

The Miami Chief.

Vol. 16

MIAMI, Roberts County, TEXAS, Thursday, AUGUST 13, 1914.

No. 3

Drs. Vineyard & Vineyard
Special attention to Surgery and Diseases of Women
Carson Building, Phone 273
AMARILLO, TEXAS



YOU CAN'T KEEP OFF OLD AGE BUT YOU CAN PROVIDE FOR IT

Money placed in the Bank is secure, and provides against want, degradation and loss of social position. In no other way can you secure an indemnity against the rigors of time.



A Real Bank For Depositors.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME CARD
(Southern Kansas Railway of Texas)
117—West Bound 7:12 p. m. daily
113—West Bound 5:30 a. m. daily
18—East Bound 11:07 a. m. daily
14—East Bound 6:35 p. m. daily

FOR SALE
Several good teams, well broke
Will sell on short time.
49tf. W.C. Christopher

Miami Camp
WOW No. 900
Meets 4th Saturday night of each month.
Ed Humphrie, C. C.
A.R. Trowbridge, Clerk.

Odd Fellows to Build

The local lodge of Odd Fellows have gotten the building spirit and gone to work in earnest preparing to build a new home for themselves. The Odd Fellows and K. of P. Lodges are working in conjunction in order to finance the proposition, and the progic is by no means new, but the plans are just now working out in full.

The building will be built two stories high with a large room below for renting purposes and the above for lodges. A stock company is being organized in the two lodges and over two-thirds of the necessary stock has been subscribed and the committee expect to get the balance subscribed this week, and as soon as this part of the work is completed, a stockholders meeting will be held, directors elected, who will proceed at once to get plans and bids and start the work. The new building will be erected south of the blacksmith shop and will be completed this fall. It will make an excellent room for lodge work as it will be built especially for the work.

This makes two new buildings that are on their way in Miami and will be completed this fall, which will greatly stimulate business for Miami as they will both be nice buildings and add a great deal to the looks of our town. Let the good work proceed and let Miami grow.

Miami Wheat Market Open Again

The Miami wheat market has opened again and yesterday's market was running at 70c for No. 2 wheat. Local buyers inform us that they are able to care for all wheat that comes this way at the daily market price and they will be glad to receive it.

Annie Ives-Mascott

Farmers Elevator

Grayson Bell of Canyon City is here this week organizing a farmers elevator company with a capital stock of \$10,000. They propose to build two elevators, one at Miami and one at Codman with a capacity of 17000 bushels of grain. Not only will they handle wheat, but will handle coal, feed, etc., at actual cost to the farmers.

A meeting was held Saturday evening at which a large number of farmers were present, each very much enthused over the new project. After the usual discussions it was decided to place the shares at \$50 each, and quite a number were sold at the meeting.

J. A. Mead, Samuel Edge, H. A. Nelson and Judge Hear were appointed as a committee to look after a building site, investigate as to the best and cheapest plan to build and do other preliminary work.

The elevator work will start about the first of next month and as soon as they are completed they will open for business which will likely be in time for part of this years crop.

Typhoid Fever CAUSE

But one germ can cause typhoid fever, and that is the typhoid bacillus. Before it can produce it must be swallowed into the stomach and pass the intestines. Every person who contracts typhoid fever sometime has previously swallowed unwholesome food or water. The typhoid germ is carried by the fly, and unsanitary conditions are its direct cause.

PREVENTION

Do not let sewerage mix with soil or seep into wells, springs creeks or rivers. Screen all houses, out-houses and stables. Keep stables and barns free from manure.

Vaccination will absolutely prevent typhoid fever and the practice is safe and sane.

Miami Incorporated

Judge Takes Case From Jury And Decides Himself

The trial of the incorporation of the town of Miami which started in Miami some twelve months ago, was transferred to Canadian, was tried there with a hung jury and was tried in Canadian Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. A special Judge was employed to judge the case, Judge Crudgington of Amarillo who took the case from the jury and decided in favor of the incorporation. This makes Miami an incorporated town now, and unless something else turns up, an election for the purpose of electing officers will be called at once and the town will go under the incorporation laws.

A Debate at Mobeetie

Beginning on the 18th of August and continuing over until the following Sunday night there will be a debate at Mobeetie between A. W. Young and B. W. Dodson on the mooted doctrines of the Church of Christ and the Methodist Church. All the public are invited to attend these meetings.

WANTED

To buy a good heavy span of young mares or mules.
45 tf. W. C. Christopher.



