

"BUY-A-BALE"
PAY TEN CENTS

Help establish a standard
price for cotton.

THE TEXAS SPUR

A Paper For The Homes Of Spur And Dickens County

"10c COTTON"
BUY-A-BALE

Every patriotic citizen who
can will help the cause

Volume Five

SPUR, DICKENS COUNTY, TEXAS, OCTOBER 2 1914.

Number 48

NO MORE WAR TALK WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

Yes, we will trade you a Suit of Clothes for maize and give you values you will be surprised at. Have you seen them? They are great. Those special suits at \$10, and those Style Plus at \$17. Now, we are not exaggerating when we tell you we save you from \$3 to \$10 on your suit. Come in and let us show you. Now, if you will be in need of an Overcoat we have the world beat on values. So save your health by keeping warm in one of our \$5 to \$15 Coats. And Hats, we have prices that can't be beat. We are selling hats at \$2 that you have been paying \$3.50 for. Ask to see them. And Caps galore from 25c to \$1.50; all the new things in dress caps and pull-downs.

We haven't time to talk war now—what we want to talk is business. If the Allies and Germans want to fight that's their job. "We Are Not Mad." We have goods to sell, and you have to buy goods, so all that we like of trading is just getting together.

My, my! we are proud of our Ladies Ready-to-Wear Department. It's a hummer; nothing like it in this part of the country. The best selected stock we have ever shown coming from the very centers of fashion—New York and Cleveland. We don't take our hats off to any body when it comes to Styles and Values in Ladies Coats Suits and Skirts, also Childrens Coats.

Yes, the Circus will be here by the time you read this, and you will get to see the biggest elephant in the world, they say. Now, we can't show you an elephant but we can show you some bargains in Shoes, Dress Goods, Millinery and many other items.

Yes, we are going to do a big business this fall. Watch us and see. How do we know. Well, we have the goods and prices, and we are going to ask you for your business and treat you on the square.

You know Stove time is coming. We have them, the best in the world in cooks and heaters at the price. Ask to see Lilly Darling Cooks. They are better than the name indicates.

Yes, we still have Light Crust. Guess we'd have to quit business if we didn't have it—couldn't sell so much flour anyway.

He is a benefactor of mankind who makes two Grains where there was only a Grouch before.

Let's not worry about the reason a black hen lays a white egg—get the egg.

"Trade with Bryant-Link Company
And your friends trade with you.
Buy elsewhere

And you buy alone,
For in our store you'll find goods galore
And we are after your money we'll own."

Come on all together. Let's not talk about the government or our neighbors for a whole week, but just stick to our knitting and spend our money with Bryant-Link Co., Spur, Texas.

J. C. Davis came in Wednesday from his ranch home north of Dickens and spent some time here on business.

BUY-A-BALE HONOR ROLL

The following gentlemen have each bought a bale of cotton on the Buy-a-Bale plan, paying ten cents a pound with the understanding that it be withheld from the market for one year or until such time as the market quotations reach that price: N. A. Baker, Sol Davis, Geo. S. Link and Dr. Blackwell.

The Buy-a-Bale plan should be systematically managed in that each bale purchased should be from a farmer who is not in a position to longer hold his cotton. The Buy-a-Bale plan was inaugurated for the specific purpose of caring only for "distress" cotton, and in buying only the cotton that has to be sold, the plan not only helps the individual farmer but the whole country in that it contributes to maintaining a standard and fair price for the entire crop of the whole country.

Mrs. Addie Edwards returned Tuesday from Proctor where she has been spending some time with relatives and friends.

4 CARS OF FEED STUFF SHIPPED OUT THIS WEEK

N. A. Baker shipped to Haskell this week four cars of maize, kaffir corn and feterita which had been bought of the farmers of the Spur country. Mr. Baker paid ten dollars and ten and a half a ton for this feed and sold it on the Haskell market for only nine dollars a ton.

Throughout the past two weeks many tons of feed stuff has been sold to the buyers in Spur, until now the storage houses are full and overflowing and pens are being built on vacant lots to hold the loads being brought in. We understand that the price of this feed on the market has considerably declined because of the fact that many car loads have spoiled en route to the markets on account of being housed too green.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION TO BE HAD FOR TEACHERS

To the County Superintendent:
In view of the fact that many teachers desire special examinations during the month of October, and, since it consumes as much time of the State Board to prepare a special examination for one applicant as it does to prepare an examination for all applicants who take the same examination, I have decided to hold a special examination throughout the State for second and first grade certificates on October 16 and 17 of this year.—W. F. Doughty, State Supt.

JAYTON CITIZEN DIES HERE

T. K. Mooreland, a prominent citizen and business man of Jayton, died Monday night at the Standifer Hospital, and the remains were removed to Jayton for interment Tuesday. Mr. Mooreland had been in the hospital several weeks and had had two surgical operations performed without avail in relieving the troubles.

THE FT. WORTH-ROSWELL HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION

Formal organization to push the improvement of the Fort Worth-Roswell Highway, between this city and Roswell, N. M., was effected at Spur, September 15, when delegates from seven counties along the route met on the call of C. B. Jones and Jeff D. Reagan. Clifford B. Jones of Spur was elected president; Julian Bassett of Crosbyton, vice-president, and Jeff D. Reagan of Spur, secretary.

The Chamber of Commerce was represented at the meeting. It was made perfectly clear that Fort Worth was in an attitude of absolute impartiality as to the selection of the route, where that was in question. This city is prepared to favor the location and improvement of more than the one route, if it becomes necessary. There are two ways of getting to Stamford from Fort Worth. It is for the people along the routes to decide which shall be the selected one or if

both shall be improved to availability. And that is also true from Clairemont to Roswell when two routes are under consideration.

Fort Worth's interest in the matter is to get the highway and to aid the people along the road to improve and mark it. Many of the pasture owners have agreed to donate the right of way through their pastures.

Fortunately most of the country is practicable for road building at the minimum of expense and still less for maintenance. And much of the entire distance is already good road.

The Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce is encouraging the building of good roads in the whole Western country, both for the local benefit, of which it is fully conscious, and for the reason that with such roads the trade of Fort Worth is bound to benefit. The roads are for all classes of vehicles and should be of great advantage to the farmers and other residents as well as tourists.—Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.

GROWING LOTS OF COTTON, FEED AND YOUNG MULES

W. F. Shugart was in town the latter part of last week from his farm home seven miles east of Spur. Mr. Shugart has about one hundred and seventy five acres of cotton this year. His crop is one of the best in the country and will make from three-fourths to one bale to the acre. He also has fine feed crops of cane, maize and several acres of Sudan grass together with a number of young mules growing on his place. If we had just what his place will make this year we would be inclined to retire from active labor and take a trip to any foreign country but Europe.

COME TO SPUR COUNTRY AND LIVE HAPPY

Wanted—1,000 Cotton Pickers—14,000 acres, will make from half to one bale to the acre, finest cotton crop in Texas. Call on or address J. E. Johnson, manager, Farmers Gin Co., Spur, Dickens County, Texas.

The above notice has been appearing in the Dallas News from time to time, and paid for by Mr. Johnson for the purpose of aiding the farmers of the Spur country in securing help to pick their bumper cotton crops. J. E. Johnson is a broad-minded, wide-awake business man and is always ready and willing to assist in any enterprise that will benefit the people and country at large. The farmers of this country are badly in need of cotton pickers and no doubt this advertisement will cause many pickers to come to this country.

It is estimated that there will be ten thousand bales of cotton gathered in the immediate territory around Spur and twenty thousand bales in the Spur trade territory. Maize, kaffir corn and feterita will make from one to two and one-half tons to the acre, and Indian corn fifty bushels to acre. Come to the Spur country where all is peace, contentment and prosperity.

DEBT A GREAT IMPEDI- MENT TO SUCCESS

First and last, the Spectre Debt is the greatest impediment to the successful handling of the cotton they produce by the farmers themselves. It has long mortgaged their future, handicapped their progress and been the final undoing of all their attempts at organization and team work in their own interests. Conditions of living in the South are so easy, and debt is so easily acquired with the attendant mortgage, that few farmers have the self denial and determination to stay out of it. The best object lesson of the ability of the farmer to keep out of debt was furnished in the great Oklahoma rush, when thousands of people from every section of the country flocked into that state with few more worldly possessions than they carried with them in one wagon and on their backs. They settled on the bare prairies with no more pretense of a home than a hole in the ground and a vagrant tent or wagon sheet. Few of them had a little money; most of them none at all. Credit and debt were impossible where every man was a rank stranger to everyone else. It was "root hog or die" and none of them died. Many weak hearted ones left in disgust or were scared off by the more aggressive ones. Those who had the real stuff in them staid right on, worked at whatever they could find, kept out of the clutches of the "supply" merchant and money shark, and the thousands of beautiful and prosperous farms in that section of Oklahoma—today attest the great wisdom of fighting shy of debt.

If the farmers of Texas had not mortgaged their cotton before it was made, they would today be their own masters and could handle their cotton when and as they saw fit, they would be the "bosses" instead of the "slaves" of the present situation, and could dictate to the gamblers and ultimate consumers. The greatest factor in the solution of most of the ills that afflict the farmer, is to keep out of debt. Flee a mortgage as a pestilence and take the offer of any merchant to "run" you (and it literally means just that) as an insult to your business ability and manhood.—Colorado Record.

FALSE REPORT OF POST PAYING 10C FOR COTTON

Last week the Texas Spur stated that the managers of the Post estate at Post City would pay ten cents a pound for enough cotton to run the cotton factory two years at that point. Mayor Link phoned to Post this week and was told by Mr. Stephens that they were not paying ten cents for cotton and that the staple was selling on the streets of Post for seven and seven and a half cents a pound.

The Texas Spur had heard this report through individuals and also through the daily papers.



CLOTHING HATS AND SHOES

CLOTHING: In the best weaves and colors, and the CURLEE LABEL insures style and workmanship. Our prices are low at

\$10 to \$20

HATS: All the Nobby and Staple ones in Stetsons and Star Brands.

STETSONS, \$3.50 to \$6.00
STARS, - 1.50 to 3.00

Also a large selection of Fall Caps at 50c to 75c.

SHOES: WALK-OVER Ask the man who wears them. They cost no more than the others

\$350 to \$5.

Selz Work Shoes at \$3.

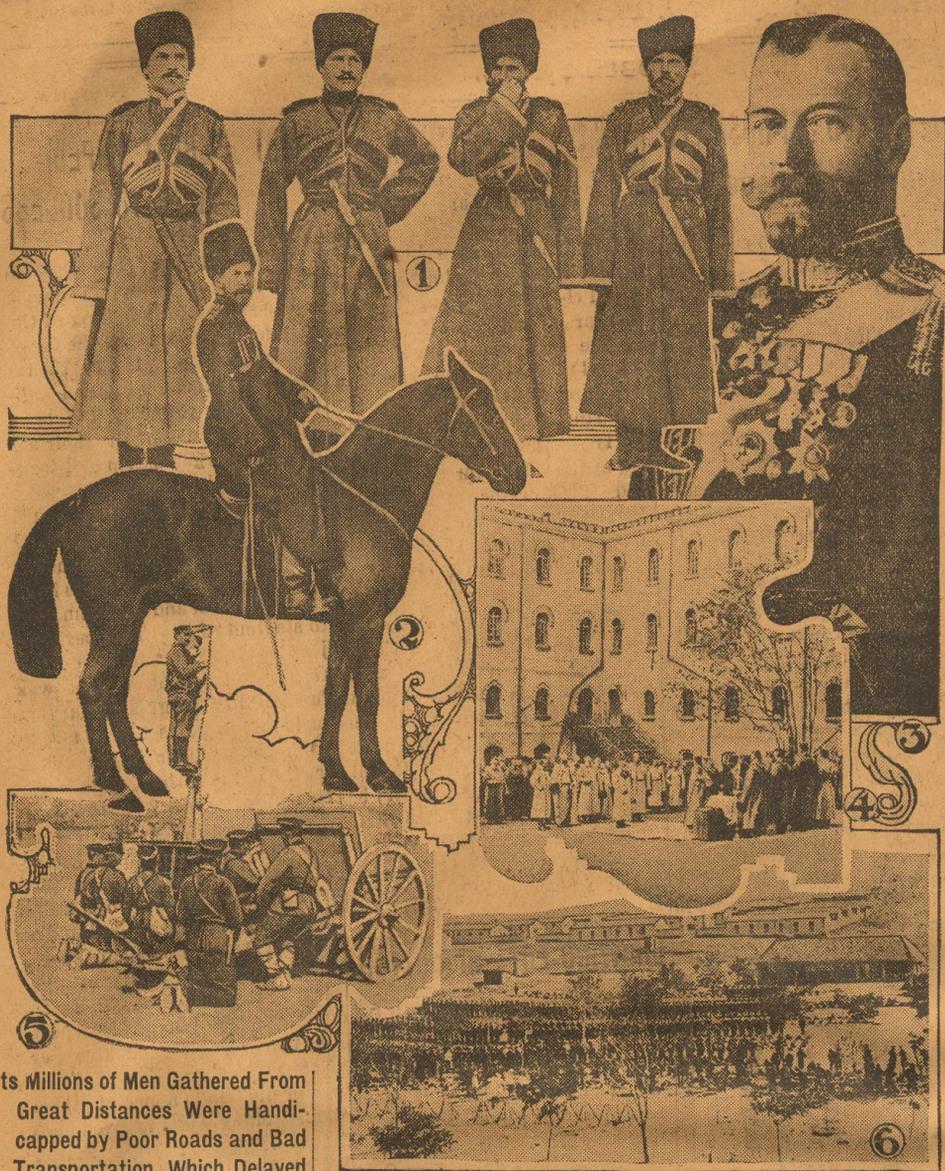
THERE IS NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR YOU

That's why we carry The Best

OUR PRICES NO HIGHER

Hogan & Patton
"THE MANS STORE"

Russian Army a Curious Enigma



Photos by American Press Association.
1.—Russian infantrymen. 2.—Cossack. 3.—Czar Nicholas. 4.—Prayer before battle. 5.—Artillery. 6.—Mobilizing on the frontier.

