

"BUY-A-BALE"
PAY TEN CENTS

Help establish a standard price for cotton.

THE TEXAS SPUR

A Paper For The Homes Of Spur And Dickens County

"10c COTTON"

BUY-A-BALE

Every patriotic citizen who can will help the cause

Volume Six

SPUR, DICKENS COUNTY, TEXAS, DECEMBER 11, 1914.

Number 6

DRAPER GIN BURNS DOWN LAST SUNDAY NIGHT.

The Draper gin burned down last Sunday night between twelve and one o'clock, the origin of the fire unknown. J. H. Driver, who owned and operated the gin, was in Spur Monday and said that the only way he could account for the fire was that since a number of matches had heretofore been fed in the gin with cotton, possibly one of these matches which had been thrown out with hulls and bolls had been struck by a rat or mouse. The loss was about four thousand dollars, the insurance covering only about one half of the loss.

The burning of this gin at this time will greatly inconvenience many farmers of that section in that they will be forced to gin the balance of their cotton in Dickens and Spur. Up to the time of the fire Mr. Driver had ginned six hundred and forty two bales of cotton which is considered about one half of the crop of that community. The plant will not be rebuilt.

MRS. LUTTRELL DIES MONDAY AS RESULT OF BURNS

Mrs. T. G. Luttrell died Monday in Spur as the results of burns sustained Saturday and the remains were interred in the Spur Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Luttrell moved recently to Spur from the Steel Hill community and were occupying rooms at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Rogers at the time of the accident. Mrs. Luttrell was in the kitchen and in lighting an oil stove it is supposed that she dropped to the floor the lighted match which set fire to her dress. After failing to put out the flames, Mrs. Luttrell, screaming for assistance ran out of the house and towards town. Mrs. Rogers, who had started to town, ran back and threw her jacket around the burning woman but failed to smother the flames. Mr. Luttrell who was coming from town, ran on to the house and secured a quilt. However, the fire had almost completely burned the clothing from Mrs. Luttrell who was returned to the home where she suffered until death occurred Monday. Our sincerest sympathies are with Mr. Luttrell and family in this sad bereavement.

BUYING GRASS LAND

This week Mr. Powell, of Wheeler county, has been in Spur looking over the country with a view of buying grass lands. Mr. Powell is well pleased with the lands here and it is very probable that he will buy two sections near Spur and engage in the stock raising business.

CASE AFFIRMED.

In the case of A. Hutchinson vs. T. E. McArthur, which was carried to the Court of Appeals at Amarillo, notice has been received that the case was affirmed, there being no fundamental errors.

PRODUCE OWN LIVING.

E. H. Blakeley, a leading citizen and farmer of the Afton country, was in Spur the latter part of last week with a number of bales of cotton, only two of which he sold on the Spur market. He said that he was only selling enough cotton at the present prevailing prices to pay pickers and secure a little necessary cash for other purposes. Mr. Blakeley is one of the best and most successful farmers of the country, and he is one among the number of farmers of this country who produces practically all of his living at home. When all farmers recognize and adopt such a system of farming then the actual producers will be in a position to price the saleable products of their farms. Until then the buyers will continue to make the prices as well as do the buying.

POTATO RAISER.

G. J. Stearns was in the city Monday from his home in the Steel Hill country. Mr. Stearns reports that in digging his sweet potatoes he secured twenty seven pounds of potatoes from one hill. He says there were eight or nine potatoes in the hill and that the largest one weighed eight and one-half pounds. This places Mr. Stearns in the position of champion potato producer of this country, yet reported to the Texas Spur. The soil of the Spur country will grow an abundance of other products than cotton and this year this fact is being demonstrated in many instances. Regardless of the price of cotton now or in the future, the Spur country will continue to develop a long agricultural lines and prosper those who work and diversify.

DISTRICT COURT.

The proceedings in the District Court this week is as follows:

George Clark, a plea of guilty to charge of theft of a horse and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Other cases against Clark were dismissed.

Mrs. R. L. Myrick vs. Western Union Telegraph Company, suit for damages in the sum of one thousand dollars for failure to deliver a message. Jury not yet decided.

The case of Al Sullivan, charged with assault to murder, continued to next term of court.

The case of Tom Robertson, charged with assault to murder, continued to next term of court.

Mr. Smith, charged with embezzlement, continued for the term.

The grand jury has returned thirteen bills of indictment.

SELLS COTTON FOR 7 CTS.

J. J. Noland, a prominent citizen and one of the most prosperous farmers of the Afton country, was in Spur the latter part of last week with cotton to sell on the Spur market. He reports having sold his cotton for seven cents which is considered a good price considering the prevailing conditions and the market price quotations on the Cotton Exchange.

ROBBERY COMMITTED IN DICKENS SUNDAY NIGHT

Sunday night the F. C. Gipson drug and grocery store in Dickens was entered and it is reported that about two hundred dollars worth of jewelry and other merchandise were removed. Monday afternoon two white boys, 18 and 20 years of age, were arrested by Sheriff Conner and placed in jail to await the action of grand jury on a charge of the theft. The boys are transient cotton pickers in the country and it is reported that every thing stolen from the store in Dickens was recovered, the loot having been buried in the shinnery north of Dickens and in which the boys were hiding. The grand jury was reconvened, Tuesday afternoon supposedly for the purpose of considering this case.

NEGROES QUARANTINED FOR SMALL POX AT DICKENS

Saturday seven negroes were placed under quarantine at Dickens on account of small pox and are now confined in a pest house under the supervision of county authorities.

It is said that the negroes had been picking cotton on the Morgan place, some fifteen or sixteen miles west of Spur. A further spread of the disease is not anticipated since the negroes will be kept under strict surveillance until all danger of contagion is past.

Before Buying

Your Husband, Brother
or Gentleman Friend

A GIFT FOR XMAS

You should look through
our line of suitable gifts.
A wide range of styles
and sizes in the following:

BATH ROBES,
INITIAL LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
SILK HOISERY,
LAUNDRY BAGS,
SUSPENDERS,
GARTERS,
BELTS,
DRESSED AND UNDRESSED GLOVES.

How About That Xmas
Suit? Don't wait too
long and regret it!

HOGAN & PATTON,
"The Mens Store"
SPUR, TEXAS

KILLS BIG HOGS

This week C. F. Cates killed four hogs which averaged three hundred and fifty pounds each, net. These hogs were fed skim-milk and finished up on maize. T. A. Tidwell also killed a ten months old pig which weighed more than three hundred pounds. This pig was also fed on skim-milk and maize.

What these two gentlemen, did who live in town and their living is supposed to come out of paper sacks, hundreds of farmers of the surrounding country can do—and more. When the farmers of the Spur country grow their own meat and bread—in other words, make their own living at home—we will have not only one of the most prosperous countries but the richest section in the whole country.

THELMA WALKER DEAD.

The remains of little Thelma Walker were brought to Bryan December 4th on the 1:30 o'clock northbound Central train from Houston and interred at the City Cemetery at 2:30. Rev. M. E. Weaver, pastor of the First Baptist Church, conducted the funeral services. The remains were accompanied to Bryan by the mother, Mrs. Ross Walker, and little son, W. J., and Arthie Holmes, brother of Mrs. Walker.—Ex.

Mrs. J. R. Walker and family formerly lived in Spur, and the many friends of the family join the Texas Spur in extending sincere sympathy in this late bereavement.

MADE A BIG CROP.

Uncle Wash Robertson, of the Croton country, was in Spur Saturday and while here was a very pleasant caller at the Texas Spur office. Uncle Wash made a big crop this year on the Dock Edwards place and his only worries now are to secure a crew of cotton pickers and to get a good price for his staple. We hope that his worries will be only temporary in both instances.

SPUR BAND ORGANIZED.

The Spur Band had its first meeting last week, and at which time the organization was perfected under the leadership of R. G. Rogers who is recognized as one of the best band music teachers of the whole country. Mr. Rogers reports that the Spur Band is already prepared to make good music in the beginning and with a few lessons they will be prepared to give first-class public performances.

WILL IMPROVE FARM HOME

J. B. Richards and family moved this week from Lockhart to their place several miles southeast of Spur. Mr. Richards bought his land here last year. He will build a home and improve his place in time for another crop year. We are glad to welcome Mr. Richards and family as citizens of this section and wish them a liberal share of the prosperity which abounds in the Spur country.

J. D. Martin came in one day this week from his farm home north of Spur and spent some time here on business.

NEAR 10,000 BALES GINNED IN SPUR COUNTRY

Following is a report of the number of bales of cotton ginned at the various gins of the Spur country, and while the report is not right to this day, yet it indicates that nearly ten thousand bales have been ginned within the Spur country, and the crop is considered about one half gathered at this time:

Spur 5,000 bales; Afton 1,780 bales; Girard 910 bales; Dickens 867 bales; Draper 650 bales; making a total of 9,207 bales ginned.

During the past week the weather has been unfavorable to picking cotton. With continuous fair weather the cotton crop of this country can not be gathered before the first of the year with the present number of cotton pickers now in the country.

BENEFIT RECITAL.

The Expression Class will present "The Heart of a Hero" Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, at High School Auditorium for the benefit of the School Library. Price 15 and 25 cents.

