

"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 18, 1914.

Number 7

SPUR WILL PAY TOP PRICE FOR YOUR COTTON

W. W. Waldrup, one of the most prominent citizens of the Draper country, was in Spur Monday with several bales of cotton which he sold on the Spur market at the prevailing price. Notwithstanding the fact that the cotton market price is very low, Spur continues to pay the top market quotations, and while no farmer who can hold his cotton is being urged to sell under the present conditions at the low market quotations, all farmers are advised that when the time comes to sell Spur will pay top prices.

SUDAN GRASS AS A HAY CROP.

Probably with the exception of the introduction of the kafirs and milos into West Texas the next most important crop, and a recent one, is sudan grass. The sudan grass, like the kafirs and milos, is a native of Central Africa, and was first grown in the United States seven years ago by the Texas Experiment Station at Chillicothe. In the past six years it has been successfully grown in every section of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, and the past year calls were made for the seed from practically every State in the Union.

Sudan grass, as a hay crop, is no longer an experiment. Its ability to stand the drought, to produce a good crop of excellent hay and the ease with which it is controlled and eradicated, places it far ahead of the millets, sorghums and Johnson grass as a hay. As the dwarf milo and feterita has taken the place of the Indian corn and standard milo in the West as a grain crop, so will the sudan replace all other hay crops.

At the Spur Experiment Station this year 4.7 tons of hay was harvested in two cuttings and sold on the local market at \$15.00 a ton. This gave a gross return of \$70.00 an acre.

The sudan has no large stems like the sorghums, or tough ones like the Johnson grass. It is slightly sweet and is greedily eaten and easily digested by all farm animals. It has been thoroughly tested with perfect satisfaction as a hay for beef and milk production and for conditioning work and driving animals.

The United States Department of Agriculture and the Texas Experiment Stations at College Station have several bulletins and circulars on sudan grass that give a complete description with instructions for growing, harvesting and feeding that will be sent on request.—R. E. Dickson.

DIVERSIFY.

A bale of cotton at the present price is worth about \$32. A hog weighing 400 pounds is worth \$32. Eight old hens will raise a bunch of chickens in four months of 100 in number. One good brood sow will raise eight head of 400-pound hogs each year and

then raise a second litter of pigs to pay all expenses. One good brood sow is worth eight bales of cotton on the farm. And just think, too, the boys and girls don't have to stay out of school to raise hogs or chickens. Let's leave off the cotton next year and plant more hogs, chickens, and peanuts, and as a good side line for a cash income put in a few dairy cows.—Rising Star X-Ray.

THE TEXAS SPUR HONOR ROLL OF SUBSCRIBERS

In addition to the names heretofore appearing in this column, the following names are included this week in the Honor Roll, each one having paid his subscription up into the good year 1915:

J. P. Simmons, F. R. Harrington, G. L. Barber, T. J. Harrison, E. S. Russell, B. A. Crego, W. M. Childress, R. I. Goodall, J. B. Cade, S. R. Bowman, S. W. Rather, J. G. Currie, Howard Campbell, J. H. Boothe, Hawley Bryant, H. A. C. Brummett, W. W. Waldrup, and M. C. Hobson.

We appreciate the way our subscribers are coming in and paying up their subscriptions, especially in view of the stringency in the marketing of cotton which has prevailed throughout the fall, and while the individual amounts are small the sum total is a considerable amount to us, and we need it. There are several more names which we expect to include in the Honor Roll before the first of January, and we want you to watch this list the next two weeks.

WILL DEVOTE ACREAGE TO OTHER CROPS THAN COTTON

A. G. Rush, one of the most prominent citizens of the Afton country, was in Spur Monday and while here was a very pleasant caller at the Texas Spur office. Being asked about his crop Mr. Rush stated that he had been working this year on the "halves"—giving the speculators half of what he made and trying to pay his debts with the other half. Next year, he said, he did not intend to work for "Wall Street", since he intended to devote his entire acreage to small grain, feed and raise hogs and stock cattle. Such a method is the most practical solution of the prevailing cotton marketing conditions.

NEW STEAM PRESSER.

Hogan & Patton are installing an up-to-date steam presser in connection with their tailoring business. In installing this machine Hogan & Patton will not only be in a better position to do the work in the pressing line, but evidences a spirit of progressiveness in supplying equipments to care for the trade of this territory in the most satisfactory manner.

HAND MASHED.

Tom McArthur came in this week from his home near Tap. He had his hand bandaged as the result of having had it caught in a mill and severely mashed.

WE HAVE SOMETHING TO GIVE YOU.

We have been so very busy for several weeks, so have you. "Christmas is coming." We are glad, so are you. Beginning Monday and continuing until Christmas, we are going to sell all Ladies Suits at greatly reduced prices. Many Suits will be sold at one-half actual cost. You can buy a Ladies Suit during these days as low as \$2.50, silk lined and good material. Ladies Coats, \$8.00 values, go at \$5.00. Childrens Coats at your own price, almost. We are determined to clean up on these goods. We don't want to carry a single garment over if prices will do any good. Take advantage of this great opportunity.

Now, we can't treat the men quite so well on Suits as we do the ladies, but through these same days we can sell you Suits as low as \$5.00, and can sell you All Wool Suits at \$10.00, that will make your friends guess you paid \$20.00 for them. We want to dress you up for Christmas. "You good women" give your husbands a Suit for Christmas. Nothing will please him better nor be more useful. Now as to other items for presents. You know most of our friends are not rich, so things of a useful nature should be given them. To help you think—Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Hose, Suspenders, Collars, Gloves, Bath Robes, Hats, Caps, Suits, Overcoats, Cloaks, Fur Sets, and hundreds of other things of real value can be found in our Dry Goods Department suitable for gifts.

Say, how would it do to send some needy widow a sack of Ligh Crust.

Some of you good fellows who are re thinking of ordering booze: How would it do to spend that money for a box of good things and send it to some family of poor children. We will have a big assortment of fine Apples, Oranges, etc. for the holidays.

Yes, we said we were going to give you all something. Now we bought a beautiful Calendar this year and on Christmas Eve we are going to give one to every Lady coming to our store. So be sure and come or send some one with authority to sign your name.

Now, we want to thank every one of you for every kind word spoken in our behalf this year. Also, we want to forgive every one who may have spoken ill of us. And wish for you one and all the joys that Christmas ever meant to a boy in his bare-foot days. May you forget all cares and worries and be as little children while celebrating the Birth of Him who is all to all of us—Bryant-Link Company.

RAISING TURKEYS DISCOUNTS COTTON BUSINESS

M. L. Blakeley and son, of the Afton country, were in Spur one day the first of the week on business and while here were very pleasant callers at the Texas Spur office. Mr. Blakeley brought

in a number of turkeys raised this year on his place and sold them on the Spur market at ten cents a pound. The few farmers of this section who have been raising turkeys realized good profits in the business, and there is no question but that the turkey raising business discounts the cotton business, two-to-one. Turkeys thrive in this section with little feed, care and attention.

A FAIR REPRESENTATION OF BUSINESS INTERESTS

We call especial attention to the advertising appearing in the Texas Spur at this time. This is the first time in many months that the business interests of Spur have had a fair representation in the paper. Such a representation denotes not only a "loosening up" of commercial trading but a spirit of progressive rivalry on the part of merchants and business men—and when rivalry in securing the business is evident it is conclusive that the trade will not only benefit but will be given a wider range of standard merchandise selections. We ask every reader of the Texas Spur to pay close attention to the advertising appearing in the paper and be materially benefitted thereby. The merchants who have real, beneficial inducements to the trade will not fail to let the trade know of such facts.

THREE DAYS IN MEMORY OF FRONTIER DAYS

The Okatex Cowboys are now making preparations to hold a Cowboys Reunion in Spur Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 22, 23, and 24th. The entertainment will consist of roping and riding contests, and in these contests eight hundred dollars will be given as prizes to the contestants.

Thousands of people are expected to attend this reunion not only from the surrounding country but from Oklahoma, New Mexico and other states. Al Davis, owner and operator of the Texas Boys-Riding Concert, is the promoter of this entertainment. Al Davis is well known to the people of this country, and being the promoter, this occasion is assured of success in every particular.

A GOOD CITIZEN.

Henry Drake, who has been picking cotton on the W. B. Bennett place at Gilpin during the past several weeks, was in Spur Saturday and while here was a very pleasant caller at Texas Spur office. We knew Henry Drake about ten years ago in Eastland county. He is a fine man and we will be glad if he becomes permanently identified with the citizenship of this section.

SPUR FURNISHES BEST MARKET & TRADING POINT

J. A. Murchison, of the Draper country, came to Spur this week and marketed seven or eight bales of cotton, receiving a price of seven cents a pound for his staple. In many instances it is demonstrated that the cotton buyers of Spur will pay more than the market price, and while the desire of the whole country is for every farmer who can to hold his cotton for ten cents, yet when one is forced to sell a few bales Spur will furnish a market second to none and everyone is urged to come to Spur for market facilities and also to do your buying in all lines of merchandise.

DRY LAKE SCHOOL WILL BEGIN JANUARY 5TH.

This is to notify the friends and patrons of the Dry Lake school district, No. 7, that school will begin January 4th, 1915.

All patrons are earnestly requested to come the first morning and bring the children, whether the children are ready to start to school or not. We shall have with us some able speakers and the discussions will be on subjects of the most vital interest to every mother and father. It is hoped we may have the good will and cooperation of our patrons in all of our school work; for we realize that without such good will and cooperation our school can, at least, be only a partial success.

We wish to urge all patrons to make arrangements to have their children ready to enter the school the first day. By so doing the children may be classified and can pursue their studies unmolested for the term, while those that are late in starting to school will find their classes already far advanced. Consequently they must try to do the difficult work of the advanced class, either of which is bound to work a hardship upon the pupil and prevent him from doing the most efficient and helpful work.

Let us not keep the children out of school longer, but give them an opportunity to prepare for good citizenship and the business of life.

Be sure to come out on this first morning, and let us all boost our school and make it the best rural school in Dickens county.—H. A. C. Brummett.

GINNERS REPORT.

The Ginnners Report issued December 7th for the year shows the 1914 crop nearly a million more than the crop ginned to December 1913. The figures for this year are 13,066,105 bales; for last year 12,088,412 bales.

A NEW PASTOR.

Rev. E. E. White arrived in Spur Wednesday to fill his appointment as pastor of the Methodist church of Spur. He having been sent to this charge by the recent Conference held in Sweetwater.