Its Millions of Men Gathered From Great Distances Were Handicapped by Poor Roads and Bad Transportation, Which Delayed Mobilization—Officers Come From Special Families—Rank and File Are a Heterogenous Mass, Often Brutal to Enemy, and Have Great Power of Endurance.

THOSE who are not familiar with things Russian and have not been close readers of dispatches coming from the European war zone have wondered what kept the czar's army from entering the struggle with the same rapidness as the other armies involved. Gathering the million or more men who had to respond to the first call to arms has been no easy task in a country so backward and undeveloped as Russia. From every corner of the vast empire men were called in to their regimental centers and from there rushed to the western border. Considering the unusually bad roads and poor transportation facilities throughout the country, this became a gigantic undertaking and is even now at this late date continuing, all news reports to the contrary. It was this weak point in Russia's army which France has always deplored and tried to have rectified, inasmuch as the two countries were obligated to help each other.

Unquestionably greater in numbers than any other army of ancient or modern times, the Russian army is one of the greatest of the world's fighting machines. Over 5,000,000 men follow the colors in time of war.

Individually the Russian soldier is not ranked as high in intelligence and adaptability as the soldier of Germany or France, but his devotion to his fatherland brings out his fighting qualities.

Russian General's Idea of Soldier.
"Sincere and unaffected love for his monarch, profound religious piety intimately united with the idea of the czar and of the fatherland, attachment to the fatherland, unlimited confidence in his chiefs, strong esprit de corps and a faculty of enduring gayly and naturally the greatest privations—such are the most marked characteristics of the Russian soldier," says a Russian general.

"To these traits must be added remarkable bravery and a rare contempt of death, combined with naive kindness and a gentle and indulgent disposition. The Russian soldier is distinguished by a good humor that never abandons him even in the most difficult moments, by his brotherly understanding with his comrades and by his gay and contented way of facing all the decrees of fate. Obedience is so deeply rooted in the mind of the

Russian soldier that during my thirty years' experience in the army I do not remember to have witnessed one single case of insubordination, either in times of peace or in times of war.
"The Russian soldier dies at his post. I have seen him in winter on sentry duty on the heights of Shipka die standing, surrounded with snow, and transformed literally into a statue of ice; I have seen him die on the march, striding over the sandy desert and yielding up his last breath with his last step; I have seen him die of his wounds on the battlefield or in the hospital, at a distance of 3,000 miles from his native village, and in those supreme moments I have always found the Russian soldier sublime.

"Although a child of the plain, where his eye rarely descends the most modest hill, we see him boldly scale the top-most summits of the Caucasus and climb the rocks and glaciers of the Thianshan, fighting all the time. He feels at home everywhere, whether in the steppes of the fatherland, in the tundras of Siberia or the mountains and deserts of central Asia. He has an exceptional faculty of putting himself at his ease wherever he may be, even in places where others would die of hunger and thirst.

The Peaceful Warrior.
"I have seen the Russian soldier at home in time of peace or during truces in the enemy's country, rocking the peasant's child in the village where he was stationed; I have seen him bivouacking in the desert, with his tongue parched and burning, receive his rations of a quarter liter of salt water; I have seen him in heat and in cold, in hunger and in thirst, in peace and in war, and I have always found in him the same desire to oblige, the same abnegation of self for the safety and the good of others. These special characteristics of the Russian soldier—his self denial, his simple and natural self sacrifice—give him peculiar powers as a warrior."

So much for the individual soldier of the czar. As to his numbers the following figures are accepted as correct:
The Russian army numbers 1,200,000 on a peace footing and 5,530,000 on a war footing. This includes possible fighters of all classes. The first line army numbers 1,850,000 men. Russia leads the world in point of numbers.

There are a total of thirty-seven army corps in Russia, each of which in time of peace numbers a little more than 20,000 men, but which is more than doubled in war times. Each corps consists of eight regiments of infantry.

Eight thousand men in each corps

are divided among cavalry, artillery and engineers.

Twenty-seven Army Corps.
The European division of the Russian army consists of twenty-seven army corps. In addition to these there are fifteen line divisions of cavalry and two mixed divisions of cavalry composed of Cossacks and dragoons. There are also some rifle brigades not connected with the army corps.

There are three army corps in the Caucasus division, with two rifle brigades, three divisions of cavalry, three divisions of Cossacks, one line division and one regiment of Mussulmans in addition.

In the Siberian division there are ten army corps besides eleven brigades of Siberian rifles. Connected with each of these are six batteries of eight guns each.

The Russian army officer is usually a well educated man and widely read in his profession, but the limited circle from which he is drawn necessarily brings down the average of talent in view of the number of officers required for so vast an army. A cadet in the Russian service must come from a noble family, from an official family or from a wealthy and influential commercial family whose head "has never kept an open store."

Officers Well Trained.
The instruction given in the Military academy and Cadets' school at St. Petersburg is considered by military experts to be as good as any in the world, except possibly that of West Point and that of the Military academy at Santiago, Chile, which are supposed to be unquestionably the best. Great attention is paid to physical culture and to the education of the cadets in the military ideals of honor and loyalty.

After they pass out of the training institutions, if they are keen and enterprising young fellows, they contrive to be sent to one of the Turkestan regiments or to some lonely outpost in the Caucasus, in Siberia or in Manchuria, where they may reasonably look forward to a chance of active service. In these regions they get the finest training for actual warfare that any officer could receive, for they are always hunting down brigands, suppressing small insurrections, fighting in little wars or at least hunting big game. There are no keener sportsmen than the Russian officers in Siberia and central Asia.

The Enlisted Men.
The enlisted men in the Russian army are not so ignorant, dull and wooden as they are sometimes as-

sumed to be. Conscription, of course, brings all sorts of men and all kinds of intellect into the service, but every effort is made by the officers of most regiments in Asiatic Russia to develop the intelligence of the rank and file.

The Cossacks, Russia's horsemen from the south of the European part of the empire, are numbered among the famous cavalrymen of the world. They are splendid horsemen and good fighters, but their amenability to discipline is doubted. The average "sotnia" or troop is more like a happy family than a military organization. The Cossack can be led with ease, but he is hard to drive. During the Boxer outbreak in Manchuria this fact was discovered by Russian generals unfamiliar with the handling of these people only after they had sustained some serious reverses.

"It is a mistake to make the Cossack a landed proprietor," said a Russian officer. "As he becomes more and more prosperous he loses his military qualities because he naturally does not care to leave his farm and perhaps never see it again. A Cossack should be allowed to own nothing except his horse, his saddle and his weapons."

Czar's Men Good Campaigners.
If there is one thing in which the Russian army excels it is marching. Lord Roberts' famous march to Candahar has been equaled over and over again by the czar's troops in their Central Asian campaigns. When General Kouropatkin marched a force of Turkestan troops to join Skobelev in an attack on the Turcomans he and his men were swallowed up in an unknown trackless desert for twenty-six days, yet they covered over forty miles a day and marched in at the end of the time in perfect military order without a single man sick or fallen out. It was a wonderful feat, but it was not regarded in Russian military circles as being anything extraordinary.

Although the Russian soldier is said to be brutal and has a tendency to commit massacres like that at Blagovestchensk, in which thousands of defenseless Chinese neutrals, men, women and children were brutally slaughtered during the Boxer troubles, he is nevertheless a good fellow, who gets along admirably with the people among whom he is campaigning or is quartered. If he does not kill his enemy he makes a friend of him by his rough camaraderie and overflowing good nature.

In recent years, after the Russo-Japanese war, the government has paid close attention to the matter of equipping the army for war.

Sporting Notes

By SQUARE DEAL.

Ritchie on English Fighting.

"A repetition of my work against the Englishman, Freddie Welsh, at Olympia would gain me the decision from any referee or set of newspaper men in America," said Ritchie recently.

"Over there," he continued, "a boxer who makes the fight get some credit for his aggressiveness, and the man who runs away has to do a lot of damage



Photo by American Press Association.
Willie Ritchie.

to offset his lack of aggressiveness. Over there to make the other fellow miss seems to count as much as clean hitting, even if a boxer has to back-step all the time to make his opponent miss. I did all the forcing and Freddie back pedaled."

Bill M. Sets New Record.

Bill M., called the Indiana Thunderbolt, furnished a sensation at the Rockport track in the Lake Erie circuit races by reeling off three half mile heats in the average time of 1:01 1/4, thereby setting a record in the harness sport for the fastest three heat races over a mile track.

The Sunday School Lesson

SENIOR BEREAN.

Golden Text.—I come quickly; hold fast that which thou hast, that no one take thy crown (Rev. iii, 11).

The Need of Diligence.—Peter was the spokesman of the apostles, and he was not slow to question the Master whenever he was in any doubt. The parable of "the laborers" teaches that all good work is spoiled by a bad spirit. It was spoken in reply to Peter's inquiry as to the benefits of renunciation. How many gangs of workmen were employed? What did the employer say to the faultfinder? (Lesson I.) The patience of Jesus with his apostles was most surprising. Their ignorance as to the purpose of his mission was startling, after he had so frequently made it clear to them. His mind was full of the crisis of the cross, but their thoughts were of honor and glory. How was their shallowness shown by John and James? What effect did this interview have on the ten? How did Jesus use the incident to their advantage? (Lesson II.) The parable of "the pounds" taught that those who neglect their opportunities will meet with disaster, but it also made evident the benefits that are enjoyed by those who are faithful and diligent in the use of their gifts. What honor was conferred on the first and second servants? What is the compensation of those who are whole hearted in the discharge of their duties (Lesson IV.) Those who tried to confuse Jesus in controversy made a sorry business of it and probably wished they had kept away. Jesus did not hesitate to point out the errors and failures of the times, but he did so in a courteous and dignified manner without exaggerating the situation. The religious leaders were in a terrible plight, and what added to the tragedy was the fact that they were obstinate. What were the three religious parties and how were they related to each other? How did Jesus deal with their question about taxes? Why were they so surprised? (Lesson IX.)

The Importance of Readiness.—We find this truth in several of our studies during this quarter. A concrete case is that of "Bartimaeus," who was prompt in seizing the splendid opportunity to get in touch with his gracious healer. Where did this event take place? How was Bartimaeus' insistence rewarded? (Lesson III.) During his brief stay in Bethany Jesus was treated with heartfelt hospitality by the people of that village. Several of

its inhabitants were indebted to him for many favors. Here was truly a congenial atmosphere, but he was compelled to leave at the call of duty. What preparation did Jesus make to enter the city of Jerusalem? How was he greeted by the pilgrim? What did the religious leaders have to say about the excited jubilation of the people? (Lesson V.) "The barren fig tree" was a forcible symbol of people who make empty professions and who are satisfied with appearances. The parable of "the wicked husbandmen" was a keen analysis of the religious life of the times. The privileges that had been conferred on the people of Israel were really wasted on them. They did not realize that such signal favors of God implied a prompt recognition of responsibility. How is their irresponsibility brought out in this parable? What punishment was meted out to the insolent farmers, and what teaching is found in it concerning the desolation of the disobedient? (Lesson VII.) The relation of morality and religion was enforced in a memorable way by Jesus when he told the scribe what were the supreme duties of life. How comprehensive is the commandment to love God? What is the logical sequel to this? (Lesson X.)

The Peril of Negligence.—This danger is vividly set forth in three striking parables, and we cannot get away from the force of the teaching. "The wedding feast" was not attended by those who had been invited. Provision was therefore made to have the guests who were extemporaneously invited properly clad, as befitted such an occasion. The neglect of one man to wear the wedding garment was inexcusable. How did those who were bidden treat the king's messengers? What happened to the man who disregarded the laws of proper behavior? (Lesson VIII.) A wedding is again the background of the parable of "the ten virgins." It taught that those who are thoughtless must pay a severe penalty. In what respect did the five bridesmaids show that they were indifferent to any emergency call? Why were the five wise not able to help their unfortunate sisters? (Lesson XI.) "The judgment of the nations," like several of the other parables which we have studied, has a twofold teaching. The diligent are commended in the highest terms. What was said to them? How were the negligent addressed by the king who sat in judgment? On what principles was judgment executed? How should our faith be practical? (Lesson XII.)

No. 9611

The Spur National Bank

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000
SURPLUS, 20,000

We Solicit Accounts of Merchants, Farmers and Stockmen, and Promise Fair and Courteous Treatment to All. Accommodations Granted Consistent with Sound Banking.