HIS CHRISTMAS DINNER

Turner-Christopher

Miss Vera Turner and Mr. Douglas Christopher put one over their friends Sunday evening when they rode up to Elder Cummings house on horseback and asked for the "Parson" who came out and was soon informed what they came for. Elder Cummings soon made them man and wife and they went on their way rejoicing.

The young Mrs. Christopher is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Turner who reside in the Laketon community and is one of the most charming brides of the season of whom we cannot speak too well. The groom is a very prominent young man who knows everyone and everyone knows him. They will make their home on the Rev. Smith place which he has recently purchased. We predict a very happy life for the prominent young couple.

This reminds us that "Uncle Josh" has not been sending in notes lately, and we would excuse him under no other circumstances but this. The Chief joins in wishing them all of the best that is good.

School Catalogues Out

The Chief office this week just completed the School catalogue and course of study. The book contains 50 pages of valuable information for the benefit of the patrons of the school, and everyone should have a copy.

The work of each grade from the primary up through the High School is fully outlined. The book contains a list of the school Board, all the teachers and their grades and other valuable general information, which makes it valuable to keep in every home.

Prof. Wren, principal of the public schools, wants everyone to call and get a copy of the book which can be obtained at either of the Banks, Osbornes store or the printing office and some will be distributed at other stores. Get one and familiarize yourself with the rules and regulations and thus avoid chaos on the opening day.

War News on Page 7 today

TEXAS HAS—	TEXAS LEADS THE NATION IN—
More cotton land than any country on the face of the earth.	Livestock.
The largest State Agricultural Fair in the world.	Land area.
Largest cotton seaport in the world.	Wild game.
Largest inland port cotton market in the world.	Railway mileage
Largest farmers' organization in the world.	Uncultivated area
The first state-wide advertising bureau ever established in the world.	Number of cattle.
The largest cattle feeding plant in the world.	Number of Farms.
Longest reinforced concrete viaduct in the world.	Number of mules.
The largest cotton seed oil mills in the world.	Number of goats.
The world's leading crude oil exporting port.	Number of Turkeys.
The longest pipe line in the United States.	Number of cowboys.
The longest interurban system in the Southwest.	Number of counties.
The largest United States army post.	Production of cotton.
Longest telephone line in the United States.	Production of pecans.
Largest Bermuda onion gardens in the world.	Production of mohair.
Number of newspapers published.	Number of cotton gins.
Rice production and manufacture.	Agricultural production.
Production of quicksilver.	Production of livestock.
Asphalt production.	Production of seed oats.
And has the second longest coal line of any state in the Union.	Number of farm laborers.
	Production of polo ponies.
	Production of watermelons.
	Number of colonies of bees.
	Number of asses and burros.
	Number of cotton compresses.
	Production of butter on farms.
	Number of farm home-owners.
	Interurban construction in 1913.
	Number of cotton seed oil mills.
	Production of early strawberries.
	Production of winter vegetables.
	Production of big league ball players.
	Manufacture of cotton gin machinery.

NOTICE

My feed line is cash to dealers, and I must have the cash as it goes out from this time on, in order to keep stock on hand and maintain the cloce prices I sell at.

Respectfully,
J. W. PHILPOTT

INSURE

Your Crops against Hail and Your House Against fire.
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
J. E. KINNEY, Agt.

SAVING MONEY

Is a Simple Process of growth

Form that habit and financial success will grow from your first small deposit from the same law that "great oaks from little acorns grow. No one becomes financially independent in a day. Everyone can save a little at a time. Stick to your saving plan and you will get the rest. We welcome your account and will help you to save and succeed.

The Bank of Miami
(Incorporated)
ROBERTS COUNTY DEPOSITORY



ANNE IVES' MASCOT

H.M. EGBERT

ILLUSTRATIONS BY O. IRWIN MYERS (COPYRIGHT 1913 W.G. CHAPMAN)

SYNOPSIS.

Anne Ives, mascot by reputation, starts from Winnipeg for London to attend the coronation of King George. Her father was the Comte d'Yves of France. Following a quarrel with the comte, Anne's father went to America, where he married. At his death he left Anne a key to a strong box in the vaults of Magniff & Co., Paris bankers. The box is said to contain bonds of the defunct French Panama Canal company. On the steamer Anne meets the dissolute son of Banker Magniff, who, not knowing her identity, tells Anne of a proposed scheme to get hold of the Panama bonds and extort money from his father. Anne attends an aviation meet in London.