COUNTY SEAT QUESTION DEMANDING ATTENTION

The fact that Dickens county is soon to have an election for the purpose of determining whether or not the county seat shall be moved to Spur, reminds us that Jayton and the many other portions want county seat moved to a railroad point have been sleeping on their rights. There is no doubt but that the county seat of Kent county will sooner or later be moved, as the present location is so inconvenient and inaccessible that it is an onerous burden for people to transact their business there, and the past few years every case of any importance that occurred in the county, and should have been tried here, has been moved to other counties for the reason we suppose that our county seat was so inaccessible and so illly prepared to care for a large crowd.

This is only one of a hundred or more reasons which we might present as a necessity for the removal of the county seat to a railroad point and we believe that if our people will give the matter calm dispassionate consideration, laying aside all prejudice, they will readily see the importance of moving the county seat.—Jayton Herald.

Mrs. J. H. Boothe, of several miles southeast of Spur, was brought to Spur and underwent on operation Friday of last week at the Standifer Hospital. At this time we are glad to note that Mrs. Boothe is reported doing nicely and we hope soon to note her complete recovery.

Otho L. Hale, a prominent citizen and business man of Afton, was in Spur recently on business. We understand that Mr. Hale will be the manager of the Roaring Springs cotton warehouse when that concern is ready for business.

"THE ACCOMPLICE" A Glance at Current Topics

By FREDERICK TREVOR HILL

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

Copyright, 1905, by Harper Bros.

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 Denke 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, home-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, visits the women in an effort to get them to leave the neighborhood where their testimony might injure the accused. Lambert, supposing his forced eavesdropping disqualifies him from acting further as a juror, seeks out Gilbert at Barbara Frayne's home, but the prosecutor refuses to listen to anything bearing on the Emory case. Before court opens next day he gets a hearing from Judge Dudley.

A Firm Judge.

ALL this formality and red tape annoyed and embarrassed me, and it was some moments before I fully recovered my self possession. Gilbert's pleasant greeting when he entered the room and his informal manner helped to place me at my ease, but I resented the judge's absurd solemnity, and the atmosphere of mystery and precaution with which he invested the simple business of my resignation.

By the time Barstow arrived, however, I was more impatient than embarrassed, and the moment the judge directed me to make whatever statement I desired I hastened to explain that since the adjournment of the court certain communications had reached me which disqualified me from acting further in the case, and I therefore tendered my resignation as a juror. I then started to give a detailed account of my experiences, but the judge instantly cut me short.

"Wait a moment, Mr. Lambert," he commanded. "We do not want to know what you heard—at least not yet. First tell me, sir, if you have formed any opinion of the guilt or innocence of the accused."

"No, sir. I cannot say that I have," I began; "but"—

"Wait, wait!" he interrupted. "Have you learned anything concerning this case of your own knowledge?"

"No, sir," I answered. "But I heard"—

"Wait, wait!" he again interposed. "Don't repeat what you heard, Mr. Lambert, but tell us whether or not it has had such an effect upon your mind that you cannot render a fair and impartial verdict in this case."

The judge's repeated interruptions were exasperating, but I swallowed my indignation as best I could.

"It has made an impression on my mind, Judge Dudley," I answered with dignity. "But I will not admit that it or anything else could render me incapable of fairness."

His honor pushed back his chair from the table and tossed aside the penholder with which he had been threatening me.

"Do you gentlemen wish to examine Mr. Lambert any further?" he inquired, turning to the lawyers.

"I do not," answered Gilbert promptly. "I believe Mr. Lambert is in every way qualified to serve in his present position."

I glanced at Barstow, who had been studying me ever since he entered the room, and after our eyes met he continued his scrutiny in absolute silence. It was embarrassing to be inspected



"Wait, wait!" he again interposed.

in this manner, and I felt peculiarly uncomfortable under his searching gaze.

"I am not afraid to trust my client's life to this gentleman," he announced at last, with impressive solemnity. "I believe him to be both conscientious and capable, and I am convinced that he will do his whole duty."

I was so relieved when the man transferred his eyes from my face that I did not immediately realize the effect of his words. It was Judge Dudley's comment which roused me to my danger.

"I quite concur in your opinion, gentlemen," he remarked. "Now, Mr. Lambert, return to your place in the jury box, and hereafter do not permit yourself to listen to anything outside the courtroom bearing directly or indirectly on this case."

I heard this calm disposition of the matter with speechless astonishment and indignation.

"But, your honor," I burst out at last, "I must insist that my resignation be accepted. I could not possibly consent to act any longer."

The judge's white eyebrows indicated surprise, but his voice was very calm and forbearing as he answered:

"Your judgment of the matter is not—er—well, it is not controlling, Mr. Lambert. In the language of diplomacy this incident is closed."

"Indeed, it is not and cannot be," I asserted boldly. "Further connection with this case would be exceedingly embarrassing for me, and"—

"Long trials are always embarrassing for jurors, Mr. Lambert."

The judge glanced smilingly at the listening lawyers as he spoke.

"It is not a question of my personal convenience," I retorted warmly, "and when you have heard what I have to say you will understand"—

"Now, Mr. Lambert," interposed his honor, "I have indulged you further than perhaps I should have after passing on this matter, but I cannot allow you to continue any longer. The question has been heard and disposed of, and it will not be reopened. I wish you good morning."

The judge's protruding lower lip, now strongly in evidence, warned me to beware, but the situation was so desperate that nothing could intimidate me.

"But I am disqualified, your honor!" I protested hotly. "I am positively disqualified, and you have no authority to force me to serve against my will."

My language could scarcely have been more unfortunate, but the old gentleman regarded me with a really superb show of dignity and reserve.

"The question of your qualification rests entirely with the court, Mr. Lambert," he asserted calmly, "and it feels entirely equal to the responsibility of its decision. I cannot discuss a question of judicial authority with a layman. You may now retire, sir; but I caution you to hold no communication with any person respecting anything which has passed within this room. I will open court in a few minutes, gentlemen."

He rose as he spoke and passed into a rear room, leaving me standing mute with indignation and dismay between the opposing counsel.

I could not accept the situation. But what was I to do? My own rashness and folly were responsible for my predicament. I had hotly asserted that I could act with fairness and impartiality, but my answer had been given with no thought of putting my-

self to the test. Was it possible for me to remain uninfluenced by Barbara Frayne's interest in her friend?

Miss Emory had already made a favorable impression upon me, but it was impossible to forget that her warmest friend had entreated me to retain my place on the jury. The mere knowledge that something was expected of me—that I was relied upon for help—embarrassed and rendered me incapable of showing even proper consideration to the prisoner. I could not extend the slightest indulgence to the accused under the existing circumstances without suspecting my own motives and erring, if at all, on the side of the prosecution. In a word I was the most dangerous juror who confronted the accused. Suppose I should be forced to render a verdict of guilty? Could any friendship survive such a blow? Gilbert was under a similar disadvantage, but his position was different.

My thought stopped at a sudden suspicion entered my mind and sent the hot blood rushing to my face. Gilbert was answerable for my present predicament! He could have obtained my release with a single word, and he had not uttered it. He had done more than keep silent. He had urged my retention, declaring in positive terms that I was qualified in every respect. He knew of my acquaintance with Miss Frayne and doubtless had seen enough to make him seize the first opportunity to nip an inconvenient friendship in the bud. Was it possible under the circumstances for me to credit anything the man said? Would I not instinctively refute his every argument and doubt his most convincing proofs? Was it not to my interest to do so? If he had as strong a case as he claimed I would either have to stultify myself in my own eyes or agree with his contention and end a friendship which involved my own happiness. I was hopelessly trapped.

"You take this thing far too seriously, Mr. Lambert."

Gilbert laid his hand on my shoulder as he spoke, but I impatiently shook myself free.

"We all recognize that jury duty involves a good deal of sacrifice," he continued calmly, "but I'm sure both sides appreciate having a man of your caliber in the box as foreman. Moreover, you can rest assured that Brother Barstow doesn't want me to hear what you learned about the case if it's against him, and I certainly don't want him to hear it if it's against me. So everybody's satisfied."

His jesting words were uttered with a friendly smile, but they grated on me, and I turned abruptly to the door.

"The law isn't a game!" I asserted, with marked severity, but Gilbert attempted to turn my reproof.

"It's sort of a game, isn't it, Barstow?" he inquired, with a comic expression of doubt.

The defendant's counsel shot an angry glance at his opponent.

"You'll find it a game that two can play at!" he retorted menacingly as he brushed past us through the door.

The court crier commenced his droning as I resumed my place in the jury box, and the audience rose as Judge Dudley entered the room and ascended the bench.

Prior to my Melton experience I had pictured the bench as a sort of throne cushioned and canopied with stately magnificence and reached by a flight of low, broad steps. And—yes—I remember there was always a generous display of ermine draped carelessly in the foreground. Even the expression "elevated to the bench" had a mystical significance to my mind. I think possibly I associated it with "the elevation of the host," but, anyway, it conveyed the impression of a pompous ceremony befitting my conception of the judicial throne.

But the bench of the Melton courthouse was merely a cane bottomed swing chair placed before a large yellow table desk which rested on an uncarpeted board platform six or eight inches high. This unpretentious dais was, however, in entire keeping with the courtroom itself, whose bare walls, ominously cracked ceiling and rough, bare floor were not by any means impressive.