MAKE OUR BANK YOUR BANK

OFFICERS

R. V. COLBERT, PRESIDENT	W. G. SHERROD, CASHIER
C. A. JONES, VICE PRESIDENT	M. E. MANNING, ASST. CASHIER

DON'T TAKE CALOMEL HERE'S A BETTER REMEDY

Taking calomel is mighty risky and often times dangerous. You ought to get along without taking calomel yourself or giving it to your family, when you can get a remedy that takes its place. Dodson's Liver Tone is an agreeable vegetable liquid that starts the liver to action just as surely as calomel does. But, unlike calomel, Dodson's Liver Tone does not stimulate the liver too much. It gives relief gently. Calomel acts so strongly that it may leave you worse than you were at first, and calomel also sometimes causes salivation. Dodson's Liver Tone works well and never harms. A large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone is sold for fifty cents by the Red Front Drug Store. It always has given such perfect satisfaction that your money will be given back to you with a smile if you buy a bottle and are not perfectly satisfied with it in every way.

We Carry a Full Line of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

ALSO Enameled Ware, Queensware, Garland Stoves and Ranges, Guns, and Ammunition. Also have a good stock of Buggies which we are going to sell at Mail-Order House prices, for Cash only. Come in and see us.

WE EARNESTLY SOLICIT AND APPRECIATE YOUR BUSINESS

RITER HARDWARE CO.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

We will send out bills to those in arrears on subscription to the Texas Spur and will expect all who can to respond, since we need the cash. While the majority of subscribers keep paid up, yet there are quite a number who owe as much as five dollars for subscription and pay little attention to as small a matter as one dollar a year. We are not in a position to run subscription accounts indefinitely and we will appreciate your consideration of our position.

BRING YOUR BUCKING HORSES TO THE CIRCUS

If there is a bucking horse in your neighborhood that no one can ride, bring him in on Yankee Robinson circus day, Saturday, Oct. 3, and Texas Bill and his band of rough riders—some of the best in the world—will see what can be done about handling him. Sometime they buck over ten miles of territory, yet in the end the cowboys seem to handle them. The bucking contest in the Wild West department is without a doubt the most amusing sport known. Texas Bill and his cowboys, cowgirls, Mexicans and rough riders of the world, are with Yankee Robinson circus and they will ride any bucking horse you bring in.

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

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

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

B. D. GLAGOW
Attorney-At-Law
Office Over The Spur National Bank

J. H. GRACE, M. D.
General Practice of Medicine
Prompt response will be given to all calls, city or country, day or night.
Office at Spur Drug Store
Both Res. Phones No. 95

T. E. STANDFIER
Physician and Surgeon
COUNTRY CALLS ANSWERED NIGHT OR DAY

J. E. MORRIS
Physicians and Surgeons
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

The Baptist Ladies Aid Society will have a Bazaar Dec. 18 19.

Fords & Buicks
GODFREY & POWELL
SPUR, TEXAS

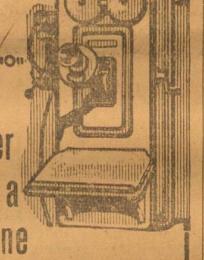
Murray Brothers...

YOU WILL EVENTUALLY
HAVE US DO
That Work

Why Not Now?

Dr. Morris and wife returned last week from Haskell and other points where they have been spending several weeks with relatives and friends. Dr. Morris, we are glad to note, is now completely recovered of the effects of the amputation of a foot and has again resumed his medical practice and will answer all professional calls for his service.

The German war continues but the German Kitchen is still prepared to feed the hungry. adv



A Farmer without a Telephone

Takes Long Chances

The services of the Doctor or the Veterinarian are essential to the farmer. Either may be summoned quickly over the telephone in case of accident or sudden illness.

Have you a BELL TELEPHONE connection?

Ask our nearest Manager for information, or write

THE SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE COMPANY

REFUSED

"Refused Notice." Every editor has received them. The postmaster sends them to the editor. For instance, there is a man by the name of John Blank who refused to take his paper out of the postoffice. He did not want it any longer, and we wondered what was the matter. Upon investigation of our subscription book we found that John was short \$5.00. He stopped the paper as a matter of economy to us. One evening we went to church and John's melodious voice rang out loud and clear in that soul-stirring song, "Jesus Paid It All." We might have been mistaken, but his earnestness impressed us. The next day we sent him a receipt in full begging his pardon for not knowing he had made arrangements for his liabilities in that manner.—Ex.

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

Mesdames T. A. and W. H. Smith were very pleasant callers at the Texas Spur office Saturday.

Judge A. J. McClain was among the number of business visitors in the city the latter part of last week.

Uncle Tom Gilmore and family, of the Spur Ranch headquarters, were among the number of visitors here Saturday.

Miss Delia Johnson, of Stamford, came to Spur last week and is now employed in the Love Dry Goods Company.

Miss Owens, daughter of Sam Owens of Canada, is in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. J. B. Morrison and family.

Litburn Standifer returned last week for the State University where he will remain throughout the 1914 15 term.

FOR SALE

140 acres of land in Haskell county, 100 in cultivation, good improvements, abundance of water, small cash payment. Will take some trade.—J. A. Smith, Spur, Texas. 47tf

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.

..J. P. SIMMONS..

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

W. F. Godfrey Realty Company.

Real Estate
Fire Insurance.

The Farmer And His Bank

THE farmer identified with the bank as a depositor is better prepared to take advantage of opportunities than one who has no balance in the bank, no acquaintance there, and no banking credit established. And the farmer who knows clearly how to use the bank has a great advantage over the one who does not. The First State Bank gives especial attention to the business of farmers and invites their accounts.

THE FIRST STATE BANK OF SPUR, TEXAS

E. C. EDMONDS Cashier	G. H. CONNELL, President	S. R. DAVIS, Vice-Pres.
C. HOGAN, Asst Cashier		D. HARKEY, Vice-Pres.

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

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, while hunting is shot from behind. He exacts a promise from his young son, David, to kill Kip 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. 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 Mary Reddin. Kip Ryerson returns. Ellen Daw, a poor, beragged adopted daughter of Silas Daw of Drupe mountain, weary and faint from her lonely farm work, is assisted by Adrian Blair, a well to do youth of the Draft. On Sunday the people of the Draft flocked to the schoolhouse to hear Brother Braxton's farewell sermon. David, leading the prayer, suddenly catches sight of Ryerson, who until then he had thought dead. He leaps on his old antagonist, but strong arms restrain him, and Ryerson escapes. Mary coaxes David home with her for an hour, but his love for her can't hold him longer. His promise to his dying father proves strongest, and he leaves on his errand of revenge. Hidden from his distracted sweetheart, he flings himself on the ground in an effort to adjust his confused thoughts. Hours later, his mind still racked with indecision, he reaches home, where his mother had awaited him. She learns of his inactivity, and her terrible scorn sends him back to fulfill his promised work of destruction. It becomes Ellen Daw's wish to do something for Mary and David. Conscious of her own useless life, she hits upon a plan. Half afraid, she quickly grasps an old pistol and flees from the house. Seeing a figure coming through the rain which she supposes to be Kip Ryerson, she fires, misses and is horrified to discover that it is Adrian Blair, to whom she confesses all. To the complete surprise of the frightened girl he tells her how he had loved her since their school days, but was afraid to say it. David reaches the lumber camp. Kip Ryerson, secreted in the mill house, hears the mill boss tell David that Kip has left camp. David turns back, and Ryerson is told to go before being discovered. Mary is called to the bedside of Martha Lamfire, the old woman of the woods, who is dying. Before death she unburdens her secret, and Mary learns of Alderson Cree's last message to his son relieving him of his promise to kill Ryerson. David's mother, knowing nothing of Martha Lamfire's confession, but remorseful, asks George Hedrick to stay David's hand, but the latter continues true to the promise made to his father. He goes on with his search for Ryerson as out of the rainy drear a faint, exhausted voice tries to reach him.

David Gets the Message.

"DAVE, Dave! Oh, Dave, wait!" came the cry desperately. The voice was spent and not very loud, and the storekeeper scarcely made out the words, but David, though he was some distance farther away, heard the first faint cry and turned like a flash, and storm tossed, drenched with rain and utterly weary, Mary Reddin stumbled past Hedrick and up the mountain to David. "Dave," she cried with sobbing breath, and flung herself upon him, clinging to him and twining her arms about his neck as though she would never let him go. But after that first quick turn David had stood still in the road, not going to meet her, and when she clung to him, after the one instant when his arms had closed upon her spasmodically, he put up his hands and tried to unclasp her fingers from about his neck, his face resolute but very white. "Let me go, honey," he said gently—"yer must let me go." But with all the strength that was left in her she clung to him closer and more vehemently, and all the time, between her difficult poignant breath, she kept crying his name beseechingly—"Dave, Dave!" over and over as though it was all she had voice for. Her heart beat as though it would leap into her throat, a mist was before her eyes, her ears roared and in her mouth was the sharp taste of blood. For her frantic anguished search for David had strained her powers to their



"I got er message fer yer, Dev," she said feebly—"er message from ole A'nt Marthy Lamfire."

very utmost, and only the spur of the message she had to deliver could ever have carried her in such haste over the long difficult miles. She felt as though black waters were rushing upon her, and that only the need of the message kept her from sinking away to be entirely drowned in them, and at last even that need vanished in the surge and roar of the water, and all at once her grasp relaxed from about David's neck, her arms slipped limply down, and, but for his catching her to him suddenly and passionately, as he felt her slip, she would have fallen to the ground. Her breath shook her all over in painful throbbing gasps, her eyes had dropped almost shut, and from violent scarlet her face had gone dead white, with faint ghostly shadows of gray and blue about her lips and under her eyes.

David thought she was going to die in his arms, and in a frantic agony of fear he clutched her tight and called to her.

"Mary, Mary, my sweetheart," he cried. He laid her down by the roadside, and with the storekeeper's assistance fanned her and chafed her hands distractedly, crying to her wildly again and again. At last in answer to his voice she opened her eyes for one faint moment.

"Don't go, Dave—don't leave me," she panted out.

David caught her up against his breast. "My sweetheart, my darlin', I won't leave yer. Never, never—not for nothin'—nothin'," and suddenly remembering, with his disengaged arm he caught his pistol from his pocket, and with a great sweep of his hand, he flung it far away from him into the green undergrowth, where it fell through the leaves with a tearing crash.

"Sweetheart, sweetheart! My darlin', my honey! I'll never leave yer—never!" he cried again, all the poignancy of his love let loose in great bounding waves of fire that tore the very vitals of his being and utterly obliterated and swept away every other emotion.

"Not fer—not even fer Kip?" Mary gasped.

"Not fer nothin'—nothin', nothin'!" he cried, with hot kisses.

And Mary knew all at once that she had won—had won without even Alderson Cree's message.

She shut her eyes again and lay still, and it was very hard to breathe, her ears still roared and the black waters were still upon her, but David's arm was about her, and she was not afraid of anything any more.

At last the color began to creep faintly back to her face, changing its death-like grayness to a delicate pink, and the frantic leaps of her heart grew easier. She opened her eyes and struggled up to a sitting posture.

"I got er message fer yer, Dave," she said feebly—"er message from ole A'nt Marthy Lamfire. Oh, Dave, listen, listen. Alderson Cree sent word by her fer yer not ter kill Kip Ryerson—not ter kill him!"

"What!" cried David, "what did yer say, honey?"

Mary nodded her head and went on breathlessly. "Not ter kill Kip. Ter make yer take yer promise back. A'nt Marthy tole me all how hit happened. She came erlong by ther Maple spring jest after you went ter git help, an' there she saw Alderson layin' on his side an' prayin'—prayin' out loud with all his soul jest ter live till yer got back so's he could tell yer not ter do hit—Dave, that he didn't want yer ter do hit."

"I knowed hit—I knowed hit!" the storekeeper burst out. "I tole yer, Dave—I tole yer ef he'd jest hed twic

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

ter think he wouldn't er done hit—I tole yer so!"

But David stood still in the road, his eyes astounded and his face white and amazed.

"Good God!" he whispered as the words came home to him. "Good God!" "An' then," Mary panted on, "then while he was prayin' he heered A'nt Marthy in the bresh an' he hollered ter her ter take ther word ter you, but she wouldn't let on she heered, an' then he cussed her, an' when she was skeered an' run he hollered terrible things after her. But she never tole, cause she allers blamed him fer Amy's death, so she wouldn't tell yer out er spite. But I set up with her last night, an' this mornin' jest 'fore she died she tole me."

"Is ole A'nt Marthy dead?" the storekeeper questioned.

"Yes, yes, she's dead. She died this mornin' when I was all erlong with her—I was all erlong. Mis' Cooper hed gone home an' I was jest all erlong, Dave!" she cried, her terror of that time returning upon her.

But David was still, his mind groping back into the past, to fit this sudden revelation to his last remembrance of his father.

"George," he said at length with shaken breath, "you was there—der yer recollect how he died wantin' ter say somethin' ter me only he couldn't—der yer reckon that was what he was tryin' ter say?"

"Hit must er been, I reckon," the other answered.

"An' I jest got down on my knees an' giv' him my promise all over ergin," David whispered, "jest all over ergin, never thinkin' hit could be anythin' else he wanted."

Mary got up weakly from the bank and laid her trembling hands on his shoulders.

"Dave," she said, "you've flung er way yer pistol, an' I know yer keef fer me, an' now you've got er message almost like hit was from ther dead—won't yer promise me yer won't go after Kip no mo'?"

David was silent a very long time, his mind going back to that last look on his father's face.

"Please, please, Dave," Mary begged. Her face had had time to lose its faint return of color, and to grow white and frightened again, and the storekeeper was fidgeting anxiously.

David laid one of his hands on each of hers as they rested on his shoulders and looked down into her upturned face. At last he spoke.