CHAPTER II—Continued.

But it was not so much the thought that we were attracting attention as the knowledge that she admired this man whom I, always an ardent hero-worshiper, had already in mind appropriated for my own. I don't mean in any vulgar sense, of course. Had he had the audacity to speak to me without a proper introduction, I should have cut him dead, but I admired him as the exponent of a difficult and dangerous art. He drove like a god!—Harry and his little affair at home were nothing to him.

And he did not receive the prize! We were so disgusted with the judges' decision that we mutually gave each other and resolved to share our hero in common. As for the unknown, he did not seem to care a bit. He doffed his cap lightly to the clamorous multitudes and, descending, turned to some of his assistants.

"What are they going to do now?" asked Estelle.

"The next act will be the dangerous, desperate and death-defying ascension to an incredible altitude with a passenger," remarked a pudgy gentleman upon the seat beside us.

Of course I turned a cold shoulder upon the impudent fellow, and Estelle only acknowledged his information with the coolest nod. But still we could not help possessing this morsel of knowledge, and I confess I looked forward with a thrill of painful expectation to the hazardous undertaking, and my heart beat faster for the safety of the unknown.

And then a dreadful thing happened. The passenger whom our hero had arranged to take on his ascension had either lost his nerve or his way; anyhow, by the time the others were ready to start he was still being sought for among the audience.

Our hero stood not a dozen paces away from me, his strong, grave face turned upward expectantly, scanning the crowd upon the grand stand, but always in vain. The passenger who was to accompany him was evidently not upon the grounds.

Meanwhile, one by one, the other aeroplanes, with their double freight, were rising slowly, like great birds.

A couple of stewards, in frock coats and silk hats, came over to our unknown. At the short distance at which they stood I could hear every word distinctly.

"Your passenger has not come?" demanded one of the stewards coolly, and I think there was a touch of malicious pleasure in his voice.

"It appears not," answered the unknown, shrugging his shoulders. And then I understood the meaning of that malicious intonation. This man was a foreigner—like myself; and, good sportsman though they were, the stewards could not but feel a natural pleasure at the possible removal of one of their nation's most dangerous rivals.

"It is possible," began the aviator slowly, searching for his words with painful precision, "it is possible to take up a volunteer!"

"No," snapped one of the stewards; and "yes," answered the other with equal volubility.

"I will look up the exact wording in the book of rules," said the first again, and from his immaculate frock coat he produced a little leather bound book, which he inspected through a pair of gold-rimmed glasses.

"I gather from rule XXV that the personality of the passenger is of no consequence," he announced at last. "So, if you can find one, sir, you may take up a volunteer."

The aviator bowed. "If anyone will accompany me—" he murmured, and the steward advanced directly toward me and cried in a loud voice:

"Will any gentleman volunteer to make the ascent with Competitor No. 6?"

Towards upon the benches? Anyhow, before I knew what I was doing, before I knew that I had contemplated such a step, I was standing outside the grand stand in the turf field.

"I will ascend with Competitor No. 6," I said.

I heard a shriek of horror from Estelle Christie, I saw the faces of the spectators turned upon me, each fringed with its mop of hair, exactly reminiscent of some large and very pale turnip. The stewards ran toward me.

"Impossible!" they cried. "We could not think of such a thing."

"Then, Mr. Competitor No. 6, I congratulate you upon gaining the prize," I said satirically, pointing toward the other aeroplanes that rose in spirals circles and now hummed overhead like angry bees.

"Rule XXV makes, I believe, no discrimination against my sex," I continued at a venture.

"My dear lady, it is impossible. Rather would I forego the prize," said the unknown, much agitated. "Your courage thrills me and overwhelms me with gratitude, but no—a thousand Harry and his little affair at home were nothing to him."

And he did not receive the prize! We were so disgusted with the judges' decision that we mutually gave each other and resolved to share our hero in common. As for the unknown, he did not seem to care a bit. He doffed his cap lightly to the clamorous multitudes and, descending, turned to some of his assistants.

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"I gather from rule XXV that the personality of the passenger is of no consequence," he announced at last. "So, if you can find one, sir, you may take up a volunteer."

"I am a Canadian," I answered coldly.

"A Canadian!" he muttered, and I saw a look of dejection pass over his face.

"But my father was a Frenchman," I said, relenting. And once more happiness beamed in his gray eyes.

