

**"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 23 1914.

Number 51

## FARMERS CALL MEETING FOR SATURDAY IN SPUR

A dozen or more farmers of the Spur country have requested that the Texas Spur call a mass meeting of the farmers of this entire territory to meet in Spur Saturday, October 24th, at 2:30 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing a proposition to build a cotton warehouse in Spur. Every farmer and citizen of this whole country is urged to be here at that time.

As a result of the prevailing conditions effecting the cotton market the indications are that the price will continue to go down until eventually no recognized prices will be quoted. Therefore it is to the material interests of the farmers to make necessary arrangements to realize something on their cotton should such a situation prevail, and since no money will be loaned on cotton from any source until it is properly stored in a bonded warehouse, now is the time to definitely decide whether or not a warehouse will be built for the benefit of those who will be forced to realize something out of their staple. At the present time, under the warehouse plan, farmers can borrow three-fourths of the market price on cotton at ten per cent interest on four months time. The warehouse fees will be 75 cents for the first month and 55 cents a month thereafter which includes insurance, weighing, classifying, certificate and storage.

At the present time a one hundred and fifty million dollar loan association is in process of formation and will probably be ready for business at an early date. This association proposes to loan six cents a pound on cotton at seven per cent interest for twelve months time. This association will also probably demand that cotton be properly stored and classified in bonded warehouses.

The fact is that if the farmers of this country expect to participate in any of the cotton loans or loan associations, a warehouse will have to be built, and this proposition will be discussed and decided upon at the meeting to be held Saturday in Spur.

### A SHETLAND PONY

Last week while in Spur the Bonheur Bros. Shows "auctioned off" a Shetland pony which was purchased by The Texas Spur and presented to Oran McClure, Jr., a young man of five years experience in the devious ways of this life. This pony is 1-16 Llanian and 15-16 pure blood Shetland, and is from the smallest mare in the world, the mother being worth more than one thousand dollars to the Bonheur Bros. Shows, and being exhibited as the smallest animal in the world brought the shows thousands of dollars. The pony is three years old, weighs 220 pounds and is only about three feet high; she is gentle and of kind disposition and in many instances exhibits as much sense as some human beings. This pony may again later be given to some young man or lady who will help circulate the Texas Spur over the Spur country.

### PURLOINING PICKERS

In one or two instances it is reported that cotton pickers who have been brought to this section from the eastern part of the state, are being persuaded to go to other sections of the country and as inducement offer say that there is better cotton and better prices will be paid for pickers. The farmers of this section have had a hard time and have been to considerable expense to secure pickers, and in view of the circumstances it is a poor specimen of manhood who will come here and slip around among the pickers and offer inducements to cause them to leave their present employment in this section. The Spur country is growing this year bumper cotton crops, and more cotton will be produced than can be gathered, and since the farmers have encountered much trouble and expense to secure pickers there may be those who will be provoked to use strong measures in protecting themselves against unprincipled by-peds who make a practice of slinkingly purloining cotton pickers from this section.

### DIED

Monday evening John Wooten died at the Standifer Hospital. Several weeks ago Mr. Wooten suffered a stroke of paralysis, since which time he has been almost totally helpless and speechless. He was carried to the hospital for care and medical attention, and from which place the remains were interred Tuesday in the Spur cemetery.

John Wooten was about sixty eight years of age and had been a resident of this section some sixteen years, during which time he amassed considerable property and at the time of his death was one among the best fixed men and most prominent citizens of the country.

The Texas Spur extends sincere condolence to the bereaved family and relatives.

### DAMAGE BY HAIL

It is reported that considerable damage was done to crops by a hail storm in the Croton and Dumont countries Sunday night week. This whole country has been most fortunate, with this one exception, in that everything has been favorable to harvesting bumper crops.

## BRINGING MORE COTTON PICKERS TO THE COUNTRY

During this and the past week possibly more than two hundred negro cotton pickers have been brought to the Spur country to help gather the bumper



**LET'S TALK IT OVER!**

YOU MEN FOLKS!

It's time to talk Fall and Winter Clothes. Listen: A perfectly Tailored Suit or Overcoat, all wool, made-to-measure for

**\$17.50**

The best Tailors in the U. S. A. make our clothes and every inch is guaranteed. We show better values at

**\$20 to \$30**

### DON'T FORGET

The \$2.50 reduction on all Ready-made Suits. They're going fast at this remarkable price. How about yours?

Shoes, Hats, Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery, Sweaters, Trunks and Bags will be found at our Store at prices you usually pay for inferior merchandize.

### HOGAN & PATTON

"Good Clothes for Men"  
By Spur Nat'l Bank, Spur, Texas

cotton crop of this section. Among those who returned from the eastern part of the state with pickers are Howard Campbell, W. F. Cathey, S. B. Scott, R. L. Jones and possibly others, each of whom brought in from twenty to more than one hundred pickers. There are now probably five hundred negroes and Mexicans, and possibly more than that number of white people from other parts of the country now picking cotton in this immediate territory, and the need is for more pickers to help completely gather the bumper crops of this section.

In many instances the farmers are securing from three-fourths to one bale to the acre, and as heretofore estimated the Spur country will come near averaging three-fourths of a bale to the acre.

### FOOT AMPUTATED

Dr. Grace returned last week from Hico where he had been to assist in an operation performed on his brother-in-law, Mr. Hellums, in amputating a foot. It is said that Mr. Hellums pulled the toe-nail from his great-toe in trying to relieve an ingrowing nail. Blood poison was the result and the toe was amputated. However, this failed to relieve the blood poison and the greater portion of the foot was amputated and it is feared that the leg will suffer a similar fate. Dr. Grace is recognized wherever known as a surgeon of knowledge and ability, and more than once has been called to participate in consultations of surgery at other points.

### MOVED TO SPUR

M. L. Pierce and family moved last week to Spur from the eastern part of the state and will make this place their home in the future. Mr. Pierce is a dentist and comes to Spur highly recommended in his profession as well as a citizen. We extend to Mr. Pierce and family a hearty welcome as permanent, resident citizens of Spur.

### BIG DAY IN SPUR.

Some of the merchants of Spur report that last Saturday they enjoyed the biggest day's sales of goods within the history of Spur. Some of the merchants are reaching out after the business of this territory and they are getting it.

## COUNTY ADAPTED TO A VARIETY OF CROPS

S. R. Bowman has been marketing produce consisting of turnips, sweet potatoes, etc., grown this year on his farm three or four miles north of Spur. Recently he exhibited some of the largest and finest sweet potatoes to be grown in any section. He sent to Florida for the slips from which these potatoes were grown and it is said that when cooked they are as soft and sweet as the more noted Pumpkin Yams. There is no question but that the Spur country is adapted to growing a great variety of feed and truck, and surely and steadily the farmers are adapting themselves to such conditions by diversifying and producing other crops than cotton—and in this respect the prevailing conditions resulting from the European warring situation will contribute much. The price of cotton is going down and the price of other products, as well as cattle, horses and hogs, is continuously going up.

### LYCEUM NUMBER.

The second number of the Lyceum Course will be given Wednesday night, October 28th, at the Lyric Theatre. Mrs. Marion B. Fisk, an able lecturer, artist, cartoonist and illustrator will fill this date having as her lecture subjects, "Americans in the Making," "Kweer Karacters I've Known," "New England Folks" and "Cap'n Tommy." Those who fail to attend this number will miss a rare treat of educational and social value.

### MARRIED

T. A. Ham and Mrs. Slay were married last week in Dickens and are now being congratulated by their many friends of this section of the country. Mr. Ham is one of the most prominent citizens of the country, and the Texas Spur joins in with many friends in extending congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Ham and wishes them a long and happy married life.

### A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

Saturday night nine hundred and fifty bales of Johnson Grass hay owned by Bert Duncan was burned on his place near Dickens. The hay was in three stacks and those who saw it first say that each of the three stacks commenced burning at the same time, thus substantiating the conviction that the fire was of an incendiary origin.

### GONE TO MEXICO.

W. S. Dunn and L. W. Dunn left Spur this week for New Mexico where they will spend some time looking after property interests in that part of the country, Mr. Dunn having recently purchased farm and ranch lands in that section.