"I promise yer, sweetheart," he said slowly, a pause between each word, and then he stooped and kissed her solemnly without passion.

David and Mary shifted their positions and, drawing deep breaths, laughed in weary relief, for after the long strain of sharp emotion it was good and restful to smile once more and take things easily. Good to laugh, and for the moment to forget, for had they not laughed they might just then have been unreasonably compelled to do just the opposite.

Putting his arm about Mary's waist and supporting her, David and she started down the mountain. "You po' little thing, you must be most dead," he said tenderly.

Mary looked at him with wide bright eyes. "Not so near dead es I was er little bit ergo," she answered with a laugh that quivered.

Walking behind them, Hedrick broke into a shrill whistle, a whistle of many flourishes and much triumph, and of exceeding loudness—astonishing loudness, when one remembered the extreme smallness, not to say meagerness of the person conducting it. A whistle which was partly to drown to his own ears any whispers which David and Mary might have for each other, was partly a stout defiance of the weather's unpleasantness, but was most of all an expression of his own supreme satisfaction over the termination of the morning's work.

As far as David and Mary were concerned, however, his discreditation was wasted, for they were too subdued to talk much, and were besides too shaken out of the usual ruts of reserve to have greatly cared even if Hedrick had chanced to overhear anything they might have had to say. Mary, moreover, was still so physically exhausted that the mere effort of walking, even with David's arm about her, required all her strength. But, exhausted as she was, there was yet a joyful peace and relief upon her—a peace such as she had never tasted, for it was that which comes after fierce effort, and what fierce, passionate effort was Mary Reddin had only known since the day before.

[To be continued.]

A Glance at Current Topics

Finding Warburg a Big Help.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The New York appointee to the federal reserve board, Paul Moritz Warburg, who was nominated for a term of four years, is proving a valuable acquisition to the government at the present time. His expert familiarity with the systems of the great European nations gives him experience which the government finds very useful with the financial conditions abroad disturbed as they are. For many years he has been a conspicuous figure in Wall street affairs, the banking company with which he is connected being of worldwide prominence.

Mr. Warburg is a native of Hamburg, Germany, and is forty-six years old. He was educated at the Univer-



Copyright by Paeh Bros. Paul M. Warburg, Whose Vast Banking Knowledge Will Help Adjust Our Finances.

sity of Hamburg, and after graduating from that institution served an apprenticeship in a commission firm in his native city. Then he entered his father's banking firm, one of the oldest financial institutions in Hamburg. Later Mr. Warburg studied English banking methods with a prominent London house and in 1891 extended his financial education by a term of schooling in Paris, studying the French monetary system. In 1902 he settled in New York and became a member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. He has written many articles on banking and currency reform in recent years, in which he advocated a concentration of reserves. He is active in civic and charitable affairs and last year received the Order of the Crown, second class, from the German emperor.

Canal Launch For France.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The United States will by act of congress soon present to the French government the steam launch Louise, until recently employed on the work of the Panama canal. The presentation will be as a mark of appreciation of the sacrifices and services of the French people in the construction of the canal.

The Louise was built in France in 1885 and was employed in the construction of the canal successively by the French company and by the United States. It is being put in good condition and probably at a suitable time will be taken to France by a United States battleship.

Prize Money For Warring Sailors.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Unless all signs fail bluejackets of European fleets will make the biggest hauls of prize money since the privateering days of the Napoleonic wars. Already scores of ships have been seized or captured, and while international law governing the seizure or capture of enemy's vessels on the high seas or in hostile ports seems to be somewhat vague in actual application it is fairly certain that a good many of these prizes will be condemned by the admiralty prize courts especially appointed for such cases. The proceeds will then be divided pro rata among the captors, according to some recognized scale of award to be fixed by each government.

Sons of Warring Nations Here.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The latest governmental figures show that 15,000,000 natives of countries involved in the European war are now living in the United States. The Central American states and the West Indies together have fewer than half as many residents as there are Europeans in this country.

The nations most vitally affected by the war are the very countries that have the largest representations here. There are more than 2,500,000 Germans in the United States. The German population here is about equal to the total population of Serbia. Russia ranks next, with nearly 2,000,000 sons and daughters here. Austria-Hungary's representatives are about equal in numbers to the population of Chicago.

Of all the countries of Europe Serbia has furnished the smallest immigration to the United States. At the time of the last census there were only

4,639 Servians in this country. Italy has 1,400,000 representatives here—enough Italians to make two states the size of Oregon. Only 120,000 native Frenchmen are in the United States, while Greece has something more than 100,000 representatives here.

Dutch Have Eugenic Bureau.

Rotterdam, Sept. 21.—While eugenics is still a matter of academic discussion among some nations, the practical minded Dutch are putting it to a test despite the European war. E. B. Maxse, British consul general to the Netherlands, in his report states that the committee for the study of public hygiene opened an office at The Hague, where a medical man attends daily to examine and give advice to persons of both sexes intending to marry. The object is twofold—to prevent the union of the unfit and to check race suicide.

Transferring the Olympic Games.

Stockholm, Sept. 22.—The inability of Germany to arrange for the holding of the Olympic games in Berlin in 1916 has led to the suggestion by a prominent English sportsman that Sweden again undertake the task. This Sweden probably would do provided the other nations would agree to participate.

In commenting on this angle of the present unsettled state of affairs athletic, James E. Sullivan, secretary of the American Olympic committee, said: "Of course it is looking a long way ahead to predict the effect of the war abroad on the Olympic games of 1916. Personally I hope that Europe will be at peace again before that time and that there will be no need of a change in the program. If, however, a shift is necessary the United States is the logical country in which to hold the games, and the American committee will carry out the schedule as planned by Germany without a hitch of any kind."

"We have available stadiums in many parts of the country, several of which are capable of seating from 40,000 to 60,000 spectators. Should it prove desirable to postpone the Panama-Pacific exposition planned for San Francisco next year until 1916 the Olympic games would undoubtedly be held there in connection with the fair. If the exposition is held according to schedule Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York and Boston are all available for the following year. New Haven and Syracuse, with their big college stadiums, might also be considered."

Our Diplomats Kept Busy.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Since the European war the state department has been the busiest part of the American government. Many questions of a very delicate nature have arisen, and all have been admirably handled by officials in Washington and diplomats in foreign capitals.

Extreme care and precaution were necessary in preserving the strict neutrality of the American government, as many ticklish questions arose at the outset of the great conflict.

Our ambassadors in Europe also have been kept busy looking after the needs and interests of Americans who were



Photos by American Press Association. Secretary Bryan and Ambassadors Page (top) and Ambassadors Herrick and Marne (below).

traveling abroad since the whole of Europe was thrown into a state of war. Americans are now all supplied with passports, and the ambassadors also aided them in getting to ports where they could sail for home after detention in Europe.

The most trying duty being performed by American diplomats abroad at present is that of looking after the interests of nations at war with one another. For instance, the American ambassador in France looks after Germany's interests in Paris, and our representative in Berlin looks after the French interests in Germany. Walter H. Page represents the United States in Great Britain, George T. Marne in Russia, and Myron T. Herrick has remained temporarily in France. [39 B]

You Trade With The Cash Store

If it is Groceries you want, we have them and want to furnish you. We have first-class groceries in every line and will sell them just as cheap as can be sold by any first-class merchant. We are going to sell strictly for the cash, and by doing so can make you good prices, and you should take advantage of them if you want value for your money. When you have cash to spend you can save money by trading with a cash store. Now is a good time to buy your flour and the brand is "Gladiola"---There is none better. We also have some nice Dishes and Racket Goods "Cheap." Come on, we are ready to serve you and want your business.

Brannen Brothers Company.

THRESHING NOTICE

I will have my threshing machine in Spur prepared to thresh all kinds of grain the latter part of this week. Will be in the W. M. Childress neighborhood Tuesday, October 6th, at Dickens the 10th, Afton the 15th and in Draper the 20th of October. If you have maize or other grain to thresh please notify us and be ready for above dates.—W. D. Clay.

Dr. Grace and family recently removed to the city from their suburban home in the west part of Spur. While the Doctor demonstrated exceptional ability in superintending a truck-farming business and no doubt harvested bountiful yields of various garden truck, yet his professional services were in demand and no doubt for this reason he resigned all inclinations for the fascinating business of making two grains grow where only one grew in the past.

T. B. Cross, a prominent ranchman and leading citizen of Kent county, was in Spur Monday on business and greeting his friends. In connection with his cattle interests Mr. Cross is also farming and he says that the cattle are all fat and that he is making more feed stuff than he can house and stack up.

A. Stiffler and family moved recently to Spur from Roaring Springs and will make this place their home in the future. We are glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Stiffler to Spur and wish them a pleasant and prosperous home with us.

A. A. Allen, a prominent citizen of the Croton country, left Spur Monday for Eastland county to secure cotton pickers to pick out his cotton crop.

12 CENTS FOR COTTON

The Texas Spur will take one hundred bales of cotton on a basis of twelve cents a pound, giving in return therefor subscriptions to the paper at the regular price. The number of subscriptions will be unlimited.

If you will notice your paper you can tell just exactly how much you owe on subscription. The figures opposite each name represents the year to which you have paid, and preceding the figures is the month to which you have paid. Please pay particular attention to these figures.

John Chalk, a very prominent citizen of the Roaring Springs country, was in Spur the latter part of last week and spent some time here on business and greeting his friends here. Mr. Chalk reports everything in fine shape in his section of the country.

Lost—A small watch fob with the initials "T E" on bottom of charm. Finder return to Texas Spur office or Tom McArthur.

R. M. Hamby, a prominent citizen of Dickens, was in Spur Tuesday on business and spent several hours here.

Last week Messrs. Joe Grace, Boney Fields, and Carl Tanner left Spur to enter the A. & M. College for the 1914-15 term.

W. P. T. Smith was among the number of business visitors in the city Monday.

240 ACRE FARM FOR SALE

240 acres, 100 acres in cultivation, well improved, good houses, fine orchard and well located. Will sell cheap on easy terms. Address Box 272, Spur, Texas. 45-4t

THE SOURCE OF CHEAP MONEY

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the second of a series of Articles on AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS prepared by Judge S. A. Lindsey, chairman of the Texas Farm Life Commission.

Suppose one wishes to borrow on land security, \$10,000. It is not easy to find one person who has that sum to lend. When he does, he finds a man of affairs who will lend the money only on such rates as prevail in that community. It is easier to find twenty persons with \$500 or a hundred with \$100 each. In Eastern states and in European countries working people and persons of small means put by their savings in saving banks which pay 3 and 4 per cent on time deposits. The savings banks assemble many hundred millions of dollars. The deposits in the Postals Savings Bank of this nation already amount to \$40,000,000 although they pay only 2 per cent interest. People of small means are the greatest source of cheap money. Their money builds sky-scrapers, factories, ships, railroads, telegraph, telephone systems and so on, which is assembled in this wise: The enterprise is incorporated and issues mortgage bonds. A million dollars may be put into bonds of \$50 each, bearing 4 or 5 or 6 per cent interest. Concerns which make a business of selling such securities furnish the money desired and sell these bonds to investors in such securities among whom will be clerks, book-keepers, laborers, school-teachers, preachers, professional people, and all kinds of non-business persons. Thus is capital assembled which finances big enterprises. The rich do not, as some suppose, furnish cheap money; they borrow and use the money of non-business people.

Every one of Uncle Sam's industries except his greatest, agriculture, has worked out methods of getting to the source of cheap money, and he has decided to work out a system for that neglected industry. He sends his agents to all parts of the world. Some of these in the countries of Continental Europe have reported that the people there have systems of rural credits which manage to tap this great source of cheap money just as other industries do, and receive copious streams of finance which give new life and vigor to agriculture, causing the fields to

bring forth five-fold. Desiring to see what light these systems might shed on our agricultural problems President Wilson sent a Commission last year throughout Europe to investigate the systems there. This commission saw that land mortgage securities when issued in small denominations so that people of small means could purchase them with their savings were the favorite of all securities. People every where love the soil; they dwell upon it, from it comes their food and raiment, and they have faith in it above all things else, even above the government itself. Hence they who went on this investigation found that land securities everywhere commanded cheaper money than the bonds of the governments, and these securities have stood the test of a hundred years.

Read The Texas Spur, \$1 a year.

MANY JAPANESE PERFORMERS WITH CIRCUS

Beyond all question the greatest troupe of Japanese in the world will be with the Yankee Robinson circus in Spur, Saturday, Oct. 3. This Japanese troupe was imported to this country last season for the New York Hippodrome, where they appeared for thirty weeks. They were then engaged for the Yankee Robinson circus and made the greatest hit ever recorded under a circus tent. This Japanese troupe immediately went back to Japan, left the port of Yokohama on March 27, landing at Seattle April 12, going direct to circus winter quarters. They are in this country by permission of his Royal Majesty, the Emperor of Japan.

73 ANNUAL TOUR THE ORIGINAL

YANKEE ROBINSON

73 ANNUAL TOUR THE ORIGINAL



WILD ANIMAL EXHIBITION **GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH**

GREATEST ACROBATIC CARNIVAL EVER WITNESSED
 UNITED WITH TEXAS BILL'S FRONTIER DAYS
 EXHIBITING UNDER THE LARGEST CANVAS EVER CONSTRUCTED
 1000 People. 2 Trains of Cars. 2 Herds of Elephants. 300 Trained Animals.
 \$1,000,000 Invested. \$4,270 Daily Expenses. Seats for 10,000 People.

