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# THE TEXAS SPUR

A Paper For The Homes Of Spur And Dickens County

**THE BEST WAY**

To advertise is thru a newspaper which reaches the trade and is read by the desired people in their homes. Try it

Volume Five

SPUR, DICKENS COUNTY, TEXAS, JULY 24, 1914.

Number 38

## TWO DAYS PICNIC AT GIRARD A SUCCESS

The picnic and barbecue at Girard Friday and Saturday is reported a success in every particular and one of the most enjoyable occasions of this character within the history of that town. The first day's event was a basket dinner of great variety and sumptuously served by the ladies of that community. The feature of the second day being a big barbecue of beef, goats meat and lamb, served with bread, pickles and coffee in abundance for the large crowds present. The usual entertaining features consisting of a merry-go-round, moving picture shows, rubber balls, confetti, etc., and wild-west shows of which there were two on the grounds, were enjoyed by all. In the wild-west shows both horses and cattle were "busted" by noted riders some of whom were thrown and all of whom were considerably shaken. It is said that one outlaw horse pitched so hard that the bones of his leg were broken and he had to be shot; another outlaw bull was brought into riding service and not one of the riders could remain in the saddle.

People from every section of the country were in attendance, and the two-days picnic and barbecue at Girard will linger long as a pleasant memory to all who attended.

### RAILROAD COMPLETED

Quite a number of Spur and Dickens county people attended the picnic had recently at Mator in celebration of the completion and operation of their new railway. A big time is reported and the crowd in attendance is estimated at not less than five thousand people. In connection with the completion of the Mator railway it is now being planned to extend the line of railroad through Afton, Dickens and to connect with the Stamford & Northwestern Railway at Spur. Such an extension would open up a wider field for Spur and would result in material benefit to all points affected.

### KATE O'HARE SPEAKING

Kate O'Hare, the noted and distinguished Socialist speaker, was in Spur recently and delivered an address to a large and enthusiastic crowd congregated at the Methodist tabernacle to hear the discourse. Kate O'Hare has the reputation of being one of the best speakers and expounders of Socialism within the ranks of that party, and those who heard her here declare that she maintained such a reputation. The women, especially, were pleased with the address since she raked the men from head to toe in an appropriate manner.

### SOLDIER MOUND SCHOOL

Those desiring to transfer children to the Soldier Mound School for the term of 1914-15 must make transfers before the first day of August or pay the regular tuition fees.—S. R. Bowman, Trustee of said School.

### MARRIED

Grover Overstreet and Miss Ocie Holly, two of the most prominent young people of the Afton country, were married Sunday, July 12th, in Dickens. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Holly, and the groom is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Overstreet. This marriage unites two of the best and most highly respected families of Dickens county. An in-fair dinner was given the young couple Monday by Mr. and Mrs. Overstreet at their home near Liberty, and where they are at present making their home. The Texas Spur joins their many friends in extending congratulations and very best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Overstreet, and may they enjoy all the pleasures and few of the cares of married life.

### CROPS BURNING

The Dickens county citizens who attended the Farmers Union meeting at Wichita Falls report that crops between Stamford and Wichita are burning and will be almost a complete failure in many places. It is said that from Wichita to Fort Worth the crops are failing and will be cut short to a great extent. The Spur country and this entire section of Western Texas has fine crops and ideal conditions continue to prevail, and because of the short crops in other sections and other states the farmers should receive good prices for their cotton and all produce sold, and in order to harvest bumper crops every farmer of this section should devote special care to maturing crops and also to marketing this fall.

### EXTENSIVE TOUR

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Jones left Spur last week on an extended trip over the country. They will first go to Kansas City to visit their son, and from there they will go to New York from whence they will sail across the waters to England, Germany, France and into Norway and Sweden. They will be gone several months and the Texas Spur wishes Mr. and Mrs. Jones a most pleasant voyage across the waters and know that their tour of the Old World will be interesting, instructive and enjoyable.

### THE SPUR PICNIC

While no definite time has yet been decided upon for the big annual celebration in Spur it is thought by a number of business men most interested in the matter that the most appropriate time will be August 27, 28 and 29th. Arrangements are now being made to secure a flying machine for the occasion in connection with other entertaining features, and it is planned to make this the biggest, the best and the most enjoyable occasion within the history of Spur, and to this end every citizen of the town and surrounding country is urged to cooperate and assist.

### PROTRACTED MEETING

The Girard Baptist Church will begin a series of meetings August 1st, 8:30 p. m. We earnestly solicit the attendance and help of the people in the surrounding communities.—A. T. Ford, Pastor.

## A TRIP TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS OF MEXICO

A party composed of E. C. Edmonds and family, Dr. Morris and wife and Mesdames Lemmon and Morris, J. P. Simmons and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Walker of Lubbock, P. H. Miller and wife and Miss Jennie Shields and Neil Holman, Albert Lemmon and Oran McClure and family returned Friday of last week from a ten days trip into the White Mountains of New Mexico. The party was made up of twenty-three members and left Spur Monday, July 6th, in five autos, making the trip through the several intervening counties of Crosby, Lubbock, Terry and Yoakum and across the State Line into the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains without incident or mishap. However, as the mountains were approached the rains descended and the travel was slow, tiresome and dangerous, and notwithstanding the fact that thousands of dollars have been spent in building first-class auto roads through the mountains a very serious accident was narrowly escaped by Dr. Morris and those in his car. In driving through the rain over a road cut out along the mountain-side and in making a turn around a mountain point the Morris car slipped with the result that two wheels went over the brink and the car with its occupants hung merely balanced over an almost straight declivity of more than fifty feet. Fortunately no one was hurt and the car cabled and finally removed from its dangerous position. The party struck camp on the Rio-doso River in the Lincoln National Forest near the Indian Reservation, being joined the following day by Will Austin and family of Afton, and where one week was spent in pleasant recreation, fishing, hunting and communing with the stately, lonesome but not silent pines and viewing the wonders of forest life. The forest is of dense growth, being principally of large pine trees, including a few fir, cedar and other forest timber, and in which to the delectation of amateur sportsmen wild game in plenty roams, including wild turkeys and deer in great numbers and a few bear in the more secluded mountain retreats. Along the mountain valleys beautiful arroyos of clear, sparkling waters trickle down into the main mountain streams which empty into the Pecos River, and from which orchards and fields of alfalfa are irrigated in the more extensive valleys further down the foot-hills.

While crossing the great Staked Plains one is impressed not only with the vastness and attractiveness of the country but with the richness and possibilities of its undeveloped resources; and on entering the Pecos Valley or artesian belt surrounding Roswell one is not only merely astonished but somewhat awed in the contrast of the developed and undeveloped sections, being impressed with the idea of approaching a veritable oasis. On

entering this wonderful valley we saw our first artesian well from which a continuous six inch stream of water was forced a number of feet above its mouth. Throughout the valley are hundreds of artesian wells and irrigation ditches everywhere and from which large acreages of apple orchards and vast fields of alfalfa are inundated as the seasons require. For miles in approaching Roswell the roadways are densely shaded by huge cottonwood, poplar and willow trees set out in the years past by the farsighted founders of the town and promoters of a practicable irrigation project and a wonderful agricultural and fruit development progress. In the city the streets are lined with towering shade trees and the homes are veritable bowers of shaded seclusion inviting happiness, contentment, and peace from the turmoils of the outer world. Within the city limits are zoos, swimming pools and beautiful parks (in one of which our party spent two or three nights), where rest, recreation and pleasure is indulged by the inhabitants, the city having a population of about eight thousand people.

This trip over the Llano Estacados, through the wonderful Pecos valley and into the lofty mountain peaks of the Rocky Mountain ranges was not only of pleasure but a great revelation to each member of the party, and to recount in detail the incidents and revelations of such an outing would require pages of a newspaper, and since our space this week is limited we refer readers further interested in the incidents of the trip to the individual members of the party, and since one of the number on a former trip to Mexico is accused of getting sheep we recommend that Banker Edmonds be interviewed with reference to a long-nosed, razor-backed mountain pig to which he is said to have become attached.

### A PROMINENT CITIZEN

L. C. Arrington, a prominent citizen of the Afton country, was in Spur Thursday after a new windmill and other supplies for his farm. While here he was a very pleasant caller at the Texas Spur office, leaving with us a dollar and six bits for his renewal subscription to this paper in connection with the Fort Worth Record.

## FINE CONDITIONS PREVAIL OVER WESTERN COUNTRY

W. Neilon, traveling freight and passenger agent of the Wichita Valley Railways, spent several days of this week in Spur looking after business matters and greeting his many friends here. Mr. Neilon covers the territory from Fort Worth to Denver and reports this section as a whole in fine condition with respect to crops and stockfarming interests, stating that better conditions prevail now than during the past several years.

In connection with the general report of the country Mr. Neilon stated that the Spur country had the most promising prospects for bumper crops of all other sections of the West.

### I. S. YORK HERE

I. S. York, former superintendent of the Spur Experimental Farm, returned this week from South Texas and spent several days in Spur greeting his many friends. He is here to pack and ship his household goods to his new home in Southern Texas. We regret to lose I. S. York and family from our citizenship, but wish them a pleasant and prosperous home in their new location.

### OFF ON VACATION

Mayor George S. Link left Tuesday for an extended trip through Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia and other Eastern States, and before returning home he will visit the Eastern mills, factories and markets to purchase fall goods for the Bryant-Link Company stores. He will be gone several weeks and says that he will buy heavily for a big volume of business throughout the fall and winter seasons.

### RIBS BROKEN

Rev. McMahan left last week for Fort Worth to be examined in the diagnosis of injuries received in a railroad wreck recently between Stamford and Abilene. Rev. McMahan has been suffering and confined to his room the past several weeks, and we understand that in the diagnosis had in Fort Worth two of his ribs were discovered to be broken.

Miss Bessie Fuller, of Jayton, visited Miss Willie Belle Martin several days the first of the week.