B. F. Crump, of Garza county, was in Spur this week marketing cotton and trading with the merchants. He says he will make about sixty bales of cotton and lots of feed stuff this year. He has picked only a few bales up to date.

## You Will Soon Need A Stove

And in Order to Cash our Stock we Have Reduced the Price. Don't Buy Until you Have Priced Our

**Cook Stoves  
And Heaters**

We Take Maize, Ear Corn or Cotton for Merchandise or Acc'ts.

**SPUR HARDWARE CO'Y.**

# How the Red Cross Aids War's Wounded



Photos by American Press Association.

1.—English nurses. 2.—The yeomanry Red Cross reserve of England. 3.—Viscountess Gladstone and aids making bandages. 4.—French nurses going to the front. 5.—Belgian nurse administering to a wounded soldier.

On the Fiftieth Year of Its Existence the International Organization Is Being Put to Its Most Supreme Test on Europe's Gigantic Battlefield. World's Armies Now Recognize Its Flag as Neutral—Hospital Ship From America Will Show No Discrimination.

**I**N this year of titanic conflict, when the greatest war in history is raging on the fields of Europe, the Red Cross passes the fiftieth anniversary of its organization on an international basis. For half a century the Red Cross insignia, by treaty and agreement, has been respected by civilized nations wherever its crimson flag was raised in war or peace. In 1864, when the civil war was drawing to an end, a convention of nations assembled at Geneva, published and ratified the first code governing its operations. Since then there have been revisions and modifications, all tending to further alleviation of the horrors of battle through an extension of the immunity of the Red Cross and ending finally in the revision of 1906.

Under the code then adopted the Red Cross today is operating on the European battlefields. The convention was signed by thirty-five states, only Turkey, Salvador, Bolivia, Venezuela, Nicaragua and Colombia abstaining from participation. But it was on Aug. 22, fifty years ago, that the first convention laid the foundation on which the Red Cross attained the international authority essential to insure success.

The work of the famous sanitary commission during the American civil war was the inspiration of the international convention. The great good accomplished by this organization discovered to the world the possibilities of rendering practical succor to the sick and wounded of belligerent armies. Long before this, however, Florence Nightingale had set her heroic example to disclose to the world what women could do in the field hospitals of war. In 1854, when all England was stirred to its depths by the report of the sufferings of the sick and wounded in the Crimea, Miss Nightingale, with a staff of thirty-seven nurses, set out for Scutari, to arrive in time to receive the wounded from the field of Balaklava. From that moment, it might be said, organized Red Cross work in the wake of clashing armies dates its advent.

## Red Cross Flag Neutral.

Today whoever legitimately wears the Geneva badge is, to all intents and purposes, neutral. Buildings over which the Red Cross flag flies, trains, ambulances and tents are similarly immune from hostile attack and fire. And, of course, the same convention applies with equal force to the sick and wounded of belligerents who are

under Red Cross protection. On the sea special laws prevail, safeguarding as far as may be a warship's hospital quarters and its medical and surgical supplies. Provision, too, is made for the neutralization of hospital ships, and under the terms of the convention a belligerent may equip ships of this kind, which, being a partisan part of the nation's naval or military equipment, bear a horizontal bar of green around their hull to distinguish them from purely neutral ships of the same order, equipped by neutral funds, which bear the familiar red border in a broad band around their hulls, as in the case of the ship Red Cross, which this country fitted out. Both classes of hospital ships enjoy immunities of wide scope and are not subject to the laws controlling warships. A hospital ship, for example, can put into a neutral harbor and there remain regardless of the twenty-four hour law, which forbids a fighting ship to remain longer in a neutral port without disarming.

## English Nurses Well Trained.

The system is elaborately organized in England, and there the Red Cross nurses—the women—undergo a rigorous campaign training to acquaint them with warlike conditions. They learn not only the essentials of hospital attendance, but learn, too, the details of quick action in emergency. They must become good horsewomen, inure themselves to hasty shifts of position and prepare themselves for all the discomforts and exigencies of life in the field and in the camp. They are especially uniformed in a practical garb and carry with them emergency equipment of a surgical or medical character. They are versed also in dietary science and are prepared to serve to those for whom such care is prescribed the special diets recommended.

The system of caring for the wounded in battle as it is practiced by England is little different from the systems employed by France, Germany, Russia, Belgium, Austria and Japan. Japan, as a matter of fact, was even more advanced in the methods pursued than the other nations now involved in the international conflict. It was the Japanese sanitary corps, for instance, that gave the world proof of the value of the sanitary expert in ministering to a great army. It was this branch of the service that protected Japanese troops during the war with Russia from the scourges of camp disease and fevers that had previously been so fatal to armies in the field.

In actual battle, to use the British system by way of illustration, when a soldier falls wounded he does, first of all, what he can to assist himself. He carries with him a first aid outfit, and with this, by himself or with the assistance of comrades, he is able to apply an immediate dressing to the wound to prevent infection and to stay the loss of blood. As soon as possible, of course, he goes to the rear. He may make his way thither alone or be borne from the field by stretcher bearers, who, even in the heat of action, go forward to render aid.

Each regiment has its corps of bearers, and each regiment has its own medical staff. These are in attendance close to the line of action and are established in what is practically an emergency station. To this the wounded man is borne. A hasty examination follows, the bandage is rearranged or renewed, as the circumstances may suggest, and a card detailing the nature of the wound is quickly made out by the surgeon and attached to the soldier's clothing. No attempt here is made to do more than supply emergency treatment and to make a swift diagnosis of the injury.

As soon as possible the soldier is next placed in an ambulance wagon and removed to a dressing station farther from the front. Here his wound is examined, if an examination is necessary, but unless circumstances make further dressing advisable nothing more is done. His "specification tally," the card diagnosing his wound, has already informed the surgeon the nature of the injury, and a hasty examination verifies the original diagnosis, amends it or ends with an additional notation, and the soldier is again ready for transfer farther to the rear.

## First Meeting With Nurses.

The soldier passing through the various hospital stations may first encounter the women of the Red Cross as close to the firing line as the general field hospital. Here the British wounded meet with the nursing sisters who belong to the arming nursing reserve—those liable to army duty at command of the government. These are not volunteer Red Cross nurses, but are, on the contrary, as regular a part of the regular army as the medical corps itself.

In Germany and in France the Red Cross is officially recognized and is placed under the direct military control. In England, while it co-operates in every detail with the army medical corps, the Red Cross preserves its own organization intact. In Germany, the volunteer organization is presided over

by an imperial commission or inspector general and the Red Cross operates according to his instructions. Nurses and doctors volunteering are assigned by him to various commands, but it is a rule of the German service that no volunteer who is not of German nationality can be assigned to duty with the army in the field. At base hospitals, however, the services of foreigners are welcomed, but authorization to engage in the work must still emanate from the war office. The same rules regulate the service in France.

In France and Belgium a unique feature of the Red Cross service is the employment of dogs. These, bearing the Geneva cross on a miniature saddle, strapped to their backs, have been trained to go to the front, find the wounded, and stand by until the stricken soldier, if he can help himself at all, obtains from the pack on the dog's back water, stimulant or bandage. They have already performed gallant service, carrying assistance to friend and foe alike.

## Our Neutral Hospital Ship.

The assistance of the American Red Cross will be rendered to the wounded of all armies in the European conflict. The American society is operating a neutral hospital ship, the Hamburg, borrowed from the Hamburg American line, and renamed the Red Cross. This, of course, bears the characteristic red insignia of the Red Cross and flies also the American flag. By both tokens, however, the ship is pledged to render assistance indiscriminately. If the services were to be directed specifically to the relief of the sick and wounded of one individual belligerent, then, in addition to the Red Cross band of red, they must fly the flag of the nation in whose special service they are engaged.

Thirty surgeons and 120 nurses compose the first relief party to be sent by this country to the European war zone on the Red Cross.

