here, I hope that they—the pills—will take effect, it would be too great a shame to let all the glory of the war to go to the devil in this way."

Meanwhile from court to court, Thiers traveled vainly seeking to effect a truce—"the French Government was as yet too unstable to deal with," was all the assurance he could get. By the middle of November the situation of the besieged Paris had grown appalling. Horse meat soared in price beyond all reach. Rats, selling at 60 centimes apiece, were being eagerly devoured. Infants were dying by the thousands for the want of milk and the whole death rate had trebled in a few months. A bitter, unusual winter was setting in. And just about this time, the Germans, having settled their esthetic differences in the matter of the bombardment, began throwing over Roon's "iron pills." Some 56,000 shots were fired into the city, and at last after 132 days of starvation and appalling scenes of misery and death, Jules Favre was sent forth from Paris to ask an armistice.

Favre met Bismarck at Versailles. After the first salutations, an eye-witness of the negotiations records, Favre said he had come to renew the negotiations for a truce. Bismarck interrupted him to say: "The situation has changed. If you are still going to say 'not an inch, not a stone,' we may break off at once. My time is valuable and yours also." Then after a little more talk, he added: "After all, why should I treat with you? Why should I give your irregular republic an appearance of legality by signing an armistice with its representative? What are you but rebels? Your Emperor, if he came back, would have the right to shoot every one of you." After a few outbursts of this kind, Bismarck settled down to business. He asked Favre to write down such condition of peace as seemed to him reasonable and that they would discuss them the next day.

The next day, Bismarck having had interviews with the Emperor William and Von Moltke, had another interview with Favre and totally ignoring Favre's propositions, submitted his own schedule for an armistice, which was as follows:

1. An armistice for twenty-one days.
2. Disarmament of the French army, the latter to remain in Paris as prisoners of war.
3. The soldiers to give up arms and banners; officers to keep their swords.
4. The armistice to extend all over France.
5. Paris to pay indemnity and give up its forts to the Prussians.
6. The Germans not to enter Paris during the armistice.
7. Elections to be held throughout France for a national assembly to consider conditions of peace.

This was the preliminary draft of the terms of the armistice upon which the negotiations were opened. Some modifications and changes were made before the final signature. Outside of Paris, the French armies were still in the field fighting, their leaders declaring their determination to

continue the fight until more favorable terms of peace could be obtained, with no indemnities and no cession of territory. The districts in which these armies were fighting were exempted from the armistice. As, as an earnest of the indemnity proposition, Bismarck demanded an immediate advance of "ransom" money amounting to \$40,000,000. This was exclusive of the \$1,000,000,000 indemnity afterward demanded and obtained. After three days of negotiations the armistice was signed Jan. 28, 1871.

In pursuance of this agreement, both parties withdrew their troops to a distance of five miles, but all the German corps outside of Paris immediately occupied the forts lying in their front, more particularly those of Mont-Valerien and St. Denis, the ground between the forts and the walls remaining on neutral ground. The German prisoners were given up, the military material followed by degrees and the "ransom" money was paid over. During the armistice the first consideration of the Germans was to restore their troops to their war standing and make good their stores. All the forts they occupied around Paris were at once armed on the front facing the city walls, and all arrangements were made, in case of the recommencement of hostilities, that the strongest resistance could be made at all points. It was made an armistice with a strong German punch behind it.

Pending the negotiations for a final peace, the armistice was twice extended, each time with a few additional demands upon the part of Germany. Finayyq, the general elections were held all over France to ratify the negotiations, the National Assembly met at Bordeaux and a provisional government, with M. Thiers at its head, was formed and peace concluded. At the final conference Bismarck played his trump cards—the cession of Alsace-Lorraine, \$1,000,000,000 indemnity and stipulation that the German army should be allowed to march triumphantly through the streets of Paris in token of victory.

The treaty of peace was signed at Frankfurt, May 10. Thirty thousand Germans marched into Paris and took possession of parts of the city, withdrawing after forty-eight hours, having thereby satisfied their demand for the "enemy's humiliation."

L. J. BOLTON RE-APPOINTED AS U. S. MARSHAL

L. J. Bolton, popularly known all over this district as "Doc" has received notice of his re-appointment as deputy United States marshal for the Amarillo division of the northern district of Texas.

Mr. Bolton is now entering upon his tenth year of service in this capacity, having received his first appointment from United States Marshal George Green. He has served under six different marshals, his capable handling of the work of his department securing for him prompt re-appointment under each succeeding marshal.