That something, however, was supplied by the presence of the Hon. Cephas Dudley. The moment he entered the place was transformed, all its meanness and cheapness disappeared, and as he stood behind the ugly yellow desk and bowed to the public and the bar I felt that the majesty of the law stood fully vindicated.

That austere old gentleman with his protruding lower lip and his rusty broadcloth made me realize for the first time the distinction between imposed and constituted authority. The pomp and trappings of power might be essential for the one, but they were wholly unnecessary for the other. His honor was of the people, chosen not to rule them, but to rule for them, and as an American I then and there confidently, almost gladly, submitted myself to his guidance and authority.

(To be continued.)

Priests as Soldiers.

London, Nov. 29.—A feature in the allies' armies is the number of Catholic priests, both Belgian and French, who have enlisted as soldiers. Everywhere on the firing lines priests have been distinguished by heroism, and their devotion to their country's cause is shared by many members of the religious orders, both of men and women.

The Abbe Luchat, a sergeant in the cyclist corps, was killed on the field



© 1914, by American Press Association. A Belgian Soldier-Priest on Way to Join His Countrymen in Arms.

of battle after being mentioned in dispatches on the previous day. The Abbe Monbru, a lieutenant of infantry, fell at the head of his company. Another clerical lieutenant, the Abbe Grenier, was struck down in leading his men in a charge. The Abbe Fumin, an ensign, also died in battle.

In the imperishable roll of French clerical soldiers figure twelve parish priests, who were either officers, non-commissioned officers or private soldiers. In many cases soldier-priests wearing the stole and other Christian emblems over their uniforms have buried their fallen comrades in consecrated ground.

Ghent Peace Jubilee Not Affected.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Executive officials of the centenary peace jubilee authorize the statement that the celebration will be held regardless of existing conditions in Europe. Moreover, they said, the arrangements for carrying out the program for the celebration of the signing of the treaty of Ghent 100 years ago have taken on renewed vigor.

Neither the American nor the British government has officially recognized the movement for the celebration of 100 years of peace between the English speaking nations, and they have nothing to do officially with the celebration. Some of the ceremonies will begin on Christmas eve next and will continue throughout 1914, the treaty of Ghent having been signed on Christmas eve, 1814.

Arrangements have been made for ceremonies to be held in churches, schools, societies, organizations, clubs and legislative bodies in this country.

President Wilson, Vice President Marshall, ex-President Roosevelt, Secretary Bryan and other members of the cabinet, senators and representatives and governors of states are members of the committee. John A. Stewart of New York is chairman of the executive committee.

No Presidential Primaries 1916.

Washington, Nov. 30.—From statements made to callers by President Wilson, it is not probable that the next president of the United States will be nominated at presidential primaries. Mr. Wilson said that he had held several meetings with Representative Rucker, the chairman of the house committee on election of president, vice president and with other men interested in framing a presidential primary law, but that sufficient progress had not been made in framing a bill to warrant any statement as to the probable date of the initiation of such legislation.

President Wilson is strongly committed to presidential primaries. In his address to congress last December he devoted considerable attention to the urgent need for such legislation.

It is desirable that the presidential primaries should be held on the same day all over the country, but the great difficulty that presented itself was the selection of any one day that would be acceptable to every state. Almost any date selected would work a hardship on some states by either crowding too many primary and final elections within a small space of time or by compelling legislatures to change existing laws for local primary and final elections.

Another difficulty is the wide differences in the laws of various states governing the sessions of the legislatures. In some states the legislature meets annually, in other states bi-

ennially, while in others the legislature meets only once in four years. Every state legislature must provide the machinery for the presidential primary after congress has provided the presidential primary itself. Consequently it will be next to impossible for congress to enact a presidential primary law which can be put into operation in time for the national conventions of 1916.

Paris Children at School.

Bordeaux, Nov. 29.—American public school boys and girls will be interested to know that in spite of this war the public schools here and of Paris are opened as usual for the fall and winter. It is a little harder work for the teachers, for all the younger male instructors are fighting. But the proportion of women teachers is quite large, so that the course of public instruction may proceed fairly normally. All the boys who have just reached the age of twenty, however, have been called to the colors. They belong to what is called the "Class of 1914."

Moscow a Hospital City.

Petrograd, Nov. 28.—In Moscow the public spirit of the ancient capital never was so strongly manifested as now. In almost every street there are extemporized hospitals and convalescent homes for the wounded. Red Cross flags and badges dominate the life of the city. The generosity and devotion of private individuals is limitless.

The city has accommodation for 30,000 wounded, while the military authorities provided for 27,000 more. Half the elementary schools have been transformed into admirable hospitals, and in the remaining schools the children are taught in two shifts.

The new tramway sheds have been equipped as large, airy hospitals to accommodate 1,400 wounded. Many of the wounded are lying in the spacious Merchants' club. Everywhere the attendance of those who succor is ideal, and the percentage of deaths from wounds in Moscow is infinitesimal.

For the transport of wounded the town has organized an excellent tramway and automobile service.

Moscow is the chief distributing center for the wounded. The more serious cases are dealt with there, while those slightly wounded are dispatched to various points in the interior.

Krupp Has "Bigger Surprises."

The Hague, Nov. 29.—To the rumors that the Krupp works are building fifty-six centimeter guns has now been added another—the claim that the same plant is turning out sixty centimeter pieces. While it is hard to believe this, it must be borne in mind that a siege piece of forty-two centimeters, the existence of which was doubted before the war, has become a convincing reality, as has also the Austrian 30.5 centimeter piece, which even after the outbreak of the war was looked upon as a very interesting fable.

To be sure, a 30.5 centimeter (about twelve inch) gun was not in itself a novelty. But that the Austrians would be able to make such a piece mobile for field purposes was thought out of the question. The same process of reasoning was applied to the German forty-two centimeter or sixteen and one-half inch gun. A mathematical relation of cause and effect, in this instance the ability of steel to withstand the shock of the propelling explosive, and the weight which such a machine of destruction would have led



Dr. Gustav von Bohlen und Halbach, in Charge of Krupp's Factory.

to the conclusion that a sixteen and one-half inch gun, while possible, could not be transported easily enough to permit its use in the field. Nevertheless it was shown that, though the German forty-two centimeter gun weighs about twenty-six tons, transportation difficulties had been overcome largely with the aid of motor traction and other devices. [49 B]



December						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Meet Me At THE RED FRONT

During Christmas Holidays!

Santa Claus

HEADQUARTERS

..1914..

SIXTH-YEAR

OPENING OUR BUSINESS IN THE YEAR 1909, THIS BEING OUR SIXTH YEAR UNDER THE SAME

MANAGEMENT, WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT OUR HOLIDAY GOODS WILL MEET ALL DEMANDS

WE Have used the most precaution in selecting our Mammoth Stock of Holiday goods and feel confident that we will have on Display during the Holidays the Swellest Assortment and Best Selected stock of Holiday goods ever shown in this part of the country. This advertisement is nothing more than an invitation to all, young and old, to call at our place of business and inspect our line of holiday goods before buying. We have the goods and the prices to suit. We quote below only a partial list for holiday buyers:

JEWELRY

Diamonds	\$55.00 to \$300.00
Watches	5.00 to 30.00
Chains	1.00 to 10.00
Rings	1.00 to 300.00
Brooches	1.00 to 40.00
Cameo La Valliers	3.50 to 35.00
Cuff Links	.35 to 7.50
Hat Pins	.75 to 3.00
Jewel Box	2.00 to 7.00
Gold Head Umbrella	\$10 to 15.00
Locketts	1.00 to 10.00
Cameo Bar Pins	.50 to 5.00
Emblem Pins	1.00 to 5.00
Bracelets	1.00 to 10.00
Stick Pins	1.00 to 5.00
Belt Pins	2.50 to 5.00

All Guaranteed.

MILITARY SETS

Sterling Silver	\$5.00 to \$10.00
German Silver	4.00 to 8.00
Genuine Ebony	4.00 to 8.00

MANICURE SET

For Both Men And Ladies

Sterling Silver	\$3.00 to \$15.00
German Silver	3.00 to 10.00
Genuine Ebony	5.00 to 10.00

BOOKS

Bibles	\$2.00 to \$5.00
Testaments	.35 to 2.50
Poems	.50 to 2.00
Young Folks Books	.25 to 2.00
Childrens Books	.05 to .50

PICTURES

Anything in This Line	
Parlor Pictures	\$1.00 to \$1.00
Dining Room Pict.	2.00 to 4.00

DOLLS

This is One Line That We Have
Everything The Market
Affords

Dress Dolls	25c to \$5.00
Kid Dolls	25c to 4.00
China Dolls	.05c to .75
Rubber Dolls	25c to .50
Cupids	25c to 1.50

CHINAWARE

Hand Painted China of Every
Design That You May Want

Cake Plates	\$1.00 to \$7.00
Berry Sets	3.00 to 8.00
Chocolate Sets	7.00 to 10.00
Fruit Bowls	2.00 to 5.00

CUT GLASS

The Newest Designs of The
Highest Grade

Water Sets	\$15.00 to \$25.00
Vases	5.00 to 15.00
Pin Trays	1.00 to 5.00
Bowls	3.00 to 8.00
Puff Boxes	6.00 to 12.50
Perfume Bottles	2.00 to 10.00

SILVERWARE

Knives & Forks	\$5.00 to \$10.00
Shoe Buttoner	.50 to 1.00
Finger Files	.50 to 1.00
Shoe Horns	.50 to 1.00
Tooth Brushes	.50 to 1.00
Butter Dishes	3.00 to 7.50
Syrup Pitchers	3.00 to 5.00
Shaving Set	2.50 to 5.00

**Fire Works, Roman Candles
Fire Crackers, Balloons, etc.**

TOYS, TOYS! TOYS!!