"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 Barstov, 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, homebound, 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 beligerent 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 Barstov'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 getting 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, and despite everything he orders that he (Lambert) remain in the jury.

The First Witnesses.

"Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All ye persons havin' bus'ness with this trial term, supreme court, held in an' fer county er Melton, town er Melton, draw near an' give yer 'tention, an' yer shall be heard!"

Gilbert roared as the court crier had gabbled his formula and began the day's proceedings by waiving the right to continue his interrupted address to the jury. He had concluded, he explained, that the outline of the story already given was sufficient to enable the jury to follow the testimony, and he would therefore proceed at once to the examination of witnesses.

The judge nodded acquiescently, and Barstov instantly began another appeal for his client's discharge. The facts disclosed by the prosecutor's opening showed no case against her, he declared. Moreover, there were technical flaws in the proceedings and errors of omission and commission which were fatal to the further continuance of the case.

This and much more Barstov submitted to the court with evident confidence and sincerity; but, though he supported his contention with many legal precedents and made a long and earnest argument upholding his position, I could not see much force in anything he said. The judge, however, listened attentively, and when the last word was spoken he turned expectantly to the prosecutor.

"Well, Mr. Gilbert, what have you to say?" he inquired sharply.

There was a moment's pause, and then Gilbert rose slowly, his eyes twinkling with amusement.

"I have nothing to say, your honor," he answered gravely. "The counsel's argument is unanswerable—in fact, it reminds me of this ancient rime:

"Let my opponents do their worst,
Still my first point is point the first!
Which fully proves my case, because
All statute laws are statute laws!"

The judge pounded the desk as Gilbert resumed his seat, but the laughter which greeted his reply was not easily repressed, and even when order was restored belated guffaws broke out in various parts of the courtroom. Finally his honor denied the motion for the prisoner's discharge, and Barstov, his face flaming with anger, again rose from his seat.

"I take an exception to your honor's ruling," he observed, "and I deplore the levity which characterizes the



"I have nothing to say, your honor," he answered gravely.

prosecutor's conduct in a matter of life and death."

A hush instantly settled upon the crowded benches, and, heartily ashamed of my own participation in the mirthful outburst, I felt a sudden admiration for the man who had so signally turned the episode to his own advantage.

Then Gilbert called a witness to the stand and the fight was fairly on.

As I followed the proceedings of that first eventful morning the prosecutor's jesting remark in the judge's chambers frequently recurred to my mind. The law was apparently very like a game, and a game which not only taxed the mental powers of the players, but also demanded great physical strength. Even the courtroom itself, crowded to its very doors, suggested an amphitheater whose audience watched every movement of the combatants with hungry interest, but with no visible sympathy for the man over whose life the legal champions were battling.

Barstov concentrated his gaze on the jury box as Gilbert began the examination of his first witness and scarcely relaxed his scrutiny during the entire morning. I am certain I paid strict attention to the testimony, but whenever my glance wandered from the witness stand my eyes invariably sought his, and each time our gaze met I was conscious of the uncomfortable sensation I had experienced in the judge's chambers. At first I gave it no thought, but little by little I felt myself becoming fascinated by his steady, searching gaze until I suddenly realized that his was the only face I saw whenever I glanced about me. Then it instantly flashed upon me that the man was attempting to subject me to his will. This discovery was disturbing enough in itself, but it was nothing to the thoughts which followed—coming like terrified whispers to my mind.

Was Barstov resorting to such measures because his client was guilty? She must be guilty!

I strove desperately to rid myself of this conclusion, but it haunted me in spite of my every effort, and for a few moments I lost track of the testimony in the wild struggle for self mastery. At last, however, I threw off the disturbing influence which had taken possession of me and regained my self control. When I next looked at Barstov he held my glance no longer than I chose.

My mental defiance, however, had no visible effect on my would-be conqueror.

He still sat facing the jury, his heavy arms resting on the table, his head sunk between his massive, rounded shoulders, his square jaw bristling with its wiry red hairs. If he heard the testimony which was being given he gave no indication of the fact, and witness after witness left the stand without a word of cross examination.

Plans of the Shaw farmhouse were placed in evidence and submitted to the jury, the discovery of Mr. Shaw's body was described, the condition of his study, the escaping gas, the finding of the rug stuffed up the chimney and the blotting paper in the keyhole and crevices were all duly reported by competent witnesses without the slightest objection from the defense. Even when the coroner and Dr. MacLean testified that Mr. Shaw's death was caused by some sharp, slender instrument which had been thrust into the brain through the eyeball, Barstov

evinced no interest. It was left for Judge Dudley to bring out the fact that death must have ensued before the gas had been turned on; but, although this inquiry seemed to offer a most favorable opportunity for cross examination, the witness was allowed to retire with his conclusion wholly unchallenged.

Asked to describe the general nature of the instrument with which the fatal injury had been inflicted, Dr. MacLean stated that it must have been something like a hatpin, a fine skewer, a knitting needle or a scarfpin, but just what had been used he could not say.

A detective then took the stand and described his professional examination of the premises and his discovery that the window pane had been tampered with and removed. The shingle from the veranda roof bearing the telltale candle grease was produced for our inspection, and several hairy cloth threads adhering to the surface of the wax were plainly visible. One of these threads was then extracted in our presence and handed to us on a white card under a magnifying glass. The color was unmistakably blue. Instinctively I glanced at Barstov as this fact was established, but his expression indicated complete indifference.

The next exhibit was the window sash of Mr. Shaw's study, and, using it to illustrate his testimony, the detective showed us how the pane of glass had been removed and replaced and how the bolt had been shot and the crevices stuffed with rags from the outside. The same witness described his search for the missing weapon and reported the discovery of a loaded revolver in Mr. Shaw's desk. This had been found lying in an open drawer, with a paper purporting to be the decedent's will made in favor of his wife Alice. No instrument such as the physicians had mentioned had been found in the study, but several hatpins and scarfpins were discovered in Miss Emory's room.

At the mention of his client's name Barstov instantly turned to the witness, but when Gilbert proceeded with marked fairness to elucidate the fact that hatpins, hairpins, scarfpins and darning needles had been found in some or all of the women's rooms he resumed his study of the jury without a word of comment.

Gradually the tactics of the two men became perfectly clear to my mind. The prosecutor was establishing his preliminary facts clearly and simply, avoiding all possible reference to the defendant, but slowly and surely narrowing the proofs by eliminating all other inmates of the Shaw household from the field of suspicion. And Barstov, though apparently indifferent to the testimony, was evidently alive to the slightest word which threatened his client's interest. Thus he had allowed Gilbert to prove Shaw's death, the cause of his death and the means by which it had been effected without dispute or question. There was nothing in all this which implicated Alice Emory more than any other inmate of the farm. But with these facts established I realized that a clash was imminent and that the real struggle was at hand.

Slowly and cautiously Gilbert developed his attack.

Having established the fact of murder, Gilbert proceeded to probe the history of the deceased and speedily uncovered his criminal career. How the man had lived unsuspected for more than twenty years was a mystery no one who heard the story could explain, but his defalcations were only too apparent at his death.

Barstov did not attempt to deny Shaw's peculations, but was evidently ready to resist all attempts to prove that his client had a guilty knowledge of them. At this point, however, when every one expected Gilbert to show that Miss Emory was familiar with her employer's secrets and knew he had good reasons for taking his own life, the prosecutor suddenly shifted his ground and essayed to take his adversary on the flank.

Recalling the architect by whom he had originally proved the plans of the Shaw farmhouse, he inquired what means of retreat were open for any one who desired to escape from the veranda roof, assuming the study windows to be bolted.

One way would be to climb to the roof of the house and descend through the skylight, the witness answered. That would require a ladder, would it not? It could not be done without a ladder. It would be difficult with one. Because of the projecting eaves of the roof? Yes, and because of the steepness of the veranda roof, which almost prohibited the use of a ladder. Very well, what other ways of escape remained? One might jump to the ground, a distance of twelve feet, or hang from the edge of the roof and drop, say, six feet. Were there no supporting columns to this veranda roof which a man might slide down? Not practicable because of the projecting eaves—eh?

[To be continued.]

Reserve Men For the Navy.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The organization of a national naval reserve of 50,000 men, to be used by this country in case of war or other emergency, will soon be started by Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy.

The cost to the government will be small, and when the organization of the reserve is completed Uncle Sam will be enabled in case of war quickly to draw from the ranks of civilians at least 50,000 men, each of whom will have had sufficient training to fit him at once to take the post assigned to him on a ship.

It is understood that one of the chief reasons for the organization of a na-



Franklin D. Roosevelt Working Out Efficient Naval Reserve Plan.

tional naval reserve by Mr. Roosevelt is the shortage of 18,000 enlisted men in the navy at the present time. This, he pointed out recently, has resulted in nearly all of our vessels being manned by crews much below what they require.

The proposed national naval reserve will not affect the present personnel of the navy, as its members will only be used in case of emergency, such as a war, and will not be used to fill up the gaps in the ranks of the enlisted men in peace time. The reserve is being organized on the theory that the present ships of the navy are or will be fully equipped with enlisted men.

In war time, however, many ships are added to the navy for use as auxiliary cruisers, tenders, colliers, etc., and it is for the purpose of having trained crews at once to man these vessels that the national naval reserve will be organized.

Wolves Out In Big Packs.

Odessa, Dec. 5.—The heavy fighting in Galicia has brought out all the beasts and birds in the Polish forests in wild alarm. Scouting the lakes of blood in the snow covered battlefields, wolves are out in great packs and even pursue the victors, whose boots and clothes are crusted with blood after fighting, right to their camps.

Often at night a volley has to be fired into the packs to disperse the intruders.

For Colonization of Refugees.

San Francisco, Dec. 8.—Plans for the colonization of thousands of thousands of expatriated Belgians on California farm tracts have progressed so far that a constitutional amendment has been prepared providing for a state mortgage bank to supply the newcomers with funds. The intention is to sell land on the deferred payment plan or to rent it if the settlers do not care to buy.

One of the drawbacks to the advance of this state has been its huge ranches—sources of romance, but not always of profit. The tendency for a decade has been to cut these vast holdings into small farms, to make a tract of a few thousand acres support scores of families instead of hundreds of itinerant laborers. It is declared that the Belgians, because of their skill in intensive farming, would be ideal for small farms. It is pointed out that they are extremely industrious and frugal and that they would increase the productiveness of the state many fold.

The plan is meeting with co-operation all over the state. The Farmers' Protective league of California, with more than 50,000 members, has given its hearty indorsement. Chambers of commerce and boards of trade all over the state are falling into line.

