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A Paper For The Homes Of Spur And Dickens County

Volume Six

SPUR, DICKENS COUNTY, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 20, 1914.

Number 3

SPUR IS NOW AN EXTENSIVE SHIPPING POINT

During this week twenty one cars have been loaded with hogs, horses, cattle, cotton seed and other miscellaneous items, and shipped to other parts of the country. During this fall the railroad business at Spur has increased more than fifty per cent more than at any other time within the history of the town. This fact is very gratifying, and notwithstanding the fact that the price of cotton this fall is very low and unsatisfactory to those in every line of business as well as to the farmers, the Spur country is now in better shape than at any time within the history of the settlement of this section. Enormous crops of feed stuff, cotton and other produce were made this year, and every farmer will not only have enough feed to run him another year but will have several tons to sell. If cotton would sell for ten cents the Spur country would be rich.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMERS OF THE COUNTRY

R. L. Overstreet, of the Afton country, was in Spur the latter part of last week with a load of corn to sell on the Spur market but said that because he was offered only fifty cents a bushel he had decided to haul it back home and feed it to his hogs, and which was a very wise decision. In such a manner a much bigger price will be realized in the future. He also had a sack of sweet potatoes and a bale of cotton, unloading the latter at the cotton yard for future sale and leaving the potatoes with the Texas Spur and which we are now enjoying. Mr. Overstreet said that he made sixty or seventy bushels of sweet potatoes among other crops, and in recounting the big crops of cotton, maize, feterita, kaffir corn, Indian corn, peanuts, beans, peas and other truck grown this year on his farm together with hogs, mules, cows and other stock one can but realize that Mr. Overstreet is not only a prosperous farmer but one of the best farmers of this whole country.

SPUR BAND RECEIVES A NUMBER OF INSTRUMENTS

This week nine instruments were received in the equipment of the Spur band. The instruments are now on display at the Lyric Theatre, and are the finest to be had. Each horn is silver mounted and lined with gold, the biggest horn costing one hundred and twenty five dollars.

The Spur Band is now equipped with twenty instruments, not including the snare and base drums to be added later. The membership is made up of twenty five citizens of the town and country, and with a very little practice the band will be prepared to make excellent music.

COUNTY COURT

County Court convened Monday in Dickens with the new County Judge, Blaine Speer, presiding and County Attorney Warsaw prosecuting. Some four or five misdemeanor cases transferred from the Justice Court at Afton were tried and found not guilty, one of the number being continued until next term of court.

E. E. Jackson, charged with disturbing the peace, was tried by jury and found not guilty.

Lem Lewis plead guilty to a whiskey charge and the fine and costs amounted to about forty eight dollars.

Other cases were continued until the next term of court.

SHIPPING LIVESTOCK OUT OF THE SPUR COUNTRY

This week four cars of livestock were shipped out of Spur, as follows:

Mr. Miller shipped two cars of cattle to be sold in the eastern markets. A horse buyer shipped one car of horses which had been purchased in the Spur country for service in the European war. W. A. Johnson, of the Dockum Stock Farm, shipped one car of hogs to the Fort Worth market.

WENT TO DALLAS FOR ANOTHER OPERATION

J. E. Wright, of the Draper country, left Spur Tuesday for Dallas where he will undergo another operation in the treatment of his eye. He has had two or three operations in an effort to relieve his eye troubles and it is hoped that this last operation will be more successful. Mr. Wright reports that he has picked out some fifty or sixty bales of cotton up to date and that he is only about half through picking at this time. He is holding his cotton for better prices, having sold only a few bales for cotton picking money.

BUILDING BRIDGES AND IMPROVING THE ROADS

J. B. Richburg is again at his home in the city after spending some time assisting in the building of a bridge over the Croton creek on the Dickens and Draper road. He reports that another bridge will be built over the creek between Gilpin and Girard on the Spur road. The road improvement work in Dickens county continues, and there is no question but that every citizen of the county appreciates such work in building good roads.

FREIGHT AGENT HERE

W. Neilon, traveling freight agent for the Fort Worth & Denver and Stamford & Northwestern Railways, was in Spur this week looking after railroad interests and also greeting his many friends here. Mr. Neilon was formerly station agent in Spur and has many friends here who are glad to see him promoted to his present position.

CASE CONTINUED

R. S. Holman attended court last week at Matador, representing Chas. Cannon who is charged with poisoning the water in a tank in his section of the country. The case was continued until next term of court.

SEVERAL CARS OF COTTON SEED SHIPPED FROM SPUR

This week several cars of cotton seed have been shipped out of Spur to the eastern markets and oil mills.

During the week the price of cotton seed in Spur advanced to fourteen dollars a ton, and the indications are that the price may go on up higher in the near future.

Mrs. R. M. Hamby is spending the week in Dickens with friends and relatives.

THE TEXAS SPUR HONOR ROLL OF SUBSCRIBERS

In addition to the names already published the following subscribers to the Texas Spur are entitled to be added to the Honor Roll since they have paid up their subscriptions to the year 1915:

W. S. Campbell, Spur Light & Power Company, E. Luce, Andy Wooten, W. L. Osborne, P. W. Henson, Mrs. Mary E. Sudbury, A. J. Thomas, Geo. M. Williams, W. T. Wilson, M. C. West, John Weathers, E. Z. Wyatt and Nat P. Shaw who has paid up to 1916.

We appreciate the fact that our subscribers are responding to our efforts to get the Texas Spur subscription list on a cash basis. Again we want to say that no paper in the country has a better list of "paying" subscribers than the Texas Spur. In fact, there are no better people on earth than the people of the Spur country.

If you are not on the Honor Roll we will be very glad to have it on the list next week.

A BIG ORDER FOR JOB PRINTING TURNED OUT

The biggest order for commercial printing received by the Texas Spur during the five years of its existence was turned out this week. The order was for fifteen thousand impressions and was for the mercantile firm of Sol Davis. Sol Davis is one of the biggest merchants of the whole country, and is one who preaches and practices "home patronage." During the past five years he has never had five cents worth of job printing done outside of the home town. Every merchant and business man will cuss mail order practices and preach trade at home, yet there are some who will send out of town for their printing. The Texas Spur is well equipped to do commercial printing, turns out first-class work, appreciates every order received and will be very glad to do the job printing for every business man and concern in Spur.

GINNING REPORT OF THE ENTIRE SPUR TERRITORY

Up to Wednesday night there had been ginned at the various gins of the Spur country a total number of 7,096 bales of cotton this season as follows:

Spur 3,534 bales; Afton 1,399 bales; Dickens 867 bales; Girard 798 bales; Draper 498 bales; making a total number of 7,096 bales ginned at the six gins of this territory.

A total number of 2,038 bales of cotton have been shipped from Spur up to Wednesday night.

On account of the rain and cold weather during the past week both picking and ginning has been somewhat delayed, but at the present time cotton is rolling into Spur and the two gins are running both day and night.

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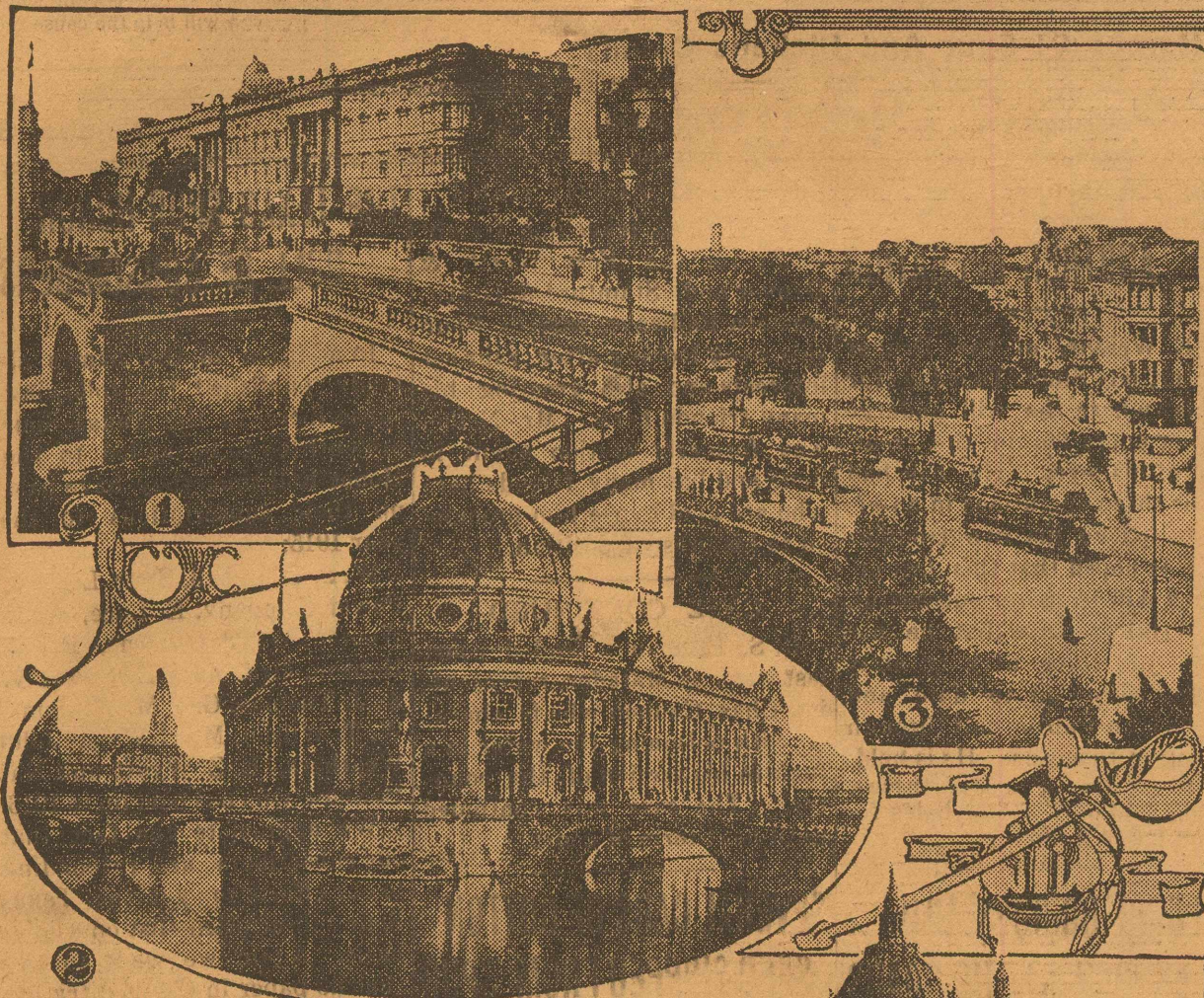
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HIGHEST CLASS
SUNDAY PAPER
IN THE SOUTH

The Texas Spur will take your
subscription for the Telegram.