CAPT. BUCK'S 20-PERFORMING SEA LIONS-20

GREATEST TRAINED ANIMAL EXHIBITION

EVER PRESENTED

TRAINED LIONS

- .. LEOPARDS
- .. BEARS
- .. SEALS
- .. PONIES
- .. DOGS
- .. MONKEYS
- .. ZEBRAS
- .. ELEPHANTS
- .. TIGERS
- .. HORSES

300 TRAINED ANIMALS



TEXAS BILL'S FRONTIER DAYS

INCLUDING

OKLAROMA DAN,
Champion Bucking Bronco Rider of the World.

MOUNTAIN NELL,
Champion Rifle Shot of the World.

ORIGINAL DEADWOOD STAGE COACH.
One Hundred People in a Thrilling Spectacle

"THE HANGING OF THE HORSE TRIF,"
A Real Genuine Western Story.

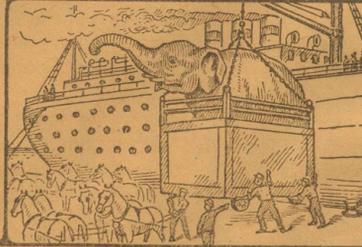
Stout Indians, Cossacks, Mexican Bull Fighters, and the Greatest Band of Bucking Broncos ever exhibited.

KONGO—Largest Beast that Walks—Larger than Jumbo

LARGEST ELEPHANT ON EARTH.

LARGER THAN JUMBO.

10 KEEPERS TO GUARD HIM.



POSITIVELY EXHIBITED WITH YANKEE ROBINSON.

THE BIGGEST BRUTE THAT WALKS THE EARTH.

10 KEEPERS TO GUARD HIM.

"Alice," The Famous Bear Girl

Finest Horses Ever Exhibited

THE PARADE TELLS THE STORY **101 STARTLING NEW FEATURES FOR 1913**

Yankee Robinson, Texas Bill, "Kongo," The Largest Elephant on Earth, Ross Ashcraft's High-School Horses, Capt. Buck's Sea Lions, Pauton's Zouaves, together with Bunch of Bucking Broncos ever exhibited.

WILL POSITIVELY EXHIBIT RAIN OR SHINE

THE LYRIC UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF E. E. KUTCH

Will Show "Mutual Movies" Three Times Each Week.... **Tues., Fri. & Sat.**

Program For Friday Night:

- "THE MYSTERIOUS EYES"—A Western Feature showing a Ranchman's Pile and How a Carefully Laid Plot Was Foiled by A Courageous Girl.
- "COALS OF FIRE"—A Thanouser Comedy.
- "THE LOAFER"—A Mutual Drama.

VISIT OUR FOUNTAIN

Full line of Fall Milk and Egg Drinks. Big shipment Fine Candies and Cigars Just Received.

GIVE US A TRIAL!

Spur Saturday, Oct. 3rd

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 McCCLURE, Editor & Prop.

Subscription Price \$1.00 a Year.

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

FOUR ISSUES ONE MONTH

Up to date we have heard of only three bales of cotton being bought in Spur on the "Buy-a-Bale" plan of paying ten cents, and those three bales were bought from one farmer. The "Buy-a-Bale" plan was inaugurated for the purpose of buying "distress" cotton at a standard price of ten cents and holding the purchase from the market until such time as the market quotations reached that price. If there are others in Spur or the surrounding country who will buy one bale of cotton at ten cents from a farmer who is forced to sell at this time, we would be glad to have their names registered at the Texas Spur office. By buying a bale in this manner you not only help an individual farmer but the whole country and do a commendable act worthy of true citizenship.

When the next national campaign rolls round and your senators and congressmen are proclaiming great love for the farming and agricultural interests, you can inadvertently inquire how much assistance and encouragement was given to enacting legislation which would help the farmer in the stringent cotton marketing conditions which prevailed as a result of European wars. The price of the great staple crop of this country can be standardized at a fair and legitimate price by the simple endorsement of the government to "negotiable receipts" issued by bonded warehouses, yet a majority of our representatives in congress consider it "Socialistic" to help the producer and "Democratic" to help the buyers and speculators by loans to help move the crop.

A prominent nonresident land owner of the Spur country is making the proposition that he will buy a bale of cotton at a price of ten cents from each of his renters. This gentleman is also in the mule selling business and proposes also to buy a bale of cotton at the standard price of ten cents from every man to whom he has sold a mule. While such a proposition is not philanthropy on the part of the land owner, yet it gives material assistance in relieving the present cotton stringency, and should every man who can do likewise the country could more clearly see ahead the relief of the present cotton marketing stringency.

The cotton market stringency is already showing results to the material progress of Texas in the fact that a move is now on foot to establish a large cotton factory in Dallas, taking stock subscriptions of cotton at ten cents a pound. When five thousand bales of stock subscription is secured the factory will be established. Within a few years cotton factories will be built in many sections of the cotton belt, and to this end the European war will have been of some benefit to the South.

The mortgage system places the cotton farmer at the mercy of low prices for his staple, and the most practicable remedy is to standardize the price of cotton. This can be done by the government lending its endorsement to "negotiable receipts" on bonded warehouse cotton at ten cents a pound. The endorsement will cost the government nothing and the "negotiable receipts" will be accepted as cash throughout commercial enterprise.

In another column we are publishing and will continue to publish each week an Honor Roll list of those who buy a bale of cotton at ten cents. If you have, can or will buy a bale at ten cents please report to Texas Spur. There is no question but that the "Buy-a-Bale" plan has strengthened the cotton-market quotations, and those who assist in the move materially contribute to the welfare of the whole country.

If the Texas Spur could contribute one iota to securing for the farmers of this country a fair and legitimate price for cotton and standardizing that price we would be willing to retire secure in the knowledge that we had done a great thing for the country.

J. L. Karr, an extensive and prosperous farmer of several miles north of Spur, was in the city Tuesday with his first bale of cotton which he had ginned and hauled home to store for better prices than are now being offered. Mr. Karr reports that his crops of cotton and feed are fine.

Judge O. S. Ferguson was over from Dickens Tuesday and spent several hours in Spur on business and greeting his friends here.

W. D. Clay made a trip to Dallas this week to get repairs for his steam engine to his threshing machine.

"THEMS OUR SENTIMENTS"

Running a newspaper is serious and sad, funny and frolicsome, grave and gay. No man ever succeeded in pleasing everybody, and none ever will. No honest man ever ran a paper long without making some enemies. We have made it a rule to stand squarely by our convictions of right and contend earnestly therefor, knowing full well that such a course would invite opposition and provoke enmity. But an honest man appreciates candor, despises hypocrisy, and concedes the other man's right to have HIS opinions and contend for them as well. We may and no doubt do, make mistakes. Our judgment is not infallible, and we are only human. But the man who never made any mistakes never did anything else; he never so much as breathed.

It is both pleasant and unpleasant to have enemies. We feel like returning thanks to God for some of ours, for the friend-

ship of some people is a positive detriment to one who cherishes high ideals. One cannot retain the regard of certain people without a lowering of his standards and a compromising of his principles.—Comanche Vanguard.

T. G. Harkey, W. M. Winkler and Sheriff Conner returned the latter part of last week from a trip into New Mexico where they spent about ten days looking at the country with a prospective eye.

T. C. Copeland came in this week with his first bale of cotton picked in his crop in Kent county. He says he will hold his cotton for ten cents and also hold his maize and other feed for better prices.

J. D. Huffstедler was in the city Tuesday from the Dry Lake community. We are glad to note that he has almost recovered of a broken arm as a result of a run-away team.

Our Grand Fall Opening

AND READY-TO-WEAR DISPLAY!



WE Extend to the Men and Women, Boys and Girls "alike" a Special Invitation to Visit Our Store throughout two days

OCTOBER 14th AND 15th

WE Set this Date in order that people may possibly be in position to better know their needs, also that all stocks may be full and complete. At this time however, we are showing many New Creations in Ladies Tailored Suits ranging in price from \$13.50 to \$22.50; Wool Dresses from \$5 to \$15. Silk Petticoats in all the new shades and designs. Ladies, Misses and Childrens Coats in Staple and New and Fancy Models.

We Will Surprise Any Customer Who May Come, In as Much as The Stock Shown Will do Credit to Any Town of 10,000!

WE WANT TO EMPHASIZE That when a woman buys Ready-to-Wear Garments from us she will get direct factory lines which insures Newness in Styles and Fabrics, and prices 25 per cent below the city prices where such lines are on display. With Strouse & Bros., Mayer Bros. and other Standard Clothes for men, we should require but little solicitation from men who are familiar with High Class Clothes. We are selling all Wool Blue Serge Suits for \$10. Other Fancy Styles up to \$20. The Woolly Boy Suit for the boy is the one line of fame from coast to coast sold by the best merchants in the United States. THIS STORE CLAIMS ONLY THAT WITH THE PROOF. Note our other Standard Lines: Stetson Shoes for Men, Buster Brown Shoes for Boys and Girls, White House for Men and Women, and many other good shoes. 36-inch all Silk Messaline, shades and black, for 1.00 a yard. Fancy Dress Goods 25c to \$1 a yard. Dress Gingham at 8 1-3 to 12 1-2c a yard. We can enumerate a thousand items of new things, but why detain. Come and see the new Shoes, Suits, Hats, Caps, Silks, Kiamonas, Trunks, Suit Cases, Bags, or for any other item needed.

LOVE DRY GOODS CO.

"The Store With The Best Prices"

SPUR, TEXAS

A Section Set Apart For the Farmer

DISEASES IN HOGS

Contagious Maladies Can Be Avoided by Proper Attention.

FEED PROTEIN FOODS FREELY.

Dipping, Spraying or Use of Crude Oil Will Prevent Irritations of Skin Which Come From External Parasites.

It is not a difficult matter to find men who have been farming twenty,

SUN LOVING PLANTS.

When planting the garden remember that the heat and sun loving plants should have a location where the unobstructed sunlight can have the right of way. A high growing plant should not shade the low growing one that requires sunlight. Plants like corn, pole beans, tomatoes, etc., should be rowed north and south, so that the sun can reach the soil and base of the plants when the sunshine is most effective.—Farm and Fireside.

BEAN RUST AND WET VINES

"Do not cultivate or walk through the bean field or pick beans while they are wet with dew or rain." This is the remedy which was suggested by R. E. Vaughn of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, when questioned as to preventing the spread of bean blight or "bean rust," as it is sometimes called. This disease, in common with one or two other spot diseases of garden beans, is most successfully controlled by a careful selection of healthy seed and by following a short rotation. Even if these diseases are already present in a field they can be prevented from doing much damage if a few simple control measures are adopted.

"Avoid all possibility of carrying the disease from sick to healthy plants and aim to keep other portions of the field from becoming infected," says Mr. Vaughn. "Keep roaming animals out of the field and stay out yourself when the plants are wet. When in a dry condition there is not so much danger of spreading the contamination."

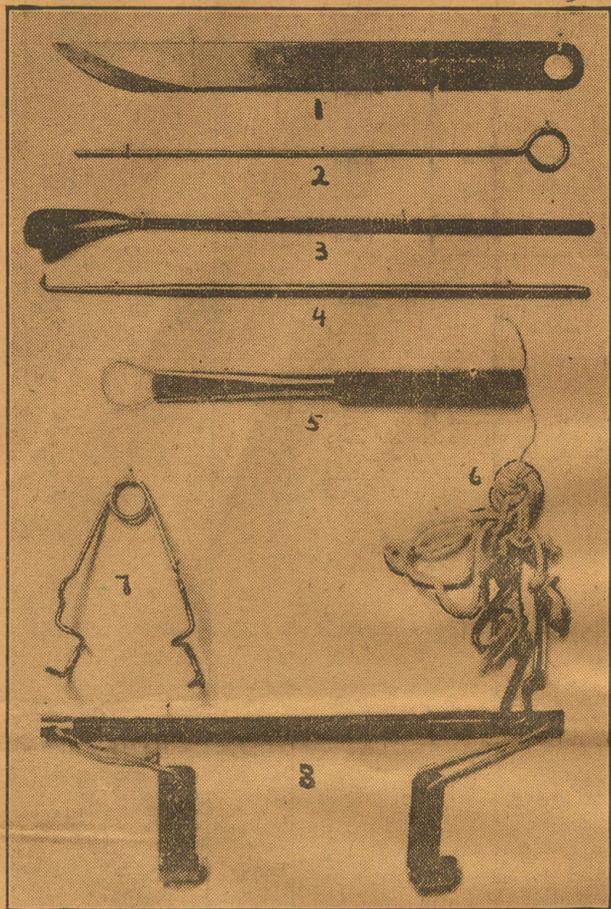
Feather Eating Hens.

The hen that you find pulling feathers should be removed from the flock and either placed by herself or just in a small coop with a strange male bird. This will keep her out of harm's way for a time, and later on she may be transferred to another pen, where she will have to move about some to get away from the peckings of the other hens. It is a bad habit and should be discouraged, even if it means the loss of a few birds. It is not the entire flock of birds that is doing this, but usually a few that have got the habit. Get them away, even if you have to cut off their heads and use them for the table.

Dysentery in Cattle.

Dysentery or "bloody flux" in cattle is caused by some poison or irritating matter in the feed, and a careful search for this will have to be made. Treatment is of less importance than prevention, but consists in giving castor oil freely in milk, adding from two drams to one ounce of laudanum, according to the age and size of the animal. The dose of oil would be from six ounces to one pint. It is most likely that some moldy or otherwise damaged feed is being fed to the affected animal. Make a complete change of feed and let it be light and laxative.