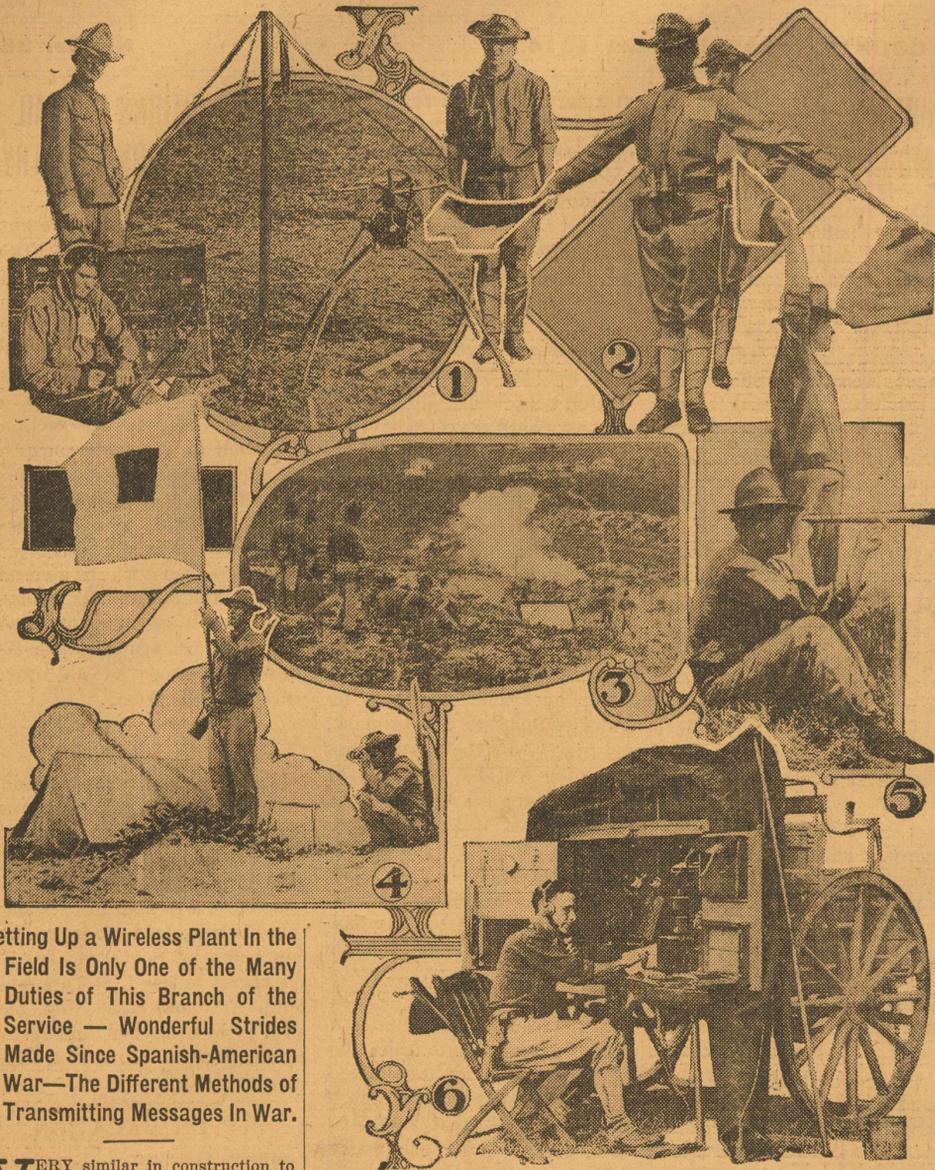
## RED HOY

The World's Champion Pitching Horse will be rode at by

## TACK KENNEDY

Saturday evening at 1 o'clock sharp  
July 25th, at Spur, Texas.

# Signal Corps, "Nerves" of Our Army



Setting Up a Wireless Plant in the Field Is Only One of the Many Duties of This Branch of the Service — Wonderful Strides Made Since Spanish-American War—The Different Methods of Transmitting Messages in War.

VERY similar in construction to the human body is Uncle Sam's field army of today. The brain of the field army is its commander. The limbs and trunk are the troops of the line—cavalry, infantry and artillery. The nerves, flashing from brain to muscle the impulses directing the great body, are the men of the signal corps. Without that body the field army is helpless.

The army pushes its way through hostile territory. Well in advance of the main body is the independent cavalry, far flung over the country, a flexible screen, searching out the enemy.

Comes a clatter of rifle from the front, the signal that the screen has come in contact with a hostile force. The advance guard engages, drawing out the enemy, disclosing his strength. Far to the rear is the commander of the field army. How is the cavalry commander to give him in detail the information he has obtained? In old times mounted messengers would have gone back at full gallop, running the risk of falling into the hands of scattered forces of the enemy, of being ambushed by guerrillas. Today the field radio set solves the problem and avoids delays.

The cavalry commander scribbles a message to the general, telling him just what he needs to know, and turns it over to the sergeant riding at the head of the signal corps detachment with the little silk-crossed flags under his chevrons.

#### Tied on a Pack Horse.

"Open station," calls the section chief. Out of the column the riders turn, dismount; the horses are linked in a circle and left to one man, the horse holder, while the others fling themselves at the pack animals. Off come boxes, poles and all the impedimenta they are carrying.

On the leading pack horse is a little iron frame. The instant that it touches the ground one man springs upon it, holding a section of pole from which radiate four shining strands of phosphor bronze wire, the antennae, which four men are paying out from hand reels. The man on the frame raises the pole; another man slips under it another section; a snap, it is fastened, and the pole goes up higher. Section after section is added until the mast, steadied by three men, towers sixty feet in the air.

Back in headquarters a similar piece of apparatus is set up, while from it a buzzer line extends to the whereabouts of the general himself. The buzzer is a combined field telephone and telegraph. The wire from this is laid out from two horse reel carts and can be paid out on the gallop if necessary. The wire lies on the ground, and the buzzer is of such sensitive construction that cases have been known where it was possible to work through breaks in the line up to dis-

Photos by American Press Association. 1 and 6.—Field wireless apparatus. 2, 4 and 5.—Wigwagging. 3.—Exploding bombs as signals.

tances of fifteen feet. Besides this, the buzzer can be coupled to commercial telegraph lines and worked without interfering with them.

#### Many Means of Communication.

To adapt any medium to the purpose of communication is the motto of the signal corps. Literally this means to communicate by sight, hearing and touch, using all kinds of instruments, from the most sensitive and finely adjusted wireless telegraph outfit to the crudest and most hastily improvised method of wagwagging.

If they have no wires they can use either the wireless or the whistle at night, or if neither of these is available they can fall back on the flashing of a light or of the wigwagging of a beam from a searchlight. During the light of day they have the means to talk with each other by flags and even by their arms and hands.

The most important part of it all is that each member must become so expert in the use of these various kinds of apparatus that he can act quickly and effectively at all times. And he is trained to use his wits in an emergency. For instance, during the Spanish-American war, while a signal corps party was reconnoitering a telegraph line in Porto Rico and keeping General Miles in communication during his advance, they came to a point where the Spanish troops had cut and carried away nearly a mile of wire. With the exception of a few scraps their supply had become exhausted, and they could not keep pace with the advance unless immediate materials were at hand. Finally, one of the members of the party discovered a barbed wire fence running in the same direction. Then they connected one end of the line to the top wire, ripped off the second and third wires and used them to bridge the remainder of the span. Thus for over half of the distance they made the barbed wire fence serve as a telegraph line.

#### Grew After Our Last War.

The duties of the signal corps companies vary, though they are primarily used in maintaining communication. To fulfill this mission they are divided among the various army posts of the country. Some of them are scattered among the wireless telegraph stations in Alaska and along the cable and telegraph line which the army maintains from Alaska to the States, and there is still another portion provided with mounts and stationed at various posts, ready to take the field at a moment's notice.

The great efficiency for which the signal corps has in late years become

noted is the result of the great change which came over the United States army with the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Prior to that time the whole signal corps numbered hardly a battalion, and about all of their duties consisted in operating the few telegraph lines which the army owned and a few field experiments.

At the outbreak of the war congress provided for an increase in the corps to a full regiment. There was a rapid enlistment, because it was considered a preferred job, and because of that fact the men selected were either trained electricians or telegraphers.

Those few weeks before the corps took the field were strenuous ones for the members. The military feature of the training included bareback riding, foot and mounted drills and drills with small arms. The greatest feature, however, was that which included all manner of signaling. Every member, in both the telegraph and the electrical departments, was impressed with the necessity of mastering the codes. They were told that old but effective story of how two of Cook's men, back in the Indian campaign days, planned their escape from an Indian camp by signaling with their code in the winking of their eyes. Day after day, therefore, these men covered the broad drill ground at Washington barracks from sunrise to sunset and worked first with wands, then with flags and heliographs, and far into the night with lights. The result of these efforts brought an expertness that permitted the corps to highly distinguish itself in the field.

#### Useful in Philippines.

But it also proved a much greater benefit for the future of Uncle Sam's army. Out in the Philippines they discovered that the most important feature in the field was rapid action, and in the reorganization of the corps when the whole army was reformed this feature was the guiding one in the plans.

When a recruit now enters Uncle Sam's signal corps he is first trained in the mastering of the three signal codes used. These are the American Morse code, the continental Morse and the army and navy code. Just why three are used is the query that often arises in the mind of the layman, but the answer is convincing when he realizes that the three codes are adapted to circumstances, that telegraphers prefer the American Morse when they can use the wire because it is faster; the continental Morse when sound instruments are employed, because it is surer, and the army and navy code when sight signaling is used, because it is easier.

But they are flexible codes and may be used under any circumstances. Thus, when a repair party was cut off from the main body during the Philippine insurrection and a shot had disabled their only telephone, they had merely to tap the wire and use the bells to signal by the army and navy code to make their plight known and effect their rescue. It requires usually about six months to become proficient in all three of these codes.

#### Systems of Signaling.

To apply these codes to practical work they use four different appliances when it is necessary to signal by sight. First comes the semaphore system, based on the old wooden arms first used in Napoleon's time. Uncle Sam's signal men apply this system to short distance signaling by placing their arms full length in various positions through a half circle.

The familiar red and white square flags are used for longer distances that vary all the way from a few hundred feet to as far as the eye can reach. This is called wigwagging, because the flags are swung from a vertical position through a quarter circle either to the right or left to make the various letters. By night they use a torch or lantern, when necessary, for the same purpose.

The recruit, however, is trained to take advantage of nature's help when it is offered. This is made possible by the use of an instrument which is called the heliograph, by which they send flashes of the sun. It is said that the American Indian was the first to use this method as a means of communication.

#### Heliograph Carries a Hundred Miles.

The distance to which a message can be sent by the heliograph varies from a few hundred yards to over a hundred miles. The record, in fact, is held by the United States signal corps. In 1890 communication was held by sun flashes between two hills in Arizona at a distance of 125 miles, but Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Glassford broke that record in 1894 by sending a message from the top of Mount Ellen, in Utah, to the summit of Mount Umcompaghe, Colorado, a distance of 183 miles.

The subject of applying the telegraph and telephone to field work was under consideration for many years before the Spanish-American war occurred, but it was in the year following that war in the Philippine campaign that the facts were revealed upon which has been based the rapid advance in efficiency in field signaling. Out there they tried for the first time the scheme of tying a reel of insulated wire to the back of a mule and driving it across the field of action. The system worked well, and, although the appliances and instruments were much too heavy for work covering any great distances, it gave the idea upon which the present apparatus has been constructed.

## Sporting Notes

By SQUARE DEAL.

#### France Has Baseball Fever.

Great interest has been aroused in the French press over the introduction of baseball in France. The Paris edition of the Daily Mail is now boosting the league, while the Auto, a leading sporting daily, is devoting long articles to the advantages of the game and its necessity in French athletic life.

#### Burns' Fast Work.

George Burns, outfielder of the New York National baseball team, has aroused the interest of the fans by his



Photo by American Press Association.

George Burns, Giant Outfielder, Is Object of Fans' Attention.

speedy work this season. He is batting well also and is becoming one of the most valuable men on the team.

#### Sonder Yacht Trials Aug. 24.

The trial races for the selection of an American sonder yacht team for the third international series in Germany have been fixed for Aug. 24 and subsequent days, with Marblehead as the scene of the contests. The races will be sailed at Kiel in June, 1915. Entries for the American trials will close on July 6 and must be filed with Henry Howard of Boston, chairman of the German-American committee. The races will be in charge of the Eastern Yacht club.