Berlin With No Forts Is Still Protected



Why the Germans Failed to Erect Defenses in the Immediate Environs of Their Capital—Other Cities Between It and Enemy's Borders Were Strongly Fortified, but Seat of Government Has Always Remained Apparently Weak Looking to the Uninitiated.

Rome.—"Cheer up! We'll spend Christmas in Berlin," is the encouragement which General Rennenkampf of the Russian army offered to his men, according to a report received here from Russian headquarters.

The general proffered this word of cheer for the purpose of helping his officers and soldiers to stand fast during the discomforts and sufferings of war.

WILL the Brandenburg gate be stripped again of its crowning glory? The eagles of France tore that quadriga of Victory from its resting place in the days of Napoleon, and the Prussians restored it when they came from Paris in 1871. Now the Russian bear menaces it from the east, and well may we ask, What are the German defenses against this peril?

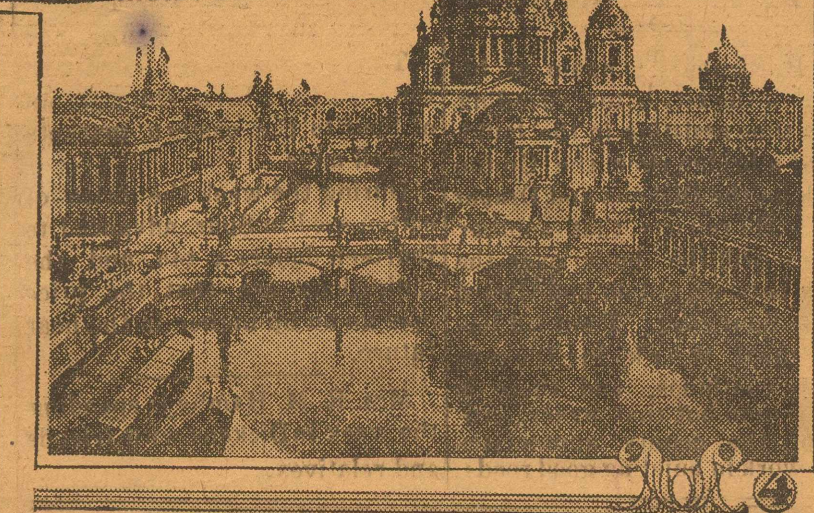
Berlin, unlike Paris, is in no sense a fortified city in the restricted sense of that term. True, the kaiser has immediately about him there even in time of peace many thousands of the best of his troops, but 23,000 soldiers do not constitute fortifications although they may go a long way toward helping in the defense. As one drives through the wooded outskirts of the Prussian capital now and then can be seen the slope of turf covered breastworks that may and may not mark the presence of hidden artillery. At best these field fortifications, for that is in substance what they are, are but modest units for the support of infantry and are not expected to undergo the stresses of a siege. This is all quite unlike those formidable belts of detached forts that make Paris the military marvel it is.

Planned to Keep Foe Far Away.

Why, then, have the Germans failed to guard the immediate environs of their capital? Is it possible that the kaiser's wonderful general staff has neglected this vital point? No, surely not, but the Prussians have planned to keep their foes so far away that Berlin itself should not need the same character of permanent protection with which the French have wisely seen fit to surround their capital. In brief, the defenses of Berlin begin far off on the frontier, and the nearest of them are still many miles away, if we consider as such the outlying fortified cities.

The point of most interest lies to the east of the German capital city and concerns alone the menace of Russia. What on that side of the empire have the German strategists placed in the way of substantial defensive obstacles to the czar's forces?

First, starting with the easternmost boundary of East Prussia, we know that the German general staff has counted upon a mobile defense in the form of concentrations of troops at certain strategic points. The purpose of these army corps is not so much to insure victory as it is to cost the enemy dear in killed and wounded for every mile of his westward trespass. With this work done, the design has been that the troops should fall back



Photos by American Press Association.
1.—Imperial palace. 2.—Kaiser Friedrich museum. 3.—Potsdam bridge. 4.—Beautiful Burgstrasse.

upon the two strongly fortified positions at Koenigsberg and Allenstein.

Protected Cities.

The plans, if these two cities fall, call for a falling back of the field troops toward Berlin's other line of defense, the very formidable fortified positions at Danzig, Virschau, Marlenwerder, Graudenz and Thorn that line the river Vistula. The next strategic position permanently fortified in Germany is Posen. After Posen on the Warthe river then comes Berlin's second line of permanent defenses on the Oder, beginning at Custrin, including Glogau and Breslau. Neisse might be included in this chain and likewise Glatz.

To the layman it may be a bit difficult to understand how these scattered fortified cities were counted upon to halt the inroads of an invading army. It does look as if the intervals between were dangerously wide and all too ample for the determined push of many hundreds of thousands of hostile troops. Let us make the strategic situation a bit clear.

How the Strategists Figured.

An invading army may reasonably be likened to an unwinding, rolling ball of twine with its free end secured upon some base in the homeland. This connecting trail rearward represents the line of communications by which the onward moving troops draw supplies from that base and over which their wounded must be carried to the rear. It is perfectly plain that the further the invaders advance the longer becomes this vital line of communications, and mile after mile men must be told off in ample numbers to protect and to maintain this binding tie with the fatherland.

In a measure it may be possible for the invaders to live upon the land or to draw the needful sustenance from the supplies in captured towns and cities, but an army to be effective must be furnished with something besides food. Fresh troops must be brought up to take the places of those falling in battle or those left along the way to guard the line of communication. Quite as important is the daily moving of more ammunition, rifles and field guns to strengthen the front and to make up for deficiencies. These of necessity must come from the homeland base.

As a matter of fact, this is one of the most serious problems with any fighting force, and especially so when the advance carries the battling corps into the heart of a hostile country.

Undoubtedly the German general staff never expected to have to deal with the combination that has developed since war began, and this in part explains the apparent weakness of the second line of inner defenses running

south and east upon the Oder. After the fortresses along the Vistula the kaiser's main reliance has been his mobile troops. When the attack became too strong these were to give backward upon the defenses of Posen, Custrin, Glogau, Breslau and possibly Neisse, thus drawing the Russians into the zones of fire of these strongholds.

Intrrenched Camps.

The story of the modern defenses of the German cities dates from the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, modified, of course, in the years since in accordance with the growing power of field and siege guns and the withering sweep of the mitrailleuse. The Germans proved to the satisfaction of the world forty-three years ago that existing fortifications were scarcely fit to withstand the attack of the ordnance then brought against them.

As Lieutenant Colonel G. J. Fiebeger of the United States army has said, "The general solution in each country was the same—viz, to convert the fortifications about cities assumed to be of great strategic value into intrrenched camps by the construction of a line of detached forts far enough from their suburbs to protect them from bombardment; to destroy the old fortifications about the minor towns and to construct barrier forts or forts d'arret at important points on the lines of communication." These detached forts are far enough away to meet the conditions imposed by long range siege guns and mortars.

A map of East and West Prussia shows us a perfect network of connecting or neighboring railways, and with very few exceptions these lines have been laid with an eye primarily single to their military service in the hour of need. These railways have played an exceedingly important part in the operations of the German army corps and in putting into effect the strategic schemes of the general staff as the situations in the theater of war changed.

Starving Berlin.

Finally we come to the question, "Could a defending German army and the city of Berlin be starved into submission, as was Paris in the winter of 1870-71? This eventuality seems exceedingly remote, because the fatherland to the south and to the west is capable of lending succor, and, again, the means of communication by rail, river and canal—not to mention excellent roads—make the investment of Berlin very unlikely. But should a hostile army muster force enough to sweep all opposition before it then Berlin's capture would be certain. It has not the immediate powers of permanent resistance like its sister capital of France.

Topics of the Sport World

By SQUARE DEAL

Duffey Suggests New Rule.

Arthur Duffey, former amateur sprint champion, remarks: "If well known athletes are to be prevented from writing for newspapers or magazines on account of their athletic affiliations, why doesn't such a rule equally apply to some of the rulers of the game who receive emolument from such sources simply because of their athletic affiliations?"

"Until the whole fabric of the amateur organization is changed just so long will it be unjust to discriminate against one body of the athletic game."

Browns' "Blue Laws."

A set of "blue laws," intended to increase the efficiency of the St. Louis Federal league team, has been announced by President E. A. Steininger. The rules, which will be enforced next season by Manager Mordecai Brown, follow:

Players must retire at 11 o'clock each night.

Excessive card playing or gambling of any kind is prohibited.

Players must report for practice at specified time. If absent, good excuse must be given.

All players "laying down" or failing to perform the plays called for will be subject to fine to be decided by the manager or President Steininger.

Players making inexcusable errors will be subject to fine and suspension.

Just Talking Football.

It is a good coach who can make the distinction between the time favorable to jumping on a pupil before his face and jumping on him behind his back. Both methods are effective.

When kicking there is only one thing for the kicker to think of. What are the other ten there for?

It works both ways. It is a poor team that cannot make a strategic retreat. However, the lack of strategy is the more apparent the farther one retreats.

The more the game ages the fewer retreats there will be.

Yale's New Football Field.

The old Yale field is only partially available this fall as far as seating ca-

acity is concerned. Only about 17,000 of the seats of the structure have been made ready.

Ira Thomas, Strategist.

Ira Thomas is a member of Connie Mack's board of strategy, and he is a wise adviser. He was formerly a catcher and is one of the best coaches



Photo by American Press Association.
Ira Thomas, For Whose Advice Connie Mack Has Great Respect.

of young pitchers who ever developed a twirler. At critical periods his advice is eagerly sought by Manager Mack. He will assist Mack in keeping a watchful eye out for new material for next season. He has already suggested several radical changes for 1915 which Mack will, no doubt, carry out.

In the Sunday School Class

SENIOR BEREAN LESSON.

Golden Text.—Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall (1 Cor. x, 12).

The Lesson Explained. Verses 53, 54.—Afraid, yet interested.

When Jesus made the surprising announcement in the upper room that his disciples would soon grievously fall in their allegiance to him Peter was loud in protesting that, whatever might be the case with the others, he certainly would continue faithful at any cost. It was in reply to his vehement assertions that Jesus predicted how wretchedly he would fall. Peter rallied from the shock of the capture of Jesus and returned to the crowd, but he was afraid, and so he followed "afar off." He kept at a safe distance until he finally got into "the palace of the high priest." Annas, through the intervention of John, who is known in the palace (John xviii, 16). Peter desired to see how the trial would end, and as soon as he entered the palace courtyard, since it was cold at this early hour of the morning, he was attracted by the lighted fire in the brazier and "warmed himself" at "the fire." He was thus brought into contact "with the servants," who were probably the temple police and attendants belonging to the household of Annas.

Verses 68-71.—Faithless in danger. Peter had certainly shown courage in thus venturing into the midst of enemies. John had introduced him and had then gone elsewhere. He was doubtless watching the proceedings in the council chamber from some place of observation.