Tricycles	Doll Buggies	Air Guns
Dishes	Black Boards	Doll Beds
Doll Furniture	Doll Trunks	Drums
Iron Trains	Wagons	Blocks
Fire Engines	Pianos	Tops
Magic Lanterns	Steam Engines	Tool Boxes
		Foot Balls

Extending to all a Cordial invitation to visit our store during the Holidays, and thanking all for their liberal patronage during the year now coming to a close, we will remain

Santa Claus

..1914..

HEADQUARTERS

YOURS VERY RESPECTFULLY,

THE RED FRONT

DRUG STORE.

Santa Claus

..1914..

HEADQUARTERS



Why Are We Continually Doing It?

THIS STORE has the Merchandise--That is the first consideration. The second thing to consider is the fact of The Best Prices---We have That Too.

THE PLACE FOR FIRST CONSIDERATION!!

WITH THE Determination of moving out all Misses Suits, Overcoats, Boys Suits, Mens Dress Pants, Work Pants, and all other Clothing, makes this Store "The Place" for first consideration. Not one Suit or other Clothing items will remain over for another season. Your earliest inspection will give the best selection. We want to show you what a Suit \$9.95 will buy. We have had tremendous sales in our Ready-to-Wear lines. However, we are in good shape to suit any desire in Ladies or Misses Coats, Ladies Skirts, Silk Petticoats, New Velvet Vest, White Waist, and many other New Christmas Novelties. Better think of the-Holidays and come now. Do not hold off too late, as the crowds will make your shopping a worry rather than a pleasure.



LET US SHOW YOU THE FOLLOWING HIGH CLASS LINES!

STETSON Shoes for Men, Jno. Kelly and White House for Ladies, Buster Brown for Boys, Girls, and the Little Folks, Henderson Corsets, Silk Kimonos, Stetson Hats, and others in Cheaper Grades. The largest line of Trunks, Suit Cases and Traveling Bags in this section.

LOVEDRY GOODS COMPANY

"THE STORE WITH THE PRICES"

SPUR, TEXAS

NOTICE.

In accordance with the requirements of the Statutes of the State of Texas, notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Thirty Fourth (34th) Legislature of the State of Texas, to convene in the City of Austin, Texas, in January, 1915, for a Special Act of the Legislature of the State of Texas, to create and incorporate the SPUR INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, to be bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—

Situated in the County of Dickens and the State of Texas, and specifically described as follows:

Beginning at the Northwest corner of Section No. 331, Block No. 1, H. & G. N. R. R. Company Survey; thence south with the west lines of surveys number 331, 322 and 294, to the southwest corner of said Section No. 294; thence east with the south line of said section No. 294 to its S. E. corner. Thence south with the west lines of sections No. 286 and 257 to the S. W. corner of said section No. 257; thence east with the south lines of sections No. 257, 258 and 259, to the southeast corner of said section No. 259; thence south with the west lines of sections 246, 223, 210, 185, 174 and 147, continuing south to the south boundary line of Dickens County; thence east with the South boundary line of Dickens County to a point where said line crosses the west line of Survey No. 131; thence north to the S. E. corner of section No. 123, continuing north with the east line of surveys 153 and 168, to the northeast corner of section No. 168; thence west with the north line of section 168 to the center

of said north line, same being a point midway between the north-east and northwest corners of said section in said north line. Thence north to the center of section No. 191; thence west to the west line of section No. 192; thence north to the northwest corner of section No. 191 and N. E. corner of section 190; thence west with the north line of section No. 190 to its N. W. corner; thence north with the east line of sections No. 206, 227, 242 to the northeast corner of section No. 242, same being the southwest corner of section No. 265; thence east with the south line of sections 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270 and 271, to the southeast corner of said section No. 271; thence north with the east lines of sections 271 and 272 to the northeast corner of section No. 272; thence west with the north line of section No. 272 to its northwest corner; thence north with the east line of section 308 to its northeast corner; thence west with the north line of section No. 308 to its northwest corner; thence north with the east line of sections 309 and 344 to the northeast corner of said section 344; thence west with the north lines of sections 344, 343, 342, 341, 340, 339, 338, 337, 336, 335, 334, 333, 332, and 331 to the place of beginning, all of said sections of land embraced within said boundaries being in and designated as Block No. 1, H. & G. N. R. R. Company in said Dickens County, Texas.

It being intended to ask the Legislature to incorporate said territory described in said boundaries as an Independent School District, to be known and designated as SPUR INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, with

such powers and authority as the Legislature may give and grant unto said District, for the levy and collection of taxes for the maintenance of Public Free Schools within said District.

Witness Our Hands, this 10th day of December A. D., 1914.

S. R. Bowman,
E. C. Edmonds,
R. L. Collier,
W. P. T. Smith.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

December 7, 1914.

Gentlemen:

Elijah Dillard, Joe Deey, O. S. Franklin, Waran Fisher, J. E. Hollan, Howard W. Peak.

Ladies:

To Dear Granny.

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

I have moved my Shoe Shop to the old Kellar Saddle Shop where I will be pleased to have my friends and patrons call.—A. C. Lewis.

We are requested to announce that services will be held at the Church of Christ Sunday at eleven o'clock and at night. Everybody is invited to attend.

Bert N. Brown and Chalk Brown were in the city the latter part of last week from the 24 Ranch in Kent county.

Sam White was in the city last week from his ranch home several miles southeast of Spur.

J. R. McArthur, of the Tap country, was among the number of business visitors in Spur this week.

"The Heart of a Hero" Dec. 16, at High School Auditorium, at 7:30 o'clock.

GILPIN.

Hello Texas Spur and its readers! It has been some time since the Gilpin Doings has been in the good old Texas Spur, so I will try and tell you what is happening here.

The rainy weather is still progressing here in this section and the farmers are still looking down their nose.

Cecil Bennett is making regular calls at Girard every night now.

We can not account for Top Hawkins as he has not made his appearance in this burg lately, but we hope he is all O. K.

Felix Lea was a pleasant caller at the home of P. E. Hagins Sunday.

Hon. A. J. Hagins and Mr. Alsop were callers at Gilpin Sunday.

Henry Drake is now a captive of rheumatism and is suffering very much. We hope he will soon recover.

Rev. W. B. Bennett made a trip to Jayton Saturday, returning Sunday.

Misses Lillie and Mattie Hagins accompanied their brother, Willie, to Jayton last week.

J. T. Carlisle lost his cotton pickers last week.

L. W. Bilberry has several visitors from New Mexico.

Well, Gilpin is still on the map and looking fine but we think it will soon be covered up as Willie Hagins has gone to piecing quilts.

We expect to see the Gilpin dots every week now.—Josiah.

Music and Expression Recital at School Auditorium Dec. 17 at 7:30 o'clock. COME!

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the Spur National Bank of Spur, Spur, Texas, will be held at the banking house of said bank in Spur, Texas, on the second Tuesday, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1915, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business properly coming before said meeting.—R. V. Colbert, President; M. E. Manning, Cashier.

Spur, Texas, December 11th, 1914. 6 4t

Mrs. J. H. Boothe, of several miles southeast of Spur, was brought to Spur and underwent on operation Friday of last week at the Standifer Hospital. At this time we are glad to note that Mrs. Boothe is reported doing nicely and we hope soon to note her complete recovery.

J. Carlisle and family, of the Gilpin country, were in the city the latter part of last week trading with the merchants.

Mr. Varnell, a prominent citizen and farmer of the Croton country, was in Spur Tuesday on business.

Ben Hagins, a prosperous farmer of the Steel Hill community, was among the business visitors to Spur this week.

Poet Hagins, of the Gilpin country, was in Spur the latter part of last week.

W. M. Childress, of Dickens, was a business visitor this week to Spur.

Born Monday to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Nicholson, a boy.

No. 9611
The Spur National Bank

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

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

MAKE OUR BANK YOUR BANK

OFFICERS

R. V. COLBERT, PRESIDENT
C. A. JONES, VICE PRESIDENT
M. E. MANNING, CASHIER
JNO. B. HARDIN, ASST. CASHIER

DRAPER.

J. H. Driver's gin burned down Saturday night. Cause unknown.

Earl Wright is on the sick list at this writing.

E. B. Shaw is very busy these days hauling off cotton and trying to talk Spanish.

Lee Taylor left Thursday for Mexico. We are glad and sorry too—glad he left and sorry he stayed so long.

J. H. Driver, Buster Driver and W. T. Lovell were in Spur the first of the week on business and W. T. Lovell had his clean sox on.

Lee Murchison was seen driving through our burg Sunday in his new buggy. Don't know whether he had the fair sex with him or not but he had a grin on his face three feet long.

What is the matter with School Chap. Guess he is a lost kid by now.

Ye scribe had the pleasure of meeting the Editor of the Texas Spur, and do you believe it he spoke to me.—Rambling Bill.