Value of Modern Caponizing Tools



1.—Knift. 2.—Probe. 3.—Spoon. 4.—Tea ring hook. 5.—Canula. 6.—Binding cord. 7.—Spring spreader. 8.—Whalebone spreader.

An old book called "Ortus Sanitatis, the Garden of Health," published in Germany in 1485, declares when capons reach three years of age their liver contains a crystal jewel, which, when worn by a lady, makes her especially pleasing in the eyes of her beloved.

We imagine capons were very popular at that time, and milady was so anxious for the gem that she didn't trust Bridget to dress the fowl.

But "Ornamental and Domestic Poultry," published in this country in 1857, gives capons a knock. It says: "Capons, in point of fact, are getting out of date and are taking rank with oxen roasted and other barbarisms of the middle ages. They are very expensive, but not unjustly so when it is to be remembered that two or three chickens may have been sacrificed before ten capons have been nursed into convalescence."

Such a tremendous loss would make any one grouchy and pessimistic. The crude instruments of 1857 were the chief reason. Caponizers have operated on a hundred birds straight without a loss, and 1 to 2 per cent is about the average.

Moreover there is no convalescence, the birds starting right in to put on fancy flesh. We never found that fabled crystal in the capon's liver, but we find good money in them, and a great essential to success is an up to date set of instruments.

thirty and even forty years during which time they have not experienced any losses as the result of contagious diseases in their swine herds. In some mysterious way these individuals in their feeding methods or in their breeding operations are able to build up a type of constitution that seems to be almost disease proof. Close inquiry into the methods employed will generally reveal the fact that three or four factors are usually emphasized.

In the first place men who have succeeded in this way generally follow the practice of feeding protein feeds somewhat freely and, as a rule, the hogs have an abundance of range.

Furthermore, it will be found a common practice to use some sort of home devised mineral mixture, which, when fed periodically, is designed to accomplish two purposes—namely, to tone up the hogs, and, secondly, to destroy and remove internal parasites. Going one step further, some effort is generally made, where a high degree of success is obtained, in regard to keeping the skin of the hog healthy and to prevent the irritation that comes from external parasites. This is accomplished either through dipping, spraying or from the use of crude oil, to which hogs have access at all times.

Of course, beyond all this there is the matter of sensible care which embodies principles that can only be acquired through practical experience.—Iowa Homestead.

REASONS FOR SILAGE.

T. E. Woodward, of the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture, furnishes twelve good and well considered reasons for the farmer providing himself with a silo. Here they are:

More feed can be stored in a given space in the form of silage than in the form of fodder or hay.

There is a smaller loss of food material when a crop is made into silage than when cured as fodder or hay.

Corn silage is a more efficient feed than corn fodder.

An acre of corn can be placed in the silo at less cost than the same area can be husked and shredded.

Crops can be put in the silo during weather that could not be utilized in making hay or curing fodder.

More stock can be kept on a given area of land when silage is the basis of the ration.

There is less waste in feeding silage than in feeding fodder. Good silage properly fed is all consumed.

Silage is very palatable.

Silage, like other succulent feeds, has a beneficial effect upon the digestive organs.

Silage can be used for supplementing pastures more economically than can soiling crops, because it requires less labor, and silage is more palatable.

Converting the corn crop into silage clears the land and leaves it ready for another crop.

Mastering the Pirate

By MARY ELIZABETH BAHL

IN the olden time, when the buccaniers infested the Spanish main, an English pirate named Ricketts, finding that the Atlantic was becoming poor hunting ground on account of the number of skull and bones flags on it, concluded to betake himself to the Pacific. Having weathered the Horn, he turned his course northwestward in the hope of falling in with merchantmen among the many islands lying directly south of the equator and east of Australia.

Ricketts, though fifty years old, had never sailed in any except Atlantic waters. He had been an officer in the British navy and during the long period when the duties of British warships were to prey on Spanish commerce with Spain's possessions in the new world had acquired a taste for piracy. This induced him to go into the business himself. He knew the north and south Atlantic, their winds, their currents, their periods of storms, their fogs and protracted calms. But the Pacific was to him an unexplored tract.

None of his officers had had any more experience in the Pacific than the captain, but one of them had heard from sailors who had spent much time on it that many of those indications which foretold a change of weather were different from those on the Atlantic. The captain, who had all a Britisher's confidence in himself, scouted the idea that a man who knew the Atlantic had anything to learn on the Pacific, and a man who rules a pirate ship is not to be contradicted.

While approaching the Marquesas islands Ricketts fell in with a ship which he appropriated and compelled the crew to walk the plank. There was a gentleman aboard from the colony of New York named Fletcher, with his wife and daughter, and being British subjects, Ricketts concluded to spare them. There was also a young sailor, Dargan, whose vigorous appearance pleased the captain, and he gave him his life on condition that he join the pirate crew. Dargan was an American, but all his time was spent at sea in voyages between the East Indies and Philadelphia.

Dargan, by pretending to sympathize with the pirates and on account of a masterful way he had with him, acquired an influence over the pirate crew. The captain was a tyrant, and the men hated him. Nevertheless they were ignorant of navigation, a knowledge their captain possessed, and required his superior intelligence to keep them from being swung at the end of a rope. For these reasons Ricketts maintained his ascendancy and felt so confident in it that he did not notice the influence Dargan was gaining over them.

One afternoon Ricketts was pacing the quarterdeck, now and again sweeping the horizon with his glass in search of prey, when he heard a voice amidships sing out in stentorian tones: "Man the weather braces!"

The captain turned with a scowl to see who except himself dared give an order on the ship he commanded and saw Dargan and the men running for the braces. Before Ricketts could recover from his anger and collect his faculties the braces were manned and the sailors stood ready for the next order.

"Drop those braces!" cried the captain in a fury.

"Hold the braces," said Dargan calmly, but firmly.

Every man's face turned from Dargan to Ricketts. A few dropped the braces; the rest held them. Whipping a pistol from his belt, the commander fired a shot at Dargan which grazed his cheek.

"There's a hurricane coming, men," said Dargan. "If you drop the braces we are lost."

This steadied the men amazingly. The captain's pistol contained but one ball, so he could not fire another. The wind suddenly dropped, and the sails flapped. Ricketts looked at the water to leeward and saw a black line coming.

"Haul taut! Haul, every man of you, for your lives!" cried Dargan.

The yards swung round so as to take the coming wind. Then suddenly the stillness was broken by shrieks in the rigging above, and the pirate ship careened till the water poured over the lee gunwale. The crew clung to what they could catch; the captain was pitched against the rail and lay still with a broken leg.

The storm was over in a few minutes, and the sun came out, a harbinger of changed conditions for the pirate ship. Dargan, who was obeyed as commander, agreed with the crew that if they would assent to taking the ship into port he would secure a pardon for every man except the captain. A course was then laid to New Zealand, where a surrender was made. The New Yorker and his family supported Dargan's story, the crew were pardoned, and the captain was hanged to the yardarm.

When Mr. Fletcher found a ship to take him and his family to New York, so grateful was he to Dargan for the work which had been instrumental in saving all their lives that he invited him to go with them. Fletcher was a China merchant and owned ships. He offered Dargan the command of one of them. Dargan accepted the invitation and the offer. He finally married Miss Fletcher and became a large shipowner.

A Minute or So With the Funny Man

Or the Dewdrop.

Suburban Resident—It's simply fine to wake up in the morning and hear the leaves whispering outside your window.

City Man—It's all right to hear the leaves whisper, but I never could stand hearing the grass mown!—London Tit-Bits.

His Knowledge.

"John," said the gentleman farmer.

"Yessir."

"I must get some of this blooded stock I read about. Remind me to order one of those Holstein horses and one of those Southdown cows."—Kansas City Journal.

Cautious.



Daughter—Mamma, may I attend cooking school?

Mother—Yes, dear, if you'll promise me not to eat anything there.—Chicago News.

Putting Him in His Place.

The Angel—Perhaps, when we are married, I might take a small part in the show.

The Star—Don't worry, dear; your part will be small enough as my husband.—Puck.

Willie's Share.

Teacher—A lady divided a pie among her four children—John, Mary, Jane and Willie. John got one-half of the pie, Mary one-fourth and Jane one-sixth. What did Willie get? Bright Boy—Huh! Willie got stung.—Judge.

All in What You Call It.

"Wow! There goes old Smithkins in his new six. When I knew him a few years ago he had a junk shop."

"He still has, only he moved it to a fashionable street, kept the same stock and labeled it 'Antiques.'—Judge.

Asking Too Much.

"I have written a novel entitled 'What a Woman Wants.' Can you publish it?"

"I fear not. We are not undertaking any thing that runs over 600 pages."—Kansas City Journal.

Out of It.

Madge—How was it you didn't have a nice time out yachting?

Marjorie—It was so very stormy that Charlie had his hands full with the sails all the time and could do nothing but hug the shore.—Judge.

Try a Woman Jury.

"We're having a hard time getting a jury."

"How's that?"

"The defense won't accept single men, and the prosecution bars all married chaps."—Exchange.

All He Asked For.

"Ah," he sighed, "if you only gave me the least hope!"

"Gracious," interrupted the hard hearted belle; "I've been giving you the least I ever gave to any man!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

If the Name Was All.

"Why don't they take horses for travel in the arctic regions?"

"They can't."

"Why not? I should think old skates would be the very thing."—Baltimore American.

Expected Things to Happen.

"Does my practicing make you nervous?" asked the man who is learning to play the cornet.

"It did when I first heard the neighbors discussing it," replied the sympathetic person. "But now I'm getting so I don't care what happens to you."—Washington Star.

Couldn't Convince Him.

"Do you really think that there is nothing in a name?"

"Yes, I do."

"Well, I don't agree with you."

"Why not?"

"Because all of the property that I used to have is in my wife's!"—Judge.

A Coincidence.



"I'm sorry about Brown's failure. He's a brick if ever there was one."

"Then it's not unnatural that he should go to the wall."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A Philanthropist.

Skids—Is he one of those fellows who are always tickled to death to get something for nothing?

Skittles—Well, not exactly, but he always acts as if he was a philanthropist when he refuses a transfer.

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.

Subscription Price \$1.00 a Year.

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

FOUR ISSUES ONE MONTH

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

For Representative, 105th District:
T. F. Baker, Snyder, Texas
For District Attorney, 50th Judicial District:
Isaac O. Newton (re-election)
For District and County Clerk:
C. C. Cobb (re-election)
For Tax Assessor:
G. B. Joplin
For Sheriff and Tax Collector:
J. B. Conner (2nd term)
For County Judge:
Blaine Speer
For County Treasurer:
J. B. Yantis
For Commissioner Precinct No. 3:
W. A. Johnson

The General Managers of Texas Railroads have a half page advertisement in this issue of the Texas Spur. This ad contains facts and figures which should receive the attention and consideration of the general public. Railroads are a necessity in the development and progress of the country and the prosperity of the people. The people should not impose upon railroads and the railroads should not impose upon the public. The general public will not knowingly do an injustice to railroads, and if such has been done it is through ignorance. The Railroad Managers are doing the proper thing in giving the general public facts and figures pertaining to their business.

The Federal Government has legal authority to force a reduction in the cotton acreage but it has no authority to help the farmer hold what he has already produced until a standard market is established; the government has authority to issue money and lend it through banks to cotton buyers and speculators to move the crops but it has no authority to lend this same money to farmers until they can demand a fair market price. If the government has authority to loan money to assist in marketing crops, it should also have authority to loan money in holding crops when there is no market on account of warring conditions of other countries.

It is now stated as a reason for the advance in the price of sugar that the seed for sugar beets from which sugar is made is all grown in Europe and that the warring conditions will prevent further seed growing. America is adapted to beet production but the growing of seed for this American product is required of Europe. Promoters of high prices can manufacture excuses as well as products.

The price of cotton goes down and the price of groceries goes up. There must be an adjustment of these differences somewhere along the line or the farmer will have to devote his acreage to growing something to eat rather than something to sell.

A third extraordinary session of the Legislature is now in session for the purpose of accepting or rejecting a bill proposing the establishment of a central state bank to be known as the Texas State Bank.

We are informed that the cotton pickers of the Afton country had a meeting Saturday afternoon for the purpose of entering into a strike for one dollar a hundred for picking the balance of the cotton. At the present time seventy five cents a hundred is being paid in this section. During Friday and Saturday the price of cotton went down five dollars a bale and we understand no buyers were in the markets at any price. In view of the circumstances we see no basis on which the price of picking can be established, and yet every man should have just compensation for his labor.

The merchant puts a price on his goods based on what they cost with the addition of a fair profit for handling. The farmer should do the same thing in selling his cotton and other farm products. If it costs ten cents to grow a pound of cotton the farmer should have that price with the addition of a fair profit for handling and marketing the crop.

Another revolution is now on in Mexico; this latest difference arising between Carranza and Villa the two leading factors in the Constitutionalist forces. Everybody could foresee this break, and everybody knows that so long as factional and personal ambition predominates in the settlement of Mexican governmental affairs revolutions will continue.

S. B. Scott left Monday for Waco where he will secure a bunch of negro cotton pickers to assist in gathering the bumper cotton crop on his place west of Spur.

FROM DICKENS ITEM

E. B. Shaw, of the Draper country, was in Dickens Monday enroute home from Spur with a load of lumber of which he will build a cotton house. He will place the cotton in the house as it is picked and haul it to the gin during bad weather. In this way he will utilize all the favorable weather for picking and give the ginner something to do in unfavorable weather when he would otherwise be idle.