"One of the maids." This was one of the slave girls in the domestic service of Annas, perhaps the portress from whom John had sought permission to let Peter in. "Thou also wast with Jesus." This sudden question thrust at him in the presence of the soldiers and servants alarmed Peter, and with his usual impetuosity he spoke out, but he was not true to himself. "He denied, saying, I know not, neither understand I what thou sayest." He was confused and bewildered and spoke excitedly and incoherently. He realized that it was not safe to remain here, and so "he went out into the porch." But he was attacked even in the semidarkness of the vestibule. We cannot be sure whether it was the same woman or another who

challenged him a second time. The gospels do not agree as to the details of this entire incident, but they all mention with variation of emphasis the outstanding fact of the three repeated denials of Peter, in which he disowned Jesus under most humiliating circumstances. "This is one of them." She seemed to be sure of his identity and drew the attention of every one to him as he was nervously and suspiciously moving about in the vestibule. "They that stood by." The charge was now taken up by the men who were waiting for the decision upstairs. "Thou art a Galilean." It was spoken in contempt and with an air of superiority, as was also the reference to "that Nazarene" (verse 67). The people of Judea affected to be more cultured than those who belonged to the province of Galilee. Compare the way people who live in and near the metropolis talk of their country cousins. "Thy speech agreeth thereto." This clause is omitted in the revision, but it is found in Matt. xxvi, 73. His accent was clearly marked, and it conclusively located the place from which he hailed. John states that at this point one of the relatives of Malchus, whose ear Peter had cut, indorsed the charge by reminding him of the garden scene (John xviii, 26). "To curse and to swear." Such vehement billingsgate would certainly have proved to the questioners that Peter could not be a disciple of Jesus. He began to anathematize himself if what he said was false.

"I know not this man." More culpable even than his denial was the scurrilous way in which he referred to Jesus, calling him "the fellow," after the fashion of the company which he was then keeping.

Verses 72.—Summoned by memory. Luke relates that as Peter was excitedly defending himself, Jesus was being taken away to Calaphas. "And the Lord turned and looked on Peter" in pity and mercy (Luke xxii, 61).

Just then for "the second time the cock crew," and there flashed into his mind the sad words of the Master concerning his denial. He could stand it no longer, and filled with shame and penitence, not remorse, he went out and "wept" and continued weeping as only a strong man with intense emotions was capable of doing.

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ONE OF THE OLDEST DRUMMERS ON THE ROAD

George Cox, one of the oldest and most prominent drummers of Western Texas, was in Spur this week seeing the trade and greeting friends. Twenty five years ago, when a mere lad, we thought George Cox and Joe Flowers were two of the greatest men in the country. When they came to town they congregated the boys and distributed dimes and quarters among them with a liberal hand, and not attracting the boys in sufficient numbers they would ride over the town throwing apples, candy, etc. to those along the way. There are but few boys along their routes in the past days who do not remember these two men.

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. 51 6m

Mrs. J. A. Koon and little child returned last week from Dickens where they spent several days with friends and relatives.

**Murray
Brothers...**

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

Why Not Now?



**The Telephone
"S. O. S."
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"One day last fall my wife and I started for a drive, leaving the house deserted. A short while after we'd passed Jones' place, Mrs. Jones saw smoke coming from our roof.

"She ran to the telephone—Got Mrs. Reed who operates the switchboard located in her home. Mrs. Reed called all the nearby people on the line (two long rings—the emergency signal,) and they put the fire out with little damage."

A Telephone on the Farm connected with the Bell System is a protection and safe-guard in all emergencies.

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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. 1-261

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WE EARNESTLY SOLICIT AND APPRECIATE YOUR BUSINESS

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SHEEP FARMING IN DICKENS COUNTY

Most every farm in Dickens county has enough pasture land on which 25 to 50 head of breeding ewes may be successfully grazed. Sheep consume such a variety of weeds and grasses that a small flock can be grazed to advantage in the same pasture with the milch cows and work stock. The sheep will eat most of the weeds that grow in the pasture and accordingly make room for more and a better grass crop. The sheep manure is very high in fertilizing value and is so uniformly distributed that the ground grazed over by sheep is enriched materially.

A few farmers in Dickens county have awakened to the fact that there is a place for a few head of sheep on the farm and have placed small flocks on their respective farms. These men believe that there is more money in a diversified farming proposition than in growing only cotton. It has long been contended that livestock farming is the most profitable farming pursuit in which to engage. Livestock farming intelligently conducted affords profit and pleasure. The farm flock will not require much attention at the busy season of the year; it demands the most attention during the winter months—a time when there is but very little work to do on the ordinary farm.

The livestock farmer is more likely to become a prominent man and a leader in his community than the farmer who raises no livestock; the livestock dealer has to mingle more with the outside world and the one who rushes up and becomes a good judge and an authority in livestock circles holds an enviable position.

In order to more thoroughly convince the skeptical reader that there is money in a small farm flock it might be advisable to mention briefly the success met with in the sheep business by Mr. F. A. Miller, of Sawyer, Denton county, Texas. On January 22, 1914, Mr. Miller, an amateur in the sheep line, purchased 89 graded Shropshire ewes and ten wethers at a cost of \$7.00 per head at the farm. In February 80 head of the ewes dropped 120 head of lambs or 150 per cent. The sheep were wintered on a wheat field and in April were removed to summer pasture; no grain was fed to the sheep. On September 4th Mr. Miller sold for \$647.00 net all the lambs, wethers and a few cull ewes, retaining on the farm 82 head of the best ewes. Let us consider for a second this man's success with sheep. His initial expenditure for sheep was \$693.00 for 99 head of sheep; the wool clip was worth at least \$125.00; the sheep sales netted him \$647.00. There was no expenditure for feed or grain; Mr. Miller said his 400 acre farm produced as large a wheat crop this year as it has in former years; he sold his wheat at \$1.00 per bushel for seed purposes. Valuing the wool clip at \$125.00 Mr. Miller's total net receipts were \$770 dollars for sheep and wool sales. This amount is \$75.00 more than the initial expenditure in January. But listen! Mr. Miller still has 82 head of the best ewes on the farm at Denton. Mr. Farmer, think the sheep proposition over awhile and give it some consideration. Send to the American Sheep Breeder, 9 South Clinton St., Chicago, and also the Shepherds Journal, 310 Monaduct Building Chicago, for sample copies of their papers. These publications will give some idea of the possibilities in sheep raising as well as a world of information regarding the management of sheep on the farm and range.—J. W. Jones.

DRAPER
The weather king dealt us another hand Sunday morning and called on us for winter clothes.

C. C. Haile is in Afton visiting friends and relatives.

J. A. Counts passed through our burg Saturday evening on his way to his farm. He had with him one of his cotton pickers and created quite a sensation among the children of our city, all of them wondering what Mr. Counts had in his wagon.

Mr. Hyatt, of the Dickens item, was in our city last week driving a freight team which shows that an enterprising editor is ready for anything that comes along in the way of business.

J. A. Murchison carried a load of cotton to Spur last week.

M. C. Hobson carried three loads of cotton to Spur Saturday. Guess he won't come until Sunday.

W. T. Lovell has a clean pair of sox if he did have to borrow them.

We are sorry to learn that Miss Ruby Mimms will have to return to Fort Worth for treatment again.

We learn with sorrow that J. E. Wright is suffering with his old trouble and will probably have to return to Dallas at an early date.—Rambling Bill.

Andy Wooten, of the Plains country, was in Spur last week and while here called at the Texas Spur office and paid us a dollar for one year's subscription to the paper, having it transferred to his address at Mt. Blanco. Mr. Wooten is one of the best citizens of the country and we are glad to add his name to the Texas Spur subscription list.

Miss Lillian Grace is reported quite sick this week of tonsillitis.

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

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"THE ACCOMPLICE"

By FREDERICK TREVOR HILL

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

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PROLOGUE.

The office of foreman on the jury in the People versus Emory case falls to the lot of Mr. Lambert, a literary man, whose qualifications lay in his absolute ignorance of the case. Ferris Barstow, a man of tenacious tendencies, is the lawyer of the accused girl, Alice Emory, former private secretary of Gregory Shaw, who was found murdered mysteriously in his home. In presenting the case to the jury Deake Gilbert, the prosecutor, explains the facts in detail, and the evidence all points to the guilt of the accused. In dismissing the jurors for the day Judge Dudley admonishes them to keep free from all discussion of the case. The foreman, homeward bound, assists Barbara Frayne, a young horsewoman, and unwillingly listens to a declaration on the Emory case. Barbara is full of detestation for the prosecutor because of his belligerent attitude toward the accused, whom she feels is innocent. The foreman visits the scene of the murder. Viewing the house from the outside, he overhears Madeline Napes, the housekeeper, endeavoring to persuade Betty Field, another servant, to forget all about a blue skirt she had seen the former put in the furnace. At this moment Barstow's assistant, Mr. Hunt, appears.

A Juror's Conscience.

I COULD hear some one pass out of the kitchen, and almost immediately my view was obstructed by the figure of a young woman who had placed herself close to the open window and against the wall exactly where I had first stood. I could not have escaped then without brushing her aside, although I might possibly have reached my horse without disclosing my identity, but I hesitated to risk the hue and cry which would be instantly raised and might end in my capture and humiliation. I also entertained the hope that I might not overhear any further embarrassing conversation, in which case there was nothing to be gained by beating an immediate retreat.

In this, however, I was doomed to speedy disappointment, for Miss Mapes was speaking as she re-entered the room with a light, and, although I shrank farther behind the door, I could hear every word she uttered.

"I don't think you quite understand our position in this matter, Miss Mapes," I heard the visitor reply.

"I understand it well enough," Miss Mapes retorted curtly.

"I hardly think so," answered the visitor pleasantly. "We are striving to do all we can for Miss Emory, but we cannot do our best work in the dark."

"Indeed!" snapped the housekeeper. "I should think darkness would favor lawyers' doings."

"I know you don't like the profession," laughed the man good naturedly. "But too little confidence is apt to be more dangerous than too much. Mr. Barstow most earnestly advised you to remain out of the state until the trial was over, and he cannot understand why you have returned."

"And I cannot understand why he allowed Miss Emory to be indicted."

"My dear madam! He could not prevent it."

"Indeed! Then why was I bundled out of the way?"

"It was thought you might be compelled to give embarrassing testimony."

"Didn't he promise that if I went away no harm should happen her?"

"Who? Mr. Barstow? Perhaps he did. But don't you think what has happened is bad enough without making it any worse?"

"I couldn't make it worse."

"Indeed you could and will. Mr. Barstow has prepared his defense in the belief that you are safely outside the state and cannot be called as a witness. He has proceeded to trial counting on this fact, and it is no longer possible to obtain a postponement. Now, at the eleventh hour, you turn up and compel him to meet God knows what testimony, for I tell you very frankly that he has reason to believe you have never given him your full story. Can't you see how embarrassing, if not fatal, this move of yours may be?"