## Dogs in Wartime.

Dogs have gone to the wars from the earliest times. They barked at the siege of Troy. In those early days, however, they were used as sentinels and for purposes of defense. In the middle ages they attacked. The tracking mission of the Scottish bloodhound has been noted, but the dogs were also used to attack cavalry. For this duty they were clothed in coats of mail studded with spikes and scythes to confuse the horses. And when fire-brands were also attached to the mail the opposing camp looked for fire extinguishers. That these dogs played no mean part in the field is proved by the fact that Henry VIII, offered the Spanish king, Charles V., 40,000 auxiliaries and 4,000 war dogs to help him against Francis I.—London Chronicle.

## Sporting Notes

By SQUARE DEAL

### A Second Quimet.

Once again an American caddy has routed a distinguished brigade of the greatest Scottish, English and home bred professionals known to the perverse game of St. Andrews and won the highest golfing honors of the nation. Young Walter C. Hagen of Rochester, N. Y., who began his links career toting clubs at the age of six, captured the national open championship at the Midlothian club at Roches-



Photo by American Press Association. Walter C. Hagen, the American Caddy Champion.

ter by the narrow margin of a single stroke. He had a total of 290 for the four eighteen-hole rounds.

Hagen won the title in a memorable race with Charles Evans, Jr., the Chicago amateur record smasher.

Hagen has a fine golfing disposition and is popular with his fellow professionals. He weighs about 160 pounds and has a powerful physique.

### Athletic Hall of Fame.

The University of Pittsburgh has established an athletic "hall of fame." Teams or individuals who win certain honors will have their pictures hung permanently in the new \$25,000 track house, erected last year on the university campus, each picture having a printed inscription noting the achievements of the team or man thus honored.

## In the Sunday School Class

Text of the Lesson, Mark xiv, 32-42; Golden Text, Matt. xxvi, 41.

Wholly forgetful of himself and his approaching sufferings, in a way that we cannot understand, he comforted that little band with the incomparable words of John xiv, xv, xvi and prayed the prayer of John xvii, such a prayer as was never prayed on earth before or since. Then they sang a hymn and went out into the Mount of Olives (verse 26). He went forth over the brook Cedron, because his son Israel had turned against him and would not have him (Ex. iv, 22; Ps. lxxxi, 11). We cannot but think of his father David going forth over the same brook because his son rebelled against him (II Sam. xv, 23), but as truly as David returned and reigned when the rebellion was over, so shall the son of David return and reign when Israel's rebellion is over.

Having entered a garden in Gethsemane (John xviii, 1), he said to his disciples, "Sit ye here while I shall pray," and, leaving eight of them, he took Peter and James and John and went a little farther and began to be sorrowful and very heavy (verse 33; Matt. xxvi, 37). Putting the three records together as well as we can, it seems to have been like this: He was withdrawn from the three favored disciples about a stone's cast, saying to them, "My soul is exceedingly sorrowful unto death. Tarry ye here and watch with me." Then he went forward a little and knelt down and fell on his face on the ground and prayed, saying, "O my Father, if it be possible let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not my will but thine be done." And there appeared an angel unto him from heaven, strengthening him. And, being in an agony, he prayed more earnestly, and his sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground (Matt. xxvi, 37-39; Mark xiv, 33-36; Luke xxii, 41-44).

Then he came to the three and found them asleep and saith unto Peter: "Simon, sleepest thou? Couldst thou not watch with me one hour? Watch ye and pray lest ye enter into temptation. The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak." He went away the second time and prayed the same words, and returned and found them asleep again, and they did not know what to answer him.

He went away and prayed the third time, saying the same words. Then

he came the third time to the three and said, "Sleep on now, and take your rest; it is enough, the hour is come; behold, the Son of Man is betrayed into the hands of sinners." Then he returned to the eight and found them also sleeping for sorrow and said: "Why sleep ye? Rise and pray lest ye enter into temptation." This attempt at a conservative story of that awful night in the garden may not be quite correct in every detail, but it is helpful even to try to do it. Do it for yourself, and you will be blessed in doing it.

It is clear that he prayed three times; that he found them three times sleeping; that he sweat, as it were, drops of blood; that an angel strengthened him; that after his agony he was able to rise up and go to meet his enemies.

What shall we say of the favored three who were also with him at the raising of the ruler's daughter and on the Mount of Transfiguration and two of them honored to bring to him the ass' colt and to prepare the passover? What about their sleeping at his transfiguration (Luke ix, 32), as well as in the garden, and the fact that neither glory nor suffering can keep such mortals as we are awake? What about the boasting of Peter and then his not being able to watch one hour? Oh, the loneliness of it all on his side! "No man knoweth the son save the father." How can he continue to love such as we are and ever hope to make anything out of us? May his patience with us make us more patient with each other.

As to his own experience in the garden, we may be quite certain that he was not shrinking from death on the cross, nor was he asking to be delivered from that. We know that the devil tried to kill him as a babe in Bethlehem and by his own townsmen at Nazareth and possibly in the storm on the lake, but he could not, for the time had not come. His agony and bloody sweat in Gethsemane might have meant another attempt of the devil to kill him before the time and thus prevent his great sacrifice for sin on Calvary. The key to it is found in Heb. v, 7, "He offered up prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears unto him that was able to save him from death and was heard." It is the record of his third weeping. He prayed to be saved from death, and he was heard.

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**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.**

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M. E. MANNING, ASST. CASHIER

**SPUR BAND ORGANIZED**

Last week under the leadership of R. G. Rogers a band of eighteen members was organized, and within a month or two the band will be well equipped and prepared to make music. There are already nine instruments in Spur, and an effort will be made to secure monthly donations from the citizens of Spur to the amount of \$200.00 to buy a base drum and symbols, snare drum and tuba, which instruments will remain the property of the City. Among those composing the band are R. G. Rogers, E. C. Edmonds, T. L. Higginbotham, R. G. Brannen, Horace Gibson, Sol Davis, Jeff Moore, G. E. Nicholson, all of whom have instruments; and John Hardin, Harold Cates, Oscar Jackson, Carl Patton, Luke Attebury, A. E. Reeves, Jim Mahon, Sam Clemmons and W. F. Godfrey.

With only a few lessons and a few weeks practice these gentlemen will be in a position to furnish excellent music and establish a band in Spur second to none in the country. Hurrah for Spur. Watch her become a leader along all progressive lines.

J. A. Koon is spending the week out in the country north of Spur making collections for the Riter Hardware Company. During his absence Mrs. Koon and little child are spending the time with relatives and friends at Dickens.

Wren Cross, a prominent citizen of the Cat Fish country, was in the city the latter part of last week and reports that he has been very busy the past several months improving his new home.

W. A. Johnson, of the Dockum Stock Farm, was in the city Saturday and while here was a very pleasant caller at the Texas Spur office.

**NO WORRY**

Mr. Currie, of the Archer neighborhood southwest of Spur, was in the city Monday and spent some time here on business. Mr. Currie is one farmer in the country who is not worrying personally about the price of cotton in this immediate territory since he does not plant cotton and devotes his labors and acreage to other things.

Dr. Daly will be in Spur November 4th and 5th. See him about your Eye trouble. 50 3t

**J. O. YOPP**

BAGGAGE AND EXPRESS  
Phones: Residence 30, Business 61

**B. G. WORSWICK**  
**Attorney-At-Law**

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**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

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COUNTRY CALLS ANSWERED NIGHT OR DAY

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

**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

J. E. Sparks and wife, of Tap, were in the city Saturday trading with the merchants and greeting their many friends. Mr. Sparks reports everything moving along nicely in his section, but says the crying need is more cotton pickers and better cotton pickers.

W. A. Wilkenson was among the number of visitors in Spur Saturday. Since retiring from the banking business Jno. O. is enjoying the pleasures of ranch life. However, we understand that he will soon reengage in the banking business at another point within this section of the country.

J. C. Garrett, a prominent citizen and one among the most prosperous farmers of the Tap country, was in Spur Saturday and was a very pleasant caller at the Texas Spur office.

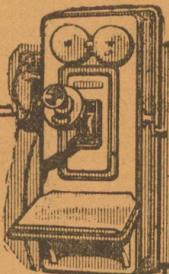
Joe Allison, formerly a citizen of the Spur country but now of Petersburg, was here Saturday on business and greeting his many friends and acquaintances.