## In the Sunday School Class

SENIOR BEREAN LESSON.

Text of the lesson, Mark x, 46-52. Memory verses, 51, 52. Golden Text, Isa. xxxv, 5, 6.

Our lesson story is found in Matt. xx, 29-34, as well as in Mark, and is the record of a healing as he left the city of Jericho. He healed another man who was blind as he entered Jericho, and that man followed him, glorifying God as he entered and passed through Jericho (Luke xviii, 35, to xix, 1). Matthew and Mark both say that the healing of our lesson took place as he departed from Jericho, and Matthew says that there were two blind men. Well, there are no discrepancies and nothing to reconcile. He healed a blind man as he entered Jericho and two more as he left the city, and one of the two was called Bartimaeus, and no doubt there were many more blind people healed at different times (Matt. xi, 15; xii, 22; John ix), and we cannot but rejoice with every poor fellow who received his sight, feel sorry for those who did not and pity the spiritually blind who fancied that they did see, because they were wise in their own estimation.

When the kingdom comes, we shall see the king in his beauty, and we shall then think that we never knew him before, he will be so glorious (Isa. xxxiii, 17, 24; John iii, 1, 2). Every eye shall see him, either to adore him and enjoy him forever or else to see him and hear him say, "Depart from me; I never knew you." The cry of the man who was healed as he entered Jericho and that of the others healed as he left the city are so similar that some cannot think that Luke is telling of a separate incident (Matt. xx, 30; Mark x, 47; Luke xviii, 38).

In each event Jesus stood and commanded the man or men to be brought unto him or called them to him. Mark says that those who called him said, "Be of good comfort; rise; he calleth thee." That which we have in eight words here is just four words in the Greek.

We should envy those who can read the Greek and Hebrew readily; there is such a fullness of meaning in those languages which it is difficult to express in English. There is something

very remarkable here, and it is this: The words "Be of good comfort" (Greek "tharsei") are used by our Lord on five different occasions, all exceedingly interesting and helpful, four while he was on earth and once after he returned to heaven (Matt. ix, 2, 22; xiv, 27; John xvi, 33; Acts xxiii, 11). They make a beautiful, helpful Bible study on forgiveness, peace, victory and the purpose of God.

The remarkable thing is that this word, used only elsewhere by our Lord, is used in our lesson by those who called the blind man. It is strange why they should use one of our Lord's special words. If it was the disciples who used the word they did it as his representatives, and we think of a later word of his, "As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you" (John xx, 21). If some of the multitude used the word, then it is perplexing.

Casting away his garment, he came to Jesus. He knew his need and that there was a deliverer at hand, and he did not hesitate nor make any excuse. He was poor, empty, helpless, ready to receive. In the song of Mary it is written, "He hath filled the hungry with good things, and the rich he hath sent empty away" (Luke i, 53). It is also written, "Blessed are ye that hunger now, for ye shall be filled" (Luke vi, 21). The poor and the needy are those who obtain help speedily (Ps. lxxii, 4). The rich and the self-sufficient and self-righteous are the ones whom it is impossible to help.

"What wilt thou that I should do unto thee?" This is the question ever coming to us from him in whom all fullness dwells, for has he not said, "If ye shall ask anything in my name I will do it;" "If ye abide in me and my words abide in you ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you" (John xiv, 14; xv, 7). How brief and definite is the blind man's request, "Lord, that I might receive my sight." He did not want five things, nor three, nor two—just one. He knew well what he wanted, and he asked for it. If we knew our needs as well and were as definite in our asking what might we not receive! We have but one great need as believers, and that is to be filled with and controlled by the Holy Spirit.

# A Section Set Apart For the Farmer

## MANAGING A CALF

At Birth Always Give First Milk Yielded by Cow.

### IT IS NATURE'S MEDICINE.

If the Young Animal Is Deprived of This and Castor Oil Substituted It Never Is the Same Afterward if It Should Survive at All.

There are several different systems, designed to suit particular circumstances, of managing the calf at birth, but there should never be any departure from the rule of feeding the newly born calf with the first milk yielded by the cow, writes a correspondent of the National Stockman. Mixed milk or that from a stale cow will not do as

## FOR COW OWNERS.

Records in the dairy are the guideposts which point the way to success.

It is better to raise your own calves, for then you know what you have. To buy up heifer calves promiscuously is an uncertain business.

Give the cow a chance. She is usually better than you think. "Blood will tell," but so will care and the proper feed.

Any check in a calf's growth is a loss to the owner. A stunted calf will never make as valuable a cow as its inheritance would certainly warrant.

Vitality is a very important characteristic in the dairy cow or any other farm animal. If weak along this line the best returns cannot be expected.

## BEES THAT AID ALFALFA.

There Is a Mistaken Notion About Which Kind Is Most Helpful.

Investigations of the United States department of agriculture have shown that a mistaken notion has been held regarding the kinds of bees that aid alfalfa seed. While "leaf cutter" bees will "trip" about 90 per cent of the flowers they visit and bumblebees about 50 per cent, honeybees trip less than 5 per cent. Even though a honeybee trips only 5 per cent of the flowers it visits the great number of such bees that can be kept on an alfalfa field, taken in connection with their activity, compensate for the low efficiency of each bee.

The wild bees that are most efficient in tripping do not store up honey of commercial value, nor is there any way known of holding them permanently in any locality.

Certain investigators have thought that some species of bee from the native land of alfalfa might prove more valuable than others. If such could be found and introduced the yield of alfalfa seed might be materially increased. There are so many different kinds of bees in different parts of the world that there is considerable room for experiment.

## SUMMER GRAZING FOR SHEEP.

When Too Hot the Flock Will Need Shade and Water.

Summer pasture is a very important consideration in raising sheep. The animals should have grazing so that they can find succulent food in the morning when the temperature is cool and again in the afternoon when the rays of the sun are not so penetrating. After the temperature gets high in the middle of the day the sheep will need shade and water so they may keep cool.

A woods pasture where there is Bermuda or other handy grass, where there are trees to furnish shade for the animals, is a good place for sheep when the weather is warm. A few acres of land that would otherwise be worthless may be used as a pasture for sheep.

But it is not economical to depend upon a woods pasture where the grazing is rather short, as the animals will need plenty of feed if they are to be profitable. They should have crops planted for grazing to supplement the woods pasture, and some grain and hay should be given daily. The lambs should be well cared for and the ewes and rams given an opportunity to make gains even in very trying weather.—Farm and Ranch.

### Bugs In Flour Bin.

The bugs or weevils that the particular housewife often finds at the bottom of her flour bin are there usually because of the carelessness of the owner of the mill where the cereals are ground.

# Diplomats Who Won

By DIANA E. RICHARDS

IN those days when the confederated states of Switzerland were fighting to free themselves from Rudolph, Duke of Hapsburg, whose descendants now sit on the throne of Austria, four cantons, Lucerne, Schwyz, Uri and Unterwalden, formed the original nucleus of the Swiss republic. Now, there was a time when both Rudolph and the four cantons were anxious to form an alliance with Zurich.

The heads of the four cantons got together and sent a spy to Rudolph's court with a view to heading him off in his negotiations with Zurich. The name of this man was Thorwald, and he took with him his daughter, Anna. The two settled themselves at the base of Rudolph's castle and waited an opportunity to make his acquaintance. Anna was fond of painting and occupied herself sketching the Austrian scenery about her. One day while she was sitting on a rock just beneath the base of the duke's castle painting the valley below Rudolph rode by and, seeing the maiden at work, stopped to look at what was on her canvas. So pleased was he that he bought her picture and gave her orders for others. Thus did Thorwald through Anna gain access to the duke.

Thorwald wormed himself into the confidence of Rudolph, pretending that, though a Swiss by birth, he was an Austrian in feeling. He endeavored to persuade the duke to send him on a mission to Zurich for the purpose of persuading the authorities to submit themselves to the house of Hapsburg. But Rudolph was too shrewd to trust any but one Austrian born on such an important mission and sent one of his tried ministers, Count Rapperswill.

Count Rapperswill was a soldier as well as a diplomat and in one of his battles had lost an eye, which had been taken out of its socket. Thorwald no sooner heard that the count was to go to Zurich than he began to think how he could cause his mission to result in failure. Meeting Rapperswill, he asked him why he did not wear a glass eye in the empty socket. The count replied that he had tried to find an eye that would match the natural one, but had failed. Thorwald told him that if he would give his daughter Anna a glass eye and sit for her to paint it he would guarantee that she would do the work to perfection. To this the count gladly agreed.

The next day he appeared at Thorwald's lodgings with one of the artificial eyes he had discarded and asked Anna to paint it to match his natural eye. Anna did so, but was not satisfied with her work till the count had given her a number of sittings. The truth is her father had instructed her

to put off finishing her work till the count was ready to set off for Zurich. Rapperswill was delighted with the eye as it was and begged for it, but received it only at the last moment.

Count Rapperswill had scarcely departed before Thorwald and Anna set out in great haste for Lucerne, and Thorwald told the governors of the four cantons to send an ambassador at once to Zurich to meet and defeat if possible the one sent by the Duke of Hapsburg. Thorwald could not go himself, for he would be recognized by Rapperswill. So one Thunwalder was sent at Thorwald's suggestion, not because of his shrewdness, but because he possessed a very amiable countenance.

The two diplomats arrived at Zurich at the same time, and a meeting was called of the government authorities to hear their arguments and decide between them. Rapperswill with true Austrian arrogance claimed to speak first and last, and the amiable Thunwalder assented.

Count Rapperswill was an admirable speaker and presented his case remarkably well. But he had not been speaking long before his auditors noticed a very crafty look in one of his eyes. This naturally prejudiced them against him, and the longer he spoke—his crafty eye giving a crafty interpretation to everything he said—the greater grew the prejudice.

When he had finished the opening address and Thunwalder arose, the envoy of the confederates being a very tall man, the audience expected to hear him bellow like a bull. Instead, he spoke with a soft voice and great complaisance. He had scarcely opened his mouth before he won the entire confidence of his hearers, and when he sat down he was greeted with a round of applause.

The Austrian ambassador, at a loss to know why he was making a failure at the hands of one who made no effective argument, arose to finish with a determination to meet Thunwalder's amiability in kind. He spoke with frankness and a great regard for the Swiss people and their interests. That crafty eye belied him. It seemed to those who saw and heard his voice that he meant the opposite of every word he spoke. When he had finished he was greeted with a grim silence.

The four cantons had won, and Zurich entered the confederation. Thorwald was made a baron, and his daughter, who had put the crafty look in the artificial eye, was presented with a thousand florins and voted the freedom of Lucerne.

This episode in the formation of the Swiss confederation is not mentioned in history, but there is no historical reference to the legend of William Tell.

## Fertilizing For Growing of Melons

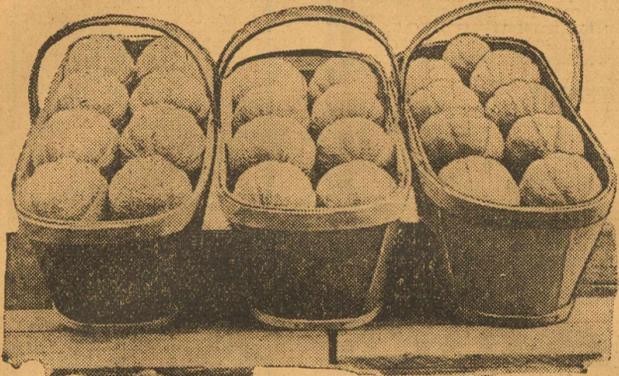


Photo by Illinois agricultural experiment station.