"I knew you must be French," he answered. "Then you can have no fear. No, mademoiselle, I shall take her higher." He pressed the lever and I felt the aeroplane rise upon a drifting gust of air, up, till the humming sounded beneath us, and, glancing down, I saw that another aeroplane was fluttering under us like a bird with a broken wing, desperately and fruitlessly endeavoring to win to the higher stratum which we had attained.

Again he pressed the lever, and again we shot upward. Now we were above them all. Under us, from point to point of the field, our opponents struggled and flapped, but never won to that world of silence in which we moved so easily. We seemed to ride upon the air as a swan floats on the water. Far, very far beneath, I could make out the grand stand as a tiny patch of gray upon a field of green, and the spectators were smaller than tiny ants in a hillock. My companion looked at his barometer.

"Three thousand feet," he said; and I saw his teeth chatter.

"You are cold!" I cried, and began to divest myself of the fur coat. "Take this, monsieur," I exclaimed. "You need your strength for the ascent. You must not let your hands grow chilled."

"Sit tight, sit tight, mademoiselle," he answered. "No, I do not need it. Well, then I will take one corner—so." And he suffered me to throw one edge of the voluminous wrap around his shoulders.

"We have outsoared them all," he said. "We shall descend now."

"No, you have a record to make," I answered.

"But we have already won, mademoiselle. Never before has my monoplane ridden so lightly. Assuredly you must be a mascot."

My heart was beating tumultuously. It was a dangerous proximity; and then, too, the unconventionality of the situation had removed the bars of restraint which a hundred generations of women have learned to fasten across their hearts. I am not usually considered susceptible. There was that Mr. Spratt, whom I have mentioned who taught civil and international law, and he had once presumed slightly when riding home with me from the theater. I think he pressed my hand.

Poor Mr. Spratt! I had frozen him with a look and he had had to make abject apologies before he found forgiveness. But here, I was conscious of a dangerous emotion which took possession of me, and my companion's hand sought mine and was not discarded. We might have been primex man and woman riding triumphantly alone there through the ether.

The sun, bursting from behind a bank of clouds, shone into our faces.

"These are the realms of the sun-god," said my companion. "And you," he whispered, "are my sun-goddess."

He bent toward me and looked into my eyes. And what would have happened next I do not know. The mortification, after I reached terra firma, overwhelmed me with remorse and shame. But just at that moment the humming of the motor suddenly ceased. It had stopped—and stopped so suddenly that my companion was not prepared for it. The monoplane trembled and swayed dangerously.

Instantly I was forgotten. Afterward I remembered with a little sense of humiliation how wholly secondary I proved in his estimation to that machine. But I had no thought then, save for our safety. With what consummate skill he righted her and guided her, never losing his head, gliding downward swift as a stone; then, with an upward movement of the planes, arresting that perilous descent, now holding the machine tremblingly, as it seemed, upon some air-wave crest; I saw the ground spring up to meet us; the grand stand broadened and widened into its original form and shape; slowly, and then more swiftly, the ant-like creatures changed into turnip-tops once more. I closed my eyes and clung to the stay, expecting every moment to feel the deadly end to our tumultuous descent. And then—

"She has fainted," said somebody. I opened my eyes languidly. I rested upon the ground, supported by the intrepid aviator; and near at hand, wholly uninjured, rested the monoplane.

Then somebody led Estelle through the yelling crowd, and she was weeping upon my neck.

When at last they suffered me to depart I looked round for my sun-god. He was not to be found. And it was only after I reached home that I remembered that I was wholly ignorant of his name. It was not in the newspapers where he was entered simply as "Aviator No. 6."

CHAPTER III.

The Man in the Buff Boots.

(I met old friends and enemies at the coronation and forgot to look at the king.)

Estelle was half hysterical when she got home to our London boarding-house after my venturesome flight in the monoplane of the unknown aviator. When she revived she began scolding me.

"Mercy, child!" she exclaimed, when we were settled in her room that evening. "It made my blood run cold to see you up there, a tiny dot in the sky, circling round the grounds. What notoriety, too! And with an unknown man. Who was he, I wonder? How handsome he was! If the reporters had got hold of your name—"

"I thought you told me that you wanted to be thrilled," I observed meekly. The fact was that a realization of my own audacity had been growing upon me ever since the event, and I could not but admit that my scolding was more than justified.

"But with an unknown man," said Agnes. "And a Frenchman, too. You know what sort of reputation Frenchmen have."

"My father was a Frenchman," I answered coldly.