For Sale Cheap—A good piano.—Western Hotel, Spur, Texas.

**Murray Brothers...**

**YOU WILL EVENTUALLY HAVE US DO That Work**

**Why Not Now?**



**Your Bell Telephone and PARCELS POST**

Constitutes a partnership that should work out uncommonly good results, since City shops are brought conveniently close to the country customer, and city people may obtain from the country the various products of the farm.

**BELL TELEPHONE SERVICE**

provides the means for placing the orders, and delivery can be made at your door by Parcels Post promptly, and at slight cost.



THE SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE COMPANY.

3-R-14

**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

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.**

**THERE'LL BE NO WAR ON THE OTHER SIDE**

Wounded and abandoned, there they lay French and German soldiers waiting death. Tortured to the point of madness they were parched with thirst and smeared with blood and gore— Mourning for loved ones they would see no more— Writhing in anguish every dying breath.

A German officer with thirst cried out— Maimed and torn was he and almost dead— Imploringly he cast his eyes about.

His life blood slowly sinking in the sand, A French soldier gave him drink, he kissed his hand:

"There'll be no war on the other side" he said.

O those boasting monarchs—heartless man!

Their stubborn, sinful pride, their greed for gain—

O what a cruel, savage, monstrous sin— Has plunged their loyal subjects into war; They cannot tell you what they are fighting for.

But they're willing for their country to be slain.

O those little orphan girls and boys!— In dumb distress they plead and cry for bread.

While war with fiendish tread their home destroys.

O those widows! How they mourn for him Who fell before the great War Monster grim.

And now—they know not where—is lying dead.

O those valiant men! those noble sons! Lying in their life blood where they died. They faltered at death, but faced the guns

And perished for their country. O those mothers!—

Mourning for their husbands, sons and brothers—

Thank God—there'll be no war on the other side.

—Mrs. W. B. Bennett.

Miss Ida Sampson came in last week from her home southwest of Spur and spent some time in the city with young lady friends.

Mrs. E. Haase, of several miles west of Spur, was one among the number of visitors in Spur last week.

Sheriff-elect Bob Goodall, of Kent county, was a recent business visitor in Spur.

**TO RAWLEIGH CUSTOMERS**

All notes and accounts due to Joe Allison, the Rawleigh man, will be left at First State Bank. All notes and accounts are now past due and must be paid at once.—Joe Allison and Bondsmen. 51 4t

R. G. Rogers is spending the week at Peacock looking after business interests at that point. Mr. Rogers recently moved to Spur from Jayton, and immediately upon his arrival here had his name added to the Texas Spur subscription list for which he has our thanks.

I have decided to run for Constable of Precinct 3, and since my name will not appear on the ticket I ask my friends to write my name on the Democratic ballot in the General Election.—J. O. Yopp. 51-2tp

P. W. Henson was in the city Saturday from his farm home in the Watson community. Mr. Henson is not only a prominent citizen but one among the most prosperous farmers of his section.

Eddie Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Walker of the Girard country, recently underwent an operation for locked bowels at the Standifer Hospital, and we are glad to note that he is reported doing nicely.

R. L. Jones made another trip the first of the week to the eastern part of the state and brought back one hundred and ten or fifteen negro cotton pickers for the farmers of this section.

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

Mrs. J. B. Richburg has been quite sick the past week at her home in the city. We hope soon to report her complete recovery.

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

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

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

**JACKSON REALTY CO.**

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

**Notary Public in the Office.**

# "THE ACCOMPLICE" A Glance at Current Topics

By FREDERICK TREVOR HILL

## A Unique Murder Trial as Described by the Foreman of the Jury, In Which Is Revealed the Most Astounding and Inconceivable Act of Rascality.

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### CHAPTER I. Choosing a Jury.

**M**OST Americans are said to be ambitious for office, but I, for one, have never felt the least inclination for either public or private preferment. The only official role I ever filled was the foremanship of the jury in the Emory murder case, and I pray I may never again be forced to serve in a similar capacity. One such doubtful honor is, in my opinion, quite sufficient for a lifetime, although I am free to admit it constitutes my best if not my sole claim to fame. If I am remembered at all by the next generation it will not be as the author of a commentary upon the Persian poets which other and better works will supplant. Even my contributions to the encyclopaedias will not save me from oblivion, for the scholarship of today will be obsolete tomorrow, and I may soon be deposed by some more modern authority better entitled to the distinguishing letters after his name. But I venture to predict that my experiences as a jury foreman will never be duplicated, and that the trial of the Emory case will forever remain unique among the annals of criminal law. But even the reflected glory of a cause celebre would not suffice to immortalize me, I fear, and it is with no such vain hope that I attempt to play historian. I recognize the vast distinction between the office and the man, and I do not yet contemplate committing autobiography—the suicide of literary men. But since I had unequalled opportunities for observing the human forces which met and struggled over what I take to be the most memorable trial of the age, and since the inside history of the case is known to me alone, I have concluded that my experiences are necessary to complete the record.

So much by way of prelude, and more than enough for pages which must justify themselves.

The office of foreman in the People versus Emory certainly sought the man; but, though it sought him diligently and vigorously, two entire panels were exhausted before it came to me as the reward of ignorance and innocence. Had I known what was in store for me I should certainly have read the newspapers and disqualified myself, as others did, by asserting an unalterable opinion concerning the guilt or innocence of the accused. Unfortunately, however, I was the first victim selected from the third panel. I had not been present when the other candidates were examined, and I had never heard of the Shaw murder before I entered the courtroom.

I shall never forget the prosecutor's glance of incredulity as I made this confession.

"Do you mean to tell us that you have never even heard of the death of Gregory Shaw?"

This time it was the counsel for the defense who put the question, and the note of insinuation in his voice aroused my indignation.

"I mean to tell you I have never heard of Gregory Shaw's existence much less of his death," I retorted sharply.

"Your writing leaves you no time for general reading, eh, Mr. Lambert?"

"If you call the police news of the newspapers 'general reading' you are right, sir," I snapped.

"I call it fiction," he responded, with a glance at the prosecutor.

"It's the first time I ever heard Brother Barstow 'call' anything," retorted that gentleman, apparently addressing the crowded room. "He generally bluffs to the bitter end."

A ripple of laughter ran through the audience, but it was the prosecutor's chuckle rather than his words which set me laughing with the rest. I was in no mood for mirth. My dignity had been ruffled, and I felt myself aggrieved, but the sound of Gilbert's spontaneous and infectious merriment instantly restored me to good humor, and I began to study the man with keen interest.

He was a tall, heavily built fellow about five and thirty years of age, his eyes clear and kindly, his lips firm, but formed for smiling, his nose large—humorously large—and his round, clean shaved, dimpled chin in perfect keeping with the boyish expression of his youthful, satisfying face. He was not stout, yet his large frame and his loose



A Lonely Figure Silhouetted Against a Background of White Faces.

fitting, countryfied clothes gave him that appearance, and his slow, easy going manner re-enforced the impression. To me he typified the successful rural politician—the village hail fellow well met of the happy go lucky sort. But as a prosecuting official he seemed out of place. There was nothing formal or dignified in his bearing. Indeed, I could scarcely take him seriously, for my conception of a prosecuting officer was a severe and judicial procureur du roi or a wigged and gowned queen's counsel. But right here I may as well admit that my ideas were based on reading, for until I responded to the sheriff's summons I had never set foot inside a court of law. I did not volunteer this information at the time because I felt sure the next question would disclose it, but neither Gilbert nor Barstow pressed their inquiries beyond the initial fact of my ignorance of the case at bar, and before I knew exactly what had happened I had been accepted by both sides and become foreman of the prospective jury by virtue of being the first selected.