The Illinois agricultural experiment station has conducted fertilizer experiments with muskmelons at Anna, in Union county, and at Kinmundy, in Marion county, for several years. The chief objects of the experiments were to determine the relative efficiency of different amounts of manure and methods of application of manure, the effect of supplementing manure with commercial forms of phosphorus, the effect of using a complete commercial fertilizer in connection with manure and the effect of substituting commercial fertilizer for manure in the production of Gem melons. In both localities the experiments were conducted on typical melon soil of the region, that at Anna being unglaciated yellow silt loam and that at Kinmundy gray silt loam.

Attempts to grow melons without manure were not very encouraging. When the complete commercial fertilizer was used in the hills in place of manure the yields were greatly reduced. This was especially marked in the field planted crop, where many plants were killed outright by the fertilizer and the maturing of the melons was greatly delayed on those that survived. Steamed bone applied to the hills gave fair results, but the yields were smaller than from the use of manure in the hills, and some years the plants were "burned" by the fertilizer, especially in the field planted crop. The check plot without manure or fertilizer produced small yields, especially in the field planted crop, where the melons also ripened very late.

well. Why? If an examination is made of a young calf before it has had the opportunity of swallowing anything it will be found that the intestines contain a greenish material, technically known as meconium. It consists principally of biliary matters and is the product of liver secretion, or, in other terms, the refuse material that has accumulated during foetal or prenatal life.

It is of first importance to have this accumulation removed, and nature makes provision for doing so by imparting a peculiar quality to the first milk of the dam. This is termed colostrum. Cow keepers understand that the first milk possesses different qualities from that subsequently secreted, even if they do not appreciate the fact that its special purpose is to act as a natural purge by which the intestinal canal of the young animal is cleared out. It cannot be adequately replaced by the dose of castor oil which is sometimes substituted. If the calf is allowed to suck its mother's milk or if it is fed to it the meconium is soon expelled, but if nature's medicine is withheld and the calf is given other milk, constipation is the result. This may in itself cause death, but what usually happens is that the irritation caused by the retained foetal matter sets up scours, which, if it does not cause death, is a terrible check to growth, from which it takes a long time to recover. Calves that have "scoured" when a few days old become puny, weak things, which seldom pay for rearing. Therefore, to start the calf right it should either suck the teat for a few days or have some of its mother's milk, freshly drawn from her udder.

## MILK AND BUTTER.

In nearly every community the majority of the milk and cream producers realize that a large sum of money is lost annually because of the low score of butter sold at 1 or 2 cents per pound less than the best grades and are interested in the production of the kind of a product that will make good butter. The few that are disinterested or will not accept the advice of the butter maker as to how a better grade of cream can be produced are the ones that are responsible for the low quality of much butter.

Every dairy farmer should have a milk house where it is possible to take care of the milk and the cream without letting it become contaminated with undesirable odors and flavors.

Some people think that the dry cow needs no care, but those that make the best records have the best care during their period of rest.

A concrete tank will not spring a leak, and at the same time it will always be ready for use.

### Loss by Electric Shock.

Loss to stock in pasture from electric shocks that follow wire fences may be almost entirely prevented if the wires are grounded. This is done by taking wires three and a half or four feet long and attaching the end to the top wire, giving it a twist around each lower wire and shoving the free end into the ground eight or ten inches. The grounding wires should be placed along the fence at intervals of five or six rods.

## ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE.

In nearly all parts of Switzerland women have their hair cut by women. La Gazzetta, founded in 1600 by the poet Gozzi, is still being published at Venice.

In the north Pacific ocean a new volcanic island has appeared in the Bonin group, three miles east by south of Iwojima island. It is five miles in circumference and attains a height of 1,000 feet.

Following an annual custom, a Philadelphia firm is giving away, without any strings attached, fifty pianos to families in which there are people of musical ability but unable to buy the instruments.

Lord Kitchener, the British consul general for Egypt, purposes to con-

struct a comprehensive scheme of drainage in the delta of the Nile. Eventually about 400,000 acres will be reclaimed.

It is predicted that from 1919 there will be a heavy and increasing shortage in the supply of rubber.

Katmai volcano's dust cloud, which caused a general haziness of the atmosphere over much of the northern hemisphere, reaching a marked maximum in August, 1912, appears to have now practically disappeared.

The long proposed Crocodile river (South Africa) irrigation scheme is likely to be realized, the cost being estimated at not less than \$3,310,000. The area brought into condition for cultivation will be 66,000 acres.

# A Minute or So With the Funny Man

### In the City of Canals.

Bacon—What was your first impression of Venice?  
Egbert—Why, nearly everything appeared to be floating before my eyes.—Yonkers Statesman.

### The Cozy Little Flat.

"How do you like our kitchenette?"  
"Rather small, isn't it?"  
"Oh, no; it's plenty large enough. We take all our meals out."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Must Be So.



Professor of Physics—Are your students thoroughly familiar with your views on the subject?

Professor of Psychology—They must be familiar with them, considering the contempt they show for them.—Chicago News.

### A Lasting Proposition.

Gibbs—I tell you, old man, a wife is a very expensive article.  
Dibbs—True. But you must remember a wife lasts a long time.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### All In the Same Class.

"What did they say to you?" asked little Harry's mother, after his first visit to the new Sunday school.  
"The teacher said she was glad to see me there."  
"Yes?"  
"And she said she hoped I would come every Sunday."  
"And was that all she said?"  
"No; she asked me if our family belonged to that abomination."—Chicago Record.

### Growing His Own Plums.

"Then you can't get me a government plum?"  
"No," said Senator Wombat. "But what's one paltry government plum? I have secured for you some plum seeds from the department of agriculture. Go home and start an orchard of your own, my friend."—Judge.

### The Gentle Flatterer.

"Of course mothers should be examples for their daughters," said Mrs. Evergay.  
"And they are," replied Colonel Courtly. "The girls of today will be entitled to congratulations if they succeed in being as good looking as their mothers."—Washington Star.

### Severe Changes.

Patience—And you say her love grew very cold?  
Patrice—Yes, indeed.  
"What caused it?"  
"Why, she kept him continually in hot water."—Yonkers Statesman.

### One Way or the Other.

"My husband never comes home," said the woman with melancholy eyes.  
"Men always go to extremes," said the woman with the firm; set lips. "Mine won't do anything but sit around the house."—Washington Star.

### The Modern Idea.

Speeder—Think of it! Here's this old earth making one rotation in twenty-four hours, the same as it did 6,000 years ago.

Jinks—Well, what of it?  
"Great Scott, man! Can't we devise some way to speed her up a little?"—Life.

### Running Ahead.



"I'm so glad you proposed! That puts me one up on Delia. She's only had three this month."—Philadelphia Record.

### Up Against It.

"Do you believe in saving up for a rainy day?"  
"I certainly do, but what's a fellow going to do when his salary hardly keeps him going in fair weather?"—Detroit Free Press.

# Wood Cutting Prohibited On Spur Lands!

Notice is Hereby Given That Any Person Who Cuts Wood of Any Kind Whatever From Any of Our Lands Any Where Now or Hereafter will Be Prosecuted to the Fullest Extent of the Law Without Favor or Consideration

**IN** Some localities in past years, the lands have been shamefully cut over, regardless of our rights, and those of purchasers of land not occupied. Many otherwise honest men, have come to think that what others have done, without a penalty resulting, they can also do, and there is an increasing disposition to appropriate wood wherever it can be found, no matter to whom it belongs. This must and will be stopped. We must protect the people who have already bought Spur Lands, and those who will hereafter buy them, from this wood cutting.

Some people pretend to think there is no objection to it. This is, therefore, public notice that no one has our permission to cut, saw, grub, break down or gather wood of any kind whatever from our lands anywhere, and that prosecution will certainly follow trespassers hereafter without favor.

## S. M. Swenson And Sons

CHAS. A. JONES, Manager,

Spur, Dickens Co., Texas

### TEXAS SPUR PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

Entered as second-class matter November 12, 1909, at the post office at Spur, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

ORAN McCLURE, Editor & Prop.

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When not specified, all Ads will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

### FOUR ISSUES ONE MONTH

#### DEMOCRATIC ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Texas Spur is authorized to announce the following as candidates for District and County offices, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary election to be held July 25, 1914:

- For Representative, 105th District:  
Hon. A. J. Hagins (2nd term)  
T. F. Baker, Snyder, Texas
- For District Attorney, 50th Judicial District:  
J. Ross Bell, of Paducah  
Isaac O. Newton (re-election)
- For District and County Clerk:  
C. C. Cobb (re-election)
- For Tax Assessor:  
T. J. Harrison (2nd term)  
G. B. Joplin  
E. L. Harkey
- For Sheriff and Tax Collector:  
J. B. Conner (2nd term)  
G. T. Snodgrass
- For County Judge:  
O. S. Ferguson (2nd term)  
Blaine Speer
- For County Treasurer:  
B. A. Crego (re-election)  
J. B. Yantis
- For Commissioner Precinct No. 3:  
S. R. Bowman  
W. A. Johnson

Mr. Perry, of Stephenville, is in Spur this week visiting N. A. Baker and looking after his interests in the Spur Hardware Company. He reports that crops in his country are not good, having been suffering for rain the past several weeks.

J. J. Noland, one of the most prominent citizens and prosperous farmers of the Afton country, was in Spur Monday and while here was a very pleasant caller at the Texas Spur office. Mr. Noland reports that the crops of his section of the country continue most promising of big harvests this fall, and with one more rain at the proper time good crops of all kinds are assured.

J. A. Murchison, of the Draper country, was here Monday on business and greeting his many friends. He says the farmers of his section have been too busy killing weeds in their crops lately to even talk politics, but that they will probably take time to vote on election day.

Rev. W. B. Bennett passed through Spur Monday on his return home from the Liberty community where he filled his regular appointment Sunday and Sunday night.

E. L. McAlpine, of Ballinger, is in the city spending a few days with his wife who is here on an extended visit to her daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Sam T. Clemmons.

B. B. Gainor and wife, of Sulphur Springs, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. G. VanLeer, at their home several miles north of Spur.

Miss Irma Cates left this week for an extended visit to relatives and friends at her former home in Fort Worth.

J. D. Martin came in Monday from his farm home several miles north of Spur and spent several hours here on business.

Mrs. J. E. Sparks was in the city Saturday from her home in the Tap country.

C. D. Pullin, of the Higgins Ranch on Cat Fish, was in the city last week and reported that he had his first water melon on the 9th of July. He promised to keep the Texas Spur supplied with all the melons we could eat this fall, and as a result we are longingly awaiting his visits to town.

Mrs. Addie Edwards and daughter, Miss Eron, and sisters, Misses Minnie and Ruth Kennedy, of near Dickens, were very pleasant callers at the Texas Spur office the later part of last week.

Mrs. J. D. Powell left Spur the latter part of last week for Bell county in response to a message stating that her father was dangerously ill and not expected to recover.