THOUSANDS OF FRENCH WAR PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

French war prisoners to the number of four hundred and twenty thousand will be repatriated soon. This number includes those interned in neutral countries. A delegation from the French General Staff has held a conference at the German headquarters at Spa to arrange the details for bringing these men back.

Stockmen and Farmers Take Notice

Le Gears Stock & Poultry remedies have been advanced in price at the factory but we figure that we have enough on hand in Tahoka to supply all our customers up to December 1st. So come in and buy what you will need this winter at the old prices.

Remember that this proposition is open until December 1st only.

THOMAS BROS., DRUG CO.

Join the Merchant Marine. Tahoka, Texas

HERE AMERICA'S WHEAT SURPLUS WILL COME

Under normal conditions the per capita consumption of wheat in the United States is about 5.3 bushels for the year. During the past year the consumption has been 10 to 20 per cent below normal. If a reduction of 10 per cent below normal is adopted for the consumption of 1918-19, and allowance be made for seed, a national surplus of 318,000,000 bushels of wheat is the result of the estimated surplus and its domestic requirements.

Surplus Concentrated.
Not only is the supply of wheat for coming season much larger than was last season, but it is more concentrated in the large surplus states. As estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, North Dakota, 84,000,000 bushels of wheat; Kansas, with 70,500,000 bushels; Minnesota with 64,000,000 bushels; Indiana with 36,000,000 bushels; Nebraska and Missouri, each 29,000,000 bushels; and Montana with 19,000,000 bushels.

New York is by far the chief deficit State in wheat production, the current year dependence being placed on an external supply of 44,000,000 bushels, or 84 per cent of the total requirements. Pennsylvania's similar dependence is 24,000 bushels, or 50 per cent; Massachusetts, 17,000,000 bushels, or 64 per cent; in New Jersey, 12,000,000 bushels or 89 per cent and in California, once a great surplus State, 10,000,000 bushels, or 62 per cent of the total requirements.

North Central States Ahead.
By one of the States in the Central group west of the Mississippi River is a wheat-surplus and the total surplus of the is 356,000,000 bushels or 38,000,000 bushels more than the national surplus. In other words the United States outside of the West North Central States does produce as much wheat as it requires.

The current consumption year for the West North Central States have a surplus of 54,500,000 bush-

els, and the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States a surplus of 58,000,000 bushels. On the other hand, the chief deficiency group of States is the North Atlantic, since these States fail to produce the wheat that they require by 112,000,000 bushels. The South's wheat production is 37,450,000 bushels below requirements.

WAR SAVING STAMPS FOR 1919 TO BE ISSUED

"The Secretary of the Treasury has asked Congress to authorize an issue of war savings stamps to be known as the series of 1919. The new series will have a maturity value of Jan. 1, 1924, and in practically all respects it will be issued on the same terms and in the same manner as the present series of 1918. However, this issue has nothing whatever to do with the present quota of \$91,000,000 allotted to Texas, and in conference with the war savings directors of various other States I learn that in every State in the Union strenuous efforts are being put forth to complete the quota assigned by the Treasury Department. It was most strongly impressed upon our minds that the signing of the armistice did not materially lessen the demand upon the Treasury for the expenditure of money. It was pointed out to us that during this fiscal year the Government would have to spend over \$18,000,000,000 and that for many months to come, or until every American boy is brought back home, the expenditure will average \$1,500,000,000 per month.

PECAN CROP IS A FAILURE IN SAN ANGELO COUNTY

Not a carload of pecans will be shipped out of San Angelo this year. The crop was a total failure on account of the May rains. Last fall thirty-five cars were shipped from San Angelo and the yield was estimated to be worth \$150,000.

Don't let us be tempted into any extravagance by the thought that the war is over. Our boys must still be supported abroad; they must gradually be brought back; they must be returned to civilian life by degrees. There will be another Liberty Loan. We must be ready for it.

The white angel of peace has come to bless the world.

CALLED HER FAMILY TO HER BEDSIDE

Years Ago, Thinking She Might Die, Says Texas Lady, But Now She Is a Well, Strong Woman and Praises Cardui For Her Recovery.

Wichita, Kan.—Mrs. Mary Kilgus of this place, says: "After the death of my little girl... my side commenced to hurt me. I had to go back to bed. We called the doctor. He said I was all right... but I got no better. I grew worse and worse until the misery was unbearable... I was in bed for several months and suffered such agony that I was just drawn up in a knot... I told my husband if he would get a bottle of Cardui I would try it... I commenced taking it, however, that day I called my family about me... for I knew I could not last any more days unless I had a change for

the better. That was six years ago and I am still here and am a well, strong woman, and I owe my life to Cardui. I had only taken half the bottle when I began to feel better. The misery in my side got less... I continued right on taking the Cardui until I had taken three bottles and I did not need any more for I was well and never felt better in my life... I have never had any trouble from that day to this."