A score of talesmen were examined and excused before I had a companion in the box, for jurors who had formed no opinion on the Emory case were few and far between, but after Theodore Bayne took his place beside me the remaining seats were soon occupied. This was not accomplished, however, until Ferris Barstow, the counsel for the defense, had exhausted his peremptory challenges and was forced to accept such candidates as the court thought competent, and it was afternoon before the twelfth juror was secured, and we were requested to rise in a body and take the oath of office. As we stood with our right hands lifted a deep hush settled over the courtroom, and I do not think I have ever experienced a more thrilling moment. Instinctively I glanced over the silent audience which crowded every nook and corner of the little courtroom, and at the same moment I saw Barstow whisper to a young woman seated beside him. Instantly she rose—a lonely figure silhouetted against a background of white faces—and stood watching us intently. Then for the first time, I think, I fully realized the awful power with which we were intrusted and that on our nod a woman's life depended.

We had no sooner resumed our seats than Ferris Barstow rose and began to address the court.

He presented his points with the same nervous aggression which had affected me unfavorably from the start; but, coarse, ill-mannered and pugnacious as he was, he impressed me as being terribly in earnest. Certainly there was strength and virility in his every movement, and his broad shoulders imparted a comforting sense of security, even though one knew the coming conflict would not call for force. His massive head and piercingly bright eyes, however, indicated mental qualities of a high order, and his thick, muscular neck and heavy, undershot jaw guaranteed an untiring insistence on all his client's rights. Obviously the man was without personal vanity, for his red beard and mustache, which might have humanized his ugly features, were close cropped, giving him a hairy and unnecessarily brutal appearance. Had Deake Gilbert and he changed places each would have more nearly conformed to my preconceived notions of professional types. The one had all the cold solemnity, the intimidating

menace, the unsympathetic savagery of a prosecuting official as I had imagined him, while the other, if not the ideal advocate, was at least distinctly human and companionable.

As I studied the two men, however, I felt thankful they could not change places, for I was convinced that the prisoner would have a better chance with Gilbert against her than with Barstow in the prosecutor's role, and I was already strongly prejudiced in favor of the accused. Indeed, it was almost impossible to associate the idea of murder with the delicate, refined little woman who sat quietly watching the jury without a sign of fear. She was not beautiful—not even handsome—decidedly not pretty. But the calm dignity of her bearing, the thoughtful expression of her dark eyes—the simple serenity of her whole being gave her a grace and charm far more satisfying than mere beauty. The time was not distant when I was to question the meaning of her placidity—to doubt its naturalness—to suspect more than a masked expression in her face. But even with her counsel standing before me and addressing the court I could not at first bring myself to believe she was on trial for her life, and when this fact was forced upon me I took refuge in the possibility of her being the victim of some terrible misunderstanding or blunder which would be discovered and rectified before it was too late.

"May it please the court. Gentlemen of the jury."

The sound of Gilbert's voice startled me to the reality of my surroundings, which I must have lost in my study of the defendant's face. Then with a sinking heart I realized that Barstow's preliminary plea had failed and that the actual trial was about to open.

I shall never forget my sensations at this crisis, but I was to experience many moments far more distressing before I was much older.

The prosecutor leaned against the back of his chair and silently studied the jury for some moments after his opening words, and, although I was not the only person who shifted nervously in his seat during the solemn pause, I felt that I alone disturbed the quiet of the court.

"In following this case, gentlemen," he began again, speaking slowly and impressively, "I think it will aid you, and I know it will help me, if you will strive to remember who and what I represent. I am the public prosecutor of this county—not a lawyer with a case to be won or lost. It is my province to seek out the facts surrounding the commission of any crime and to present them to a body of men known as the grand jury, and to receive from it instruction as to what person or persons should be tried for the offense. Now murder has been done in our community—the surrounding circumstances have been laid before the grand jury and it has ordered me to place upon trial the prisoner at the bar. But although I am firmly convinced that this indictment was justified, and that the guilty party is now before the court, I want you to understand at the outset that you are the sole judges of the facts, and that I am here in the public interest—in your interest—in the interest of all law-abiding citizens, to present those facts in an orderly manner and as fairly and fully as the ends of justice demand.

"Early in the morning of Nov. 3, 1892, one Gregory Shaw, a well known resident of the village of Pollicet, in this county, was found dead in the private study of his dwelling. The body was discovered by a servant named Field, who detected the odor of gas escaping from her employer's study, and, finding the door locked, summoned other members of the household to her assistance and forced an entrance to the room. Mr. Shaw was found lying face downward on the floor near his desk, and, as all the gas jets were turned on and a deadly atmosphere filled the room, there was little question at the moment as to the cause of his demise. A hasty examination of the premises disclosed a heavy rug stuffed up the fireplace chimney, wet blotting paper in the keyhole and damp newspapers in the crevices of every door and window. In fact, there were all the indications of a deliberately planned suicide, and the coroner, convinced that Mr. Shaw had taken his own life, gave permission for the removal of the body without holding an autopsy." Had it not been for the presence of Dr. Walter McLean, a friend and neighbor of the deceased, it is highly probable that no investigation worthy the name would ever have been held, and the most singular crime which has ever come under my official notice would thus have escaped detection. But Dr. MacLean examined Mr. Shaw's body immediately after it was moved and at once discovered that his friend had been stabbed through the right eye by a slender weapon which had penetrated the brain in such a manner as to cause instant death without visible effusion of blood."

[To be continued.]

### New Pope Proving a Diplomat.

Rome, Oct. 9.—The new pope, Benedict XV., is inaugurating policies similar to those of Pope Leo XIII. rather than those of Pope Pius X.

The new pope, by virtue of his long experience as secretary to the late Cardinal Rampolla, is well equipped in diplomacy and will undoubtedly be more or less influenced by Cardinal Rampolla's policies.

Those were the policies of Leo XIII., who was inclined toward exerting much diplomatic influence from the



© 1914, by American Press Association. Benedict XV. Far More Active Than His Immediate Predecessor.

Vatican. The new pope has already shown that he will be more active and participate to a greater extent in the affairs of the world than did his immediate predecessor. In fact, this probably had something to do with his election, for the cardinals must naturally have sought for a man who was best equipped to cope with the perturbed conditions in Europe.

### Utilizing Our Minerals.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The national government is leading the way in the effort to find substitutes in this country for many of the products hitherto imported from Germany and other countries, but blocked by the war.

Fortunately our geologists have discovered and are able to point out large deposits of almost every desired mineral.

The whole world has been chiefly dependent on the mines of Germany for its supplies of potash salts and compounds. These products are vastly useful in agriculture, where they are used as fertilizers, in the making of dyestuffs, in medicine and in several of the mechanical arts.

The geological survey explorers have located very large deposits of potash in a government reserve in California. These potash deposits will be available for immediate development.

Phosphate is another mineral fertilizer of which Germany has largely controlled the supply, though the raw material came chiefly from certain of our own southern states. The geological survey has located 3,000,000 acres of rich phosphate lands in the west. These great deposits are near the big copper and other smelters, where is produced the sulphuric acid necessary to make the phosphate commercially available.

### Paris Apaches Wiped Out.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—The apaches, the dreaded bandits of Paris, are no more. When war was declared the Paris police seized the golden opportunity. They routed them out, put red pants on their legs, furnished them with the rest of the French soldiers' equipment and sent them off to the front. Then the police quietly requested the commanding generals to place them not too far from the front in the opening battles. Consequently, as said, the apaches are no more.

The information was gleaned from a letter written by Estol Wilson, a painter of miniatures in the Latin quarter, to a friend in this city. Mr. Wilson is, needless to say, an American.

"After the police had forbidden the sale of absinth in Paris the next thing they did was to canvass thoroughly the apache quarters." Mr. Wilson writes: "They compelled all those awful criminals over twenty years of age to enlist. They were then ordered to be placed in the front lines of the first battle. Those who were caught deserting were shot. So Paris is well rid of those much dreaded bandits."

### Weakest Point of France.

Bordeaux, France, Oct. 10.—Whatever the outcome of the European war, the slaughter will greatly diminish the population, present and prospective, of the contending nations. France, how-

ever, will stand in sad prominence by reason of her steadily diminishing birth rate in the prospect of replenishing her defensive forces. Sad as has been the decrease in the past, it is far worse in the last three years. With the exception of 1911 the birth rate of 1913 was the lowest ever recorded in any country. The unfortunate result becomes painfully evident of a comparison of the ratio of living infants, who in 1913 numbered 188 in each 10,000 inhabitants, while in 1906 the number was 205. The vital statistics of all countries show a diminishing birth rate, but the decrease is more pronounced in France because the excess of births over deaths is from seven to ten times smaller than in other countries. This ratio is 105 in Austria, 127 in Germany and 158 in Holland, while in France the excess was only 15 in 1912 and 10 in 1913.