While the details of transportation have not yet been worked out, it is declared that plenty of ships could be secured for bringing the refugees from England, Belgium and Holland through the canal.

Seeking South American Trade.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 7.—Representatives of several large Pittsburgh concerns are now in South America investigating the possibilities of capturing some

of the trade of that continent. This action was taken as a result of efforts by the National City Bank of New York to open branch banks in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro and other South American cities.

As a result of the action of the federal reserve board in granting the New York bank permission to open branch banks in those cities that bank already has sent representatives to South America, one of whom is Kermit Roosevelt, a son of former President Theodore Roosevelt.

The National City Bank has been in communication with American concerns with reference to the possibilities of establishing trade relations with the South American continent, and the establishment of branch banks in the leading cities of South America, it is thought, will prove a great aid in opening up the commerce of the country to the United States.

Some of the large Pittsburgh concerns say there have been many inquiries already for various articles from foreign lands as well as inquiries for coal by Spain and Portugal, and some of the orders have been filled. Some large steel orders have been booked with South America, a recent one calling for a big amount of rails, which is being made at Homestead.

Submarine "Mother Ships."

Copenhagen, Dec. 5.—Hints of strange new features of vessels now being built for the German fleet are given in an article published in the Frankfurter Zeitung. The paper tells of "mother ships" with living rooms for submarines and many modern conveniences. Such ships, it says, are to be built for every five submarines.

"Special living rooms and hospital rooms were first thought of," it continues, "and there are also on board a bakery and supplies, as well as work rooms that can provide further necessities. Care has also been taken for reserve torpedoes, air pumps, etc. The ships themselves, in order to be fit for fighting, are equipped with four 12.7 centimeter guns and are provided with double torpedo tubes.

"On the bow there is a lifting apparatus strong enough to lift a damaged submarine. At the stern also there is lifting apparatus to raise such a submarine by the bow or stern. Other peculiar lifting apparatus on ships was ordered by the Italian government for its fleet under the name of 'automobile pontoons.'

"Another provision worthy of special notice is a specially constructed space to be built within submarines and to be easily separable in case of need from the other parts of the boat, through the severing of a single coupling, whereupon this part rises automatically to the surface. This space is designed for occupancy by the crew as a means of escape in case of accident."

Prince Oscar on Firing Line.

Rotterdam, Dec. 5.—The Berliner Tageblatt gives extracts from a letter written by Prince Oscar, son of the kaiser, to the widow of an officer killed in battle, the death of whom brought on the prince's heart attack. The prince wrote:

"Two minutes before his death I was with your husband in the front line of defense. Both of us had by God's grace



Prince Oscar Tells Widow How Her Husband Died.

come through a hellish fire, which lasted all day. We were speaking together in the full fire of shells. Then your husband fell to try to force an advance in order to have a view over the hostile batteries, which he wished to storm.

"It was then he received the fatal shot and was called into the great army. I was not able to follow further what happened, as then I required to be assisted by two of my men on account of a heart attack, which I am endeavoring to recover from here at Hamburg under the care of my dear wife."

[50 B]

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.

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DENTIST

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BAGGAGE AND EXPRESS

Phones: Residence 30, Business 61

ADVERTISED LETTERS
 December 14, 1914.

Gentlemen:

A. W. C., Willie Brown, Onastaino Belmare, Martino Caspaquers, B. B. Dollar, G. Gainas, Green Gooden, Willie Howard, Claud Powell, Rev. A. C. Smith, Ed Westbrooks.

Ladies:

Mrs. Annie Chamble, Mrs. E. S. Dollar, Virgie White, Miss Mamie Kindle, Miss Ethel Feat, Mrs. Virginia Watson.

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

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

CHILD BURNS TO DEATH.

Thursday night the little four years old daughter of Uncle Joe Jackson and wife burned to death at their home near Afton. The little child was playing around the open fire place and in some manner fell into the fire. Her hair was long and burning rapidly smothered and burned the child to death almost instantly. This is a sad and deplorable accident, and the family has our sincere and heart-felt sympathy in this bereavement.

W. L. Osborne returned Thursday to Spur from several miles west where he just completed the carpenter work in the construction of a modern farm and ranch home on the Dewitt Haden place.

The play and musical entertainment at the school auditorium Wednesday and Thursday nights and given by Misses Doyle and Archer and their pupils, was a rare treat to those who attended.

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.

CHRISTMAS BAZAAR

The Baptist ladies had their Christmas Bazaar this week and also served a dinner to the public. We understand that they realized something over one hundred dollars out of their operations.

Mrs. Forrest Squires left this week for the eastern part of the state where she will spend some time with her parents and other relatives and friends.

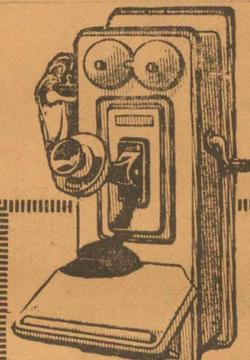
Mrs. A. T. Odeneal returned last week from Afton where she has been on an extended visit to her daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. McCormick.

Durham Thomas, a prosperous farmer of several miles southeast of Spur, was in the city this week marketing feed stuff.

F. A. Prideaux returned the latter part of last week from Dallas and other points where he has been the past several weeks.

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



Bell Telephone Service

Keeps a balance in farm affairs, which means more profit at the end of the season.

It sells the product; Gets best prices; Brings supplies; Protects the home; Helps the housewife—By all means have a Farm Telephone connected with the BELL SYSTEM.

Write today to our nearest Manager for information.

THE SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE COMPANY
 2-R-14



THE CHRISTMAS REVELATION.

The great and splendid meaning of the Christmas message true, Is that God the heavenly Father in His mercy cares for you. In the face of pain and poverty and sin and sorrow's blight, Came the Christmas Revelation on that first glad Christmas night.

Tho' the poverty continued and the sorrow and the sin; Tho' the skies grew gray and silent, and the earth grew dark again. The Christmas Revelation gave to life a great joy Which sorrow and adversity can never more destroy.

The gladsome Christmas message is as biding as the light; As cheering as the sunshine and the stars that gleam at night. The glorious Christmas message means that God is good and true; And in mercy, love and kindness gave His only Son for you,

We preach it in our sermons, and we chant it in our songs; We hear it in the cadence of the sacred church bell's dongs. We see it in the faces of our merry girls and boys,

Oh, the Christmas Revelation brought to earth eternal joys.

O, we need to know the meaning of the life that God has given; The storms of life assail us, and our dearest ties are riven. Those whom we love are snatched away, or pass beyond our sight, In bitter disappointment oft our sunshine turns to night.

Then Christmas comes, assuring us of Gods eternal care; Proclaiming that in spite of all our sorrow and despair, That we are God's own children and he loves us everyone, So well that He gave for fallen man His only begotten Son.

Tho' the meaning of His dealings here His children can not tell; Somehow we know His way is best—He doeth all things well.

Today, the same as long ago, above the heavens shine; The heavenly choir is singing still the Savior's love divine. We know the earth is close to Heaven, beyond the clouds above

There shines the glorious Christmas sun of God's celestial love.
 —Mrs. W. B. Bennett.

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

Sam White came in this week and spent some time here on business from his ranch home southeast of Spur.

Hon. A. J. Hagins, of Jayton, was in Spur this week on business and greeting his many friends here.

J. W. Smith, of near Dickens, marketed cotton in Spur this week and while here paid us two big silver dollars to be credited to his subscription account to the Texas Spur, and for which he has our thanks.

J. J. Cloud, a prominent citizen and prosperous farmer of three or four miles north of Spur, was in the city the latter part of the week and while here called in at the Texas Spur office. He reports everything moving along nicely out his way.

Wyatt Taylor was among the business visitors to Spur this week from the Plains, and while here called at the Texas Spur office.

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

King Winter Now Wars on All Armies



Europe's Fighters Have Now Another Enemy to Fight Against, Cold Weather — England Was Least Prepared For This. Valley Forge and Napoleon's Moscow Retreat Best Illustrations of Sufferings Undergone by Soldiers in Severe Weather.

© 1914, by American Press Association.
1.—English soldiers around a bonfire during first cold snap in France. 2.—Kaiser and members of German general staff with winter coats. 3.—Warm clothing for French soldiers. 4.—Swiss skii regiment. 5.—Frenchmen in trenches protected from cold. 6.—Servian soldiers digging trenches in the snow.

MAN can combat the attack of rifle and big gun. He can flee from them if the last extremity demands it. He can combat the stealthy inroads of disease; he can flee from it if necessary. But he cannot flee from the motionless hand of nature—from the fate that is directed by a greater power. Winter is leering on the threshold of the war theater in Europe. When commissaries are not all sufficient, when preparations are not super-ample, history has told us what happens to armies when winter leers.

The armies of the Germans and their enemies are preparing to fight the winter now at hand. Lines of communication have been established to fight off suffering from cold and storm. But it must be considered that these armies are the most gigantic armies ever assembled. That which would have done very well for the hugest armies of former experience will be entirely insufficient for those of today. To put into winter quarters, to feed, to clothe, to keep warm and in fighting trim 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 men in a region that is swept by cold gales and often covered with snow for two months and deluged in rain for two more is no simple task. Military experts the world over are watching with anxious eyes the result of winter taking a hand in the conflict.

Suffering at Valley Forge.

History shows that some of the greatest losses to armies have come not from the guns of the enemy, but from the cold, white grip of cruel winter weather. In 1777, after Brandywine and Germantown, Washington took his troops into winter quarters at Valley Forge. The suffering of those 11,000 patriots has been a watchword with every school child since that time. It is an old story how they wore rags on their feet because they had no shoes and how the sharp crust of the snow held a telltale red in every footprint. Many of them froze to death. Only half of the 11,000 were fit for fighting at any one time.

The trouble was with the commissary. The quartermaster general was inefficient. He had had no experience planning for an army in winter.

Without food no army can fight, nor can it fight without clothes to keep out the cold.

Winter Defeated Napoleon.

There was ample evidence of this in winter's greatest war victory, which she won unaided against Napoleon on the famous retreat from Moscow. But for the part she played in that Rus-

sian campaign the map of Europe might be very different today, for it was Moscow that marked the beginning of the decline of Napoleon's power.