I am again opening my blacksmith shop and have first-class workmen to serve patrons. All who are indebted to me please call and settle with F. W. Jennings at Brazelton-Pryor & Co. I will take produce on accounts and pay more than the market price. I thank all customers for past patronage and solicit a liberal share of the blacksmithing business of the Spur country throughout the fall season.—W. H. Teague. 4 t

Mr. Ragsdale, a prominent citizen of the north part of the county, was among the number of business visitors in the city Tuesday.

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

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

M. L. PIERCE
DENTIST

Office Over Spur National Bank
Highest Class Work And All Work Guaranteed

F. P. WATSON
DENTIST

Office At Spur Drug Co.

J. O. YOPP

BAGGAGE AND EXPRESS
Phones: Residence 30, Business 61

B. G. WORSWICK
Attorney-At-Law

Practice Solicited in District and Higher Courts
County Attorney's Office Dickens, Texas

W. D. WILSON
LAWYER

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

R. S. HOLMAN
Attorney-At-Law

All legal business attended with accuracy and dispatch
Office in First State Bank Building, Spur, Texas

B. D. GLASGOW
Attorney-At-Law

Office Over The Spur National Bank

J. H. GRACE, M. D.
General Practice of Medicine

Prompt response will be given to all calls, city or country, day or night.
Office at Spur Drug Store
Both Res. Phones No. 96

T. E. STANDIFER
Physician and Surgeon

COUNTRY CALLS ANSWERED NIGHT OR DAY

J. E. MORRIS
Physician and Surgeon

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

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

Judge F. C. Gipson, of Dickens, was among the number of business visitors in Spur the latter part of last week. We understand that Mr. Gipson is again doing business in Dickens, he having saved the principal part of his goods from the recent burn in Dickens.

WANTED—To communicate with farmer who will grub and cultivate a quarter section of land for the use of same during 1915. This land is the southwest quarter of Section No. 241, about two and one-half miles east of Spur. Address M. Clendenin, Burkburnett, Texas. 5-2t

A party of six or seven gentlemen from Stamford formed a hunting party Monday out of Spur. They were joined in Spur by N. A. Baker and others.

L. S. Scott was here this week from his home several miles west of Sour.

W. T. Lovell, of the Draper country, was among the number in Spur Monday.

Murray
Brothers...

YOU WILL EVENTUALLY
HAVE US DO
That Work
Why Not Now?



"Bell"
Connection Solves
Farm Problems

Said a prosperous and up-to-date farmer: "We like to joke the women-folks about using the telephone, but I guess we men use it as much as they do. We find the Long Distance Bell connection feature of our service a wonderful convenience."

Have you a telephone connected to the Bell System? Ask our nearest Manager for information, or write

The Southwestern
Telegraph & Telephone Co.

NOTICE

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

We Carry a Full Line of
SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

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

WE EARNESTLY SOLICIT AND APPRECIATE YOUR BUSINESS

RITER HARDWARE CO.

A CHARTER SUBSCRIBER.

Judge A. J. McClain came in Saturday from his Cat Fish farm and ranch home and while here handed us a dollar to extend his subscription to the Texas Spur up into the year 1915. The Judge said that "the Texas Spur is as good a local paper as he ever read," and whether or not this is an undeserved compliment we appreciate such an expression coming from this source. Judge McClain is one of the "charter" subscribers to the Texas Spur and every year during the past five he has not failed to drop a dollar into our exchequer. He is one of the first settlers of this section, helped organize the county and served the public as one of the first Judges of the new county of Dickens. Today Judge McClain is not only one of the most prosperous men but is one of the most highly respected, substantial and influential citizens of this entire country. We are honored in numbering him among our friends.

MORE COTTON PICKERS.

W. P. T. Smith returned Saturday from Waco where he had gone to secure more cotton pickers for himself and other farmers of this section. Mr. Smith brought back about eighteen or twenty hands. He has one of the best cotton crops of the whole country and we have heard that his crop will come near averaging one bale to the acre.

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

Miss Patterson, of Orianna, was in the city Monday. Miss Patterson is taking music lessons from Miss Doyle and makes regular visits to Spur for that purpose.

P. Croft was in Spur this week marketing feed stuff grown this year in the Lee County settlement on the Plains.

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Emmett Kutch returned the first of the week from Jayton and other points where he spent several days on business.

R. G. Rogers has been spending the week at Peacock or Jayton looking after business interests.

M. A. Jordan, of the Steel Hill community, was in the city Monday.

The Baptist Ladies will serve dinner at the old Kellar Saddle Shop, Saturday, December 12.

Jim Smith, of a mile or two south of Spur, was in the city one day this week.

Wanted—To trade good Savage rifle, 22, for bicycle.—Call at Texas Spur office. 1tp

J. E. Sparks, of the Tap country, was in Spur Monday on business.

J. C. Bryant, of Stamford, was in Spur this week looking after business interests.

..J. P. SIMMONS..

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

JACKSON REALTY CO.

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

Notary Public in the Office.

W. F. Godfrey Realty Company.

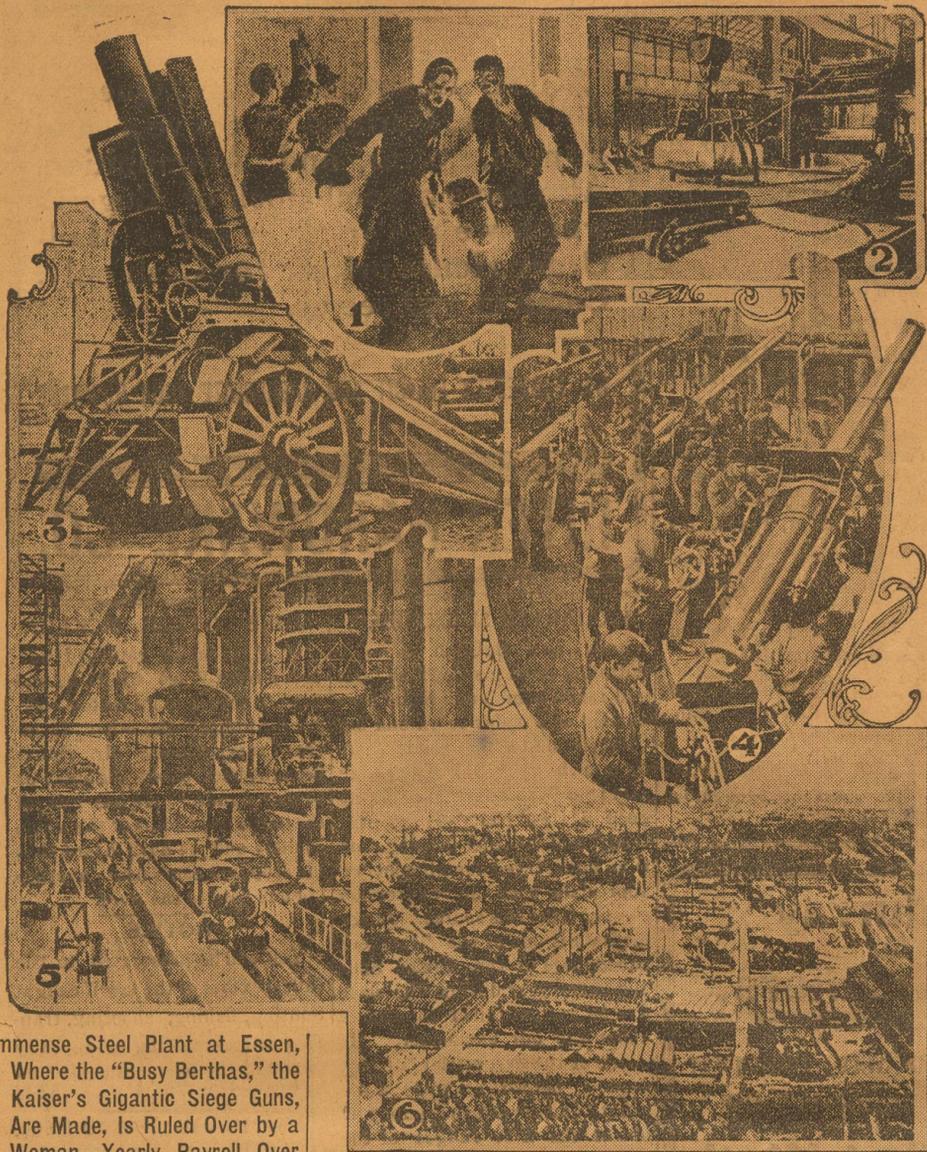
We Buy and Sell Cattle, Fords, Real Estate and Write Fire Insurance.

Eastside Barber Shop

TIDWELL & REEVES, Props.

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

Krupp Works the Bulwark of Germany



Immense Steel Plant at Essen, Where the "Busy Berthas," the Kaiser's Gigantic Siege Guns, Are Made, Is Ruled Over by a Woman—Yearly Payroll Over \$25,000,000—Secret Manufacture of Arms and Armament There Has Changed the Whole System of Fighting.