The speaker's tone was earnest and persuasive, and the girl, listening outside the window, leaned forward excitedly.

"Now, Mr. Hunt," Miss Mapes' voice replied, "you've had your say, and I'll have mine. I went away at Mr. Barstow's request for one and only one reason, and that was to protect Alice Emory. How has it protected her? Hardly a word of suspicion had been uttered against her when I left, and now she is on trial for her life. Mr. Barstow couldn't help it, couldn't he? Well, I don't believe he could, with the methods he's adopted, and I'm sick and tired of him and his methods. Why did he shut the girl's mouth and not allow her to utter a word since the day I went away?"

"Really, Miss Mapes, I can't discuss that. It's part of his policy."

"It's part of a bad policy, I say. He ought to have allowed her to tell everything she knew. I believe it was my going away which first started suspicion against her, and Betty Field's mysterious disappearance made more mischief, so we've come back to undo it."

"What! The Field girl hasn't come back, too?"

The question was an incredulous whisper of dismay.

"She certainly has," was the calm rejoinder. "She is here now."

The girl listening at the window clasped her hands and cowered as she heard the frightened exclamation, and for some seconds there was deep silence. But when the man spoke again his voice had recovered its composure.

"Does the other side know you're here yet?" he inquired.

"I'm sure I don't know. Probably not."

"Then there's time yet. Make the most of it, Miss Mapes. Go, and take the Field girl with you. I've no doubt you've acted with the best possible intentions, but you're on the verge of making a terrible mistake."

"What? Go away and leave Miss Alice alone, and let them say what they please about our disappearance? Not much! I've done with Barstow!"

"Don't say that, Miss Mapes," the man protested; "Miss Emory has perfect confidence in him."

"Well, I haven't. He got her into this mess, and I won't trust him to get her out."

"Very well, madam"—the man's voice hardened with the words—"if this is your final decision you must take the consequences, whatever they may be. Mr. Barstow knows more about you than you think, and, though he would very much regret to involve any one else in this case—and you will bear witness that he has always guarded your interests as scrupulously as though you were his client—he cannot be hampered in his defense, madam, and I tell you plainly he will not be."

"Barstow says all that, does he?" snapped the woman. "Well, you go back and tell him I'd rather trust a jury than him any day in the week, and you can tell him, too, that if I were dying for want of advice and he was the only man in the world to give it I'd die decently without it."

The girl cowering beneath the window sill sank on the ground as she heard the housekeeper's impassioned words, and her stifled sobbing was plainly audible to me in the intense stillness. Then a chair grated along the kitchen floor as the visitor rose to his feet.

"It's too bad you should allow your personal prejudices to influence you at a time like this, Miss Mapes," he observed, calmly but remonstratingly. "To interfere with a lawyer at an important crisis in a case of this sort is a serious matter. I don't know why you assume to be wiser than Mr. Barstow, but perhaps you have private reasons which are convincing. However, you have assumed the responsibility and must abide by it. I only hope it may not prove insupportable. Good night."

"Good night, Mr. Hunt. I'll be here when anybody wants me."

The visitor made no audible reply, and I heard him cross the room, followed by the housekeeper.

The woman on the ground did not move at once, but at last she rose slowly and turned to the door. As she reached it Miss Mapes appeared upon the threshold. Instantly the younger woman flung herself into the housekeeper's arms.

"Oh, I'll do anything, say anything you wish, dear Miss Mapes!" she whispered excitedly. "But, oh, I haven't any courage! I haven't any at all!"

Miss Mapes gathered the sobbing girl to her breast.

"I haven't any, either, child," she whispered, and her voice was choked with tears.

For a few moments they remained clasped in each other's embrace, and then the elder woman disengaged herself and, supporting her companion, passed into the house.

The instant they disappeared I darted into the screen of trees, but I did not breathe easily again until the Shaw farmhouse lay many miles behind me.

I was tired and hungry when I reached home, but I could scarcely touch

the tempting supper which awaited me, and, nervously excited and unstrung, I found it hard to get to sleep.

Immediately after breakfast the next morning I started out to find Judge Dudley and tender my resignation from the jury, and, much to my delight, I learned that his honor's residence was only a few miles from Hefryville.

At the judge's house, however, I was informed that the owner had gone to the city and would not return until Monday evening after the adjournment of court. Though disappointed at this, I was not discouraged, and, learning that the prosecutor lived near Pollicet, I resolved to tell him why I could take no further part in the Emory case and ask him to present my excuse to the court. The journey to Pollicet would spoil a morning's work, but I knew it would save me the longer trip to Melton on Monday, and until I had disposed of this business I had little hope of concentrating my mind on other things.

But at Pollicet I met with another disappointment. Mr. Gilbert, it appeared, had gone out early in the morning, leaving word that he might not return for luncheon.

"An' I reckon he won't," concluded the colored gentleman who supplied this disheartening information.

I eyed the fellow sharply and detected a knowing smile hovering on his lips.

"Did he leave word where he was going?" I asked, with sudden inspiration.

"No, suh. He done leave no word," asserted the dandy, with a broadening grin.

"Well, do you know where he is?" I inquired anxiously.

"I specks I could make a right smart guess, suh."

"I've got the mate of this for you if your guess is right," I asserted, tossing him half a dollar.

He caught it deftly, his eyes sparkling merrily.

"I reckon you all may's well give me the rest now, boss," he grinned; "save yo' drivin' back—'deed it will," he concluded, with a chuckle.

The sound of his musical laughter reminded me of his master's, and I had not the slightest doubt where Deake Gilbert had acquired his infectious gift of mirth.

"Out with your guess, and if I think it's good maybe I'll pay you in advance," I said.

The dandy made no immediate answer, but after a few embarrassed chuckles glanced up at me with a confidential wink.

"Reckon he's down to Mis' Frayne's, boss," he vouchsafed and started chuckling again, but the expression of my face evidently made him think I mistrusted his information and that his contingent fee was in danger.

"He's down there suah, boss," he asserted, with convincing earnestness.

"Very likely you're right," I answered coldly, and, tossing him the other half dollar, I drove on.

For awhile I flouted the idea that I was unpleasantly affected by the knowledge of Gilbert's whereabouts. How could I possibly be annoyed by finding the man I was seeking? Nothing could be more unreasonable and absurd. Nevertheless it was a fact. But when I admitted this to myself I was unable to assign a reason for my irritation and concluded with no little internal rage that I was not in the least disturbed.

Less than half a mile separated Gilbert's cottage from the Fraynes', but in that short distance I was so busily engaged in combating my ridiculous state of mind that I completely forgot the object of my errand, and I must confess I did not immediately recall it when I heard a cheerful shout as I turned in at the Heathercote gates and saw Barbara Frayne running across the lawn to meet me. In another moment she had bounded into the seat beside me and was shaking my hand most cordially.

"This is a welcome surprise, Sir Knight!" she exclaimed. "I've been blaming myself because I did not insist upon your staying for dinner last night. It was nothing less than inhuman to allow you to go on. Mother said so, too, and when I mentioned your name father declared I ought to be ashamed of myself for not knowing that you were the most distinguished writer of the day on—on—"

Miss Frayne paused and gazed at me with an expression of dismay.

"Isn't it dreadful!" she gasped, putting her hand to her forehead.

"What is dreadful?" I inquired.

"I'll tell you in a minute!" she exclaimed, laying her hand on my arm as though warding me off. "You're the most distinguished writer of the day on—on—on peasant pottery!"

"I'm sure I wish I were," I answered, laughing.

"No—of course not!" she exclaimed, with tragic earnestness. "What am I thinking of! Wait a minute and I'll have it!" she cried.

[To be continued.]

A Glance at Current Topics

Keep West Point Filled.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Maintenance of 700 cadets, the maximum number for which accommodations are afforded at West Point, is urged in the annual report of Colonel C. P. Townsley, superintendent of the academy, who adds that officers detailed as instructors should be excepted from the operation of the "Manchu law," and be allowed to stay that four years.

Colonel Townsley points out that under the law of 1910 there will be 720 cadetships for 1915 and 745 for 1916.



Photo by American Press Association. Colonel C. P. Townsley Says We Must Have a Big Supply of Officers.

After that unless the 1910 law is reenacted, classes will drop 150 below the capacity of the academy.

"In the interests of the country, the army and economy to the government," says Colonel Townsley, "the maximum number of cadets that can be accommodated at the academy should be kept under instruction. Only 44 per cent of the active army officers are graduates of the academy. This can be fully doubled in time if the academy is kept up to its capacity of 700 cadets."

He calls attention to the large number of physically defective candidates for cadetships, 142 out of 562 who were examined having been rejected.

"The physical requirements are none too rigid for those who are to meet the requirements," the report says.

Confederate Overcoats For British.

London, Nov. 9.—The report that some 200,000 men of the British forces lack overcoats has prompted a retired naval officer to suggest an American idea.

"During the civil war in America," he writes in a letter to the Times, "the Confederate soldiers made good overcoats out of blankets. A slit was cut in the center just large enough to put the hand through. The slit was then hemstitched to prevent its getting larger. A flat button was then sewed on one side at the center of the slit and a tab, with a buttonhole, on the other side, so as to close the hole when not in use. Some of the southerners added a small slit or a piece of tape in which they carried a toothbrush instead of a flower."

Want Cumberland Road Restored.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The women of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are confident, they say, that some time the government will take hold of the movement to improve the historic trails, making a great national highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The D. A. R. has no objection to the building of the proposed Lincoln highway across the country along a more northerly route, but are convinced that the Cumberland road and the historic trails which led from the Mississippi river to the Pacific were selected by the pioneers because they were the natural highways, offering the least resistance, and for that reason were the best routes known to the hardy settlers of the early days.

New Use For Pumpkins.

New York, Nov. 11.—The pumpkin, the kind we will make pie from for Thanksgiving day, is the latest addition to the long list of remedies recommended for the treating of those suffering from Bright's disease. A European physician, Dr. Kakowski, has discovered that this vegetable has a much more important function than the mere filling of pies. He says it reduces the dropsies resulting from chronic kidney diseases, but it has to be taken in enormous quantities to effect the desired results.

Commenting on the physician's report, the Medical Record says:

"That common articles of food may possess, in addition to a high dietetic value, certain medicinal virtues is indicated in the use of oatmeal as a diuretic cure, in the employment of buttermilk in gastro-intestinal disorders, in the administration of acid fruits as antiscorbutic (antiscorvy) remedies, etc."

French Advertise For Relatives.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The Petit Parisien of which the daily circulation before the war was nearly 1,500,000, largely in the provinces, now devotes a large amount of space to advertisement notices of French and Belgian refugees anxious to communicate with or reassure missing members of their families separated by the invasion. Following are examples:

Mme. Noman, refugee from Chateau Perron, asks news of her husband and children.

M. Savary, from Beauvais, is informed that his mother escaped to Bayeux. The family of Perin Jouart seek news of their children.