W. P. T. Smith came in Saturday from his home several miles west. He reports everything in good shape and the farmers of his section all busy cleaning up their crops.

Editor Morris, of the Ralls Banner, passed through Spur Sunday on his way to Jayton to spend a few days with his parents and other friends and relatives.

W. S. Rone returned last week from Sweetwater where he has been several months, and is again greeting his friends at the Eastside Barber Shop.

Leonard Joplin, of Roaring Springs, is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Joplin, at their home in Spur.

Berry Pursley was in the city Monday from his ranch home near Jayton and spent some time here on business.

J. O. Yopp is now confined to his bed on account of another operation. Mr. Yopp has had several operations performed for the same trouble, and it is hoped that this last operation will effect a permanent cure. We are glad to note that he is reported resting nicely at his home since the operation.

W. N. Blackwell came in last week from the 24 Ranch to be with his daughter, Miss Mary, who had an operation for appendicitis last week. We are glad to note that she is reported doing nicely.

Mrs. Jeff D. Reagan and children left Spur last week for Arizona where they have filed on lands and will remain several years in living out the claim.

Miss Lillian Grace returned last week from Hico and other points where she spent several months with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Elliott were among the number of visitors in the city Saturday from their Spring Creek farm and ranch.

Mrs. G. J. Irvin and children returned last week from an extended visit with relatives and friends at Waco and other East Texas cities.

Two children are reported quite sick of typhoid fever at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Davis.

Mrs. J. E. Reams spent several days of last week visiting J. V. McCormick and family in Afton.

Mr. Ragsdale, a prominent citizen of the Liberty community, was in Spur Monday and Tuesday.

**B. G. WORSWICK**  
Attorney-At-Law  
Practice Solicited in District and Higher Courts  
County Attorney's Office, Dickens, Texa

**W. D. WILSON**  
LAWYER  
Practice in all Courts  
Office with W. F. Godfrey Realty Co. Spur Texas

**R. S. HOLMAN**  
Attorney-At-Law  
All legal business attended with accuracy and dispatch  
Office in Flert State Bank Building. Spur, Texas

**B. D. GLASGOW**  
Attorney-At-Law  
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**J. H. GRACE, M. D.**  
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Prompt response will be given to all calls, city or country, day or night.  
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**T. E. STANDFIER**  
Physician and Surgeon  
COUNTRY CALLS ANSWERED NIGHT OR DAY

**J. E. MORRIS**  
Physician and Surgeon  
All calls answered promptly, day or night.  
Diseases of Women and Children  
A Specialty

**J. O. YOPP**  
BAGGAGE AND EXPRESS  
Phones: Residence 30, Business 61

**Fords & Buicks**  
GODFREY & POWELL  
SPUR, TEXAS

Miss Thelma McMahan is reported sick this week of typhoid fever at her home in the city.

**W. F. Godfrey Realty Company.**

**Real Estate  
Fire Insurance.**

**Eastside Barber Shop**

TIDWELL & REEVES, Props.

First Class Tonsorial Work. Hot and Cold Baths and Up-To-Date Service in Every Respect. Call and see us

**..J. P. SIMMONS..**

Drayman and Agent for Pierce-Fordice Oil Ass'n. Heavy and light hauling. All work guaranteed

**NOTICE**

You will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law if caught hunting, fishing, shooting, trapping or trespassing in any way in any of the 24 pastures.—Mrs. Boley Brown & Sons. By Bert N. Brown, manager. 1-26t

Little Maude Clemmons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam T. Clemmons, is now suffering of a broken arm and shoulder blade, the injuries being sustained in a fall while playing with other children. We are glad to note that little Miss Maude is reported doing nicely.

Fred Hisey is reported quite sick of typhoid fever, he having been confined to his room the past several days.

J. C. Smith, of several miles west, was among the number of business visitors in the city Saturday.

Go to Harkey for first-class Feed. We don't handle cheap stuff. 34-tf

**\$5.00 REWARD**

I will pay \$5.00 for the return of one light colored Jersey cow, one peg horn, branded "D C" on left side. Last seen twelve miles west of Spur.—Dr. T. E. Standifer. 36-tf

Miss Elnora Dunn returned last week from Arkansas where she spent six or seven months with relatives. She was accompanied home by her uncle, Norman Moses, who returned home after spending a day or two in Spur.

We do all kinds of Auto repairing: keep extras, gasoline, oil, etc. Don't fail to see us when in need of anything in our line.—E. L. Clay. tf

F. W. West, of several miles north of Spur, spent several hours here Monday on business and greeting friends.

Miss Vivian Dunn returned the latter part of last week from Lorenzo where she spent ten days with friends.

Mrs. P. C. Ellis left last week for Dallas where she will spend some time with her daughter.

When in Spur, eat at the German Kitchen—Pooles old stand.



E. LONG, BOOT-MAKER, Lubbock, - - Texas

**Murray Brothers...**

YOU WILL EVENTUALLY HAVE US DO That Work

Why Not Now?

**THERE'S NO SENSE IN TAKING CALOMEL**

Dodson's Liver Tone will fix up your liver safely and won't "knock you out" a day. A man feels very little like working and a child don't want to go to school when bilious or constipated. If you try calomel to cure you, the chances are that you will be so weakened by its after-effects that you will be laid up for two or three days more. So we say "Don't take Calomel!" You can get a perfect remedy to take the place of Calomel at Red Front Drug Store that is guaranteed to relieve constipation and liven up the liver just as quickly as calomel, but without any of the bad after-effects of calomel. The name of this medicine is Dodson's Liver Tone. It is a pleasant tasting vegetable tonic that mildly stimulates the liver and causes it to work just right without any danger of salivation. If it doesn't fully satisfy you, you may have your money back from the store where you bought Dodson's.

Luke Davis and mother, Mrs. J. C. Davis, left Spur Sunday for Atlanta, Ga., where they will spend some time visiting relatives and concluding the details in the settlement of an estate in California recently inherited. The California estate is said to be considerable, estimated in the millions of dollars.

R. E. Dickson left for visits in Greenville, Cooper, and Waco. While away he will attend the Farmers' Congress at College Station. Mr. C. Tanner, the Scientific Assistant, will have charge of the Experiment Station in the absence of Mr. Dickson.



**The Telephone Joy of Farm Life.**

Life on the farm is made pleasanter and more secure by Bell Telephone Service.

Pleasanter, because it brings messages of cheer and companionship from friends far away, more secure because it brings help immediately when there is need.

Write our nearest office for information.

The Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company



Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cravey, of the Red Mud country, were in Spur Monday and while here were very pleasant callers at the Texas Spur office. Mr. Cravey said that while his section of the country was now in fine shape he would be glad to see another rain fall at an early date and before it is absolutely needed. He said the last rain they had measured a fall of five and one-half inches at his place.

**ATTEND UNION MEETING**

Messrs. R. L. Overstreet, W. T. Lovell, J. C. Stephens, John Carlisle, H. E. Grabener and E. B. Shaw returned the latter part of last week from Wichita Falls where they attended a meeting of the Farmers Union. This meeting of the Union we understand was for the purpose of discussing plans and methods of warehousing and marketing the cotton crop this fall. They report a large attendance and the adoption of practicable plans in handling the cotton marketing situation this fall.

Two of Mr. and Mrs. Sol Davis' children are reported sick of typhoid fever at this time. Quite a number of cases of this fever are reported in the city at this time. However, we are glad to note that not one is of a serious nature.

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Fuquay were among the visitors in the city Tuesday from their home in the Red Mud community, spending several hours here greeting friends and trading with the merchants.

Rev. Nicholson, of Post City, is in Spur this week visiting his son and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Nicholson.

Fayette Springer and Miss Minnie Lee Springer are quite sick this week of typhoid fever.

R. E. Dickson has returned from an inspection trip of fields of Sudan grass in Haskell county.

**GONE TO MEXICO**

Mrs. T. G. Harkey and daughter, Miss Thelma, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Woltman and Adrian Woltman left Spur Tuesday morning for the northwest part of New Mexico where they go to look at the country with a view of filing on land and establishing ranch homes. They are making the trip in hacks and will probably be gone two months. Should Mrs. Harkey locate a desirable place Uncle Tom will go out in his car to them, file on the land, return to wind up his affairs here preparatory to becoming a ranchman and citizen in the land of promise further west.

The Spur ball team went up to Matador to attend the big picnic and played the Matador ball team a series of three games of baseball with the result of winning two of the three games. Each game was vigorously contested as the few scores made will evidence.

Witt Springer came up from Jayton and spent several days of this week in Spur looking after his ice business and also to be with the sick at his home.

Mrs. N. A. Baker and daughter, Miss Erma, returned this week from an extended visit to relatives and friends in the eastern part of the state.

J. P. Crump, a prosperous farmer and leading citizen of Garza county, was in Spur Tuesday after supplies and on other business.

**NOTICE!**

**We Got Um**

**Automobile Supplies,  
Pennsylvania Casings  
And Inner Tubes**

**COME IN AND SEE US**

**RITER HARDWARE CO.**

No. 9611

**The Spur National Bank  
SPUR, TEXAS**

CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000  
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**CENTRAL MEAT MARKET**

PERRY FITE, Proprietor

Fresh and Cured Meats

Call or Phone us Orders. Your Patronage is Solicited.

**JACKSON REALTY CO.**

Fire, Tornado, Plate Glass and Livestock Insurance. We sell Land, City Property and Livestock. Non-Residents' business promptly attended to.

**Notary Public in the Office.**

# The Sowing of Alderson Cree

By MARGARET P. MONTAGUE

**A Strong Story of Character Building, With Scenes Laid In the West Virginia Mountains Among a Picturesque People**

## PROLOGUE.

Alderson Cree, a West Virginia mountaineer, ejects his boarder, Kip Ryerson. Alderson while hunting is shot from behind. He exacts a promise from his young son, David, to kill Ryerson, whom he suspects. After David goes for aid Alderson relents and prays to live long enough to relieve the son from the promise. Only Martha Lamfire, a character of the mountains, hidden behind the bushes, hears his appeal. Ryerson is arrested, tried, but acquitted. A forest fire is ravaging the mountains. The mountaineers, accused by David of cowardice, band together and order Ryerson out of town. Four years later, on his sixteenth birthday, David had gone out to a neighboring draft to fulfill his promise to his father, but learned that Kip Ryerson was already dead. At twenty-two David is the devoted slave of plain, charming, irresistible Mary Reddin, who returns his affection. Returning home one day, David meets and chats with Ellen Daw of Drupe mountain, the poor, beragged adopted daughter of Silas Daw. Mary Reddin, being the only one in the Draft who succeeds in getting along with Martha Lamfire, visits the old woman at her home. George Hedrick, the village storekeeper, is the most satisfied man in the Draft with his lot in life, situated as he was at the crossroads, where he and the "world" met. An uncouth stranger excites curiosity when he stops at the store for tobacco. Hedrick recognizes in him Kip Ryerson. Ellen Daw, weary and faint from her lonely farm work, pauses to rest and falls asleep. Adrian Blair, a well to do youth of the Draft, notices the sleeping girl and finishes her work. Waking, Ellen perceives her benefactor and timidly tenders her thanks. On Sunday the people of the Draft flocked to the schoolhouse to hear Brother Braxton's farewell sermon. David, leading the prayer, is suddenly struck dumb as he catches sight of Ryerson, who until then he had thought dead. With the fury of a raging lion he leaps at his old antagonist. Strong arms restrain him, and Ryerson escapes. Leaving the schoolhouse, Adrian Blair becomes Ellen's partner. Mary coaxes David home with her for an hour, but his love for her can't hold him longer, and he bids her goodbye as he prepares to depart on his errand of revenge.