NOW, in these days, when the great nations of Europe are arrayed against Germany, the Teuton places his faith in the Kaiser, the army, the navy and Krupp—in the Krupp works, because Krupp rifles, cannon and siege guns are the greatest in the world admittedly, while Krupp armor plate protects Germany's battleships. The house of Krupp, as a recent writer has said, is a national institution in the fatherland, and its name is almost as revered as that of the Hohenzollern itself. Krupp guns and armor form a ring of steel about the fatherland which it will require a miracle, believe the Germans, to pierce. The ironmasters of Essen have ruled a hundred years, and now a queen and a queen consort hold sway. The heads of the houses have been: Friedrich, founder (1787-1826), Alfred (1812-87), Friedrich Alfred (1854-1902), and now at the head of the great works at Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, where were made the "Busy Berthas" which battered the way for the German hosts through Liege, Namur, Maubeuge, Laon, La Fere and Antwerp, stands a woman, Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach. Still young (she is twenty-eight), she is a commanding and somewhat mysterious figure.

Mystery Surrounds Krupps.

Mystery has always been a characteristic of the Krupp family. The sudden production of the forty-two centimeter gun, the existence of which was known to but a handful of army officers, illustrated this trait, and military observers will be surprised if more innovations bearing the trademark "Fried. Krupp" are not soon forthcoming. The Krupps are never interviewed. They do not make speeches or write books or allow their personalities to be exploited in many ways considered quite proper and usual in correct circles in the United States.

About Bertha Krupp, as around her father, grandfather and great-grandfather, a crop of legends and tales of varying degrees of probability has grown up. Her personality has caused much interest and has been subject to as widely differing interpretations as that of a royal personage. Indeed, she is royalty to a great degree. The Kaiser never came into the vicinity of Essen during her father's lifetime without paying a visit to Krupp. He paid Krupp a regular annual visit besides. This is an honor usually reserved by the Kaiser for royal families.

Bertha's Husband.

Moreover, the Kaiser has conferred

on the Krupps a peculiar distinction, unique in Germany, if its like is to be found anywhere. By imperial decree he has allowed Bertha's husband to assume the name "Krupp" in addition to his own. The little son of the cannon maker also will have the right to the name, but a second son could not use the name Krupp. This is to be—so the Kaiser has decreed—a name or title going with ownership of the Krupp gunworks. The works and the name Krupp shall descend, like the throne of Prussia, by primogeniture.

The husband of Frau Krupp, Dr. Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, has often been represented as running the vast steel works of his wife. This is a mistake. Dr. von Bohlen was a Prussian diplomatist of modern talents when the daughter of the steelmaster gave her hand to him, and he has never done anything to show that the process of espousal or of taking the name Krupp has in some cryptic way given him an insight into modern steel technique. But Bertha Krupp and her sister Barbara, two years younger, were carefully instructed in the secrets of forge and foundry under their father's guidance until, it is certain, they could astound even their celebrated great-grandmother, Therese Krupp, herself.

Krupp Women.

Therese Krupp will be remembered as Frederick Krupp's widow, who, in 1826, with her brilliant fourteen-year-old son Alfred, took up the task of running her dead husband's struggling cast steel establishment. Women have always figured large in the Krupp family.

At first glance one sees in Frau Krupp only a somewhat plain, stolid German hausfrau of more than average height. But deeper study reveals clearly the Krupp intelligence, firmness and iron pertinacity. "Arrogance," some have called it, and "cold and haughty" are terms which have found their way into the German press at times in describing the mistress of Essen. But it takes more than ordinary drawing room graces to run an industrial organization which on July 1, 1913, was estimated to number 255,959 workers and members of workers' families.

The Work of Alfred.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow." So with the house of Krupp, which had its inception in a small forging plant near Essen.

The founder of the line, Frederick, who was born at Essen, endeavored to maintain the secret of which was

And in 1810 he founded a small forging plant near Essen for the production of cast steel after a process he had evolved. Mint dies, stamps for buttons, etc., were manufactured, but so small was the demand the works could not be kept in operation. And, soon after 1820, Krupp was obliged to give up his house to occupy a small one story laborer's cottage near his plant. The hut is preserved in the midst of the present establishment.

Shortly before his death, however, the first of the present day Krupps confided to his son, Alfred, the secret of making cast steel, which the latter developed successfully. Alfred, with the indomitable perseverance that captivates the imagination, continued in the face of mountainous difficulties his endeavors to improve the manufacture of steel.

Then came the Krupp opportunity—the great exhibition at London in 1851. The obscure Rhenish steelmaker from Essen electrified the military universe with a six pounder of flawless cast steel. Since then the German army and navy have bought 29,000 Krupp guns. And 30,000 Krupp guns have been sold in the last half century to fifty-two nations throughout the world—twenty-three in Europe, eighteen in America, six in Asia, five in Africa.

But the Krupps have never manufactured munitions of war for France.

Wages \$25,000,000 a Year.

Alfred Krupp's breechloading rifle and cannon, adopted by the Prussian army in 1861, proved their superiority in the Franco-Prussian war. From then on the factory became world famous for its manufacture of heavy ordnance and armor plate.

Under the next Krupp the output of the gun factory was increased and diversified by the incorporation of other enterprises.

And now the Krupp von Bohlen not only have the immense plant at Essen, which comprises an area of 1,200 acres, 235 of them under one roof, but many other plants as well. At Essen and at the three neighboring fifteen mile long gun ranges of Meppen, 39,000 men are employed.

At Krupp collieries in Rhineland-Westphalia and Silesia 10,000 miners dig coal for Krupp branch works at Annen and Gruson, where armor plate is made, and for blast furnaces at Rheinhausen, Duisburg, Neuwied and Engers, which, between them, keep another 15,000 pairs of hands busy.

At Kiel 6,100 shipwrights build battleships, torpedo boats and submarines in Krupp's fifty-five acre Germania dockyard in times of peace.

For all those employees the Krupp payroll totals \$25,000,000 a year.

Topics of the Sport World

By SQUARE DEAL

Schoolboys as Marksmen.

According to a report recently issued by the war department, 15,000 schoolboy and college marksmen took part in various rifle shooting competitions during the year which ended on June 30, 1914. The great increase in the popularity of this sport, as shown by the war department's report, is due in a large measure to several years of hard work by the department and by the National Rifle Association of America, which are working to make shooting a recognized sport in schools and colleges.

The effort to increase the popularity of shooting as a sport has been aided by the recent act of congress, which authorizes the free issue of rifles and ammunition to school and college shooting clubs. The war department report on the subject shows that forty-two college clubs and eighty-eight private and public school clubs have availed themselves of this privilege.

Rifle shooting is now the only sport which is actively fostered and financed by the government. The war department manages the tournaments held for the various classes of marksmen and provides trophies in the national competitions.

The war department is making plans for a big rifle shoot for high school marksmen in 1915.

Cowboy After Big Fellows.

Tommy McCarty, once a cowboy and now a pugilist, is in New York seeking to make a reputation that will entitle him to consideration by the big fellows. He is booked for a bout with



Photo by American Press Association
Tommy McCarty, the Montana Cowboy, New White Hope.

Gunboat Smith among others and says he is willing to tackle anybody at any time.

McCarty weighs 184 pounds, is twenty-two years old and has been fighting for four years. He was formerly a cowboy, but decided that he would make more money as a fighter. Being a cousin of Luther McCarty, the man who handed a K. O. to Carl Morris, he thought he might also have fighting ability, so he tried and found that his thoughts were correct.

Tener Won't Move Baseball Offices.

John K. Tener will live in Philadelphia after his term as governor on Jan. 1 expires. He signed a lease for an apartment on Spruce street. Governor Tener said that, while he expected to spend much of his time as president of the National League of Baseball Clubs in Philadelphia, he would still consider Charleroi his legal residence. He said the report that the headquarters of the National league would be removed from New York to Philadelphia is without foundation.

In the Sunday School Class

SENIOR BEREAN LESSON.

Golden Text.—Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here, but is risen (Luke xxiv, 5, 6).

The Lesson Explained, Mark xvi, 1-5.—Bewildered women.

After the enemy had done his worst with Jesus and his life had ebbed away his body was tenderly taken down from the cross by his friends. Joseph of Arimathea offered his tomb in which to lay the sacred remains of the Master. Nicodemus, another private disciple, co-operated at this time. Although treated as a criminal, Jesus was not taken to the potter's field nor was he buried hurriedly and barbarously, as happened to those who were publicly condemned. The faithful women who were more courageous than the men followed these funeral proceedings with deep interest and were among the chief mourners. Special mention is made of "Mary Magdalene," who had been healed by Jesus in a graciously miraculous way; "Mary the mother of James" referred to in Matt. xxvii, 61, as "the other Mary." It is very probable that "Salome," who went with these two women to the sepulcher on Easter morning, was also with them on Good Friday. We must not be surprised if the accounts do not agree with each other in all particulars. Each of the evangelists mentioned only those incidents which appealed to him. They are all decidedly unanimous as to the conspicuous fact concerning the living Jesus. "When the Sabbath was past." The Jewish Sabbath ended on Saturday after sunset, when it was permissible to engage in any work. These devout women had purchased "sweet spices," aromatics mixed with oil to anoint him as their last service of affection and reverence. "Very early in the morning." As Sunday was dawning, before sunrise, these eager souls went to the tomb. "Who shall roll us away?" They saw that a heavy boulder was placed at the entrance of the sepulcher, and Matthew states that the slab was securely sealed by order of the governor, at the request of the chief priests (Matt. xxvii, 62-66). "Stone was rolled away." They were, however, surprised to find that this difficulty had been taken out of their way. Without stopping to consider they hurriedly entered "into the sepulcher" and were startled to find "a young man" seated at the right hand side of the tomb clad in a dazzling "white garment." Matthew gives a fuller description of this "angel of the Lord," and Luke reports that the women saw "two men in dazzling apparel." These differences in the accounts emphasize all the more the outstanding facts of the resurrection.