Do you suffer from headache, backache, pains in sides, or other discomforts, each month? Or do you feel weak, nervous and fagged-out? If so, give Cardui, the woman's tonic, a trial.

THOSE WHO ARE GONE BEFORE

can be retained in our memories forever if we but perpetuate their names in granite or marble. At our yard you will be pleased with materials, designs, workmanship and prices. May we not serve you?

Lubbock Marble Works
J. K. SHIPMAN, Prop.
Yard Near Depot Lubbock

The Family Newspaper

must contain something that is of interest to every member of the family. What appeals to father does not necessarily interest mother and what gets mother's attention may not get a glance from 16-year-old Mary, and as for Bill—well, he has his own ideas about reading.

Examine the label on your paper each week. Do not get in arrears with your subscription.

The Lynn County News

Something that will interest father and mother and Mary and Bill is included every week in

THE LYNN COUNTY NEWS \$1.50 PER YEAR--BUT WORTH MORE

Why not send THE NEWS to the boys "over-seas"? It will be just like getting a letter from home. We are already sending many copies "over there." An address left with us will receive the same careful attention as our local mail receives each week. Act now. Don't delay.

That W. S. S. Pledge Must Be Paid

PEACE DOES NOT AFFECT YOUR W.S.S. PLEDGE. It is a binding obligation. Peace does not release anyone from his pledge.

THAT W.S.S. PLEDGE MUST BE PAID

The only expense peace relieves the Government from is that of supplying bullets and powder. The Government must spend \$50,000,000.00 every day for months to come to take care of the soldiers and sailors. It will take a year to demobilize the army.

Your money is needed to help pay the Victory Bill. Lend it in War Saving Stamps at good interest rates.

This Government Advertisement is Patriotically Donated to the Treasury Department by—

The Guaranty State Bank, Tahoka, Texas

Meat Market Now Open

I have opened up the Sanitary Meat Market and will appreciate your patronage. Fresh meats always on hand. Determined to please, is my motto. 111 BILLIE BRANDON.

LOST—Last Friday in Tahoka one navy blue Georgette Crepe veil. Finder please return to this office 122

NOTICE—Party having 38 Winchester rifle belonging to J. L. Stokes, deceased, please return to News office or Stokes Hotel. MRS. J. L. STOKES.

Advertise your wants in the News.

OUR SOLDIER BOYS IN GERMANY

As fighters or patrolers, what will be their many surprising experiences?

The Star-Telegram 60,000 Daily

Will keep you posted about the boys until they return Home. As well as all other unique momentous events of the next several months—

The Most Eventful in World's History

Because it is a member of the Associated Press, International News, United Press, the three great news gathering organizations of the world.

Also publishes complete CHICAGO NEWS CABLES, supplied by over thirty trained American writers now in Europe.

Three of the two score reasons why you should read the STAR-TELEGRAM every day



Billy Sunday's great Texas Revival begins in Fort Worth, Nov. 24th. If you can not attend these thrilling meetings the next best is to read the complete and accurate reports in this paper



Washington is today the news center of the World. Well informed men follow the news from there carefully. In David Lawrence's Daily Wire Letter our home readers are given his exclusive correct interpretation of Washington events.



America's Great Military Critic will attend the Peace Conference to inform our readers on the real military meaning in the unfolding of the European Tangle. Ask the man who has read Simonds. He will tell you.

SUBSCRIBE TODAY FROM YOUR HOME TOWN AGENT

1 MONTH - \$.75
6 MONTHS - \$ 4.50
ONE YEAR-Annual \$7.50

NEXT YEAR READ THE PAPER WITH ALL THE TRUE OIL NEWS

LYNN CO. NEWS, Authorized Representative, SUBSCRIBE HERE!

Do That Cheering When You Have Bought W.S.S.



The boys have kept their pledge. They have won the war.

Have you kept your War Savings Stamp Pledge? Have you won the right to call yourself an American and meet these boys when they come home?

Don't spend your time in cheering. Build up the number of War Savings Stamps you have.

Don't wear the flag, or just wave it. Serve it by paying off that War Savings Stamp Pledge of yours.