Estelle kissed me. "Well, my dear, I'll say no more about it," she concluded. "And I must confess you certainly were a mascot, for you won a big prize for him. He ought to have offered you a share in it." Her face lit up. "Ah, doubtless that was why he hurried away afterward without waiting to speak to us—he didn't want to divide with you."

"It is not true," I exclaimed hotly. "He was a gentleman. He knew instinctively that I would not have accepted any share in the prize. He—"

But my protests died away upon my lips. The fact is, I was furiously angry with the unknown; angry first, because I had so passively permitted that airy flirtation on the part of a complete stranger; then, again, because of the unceremonious nature of his departure, without mentioning his name. That was no way to treat Anne Ives, who generally gave as good as she got, better, and was not used to cavalier treatment. Smirking under the sting of my humiliation, I longed for another encounter with the unknown that I might prove to him that he had held me in too cheap estimation.

A few days later on the very eve of the Coronation, an answer came from the Lord Chamberlain to the letter which Estelle Christie had sent him, asking for seats in the Abbey as the accredited representative of Cedar Plank, Iowa. It was of the most formal character, and briefly regretted that he had no seats in the Abbey to place at her disposal. Estelle wept after she had read it.

"It is for myself I care at all," she sobbed. "But how can I ever face the citizens of Cedar Plank, Iowa, again, and say that I could not obtain permission to witness the Coronation, when they have elected me a special delegate to represent them, by a plurality of seventy-five?"

Estelle had been so sure of obtaining leave that she had not even purchased a seat upon any of the high stands that had been erected throughout the city, from which one could at least obtain a view of the procession. Now it would be impossible.

I had an inspiration.

"Listen, Estelle!" I exclaimed. "Do you know what I have always found? That if you want anything done for you you must do it yourself. It's no use applying to anybody else. Dangers exist," I continued, rising to a heroic pitch, "just to be conquered. Let us apply in person at the Abbey doors."

"But suppose they turn us down," said Estelle, ceasing to weep and regarding me with eyes wide with wonder.

"Then, at least, we shall have tried before accepting defeat," I answered, bravely. "But we shall not fail. No, I am confident of success. Have I not told you that I am a mascot? I always bring other luck."

Estelle began to catch the contagion of my mood. "We will," she cried, her spirits rising with the rapidity of the thermometer after a thunder-shower on a warm day. "We'll start tomorrow early, so as to be an hour ahead of time."

I laughed her to scorn. "Come here!" I cried, and dragged her to the window.

"Do you see those poles, hung with decorations? Now, do you see those barricades? All London is filled with soldiers and police. Tomorrow it will be a series of enclosed boxes. Nobody will be able to stir beyond the limits of his street. No, Estelle, we start tonight."

And so we did. For Estelle was, to me, as clay in the hands of the potter. That is the advantage of knowing what you want; it is the secret of power. "But, suppose we get separated in the crowd," she suggested meekly.

"Then," I answered, sternly, "we shall each find our way home as best we can."

Estelle slipped off her wedding ring. "Anne Ives," she said, with some spirit, "you may be stronger willed than I, but I am a married woman, and it is my duty to chaperon you. If I go with you, you shall wear this for your own protection. Now I feel more content," she sighed. "I feel that I have done my best to protect you against this madness of yours."

For she had already forgotten that it was she who had been the prime mover in our undertaking.

"Not much there ain't, Miss," he answered. "W'y, all the seats was allotted weeks ago, to peers and their ladies and the foreign princes and nobles. Folks like you and me can't see nothink."

"The impudence of the creature!" murmured Estelle, bridling in her new-found British dignity. "If I had you in Cedar Plank—"

"Hush, never mind," I said. "Listen! Here comes somebody!"

A murmur that came out of the distance swelled into a cheer, which took up by those in our vicinity, announced that the procession was approaching. Of course the main body of the participants in the ceremony entered the main doors of the Abbey; at the Dean's Yard entrance, where we were standing, the "lesser fry" came in. Nevertheless, their presence was sufficiently imposing, their uniforms and robes awe-provoking, and the equipment of their carriages, alone, I could see, impressed Estelle, who was more used to motor-cars and buggies than coaches with outriders.

The crowd closed in round the dignitaries whose vehicles pulled up around the Dean's Yard; but the police quickly massed themselves into a solid phalanx in front of us, and I could only perceive, through the occasional spaces in their blue ranks, the strangely-clad ministers and lesser envoys of foreign states who were not permitted to join in the main processional. Each was saluted with ringing but half-ironical cheers as he descended from his carriage and strode to the entrance, where, after a glance at his card of admission, the watchful guardians made way for him. So dense became the crush that we were swept off our feet, tossed hither and thither, and even the police could barely keep their ranks. Suddenly the cry went up:

"Pickpockets! Look out for your purses!"