Mark xvi, 6-8.—Wonderful tidings. The women were not long left in

doubt, but received encouraging news which explained the empty tomb and the presence of this angelic occupant. "Be not affrighted." They looked awe-stricken; their disturbed minds were therefore first calmed and quieted. "Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth." At once they perceived that the stranger was a friend and that there was nothing to fear from him. The beloved name of their Master was spoken in tenderness and respect, and there was a note of familiar friendship in the reference to Nazareth. "Behold the place where they laid him." He has risen victorious over death, and the tomb could not therefore contain his living personality. Let them lose no time in communicating the glad news to "his disciples and Peter." Notice how the penitent is especially mentioned; it was to inform him that his Master had forgiven him. "He goeth * * * into Galilee." In this fair country of springtime associations Jesus would meet his followers and converse freely with them. They quickly left the sepulcher, excited, awe-stricken, confused, and for awhile they hesitated to say "anything to any man," but they soon summoned courage and broke the news to the apostles, who, however, regarded their words as idle talk and foolish gossip.

Matt. xxviii, 11-15.—Traacherous enemies.

The chief priests and their followers were not altogether at rest in spite of all their boastings. The fact that they had caused the stone to be sealed and had a special guard appointed was an indication that they were alarmed as to probable consequences. But all their schemes were to prove of no avail. "When they were going." While the women were acting as messengers of the resurrection "some of the watch" hurried into the city to acquaint the priests of the extraordinary happenings overnight. "Gave large money." They had bought Judas for a trifle, but they were compelled to bribe the soldiers with a big sum in order that they might circulate a lie. "While we slept." If they were asleep they surely could not know what had taken place. This one lie was supported by yet another to the discomfort and disgrace of these so-called teachers of religion. "We will persuade him." They promised the soldiers to protect them against court martial for being asleep on duty, but it is hard to believe that Roman military discipline would have allowed such an act of negligence to pass without punishment. "Commonly reported." A rumor was, however, circulated to the effect that the disciples had made away with the body of Jesus, but it was believed only by those who were prejudiced enough to accept any sort of explanation that defended their own actions.

Fashion Ideas and Household Hints

Even New Blouses Reflect the Prevailing Interest In War



The military note now so much affected by fashion designers is apparent on this blouse of white satin. It is trimmed with silk military braid, and there are bullet shaped buttons of red and white swung through braid buttonholes. The long cuff is split and caught together at the wrist by fancy buttons.

TOUCH OF FUR EVERYWHERE.

Hats and Wraps Are All Trimmed With Some Sort of Pelt.

Evening, afternoon and street costumes, coats for motoring and outing, evening wraps and hats—all are rich with some sort of animal skin—kolinsky, a deep lustrous brown; sables, the beaver, lately resuscitated to great popularity; seal, skunk and monkey fur, which has failed to be called by its French name despite numerous endeavors to soften the appalling candor of the name.

One finds the four outlining net overskirts in thin bands. It is seen in four inch wide strips about suit skirts and the bottom of coats.

Collars and cuffs are almost invariably furred in wraps and suits, and the fur on hats is thought out carefully. It must match that used on the rest of the apparel, thus giving a definite harmony to suit, fur set proper, and hat.

Long or Short Coats the Question.

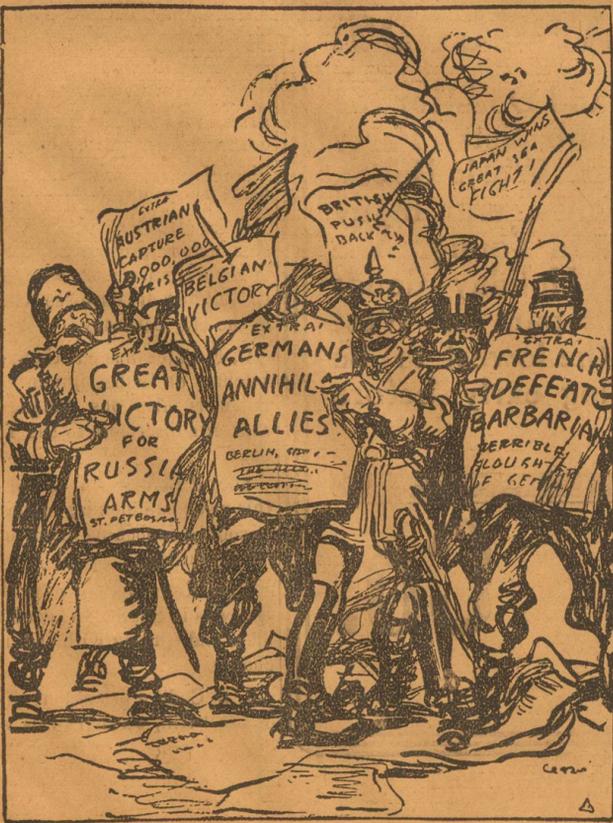
A war is being waged between the short and the long suit coat. Dress-makers decree that it is the long coat which shall be worn, but nevertheless show their inconsistency by still clinging fondly to the short.

GIVE JEWELRY AS PRESENTS.

Black and White Variety Makes Acceptable Christmas Gifts.

Many beautiful specimens of the popular black and white jewelry for Christmas presents are in onyx and rhinestones, while most effective pieces can be obtained in jet and rhinestones. Jet and rhinestone hatpins, both with small and with medium sized heads, are a fad. The newest hatpins have extremely large knob heads, made of mother-of-pearl in round and in irregular shapes. Two of these pins are used as the sole trimming on plain velvet hats. They are inserted toward the front at right angles to each other. Butterfly designs are very popular in jewelry. A butterfly brooch is composed of mother-of-pearl on a platinum foundation, set with cut colored stones combined with rhinestones. The body is solid colored stones. A smaller butterfly brooch is inlaid with jet and is set with amethysts and rhinestones. Earrings in various types and designs are popular, the latest being designed to extend up on the ear, above the lobe, rather than to depend from it. The crescent shaped earring is the newest.

Concert of the Powers



—New York Sun.

HOMEMADE CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Suggestions For the Girl Who is Handy With Needle.

A new sewing bag which may be given to a friend for Christmas is constructed with a metal adjustable frame, which may be conveniently attached to either a table or armchair by means of two large metal hooks. The frame should be twelve and one-half inches long by five and one-half inches wide and the bag portion fourteen inches deep. To close the bag and keep the contents free from dust the front portion of the frame may be turned up and pressed beneath the hooks, which hold it securely in place. They may be made of cretonne, taffeta or dimity. A laundry bag may be made in the same way.

An original debutante hand bag for evening wear is made heart shaped of heavy brocade ribbon. It is ribbon trimmed and tassel decorated.

To preserve the corset it may be enveloped in a dainty bag when not being worn. The bag may be of white, pink or blue embroidered in silk and fastened with satin ribbon.

A collar roll would be an acceptable gift for a man. Make it of white linen, 6 by 22 inches, with a pocket at one end in which the flat collar may be slipped. Then roll and tie, and the collars will be kept clean. It may be stamped with a spray of flowers and the word "Collars" and worked in silk.

White workbags for fancy work are hand embroidered and finished with a deep cotton fringe, colored ribbons tying at the top. The work may be done in white or colors in solid, outline or eyelet work or the simple, quickly done cross stitch.

SILKS FOR FALL.

Ribbed Fabrics and Warp Printed Tafetas Expected to Be Popular.

Satin faced silks are expected to take a position next fall and winter, says the Dry Goods Economist. Satin, charmeuse, messaline and fine faille are all receiving favor for dress purposes. Dresses of moire, of poplin, of crepe de chine and of taffeta are also considered excellent.

These materials will also be represented in waists, and in addition Georgette crape is looked upon with favor.

Ribbed weaves are expected to make a gain. These will range from fabrics with small ribs widely spaced to those of a bengaline weave.

Printed silks are selling steadily, especially to the medium class trade.

Among the newest novelties received from abroad are sheer silk weaves ornamented with borders.

Gertrude's Choice

By PHILIP W. SINGER

MOOSEHEAD lake is situated in the northern part of Maine. The other Maine lakes farther south have for some time been overrun with city people during the summer season, but Moosehead, being farther away, still retains much of its wildness.

There once lived a trapper on Moosehead lake, a widower with a daughter who was his housekeeper and companion. Gertrude Fleming was the only comfort of the old man's life. She grew up in the wilderness, but her mother was a refined woman and had kept her child from that uncouthness common among backwoods people. Her father was aware that some young man might pass that way and pluck his wild flower, leaving him in solitude.

Gertrude occasionally accompanied her father in his hunting and trapping expeditions. She would take a gun with her, and several of the heads of animals that decorated their cabin had been brought down by her. But she was more fond of the lake than the wilderness and in her canoe would ride its waves like a duck. She dressed much like an Indian girl—that is, in gaudy colors, with her hair hanging down her back.