M. Culon of Tagny seeks information regarding his wife.

Thousands of unfortunate persons driven from their homes, now probably ruined, are ignorant whether their relatives were lost in the headlong flight, escaped or fell victims of the invader. Nearly two pages of the four that the Petit Parisien prints are devoted to these inquiries, representing, at 40 cents per line, some \$4,000 weekly, no meager sum in times when the majority of newspapers are reduced to a single sheet.

London's Thieves Patriotic.

London, Nov. 9.—Even thieves are showing patriotism in this time of crisis, and Robert Wallace, K. C., addressing the grand jury at the London sessions, complimented them. He said:

"Praise is due the criminals for the self restraint they are exercising during this period of stress and anxiety. There has been a diminution of nearly 40 per cent in crime in the county of London, a fact which gives satisfaction to all who have the interests of the country at heart."

Prosperity Is Ours.

New York, Nov. 10.—William Guggenheim, son of the late Meyer Guggenheim, who founded the great fortune of the Guggenheim family, has studied economics and political science as well as smelting, mining and finance. He has written extensively on financial subjects. His analysis of the economic phases of the European war is as follows:

"The United States will enjoy an era of unprecedented prosperity as a result of the European war. In the agricultural regions we are already feeling a revival. In the south better times will come more slowly, but they are bound to come.

"The war should be called Europe's economic war. It was the result of economic causes. The side which is strongest financially will win.

"The effect upon the United States is also economic. It should make New York city the financial center of the world.

"A period of readjustment, decrease in prices of securities and curtailment



William Guggenheim Thinks Unprecedented Prosperity Is Due.

of industrial and social expenditures, however, must be expected first before the United States can benefit as a result of the war.

"When peace comes Europe will have spent her capital, her credit will be sadly impaired, and she will at first buy from us sparingly.

"Although the war will bring us greater wealth eventually, we must expect first a tremendous struggle with ourselves, vast readjustments, greater economy." [46 B]

For the Man Who Feeds the Nation

KILL WILD ONIONS

Not Only a Nuisance In Lawns,
but Offensive to Eye and Nose.

DO THE WORK IN THE FALL.

The Best Time Is When the New
Plants Are Over Twelve Feet High
During This Month or Next—Attach
Jointer to Beam of Plow.

The wild onion is not only a nuisance in lawns, where it is offensive both to the eye and nose, but it is the cause of actual loss to farmers in a large part of the territory east of Missouri and north of Georgia. If cows are allowed to feed on this weed the taste and odor of their milk is most disagreeably affected, and the same suggestion of garlic will permeate flour made from wheat in which the onion bulbets have been mixed. Wheat of this character frequently brings from 20 to 50 per cent less than standard grades. In the case of badly infested

INTELLIGENT FARMING.

One fact we seek to impress on all is that system and intelligent management are quite as necessary in successful farming as in any other occupation, says Professor W. J. Spillman of the department of agriculture. There is an utter lack of system in the management of farm enterprises on many farms. Too little attention has been given to standardizing systems of management of enterprises for different localities. Herein is an explanation of the low average returns from the farming industry. The great success that invariably has followed the application of intelligent system to farm management demonstrates the truth of this statement.

The small farm quite as much as the large farm—in fact, more so—requires systematic farm management. The large farm often is easier and cheaper to manage than the small farm, since to get profit such intensive methods as a small farm requires are not needed.

Well Run Farm Needs Sanitary Dairy House



On all large dairy farms a separate house for handling milk is a necessity if sanitary methods are to be observed. In cold climates it may be connected with the stable by a covered passageway well ventilated and with self closing doors at each end to prevent stable doors invading the milk house. The milk house may be in the same building with the stable, but it should have a separate entrance, and the walls between should be tight and without a communicating door or window. The dairy house at the United States government farm at Belville, Md., is shown here.

wheat millers sometimes refuse to handle it at all as the bulbets gum the rollers. The United States department of agriculture therefore advises farmers not to spare time or trouble in eradicating the pest.

In June or July, when the wild onion is fully mature, the stem is from one and a half to three and a half feet tall. On the top of it is a cluster of from two to six aerial bulbets. Usually there is a large bulb with a fine white skin and smaller ones with hard brown shells. After the leaves and stem die these bulbs begin to grow, the soft shelled one germinating in the summer or early fall, while the growth of the hard shelled bulb does not begin until much later. It is this overlapping which makes the eradication of the weed so difficult.

To kill the wild onion the work must be started in the fall to destroy the plants from the soft shelled bulbs before they produce new bulbs. The best time is when the new plants are twelve to fifteen inches high, or during October and November in the south and November and December in the north. At this stage the land should be plowed fairly deep, turning under all the onion tops. The tops should be completely buried by the plowing, and for this reason a plow with a jointer attached to the beam will often be a great help. Disking the land, previous to plowing will also aid in burying the tops.

In cases where the onion pest is a serious problem it has been found that if the land is not plowed until late in the fall and is then planted to small grain only a few onion plants will ripen their bulbets by harvest time the following year. By delaying the plowing, however, it is frequently impossible to get the best results from fall sown grains, and in such cases it may be preferable to plant spring grains. In the extreme southern part of the onion belt fall grains may be sown as late as December, and in this section late plowing has the least harmful effect upon the yield.

INFLUENCES TOUCHING SOIL.

Big crops usually follow a year of drought, in the main due to the thorough pulverization of soil from that agency. Frost is another factor that gives big crops whenever it enters the ground deeply, and either of these agencies will till the soil deeper than any tools can reach.

There is yet another agency which should never be neglected, deep rooting plants, which, besides their mechanical and acid action on the soil, bring to the surface again fertility that has leached or that which is out of reach of the shallower rooted plants, or those with less subsoil penetration. Wheat or oats will attack the subsoil to a limited extent.—Farm Progress.

Worms In Mules and Colts.

The best remedy for worms in mules consists in administering two ounces of turpentine, mixed with a pint of raw linseed oil, once a week. It should be given on an empty stomach about an hour before the morning feed. This should be repeated as often as necessary. During the intervals you may use the following mixture: Arsenic trioxide, two drams; powdered area nut two ounces; artificial Karlsbad salts, enough to make one pound. The animal should be given a tablespoonful of this mixture once daily.

When a young colt becomes thin in flesh after weaning time and still is receiving a fairly good feed we are always suspicious of intestinal worms, says the National Stockman. For a treatment for worms give a pint of raw linseed oil to which has been added one ounce turpentine for three consecutive days. Follow this with a tablespoonful twice daily of a mixture of equal parts of salt, sulphur and iron sulphate. It would also be well to feed about one-half pound of linseed meal per day along with the grain ration of corn and oats. As soon as you can put the colt out on pasture.

THE SANITARY NEST.

If an egg dealer should be asked the question, "Were these eggs laid in a sanitary nest?" he would likely reply, "What on earth is a sanitary nest?"

The shortest answer is, A nest where nothing foul comes in contact with the egg.

There's that nest under the hog pen, on the stable floor, under the dropping board, where the filth drops through cracks on to the egg, or that open top nest in the henhouse, over which hens hop and into which dirt drops, or that nest which is seldom cleaned or the straw changed.

Some people forget that an eggshell is only porous lime, that it absorbs filth and odors and that moisture, penetrating the shell, wets the egg skin and thus lets in microbes.

Just now there is going up a protest from California to the government against the admission of Chinese eggs, because "the Chinese are the most insanitary people on earth," and their eggs partake of their environments.

You wouldn't like to eat "Chink" eggs, either, nor do your egg customers want anything insanitary. Eggs laid in insanitary nests or kept in an insanitary place partake of their surroundings.

They are not good to eat, they are poor keepers, and that's why so much of the egg crop spoils.

Better look up those nests and see if they are O. K., and remember our definition—a sanitary nest is a nest where nothing foul comes in contact with the egg.

Fall Planting of Peonies.

Fall planting is generally recommended for peonies and is much to be preferred above spring planting since the buds start so early in spring that it is practically impossible to get them set in time unless one buys plants from a reliable cold storage. Many of the best gardeners, however, always transplant their peony crowns in late summer, the last week in August or the first week in September. At this time the plants are perfectly dormant, having completed their year's growth, and the transplanting is less of a shock than at any other time.

Filling the Silo.

Fear of frost is perhaps responsible for more poor silage than any other cause. This has been the observation and experience of very many dairymen. They have found that silage made from green immature corn is liable to be sour and less palatable than that "put up" after the ears have begun to glaze. The best silage is made from corn when many of the ears are nicely denting. Even if the corn should be frosted or dried from ripening good silage may be made if water is added at filling time.

A Girl, a Rival, a Legacy

By OLIVER SAMPSON

WHEN my uncle, Charles Dingley, was found dead one morning in his bed I as his nearest male relative was at once summoned. I went to his room, which had been left untouched in every particular, and by the bed on which the body lay I found a bottle about two inches high and one inch square, around the four sides of which was pasted a label with the usual "Poison" warning printed on it.

There was nothing in my uncle's affairs to indicate that he had had any intention of committing suicide. He had not been very well for a few days, but there was nothing serious the matter with him. He might have been murdered and the bottle placed at his side to give the impression that he had taken poison. There were no marks on the body to indicate that he had been murdered.

The establishment of the facts in the case did not appeal to me. To put detectives on the case would cost money, but who would be the gainer? The authorities came to the house, made a perfunctory examination of the body and its surroundings and reported that the deceased had come to his death by means of poison administered by himself.

I went through the house myself looking for a clew. I had found a tumbler on the table with the poison and in the kitchen pantry found a dozen others of the same shape and make.

That fact indicated that the tumbler had come from the pantry. Dishes containing different kinds of food—mostly left over—were in the closet, one of them being a saucer of preserved peaches. It had apparently been knocked over, and a little of the juice had been spilled on the floor. It occurred to me that whoever had taken down the tumbler from the shelf had done so in the dark and had put his hand against the dish of peach preserves.

If he had done this some of the juice, if it had got on his fingers, might have adhered to them. I found faint, cloudy smears on the tumbler and, putting the tip of my tongue on them, thought I could detect saccharine matter. Examining the label on the poison bottle carefully, I found stains that I inferred might be the same as the cloud on the glass.

I locked up the tumbler and the bottle of poison, but had no desire to go any further with my examination. I saw nothing to be gained by unearthing the mystery.

Fate decided, however, that it should be unraveled, or, rather, it should

come out that there was no mystery at all. I was engaged to a girl who had discarded a former lover. Herman Goodsell hated me and brought about a suspicion that I had murdered my uncle. But this did not occur until my uncle had been buried. The will when opened disclosed the fact that my uncle had left a lot of money and every cent of it to me. Then our enemy began to get in his fine work, whispering here and there, till the police felt obliged to take cognizance of the reports and arrested me for murder.

The first thing I did was to engage an attorney and through him obtain the exhumation of the body for the purpose of having the finger prints taken. This was done. Then I had the tumbler that had stood by my uncle's bed examined with a microscope. A faint yellow substance was found on it, which contained a finger print. By treating the label of the poison bottle chemically a very clear finger print was obtained.