Don't take out your gratitude for victory in talking. Show it by hitting the line hard with your dollars and making it possible for the Government to pay the \$50,000,000 it will cost every day for months to come to take care of these soldier boys and sailor laddies.

If you are an American of the right sort, now is the time to prove it by the right sort of Americanism. Help your Government take care of its fighters by lending your money in War Savings Stamps.

MUST CONTINUE TO BUY W.S.S. TO TAKE CARE OF FIGHTERS

If the public has an idea that the coming of peace has eliminated expenses of the Government and that there no longer exists the necessity to save and economize and lend money to the Government by investing in War Savings Stamps, then the public is mistaken, it is pointed out by the Government in an official statement.

Whether or not another gun is fired, the Government will be at an expense of about \$50,000,000 every day, or \$1,500,000,000 every month, to take care of its 3,764,000 men in France, Russia, Italy and in training camps. This expense will last for many months.

It will take a year at the least to demobilize the army. Secretary of War Baker points out, and United States soldiers and sailors will probably remain for months on necessary police duty in Europe.

The following figures are given by the Government to show just a tiny part of the expense it must bear in just taking care of American soldiers:

The cost of bread alone for the army for one month amounts to \$5,646,000.

Subsistence for the army for just five days costs \$7,528,000.

Bacon alone for one month amounts to \$8,410,000.

Clothing, including blankets, adds \$712,540,910 to the list. This does not include the cost of shoes, which comes to \$127,140,260.

These are just a few of the items. All of them absolutely necessary for the soldiers, which have to come out of that \$50,000,000 a day.

The Government must have the money to take care of these men. They gave up everything to go to France to fight and risk their lives to gain peace. They have won peace. Are the people of Texas going to let these soldiers go hungry, cold and without clothing now?

That War Savings Stamp Pledge is a binding obligation. Every unpaid War Savings Pledge, bearing the signed agreement of the pledger, is held for collection by a designated agent of the United States Treasury Department.

Patronize News advertisers.

PEACE DOES NOT STOP EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT

ALL MUST CONTINUE TO BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS AS WELL AS PAY W.S.S. PLEDGES ALREADY MADE.

The Government has made public the following facts which will be of timely interest to persons who are pledged to the Treasury Department to invest in War Savings Stamps:

1. The signing of the armistice and resultant peace does not mean that the Government's war expenses have stopped. Every day for months to come, the Government will have to spend an average of \$50,000,000 a day, or \$1,500,000,000 a month, to take care of its soldiers and sailors and meet other expenses entailed by the war. It will probably be necessary to take care of soldiers and sailors for another year at least, as a year is the least time in which demobilization can be made.

2. Every person must be provident of expenditure and as economical as he was during the period of actual war, because every one must still continue to lend all the money he can to the Government.

3. Every person must be provident; must be met punctually and before maturity, if possible. All War Savings Stamp Pledges are binding personal obligations and the payment of every one is expected by the Government, which will take all necessary steps toward collection.

4. So great will expenses be for the next year that the Government points out the necessity and duty of every person investing in more War Savings Stamps than he pledged.

5. All reports that the ending of the war has done away with the necessity of lending all available savings to the Government are false. All must continue to lend the Government money, and the cashing of War Savings Stamps already bought, save in cases of dire necessity, will be considered as withdrawal of faith and lack of support of the Government.

AMMUNITION BILL IS CUT BY PEACE, OTHER EXPENSES GOING ON

So far as costs incident to the war are concerned, the only expense that peace will save the Government is that of ammunition. All other costs, the feeding and taking care of soldiers and sailors, the completion of army and navy contracts already let, will continue to go on for months and the Government looks to every loyal American to help pay these necessary expenses by saving his money and investing regularly in War Savings Stamps.

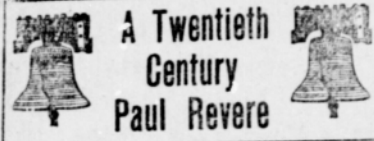
The expense that peace has cut out of that of ammunition—powder and lead, is small compared to the other costs. The United States Government will have to spend in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 every twenty-four hours in taking care of its fighters and meeting the expenses of the war.

The Government calls upon everyone to continue steadfastly in the practice of personal economy and to purchase War Savings Stamps to the limit of his ability that these expenses and costs may be met.

"American soldiers and sailors have kept their pledge," it is pointed out. "Every civilian must keep his pledge to invest in War Savings Stamps. Such pledges are binding personal obligations and all necessary steps to assure their liquidation will be taken."