There were in France 10,000 fewer marriages in 1913 than during the preceding year, and the divorces have doubled in thirteen years.

### Noted Surgeons Treat French Wounded

London, Oct. 9.—That several of the most eminent surgeons in France are with the French armies is revealed in an official communique issued by the war minister of France.

The list includes among others Dr. Eugene Louis Doyen, the noted cancer specialist; Dr. Marin Theodore Tuffier, surgeon of the Beaujon hospital and authority on goiter cases; Dr. Fulgence Raymond, professor at the faculty of medicine and member of the staff of the Salpêtrière; Dr. Pierre Delbet, also a professor at the faculty, and Dr. Charles Souligoux.

All these surgeons are members of the Academy of Medicine and have much more than a local reputation. In the communique they report that bullet wounds which have been received by French soldiers have been clean, healthy wounds which heal rapidly, except, of course, in the cases where vital organs are affected. Cases of infection have been rare.

They reveal also that amputation is being resorted to only in cases of extreme necessity. Eminent civil surgeons are particularly pleased with this information.

### General Pau a Popular Hero.

London, Oct. 12.—Even the generals' names have usually been withheld from the public by the censors in the reports of battles which had to pass them before the newspapers got them. But one of the few names which have been seen from time to time in news dispatches is that of General Paul Mary Cesar Gerald Pau, who is in command of one of the French armies. He was born at Montelimar, in France, and is now in his sixty-seventh year. He was trained at St. Cyr, the West Point of France, and was graduated in 1867. General Pau fought through the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. He lost an arm at Froeschviller. On account of his gallantry in this battle he has been popularly known ever since as "the hero of Froeschviller."

Pau was made a general of brigade in 1897 and a division commander in 1903. He was formerly commander of



General Paul Pau Always a Favorite With French People.

the Sixteenth army corps and when a general of division commanded the Twentieth army corps.

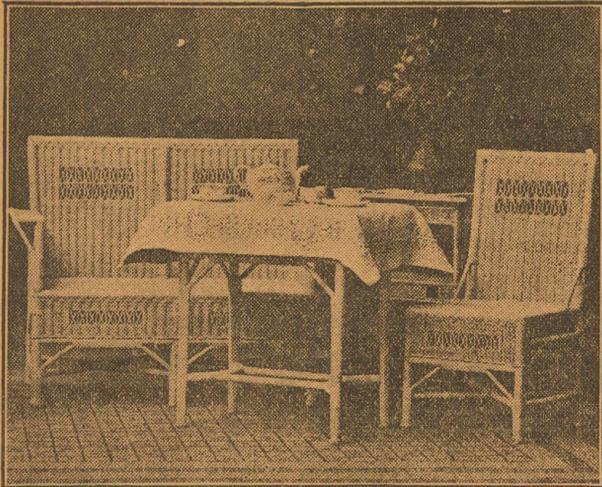
General Pau retired from active service in February, 1911. In August of the same year the French people demanded that he be placed on the active list again and made commander in chief of the army of the republic.

The new minister of war, M. Messimy, created the new post of inspector general and named General Pau for the post. This, however, General Pau declined.

"My one arm," he wrote, "is always at the service of my country, but in times of peace I need it for the support of my family." [42 B]

# Woman's Wear and Woman's Work

## Reed and Wicker Furniture



The attractions of reed and bamboo furniture are such that many housewives are learning to like them for sitting room and bedroom. Not only are they attractive, but their lightness makes them easy to handle. Illustrated here is a set in green enameled cane. It includes a settee, tea table, armchair and several simple chairs like the one in the picture. This set was used in the sitting room of a pretty bungalow, where cretonne cushions added much to its attractiveness.

### SENSIBLE SCHOOL FROCKS.

Wise Mothers Make Them of Wash Materials the Year Round.

The majority of mothers agree that tub frocks are the proper thing for wear the year round for girls under fourteen years of age, and children of the best families seldom wear anything else. Woolen frocks are out of the question, and silk is employed sparingly, even for party wear, sheer cottons and fine linens being given preference.

For hygienic reasons tub frocks should be looked upon with favor by every mother, and when it is necessary to economize in laundry work materials that have a rough finish and that require little or no ironing may be selected.

These frocks for little people are designed for various needs, and with such inducements that the small lady herself will find it hard to choose between them. Those intended for every day wear should be of materials that are strongly woven and of colors that are durable.

For autumn and winter wear such goods as galatea, percale, pique, kindergarten cloth, heavy linen and ratine are recommended. These materials come thirty to thirty-six inches wide, and as they are cut to advantage only a few yards will be needed. They are sure to give satisfaction so far as wearing qualities are concerned.

### Sewing Machine as a Table.

An emergency table in a sickroom can easily be arranged where there is a sewing machine that has a drop head. Open the machine and push the leaf over the bed and it serves as a convenient table for the person therein. A square of rubber cloth under a white cover will protect the wood from hot dishes or glasses and make it look attractive.

### SILK TO THE FRONT.

Strongly Recommended Again For Street and Afternoon Wear.

Street and afternoon dresses of cloth and of silk are much in demand, says the Dry Goods Economist. At the beginning of the season it was anticipated that cloth would lead in materials for these garments. As the season advances, however, silk has again come strongly to the front and is now quite as much in request as are dresses of serge, of gabardine, of broadcloth and of fancy worsteds.

Satin and charmeuse dresses are popular, also the models made of these materials combined with chiffon, with velvet, with fur fabrics and with broadcloth.

In the smart dresses where satin is employed for the skirt and the bodice chiffon is much used for the sleeves and for the plaited tunics. Transparent sleeves of chiffon, of net and of lace are featured in many of the new garments, not only those made of satin, but of cloth as well. These sleeves are usually lined with white chiffon or net so that the arm will not be too much exposed.

As few of the new dress styles permit of transparent yokes or the use of diaphanous materials in other sections of the bodice, these transparent sleeves are very practical. They not only make the garment cooler in appearance, but add considerably to the comfort of the wearer.

### Lingerie Trimmings.

Laces have large use for tunics, flouncings, capes, boleros and basques. Margots and novelty net tops, chantillies, metals and plain nets are used. Embroideries are chiefly in organdie and crape edgings, baby sets, baby flouncings, veinings, beadings and similar staples.

## War's Grim Messenger



—New York Sun.

## RUSSIAN INFLUENCES STRONG.

Even in the Fashion World They Are Making Themselves Felt.

Suggestive of the Russian influence upon present day modes is the ankle length sleeveless coat—or tunic—of white chiffon, embroidered with cobweb circles in silver thread and edged with silver bead fringe.

Sable banding two inches wide borders the neck and the loose fronts of this tunic, which is swathed about the waist and partially about the hips with a broad sable hued velvet girdle fastening under a deep pink rose. The tunic is drawn over a white chiffon frock whose draped skirt is very narrow in comparison with the full folds of the silver embroidered fur bordered garment.

Its bodice is gathered to a closely fitted high neckband, which, however, is concealed by a white satin ribbon tie, above which flares a wire edged plaited chiffon collar. Double ruffles of chiffon trim the fairly narrow elbow sleeves, which are gathered into the small arm eyes of short cut shoulders.

## IN DEFENSE OF GARLIC.

Odoriferous Vegetable Has Its Uses in Hands of an Experienced Cook.

In the hands of an experienced cook, without doubt, garlic is a decided asset of value in the kitchen, for its intangible savor lends an air of distinction to most dishes of fish, flesh and fowl. A properly made salad in which there is a lingering, evasive suspicion of garlic left on the sides of the bowl is far superior to the plain or the onion flavored dish of green stuff.