## Remorse.

DAVID nodded, looking down at her. "Yer know I'm going for Kip, Mary," he said simply.

"But, Dave," she faltered, a breathless terror in her voice, "they'll hang yer fer hit."

David still looked down at her in silence, and she saw that though her forebodings might be true it weighed not one whit with him.

She was like a little tortured bird beating its wings against its cage in a vain endeavor to find an escape to happiness. And at length, looking into his stern face from which the tenderness had fled, she cried in a sort of poignant astonishment:

"But, Dave, I love yer, I love yer!"

To her that fact outfaced everything else. It was the one great event of her existence; nay, it was her existence. And it seemed to her stupendous and unbelievable that David could place anything before it.

At her words David drew her to him tenderly and pushed the arching waves and mists of shining hair back from her forehead.

"Mary," he cried, "I love ther very ground yer walk on, but I can't go back on my promise—don't yer see I can't, sweetheart?" he pleaded.

"Yer made me er promise this very mornin'," she returned, in a low stricken voice. "Yer promised nothin' should never come betwixt us. Have yer fer-got that already, Dave?"

"God knows I ain't fer-got," he said. "But I giv' ther other promise first. An' ther man I promised hit to died with me givin' him my word I wouldn't fer-git—an' I giv' hit with all my soul."

"David," she said, "ef yer break your promise ter me hit'll kill me. Oh, Dave!" she pleaded; "but yer love before yer hate. Hit ought ter come first—yer know hit ought." Again she kissed his hands, looking up at him with wet, beseeching eyes.

"Put yer love first," she whispered. David's face was tortured with suffering, nevertheless he spoke steadily.

"Mary," he repeated, "I can't go back on my promise."

At his words the tender pleading went out of Mary's face, and she got to her feet with a quick spring.

"No," she said, low and fierce, "no,



"Oh, Ellen, Ellen!" she cried wistfully. "Dave's gone; he's gone!"

yer can't break ther promise yer made ter Alderson Cree ten years ago—er bad, wicked promise—but yer can break ther one yer made ter me jest this mornin' easy enough." Her tone was very bitter, and an angry, proud look settled about her mouth. "David Cree," she said, bending close to him, all the appealing sweetness gone out of her face, "I've laid my very heart an' soul at your feet an' you've jest tramped on 'em. Now listen ter me onct fer all—ef yer kill Kip Ryerson—no, ef yer so much as try ter kill him, yer sha'n't ever hev me. Do yer onderstan'?" she cried vehemently, her eyes flaming.

For a moment she looked into his face, her own dead white; then, with a passionate gesture, she flung his hands from her and, bursting into bitter sobs, she turned and ran blindly down the path up which they had just come.

David stood and watched her go with a doomed look upon his face, as though Fate had slammed inexorable doors upon him.

Yet the woods had scarcely lost the last pink flicker of her gown before suddenly they gave it back again, and in a moment she flashed forth from the green bushes and fled back to him, flinging her arms about his neck and clinging to him again.

"Dave," she cried distractedly, "Dave, I ain't really mad, I ain't, Dave! But ef yer—ef yer keep yer promise yer'll be er murderer. An' ef yer do hit, Dave—ef yer do, yer'll kill me!"

She lay against him, exhausted and panting and very piteous, the hardness and anger gone from her face and all the tender pleading and sweetness come back again.

"Hit'll kill me—hit'll jest kill me!" she whispered, gazing up at him like a pathetic child, tears upon her cheeks and her eyes dark with terror. And looking at her for the first time David's face softened with a quiver of emotion, and he made a quick gesture as though to comfort her with kisses. But the next moment he checked himself, and, raising his hands, he unclasped her clinging fingers and, putting her resolutely from him without a word, he climbed over the fence and went slowly down the hillside. But though he went firmly and steadily, his head was bent, his face was haggard and his eyes began to burn with an almost distraught light.

Mary stood looking after his retreating figure in an utter bewildered stupefaction.

At the foot of the hill David turned to take one last look at the place of their parting, and in doing so he caught sight of Mary's figure sunk down by the fence—just a faint splash of pink showing between the gray rails. David stood suddenly still, looking up at her with a sharp desire in his eyes. In the silent appeal of her little broken figure, all her vanished gayety and wistful, frightened sweetness rushed upon him and called him madly; and that he who had brought upon her the first sting of suffering could not go to her now and, taking her in his arms, shield her from it with the protection of his strength, seemed monstrous and unendurable. Yet the way between them was barred by the demon of his promise, and, devil ridden by it, he turned at length into the road toward home.

But at the last he went barely a hundred yards along the road before he turned abruptly, and, climbing the fence on the other side, went away into the low bushes and undergrowth and the still remoteness of one of the hollows of Peter's ridge.

## The Life of a Willful Boy Who Set Upon Himself the Responsibility of Avenging His Father's Murder :: ::

As Mary lay and wept—a huddled heap upon the moss cushioned ground—she became aware of a slight stir in the bushes at her back and knew that some one was behind her. Stifling her sobs and springing quickly to her feet, she turned and beheld Ellen Daw standing in the pathway and looking at her.

Ellen's eyes were misty with tears, and her strong, dark face was full of compassion.

Mary looked at her a moment and then turned her gaze away. Below in the valley the curving road lay like a wriggling white snake, and from end to end of it there was no sign of David Cree, and to longing eyes an empty road is desolate beyond conception.

Mary turned back to the other girl with a poignant surprise.

"Oh, Ellen, Ellen!" she cried wistfully. "Dave's gone; he's gone!"

"I know," Ellen answered softly. "I heered. I was settin' back there in ther bresh."

Then with a shy, constrained movement she opened her arms. "Po' little thing," she said tenderly.

At the gesture Mary wavered toward her, dropping her head upon her shoulder, and Ellen's arms closed strongly about her.

Mary was tall, but Ellen was unusually tall, with a frame almost like a boy's, and made strong by her constant farm work. In her arms Mary felt very slender and delicate, and her grief shook her from head to foot.

Ellen put up her hand and stroked her hair awkwardly and pressed her head against her own neck, murmuring softly, "Po' little honey, po' little thing!"

She pitied her intensely, but it gave her a feeling of wondering, exquisite delight as well that this lovely little creature whom she had so adored in secret should be clinging to her now for sympathy and support. For a little while longer Mary lay still and let Ellen caress her, but at length she straightened up and drew herself away, pushing her hair back from her forehead with a weary, bewildered touch.

"I got ter go home; I got ter go now," she said in a stunted voice, yet with a certain quiet strength beginning to come to her. She moved a few paces away, and then on the moment came back to Ellen, flinging her arms about her neck and kissing her.

"Yer been mighty good ter me an' I love yer," she said simply, and, turning again, went slowly down the path toward her home, a desolate and pathetic little figure.

When David swung himself over the fence into the woods of Peter's ridge he felt as though a crushing and inexorable fate encompassed him on every side, and the tug of his different emotions, which dragged him now in this direction and now in that, drove him almost frantic.

He went a little distance up the gentle slope of the hollow with stumbling steps, and at a secluded spot flung himself full length upon the ground, burying his head upon his arms; and the still woods, all suffused with the green, mysterious light of afternoon, heard him groan from his heart, as a man only groans when there are no other human beings by to offer the pity or contempt of their eyes.

For a long time he lay thus; then he gradually stretched out his benumbed arms and dug his fingers into the mossy depths of the ground, his face pressed against its whispering coolness. And again for a long time he lay still, his love keeping watch over him on one side, while hate sat upon the other. The one came to him in the remembrance of Mary Reddin's tender, appealing face, and the other looked at him with Kip Ryerson's hateful eyes. Love cried to him in Mary's voice, "Oh, ain't hit right that love should come first!" and "Oh, Dave, put yer love before yer hate!" And with the cry it seemed to him he could feel once more the quiver of her clinging arms about his neck and her breath upon his cheek, and hate taunted him in his own passionate words of ten years ago: "I've promised yer, pappy! I've promised, an' I won't fer-git!" And as the old promise leaped through his brain he matched it with the keenly remembered feeling of Kip Ryerson's struggling body under his own and of his throat beneath his clutching hands. Thus love sat upon one side and hate leered at him from the other, and between them David Cree lay upon his face and strove with himself to find the right way.

[To be continued.]

# A Glance at Current Topics

## Peter of Serbia Tired of Throne.

Geneva, July 13.—It is an open secret in European diplomatic circles that King Peter of Serbia wishes to abdicate in favor of his son and settle down in private life in Geneva. His majesty has a large circle of private friends here, he having passed ten years here for the education of his two boys.

For more than a year past private emissaries have been on the lookout trying to find a suitable residence for the old king, but the notorious conduct of his son and heir to the throne has somewhat disarranged his original plans, and he is advised that his second son is still too young to assume the responsibility of a ruler.

The day after the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga King Peter said—he was then Prince Karageorgevitch—that he abhorred the

The new tests, founded on principles laid down by Professor Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard, are designed to put to economic use some of the many discoveries concerning the way the human mind works under different conditions. The railroad officials have been impressed by the enormous waste resulting from the lack of any scientific method of selecting men for the various kinds of railroad work, and they found there were too many incompetent men in the service.

## Brooklyn Again a Flagship

Philadelphia, July 14.—The cruiser Brooklyn, which has been stationed at the local navy yard for nearly ten years and which at one time was ordered to the scrap heap, is sailing for China to take her place as flagship of the Asiatic squadron.

The Brooklyn was Admiral Schley's flagship during the Spanish-American war and led the fighting when the Spanish fleet was destroyed at Santiago. The ship was struck about twenty times by shells, and her sides still show where the blows were received.

Several years after the war the vessel was sent to the Philadelphia navy yard, where she was put out of commission. About a year ago work was begun on the vessel, and she was completely overhauled. Today she is one of our best and fastest cruisers.

## Clubhouse For Masons.

Chicago, July 13.—An ambitious scheme is that of the Masons in this city, who propose the erection of a clubhouse which shall centralize the activity of the order in the United States. The proposition is to erect a structure costing \$1,000,000 on Michigan avenue, in the downtown district, which shall contain all the features of a high class club, including athletic equipment and a theater.

It is said that subscriptions to the bond issue have already reached \$350,000 and that wealthy members of the order have promised to see the thing through. There are 500,000 persons affiliated with Freemasonry within a radius of 100 miles of Chicago.

There is a Masonic temple in Chicago, but it has little to do with Free Masonry, being a huge office building. At least two other structures have been erected under similar auspices, but they have gradually passed out of the category of Masonic belongings.

## To Plan Alaskan Railroad.

Juneau, Alaska, July 13.—William C. Edes and Lieutenant Frederick Mears, U. S. A., appointed by President Wilson as members of the Alaskan railroad commission, have now arrived here, where they will map out the preliminary work. Both engineers were appointed by the president at the suggestion of Secretary Lane.