I clutched at my handbag. Thank heaven! I had it still, tucked away safely inside. Hastily I inspected the contents. Yes, there lay my precious \$500. And there lay the key to the safe in the vaults of Magniff & Co., bankers, of Paris, where lay my Panama bonds, which were so eagerly sought by Magniff, junior, and his villainous associate, Zeuxis. I clutched my purse tightly in my gloved hand, resolved not to let go of it.

"Why should those people enter when we are excluded?" murmured Estelle, plaintively. "Look, look, Anne!" she exclaimed, grabbing me excitedly. "They're letting black men in! Isn't that a shame? Black men, with towels about their heads, and we kept standing here. What shall I tell the folks at Cedar Plank?"

"Estelle," I answered, speaking from some curious interior conviction, "we shall yet find some way of entering. I am a mascot."

She glanced at me incredulously, yet with the pathetic confidence of a small child. Although full ten years older than I, she felt the dominance of my own purposeful nature. I am not lightly deterred from my intentions. And just then, while I was wondering how to make good my foolish boast, I saw an acquaintance.

The police, as I think I have said, had temporarily lost control of the crowd and had been forced back until they were lined up against the rear of the procession. At this moment a carriage halted close to us, and its occupants, seeing that it would be impossible to drive up closer, descended, with the object of making the few remaining paces of the journey to the Abbey door foot. One was a tall, distinguished-looking old man, with snow-white hair and mustache, attired like the younger man upon whose arm he leaned, in a rich military uniform. A broad sash crossed his breast, which was covered with orders; he wore a cavalry coat, riding breeches, and a pair of the highest, widest buff riding boots that I have ever seen, rising far above the knees and ending in wide, gaping, cavernous tops, in which, I thought incongruously, he could have concealed his luncheon quite easily. And the younger was my unknown aviator!

They descended from their carriage and surveyed the mob with some curiosity. Evidently, I thought, the older man represented his government in some military capacity. Then who was the other who had masqueraded as "Competitor No. 6" at the South Northwood aviation grounds? He was quite simply dressed in a silk hat and frock coat; he might have been anybody. They halted immediately in front of us and began conversing in French.

"It is well, Charles," said the older "that we did not bring your mother with us. She could never have forced her way through this loyal crowd."

"We might have taken some of our friends instead," answered the younger. "Our cards read 'and two ladies.' Who the ladies may be is not specified."

During this brief conversation the pair had been standing almost cheek by jowl with us. Angry feelings, coupled with humiliation, coursed



"Oh, Won't You Please Take Us Into the Abbey?"

mechanically upon the arm that was offered me and followed the old officer and my friend. Luckily at that moment the crowd was cheering the huge, black, portly coachman of the Maharajah of Travancore, under the impression that it was that potentate himself, and so attention was distracted from the little drama in which we played our roles.

"Your presence makes this event seem like my own coronation, my bright-haired sun-goddess," whispered my escort, as we passed between two lanes of policemen.

I was so angry I could have struck him. My hair is my most sensitive feature. I have been called "Carrots" in my childhood, and made miserable for days thereby, and Mary Jenner insists that it is emphatically not what the poets call "auburn." That horrid little Mr. Spratt, too, who was so smitten with me, had roused my ire one evening by an unctuous allusion which was meant to be complimentary. But I had never before been mocked by a stranger, by a man whose name I did not even know, whom I had met once only, and then as "Competitor No. 6" in an aviation contest. Did he suppose American girls to be so shallow and foolish as to accept these half-baked compliments for genuine? I loathed and hated him then more than I had ever hated anybody before.

However, being a Frenchman, he had the perspicacity to read my emotions in my face.

"Forgive me if I offended, Mademoiselle," he said, humbly. "If you delay we shall not be able to gain admittance. See, that policeman suspects us. Let us go in."