Without any special suffering Napoleon crossed the Alps with a large army, and the great battle of Austerlitz was fought for the most part on Dec. 2. Russia had been an alternate friend and enemy, and in the latter guise Napoleon decided it was high time to chastise and slay the bear. He entered Russia through Poland at the lush time of the year, when that latitude should have offered ample forage, but he found the route of the campaign desolate. He had 400,000 men against fewer than 300,000 available Russians. At Borodino, within the government of Moscow, the bloodiest battle of the century was fought Sept. 7, 1812, and, though it resulted in victory for Napoleon, there was an estimated loss of 40,000 men on each side.

The French entered Moscow Sept. 14, much crippled by their losses at Borodino, and two days later the conflagration began which destroyed the great capital and gave Napoleon command of a city and province of ruin and starvation. One of the most amazing actions in the life of Napoleon was that, instead of hastening to retreat before winter, he lingered in the desolate place until Oct. 19. The Russians added to his rout by challenging him to a battle at Malo Yaroslavitz, which resulted in a draw after terrible fighting.

20,000 of 400,000 Escaped.

The French continued their flight, dropping and dying by the way, and at the crossing of the Beresina, Nov. 26-28, thousands upon thousands perished in the snow, chiefly on account of lack of food, supplies which were expected at Smolensk having failed. Of the army of 400,000 which crossed the Nieman to invade Russia, only 20,000 were able to make good the retreat. Rallying another army, Napoleon invaded Prussia and had his last great victory at Dresden. Making that his base, he advanced to the "Battle of the Nations" on the plains of Leipzig and there met a terrible defeat from the allies, which practically ended his military career.

The Moscow campaign was really the only one where winter was the victor, and in that was the paradox of cold being combined with conflagration to destroy the army of the greatest general of history. With that exception the heaviest losses of Napoleon were by the plague in the hot coun-

tries, which claimed thousands of victims. Only once or twice in the cold countries was he impelled to go into winter quarters.

Russians Prepared For Cold.

It happens naturally enough that the Russian troops today are better prepared to face the hardships of a winter campaign than the soldiers of any other of the armies in the field. While the French people with anxious haste are collecting warm clothing for their men at the front and the English are robbing their very beds of blankets for the same purpose the soldiers of the czar seem to be fairly well provided in these respects. They are accustomed to extreme cold. Their long, loose overcoats are of blanket material, with hoods that can be pulled over the face. Most of them have heavy fur caps.

Newspaper reports say that most of the British soldiers had no overcoats, and many of them were even without woolen underclothing when the cold weather first settled over Europe's battleground. This is likely to mean much loss of life from pneumonia and exposure. Every German fighting man, on the other hand, carries in his pack (attached by a strap to the haversack) a greatcoat, and two woolen blankets, with his half of a shelter tent.

French Have Winter Uniform.

The French soldier, like the German and the Russian, has his winter weight uniform, as well as woolen socks and woolen underclothing for the cold season. It may be supposed that a great majority of the men of Earl Kitchener's expeditionary forces have warm outer garments and that deficiencies in underwear are being rapidly supplied.

If Germany were invaded this winter on a gigantic scale the German armies would retire within their own frontiers and resort entirely to defensive tactics, while the Russians on the east and the French and British on the west try to force their way in the direction of Berlin. Should this situation arrive the invaders, operating in a hostile country, will suffer vastly more from lack of shelter than the defenders. The winter climate of Germany is severely cold, and weather is likely to have an important influence upon the outcome of the campaign. Where towns are captured they will be incidentally destroyed, at least to a great extent—the Germans even destroying them themselves, as the Russians burned Moscow in order that the city might not afford shelter to the army of Napoleon—and thus the allies can find small protection in them.

Topics of the Sport World

By SQUARE DEAL

Forty-four Pennant Winners.

In addition to the National, American and Federal leagues, there were nearly forty organizations of professional baseball clubs in operation in the United States and Canada during the past year, and the appended list shows the pennant winners for 1914:

- World's championship, Boston.
- National league, Boston.
- American league, Philadelphia.
- Federal league, Indianapolis.
- International league, Providence.
- American association, Milwaukee.
- Western association, Oklahoma City.
- Western league, Sioux City.
- Central association, Waterloo.
- Eastern association, New London.
- Western Canada league, Saskatoon.
- Canadian league, Ottawa.
- Texas league, Houston.
- The Kitty league, Cairo.
- Atlantic league, Poughkeepsie.
- Tri-state league, Harrisburg.
- Nebraska league, Grand Island.
- Colonial league, Fall River.
- New England league, Lawrence.
- New York state league, Elmira.
- Northern league, Duluth.
- Northwestern league, Vancouver.
- Three I league, Davenport.
- Michigan state league, Muskegon.
- Wisconsin-Illinois league, Oshkosh.
- North Carolina league, Winston-Salem.
- Central league, Dayton.
- Georgia-Alabama league, Selma.
- Interstate league, first season, Jamestown.
- Interstate league, second season, Bradford.
- Georgia state league, first season, Thomasville.
- Georgia state league, second season, Americus.
- Middle Texas league, first season, Temple.
- Middle Texas league, second season, Belton.
- Texas-Oklahoma league, first season, Texarkana.
- Texas-Oklahoma league, second season, Paris.
- South Atlantic league, first season, Savannah.
- South Atlantic league, second season, Albany.
- Virginia league, first season, Norfolk.
- Virginia league, second season, Norfolk.
- Ohio state league, first season, Chillicothe.
- Ohio state league, second season, Charleston.
- South Michigan league, first season, Bay City.
- South Michigan league, second season, Saginaw.

their titles during the year 1914, which still has some weeks to run:

Bombardier Wells lost the heavy-weight championship of Europe.

Dave Smith lost the heavyweight, light heavyweight and middleweight championship of Australia.

Matt Wells lost the welterweight title to Harry Stone.

Hughie Mehegan lost the lightweight championship of Australia to Freddie Welsh.

Willie Ritchie lost the lightweight championship of the world to Freddie Welsh.

Jack Harrison lost the middleweight championship of England.

Kid Lewis won the featherweight championship of Europe, vacated by Jem Driscoll.

Digger Stanley lost the British bantamweight championship to Benyon, who in turn lost to Johnny Hughes.

Johnny Hughes lost his championship to Charley Le Doux.

Johnny Coulon lost his title to Kid Williams.

Rules For Golf Success.

In the American Magazine Jerry Travers, four times amateur golf champion of the United States, picks out Harry Vardon as the greatest golf player he ever met. He describes his wonderful achievements. Last season Vardon averaged 74 for 100 tough matches over the long and hard courses of Great Britain. The bulk of Vardon's success might be set down, says Jerry Travers, to these few simple rules:

- First.—Control of temper.
- Second.—Refusing to worry over any bad lie or any hard luck.
- Third.—Playing easily within himself and never pressing.
- Fourth.—Playing always for the hole, even when 200 yards away.
- Fifth.—Studying his game and practicing at every opportunity.
- Sixth.—Making a point, even in practice, to follow all simple rules, such as keeping one's head still, looking at the ball, etc.
- Seventh.—Keeping the body under control until perfect timing is developed.
- Eighth.—Using an easy, natural upright swing that stays as long as possible in line with the intended flight of the ball.

Titles Lost In Ring.

The following champions have lost

In the Sunday School Class

SENIOR BEREAN LESSON.

Golden Text.—Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world (Matt. xxviii, 20).

The Lesson Explained. Matt. xxviii, 16-20.—The program.

The testimony of Paul in I Cor. xv, must be taken in connection with what is reported in the four gospels about the resurrection of Jesus. What we have in these five sources gives us an idea of the public and private conferences and interviews of the risen one with his disciples. In the upper room, on the shores of the lake of Galilee and in other trying places Jesus spoke words of courage and assurance. The angel had informed the women that Jesus would go before his disciples into Galilee (Mark xvi, 7). He had said as much to these men at the last supper, and his words must now have been recalled by them (Matt. xxvi, 32). "The eleven disciples." Those who were nearest and dearest to the master and to whom he had imparted the precious secrets of the kingdom of God. "Galilee" had always treated Jesus with greater respect, even though the people were too fickle and unstable to accept his message (compare Matt. xi, 16-24). "Into a mountain." Probably this was the hilly region on the west of the plain of Gennesaret, which was a favorite resort of Jesus, and where he also delivered the sermon on the mount. "They worshiped him; but some doubted." The account is here so condensed that we can read in this short sentence an epitome of the happenings on more than one occasion. "All power." Jesus took to himself the authority delegated to him by God, and he assumed control of the situation "in heaven and in earth." His dominion is over the entire universe, and by reason of his sacrificial work he has been given a name that is above every name (Phil. ii, 9-11). "Go ye therefore." With such influential credentials the disciples need not hesitate to enter upon their campaign. "Teach all nations." Enlist them as the disciples of the risen and living saviour. "Baptizing them into the name." This confession of allegiance is a declaration of faith in "the Father," who is the fount of life, "the Son," who is the revealer of it, and "the Holy Ghost," the impartor of life to the believer. "Teaching them to observe all things." Luke xxiv, 36-48.—The proofs.

The promise in Matt. xxviii, 20, "Lo, I am with you always," received preliminary illustrations in the several appearances of Jesus to his disciples. "Peace be unto you." A fitting salutation to calm the distracted spirits of the disciples. "Supposed they had seen a spirit." The way in which they greeted the risen Master shows that they were not prepared for this startling turn of events. The fact that this is reported, not in the least to the credit of the disciples, is a strong argument in favor of its truthfulness. "Behold my hands and my feet!" They hesitated and would not believe their eyes until he proved his actual identity in ways that convinced them beyond a doubt (compare Mark xvi, 14; John xx, 19-23). "All things must be fulfilled." The reference is to the words that he had often spoken concerning his death and resurrection and also to the testimony of "the Scriptures" about the sufferings and triumph of the Messiah. "Moses, * * * prophets, * * * Psalms." This threefold division of the Old Testament was comprehensive. "Opened he their understanding." They were spiritually dull and took in the facts of holy writ only after considerable explanation and verification. "Repentance and remission." The pardon of sins can be obtained only by those who renounce their evil ways and rely on the Saviour. "All nations." This privilege must be offered, regardless of color or nationality, in the name of the world's Redeemer by those who are "witnesses" and who therefore know his gracious salvation by actual experience.

Luke xxiv, 49-53.—The promise. They were, however, not yet ready to undertake this work. "Tarry ye." They must wait on the Father in prayer until the Holy Spirit "from on high" descends upon them with the union of enlightenment and spiritual power. As the time drew near for his departure they were again assembled "as far as to Bethany," on the eastern slope of Olivet, another place of endeared associations. "Lifted up his hands." In the attitude of blessing he was separated from them and "carried up into heaven" in a triumphant ascension, to take his seat on the right hand of the Majesty on high (Heb. i, 3). "With great joy." There was no sadness at this farewell because of the glorious prospect that was before the disciples in connection with the coming of the Divine Spirit. * * *

SHOP NOW!
Meet Me At
THE RED FRONT
During Christmas Holidays!