EXPRESS YOUR THANKS IN W.S.S.

Peace has come. The war is over. You say you are thankful. How, then, are you going to show your thankfulness and appreciation? Are you content to express your gratification in a few shouts, a lot of patriotic talking? If you are really thankful, if you appreciate victory, if you are really worth the big fight that the boys from home have put up for you, then show it like an American should.



A Twentieth Century Paul Revere Listen, my children, and you will hear Of another rider than Paul Revere;

Of a tiny lad on a strange, strange steed, Who rode a race for his country's need.

He heard of his country's call for men; He heard of their sacrifice, and then—

He heard of the need for money, too; For food and clothes to help them thru.

He wanted to help, tho he could not fight; He wanted to serve in the cause of right.

So he mounted a Thrift Card, reins in hand, And rode and rode thru'out the land.

"Money!" he cried, "Money for clothes! The boys in the trenches"—off he goes;

And 'mid the sound of the clattering hoofs The call re-echoed across the roofs:

"Gather your nickels! Gather your dimes! Help the Nation! Prepare, these times."

The people heard, as the boy flashed by, They heard his fervid, earnest cry.

And out of the stockings laid away, And out of the closets hid from day,

They gathered their savings of many years, And poured them forth with hearty cheers,

"Take these!" they cried, "in the cause of right, We'll save for the boys who nobly fight!"

As on he sped, he heard them say, "We'll do our best—save every day."

And when the boy on his valiant steed Had spread the call of his country's need

He drew the reins on old "Thrift Stamp" And petted his nose, all sweaty and damp;

"Our work is done," he said, "old man, The Nation's roused to the War Savings Plan."

Notice to the Elected County Officers

I write all kinds of Bonds for County Officials, in the strongest Bonding Company in the United States. Save yourselves and friends embarrassment and personal obligation by signing a bond. See me at once and let me have your application. 111 S. S. RAMSEY

EAT at the ST. CLAIR CAFE GOOD MEALS—COURTEOUS TREATMENT. L. L. Williams, Proprietor, Tahoka, Texas.

WANTED—80 acres of raw land, well located. Must have good terms.—M. M. Herring.

WANTED—Good second-hand car. Must be cheap. Will pay cash. Inquire at Bradley Auto Company, Tahoka, Texas. 121

CHURCH DIRECTORY

Under this head we invite all Pastors of Churches in the city to announce their regular services. Special services will be announced elsewhere in the paper. No charge will be made.

Baptist

Sunday School every Sunday morning 10:00 o'clock. Preaching every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 9:00 p. m. Ladies Aid Society meets every Tuesday afternoon at 4:00 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 9:00. Church conference on Wednesday evening before the second Sunday in each month. Everybody is cordially invited to attend these services. Strangers visiting our town are given a most hearty welcome to our services.

L. L. F. PARKER, Pastor.

Methodist

Sunday School every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Preaching every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 9:00 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at the usual hour for service. Women's Missionary Society meets every second and fourth Monday's at 3:00 p. m. A cordial welcome to members and visitors to all these services.

R. F. DENN, Pastor.

Church of Christ

10:00 a. m., Regular Bible Lesson at the Church of Christ. 11:00 a. m. preaching and Communion Service. There will be preaching every Lord's Day except the second Sunday in each month. All Christians are urgently requested to be present at each of the services in the interest of the Church in Tahoka.

ELDER R. T. HARRIS, Minister.

I want from one to five good second-hand Automobiles; any make; tires must be good and in good running condition. Will pay cash for cars. Phone A. E. Whitehead, at Slaton. 78t

ATTENTION LADIES!! The cold weather should make you think of a WARM CAP. They are cheaper than Doctor Bills. KNIGHT & BRASHEAR.

MICKIE SAYS

YEP, THEY'S SCADS OF GOOD FELLERS AROUND THIS HERE TOWN, BUT THE BEST OF 'EM ARE THE FELLERS WHO BRING IN THEIR COPY AN' ADS EARLY SO WE AINT RUSHED TO DEATH GITTIN' OUT THE PAPER ON TIME! NO?



For Sale

Several thousand bundles of maize; 2,000 bundles kafir; 2 bushels corn, for immediate sale, 21 miles west of Tahoka. Phone or write O. T. Hall, Brownfield, Texas.

Now that the restrictions are off flour, you should lay in your winter supply. We sell the BEST on the market at the price for the BEST.

KNIGHT & BRASHEAR

The News, \$1.50 the year.