I let him draw my arm through his own. A fatal indecision possessed me. I own I did want to see the coronation, and I did want Estelle to do so, too, if only to save her reputation in her native city of Cedar Plank. Then, too, I was faint from the long standing in the sun, and hardly in full possession of my faculties. As I moved onward toward the Abbey doors, a pace behind the elder man and Estelle, suddenly the cry "Pickpockets" was raised again. I clutched my purse tighter. And then, while I moved on, half-conscious, eager only for the cool seclusion of the interior of the building, as in a dream I saw the evil face of the Greek Zeuxis swim before my eyes. The man brushed against my companion. I thought I saw his hand go to his breast pocket, as though to search it. It was the act of a moment; I could not be sure that he had really robbed him, and then the recollection of it was driven from my mind by the most humiliating catastrophe.

Zeuxis swept past me; there was a little rush of spectators; somebody struck my hand, and my purse flew from it and disappeared right in the hollow top of one of the old gentleman's buff boots. And he walked on serenely unconscious of the disaster, carrying my \$500 and the key to the vault which held my Panama bonds!

Suddenly the murmur of a thousand subdued voices broke upon my ears, and a grateful coolness relieved my tired eyes. We were within the Abbey, marching up one of the aisles as though by right equivalent with that of the five hundred peers and peeresses in brilliant robes, who sat dazzling their coronets upon their knees and looking uncommonly commonplace and unimportant in that vast Gothic building.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Bubble Reputation.

"She may have been waked. SM was at least brave, frank and open. She was no hypocrite." Eleanor Gates the clever young playwright, was talking about a young and beautiful girl suicide. She resumed: "She was so hypocrite. Thus, at a tango tea, lifting a glass of champagne high in air, I once heard her cry, in answer to certain scandalous and false rumors, 'Oh, what's a reputation, anyway? Half the world waste their lives trying to live up to it, and the other half waste theirs trying to live it down.'"

You Cannot Arbitrate

the question of a Sick Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Indigestion, or Constipation. It is a far better plan to help Nature restore these organs to a healthy condition with the aid of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

TRY A BOTTLE TODAY REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

Rather Effeminate.

Congressman Peter J. Dooling of New York smiled the other evening when reference at a dinner was made to effeminate ways. He said he was reminded of the explanation of Smith. Some time ago the Smiths attended a reception where they met a man named Brown. On the way home, while exchanging opinions of the guests, Brown was mentioned.

Very Effective.

At an English provincial theater not long since the curtain rose on an empty stage in the second act of a play, and by and by a meek-looking young man with a dust-coat slung over his arm came on and loudly called, "Uncle—uncle!"

According to the book of the play he should have received no answer to his call, and after an appropriate pause should have gone on with a monologue. But a graceless "god" in the gallery took upon himself to answer the actor.

"All right, I'm coming in a moment. How much do you want on it?" he shouted.

The effect on the audience may be imagined.

Found Task a Hard One.

Whether a boy's ears belong to his face or his neck has always been a matter of washing convenience to the boy. One of two boys on a street car evidently had been told to wash his face, for his companion remarked: "You're all dirty back of your ears."

"Aw, I ain't either," remonstrated the accused.

"Well, you don't have to believe me," said the other; "you just look and see."

"Can the contortions," growled the conductor; and the boys became as quiet as boys can be."

Where It Counts.

"Aunt Dinah, are you going to have 'obey' eliminated from the ceremony?"

"No, chile; but I sho is gwinter hab it 'liminated from de matrimony."

Both.

"Money talks," quoted the sage.

"Yes, and it stops talk," added the Fool.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

We Do the Cooking Post Toasties

You avoid fussing over a hot stove— Save time and energy— Have a dish that will please the home folks! A package of Post Toasties

and some cream or good milk—sometimes with berries or fruit— A breakfast, lunch or supper

Fit for a King!

Toasties are sweet, crisp bits of Indian corn perfectly cooked and toasted— Ready to eat from the package— Sold by Grocers.

NECESSITY OF FALLOW

QUESTION NO LONGER DEBATABLE IN GRAIN SECTIONS.

When Properly Prepared and Cared for It Enables Settler to Store in Soil Large Amount of Moisture—Keep Weeds Down.

In eastern Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Washington and parts of Montana, districts of very low rainfall, usually less than fifteen inches annually, 75 per cent of which falls during late autumn, winter and early spring months, and a large per cent of which is snow, the importance of the summer fallow is no longer debatable, says Denver Field and Farm. It is known to be an absolute necessity to profitable grain farming, and undoubtedly will continue to be so long as wheat growing remains the basic dry farm crop, or until drought-resistant and early-maturing strains of inter-tilled crops, such as corn, alfalfa, Canada peas, Mexican beans, potatoes, sorghums, etc., can be discovered or developed to take the place of the fallow. The great concern of every farmer operating in this region is moisture. In years of abundance of rainfall like the present one crops are usually good, no matter what system has been followed.