I had no idea how the accusation against me had started until my fiancée told me that she had probed the matter and traced a beginning to her former lover. This put me on my mettle to thwart him, and I named him as one of my witnesses to be subpoenaed for my trial. I gave my lawyer a list of questions to ask him, most of which had been furnished me by my sweetheart. When the case was called he was one of the first witnesses to take the stand, and my attorney soon showed malevolence on his part in this: That he had gone about spreading the reports that I had murdered my uncle.

When my real defense came up my attorney made short work of the matter. He had the tumbler and the label of the poison bottle in court, copies of the finger prints on them and a finger print of my uncle's thumb and two forefinger tips. They tallied exactly.

Goodsell was in court when I received my vindication. Under my instruction he received a tongue lashing that he was not likely to forget. My advocate showed how little evidence there had been against me, how it had been worked up by Goodsell and his reasons for having started the suspicions against me which had led to a needless and expensive trial. Goodsell cringed under it. Indeed, my acquittal was his conviction. When my counsel had ceased speaking my accuser left the courtroom and has never shown his face in the place since.

My uncle's bequest was a surprise to me, for I supposed he had little or nothing of value to leave and what he had would go to another branch of the family.

Laugh and the World Laughs Too

A Professional Flatterer.

"How on earth did such a youthful doctor ever get the particular Empty-heads for patients?"

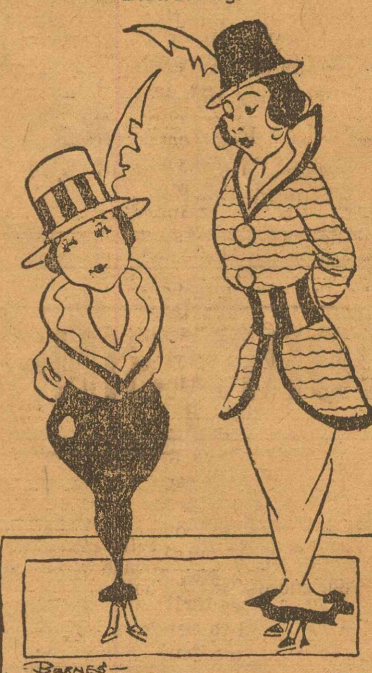
"Told Mrs. Emptyhead her fool of a son was suffering from brain fog."—Baltimore American.

A Difficulty.

"A loving word can medicine most ills."

"But, then, loving words are not drugs in the market."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Distressing.



"And so you were held up abroad by the war. You suffered many inconveniences no doubt?"

"Yes, indeed. Why, for weeks before I could get out there wasn't a tango parlor open."—Pittsburgh Press.

News Satisfactory.

"Great war, this?"

"Yes. It seems to come up to the press notices."—Kansas City Journal.

Back Talk.

Howard Elliott, the president of the New Haven lines, said at a dinner in New York:

"I don't encourage back talk among our employees—far from it—but I must say our sympathies are rather with one of our conductors who ventured, under great provocation, on a little back talk the other day.

"As the conductor was punching tickets a man said to him with a nasty sneer:

"You have a lot of wrecks on this road, don't you?"

"Oh, no," said the conductor; "you're the first I've seen for some time!"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Poor Showing.

The waiter brought on raisins and Roquefort.

"Then people pretend to be rich," said a man at the next table, "but are they?"

"Why not?"

"Look at 'em eating withered fruit and moldy cheese."—Kansas City Journal.

Reciprocity.

"This war will bring some terrible consequences in its wake."

"For instance?"

"I spent the summer with relatives in the country, figuring that I was going to Europe this winter. Now I can't go, and they will swarm in and camp with me."—Kansas City Journal.

Parental Unreasonableness.

"So you did marry Miss Jiggers after all?"

"No; her old man wanted me to promise to support him in the same style that she did."—Baltimore American.

Ancient.

Marie—That's a beautiful gown you have on.

Molly—Do you know that lace is forty years old?

Marie—That so? Make it yourself?—London Tit-Bits.

Quick Exit.

The Professor's Wife—The professor is in the laboratory conducting some chemical experiments. The professor expects to go down to posterity.

From the Laboratory.—Br-r-r! Bang! The Visitor—I hope the professor hasn't gone!—Philadelphia Ledger.

He'd Be a Dead One.

Yankee—If some one were so ill advised as to call you a liar, colonel, in what light would you regard the act?

Kentucky Colonel—I would regard it simply as a form of suicide, sah.—Dallas News.

A Chance For Occupation.



"I believe de recall 'ud help to reform me."

"What difference would it make to you?"

"Well, I t'ink I'd quit dis roving life an' settle down an' try to git back at some o' de judges dat keeps sendin' me up."—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Kind.

"I want some pin money, love."

"How much, my dear?"

"Well, I want to get a real nice diamond one."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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

L. W. Clark, a prominent citizen of the Steel Hill community, was in Spur Saturday on business. During the past several weeks Mr. Clark has been marketing feed stuff in Spur. He is making preparations to move about the first of the year to his new farm home recently purchased in Scurry country.

J. W. Jones, who has been superintending the sheep business on the Spur Experimental farm, left the latter part of this week for College Station where he will have a similar position. However, we understand that Mr. Jones will later return to Spur.

Howard Campbell, of several miles southwest of Spur, was among the number of business visitors here Saturday. He reports that he is getting along nicely with his crew of cotton pickers but that he is not near through picking.

R. L. Collier recently bought the T. G. Harkey feed business and is now operating the feed store and wagon yard in connection at the same place.

John Smith, a prominent citizen of the Tap country, was in the city Monday.

J. A. Neighbors, of the Steel Hill community, was here Monday. He reports that he just recently secured cotton pickers and is now in full swing gathering his crop.

Frank and Riley Smith came in Saturday from their home south of Spur and while here were pleasant callers at the Texas Spur office.

Mr. Rogers, a leading citizen and prosperous farmer of the Draper country, was in Spur Tuesday and hauled out coal and other supplies.

R. D. Shields, a leading merchant of Dickens, was in Spur recently and spent several hours here on business.

Bill McArthur was among the number of business visitors in Spur Monday from his home near Tap.

Mace Hunter was among the number of visitors in the city Saturday.

Grundy Crego, a prominent citizen of the Dickens country, was in Spur on business Monday.

Ed Cairnes was in the city the first of the week from his Kent county ranch, spending some time here on business and greeting his friends.

J. A. Murchison was here Monday and Tuesday from his home near Draper. He reports everything moving along nicely in his section.

Robt. Bruton, a prominent citizen of the Plains country, was in Spur Monday marketing cotton and trading with the merchants.

Tom McArthur was in the city Monday and spent several hours here on business and greeting his many friends.

Miss Mimms, of near Draper, was carried this week to Fort Worth to again have one of her eyes treated.

King Kennedy, of near Dickens, was in Spur Monday on business and spent some time here greeting his friends.

Lee Payne, of near Dickens, spent Monday and Tuesday in Spur on business.

Mrs. Robert Cunningham and children, little Miss Christine and Warren, are spending the week in Spur visiting her sister, Mrs. Oran McClure.

W. J. Elliott was in the city Monday from his Spring Creek farm and ranch home, spending some time here on business and greeting his friends.

Emmett Kutch returned Monday from a business trip to Jayton and other points down the Stamford & Northwestern.

Mr. King, of the Cat Fish country, was among the number of business visitors in the city Monday.

Attorney W. D. Wilson returned Sunday from a business trip down the Stamford & Northwestern.

Jeff Smith was in the city Monday marketing cotton from his place a few miles west of Spur.

W. F. Markham, a prominent citizen of the Dry Lake community, was in the city the first of the week on business.

Will Walker made a trip last week to the eastern part of the state after negro cotton pickers, returning the first of this week. Although parties have been making regular trips for negroes in the past, a number of farmers have been disappointed in being allotted the hands sent for.

H. C. Allen came in this week from his home in the Dry Lake community. He reports everything moving along nicely in his section and everybody satisfied with everything but the price of cotton. The indications now are that the price of cotton will soon be satisfactory.

W. H. Teague, who underwent an operation last week at the Standifer Hospital, we are glad to note is now reported doing nicely and will soon be able to be removed to his home.

G. J. Stearns, a prominent citizen of the Steel Hill community, was here this week marketing feed stuff. He reports that he has not yet commenced picking his cotton.

Wyatt Taylor came down the latter part of last week from his place on the plains. He marketed maize and said that he made a bumper crop this year on sod land.

J. A. Davis, a prominent citizen of the Dry Lake country, was among the number of business visitors here the first of the week.

T. E. Rucker, of Dickens, was in Spur last week on business and greeting his friends.

A. Stiffler made a business trip last week to Dallas and other points.

R. G. Rogers left Monday for Peacock to spend a few days on business.

DON'T WORK SINGLE-HANDED

DON'T strive to build your success single-handed. Let the First State Bank help. Your success will follow upon the growth of your capital, its careful management, and the proper use of credit. This bank stands ready to aid you in building your cash and credit resources. In taking it into your plans you shorten the time in which your success will be built.

THE FIRST STATE BANK OF SPUR, TEXAS

E. C. EDMONDS, Cashier
C. HOGAN, Asst. Cashier

G. H. CONNELL, President

S. R. DAVIS, Vice-Pres.
D. HARKEY, Vice-Pres.

Woman's Work and Fashions

Up to Date Suits In Broadcloth



Two extremely chic fall models are illustrated here. One is carried out in plain and striped broadcloth, a striking feature being the deep pointed waist-coat of white cloth. The other gown of brown broadcloth has a graceful flaring collar of waste.

THE WAIST TO WEAR.

White Satin and Crepe de Chine Effects Are Considered Smart.

According to the Dry Goods Economist, white satin and white crepe de chine waists are in strong demand. Many semifitted effects are seen in models of these materials. Chiffon is particularly strong in the dressy styles, white or the soft colors being most in demand.

Black chintilly waists are proving big sellers, particularly in black lace over white chiffon or net. It is expected that these waists will prove as saleable as the white lace waists, which had such a long run last year.

Spangles, both in opalescent and jet effects, are popular. They are seen on flouncings, bands, all overs and tassels.

Beaded and silk tassels of almost every description are in strong request.

Fur trimmings are regarded as particularly smart. Monkey fur is the novelty, but skunk, beaver and other varieties are in evidence.

Corsage bouquets continue in high esteem. Tinsel trimmings, particularly silver, are popular.

STYLES IN HAND BAGS.

Those of Leather Reserved Almost Entirely For Shopping or Traveling.

Bags are an ever present part of woman's dress, but how they change! Now, we are told, the leather hand bag must be reserved for shopping, business or traveling.

For all other times a bag of silk, velvet, beads, chiffon or some other fabric is used. Silk bags and velvet ones, too, are even used for shopping.