Sanitary Barber Shop

I. S. DOAK, Proprietor

Smooth Shaves, Shampoo, Massages, Tonics and Baths

We represent the Amalillo Steam Laundry

SEEDS Over 500 varieties. Poultry supplies, Incubators. We can fill your order for any seed, poultry article, plant, sprays, insecticides, fungicides. Prices and quality always right. Prompt shipments. Ask for list.

C. E. White Seed Co.

Plainview, Texas

Strike Breakers!

Are your hens on a strike? Feed them DON SUNG, the guaranteed egg producer. You money back if it doesn't produce the eggs. You will want eggs for your Xmas cooking. Don't delay, as it takes two weeks to get results from DON SUNG.

How to Tell a Hen From a Rooster:

Feed them DON SUNG, and they if they don't lay, they are roosters.

SOLD BY

The STAR DRUG STORE

West Side Square TAHOKA, TEXAS

Displace Your Battery Troubles with an

'Eveready'

THE KIND WITHOUT RUINOUS SULPHATION BATTERIES TESTED FREE

Howell's Garage,

TAHOKA, H. B. HOWELL, PROP. TEXAS

DO NOT SELL YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

A Liberty Bond is a certificate of patriotism. Do not sell your bonds but hold them to show to our boys when they return from Europe. This bank will loan 90 per cent of any issue of Liberty Bonds on one or two years time with privilege of partial payments at prevailing rate of interest.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

A Bank Whose Resources are for the Benefit of its Customers.
TAHOKA, TEXAS

Lynn County News

R. B. HAYNES, Mgr.

Published Every Friday by
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FIVE PERSONS NAMED TO REPRESENT UNITED STATES

Washington, Nov. 29.—The representatives of the United States at the peace conference will be: President Wilson.

Robert Lansing, secretary of State.

Henry White, former ambassador to France and Italy.

Colonel E. M. House.

General Tasker H. Bliss, representative of the American army with the supreme war council at Versailles.

This announcement was made today at the White House. In the absence of any official explanation it was assumed that the president goes as president of the United States and that Secretary Lansing, Mr. White and Colonel House and possibly also General Bliss will be delegates with ambassadorial rank.

It was recalled that the president's announcement that he would go to France "for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace," and that it was not likely that he could remain throughout the sessions of the peace conference and that he would be "accompanied by delegates who will sit as the representatives of the United States throughout the conference."

The White House announcement tonight follows:

"It was announced at the executive offices tonight that the representatives of the United States at the peace conference would be: The President himself, the Secretary of State, the Hon. Henry White, recently ambassador to France, Mr. Edward M. House and General Tasker H. Bliss.

"It was explained that it had not been possible to announce these appointments before because the number of representatives each of the chief belligerents was to send had until a day or two ago been under discussion."

White House officials would add nothing to the formal statement, and no one professing to be in the confidence of the president would talk. There was only one surprise in the statement—the appearance of the name of General Bliss as one of the representatives. It had been taken for granted that the general military representative of the United States on the supreme war council would take part in the discussions at Versailles, but the general idea had been he would be attached to the delegation in a military capacity just as Admiral Benson probably will be present as spokesman for the navy in the great naval problems to be solved.

Surgeons agree that in case of cuts, burns, bruises and wounds, the first treatment is most important. When an efficient antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, BOROZONE is the ideal antiseptic and healing agent. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Sold by Thomas Bros.

Many a young soldier who set sail for Europe in an ordinary transport will embark for home in a transport of delight.

SHE KEPT THEM ON THE JOB



WORK OF AMERICANS IN FRANCE AMAZING

American Headquarters in France Tuesday, Nov. 19.—The extent of America's military effort in France at the time the armistice was declared is shown by statistics which the Associated Press is now permitted to make public. While the stupendous figures required to tell the story are in themselves amazing, it should be remembered that they show only a part of the great effort made in war preparations in men, money and material.

On the morning of Nov. 11, the United States had in France 78,391 officers and 1,881,376 men, a total of almost 2,000,000. As has already been announced, there were 750,000 combat troops in the Argonne action. This number does not include the American unit engaged on other parts of the front.

The American Army has brought over and has in operation 967 standard gauge locomotives and 13,174 standard gauge freight cars of American manufacture, in addition, it has in service 350 locomotives and 973 cars of foreign origin. To meet demands which the existing French railways were unable to meet, 845 miles of standard gauge railway were constructed. Five hundred miles of this have been built since June 1.