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	

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	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 5.00
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 \$4.00
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	95c 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
Paft Boxes	6.00 to 12.50
Perfume Bottles	2.00 to 10.00
SILVERWARE	
Knives & Forks	\$5.00 to \$10.00
Shoe Buttener	.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

Begins
THURSDAY

Dec.
17th

..1914..

Don't Miss This Greatest

OPPORTUNITY

To Save Money!

Closes
THURSDAY

Dec.
24th

..1914..

One Week's Special Prices on Groceries!

Read what we have to say if you want to Save Good Money on Your Groceries for the Next Few Days. For One Week Only we are going to make you Some Special Prices. You should not fail to Supply Your Grocery Needs during this time for the Holidays and winter months.

DON'T FORGET

THIS OPPORTUNITY!!

**One Week
Only!**

QUALITY ABOVE--PRICE BELOW

A FEW SPECIAL PRICES

You Will Note Below a Few Special Prices, but will not mention them all at this time.

CANNED GOODS		CANNED GOODS	
2 lb. Stringless Beans per cs	1.50	3 " Hunter Tomatoes, full pack	" cs 2.50
2 " " " " can '07		3 " Hunter Tomatoes	" can .11
2 " Lindale B Berries	" cs 2.50	2 " A1 Corn, very best	" cs 2.50
2 " " " " can .11		2 " " " " " can .11	
1 " Strawburries	" cs 2.50	100 lbs. No. 2 Stock Salt	\$.60
2 " " " " can .11		50 " Extra Dry	".40
3 " Lye Hominy	" cs 2.50	6 lbs. Good Coffee	1.00
3 " " " " can .11		Evaporated Apples per lb.	.11
3 " Sour Kraut	" cs 2.50	" Peaches " "	.11
3 " " " " can '11		Dishes, all kinds, one-fourth off	

Racket Goods too Cheap to price

SPECIAL PRICE

ON ALL GROCERIES!!

**Quality Above
Price Below**

SAVES YOU MANY DOLLARS!!

WE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY ON EVERY PURCHASE!!

Everything will be sold Strictly for the Cash, and while we only quote a very few prices in this space, we assure you that Special Prices will be made on every item sold during this one week, and remember that we can save you money on every single purchase.

Come Right on, We Want Your Business and Will Make Prices to Get it!!

LUCE & BRANNEN BROS. CO.

"Quality Above---The Price Below"

SPUR, TEXAS

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

Al Sullivan came in Tuesday from his farm home southeast of Spur and spent some time here on business. Mrs. Sullivan has been reported quite sick and we are glad to note that she is now improving.

Alec Edgar and Joe Hale, of Roaring Springs, were in Spur this week on business and also visiting Mr. Mrs. W. H. Teague.

Hugh White, a prominent citizen of Roaring Springs, was in Spur Tuesday on business.

Murray Brothers...

YOU WILL EVENTUALLY
HAVE US DO
That Work

Why Not Now?

J. E. Wright, of the Draper country, passed through Spur Monday on his way to Dallas to gain undergo another operation in the treatment of his eye troubles. He reports that his condition is improving and the probability is that he will soon be completely recovered.

Mrs. Chalk Brown, of the 24-Ranch in Kent county, underwent a very serious operation last week at the Standifer Hospital. At this time we are glad to note that Mrs. Brown is reported doing nicely and will soon be able to be returned to her home.

R. L. Overstreet came in Monday from his farm home in the Afton country and while here was a very pleasant caller at the Texas Spur office. He reports every thing moving along nicely in his section, and says that he with other farmers are hoping for pretty weather to finish picking cotton.

H. C. Allen came in this week from his home in the Dry Lake community and reports that he is progressing slowly with his cotton picking at this time. On account of the cold weather cotton picking will possibly continue slow from now to the end.

We are glad to note that W. H. Teague is again on the streets after having been confined several weeks at the Standifer Hospital as the result of an operation.

Mrs. Walter Huey and son, Bruce, of Big Springs, are in the city to spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Cochran, and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Clay.

Chalk Brown, of the 24-Ranch, has been spending the week in Spur with his wife who is at the Standifer Hospital. He reports everything in fine shape in his section.

One day each week the Methodist ladies have been having a "Rummage Sale" in Spur—rummaging around for castaway articles to sell to negroes and "poor white folks."

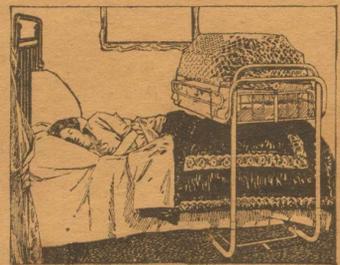
Marriage Licenses were issued last week to W. C. Jenkins and Miss Alyma Young, of Afton; and to Richard Boyken and Miss Artie Carpenter, of the North East Corner.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS!

THIS YEAR with its joys and sorrows will soon have passed away, and now we stand on the threshold of Yuletide and the oncoming year. We take this opportunity to express to our patrons, one and all, our sincere appreciation of their liberal patronage. This year your gifts should be useful ones—something that can be used all the year, and thereby make an everlasting remembrance, appreciated by the recipient. Make this Christmas different from those of other years by giving some of the more practical, useful, enduring and enjoyable gifts to all.

FURNITURE For Christmas

IS PROBABLY better suited to the purpose than any other class of goods which might be mentioned. It appeals to the person for whom it is intended because it is a lasting suggestion of the giver and thoughtfulness three hundred and sixty-five days out of the year. Such as Bookcases, Library Tables, Center Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Rugs, Art Squares, Cabinets, Dressers, China Closets, Hall Racks, Free Sewing Machines, Etc. We are Agents for the Waldemar Cabinet Grand Piano. This would make a splendid present for Wife or Daughter. Wishing you all



A Merry Christmas, Happy & Prosperous New Year

Campbell & Campbell

7½ Cents For Your Cotton

DELIVERED TO US IN SPUR!

For the Next 10 Days we have decided to allow our Customers 7 1-2 Cents, Middling Basis, for all the Cotton they will deliver on accounts only. This helps you to pay your account and we hope you will take advantage of it.

7½ Cts.
For Cotton!

Sol Davis
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

7½ Cts.
For Cotton!

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.

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

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

The Texas Spur \$1.00 the year.

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

JACKSON REALTY CO.

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

Notary Public in the Office.

The Texas Spur and Dallas Semi Weekly Farm News \$1.75.

LOOKING FORWARD

TO the success you hope to attain, do you realize how much better your plans will work out, if you have the help of the First State Bank? A safe place to keep your money, checking it out in a business-like way, conferring with our officers when you need business advice and securing financial assistance when you require it. These are the helps to success which you will find at

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.

Fashion and Care of the Home

Neckwear Quite Smart



Colored neckwear is quite smart this season. Usually it consists of a collar and cuff set of white combined with some pale tint. As an example of this note the turned over collar and deep cuffs illustrated here. White linen was combined with pale blue in this case. The set was worn with a dark blue serge tailored suit. Deep turned back cuffs are considered very modish.

Aprons For Christmas.

Almost any woman will be pleased with a pretty apron as a Christmas gift. Afternoon tea aprons of the daintiest fabrics are the correct thing. Dainty ones may be made out of ribbons and lace. Soft white silk with dainty sprigs of plain blue, makes a pretty apron cut in one piece with a pointed bib and a long narrow pointed front, and threaded through eyelet holes at the waist with pale blue ribbon. An edge and frill of lace will give it a nice finish.

Pretty New Lampshades.

If you are considering giving a useful gift to a friend, don't forget that a pretty lampshade will please the young housekeeper. A very simple shade is made by mounting upon a wire frame four medium sized Japanese prints in which the prevailing colors are gray and brown, and between the prints and around the top and bottom of the shade there extends a gimp of brown containing the slightest suggestion of dead gold.

Frame For Photo Prints.

A most convenient photo holder, which is especially nice to hold small prints until one is ready to mount them, may be made of a long strip of linen and is a charming Christmas gift. It is folded in the center with both ends turned back, like the cover for a book.

The turned back sections are divided into pockets of various sizes, one of which may be made to hold postal cards. A piece of stiff cardboard, cut and fitted into each pocket, will hold the case firm, thus keeping the loose pictures from becoming crushed.

This case is particularly serviceable for the traveler, as pictures and postal cards can be kept in one place and in good condition. The outside of a case of this description lends itself well to a stencil decoration.

Fruit Jellies.

Four quarts of crabapples will make ten glasses of jelly. Six pounds of peaches will make eight pints of preserved peaches.

CROCHET FOR CHRISTMAS.

Bonbon Baskets and Other Souvenirs For Needlewoman to Make.

Little crocheted baskets for holding bonbons and nuts are among acceptable Christmas novelties in crochet. They are usually made with colored crochet cotton, pink being a favored color. The simplest one is made with a two inch strip of shell crocheted edging, which is measured around the bottom of a water glass or any small dish the size and shape the basket is to be. When long enough the ends of the edging are then sewed together, and a crocheted circle or disk is made to fit the bottom and sewed to the lower edge of the lace.

The basket is then ready for the handle, which is a simple band of crocheted beading fastened on opposite sides of the basket. It is then heavily starched and pulled into shape while drying. It would perhaps be easier to add the handle after both it and basket were starched and dried, for then the basket could be dried and shaped over the bottom of a glass dish. After the basket is thoroughly dried it will stand stiff and firm.

A ribbon is run through the beading of the handle and tied in a bow at the top. A pad of tissue paper is placed in the bottom of the basket when it is ready to use. These baskets make very pretty and unusual favors for luncheons, besides being a very quaint table decoration. They can afterward be used for little trinket baskets. Any one who understands crocheting could make these, for any stitch could be used, following the general directions as given above.

THE SWATHED GIRLDE.

Every really smart looking woman is nowadays wearing the swathed girlde with her afternoon or church gown.

She produces the swathing effect in two different ways. One is to take a length of narrow silk and, having gathered one end into a twelve inch compass, start it at the left back of the figure and twine it about the hips in uneven, careless folds.

Then she knots it low at the starting place and lets a single long end fall to the hem of the skirt. This swathing scheme is good in either satin or moire. Many women apply the idea to black velvet, which is extremely effective, provided it is skillfully arranged.