A steak which is lightly touched once, and only once, mind, with the clove, all over the lean, bone and fat, will be found excellent when served with maitre d'hotel butter after a short, sharp grilling on a bright, clear fire.

Poultry will be found good if smeared lightly with garlic before roasting, while the ordinary joint of meat can be transformed into a decidedly toothsome dish with the aid of just the soupcon.

### How to Wash the Face.

Bathe your face with warm water. Use a soft cloth and plenty of good soap—the kind that is best suited to your own particular skin. Some skins are irritated by the purest castile; others are benefited by it. Find the soap that you can use and stick to it.

Rinse the soap off with clear, hot water and then rinse again with cold water.

The warm water and soap will open and cleanse the pores, the hot water will stimulate the circulation, and the cold water will strengthen the skin.

# Things the Children Like to Read

## A GAME OF INITIALS.

Aunt Ruth Interests the Children in a Guessing Match.

Four children drew their chairs nearer, all to hear what Aunt Ruth had to tell.

"We will begin with the first five letters of the alphabet. Alice, Bertha and Carl may as well use their initials, and Norton and I will take D and E. Alice, you may give us the definition of a word whose first or last letter is A. Then we will try to guess it."

"Well," said Alice, "my letter ends something I like in puddings and cakes."

"Sugar!" shouted Norton, and then joined in the laugh at his blunder.

"Vanilla," guessed Carl, which was right.

"Mine begins something we cannot live without," said Bertha.

"Bread?" ventured Alice.

"No. Besides, we can live without that."

"Breakfast?" asked Norton.

"No, indeed. Plenty of people don't eat breakfast."

"Breath," guessed Aunt Ruth, and then it was her turn.

"It ends a precious stone," said Aunt Ruth.

"Sapphire!" cried Norton.

"Right. Now give us a D word."

"Something I like to eat," said Norton.

"Dates," guessed Carl.

"Dumplings?" asked Aunt Ruth.

"No," laughed Norton.

"What can it be?" wondered Alice.

The tinkle of a bell in the hallway told them it was dinner time.

"Let's go out and get it!" shouted Norton.

"Oh, dinner!" they cried. "Why didn't we think of that before?"—Youth's Companion.

Who were the first astronomers? The stars, because they have studied (studied) the heavens ever since the creation.

# A Wild Ride to Save France

By JAMES L. HUNTINGTON

**A**N old Frenchman, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, who had been in America long enough to speak English as he would if it were French, told me this story over a glass of French wine raised in California:

Eet was in ze beginning of ze war when ze Prussian haf not yet conquer ze French people and we do not think zey will overrun ze country and dictate terms of peace in Paris. I was with General le Fevre, who commanded a brigade near ze frontier. We have ze railroad and ze locomotif and ze cars, but when ze Prussians cross ze border all ze employees of ze road run away.

In ze evening just before sunset an officer ride up to ze camp of ze Ninety-eighth regiment of ze line and say: "Any of you men locomotif engineer?"

I have been locomotif engineer before I enlist in ze army, so I shake my hand in ze air. Ze officer he took notice and he call for me to come to him. I go with him to General le Fevre's headquarters, and ze general ask me how much I know about locomotif, and after I tell him he say to me:

"I send a thousand men to ze other terminal of zis railroad at once. Zere is one company zere and ze captain telegraph zat ze Prussians are coming to occupy ze high ground zere, but eef he have a thousand men he can hold eet till General Bazaine send a large force. Eet is sixty miles to go, and you must tak ze train zere in leetle more than an hour. Eef you git zere before ze Prussians you may save France. Zey are six or seven miles from ze place and march on foot."

I say, "Yes, general, I tak ze men zere in one hour if ze locomotif will pull it so fast as zat."

It was ver' dark when we start. Ze moon only leetle crescent, nearly gone down. We run from north to south, ze same way as ze border line between France and Prussia. We do not know if ze Prussians haf advanced so far as ze railroad. Eef they haf zey fire into ze train, zey try to throw it off ze track, zey do all zey can to keep us from going on.

My engine ver' good engine, one of ze best of eets kind. I run sixty miles an hour, sometimes more, sometimes less. When I come to ze curves I slow down leetle bit, but make eet up when I have a straight road before me. A few Prussian cavalymen, ze advance of ze Prussians, have come so far as ze railroad, and zey put obstructions on ze track. Suddenly I look ahead and see a tree felled on the rails. I reverse, zen shut my eyes to wait for ze smash. Eet does not come, only a leetle bump.

When an engineer runs into ze dark night he feels like Columbus when he sail into ze dark ocean, I nevaire know when I round a curve, but I run into a big rock or some othaire obstruction zat kill me and wreck ze train behind me. I see specter all ze time. Suddenly a great black somet'ing seem to spring up on ze track right before me. I reverse, but before I come to a full stop I see zat it ees nothing but a leetle bug which haf fly on ze glass before ze headlight.

All at once I hear a cracking above ze noise of ze train, and bullets whistle through ze cab. Some Prussian horsemen fire zere carbines at us. But zey do leetle damage, nothing but break my right arm. So I cannot hold ze throttle with zat arm. But what for I want two arms when one will do as well, except for sudden reverse, and by zat time I come within about ten miles of ze end of ze journey? Nevaireless I call ze fireman, who come and look ovaire my shoulder.

Ze Prussians were by zat time ver' near ze point we wish to reach, and we both approach at an acute angle. Zey hear ze rattle of our train, and we hear zere huzzas. By gar, we have to stop to take away ties zem scouts put on ze track, and while we make no sound we hear zere tramp at double quiek. Zen we hear a gun, and I think we too late. Ze Prussians must be attacking ze post. But I go on, and pretty soon I come to a leetle earthwork our men haf thrown up beside the railroad and see that they have a gun there and have dropped a shell into ze Prussian advance.

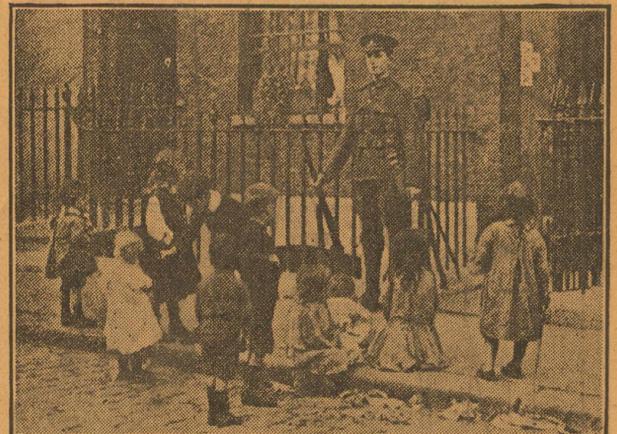
In a few minutes we reach our point. I whistle down ze brakes, ze train stop, and our men jump out and run up to ze top of ze hill, where ze French have work two, t'ree days on ze fortifications.

Zat was ze end of my work. I get surgeon to fix my arm and am ready with my musket to receive the Prussians when zey come. Zey have twice as many men as we, but we have very strong position and no trouble to hold out till Marshal Bazaine send large force.

When I get back to my command my general he throw his arms about me and hug me like a bear. He say to me: "You have done great service. You shall be a captain; you shall have a medal. I will report what you have done to the empereur."

Pouf! What was it all worth? Ze Prussians march right on to Paris, and after the capitulation our people pay big ransom to get zem out, besides giving our beautiful provinces Alsace and Lorraine. Some day when we get strong we tak zem back. But what good zat do me? I'm too old now to fight, and by zat time I sleep under ze sod.

## A Wartime School Sentry



Children, did you ever hear of a territorial? In the picture you will see one. A territorial is the same as a militiaman in this country. Since England has been involved in Europe's big war a large number of territorials have been on guard duty. The sentry in the picture is stationed at the entrance to a school at King's Cross, London. Notice what an object of interest he is to the children gathered around him. The boys wish they were in his shoes, and the girls are admiring his uniform.

### Hidden Dining Necessities.

I told them that we were up late last night.

The actor took the tunic up to his dressing room.

Charles always gave kind words for knocks.

Of all rivers, Po, on which Florence is located, is my favorite.