On top of this, the Department of Light Railways reports the construction of 115 miles of road and 140 miles of German light railways were repaired and put in operation. Two hundred and twenty-five miles of French railway were operated by the Americans. In addition the American Expeditionary Forces had in operation Nov. 11 more than 53,000 motor vehicles of all descriptions.

Ten steamer berths have been built at Bordeaux, having a total length of 4,100 feet. At Monitor, near St. Nazaire, eight berths are under construction with a total

length of over 3,200 feet. Warehouses having an aggregate floor area of almost 23,000,000 square feet also have been constructed. This development of French ports increased facilities to such an extent that even if the Germans had captured Calais and other channel ports, as they had planned, the allies loss would have been strategically unimportant.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR MILL FIRE AT CHILLICOTHE

Chillicothe, Texas, Nov. 25.—The Orient mill and the warehouse with 1,200 bushels of wheat and 1,500 barrels of flour burned between 2 and 3 o'clock Sunday morning.

The mill was the property of Frank Kell and J. J. Perkins of Wichita Falls and was valued at \$50,000.

The insurance on the property was \$25,000. The stock also was partly insured.

Gas in the stomach comes from food which has fermented. Get rid of this badly digested food as quickly as possible if you would avoid a bilious attack; HERBINE is the remedy you need. It cleanses and strengthens the stomach, liver and bowels, and restores energy and cheerfulness. Sold by Thomas Bros.

YOU SHOULD HAVE YOUR LIBERTY BONDS REGISTERED

Washington, Nov. 23.—To insure against loss or theft of Liberty bonds owners are being urged by the Treasury to have their coupon bonds registered, although the procedure results in a great amount of work and expense for the government now that the number of bond owners runs above thirty millions. The registration can be arranged at most banks, and is done without cost to the owner. After registration, if a bond is accidentally lost, stolen, or destroyed, the government will pay it at maturity just the same, and interest checks will be mailed to the bond owner twice a year without requiring him to go to the trouble of clipping coupons and presenting them at a bank.

Lame back may come from overwork, cold settled in the muscles of the back, or from disease. In the two former cases the right remedy is BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It should be rubbed in thoroughly over the affected part, the relief will be prompt and satisfactory. Sold by Thomas Bros.

It is to be hoped that the members of Congress will not devote the time of the president's absence to drawing on the blackboard and throwing s-it-balls at each other.

NAVAL ESTIMATES FOR 1920 REDUCED OVER BILLION

Washington, Nov. 25.—Naval estimates for 1920 have been reduced \$1,180,315,000 as the result of the signing of the armistice, Secretary McAdoo was informed today by Secretary Daniels. The original estimate on a war basis was \$2,644,307,000 and this has been reduced to \$1,463,992,000.

No reduction was made in the estimates of \$600,000,000 for a second three-year building program of 156 ships, which has been recommended to congress by Secretary Daniels. This program contemplates ten super-dreadnaughts, six battle cruisers and 140 smaller warships and auxiliary craft.

The largest reduction was \$313,421,716 in the estimate for the bureau of ordnance and the second largest was \$275,324,285 in the pay of the navy. Other reductions were announced as follows:

Pay, miscellaneous, \$5,015,000.

Aviation, navy, \$133,770,700.

Bureau of navigation, \$4,026,603.

Bureau of yards and docks including public works \$9,458,000.

Bureau of supplies and accounts, \$224,951,315.

Bureau of construction and repair \$37,500,000.

Bureau of steam engineering, \$28,000,000.

Marine corps, \$35,702,964.

Naval emergency funds \$113,145,000.

The house naval committee now is holding hearings on the 1920 naval bill and the reduced estimates probably will be transmitted to it within a day or two. Members of the committee have been insistent that the bill's total must be cut to the very lowest consistent with the operation and upbuilding of the navy.

NAVAL CASUALTIES FOR BRITISH NUMBER 39,766

London, Nov. 26.—British naval casualties from the outbreak of the war to November 11, numbered 39,766, the admiralty announced tonight. These were divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds, officers 2,466; men, 30,895.

Wounded, missing or prisoner, officers, 1,042; men 5,363.

In addition 14,661 officers and men of British merchant vessels and fishing boats lost their lives while pursuing their ordinary vocation by enemy action and 3,295 were taken prisoner.

REPORT OIL SAND AT SNYDER AT 200 FEET

Snyder, Texas, Nov. 25.—The report that the drill in the Dunn well near here has struck an oil sand at little less than 200 feet has created great excitement.

The drill has been stopped until the well can be cased. Casing is en route and developments of interest are expected as soon as the hole can be cased and work resumed.