The Twelfth Juryman

By ROBERT HALE MARBLE

THE case of the people against Jacob Severance, or Edward Todd, or a number of other names which might have been applied to the prisoner, was called. The prosecuting attorney expected to prove that he was the notorious Jake Severance who had committed any number of confidence games and was the slickest operator in that line in America. The trial was to come off in the county seat, where he had been captured working as a farmhand to escape those who were after him. It was at the height of the haying season, and the farmers were all endeavoring to get in their crops before the next rain. Consequently there was difficulty in making up a jury. Finally the panel stuck at the twelfth jurymen.

A farmer entered the courtroom and looked about him with that wild glance common among countrymen who find themselves in an unfamiliar position.

"Is this yere a reel estate offis?" he asked.

"No, it's a courtroom," replied the sheriff.

"Oh! I thort it was a reel estate offis. I want to buy a farm."

"Do you belong about here?"

"No, I come from Canada. I got tired livin' under the British flag, and I want to git property yere."

"I say, my friend, how would you like to help us out as a jurymen? You will get a dollar a day for sitting still and doing nothing."

"I don't know nothin' about juries; I never sot on one."

The farmer was persuaded, and the jury was complete.

The man from Canada seemed uneasy in finding himself in a jury box and kept looking about him here and there as if he feared something awful was about to be sprung upon him.

"Jacob Severance, you are accused of—"

"I ain't Jacob Severance; I'm Tom Barker."

The farmer jurymen at this was seen to start.

"Where do you hail from?"

"Ontario, Canada."

The farmer arose from his seat, looked fixedly at the prisoner and said:

"Is you the Tom Barker that run away with my darter?"

"I run away with a gal named Barker, but I never seen her dad."

"Mathildy Barker?"

"Yes, my wife's name's Mathildy."

"Whar's my darter?" asked the old man pathetically.

"She's to hum with the kids, while I am tryin' to make enough as farm help to keep 'em alive."

"Tell me whar I kin find her. I done her a big wrong when I told her she should'n't marry."

The court business stood still while this dialogue was in progress. When it had come to this point the prosecuting attorney said:

"Your honor, I have no objection to this man taking the witness stand to clear up what has evidently been a mistake."

A new jurymen was found, and the stranger took the witness stand. He told a pathetic story of how his only daughter, who was a schoolteacher across the international line, had written that she was going to marry one Tom Barker, a young farmer who was trying to pay for a farm he had bought mostly on credit. Her father objected to the match on the ground of poverty and tried to stop her by telling her that if she persisted in the matter she would never again be welcomed home. From that day he had never seen or heard from her. Then he broke down and wept.

Handkerchiefs appeared all over the courtroom.

The judge, who noticed that the sympathies of all were with the poor farmer and his son-in-law, consented that the case be taken off the docket. Then the farmer went up to his son-in-law, put out his hand and told him how sorry he was that he had taken such harsh measures with his daughter.

"But," he added, "I've sold the farm for a good price, and I've come down yere to buy another."

The speaker soon after left with his son-in-law, and neither of them returned. The son-in-law was the crook the police were after, and the father-in-law was another.

The Children's Part of the Paper

PLAYING FOOTBALL IN CEYLON

The Ball Is Made of Split Cane, Woven Hollow.

A novel game, very much like football, is played by the Malays of Ceylon. The ball is made of split cane, woven hollow, and is called a "ragang" (pronounced rawgong) in Malay. The game is known by the same name, and consists in keeping the ball in the air by a series of kicks, aiming at throwing the ball on the ground on the adversary's side of a marked or imaginary line. The hands are not used, except in throwing the ball for the first kick. The kick is a peculiar one, requiring great agility in the player, and is assisted by the whole body. Balancing on one leg, the other is thrown violently forward and upward, semicircularly, until it touches the ground, the body being swayed at the same time, following the direction of the foot. As one foot touches the ground the other is ready for the return kick, the toes being raised almost as high as the head of the player. This kick is called "cheenadee," or the Chinese kick, and is evidently borrowed from the Chinese, whose favorite mode of assault it is—often accompanied simultaneously with slaps or cuffs from both hands in quick succession, thus giving an adversary little chance of retaliation.

Reversed Concealed Cities.

In each of the following sentences the name of a city is concealed, spelled backward:

- 1.—Those were not sobs you heard.
- 2.—The ire of the man was very bitter.
- 3.—The memory of it was still fresh.
- 4.—Set Nancy's cup on the table, please.
- 5.—Was a rim left near it?
- 6.—The streets were well illuminated.
- 7.—The albino came toward me running.
- 8.—The people were massed on the campus.
- 9.—None save negligent persons would have been so careless.
- 10.—Her simple gift gave me lasting pleasure.

Answers. — 1, Boston; 2, Erie; 3, Rome; 4, Nantes; 5, Elmira; 6, Lille; 7, Macon; 8, Odessa; 9, Geneva; 10, Salem.

Where are two heads better than one? In a barrel.

Children of the Prince of Teck



Photo by American Press Association.

Prince Rupert and Princess May of Teck are the son and daughter of the Prince of Teck, a brother of Queen Mary of England. These children were to go to Canada when their father was selected as governor general. But when the war in Europe broke out it was thought that the father could serve his country better in England, and, of course, the children lost the opportunity of coming over to see America.

Racing With Eggs.

To play this game two empty eggshells and a couple of strips of white tape, each two yards long, are required. There is also a little fan, which is of use in the game.

Mark out two goals by pinning down the pieces of tape at opposite sides of the room, leaving plenty of space behind each for a child to crouch down at the outset of the race. Place an empty eggshell in the cen-

ter of each line of tape and choose a boy and girl to play against each other. Give the girl the fan and place her behind her barrier with directions to fan her egg over her barrier and across her opponent's boundary as quickly as possible. The boy player meantime has to rely on his lungs to make his egg travel, and the player whose egg first crosses the tape of the enemy wins the game.

Caught Unprepared



—New York Globe.

In Making Selections

FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY GOODS

DO Not wait for the last minute to roll around. We want to please you, and will ask as a favor that when you come in to give us time in which to show you.

DO YOUR TRADING EARLY IN THE DAY

We are Doing the Trade of Spur. The crowds at our store is the proof of those who come here to trade. The big bundles people carry away is the proof of what they buy. We are Doing it Now!



DESIGNED BY
MAYER BROS.
CHICAGO



WE ARE Not going to detain you on reading matter in this issue, only enumerate a few things Worth Your Notice. Big Line Silk Kimonos, 4.35 to 12.35. Crepe and Outing Kimonos 1.25 to 2.50. All Ladies Misses and Childrens Coats at Big Reductions. All Dresses, Skirts and Petticoats at CUT PRICE. All Mens Suits, Overcoats, Odd Pants at a Saving of 10 to 25 per cent. All Boys Knee Suits at the Greatest Cut Prices we have presented this season. Come to this store always to look

In Things For Your Christmas Gifts

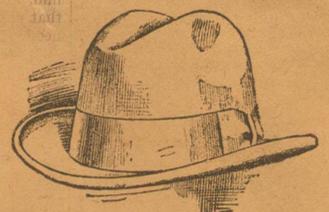
Regular 75c grades in Silk Hosiery we sell for 50c; the 35c kind for 25. The 1.25 Kid Gloves we sell, others get 1.50. All sizes are here at this time. We are showing big lines of Ribbon, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Neckwear, Gloves, Felt Slippers, Baby Caps, Head Scarfs, Hoods and many other durable items for gifts. We offer 10 per cent discount on all Trunks where price is above \$4. Also on all suit cases and bags.

Come Here Always to Shop With The Crowds!!

Love Dry Goods Co.

Be With The Crowds and Save Money

SPUR, TEXAS



All Mens \$3.00 Fancy Dress Hats for \$2.65
" 2.50 " " " 2.15

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

OLD DAD'S ADVICE.

Listen, daughters, don't go moping around the house and sighing like a freight train cutting loose the air brakes, and don't be walking around with your eyes all puffed up and red from tears, simply because you can't have clothes that wouldn't look good any where except on one of those freak magazine cover girls. I know it's a pretty tough old world, from your range of vision, because your ma and I have forbidden you to wear skirts that are too low. I know child, that some of the other girls are chasing around the streets in cos-

tumes that would shame a burlesque troupe and attracting lots of attention; but did you ever notice just what kind of attention they attract? Of course you haven't. You don't happen to be within earshot when some of the boys say what they really think about the "other girls." Thank God you don't. You're too young to know those things yet awhile.

You say the other girls laugh at your simple, pretty little frocks; and at your freckles. Let 'em laugh! That shows that they ARE the other kind of girls. Your mother and I met each other long, long ago. I loved her enough to ask her to marry me and she cared enough for me to answer "Yes". We've been happy ever since, haven't we. Ma. Out marriage took. It didn't take any split skirts or silhouette gown to make me fall in love with your mother. She never had such contraptions on in her life. And I didn't go prancing up and down Main street with a monkey hat on the back of my head and a cigarette poked out in front of my face.

Let the other girls smile if

they want to, but just wait for the finish. You won't find the decent young chaps, the kind I would want to give my little girl to, marrying any of the "other girls."

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 4t

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. 7f

I will pay \$2 pr. hd. for any information—mail, phone or otherwise—where I may get my strayed Jersey heifer and steer, branded S on left jaw and hip, dehorned.—W. A. Craddock. 7tf

Two-Seated Family Carriage

THE BEST VEHICLE

EVER BROUGHT TO DICKENS COUNTY

Comparatively New. Cost, without freight, \$275.

FOR SALE NOW AT A BARGAIN!!

Call at The Texas Spur Office.

...AT THE...

LYRIC THEATRE SPUR, TEXAS

FRIDAY NIGHT'S PROGRAM:

"The Gunman", a 2 reel feature; and "Our Mutual Girl."

SATURDAY NIGHT'S PROGRAM:

"Shorty Turns Judge", a Bronco 2 reel; and "The Sky Pilot", a Keystone Comedy.

ASK THE ONES WHO GO.

Helps For the Modern Farmer

STRAW FOR STOCK

Good Ration Combined With Silage and Cottonseed.

IT IS ORDINARILY WASTED.

Agricultural Station Utilized What Farmers Nearly Ignored, With the Result That the Latter Had to Sell Their Herds.

[Prepared by Kansas State Agricultural college.]