Answers.—Plate, cup, fork, spoon.

### Rimed Enigma.

Once in ages long ago  
I was part of wrong and woe,  
Was a burden hard to bear  
And a sign of shame to wear.  
Now I stand for glory, fame,  
Before me burns the sacred flame,  
Dying men may bless my sign  
And for me their all resign.  
Answer.—The cross.

### These Birds Fly 22,000 Miles a Year.

The arctic tern nests from Maine to within eight degrees of the north pole, spends its summer in the land of continuous day, and in its migration to a region in the antarctic equally near the south pole. In its round trip it may cover as much as 22,000 miles—nearly equal to flying around the world at the equator. In all the year the only time it experiences full darkness is during the few nights passed in the neighborhood of the tropics, for its summer about the north pole is one long day, as is its season about the south pole in our winter.—St. Nicholas.

Why is a kiss like a rumor? Because it goes from mouth to mouth.

# Headquarters to Buy Your Groceries and Sell Your Turkeys

WE WANT TO SELL YOU GROCERIES, AND TO DO SO WILL MAKE YOU THE VERY BEST PRICES GOING!!

COME ON WITH THE CROWDS THAT TRADE WITH US, and try us if you have not already. We want your business and certainly do need it. We sell for cash and you can do no better than to trade with a CASH HOUSE. You Run No Risk when you pay Cash. It also makes life time friends. There is no hard feelings at any time of the year, but Money and Pleasure to You. What more should we ask for? Now is the time to buy your FLOUR for the winter. We have just received a fresh car of "GLADIOLA" and we can sell it now as Cheap as the Wholesale Price---we bought it before it went up so high. You should always see us before buying your bill. We pay Cash for our Groceries in order to get the Best Prices going. We want to remind you that we are Headquarters for Turkeys this Fall and will buy anything from one Turkey to a Million pounds. We will make you prices by the first of November since we would like to load a car in November. If you have Turkeys bring them to us and Don't Sell at Any Price Until you Talk With Us.

COME RIGHT ON WITH THE CROWDS, WE WANT TO SEE YOU AND WILL SURE MAKE IT TO YOUR INTEREST!!

**LUCE & BRANNEN BROTHERS COMPANY, SPUR, TEXAS**

## DRAPER

The heavy rains of last week beat out lots of cotton, but we think there is plenty left.

Ed Lisenby delivered his calves to Indiana cattlemen at Roaring Springs last week.

J. E. Wright and wife went to Afton Saturday, returning Sunday.

Mr. Koon, of Spur, was in our burg Saturday looking as lovely as ever.

J. H. Driyer spent Friday and Saturday in Roaring Springs, returning Sunday.

Little Alma Lovell, 10 years old, picked 210 pounds of cotton Saturday afternoon. Thannish can't beat that.

M. C. Hobson has the distinction of being the ugliest man in our town since he shaved off his mustache.

C. C. Haile and son are picking a bale of cotton a week when they get a good weeks run.

J. H. Driyer has the world skinned on a gin crew—that is in good looks.—Rambling Bill.

We know how to serve the wants of the hungry—Eat at the German Kitchen and be filled.

## DENTAL NOTICE

I am now permanently located in Spur with offices over the Spur National Bank, and am prepared to do first-class dental work of every character. All work is guaranteed—M. L. Pierce.

Mr. Abernathy, of McLennan county, recently bought a quarter section of the Spur Farm Lands near Spur and will later move his family here and improve the place.

Mrs. L. W. Clark is reported sick at her home in the Steel Hill community. Mr. Clark recently purchased a farm in another section of the country and will later move to his new home.

Lum Hobson, a prominent citizen and prosperous farmer of near Draper, was in Spur this week to secure cotton pickers brought in from the eastern part of the state.

Judge A. J. McClain was here Tuesday from his ranch home on Cat Fish and reports everything moving along nicely in his section.

For Sale—Nice young Jersey cows.—C. F. Cates, Spur, Texas.

## JOSEPH DALY; M. D.

ABILENE, TEXAS

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases Treated and Glasses Fitted

WILL BE IN SPUR

NOVEMBER 4 & 5

Office With Dr. Morris

## DENTAL NOTICE

Dr. F. P. Watson, a former professor in Dallas Dental Schools, is now located in Spur at Spur Drug Co., and solicits the patronage of the people. Only the very highest class work done and all work guaranteed. Jas. F. Williams has known Dr. Watson for years and recommends him to the public as one among the best in his profession.

Clifford B. Jones and Jeff D. Reagan left Wednesday to attend a meeting of the Fort Worth-Roswell Highway Association in Stamford. This association is completing its membership and maturing plans for the building of an auto highway which will probably be in operation from Fort Worth through Spur to Roswell, New Mexico, at an early date.

The first number of the Lyceum Course was rendered Monday night of last week at the Lyric Theatre. "The Sign of the Cross" was rendered to the audience and those present report that it was one of the best readings ever presented to an audience in Spur.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Jones and Ed Cairnes and wife returned the first of the week from an extended trip to England and other European countries. They had planned an extended tour of Europe but on account of the war their plans miscarried.

Dee Witt Hayden, who recently bought four sections of land near Spur, was here this week from his home at Quanah. Mr. Hayden will probably move to this section at a later date and make his home here.

Lost—A long shape pin with cameo set and pearls on each side. Reward paid to finder by returning to Midway Hotel. It

## NO HUNTING ALLOWED

The public is hereby notified that hereafter no hunting will be allowed in any of the Half Circle S pastures. All parties will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law for any hunting violations.—A. W. Hudson, Mgr. 51 6m

R. L. Overstreet, of the Afton country, marketed a big load of fine corn here this week. He made this year more than eighty loads of feed on his place. He was here also to carry out cotton pickers brought in from the east.

The Methodist ladies will serve oysters in Spur Saturday afternoon and night. Give them your patronage.

Lost—A new slicker Monday in the West Pasture on Post City road.—P. W. Henson. 1tp

Mesdames T. E. Standifer and J. C. McNeill returned the latter part of last week from Galveston where they spent several days attending a meeting of the Eastern Star.

Dr. Morris left Sunday for Dallas where he will spend several days attending the great State Fair and attending to other business affairs.

W. G. Sherrod returned last week from a several weeks visit to his aunt near Ralls. He is spending this week in Stamford on business.

Oysters will be served in Spur Saturday and night by the Methodist ladies.

Hugh Squyres came in from his home near Afton and spent some time in Spur greeting friends and trading with the merchants.

## "A Fight For Millions"

IN FOUR REELS AT THE

## Lyric Theatre Friday Night..

The Biggest and Best Thing in Motion Pictures That Has Ever Been in Spur.

**DON'T MISS IT!**

See Bills at Lyric.

## A Shoe or Suit!



IN THE purchase of Shoes it requires the proper Leather and construction to create the value. This we have. Stetson Shoes for men are the BEST grade of SHOES shown in this section of Texas, and none better offered in any State. They need no special introduction from us. High-class Fitters and the Longest Wear.



COME in and look over our Clothing Lines. All Wool Suits for Men \$10.00 to \$22.50, a saving of \$2.50 to \$5 on each suit. Overcoats for Men \$5 to \$15. Also for Boys in all the grades and sizes. See our line of Knee Pant Suits, \$2.50 to \$8.50. Each suit guaranteed in Price and Wear. The Boys Shoer is a vital thing to consider. Bring him to us. We show the largest range of Styles.

THE BEST STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS TO BUY IS

**Love Dry Goods Co.**  
SPUR, TEXAS

## Attention Ladies!

IN the congregation of Ladies Tailored Suits, Skirts, Dresses, also for Misses and Children, we are showing the Newest Eastern Designs and Fabrics with absolute correct Prices. We ask you to come and look the lines over. You will readily note that the make is the best. To the woman who wears narrow shoes, we invite you to see our line of "Jno. Kelly" made Shoes. This line is a very High Class line, all new toes and leathers are shown. Come to us for your Fall Purchase whether for Staples or Silks. We are showing the largest line of New "Up-to-Now" merchandise in Spur.



LOVE DRY GOODS CO.  
SPUR, TEXAS