It is pretty well known that Colonel George W. Goethals, governor of the



Photo by American Press Association. King Peter of Serbia Would Abdicate and Retire to Private Life.

terrible crime, in which he took no part whatever. He added that he was too old to accept the throne, but that he had no choice in the circumstances. As soon as affairs permitted he would return to the quiet life of a country gentleman in Geneva.

During all these years his majesty has kept up his correspondence with his former friends here and in private letters has stated quite recently that he hopes to be in Geneva again at no distant date. As he put it, "Now that the war is over, I can finish my days in peace with honor."

## Battle of the Crater Anniversary.

Petersburg, Va., July 15.—Survivors of the battle of the crater, which took place on the outskirts of Petersburg July 30, 1864, have been invited to participate in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the engagement, which will be held here July 30 under the auspices of A. P. Hill camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans. Union and Confederate veterans from all parts of the United States will attend. Secretary of State Bryan, Oscar Underwood and Champ Clark will be invited to deliver the principal addresses.

The conflict was the most notable in the Virginia campaign, as it delayed the surrender of the Confederate troops for nearly a year. General Grant's men drove a tunnel 600 feet long beneath a hill on which Confederate forces were massed, and planted 8,000 pounds of powder. When this was exploded 276 Confederates were killed, but the forces in gray, under the late General Mahone of this city, repulsed the four divisions of Grant's army, with casualties of 4,400 Federals and 922 Confederate dead.

## Fifty Years Since Battle of Atlanta.

Atlanta, July 14.—The governors of thirty-one states represented at the battle of Atlanta during the civil war have been invited to attend with their staffs the fiftieth anniversary of the battle here on July 22. It also is planned to have detachments of militia from the states. Eighteen states were represented in the Federal army and thirteen in the Confederate.

## Employee Psychological Tests.

Philadelphia, July 14.—After many experiments the Pennsylvania railroad has completed a series of psychological tests to be applied to applicants for jobs as engineers and trainmen in place of the written and physical examinations. The management now is seriously considering the universal adoption of the idea as a means of automatically separating the fit from the unfit and avoiding the heavy expense of training men who afterward may be found unqualified.

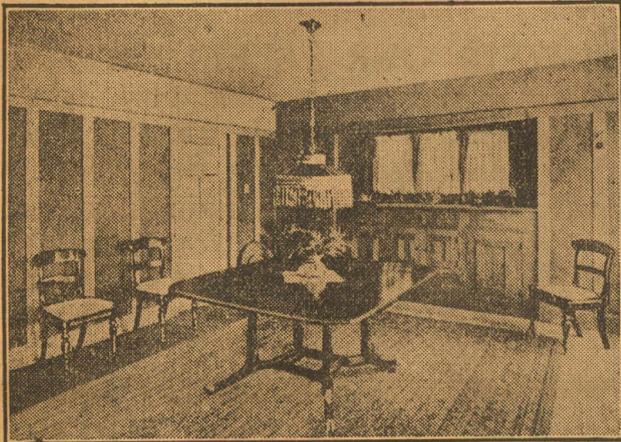


Photos by American Press Association. William C. Edes (Above) and Lieutenant Frederick Mears.

Panama canal, was Mr. Lane's adviser in the matter of appointments to the work in Alaska. Colonel Goethals seemed to think that it would be wise to have a civilian make the preliminary survey and that later, if necessary, the work should be turned over to the army engineers. Colonel Goethals requested the appointment of the young cavalry officer, Mears, to the work in Alaska. Mears has been chief engineer and general superintendent of the Panama railroad. [29 B]

# Fashion Ideas and Household Hints

## Furnishing the Long, Narrow Room



In furnishing a room whose length is in excess of its width the interior decorator is confronted by a difficult problem. The oblong dining room illustrated here is a happy solution of such a problem. The walls are paneled, and the polished floor is covered with a long narrow rug. The dining room table is an oblong affair, while the chairs which match it are of moderate size. The sideboard is set in underneath the latticed windows at the end of the room, an arrangement that saves space and contributes to the apparent width of the apartment.

### CARE OF REFRIGERATOR.

Keep It in Good Condition and Economize on Ice Bills.

The summer refrigerator or ice chest is the most important item of the kitchen outfit. A refrigerator should not be kept in the cellar. If there is no other place for it the cellar must be very dry, the floor level and a place found near a window so that light and air will be at hand.

A shed or outer kitchen is the best place for a refrigerator. Here it is within convenient reach and well ventilated.

Select an oak or white pine exterior. These are more durable even than ash, and oak is superior to any casing unless one feels like providing real white porcelain.

It is possible to buy a good sized oak refrigerator from \$15 upward which contains a separate ice chamber within convenient reach. Some models have the ice chamber at the top reached by a lid, so that it is necessary for the average woman to stand on tiptoe to look inside and remove the interior support for cleansing purposes.

With such an arrangement it is often necessary to remove the entire interior arrangement to get at the drain, and anything so awkward and complicated must be avoided, even if its care is not to be entrusted to the maid.

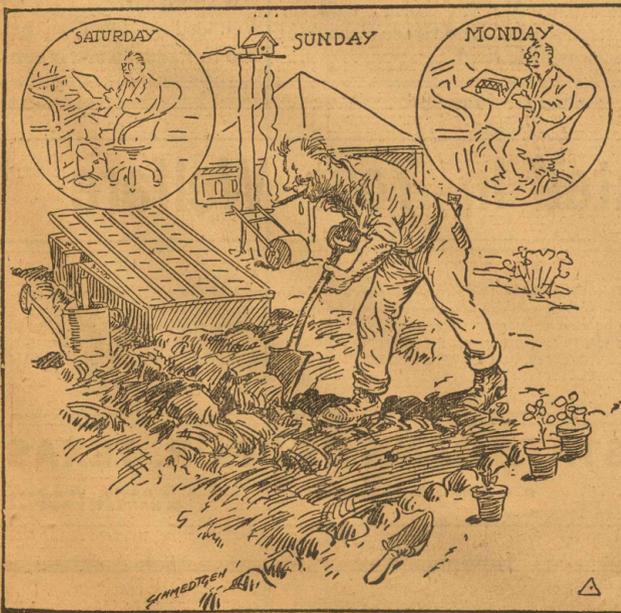
### Burned Cake.

If fruit or vegetables have been burned or scorched while cooking take the stewpan and set in a pan of cold water (the colder the water the better). Remove the lid and leave the stewpan in the water about five minutes; then turn its contents into another saucepan. This prevents a burned taste or smell.

To prevent a thick cake from burning at the bottom—that is, a cake that must remain in the stove for an hour or two—sprinkle almost an inch of cornmeal over the bottom of the pan; then place a well buttered paper next to the batter.

Should a cake be burned on the outside through careless baking scrape the black parts very carefully and brush over with beaten white of egg; then dust with powdered sugar and put the cake back into the oven for five minutes, when all signs of burning will have disappeared.

## The Busy Man's Day of Rest



—Chicago Record-Herald.

## FASHION HINTS.

Suggestions as to What Is or May Be Worn.

Plaitings of net are very much used on the new caps for babies.

Separate skirts of linen or pique for golf or tennis are severely plain in line and have patch pockets.

Vells of extremely fine mesh are worn over the small hats and cover only the upper half of the face.

The cap crown of moire, satin or taffeta finished with a heavy cording is a feature of many of the newest hats.

The tango nightgown is the newest and resembles a chemise and Turkish trousers combined. It is said to be comfortable.

Sashes and belts are a feature of children's dresses. Sashes are quite wide. Belts are of suede and colored and patent leather.

Frocks of white taffeta have superseded the ones of white crepe de chine so popular last season. They are trimmed with ruches, puffings and shirrings.

Smart little Eton jackets of taffeta accompany children's frocks of crape or batiste. These are sometimes bordered with small bullet buttons of coral, jet or amber.

Parasols with centers of plain taffeta and borders of plaid chiffon are among the latest novelties. These have long handles tipped with amber or enamel to match a color of the plaid. Black and white in huge squares is the latest.

### STYLES OF THE MOMENT.

Sport coats have broad, soft collars.

Shirring seems to be popular.

For hair ornaments peacock feathers are worn.

Butterflies are worn on evening gowns and on hats.

The high Henry II, and renaissance collars of lace or mousseline appear on all classes of costumes.

Taffeta and crape dresses are trimmed with collars and cuffs of ecru batiste, embroidered.

Sealing wax red is a new shade.

Handkerchief linen blouses are made in colors—green, rose, pink, maize. Some have white organ-die frillings.

The silk petticoats with yokes are new.

Coat buttons are of metal, bone or wood.

Sleeves grow less and less and very sheer.

## Forcing an International Deal

By GUSTAV B. LEDYARD

"COUNT," said King Victor Emmanuel at a time when both were playing a diplomatic game to keep the European powers from standing in their way of affecting the unity of Italy, "on whom can you rely to befriend us?"

"No one," was the laconic reply.

"In that case we shall have to fight them all, which means we shall not succeed in our purpose."

"I have but one object, your majesty, in what I am doing now. I wish to compel the emperor of France to decide in our favor. He is the only sovereign who wavers as to what is his interest. He is supposed to have been elected by the people, and the cause of the people against those who rule by divine right is growing stronger every day. In half a century it will be the main question of the day. Ours is the cause of the oppressed against oppressors. Therefore it is the cause for which the Napoleonic dynasty stands. On the other side the emperor of France cannot ignore his interests on the side of the church. If I can get a lever by which I may pry him over to our side we win. He is too powerful for any of the other powers to oppose."

"But how get such a lever?"

"Does your majesty remember the Princess Paulini?"

"The woman who turned the heads of all the men in the capital last winter and caused three duels?"

"The same. She is enthusiastic for Italian unity. She came to me to ask how she could serve her country. At the time I was wishing for that lever I have mentioned. I told her to go to Paris, worm herself into the confidence of some one close to the emperor and, if possible, possess herself of a state secret that Napoleon would not have known. He hates our main enemy, Austria, and, whatsoever action he takes with us, will in the end play her false. If we can get some written evidence as to what he intends for the power that deserted the husband of Marie Louise to join the allies we can restore it to him in exchange for his good will in our present necessities."

"I will send!"

She looked at him as if hurt that he would not himself do this favor for her, and, rising, he left the room. He had no sooner gone than she took a sleeping powder from her corsage and dropped it in the glass he had left. He returned in a few minutes with the biscuit, and they drank together.

Two days later she stood in Cavour's cabinet.

The princess handed him the stolen document. He cast his eyes over it rapidly, then muttered thanks that were inaudible.

"I fear that your highness has everything a woman can wish for," he said, "and I shall not be able to reward you."

"I did it for Italy," was the reply.

Cavour waited for advices from the Tuileries, which came in due time. An Italian princess had possessed herself of a paper important to the emperor. If the government would see that it was returned unused the emperor would reciprocate. The paper was returned and a request made that Napoleon would not interfere with Victor Emmanuel's efforts to establish Italian unity. The request was granted.

in one who must necessarily know his secrets."

"I am a locked safe," was the reply.

"Iron safe locks may be picked," pursued the princess, "by those possessing mechanical skill. Were I the repository of state papers of great importance I should keep them on my person."