Arthur Brewer, a New York boy, was one of the first city men to discover the hunting grounds adjacent to Moosehead lake. He was a handsome youngster and a thorough sportsman. One October day—he always took his outings in the hunting season—he was standing on one of the arms of the lake wishing for some way to get across when a vision of loveliness shot out from beyond a point of land. It was Gertrude Fleming in her canoe. About her shoulders and fastened under her chin was a many colored blanket, a creole of wampum bound her temples and held the feather of a bird she had shot herself, while the arms that swung the paddle were adorned with bracelets made from the antlers of a beast of the forest.

"Hello!"

The girl stopped paddling and looked about her.

"Will you put me across here?"

Without a word Gertrude recommenced to paddle, turning her course toward the man on the shore. On reaching it their eyes met, the man's expressing admiration for this human feminine contrast with the desolate region, the girl unconsciously revealing through her eyes that she had been suddenly caught by the engaging smile with which she was greeted.

Brewer got into the canoe, and Gertrude pulled him across to the spot he wished to reach. She told him that she lived near by and that her father

had gone into the woods for skins. Brewer had put up a tent at the point on which they landed, and there he made his headquarters, though he frequently slept in the open. He had game in his larder, but no vegetables. Gertrude cultivated a little kitchen garden and had left from her summer stores carrots, potatoes and other vegetables designed for winter use. She offered to supply him if he would come for them.

There was a great difference between this daughter of the forest and the young girls to whom Brewer had been accustomed. Perhaps it was this difference, this novelty, that aroused his interest. There is no doubt that the picturesqueness, the unity of a single woman in a wilderness, contributed to his enslavement. At any rate, he realized at once that his passion was irresistible. Possibly similar causes affected Gertrude. They met near the beginning of the day, and at its end each was conscious of the unbreakable bond that had suddenly united them.

When Fleming returned that evening he saw by the flush in his daughter's cheek that he had lost her. His only expression of the pain the discovery gave him was a suppressed groan.

At Fleming's invitation Brewer took his meals for the remainder of his outing in the cabin. There was no effort made to conceal the situation. All recognized, though mutely, that two kindred spirits had met. Before Brewer's return to the city he asked Gertrude if she would go with him.

His words produced a sudden realization of the fact that she stood between a love on the one hand and her father and the life to which she had been reared and loved on the other. She gave no answer. Brewer did not urge her. He waited till it was time for him to go, then said:

"Will you come with me?"

Gertrude was standing between her lover and her father. The latter spoke no word. She looked first at her lover, then at her father. Suddenly she came to her choice. Running to her father, she threw herself into his arms.

Brewer, who had taken up his belongings, threw them on the ground.

"If you will not go with me," he said, "I will stay with you."

Brewer and his wife lived in the cabin with Fleming till the latter died; then the couple made a trip to New York. Brewer's father, who had disinherited him on account of his marriage, relented and furnished the funds for a comfortable residence that his son built on the site of the cabin. The couple usually spend their winters in the city and the summers in their country home. But it was not till after the hunting season that they left the lake and the woods.

A Space For Our Little Friends

FOR THE PARLOR PALMIST.

Pointers as to Significance of Lines and Shape of Hand.

Smooth, conical fingers are a sign of talkativeness and a merry disposition. Strong, knotted fingers show prudence and capacity.

A palm too slim, narrow and feeble indicates instinct without capacity.

If the palm is too large the person is coarse and animal-like.

If the outer joint of the fingers forms a knot the person has well arranged ideas.

The individual who has knots at the middle joints of the fingers always has a place for everything and everything in its place.

Intellect belongs to knotted fingers; grace to smooth ones.

The person whose fingers are smooth and pointed is guided wholly by inspiration and never has a reason for what he does.

Guessing Author's Names.

Each of these sentences suggests an author's name. Can you guess them? Comes from a pig.

Like an oyster heap is likely to be.

Worker in precious metal.

Humpbacked but not deformed.

An American manufacturing town.

Pilgrims kneel low to kiss him.

Value of a word.

Makes men's clothes.

Worn on the head.

Caused by playing with fire.

Belonging to a monastery.

Brighter and wiser than the others.

Ladies' garments.

A vital part of the body.

The dwellings of men.

Bacon, Shelley, Goldsmith, Campbell, Lowell, Pope, Wordsworth, Taylor, Hood, Burns, Abbot, Whittier, Saxe, Harte, Holmes.

Charade.

My first is just a color light;
My next is a dainty woodland sprite;
My last is now in sorry plight,
Though long ago he had the right
To chase my whole the prairies o'er;
My whole now lies by Erie's shore.
Answer.—Buff, Fay, lo—Buffalo.

Rolling a Hoop Relay Race



Photo by American Press Association.

One of the most exciting outdoor sports for either boys or girls is the hoop relay race. If you can collect enough of your little friends to make two teams of three or more apiece you can race in relays around the block or square. If there are four in each team two opponents should place themselves on each of the four corners. Choose a starting point which will also be the finish. The two representatives of teams A and B hit their hoops at a given signal and run until they get to the next corner. There the teammates grab the sticks and roll the hoops to the point where the next relay is reached. There the same performance as at the point of meeting is enacted. The last two members of the team should be the best runners, as on them often depend the outcome of the race. A small prize can be bought to give the winning team; then the latter might challenge other teams in the neighborhood for the honor of holding the prize.

Afternoon Tea For the Dolls.

Milk tea is the most refreshing thing for dolls. Don't put too much sugar in it, though, 'cause that'll give them the willycomswoos, which is a terrible thing, and be sure to have animal crackers. Dolls just love animal crackers. You might invite the cat or the dog, if there happens to be one in your family, because the dolls teach them such beautiful manners.

Enigma.

I am found at the circus and other places of amusement and can do many astonishing things. You can make me by adding an article, a body of salt water, a form of the verb to be, an exclamation, an insect, an article and a beverage.

Answer.—A, sea, are, O, bee, a, tea—acrobat.

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

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

FOUR ISSUES ONE MONTH

Sam Presslar, a leading citizen and prosperous farmer of the Tap country, was in Spur Monday and spent several hours here on business and greeting friends. Mr. Presslar will leave at an early date for New Mexico where he will join his family who have been spending some time in that country.

W. P. Sampson, one of the most prominent citizens of the Duck Creek country, was among the number of visitors in the city Monday, spending several hours here greeting friends and looking after business affairs.

Mr. Rogers, of the Draper country, was among the number in Spur Tuesday trading with merchants and looking after other affairs.

W. M. Randall came in Monday from his home in the Steel Hill community and spent some time here on business and greeting his friends.

J. Anderson Davis, of several miles northeast of Spur, was among the number of business visitors in Spur this week.

Riley Smith, of several miles south of Spur, was among the number of visitors in the city Monday.

J. R. Robertson, a prominent citizen and prosperous farmer of the Afton country, was in Spur Tuesday on business and greeting friends.

H. P. Cole came in Monday from his farm and ranch home north of Spur and spent some time here on business and greeting friends.

Hugh Squyres, of near Afton, was in Spur recently on business and greeting his friends here.

W. J. Elliott came in Monday from his Spring Creek farm and ranch home and spent some time here on business and greeting friends.

Bill McArthur, of the Tap country, was among the number of business visitors in the city Monday.

H. C. Draper, a prominent citizen and prosperous farmer of a few miles west of Spur, was in the city this week on business.

C. D. Pullin came in last week from his home on Cat Fish and reports everything in good shape and everybody busy gathering crops.

J. P. Gibson came in this week from his farm home near Steel Hill and spent some time in the city on business.

Robt. T. Dopson, of the Dry Lake community, was among those in the city the latter part of last week.

Sheriff Bob Goodall, of Kent county, was in Spur Monday and while here called in and handed us two big silver dollars to extend his subscription to the Texas Spur up to 1915, for which he has our sincere thanks. He reports that he will soon move to Clairemont where he will reside throughout his term of office.

Howard Campbell came in Saturday from his farm home a few miles southwest of Spur and while here handed us a dollar which extended his subscription to the Texas Spur up into the year 1915, and which we appreciate to the full extent.

Robt. Bruton, a prominent citizen of the Plains country, was in Spur the latter part of last week with a load of feed stuff which he sold on the Spur market at the prevailing price.

W. T. Wilson, one of the most substantial citizens and prosperous farmers of the country, was in Spur Saturday from his farm home a few miles east.

Mace Hunter, a substantial citizen and prosperous farmer of several miles east, was among the number of business visitors in the city Saturday.

C. F. Cates has our thanks for a dollar on subscription. Mr. Cates is also one among the charter subscribers to the Texas Spur.

Sheriff Conner was in the city this week summoning witnesses to court and looking after other official duties.

King Kennedy, of near Dickens, was in Spur Monday on business and trading with the merchants.

J. B. Cade, a prominent citizen of Steel Hill, was here this week on business.

We Are Now Displaying a LARGE LINE OF HOLIDAY GOODS!

CONSISTING of all kinds of Toys and Dolls for the Little Folks, Dressing Cases, Comb Sets, Party Sets, Glove and Handkerchief Sets, Work Boxes, Gift Books, Holiday Stationery, Candies, and many Novel and Useful Gifts for the Old and Young. We have earned the reputation of selling Holiday Goods Cheaper than any other house in this part of West Texas, and you will find our prices the lowest to be had. Remember to do your Shopping early before the rush in on.

Spur Drug Co.

The *Rexall* Store