The bead bags are perhaps the most gorgeous of all. They are made with intricate patterns developed in beads of all colors of the rainbow, lined with silk and mounted in elaborate frames of silver or gold.

Acknowledging an Announcement.

When you have received an announcement of the birth of a child to a friend politeness requires that you should call to inquire after the health of the mother and child and leave your card. If you live in a distant city and are unable to call you should post your card to the mother and inscribe "Heartly congratulations" on it.

HERE IS A NOVEL DIVERSION.

It is a Recipe Contest and Will Be Sure to Amuse Women Guests.

A hostess who wished to provide a novel diversion for her afternoon guests prepared a number of sheets of paper with the name of a course of an elaborate dinner written on each, and at the bottom of each sheet were written the words, "I vote for."

The papers were distributed, and the guests were invited to write an original recipe for the course, which fell to her lot. A quarter of an hour was allowed for the writing of the recipes, and at the end of the time the papers were gathered up and redistributed, so that no one had the paper she had written. As no names were on the papers no one knew whose paper she held, and thus with perfect boldness she read aloud the recipe on the paper in hand. Only the culprits knew who had written the recipes which provoked so much mirth when they were read aloud.

When all the recipes had been read each guest voted on the paper she held for the recipe she liked best. The papers were then collected again, and after the votes had been counted the prize, which was a cookery book, was awarded.

Some players were very serious and did the best they could with the limited knowledge at their command. The others were nonsensical and amusing.

EVERYTHING IN HARMONY.

That Should Be the Aim in Interior Decoration—Importance of Rugs.

Every room in the house should have a color scheme, walls, hangings, furniture, carpets or rugs so harmonizing as to give a delightful and restful effect. Whatever this color scheme may be, a good rug is a crowning point of beauty, adding a charm to the barest room which nothing else can give.

Oriental rugs are most popular, and though rather expensive, they are not out of reach of the average moderate income, for, once purchased, they will wear for years and years.

Japanese rugs can be bought in charming shades to tone with almost any color. For bedrooms they are particularly suitable, either in color combined with white or in the one tone color now so much in demand.

A Wealth of Hair

By GERALD W. HAWLEY

I FIRST fell in love with Gwendolin Winchester's hair. We hear much of golden hair, but I have never seen but one head of hair the real color of gold. That was Miss Winchester's.

Having fallen in love with the young lady's hair, I proceeded to fall in love with the girl herself. We boarded in the same house; consequently I saw her often. But she kept very much to herself, and none of us became familiar with her. Sometimes she would sit with me after dinner for a short while, but none of the other boarders was so honored. At such times, especially when we sat side by side, I noticed a dampness in the air which seemed to come from my companion. I once asked her how she made each individual hair stand out by itself, and she said that she washed it very often.

After giving her a number of invitations I finally succeeded in inducing Miss Winchester to go to the theater with me. When at the raising of the curtain she took off her hat and displayed her wealth of hair many persons turned their eyes upon it admiringly. It seemed to me that not only its hue was golden, but that in one or two places it had a golden sparkle. I asked her if she ever used a gold powder. She looked at me in a startled way and said:

"No. What makes you think so?"

"Because there is a place in your hair which sparkles as though you had put gold powder on it."

She put her hand up and asked me where was the spot I referred to and was not satisfied till I directed her to it.

Miss Winchester held a position of some sort, but she told none of us where or what it was. She went out about 8 o'clock in the morning and returned at 4. On her return she went into her room and locked the door. I understood that she wished to rest till dinner. I could not understand why, if she needed rest, she took the trouble to wash her hair so often. She would wash her hair between 4 and 5 o'clock and come down to dinner with it done up at half past 6.

I asked the young lady on several occasions to give me a lock of her beautiful hair, but she always declined. One evening when we were sitting together a lock came loose. My business requires me to carry a small pair of scissors in my vest pocket, and I surreptitiously cut off the strand.

When I went to my room I held the strand near the gas jet to examine it. On it I noticed a particle of a substance that reflected the light. Among my knickknacks I kept a magnifying glass—not a scientific instrument, but such as could be carried in the pocket. I brought it to bear on the particle and saw that it was either stone or metal. I judged that it was metal, since one of its minute faces reflected the light. Moreover, moving the light about on the lock I detected other particles, though most of them were smaller.

I don't know what prompted me to do so—idle curiosity, I suppose—but I put the lock in a glass of water and stirred it to separate the particles. They settled to the bottom of the glass. I poured most of the water off, and the rest of it, including the particles, I poured on to a sheet of white paper. This I held over the gas jet till the water had evaporated and the particles stood out on the white paper infinitely small bits of yellow sand or metal. Flushing a little horseshoe magnet out from among my other trinkets, I picked one of the particles up with it. I then knew that it was metal.

One day I saw Miss Winchester coming out of an office on the door of which, under the firm name, was the word "Assayers." Assayers may be expected to handle gold dust, and a suspicion at once came to me that the particles I had found in Miss Winchester's hair were golden. I had preserved them and made a further examination to find that my surmise was right.

I ceased my attentions to Miss Winchester, but I dreaded to have it discovered that she was carrying away gold dust that did not belong to her in her hair and, asked for a private interview with her, told her what I had seen and how it had revealed what she had stolen.

Devoted to Our Boys and Girls

MIXING UP LETTERS.

An Interesting Game in Which Sides Can Be Chosen.

Each person selects the name of some bird, fish or animal and quickly jumbles the letters so as to spell other words. Thus one choosing hippopotamus might make out of the letters map hoop sit up, a panther might become hen part, while porpoise might turn to o sire pop. When all are ready each player may, in turn, read his "confusion" to the rest of the party and note carefully how long they are in guessing. Since the one wins whose puzzle takes longest to guess, it is important to mix the letters as much as possible.

If preferred, sides may be chosen after each player is ready with his jumble. The first player on the left side then offers his puzzle to all the players on the right side to be guessed. Next the offer comes from the first player on the right side to those on the left, and so on alternately, giving each player his turn. A timekeeper marks the exact number of minutes and seconds for each guess. If there are only a few players each may offer two or more jumbles. When all have been guessed the side whose total guessing time is least is the winner.

Here's a Puzzler.

I have no hands, but I carry many burdens, I pass many homes of distress and misery, and yet I never pause. I give the greatest assistance, and yet I often cause destruction. I cannot stand erect, and yet I bend easily. I have no feet, but I run for many miles each day. No words come from me, but my mouth is seldom closed. I can never move through the air, but I am said to fall.

Answer.—River.

Missing Rimes.

Add a letter to the first word to form the second.

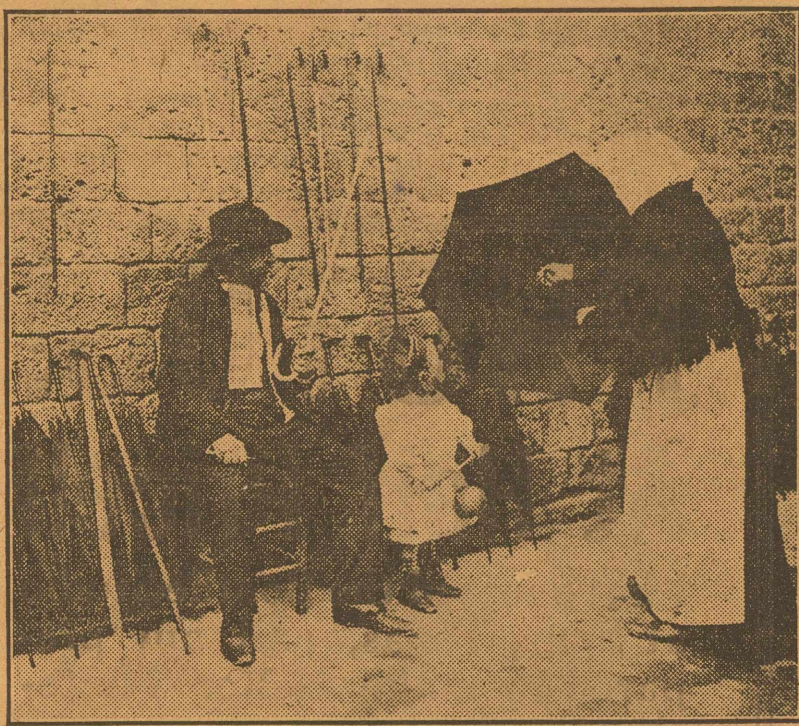
The light burned low, he had no ***.
He closed the book, and, worn with ***.
He thought to give up in the ***.
His future course he could not *****.
His past mistakes he could but ***.
And vow in all things to be ***.
Resolved that he'd no favors ***.
With courage brave he met the ***.

Answer.—Oil, toil; race, trace; rue; true; ask, task.

The Tiger's Boast.

Said a tiger, with a curl of his tail:
"I've a magic that never will fail.
If outside I could be
For a moment you'd see
How I'd make all these spectators quail."

Her Eyes Do the Work of Four



The happy smile of the little girl in the picture has cheered the heart of many a wounded soldier brought back to Paris from the scene of the terrible war. Her father is an umbrella mender such as you have often seen. Since the war began the selling of canes has become more profitable to him than repairing umbrellas. He is a veteran himself, having lost his sight in the war of 1871, but his little daughter's two laughing eyes make up for his loss and win many an extra coin from the soldiers who hobble up to his stand to buy a walking stick.

THE WISE LITTLE SQUIRRELS.

Miss Mary Owens of St. Joseph, Mo., has fed and petted the squirrels that live in the trees in her yard until they are quite tame. One of them will eat from her hand and come when she calls. She feeds the squirrels nuts cracked and placed in a small box and the box in a tree.