It doesn't pay to burn wheat and oat straw, says W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Sufficient feed

Sheep Economical Producers



Sheep are economical producers. They can make a pound of mutton from less grain than can a hog or steer to make pork or beef. It has been estimated that a lamb can make 100 pounds of gain on 100 to 150 pounds less feed than a pig. On the average cattle require 800 pounds of grain to produce 100 pounds of gain, hogs 400 pounds and sheep 250 pounds.

was wasted and destroyed in the state during the winter and spring of 1913 to have fed all the cattle which were sacrificed on a glutted market.

Instead of wasting feed at the Hays experiment station as much of it as possible was utilized for maintenance of breeding herds. The result was that while every farmer near the station was forced to overgraze his wheat land and finally to sell his herds, the station maintained its normal number of live stock and actually increased the size of the herds and flocks, which were used to consume feed that ordinarily would have been wasted.

It costs \$4.44 a head to keep cattle a hundred days in the middle of winter, using silage valued at \$2.66 a ton, straw 50 cents a ton and cottonseed cake at \$30 a ton. The ration includes twenty pounds of silage daily, one pound of cottonseed cake daily and all the wheat straw they can eat. This ration has been tested for three winters.

It will cost on an average of \$20, says Professor Cochel, to produce a beef calf in the short grass section of western Kansas. Figuring pasturage at \$7.50 and winter feeding at \$6.66, it costs \$14.16 to keep a breeding cow a year. A beef calf will cost less than \$20. These calves for the last three years have been worth an average of \$35, a profit of \$15 a head.

CORNSTALK DANGERS.

"As death from cornstalk disease is generally sudden and there is little opportunity for treatment," says a government publication, "animals should not be turned into a field with standing stalks."

There are good reasons aside from loss by this mysterious disease why the stalks should not be fed off in the field, and for this reason, if for no other, we join in the advice. The feeding of standing stalks is usually safe, but every man who practices it runs the risk of finding dead in his yards valuable cattle which were ready to help in making profits the day before.

Nobody seems to know just what there is which occasionally gets into a field of stalks that is deadly poison to cattle. But we do know that if the stalks are cut at the proper time for making fodder, cured and removed from the field the danger is avoided.

Stalks fed in the barnyard are safe and better than stalks fed in the field because they are cut when all the feeding value is in them, or should be. Stalks shredded and fed in the barn or yard are better yet because the stalks themselves will be eaten.

STOCK HINTS.

Sheep require less labor during the busiest seasons of the year than do various other kinds of live stock.

It is best to have foals come in the early spring.

The cleaner the feed and feeding places, the better the quality of the pork.

In grazing over land sheep add greatly to its fertility.

As a rule the main point to consider in growing hogs for market is, How many pounds can I put on that hog?

Farm horses that are not to be used through the winter should have a roomy paddock in which to exercise every fair day.

BEEES TRANSFER POLLEN.

It has been a matter of doubt until recently as to just what agencies were responsible for cross pollination in apple orchards. It was thought that the wind was a factor as well as the honeybees and other insects. It has been proved, however, that the wind has very little to do in aiding cross pollination and that honeybees, wild bees and other insects are very necessary for the transference of pollen.

To determine the importance of the honeybee and other insects as factors in cross pollination an experiment was carried on by the Kansas experiment station under the direction of James W. McCulloch, assistant entomologist. Wind was not considered in the test, because it was found that wherever apples were grown far from an apiary only a small amount of fruit was grown.

It was found that tame bees were the predominating insects visiting the flowers. They visited the trees from early morning until sundown. Cloudy or windy weather seemed to reduce their number, and they did not begin flying until after the dew had left the trees.

No Cure For Glanders.

As a result of extensive experiments which have been conducted with horses and other animals the bureau of animal husbandry of the United States department of agriculture has announced that no vaccine or serum yet discovered is effective in rendering horses immune from attacks of the glanders or curing horses that are already infected. Mallein was found satisfactory as a means of detecting the presence of glanders, but that was all. The only sure methods of combating the disease are isolation of infected animals and proper precautions in the matter of introducing infected animals into stables free from the disease.

Treatment For Sweeny.

Sweeny in horses is an accidental condition and not hereditary. Clip off the hair and massage the wasted parts three times a day, pulling the skin away from the bones each time, so far as that is possible. At night or in the morning rub the wasted parts with a liniment composed of one ounce each of turpentine and aqua ammonia and six ounces of raw linseed oil. Discontinue the liniment for a few days each time the skin becomes severely irritated.

The Fall Born Calf.

Do not fail to give the calf a good start in life. Almost invariably the fall born calf will be stronger and heavier at the same age than the calf born in the spring. The fall calf needs a little grain just so soon as he will eat it. He will be a much better calf by spring too.

CATTLE POINTERS.

No farmer who has not tried it should engage in the cattle feeding business on a large scale at the start. He will find, and generally at pretty high cost, that experience and good judgment are needed as much as corn to lay the fat on a bunch of steers at a profit.

The power of production in a cow is inherited. If the cow is a good dairy animal by inheritance and is given good care and feed she will become more productive as she increases in age. The quantity rather than the quality of her milk is influenced by feed.

It costs just so much to put a pound of meat on an animal, and if it is lost during the winter, from low feeding or exposure, it is just that much extracted from the owner's pocket. It is much more profitable and sensible to retain every pound of flesh gained and also if possible to keep each animal improving all through the winter.

Pure bred dairy cattle will often be the keynote to great profit from the farm. What is the use of keeping an indifferent, nonproducing animal of any description when one that will make a handsome profit will take no more room, no more care and no more feed?

Charcoal Cleans Out Poultry.

Charcoal is an excellent corrective of the evils of injudicious feeding and also is a good remedy in bowel disorder in poultry. Having wonderful absorbent powers, especially for gases, only a small quantity should be put in the hoppers at a time, on account of its absorbent nature. It should be kept in a thoroughly dry vessel with a close fitting cover, so as to exclude the air. If charcoal is heated well before given to poultry it will have a tendency to drive off impurities which may have become absorbed and will be equal to fresh charcoal.

Causes of Hog Disease.

There is no doubt that if the locations of all the hog houses and hog lots on farms were more carefully chosen, and feeding floors constructed of concrete, sanitary hog wallows provided in the yards, disinfectants used more frequently and freely and the pasture system of maintaining the swine herds during the spring, summer and fall seasons followed, that hog cholera would be greatly reduced.

Wet Salt For Butter.

In some Ontario experiments it was found that salt added to butter in a wet condition was better distributed and more in solution than were the dry salt lots. The average percentage of moisture retained in the finished butter was practically the same with both saltings.

My Russian Landlady

By JENNETT A. ENGLIS

ALAN CHANDLER just before the breaking out of the revolution in Russia some years ago went to St. Petersburg—now Petrograd—on business. He had studied before going the Russian language under a Russian instructor and could converse fairly well in that tongue. On the train between the border and St. Petersburg he fell in with a young Russian who on hearing that he was an American chatted with him agreeably, expressing much interest in the great American republic.

"Where are you going to stop in St. Petersburg?" asked the young Russian, who gave his name as Peter Alexandrovich.

"I suppose I shall go to a hotel until I can find apartments," Alan replied. "I have rooms in the house of an old lady who is very motherly and is always attentive to her lodgers' wants. I dare she say she may have some vacant rooms."

Alan jumped at this chance of getting settled, for he disliked hotels and was glad to avoid them even temporarily. He went to the lodging house and waited in a reception room while Alexandrovich interviewed the landlady. Then he and the landlady rejoined him, and the latter said that there were no rooms vacant at the time, but an occupant was soon to go away. If meanwhile the American would accept a couple of rooms of Alexandrovich's suit that he did not need he would be welcome to them.

The landlady, Mme. Groutsky, was indeed a motherly woman. Her face was especially benevolent; her hair was white; her features bore the stamp of suffering. It seemed to Chandler when he looked at her that he was gazing upon one of the Christian martyrs who had lived nineteen centuries before. He had only a few hours' acquaintance with Alexandrovich, too short to warrant his trusting the man, but he was so drawn to Mme. Groutsky that he resolved to accept the offer for the sake of effecting an entrance to the old lady's house.

There was but one other roomer in the house besides the American and Alexandrovich—Stanislaus, a Pole. He was seldom there, but when he was there he and Alexandrovich were several times observed by Alan to have their heads together. Stanislaus was the person who was expected to vacate his rooms. But day after day passed and he showed no sign of doing so.

Meanwhile Alan was taken ill. He was so carefully nursed by Mme. Groutsky that when he recovered he would not leave her on any account, although there was something mysterious about Alexandrovich that excited his distrust. Alan could not discover that he had any occupation. He would

be absent sometimes for days, and when he returned instead of mentioning his absence or any incident connected with it he never referred to it.

One day when Alan returned from the transaction of certain business he had on hand he found Mme. Groutsky talking with a handsomely dressed young lady. The girl looked up at Alan with a pair of eyes which, so long as they were fixed upon him, held him spellbound. What it was in their dark depths to make him feel that for their possessor he would jump off the brink of a cliff he did not know, and yet he saw her only a few moments while passing through a room to the staircase leading to the second floor.

Not a person Chandler met under this roof but impressed him. They were all different, but were all linked together by some mystery. The landlady seemed to be the guiding spirit. At least, Alan could not but notice that they all seemed to look up to her with reverence. Though the gentlest among them, she appeared to be the strongest.

The girl who had fixed those wondrous eyes on Chandler never came to the house again. He was minded to ask the landlady who she was, but somehow he felt that there was a barrier between him and the others in the house that he was forbidden to pass.

One day when he was walking on the street a police officer tapped him on the shoulder and directed him to go with him. The policeman took him to a police station, where sat an officer at a desk. Pulling out a drawer, he took therefrom a little leathern case and, opening it, began to look from it to Chandler and vice versa. Presently he handed the article to Chandler, asking:

"Is that your passport?" Chandler, thunderstruck, said he believed that it was.

"You Americans are very incautious," said the officer. "What do you mean?"

"I will show you if you will come with me."

He led the way to a sleigh standing at the door and motioned Chandler to enter it. Then they were driven out of the city to a road along which in the distance a crowd were seen slowly approaching. When they reached the sleigh Chandler saw that they were prisoners marching to Siberia.

His eyes rested on Stanislaus, then on Alexandrovich, then on Mme. Groutsky. Lastly his gaze met that of the girl with the wondrous eyes.

"They have been plotting to assassinate the czar," said Alan's guide. "Luckily we had evidence that you were not one of them or you would now be with them. What they wanted of you was your passport."

Giving Happiness a Boost

Legal Love Letters.