Aubrey Loyd, progressive Afton merchant, passed through town Thursday enroute to Spur with seven bales of cotton which he had bought at eight to eight and half cents per pound.

Mrs. Geo. M. Parker and little daughter returned to their home at Dallas Sunday after a lengthy visit with B. A. Crego and other relatives.

W. R. Stafford, of Spur was in Dickens Tuesday.

Mrs. Jeff Harkey is at the Standifer Sanitarium at Spur.

Miss Edna Shields was a Spur visitor Monday.

MUSICAL ELEPHANTS

Yankee Robinson's Musical elephants, which have been playing the big vaudeville houses during the past winter, are making a tremendous hit. The elephants are of more than ordinary size, in fact, the largest performing elephants in the country, and they go through their daily routine amazingly.

In addition to the herd which the circus carries, it has on exhibition the greatest beast that ever walked the face of the earth—Kongo, a mighty elephant from India—imported to this country for a tour of the circus this season. Spur, Oct. 3.

NO. 620

BANKS

Official statement of the financial condition of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank at Spur, Texas, at the close of business on the 12th day of Sept. 1914, published in the Texas Spur, a newspaper printed and published at Spur, State of Texas, on the 2nd day of Oct., 1914.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts, personal or collateral	\$13,832.13
Loans, real estate	550.00
Overdrafts	182.77
Collection Account	
Real estate (banking house)	2,897.41
Other real estate	4,651.75
Furniture and Fixtures	1,908.00
Due from approved reserve agents, net	76.17
Due from other Banks and Bankers, subject to check, net	
Cash Items	67.58
Currency	412.00
Specie	436.50
Int. in Depositors Guar. Fund	916.08
Other resources as follows:	283.83
Assessment of Guaranty Fund	60.80
Total	\$25,358.94

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	\$15,000.00
Surplus Fund	
Undivided profits, net	32.26
Due to banks and bankers subject to check, net	260.59
Individual deposits, subject to check	5,034.39
Cashier's Checks	31.70
Bills Payable and Rediscounts	5,000.00
Total	\$25,358.94

State of Texas, County of Dickens:

We, F. A. Prideaux as v. president, and W. L. Dunn as ass't cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

F. A. Prideaux, V. President.
W. L. Dunn, Ass't Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1914.

Witness my hand and notarial seal on the date last aforesaid.

W. D. WILSON, Notary Public

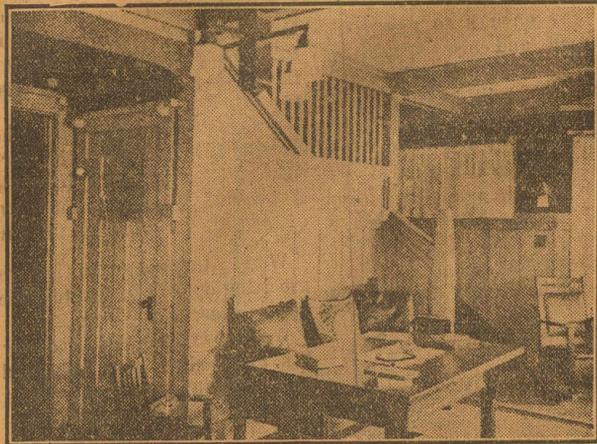
Correct—Attest:

W. S. Dunn,
G. S. Greenwade,
H. P. Cole,
Directors.

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

Fashion Ideas and Household Hints

Mission Furniture For the Hall



When hallways are poorly lighted white enamel finish for the woodwork and a light decoration for walls and ceiling will do much toward relieving the gloom. The hall shown here is carried out in a combination of colonial and mission style. The walls suggest the colonial, while the furniture is distinctly mission.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If milk is heated until lukewarm, then chilled suddenly, there will be much more cream.

Scale fish with a nice, clean curry-comb that has never been used for anything else.

Microbes are apt to lurk about the mouth of the milk bottle. It should be carefully wiped off before the milk is poured out.

Toughness of angel cake is often due to the fact that the eggs are not beaten properly. They should be beaten so stiff that they will stand alone.

Cut off the rinds and soak rashers of bacon in cold milk for an hour. Take them out, dredge well with flour and fry in fat. This is an improvement on the ordinary method of frying bacon.

WEDGWOOD POTTERY.

Royal Patronage Has Made This Ware Again Very Popular.

The English queen is an admirer and collector of old Wedgwood pottery, and at Windsor castle there is a room entirely devoted to this famous ware, some of the finest and rarest examples being displayed.

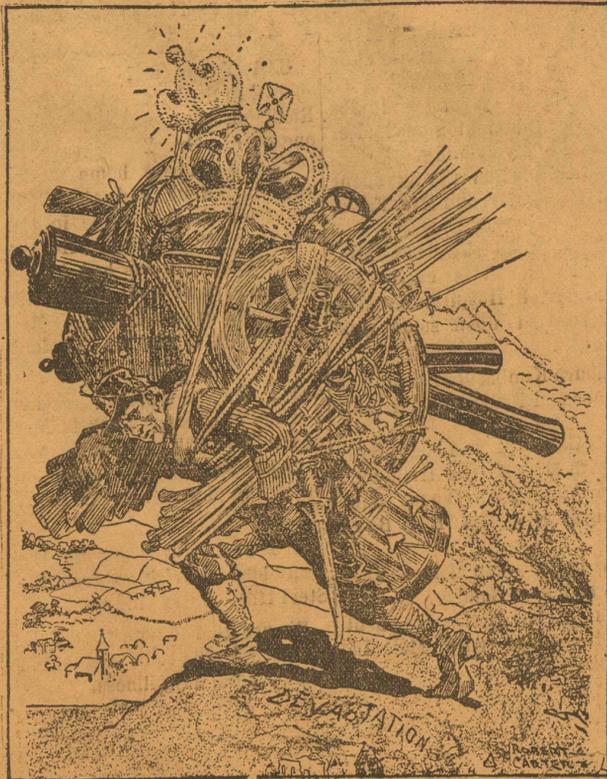
Wedgwood pottery, the older examples of which are so much sought after, is named after the most famous potter England has ever produced—Josiah Wedgwood, who died in 1795. He produced from designs by Flaxman, the sculptor, white cameo reliefs on a delicate blue ground known and envied by collectors all over the world as Wedgwood ware.

This ware is now very costly and practically beyond the means of the ordinary collector.

Skirts With Pockets.

The smart walking skirt must be short and contain pockets, although whether or not we are to bulge them with handkerchiefs, etc., is a question which the well groomed woman would possibly answer in the negative.

The Burden Bearer



—New York Evening Sun.

FINE VEILINGS.

Pretty New Weaves That Are Invaluable to Motorists or Travelers.

Veils are indispensable to the motorist and traveler, and the wise woman has a fresh veil in her dressing bag to supplement the one she is wearing. The new fine veilings might have been specially designed for the traveler, so admirably do they suit her purpose. They keep her neat, preserve the complexion and hair from dust and grime, yet do not unduly obstruct the sight.

These fine veilings are sometimes woven with a single tiny lace motif at one side, and very pretty this looks when the veil is adroitly arranged over the face.

Very attractive veils for motoring of chiffon, with squares or circles of shadow lace set in to cover the face, are sold in the shops at varying prices. These are infinitely more comfortable than the all chiffon veil, which clings uncomfortably to the face in warm weather, and they are infinitely more useful than an all lace veil for country drives, when the lace veil is hardly adequate in case of wind or dust.

PUTTING UP CORN.

A Profitable Home Industry For the Housewife if Properly Managed.

An ear of sweet corn on the average dining car and hotel a la carte service costs 25 cents. Considering this, canning corn on the cob for the market might prove a very profitable investment for a thrifty housekeeper and bring to her considerable pin money.

One advantage of sweet corn canned on the cob over other canned corn is that all the best food values are kept with the cob. In cutting corn off, the germ quality of the kernel, which keeps up its standard, is usually lost.

This germ quality is the part of the corn that is sought by rats and mice when they look for food in the corn bin and is the most vital part. Much of the corn is also rendered mushy when it is cut from the cob.

PRACTICAL NEW COZY.

Chinese Tea Basket an Attractive Accessory to the Afternoon Tea Service.

The most practical of all tea cozies is the Chinese tea basket, which comes fitted with teapot and two Chinese serving cups. This basket is wadded and lined in characteristic Chinese style and has a strong hasp and metal handle on the cover. It will keep the tea hot for an hour. These baskets come in three sizes of from two to five cups capacity. They are ideal for out of door teas and the automobile. Most attractive are the embroidered linen and the silk cozies which slip over pot.

PRETTY TEA CADDIES.

These Are Useful and Attractive Adjuncts to Afternoon Tea Table.

The tea caddy is a most important adjunct of the tea table, for unless the container of the tea is tightly closed the aroma will quickly escape. China caddies to match tea sets are always liked, but they and the silver caddies usually have single covers which do not close tight.

Japanese pewter caddies beautifully hand wrought are among the very practical ones that look well with any fittings. They have double covers, the inner one sitting into the top by the pressure of the air and the outer sitting out around the rim and also closing by the pressure of the rim.

They cost from \$3 to \$8 and hold from a quarter to a half pound. But even with these a small quantity of tea should be bought at a time.

Tea deteriorates with time in the best of receptacles. It should always be kept in a cool, dry place.

BLACK CHANTILLY LACE.

Used Extensively on New Gowns For Afternoon and Evening Functions.

Black Chantilly lace has become the rage in Paris, and so has black chiffon incrustated with Chantilly. In some cases these laces are mounted over subtle colors, but for the most part it is a case of black upon black, the underdress being made of some such material as chiffon or tulle. At the present day one never sees black lace mounted directly over black satin or silk. There is always a clod of filmy stuff between.

The magpie tints remain the vogue. In London, as in Paris, black and white has been worn by all the leading members of the fashionable world on important occasions. Perhaps in London the tendency is to accentuate the white portion of the scheme, while in Paris the inclination is the other way. The smartest Parisiennes seem wedded to black materials provided that these are almost transparent.

ESCAPING FROM THE TURKS

A Story of a Spy

By BENSON W. MAXWELL

SHORTLY before the war broke out in the Balkans between the Turks and the allies I left Adrianople one evening about dark for Belgrade. There was one passenger in the compartment besides myself, and I noticed that while waiting for the train to start he was very ill at ease. When the guard shut and locked the door he seemed to breathe easier, but was still evidently impatient for the train to be off. When at last it began to roll out of the station he put his head out of the window eagerly.

Following the direction of his eyes I saw a man, whom I knew to be a Turk by his fez, running for the train. He ran like a deer, my fellow passenger watching him breathlessly. The latter occupied the window so that I could not see if the Turk caught the train, but presently my companion fell back gasping.

"Lost!" he moaned. I had some knowledge of one or two of the many languages spoken in the Balkans, so that I understood the word. I also spoke some French and German and tried the man in both, getting an understanding in the latter tongue.

"What is your trouble?" I asked. "Are you German?" he asked instead of replying.

"No; American."

"Oh, American. You then are a lover of liberty. Certainly you have no sympathy with Turks. I am doomed. I have been in Adrianople spying on the fortifications. I was arrested, and drawings were found on me. I was sentenced to death. While waiting to be executed I caught my guard napping and escaped. I hoped to get away by this train, but this man, in whose charge I was placed, will go through the train when it stops and recover me."

Then, taking out a pencil and tearing a bit of paper from an old letter, he wrote his name and address on it and handed it to me. "When you reach Sofia," he continued, "will you tell my wife what I have told you and what follows? Say that my last thoughts were of her and our dear children."

"If you are sure to be executed, why not take the chance of jumping from the train?"

"I am going to do that, but death is as sure as if I suffered myself to be taken back to Adrianople."

"You may strike soft ground."

By the time I had spoken the words

he was out on the footboard. I put my head out through the window and saw his dim figure not far from it. It was very dark. Presently I ceased to see him and believed that he had jumped.

The first stop the train made was at Tchiymen, which we reached in about half an hour after the spy had disappeared. The guard unlocked the door, but would not let me alight till after the compartment had been examined by the man whom I had seen running for the train. As soon as he had passed I stepped down on to the platform and followed him to see if he got his quarry. He did not find him, and the train moved on.

I wondered what had become of the spy. He must have jumped or he would have been found on the train. Nearly all the passengers were Turks, and I noticed the moment I alighted that there was a chain of men wearing fezzes surrounding the train, probably passengers who had volunteered to help the official in his efforts to arrest the spy.

The first stop we made in Roumella was at Hermani. There I alighted to stretch my legs, slowly walking toward the forward end of the train. I saw a man coming who I supposed was a coal shoveler on the engine, only he was blacker than any stoker I ever saw. What was my surprise when, rushing toward me, he threw his begrimed arms around me.

"Don't you know me?" he said. "I am the spy."

Then in the blackened features I recognized the man with whom I had sympathized.

"Is it you, and alive?" I asked. "Yes it is I, and very much alive."

"How did you do it?"

"I walked forward on the footboard till I reached the locomotive tender. Climbing over the coal, I told the engineer, who was a Servian, my story. He suggested that since the train would be searched I had better hide under the coal. So I lay down on the floor of the tender, and they covered me with the coal."