She noticed that the bluejays were eating the nuts before the squirrels could get them. She had no objections to feeding these birds, but she placed food for them in another place and did not want the squirrels to be defrauded of theirs. So she tried this novel plan with success:

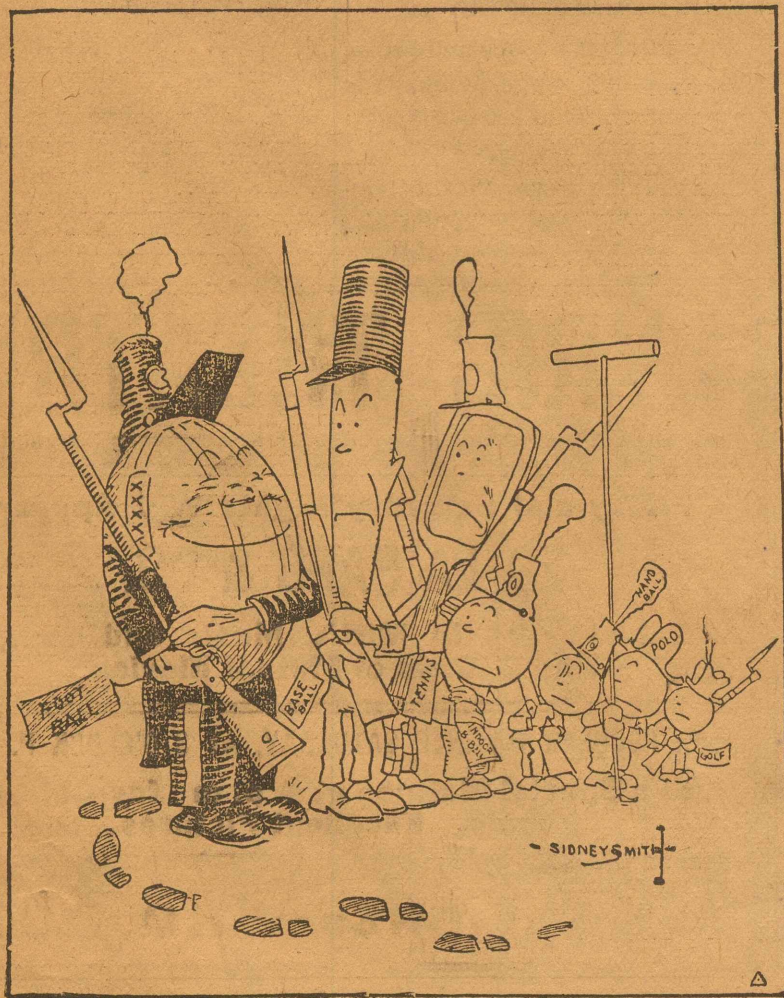
She brought the box of nuts, as usual, and, taking the tame squirrel on her lap, showed him the nuts inside the box, then closed the lid. She did this twice, the squirrel watching keen and alert. Then she opened the box, fed him one nut and closed it again. She

did this three times. The next day she took the tame squirrel again and showed him the closed box with nuts inside. He waited, looked at her half questioningly, half appealingly; then with nose and slender paws he opened the box and seized a nut. Miss Owens closed the lid, and this time the squirrel opened it without hesitation.

The next day the closed box was placed in the tree, the lid arranged so that it could easily be opened, but would fall shut again. The tamest squirrel came first and opened it; the others looked on; then, one after another, they followed his example. So now they are fed and their food protected from those for whom it is not intended.—Our Dumb Animals.

Why is a bluish an anomaly? Because a woman who blushes is admired for her cheek.

A New Commanding General



—Chicago Tribune.

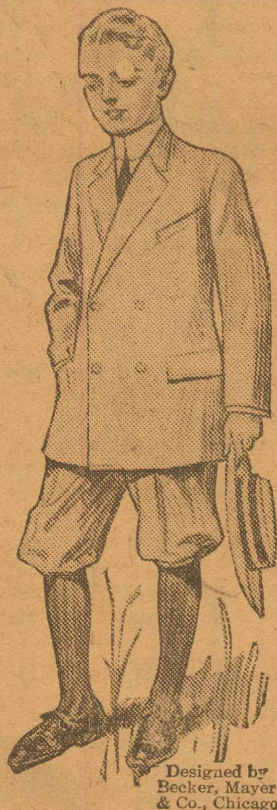


Cold Weather !!

These Cold Days Demand Attention for Winter Wraps, we have them for men & women!

FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS WE ARE GOING TO MAKE BUYING INTERESTING

IN Ladies Coats, Coat Suits, Dresses and Skirts. We are turning Mens Clothing into the Cash. "Do it Now!" Get that Suit or Overcoat while we have your size. Best prices are here regardless of items in Heavy Wraps. Other items worthy of note are here in Stetson Shoes, for Men, Jno. Kelly Shoes for Women, Buster Brown Shoes for Boys, Misses and Children.



Designed by Becker, Mayor & Co., Chicago

We Have The Greatest Showing in This Section in Work Clothes, Boots, Shoes and Such Items

LOVE DRY GOODS CO.,
The Best Cash Store. Spur, Texas

WILL MOVE BACK EAST

Robt. Nichols, one of the most prominent citizens and extensive farmers and stock-raisers of the Plains country, passed through Spur Sunday returning to his home from Mart where he has been spending several days. Mr. Nichols informed us that he intended to move back to the eastern part of the state about the first of the year and again make his home in that section.

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 pastures controlled by me.—Sam White. 52 tf

WILL NOT QUALIFY

We are informed that Ellsworth Ham has been appointed to the Postmastership of Dickens. He was elected as County Attorney at the recent General Election, and we understand that since receiving the appointment as postmaster he will not qualify for the County office.

AFTER MORE PICKERS

E. B. Shaw, a prominent citizen and one of the most prosperous farmers of the Croton country, was in Spur the first of the week and left on Monday afternoon's train for the eastern part of the state to secure cotton pickers for himself and other farmers of his neighborhood.

SHIP COTTON

P. W. Henson, a prosperous citizen of several miles west of Spur, was in the city Thursday and while here called in at the Texas Spur office and handed us the cash to credit his subscription up ahead of time one year, for which he has our thanks. Mr. Henson said that he had shipped this year to Galveston about forty bales of cotton, only a part of which had been sold.

THRESHING MAIZE

During the week W. D. Clay has had his threshing machine in Spur and is now threshing the maize bought by the Bryant-Link Company. There will be several cars of this maize and which is being loaded on the cars for shipment to eastern markets.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

[November 13, 1914.

Gentlemen:

Henry Astin, Lane Davis, Ed Ford, Clay Fenner, Jay Fenner, Charlie Fenner, Lane Fanna, Alfred Huddy, Herman H. Hardges, Emory Harrison, Tuck Horner, Preston Holcomb, Will Morlins, W. N. Rose, Geo. D. Scroggs, W. B. Thomasson, Will Lawnsel.

Ladies:

Miss Tisdal Dotie, Mary Dardd, Annie L. H., Miss Nell Homan, Miss Lina Harris, Miss Nydia Joiner, Miss Vera Joiner, Carrie James, Mrs. May King, Miss Annie Marris, Miss Mary Patterson, Mrs. Rubie Pierce, Mrs. Tom Taylor, Miss Nettie Wilson.

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

OUR FIRST SUBSCRIBER

E. Luce handed us a dollar bill this week, extending his subscription to the Texas Spur up to November, 1915. Mr. Luce was the first man to subscribe for the Texas Spur a little more than five years ago, and regularly each year since that time he has been one of the most prompt in renewing his subscription.

EXTENDS HIS SUBSCRIPTION UP TO THE YEAR 1916

This week we received a letter from Nat P. Shaw, enclosing a two dollar bill which extends his subscription to the Texas Spur up to 1916. Nat P. Shaw was in Spur at the beginning of the town and operated a business here for some time and also did carpenter work. He is now in the grocery business at Fort Worth, and we understand that he has married since leaving Spur. Mr. Shaw is one of our very best friends and we wish him much prosperity and pleasure in his new home and business.

B. T. Graves, a prominent citizen of the Plains country, was in Spur last week and while here called in at the Texas Spur office and left a dollar with us to be credited to his subscription to the paper, for which he has our thanks. Mr. Graves reports everything moving along nicely in his part of the country at this time.

Quite a number of Spurites have been attending County Court which has been in session this week in Dickens. Among the number were Attorneys B. D. Glasgow, R. S. Holman, W. D. Wilson, T. G. Harkey, Lem Lewis, T. A. Tidwell, Fred Hisey.

Charley Haralson, who has been spending several weeks in the Spur country picking cotton, left Wednesday for Crowell where he will spend some time visiting relatives before returning to his home in New Mexico.

J. J. Noland, a prominent citizen and one of the most successful and prosperous farmers of the Afton country, was in Spur Tuesday and Wednesday on business and greeting his friends.

The Music and Expression Classes of the Spur High School will give a public recital in the Auditorium Friday evening, November 27th at 7:45 o'clock. 3 2t

Mrs. Ned Hogan and two little daughters, who have been spending the past six months with her parents at Collinsville, returned Sunday to their home in Spur.

Call on Mrs. D. W. Scott for sewing of all kinds. 25 years experience in Dress Making. Southwestern phone 112. 52-tf

J. D. Cade, a prominent citizen of the Steel Hill country, was among the number of business visitors in Spur Saturday.

Miss Ida Sampson came in this week from her ranch home, and spent some time in the city visiting young lady friends.

Don't fail to see "Patty" in "Mr. Bob," November 27th. 3 2t

NEW COUNTY OFFICERS ASSUME THEIR DUTIES

All of the County officers elected in the General Election have made the necessary qualification and have assumed their respective duties in the various offices.

The officers are as follows: Blaine Speer, County Judge; Crawford Cobb, County and District Clerk; J. B. Conner, Sheriff; J. B. Yantis, Treasurer; G. B. Joplin, Assessor; L. T. Cochran, Surveyor.

THE PRICE OF COTTON

Throughout the week cotton has been selling in Spur at and below seven cents. In Dallas the market quotations have been around seven and three-fourths cents, and in Galveston and Houston the price is quoted at eight cents.

Apparently the opening of the Cotton Exchange has depressed rather than advanced the market quotations, since the Exchange quotes the price at seven and forty hundredths.

N. Q. Brannen made a business trip Wednesday to Claremont, spending several days in that section in the interest of Luce & Brannen Brothers Company.

Will Walker and others returned the first of the week with about one hundred more cotton pickers from the eastern part of the state.

Mrs. B. Y. Love, of Roaring Springs, was the guest of Mrs. R. M. Hamby the first of the week, returning home Wednesday.

W. F. Godfrey returned the first of the week from a business trip to Paducah where he spent several days.

Mr. Osborne, a former citizen of Rotan but now of Houston, was in Spur the first of this week on business.

Luther Rucker, formerly of Afton, is now in Spur and has a position at the Eastside Barber Shop.

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

Drummer Joe Witherspoon was in Spur this week looking after the trade in his line.

YOU are invited to the recital November 27th at 7:45 o'clock, High School Auditorium. 3 2t

W. T. Wilson was in the city this week from his place six miles east.

J. E. Sparks came in this week from his farm home in the Tap community.

See "Mr. Bob" November 27.

PHOTOS! At Half Price!!

I have leased the Boothe Studio at Spur, Texas, and am prepared to make Better Photographs than has ever been made in Spur.

In Order to Introduce My Work I Will Make Photos at One-Half My Regular Price For

1 WEEK ONLY
BEGINNING WED., NOV. 18TH,
AND CONTINUING TILL TUESDAY NIGHT, NOV. 24TH.

Sittings Will be Made Sunday. Kodak Work a Specialty. Films Developed Free. Prints 5c each, on Paper or Post Cards.

RESPECTFULLY,

W. H. Duke
OF DALLAS, TEXAS

LYRIC THEATRE

Friday and Saturday Nights Will Appear
ED LA BARD & CO.

Entertainers in Mirth, Music and Song
And 3 Reels of Mutual Movies

OUR REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
And a Special Matinee at 4 p. m. for Colored People. Excellent Pictures.

ASK THE ONES WHO GO!!