DEBARKATION HOSPITAL WAS OPENED IN NEW YORK

The biggest military hospital of its kind in the world was formally opened in New York Monday to 500 wounded men who made up the first contingent of patients.

The hospital has accommodations for four thousand patients and will be used as a debarkation hospital.

Germans are Abandoning Much War Material

Our troops have finished the second stage of their journey to the Rhine. Our front rests today across the Meuse at Huy, nineteen miles east of Namur, and beyond this vague line, which passes through a Huy street with busy shops, is the neutral zone of ten miles, crossed only by white-flagged envoys of the opposing armies.

It has been a journey of absorbing interest from Charleroi and Nivelles through Namur to the Meuse, and up the winding valley hemmed in by tall gray cliffs, past picturesque villages and ancient castles to the citadel of Huy. The roads are strewn with the wreckage of the German army in retreat and burned and broken transport lorries strewn in muddy ditches, while guns lie rusting on battered carriages, the playthings of little children.

Ambulances and staff cars, bearing the crest of a ruined empire, rest where they were abandoned by the straggling rear guards, and black cross airplanes, arranged in orderly rows, confront our passing troops at Nivelles. The battlefield of Quatro Bras is a park for surrendered limbers and ammunition wagons and ungainly motor vans, shod with iron, and old tunics peep out of the mud. Metal helmets the most useless possession of the German army, roost on fences and farm gates, and pave the way trod by the British infantry.

Chaos in German Ranks.

Chaos, ruin and utter abandonment of all order and discipline are unmistakably revealed in the strange melody of broken machinery of war.

Our soldiers stare wonderingly at the debris in their paths. The mind of men could not have conceived a more fantastic picture of defeat than this, and each additional mile seems to multiply on every hand the evidences of utter disintegration which has been the fate of the war lords and their all-conquering host.

Near Namur one dump alone yielded 1,300 machine guns. One hundred and sixty airplanes lie in a single field.

The Germans appear to have thrown down everything, like men

who were tired of useless burdens. Villagers told me how drivers piled up lorries at cafe doors, drank heavily and ironically presented to cafe keepers their wagons as souvenirs of their stay. Then they join the ragged pilgrims afoot in the greasy mud.

Guns were mostly dumped at road stations, but many were thrown alongside felled trees which lined the highway. Horses were tied to overloaded lorries with lugs. Nothing remains of many lorries but the bleached iron framework and piles of charred wood.

A cavalry detachment of five Uhlands rode quietly across the Meuse bridge out of Namur this morning in the direction of their own lines between an escort of Canadian troopers. Not a sound was heard in the crowded streets as they followed a flapping white flag, almost as big as a table cloth. The men looked smart and the horses extremely obviously they had been picked up this visit to the enemy, and by the looks of them, one might have judged the German cavalry arm as strong and efficient as in the early days of the war.

Few Germans Seen.

On the whole, our men have seen very few Germans. Many outpost detachments, which were supposed to remain until our patrols arrive have slipped away and left the guns and wagons they guarded to the care of the villagers. Every German seems anxious to get across his frontier as quickly as possible. The rear guards have been withdrawn some miles beyond the fixed neutral zone.

Sickly children need WHITE CREAM VERMIFUGE. It not only destroys worms, if there be any, but it acts as a strengthening tonic in the stomach and bowels. Sold by Thomas Bros.

Woodrow Wilson will sail on the George Washington. Attraction of like or attraction of opposites.

We hope that for all future time the world's only use for trenches will be for raising celery.

A TIRED LIFE

A wheel on an auto is worthless just as soon as it's TIRE is faulty.

A blow-out or puncture is not necessarily the exodus of a good TIRE.

VULCANIZING PROPERLY DONE BY EXPERTS

gives new life to a seemingly gone up article. It renews the efficiency of the adjoining rubber and makes the one harmful part of the tire absolutely the most dependable part of the wheel.

Bradley Auto Company
TAHOKA, TEXAS

Conservation Groceries---

All true patriots are conserving in every way possible—that is our part in the great world war. You will find it no hardship to yet live well if you buy our Pure Food Groceries.

We carry at all times a high grade line of Staple and Fancy Groceries at conservation prices.

THE FAIR

The Store of Quality
H. M. Larkin, Proprietor
Southwest Cor. Square. Tahoka, Texas.

We Have a Complete Stock

Of Lumber, Wire, Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Builders' Materials, Windmills and Well Supplies.

Higginbotham - Harris & Company

Tahoka, Texas