When we reached Sofia nothing would do but that I should go to the man's home with him. I did so, and so begrimed was he that his family did not at first recognize him. His wife knew the errand on which he had been to Adrianople and its danger. He was a week overdue, and she had given him up. Covered as he was with coal dust, she embraced him.

I was entertained royally at his house and left it with regret.

A Space For Our Little Friends

VALUE OF OLD COINS.

What the Moldore, Doubloon and Others Used Here Once Are Worth.

Do you know the value in United States money of the following coins: Moldore, doubloon, ducat, Spanish pillar dollar and sequin? If not, here it is:

The moldore was a gold coin formerly current in Portugal (value about \$6.50), while the doubloon, a gold coin of Spain, was also used in the Spanish-American states (value from \$8.24 to \$7.87). It was originally double the value of the pistole, from which fact it took its name.

The ducat was also of gold and was formerly in use in several European countries, being equal to about \$2.30 of our money.

The pillar dollar was of silver and coined by Spain for use in her American colonies. It was stamped with the pillars of Hercules, whence its name, and was also known as a piece of eight, being equivalent in value to 8 reals or a trifle over a dollar in our coinage.

The louis d'or (the golden louis) was first coined in France during the reign of Louis XIII, and was in circulation there until 1795 (value from \$4 to \$4.00), while the sequin was a gold coin of the Venetian republic (value \$2.18), first used in 1280, and in circulation until the republic itself ceased to exist.

The Cowardly Bumblebee.

Here's the bumblebee a-comeing. Loud and louder hear him humming. How he blusters big and bold In his suit of black and gold. What a noisy humbug he, Boastful, braggart bumblebee.

Watch him search the meadow over Till he spies the fragrant clover; Then he sips the honey sweet, Smears himself from head to feet, Buzzing loud in greedy glee, Brazen, brassy bumblebee.

But a wicked wasp out walking Hears the boastful bee a-talking; Rushes eagerly to fight, But to find the foe in flight. When there's danger off flies he, Craven, coward, bumblebee.

ITALY'S CROWN PRINCE IS LEARNING TO BE A SAILOR.

Taken In Hand by an Able Guardian and Will Become "Hardened" to the Sea.

Nine-year-old Prince of Piedmont, Italy's future king, recently passed another landmark in his career. He has been handed over to the sole guardianship of a rough and ready seaman, Frigate Captain Donaldi, to be "hard-



Photo by American Press Association. ened." His training will continue despite the troubled condition of Europe.

King Victor has his own case as an example of the benefit to be derived from such a change from the nursery to discipline. He was a weakling till committed to the charge of a strict disciplinarian in Colonel Osio.

PUZZLE THESE OUT.

Riddles to Try on the Family Some Rainy Day.

Why are good husbands like dough? Because women need (knead) them.

Why is a man committing murder like a hen walking across the street? Because it's a foul proceeding.

What islands ought to be good singers? The Canaries.

What is that which works while it plays and plays while it works? A fountain.

Why is a room full of married folks like an empty one? Because there's not a single person in it.

Why is a young lady dependent upon the letter "y"? Because without it she would be a "young lad."

Why did Adam bite the apple Eve gave him? Because he had no knife.

What two flowers should decorate a menagerie? A dandelion and a tiger lily.

When is a blow from a pretty girl welcome? When she strikes you agreeably.

Why are cats like unskillful surgeons? Because they mew-till-late and destroy patients (patience).

Why are gymnastics like the tide at low water? Because they develop the muscles (mussels).

Correct.

"Two and two and two and two, You know," I said, "make eight. Now how," I asked, "are you to write This problem on your slate?"

"Oh, just easy!" laughed Louise. Her pencil quick in hand. "Four the multiplier will be And two the multiplicand."

"What next?" I gently prompted As she the figures drew. "Eight," answered she. "The product is My zampie's four times two."

Mixed Syllables.

When the following syllables are correctly arranged four two-syllable words will be formed. No syllable is to be used more than once: But-per-ter-son-com-low-yel-fort.

Answers.—But-ter, per-son, com-fort, yel-low.

TO THE PUBLIC:

On June 30, 1913, there were 15,283 57 miles of railroad in Texas. Very little has been added since that time. They have 69,259 employes at work every day in the year. These railroads have a capitalization (stocks and bonds) of \$31,615 per mile. Their value for taxing purposes as found by the State Tax Board is \$31,150.00 per mile. They are really worth more. The total cost of construction up to June 30, 1913, averaged \$39,975 per mile as shown by Table No. 10, page 397 Annual Report Railroad Commission 1914.

The capitalization of railroads in other countries and the United States as a whole, per mile of road, is as follows:

England	\$269,496
Belgium	189,023
France	143,435
Brazil	142,080
Italy	124,116
Austria	120,311
Switzerland	117,953
Germany	116,666
Spain	88,368
Japan	84,301
Russia	83,496
Holland	82,996
Servia	73,373
Hungary	69,084
United States	63,944
Texas	31,615

The capitalization of the railroads in the United States is less than in any of the above named

countries, and in Texas it is a little less than half as much as the average for the United States.

The bonds of the Texas roads amount to only \$23,212.00 per mile. As a rule, no dividends are ever paid on railroad stocks in Texas, and therefore the amount of stocks is without influence, so far as the financial condition of the roads is concerned. The interest on the bonds, however, must be paid in order to keep the roads out of bankruptcy, and as such interest is supposed to be paid out of earnings, the public is interested in knowing that the bonds do not exceed the value of the roads—in other words, that they are not watered. We are glad to be able to state, positively, that there are no watered bonds on Texas railroads. And the same is true as to stocks, taking the roads of the state as a whole.

It costs an immense amount of money to operate the 15,283 miles of railroad in this state, and as you pay the same, in freight and passenger fares, you, of course, are vitally interested in knowing whether the roads are collecting enough, or more than is necessary.

The Annual Reports of the

Railroad Commission of Texas show that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, the railroads of Texas lacked \$3,282,493.51 of collecting enough to pay their operating and necessary charges and expenses. For the year ending June 30, 1913, they lacked \$1,601,378.31 of collection enough, and while the figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, are not all available, enough is known to make certain that the railroads of this state will have a net deficit or loss of about Eight Million Dollars.

In arriving at these deficits, or losses, no account is taken of permanent improvements and betterments. These, if considered, would add to the deficits, or shortages.

Thus it is plainly to be seen, and must be acknowledged by all fair-minded men, that the railroads of Texas are confronted by a serious and dangerous situation. Indeed, some of them have been unable to escape Federal Court receiverships, and none of them have the funds urgently needed, and which the interests of the public require.

Every railroad in Texas now in the hands of, and operated by, receivers, was valued, and

the amount of the stocks and bonds thereof approved and limited by the Railroad Commission under the Texas Stock and Bond Law. Therefore, it is certain, over capitalization is not the cause of their financial distress.

We think it is due to you, who pay the bills and need the service of the railroads, to show the above and actual condition of the properties devoted to your use.

We beg to assure you that we are doing our very best to give you good service.

We respectfully and earnestly ask, and desire, your help and assistance in keeping down and preventing all useless and unjust charges against the railroads. We do this for the reason that you pay the expenses, and suffer the loss of service necessarily resulting when the expenses and fixed charges exceed the income of the roads. You therefore have a direct interest in the matter.

We respectfully submit that it is but fair and just that the railroads be permitted to earn what the law says they are entitled to,—a fair return on the value of the property devoted to your use.

Nothing more is asked nor expected.

Respectfully,

General Managers Texas Railroads

TAP

Milt Trout and wife took two bales of cotton to Spur Monday.

Fred McDonald, of near Spur, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Milt Trout.

Miss Georgia Hawkins was the guest of Miss Essie Lambert Sunday.

Mr. Jones and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Rather on Cat Fish.

Rev. Wilkes Scott filled his regular appointment here Saturday night and Sunday.

Miss Willie Allcorn spent Saturday night and Sunday with Miss Minnie Hinson.

Mrs. Thomas spent Tuesday evening with Mrs. Alexander.

Little Leona Sparks has been quite sick for a few days.

Toney Hinson was thrown by a calf Sunday evening bruising up his ankle pretty badly.

Mrs. John Smith and children spent Sunday with Seab Lambert and family.

Crig Parsons is on the sick list but is better at this writing.

Jim Abney and wife spent Saturday and Sunday with Rev. John Stephens.

Little Sambo Rutherford is still on the sick list.

Mrs. Lambert, Grandma Sparks and Hood spent Monday with Mrs. Rutherford.—A Candy Kid.

Mr. Widikind, who is superintending the gin stands at his Swenson gin, had one of his thumbs cut off with the saws one day last week.

J. D. Martin came in from his farm home north of Spur and spent several hours in town on business one day this week.

GILPIN

All the farmers are busy gathering their crops.

Willie Hagins and sisters, Misses Lillie and Mattie, attended the wedding at Clairemont. They report a nice time.

Lewis Holly and Sam Cloud, of near Jayton, were in our midst Sunday and Monday.

Willie Hagins is reported quite sick at this writing.

Several of the young folks of Gilpin attended the party at Mr. Stoneman's of Girard Saturday night. All report a nice time.

Cecil Bennett is still wearing his Sunday smile.

Tom Newman visited friends at Girard Sunday night.

Felix Lee, of Girard, was at Gilpin Sunday.—Creeping Jاسus.

The Ladies Study Club will meet Friday afternoon at two o'clock in the Spur National Bank building. Members and all those interested in the Study Club work are cordially invited to attend and become members.

Mr. Eldredge, a prominent citizen and extensive farmer of the Lee County settlement on the Plains, was in Spur the latter part of last week trading with the merchants. He reports everything in the very best of shape in his section.

J. I. Mecom returned this week from Mineral Wells where he has been spending some time drinking mineral water and recuperating. He reports that he is much improved in health and had a pleasant trip.

Jesse Rogers left Friday of last week for Abilene where he spent several days on important business, returning Tuesday to Spur.

GILPIN

The farmers are still busy gathering their crops.

Rev. Irvin filled his regular appointment at this place Sunday.

D. D. Hagins' baby is very sick at this writing.

Mrs. Turner is on the sick list this week.

Felix Lee, Misses Ina and Oma Dooley and Mary Bennett visited Willie Hagins and sisters Sunday.

Miss Kate Taylor visited the home of Mr. Turner Sunday.—Aunt Martha Jane.

MORE STORAGE ROOM

R. S. Holman made a business trip Monday to Afton. He went specially to make arrangements for more storage room to care for the bumper feed crops now being harvested on his farm in that section. There are but few farmers who built big enough barns to store the bumper crops of feed produced this year.

Judge E. J. Cowan returned Tuesday from a business trip to points down the Wichita Valley railway.

Little Misses Elsie and Gracie Miller are in the city visiting their uncle, P. H. Miller.

J. C. Martin, who has been in South Texas several months, returned Tuesday to Spur.

Rev. Seamon preached Tuesday night and Wednesday morning to his congregation in Spur.

J. R. McArthur was in the city Tuesday from his home in the Tap country.

Mrs. E. Haase was a visitor in the city one day this week from her home west of Spur.

SOLDIER MOUND

Everyone is enjoying themselves fine picking cotton.

Miss Bertha Holloway spent Saturday night with Misses Oma and Gussie McFall.

Misses Wilma Weir and Annie King spent Sunday with Miss Mabel Wyatt.

Everyone enjoyed themselves at a singing at Mr. Wyatt's Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. F. O. McFall spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gipson.

Misses Lorianne and Mazelle Boswell spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mrs. Hinson.

Miss Agnes Johns visited Miss Eula Bowman Sunday.

Miss Oma McFall spent Sunday with Grandma Childress.

Miss Bertha Holloway spent Saturday evening with Miss Mabel Wyatt.

Misses Annie King, Mabel Wyatt, Gussie McFall, Willma Wier, Bertha Holloway and Messrs. Jake Wyatt and Joe Currie went kodaking on Soldier Mound Sunday evening.

Jim Kimble and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Farmer.

We regret to say that Mrs. Henry Farmer was carried to the Standifer Hospital Monday to be operated upon some time this week.

Wilburn Kimble visited Master Hamner and Frank Farmer Sunday.

Miss Gussie McFall spent Sunday with Miss Bertha Holloway.

Miss Agnes Johns spent Sunday night with Miss Eula Bowman.

Miss Ila Bowman visited Miss Stella Holloway Sunday.

Miss Stella Holloway spent Saturday night with Miss Ila Bowman.—Kiddo.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

September 28, 1914.

Gentlemen:

W. Ayres,
J. Cruse,
C. N. Frost,
F. J. Hale,
H. Jarvis,
F. A. Jennings,
B. R. Keeman,
Looney Nelson, 2,
Lester Parish,
H. D. Robertson,
Le Roy,
J. E. Shaw,
E. Seagin,
Dale Snively, 3,
W. O. Williams,
C. Yarber.

Ladies:
Glenn Risinger,
Jewel Yocham,
Maggie Yocham.

In calling for these please say advertised.—Norton A. Baker, P. M.

B. A. Young and family returned to Spur this week from Richland, after an absence of one year. Mr. Young says he is glad to get back home again, and that Spur and the Spur country is the best place in the state in which to live. He reports crop conditions bad in the eastern part of the state this year. We are glad to have Mr. Young and family as resident citizens of Spur again.

J. P. Gibson, a prominent citizen and prosperous stock-farmer of the Steel Hill community, was in Spur one day this week on business and greeting his many friends.

G. J. Stearns was among the many business visitors from the Steel Hill country this week.

We are glad to note that C. E. Brannen is able to be out again after several days illness.