"That's exactly where?"

He stopped short. He did not suspect this woman of having any interest in his documents, but it was not the part of one in his position to tell any one where he kept his important papers. But his mind was rather on the woman than on his documents.

Presently she said she felt faint and would like a glass of wine. He called a servant, and a decanter and glasses were brought. He poured a glass of the wine for her, looking at her anxiously. She sipped it languidly and said:

"To drink alone is like kissing waxy lips. Drink with me."

Levoisier poured himself a glass of the wine and was about to drink when she put her hand on his.

"In the closet of my room are some biscuits that I invariably take with wine between meals. Will you get one for me?"

"I will send!"

She looked at him as if hurt that he would not himself do this favor for her, and, rising, he left the room. He had no sooner gone than she took a sleeping powder from her corsage and dropped it in the glass he had left. He returned in a few minutes with the biscuit, and they drank together.

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## A Space For Our Little Friends

### AMUSING TOY EASILY MADE.

A Box and an Elastic Band Are the Principal Things Needed.

Here is a little toy that any one can make. It is amusing and need not cost anything. Take a round box of tin, cardboard or wood and cut in the center of its bottom and lid a rectangular notch, turning back the tongues outward at right angles. Fasten the middle of an elastic band around a small lump of lead of such shape that it will hang down. Pass the ends of the elastic through the holes from the inside and attach them to the projecting tongues. Put on the lid and press down the tongues so that they will hold the elastic firmly. The plaything is finished. If you send it rolling across the floor the weight of the lead inside will twist the elastic band, and as this untwists it will roll the box back to you.

### PUZZLERS FOR THE PARTY.

Give the One Who Guesses the Most a Prize.

Why can a watchmaker never make a fortune? Because his goods always go on tick.

Why is a coachman like a lover? Because he always desires to be remembered by his fare (fair).

Why is a canary like a collier? Because he is caged up all day and has to peck for his living.

Why is a water lily like a whale? Because it comes to the surface to blow.

How would you express in one word having encountered a doctor of medicine? Met-a-physician.

Why is a person who never lays a wager as bad as a regular gambler? Because he is no better.

### The Six Follies of Science.

The six follies of science are the squaring of the circle, perpetual motion, the philosopher's stone, the elixir of life, magic and astrology. Bacon, Newton and Doyle are among those who sought the philosopher's stone in vain, and many other brilliant men have tried without avail to perpetuate the other mysteries.

### Children Dance the Tango



Photo by American Press Association.

The society boys and girls are not to be outdone by their older sisters and brothers or even their parents. They, too, are learning the modern dances. Instructors are hired to teach them the different steps or they go to dancing academies several times a week until a certificate of proficiency is given. Children of all ages and sizes attend dances when they are held at the homes of any of their little friends.

### Seven Wonders.

The seven wonders of ancient times were the pyramids of Egypt, the lighthouse known as the Pharos of Egypt, the hanging gardens of Babylon, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the statue of Jupiter by Phidias, the mausoleum of Artemisia and the Colossus of Rhodes. Seven wonders of the modern world have been given as the wireless telegraph, the telephone, the aeroplane, radium, antiseptics, spectrum analysis and X rays.

Why are birds in spring like banking establishments? They issue promissory notes and rejoice when the branches are flourishing.

### Divisions and Result.

Divide a color in two and get a loud cry and not high.

Divide to excavate in two and get beneath and a place where minerals are found.

Divide to dress in two and get a reposition and to weary.

Divide a maintenance in two and get to eat and a harbor.

Divide a trial in two and get a conjunction and a business transaction.

Divide a piece of jewelry in two and get a part of the body and work which is composed of fine threads.

Answers.—Yellow—yell-low. Under-mine—under-mine. Attire—at-tire. Support—sup-port. Ordeal—or-deal. Neck-lace—neck-lace.

**OFFICIAL BALLOT**

I am a Democrat and pledge myself to support the nominees of this primary.

**For** the submission by the thirty-fourth Legislature of the State of Texas a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting within this State the manufacture, sale, exchange and intra-state shipment of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and sacramental purposes

**Against** the submission by the thirty-fourth Legislature of the State of Texas a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting within this State the manufacture, sale, exchange and intra-state shipment of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and sacramental purposes

**For Governor:**

- James E. Ferguson, Bell County.
- Thos. H. Ball, Harris County.
- Leopold Morris, Victoria County.

**For Lieutenant Governor:**

- B. B. Sturgeon, Lamar County.
- W. P. Hobby, Jefferson County.

**For Attorney General:**

- B. F. Looney, Hunt County.

**For State Treasurer:**

- John W. Baker, Lubbock County.
- J. M. Edwards, Runnels County.

**For Court of Criminal Appeals:**

- W. L. Davidson, Travis County.
- J. J. Faulk, Henderson County.

**For Associate Justice Supreme Court:**

- William E. Hawkins, Travis County.

**For Commissioner of Agriculture:**

- Fred W. Davis, Coke County.
- H. A. Halbert, Coleman County.

**For Railroad Commissioner:**

- Earl B. Mayfield, Bell County.
- J. M. Arnold, Mills County.

**For State Superintendent of Public Instruction:**

- W. F. Doughty, Falls County.
- S. M. N. Marrs, Kaufman County.

**For Commissioner General Land Office:**

- Thomas M. Bartlev, Lynn County.
- James T. Robison, Morris County.

**For Comptroller of Public Accounts:**

- H. B. Terrell, McLennan County.
- C. C. Mayfield, Erath County.
- J. L. Franklin, Collin County.

**For Congressman-at-Large:**

- Jeff McLemore, Harris County.
- James H. Lowery, Fannin County.
- Daniel E. Garrett, Harris County.
- T. J. O'Donnell, Wichita County.
- W. P. Lane, Tarrant County.
- Ed R. Kone, Hayes County.
- L. L. Shields, Coleman County.
- Will A. Harris, Dallas County.
- J. H. (Cyclone) Davis, Hopkins County.

**For Associate Justice Court of Civil Appeals, 17th Judicial District:**

- R. W. Hall, Wilbarger County.

**For Congressman, 13th Congressional District**

- John H. Stephens, Wilbarger County.
- W. E. Prescott, Cottle County.

**For State Senator, 29th Senatorial District:**

- W. A. Johnson, Hall County.

**For Representative, 105th District:**

- T. F. Baker, Scurry County.
- A. J. Hagins, Kent County.

**For District Attorney, 50th Judicial District**

- Isaac O. Newton, Baylor County.
- J. Ross Bell, Cottle County.

**For County Attorney:**

- Ellsworth Ham.

**For County Judge:**

- O. S. Ferguson
- Blaine Speer

**For County and District Clerk:**

- Crawford Cobb

**For Sheriff and Tax Collector:**

- J. B. Conner
- George T. Snodgrass

**For Tax Assessor:**

- T. J. Harrison
- E. L. Harkey
- G. B. Joplin

**For County Treasurer:**

- J. B. Yantis
- B. A. Crego

**For County Surveyor:**

- L. T. Cochran

**For Commissioner Precinct No. 1:**

- E. Austin

**For Commissioner Precinct No. 2:**

- W. F. McCarty

**For Commissioner Precinct No. 3:**

- S. R. Bowman
- W. A. Johnson

**For County Chairman:**

**For Chairman Voting Precinct No. 1-11**

For the benefit of the voters we publish above the complete ticket to be voted in the Democratic Primary Saturday. The voter is required to leave on the ticket the names of candidates desired for nominees, scratching out all other names, thus requiring about thirty marks through undesirable names.

**HAVE YOU?**

**HAVE YOU VISITED "OUR SALE?"** It's the one that has pleased the people. Plenty selections left, but not many days in which the Price remains as now. Sale closes August 1st. Better hurry along? All Advertised Prices will remain in effect 'till closing date. Bring the Boy here for that Suit or Odd Pant. All Mens, Ladies, Boys and Childrens Oxfords CHEAP. : : : : :

**LOVE DRY GOODS CO.**

THE STORE THAT SAVES

Spur, Texas

**NO APPENDIX**

**NOTWITHSTANDING** the fact that I have been out of commission several weeks and am now minus one ayyendix, I assure patrons and the public that I am now ready for business and in a position to give you the best service in **CLEANING & PRESSING**. Telephone and we will come and get you Old Clouhes. : : : :

**SPUR TAILORING CO.**

NEIL HOLMAN, Mgr.

**GILPIN HAPPENINGS**

The Gilpin people are all looking fine since the picnic.

Rev. W. B. Bennett filed his regular appointment at Midway Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Mary Bennett has been on the sick list this week.

Carlos McCombs, of Clairemont, visited Willie Hagins Thursday evening.

Misses Lizzie Redden, Pearl and Alice Goodwin visited Misses Lily and Mattie Hagins the latter part of last week.

A fine young lady was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Carlisle last Friday.

Carl Hagins, of Jayton, was in Gilpin Monday on business.

Roy Thomas and family visited L. W. Bilberry and family the last of the week.

Willie Hagins has been sick but is better at this writing.

E. R. Hagins and family visited P. E. Hagins and family Sunday evening.

A great number of Gilpin peo-

ple attended the picnic at Girard.

The Baptist meeting will begin Thursday night, conducted by Rev. W. B. Bennett and Luther Bilberry of Midway.

Miss Eunice Sampson is on the sick list this week.

P. E. Hagins' residence caught on fire Monday, by accident, about 1 o'clock but the fire was extinguished before doing a great deal of damage.

The ball game between Gilpin and Jayton Friday was interesting, scores being 4 to 5 in favor of Gilpin.

Little Willie Hagins lost a buggy wheel Saturday night while riding.

The School Chap has took a vacation so I have taken his place.—Creeping Jasus.

While out driving near Spur Tuesday Miss Lillian Grace and Mr. Tanner were injured in that the horse ran away, throwing them out of the buggy, with the result that Miss Grace's shoulder was dislocated.

Recent operations reported at the Standifer Hospital are Mrs. Renfro of Jayton, appendicitis; John Crump of Garza county, appendicitis; Mrs. Ivy of Haskell county, will probably be operated upon this week; and Zeal Taylor, James Lauderdale and Thelbert Dye left this week for their homes, having recovered of operations.

Mrs. Al Gentry, daughter and son, Ethel and Phillip, and Mrs. Ryan and daughter, of Clarendon, are at the Midway Hotel visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Attebury. Miss Ruth Attebury, who has been on an extended visit at Clarendon and Amarillo, returned with the party.

The meeting at Steel Hill conducted by the Church of Christ continues with fine interest. Dinner Sunday for all who may come. The meeting will continue over until next Wednesday night. Evangelist E. A. Bedichek is doing the preaching. Everybody cordially invited.

J. Ross Bell, of Paducah, was in Spur Wednesday and Thursday in the interest of his campaign for the office of District Attorney of this district. From here he will go to Dickens, Afton, Roaring Springs and Matador before election day.

T. B. Cross, a leading citizen and prominent ranchman of Kent county, was in Spur Wednesday on business and greeting his friends here. Mr. Cross reports everything in good shape in his section.

Mrs. Hawley Bryant, of the Pitchfork Ranch, visited Mrs. E. L. Clay several days this week.

W. F. Godfrey returned Wednesday from an extended trip to Paducah and other points.

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