"Who writes you so many letters, dear?"
"A young lawyer."
"And does he write nice letters?"
"In a legal way, yes. He says I have beautiful eyes and is constantly alluding to what he calls the afore-said eyes, orbs or visual organs."—Pittsburgh Post.

Might Be Stylish at That.

Mrs. Ninkum—Why do you think that Mrs. Scadsodeau's clothes must be very stylish?
Mr. Ninkum—Because every time I look at her I want to laugh.—Puck.

Does His Part.



Young Wife—Everybody tells me how nice I look in my new dress, but you haven't said a word.

Hubby—Your friends, my dear, pay you compliments; I pay your bills.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

As Usual.

Bill—How did her singing strike you?
Jill—Oh, as usual, I was the innocent bystander.—Yonkers Statesman.

Women.

"Do let me pay for it, dear."
"No, I will pay for it."
"But I insist."
"Not another word. I'll pay for it."
"I can't impose on you so."
"Nonsense! I don't mind paying, and you know it."
"Well, for heaven's sake, go ahead and pay for it. I haven't any money."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Last Straw.

"Eddie, what's the matter? Had a fall off your motorcycle?"
"No. I tried to hang some pictures and stood some dictionaries on a table, and they slipped from under me."
"Words failed you, I suppose."—Cleveland Press.

Early Tango Teas.

"Very distinguished ancestry, I judge. Mixed up in the Boston tea party, I understand."
"As to how?"
"Great-great-grandmother was a patroness, I believe."—Pittsburgh Post.

An Application For Work.

"Have you any experience in the lunch business?" asked the chef of the man who applied for work. "Why, I should say so," replied the energetic youth. "I've been lurching for almost twenty years."—Lippincott's.

A Case of Necessity.

"Do you write often to your husband when you go away for the summer?"
"Yes, I have to. He never gives me money enough at one time to last very long."—Detroit Free Press.

No, Indeed.

Bix—You may depend upon it that your friends won't forget you as long as you have money.
Dix—That's right, especially if you have borrowed it from them.—Boston Transcript.

Caustic.

Ethel—Ferdie is losing his memory. Keeps forgetting things.
Edith—How long has it been going on?
Ethel—Two months.
Edith—Dear me! He must have forgotten all he ever knew by now, then!

Forewarned.

"If I were a musician," said Mr. Growcher, "I believe I'd like to play the drum and cymbals."
"Why?"
"So that I could know when the crashes were coming and not be startled by them."—Washington Star.

Revenge.



First Lawyer—I got even with that reptile De Mudde!

Second Lawyer—How?
First Lawyer—His wife came to see me about divorcing him, and I praised him up so highly she's decided to stick to him.—Boston Globe.

A New Machine.

Gentleman Farmer (buying a barometer)—But what I don't understand is how to set the thing when you want it to rain.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Sure of It.

"Do you believe he's sincere?"
"I do. He says such a lot of disagreeable but truthful things."—Detroit Free Press.

3-DAYS IN MEMORY OF FRONTIER DAYS-3

A Cowboys Reunion!

EXPERT ROPING AND RIDING CONTESTS

AT

Spur, Texas

3 **THREE DAYS** 3
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Dec. 22, 23 and 24

\$800-IN CASH PRIZES-\$800

A \$50 Stop Split Second Gold Watch goes to the Roper making the Best Average on 3 goats. Engraved, Champion Goat Roper, with date and name

GOAT ROPING		BRONC RIDING	
First Prize, each day	\$50.00	First Prize, each day	\$50.00
Second Prize, each day	25.00	Second Prize, each day	25.00
Third Prize, each day	15.00	Third Prize, each day	15.00
Fourth Prize, each day	10.00	Fourth Prize, each day	10.00
Entrance Fee, \$10. Each Day		Entrance Fee \$10., Each Day	

TEN OR MORE CONTESTANTS MUST ENTER EACH RIDING AND ROPING CONTEST

Each contest will take place as advertised, but in event entries do not fill, the management reserves the right to arrange the prizes so as not to lose. Three Field Judges will be selected and must be acceptable to all contestants, then their decision will be final.

THERE WILL BE PRELIMINARY SPORT WITH CHANGE

Of Program Throughout Each Day, consisting of Bulldogging Steers, Horse Racing, Slicker Races, Cigar Races, Potato Races, Relay Races, Pony Express and Tournament.

\$200 IN CASH PRIZES DISTRIBUTED IN ABOVE CONTEST!!

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ADDRESS, OKATEX COWBOYS, SPUR, TEXAS



10
13
70
14
210

DON'T FORGET Gruben's WATCH HOSPITAL

Don't fail to see our line of Diamonds, LaValiers, Rings, Clocks, Watches, Gut Glass, Gents Sets, and Jewelry of all kinds. We have

A COMPLETE STOCK!!

And are Sure that We Can Please you in Goods and Prices.

GRUBEN THE JEWELER

..J. P. SIMMONS..

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

Mrs. John Weather is reported quite sick this week at her home several miles west of Spur. W. F. Godfrey made a business trip this week to Paducah and other points to the north.

ELECTION NOTICE.

On this the 12th day of November, A. D. 1914, came on to be heard and considered by the Court the petition of W. M. Hunter and others, in writing, asking that an election be held in the hereinafter defined district of Dickens County, Texas, to be known as Road District No. 1, of Dickens County, Texas, to determine whether or not the bonds of said defined district shall be issued in the sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars, to mature Forty years after their date, with option of redemption at any time after ten years, bearing interest at the rate of Five per cent, per annum, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating macadamized, graveled or paved roads and turn-pikes within said defined district, or in aid thereof; and also to submit to the resident property taxpaying voters of said defined district, at such election, the question as to whether or not a tax shall be annually levied, assessed and collected on all the property in said defined district, subject to taxation, while said bonds or any sum of them are outstanding and unpaid, sufficient to pay the current interest on said bonds and provide a sinking fund sufficient to pay the principal thereof at maturity.

And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said petition is signed by at least Fifty resident property taxpaying voters of said defined district, and that the election petitioned for should be ordered.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the said district hereinafter defined and described by metes and bounds, be and the same is hereby created a road district of Dickens County, Texas, and hereafter be known as Road District No. 1, of Dickens County, Texas, said District being described by metes and bounds as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the intersection of the South Boudry line of Dickens County, with E. line of Sec. 127, Blk. One, H. & G. N. R. R. Co. Thence North to the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 163; thence West to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 194; thence North to the N. E. Cor. of 194; thence West to the S. E. Cor. of Sec. 205; thence North to the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 205; thence West to S. E. cor of Sec. 227; thence North to the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 227; thence West to the S. E. Cor. Sec. 243; thence North to the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 243; thence West to the Sec. 263; thence North to the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 262; thence West to the S. E. Cor. of Sec. 284; thence North to the N. E. Cor. Sec. 284; thence West to

the S. E. Cor. of Sec. 296, thence North to the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 296; thence West to the S. E. Cor. of Sec. 321, thence North to N. E. Cor. of Sec. 321; thence West to the S. E. Cor. of Sec. 331; thence N to N.E. cor. 331; thence West to the S. E. cor. of 359; thence North to the N.E. corner Section 1, Blk. A. H. T. & B. R. R. Co.; thence West to the S. E. Cor. of Sec. 7; thence North to the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 10; thence West to the S. E. Cor. of Sec. 14; thence North to the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 14; thence West to the West boudry line of Dickens County; thence South with West Boudry line of Dickens County to the North line of Sec. 327, Blk. 1, H. & G. N. R. R. Co.; thence East to the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 327; thence South to the S. W. Cor. of Sec. 325; thence East to the S. E. Cor. of Sec. 324; thence South to the S. W. Cor. of Sec. 293; thence East to the S. E. Cor. of sec. 287; thence East to the S. E. Cor. of sec. 287; thence south to the S. W. Cor. of sec. 257; thence East to the S. E. Cor. of sec. 257; thence south to the S. W. Cor. of sec. 248; thence East to the S. E. Cor. of sec. 248; thence south to the S. W. Cor. of sec. 222; thence East to the S. E. cor. of sec. 223; thence south to the S. W. cor. of sec. 186; thence East to the S. E. cor. of sec. 186; thence South to the S. W. cor. of Sec. 172; thence East to the S. E. cor. of Sec. 172; thence South to the South boundary line of Dickens County, at its intersection with the West line of Sec. 135; thence East with the south boundary line of Dickens county to the place of beginning.

And it is further ordered by the Court that an election be held at the Old Spur Bottling Works opposite Post Office in Spur, and the Duck Creek School House and the Dry Lake School, within said Road District No. 1, of Dickens County, Texas, on the 16th day of January A. D. 1915, to determine whether or not the Bonds of said Road District No. 1, of Dickens County, Texas, shall be issued in the sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars to mature Forty years after their date, with option of redemption at any time after ten years, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating macadamized, graveled or paved roads and turnpikes within said District or in aid thereof, and also whether or not there shall be levied, assessed and collected on all the property within said district subject to taxation for the year 1915, and annually thereafter while said bonds or

any of them are outstanding and unpaid, a tax sufficient to pay the current interest on said bonds and provide a sinking fund sufficient to pay the principal thereof at maturity.

It is further ordered that no person shall vote at said election unless he be a qualified voter under the Constitution and Laws of this State, and a resident property tax payer of said Road District No. 1, of Dickens County, Texas.

It is further ordered that those who favor the issuance of said bonds, and the levying of the tax, shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the Bonds and the Tax," and that those who are against the issuance of the Bonds and the levying of the Tax, shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the Bonds and the Tax."

P. H. Miller is hereby appointed presiding officer for said election at Spur, and P. E. Hagins is hereby appointed presiding officer of said election at Duck Creek School House, and Robt. T. Dopson is hereby appointed presiding officer of said election at Dry Lake School House, and they shall each select two judges and two clerks to assist them in holding the same, and they shall within five days after said election has been held, make due return thereof to the Commissioners' Court of this county, as is required by law for holding a general election.

A copy of this order signed by the County Judge of said county, shall serve as a proper notice of said election, and the County Judge is directed to cause said notice to be published in the Texas Spur, for four successive weeks prior to the date of said election, and by posting in at least three public places in said Road District No. 1, for three successive weeks prior to the date of said election.

Witness my hand and the seal of the county of said county, at office in Dickens, this 14th day of December A. D. 1914.—Blaine Speer, County Judge, Dickens County, Texas.

J. A. Koon and wife have been spending several days of this week visiting relatives and friends in Dickens and the Croton country.

Elder Churchill, of South Texas, is in Spur and has accepted the pastorate of the Christian churches in Spur, Dickens and Afton.

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