Profitable crops are produced in such years even when wheat has been stubbled in after wheat, but in dry years such practice results in failure and the country is condemned because it is too dry to produce crops, when in reality the fault is not with the country but with the man. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the summer fallow when properly prepared and cared for enables the settler to store in the soil a large amount of the moisture of two years' precipitation for the production of one crop and through its use profitable crops can usually be grown, even in years of the most extreme drought. Although the summer fallow enables one to produce bigger yields during favorable years than is possible by any other system of farming its real merits are only brought out in dry years.

Summer fallow or summer tillage consists in plowing the land thoroughly to a good depth, seven inches or even deeper, either in the fall or in the spring as the weather, soil moisture conditions and the disposition of the farmer's time will permit, and leaving it lie over during the summer in cultivated condition free from vegetation of any kind until seeding time in the fall. The deep plowing facilitates the storing of summer rains and the surface cultivation checks its evaporation from the soil until it can be utilized by the growing crop. Weeds, volunteer grain or any form of vegetation must not be allowed to grow on the fallow, because they drink from the land as much moisture as a crop of wheat. Farming in the dry sections is very exacting if profitable crops are produced. The country is all right if the natural advantages are intelligently utilized.

In a very large measure the settler can control these by proper methods of farming and the summer fallow belongs in this category because it is the best known way of utilizing the scanty supply of precipitation. There is one possible way in which farmers operating under a low annual precipitation can produce profitable crops of wheat every other year without the use of the fallow, and that is by the substitution of inter-tilled crops for the fallow. By the growing of such crops as corn, sorghums, potatoes, Canada peas, Mexican beans, etc., the land can often be made to produce profitable tilled crops and at the same time put the soil in fair condition for wheat.

The main drawback to such a system at this time lies in the fact that most of the inter-tilled crops now available are not very drought-resistant and are late maturing—too late for the short growing season common to the semi-arid lands. Usually, too, such crops cannot be removed from the land in season to plant winter wheat in the harvest field to mop his brows. "You do," said the raw harvest hand, wearily, as he stooped to get a couple more sheaves of golden grain. "The burning heat you smell is my liver frying. It is overdone." And with that the young fellow spat on a grasshopper and scalded it to death.—Atlanta Constitution.

SOIL TEXTURE AND MOISTURE

All Productive Soils Are, as a Rule, Composed of Combination of Sand, Silt and Clay.

JAMES D. MARSHALL, Colorado (College.)

The term texture when applied to the soil refers to the size of the soil particles. Generally speaking there are three main classes of soil based on texture, sand, silt and clay, and all productive soils are, as a rule, composed of combinations of the above classes.

The amount of movement and the rate of movement of soil moisture are governed to quite an extent by texture. In sand we find that the action is rapid but lasts but a short time. On the other hand, the movement in clay is very slow, but the water travels through a much greater distance. In soils of medium texture the action is intermediate throughout. In the average soil, movement of water is confined to a few feet, but in some of the fine textured soils it may travel a considerable distance.

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HUBBY GOT THE GOODS, BUT—

It Was in the First Flush of the Honeymoon, and He Says "Never Again!"

"Never again," was the conclusion of a story told by a young bridegroom of a year, after he related his efforts to please his bride by fulfilling her every wish.

Sitting in his office a few days after the wedding he received a telephone call which was something like this: "Dearie, I do so hate to trouble you, but I have run out of lace for that dress I was making, and I can't finish it until I have another yard. Can't you stop at the store and get some as you come home—Oh, I can tell you what it is like—just four leaves, then a sprig, then four leaves, then a sprig, and so on—it's just two threads over an inch wide."

He hung up the receiver and mopped his brow. He walked by the store twice, finally entered and approached the lace counter. She was pretty, but he had been married only a week and was busy repeating in his mind: "four leaves, then a sprig."

"Well, after looking at 500 samples of lace, I got it, but—"—Indianapolis News.

Very Striking, Indeed.

Representative Wagner, at a picnic in a charming glen on the outskirts of Waco, advised a group of young ladies to avoid the international marriage.

"You've heard, no doubt," he said, with a smile, "of Lotta Golde."

"Lotta was running down international marriages."

"They're all alike," she said. "I have had three husbands. The first, Lord Lacland, slapped me. The second, Comte L'Oignon, slashed me with a dog-whip. Prince Spaghetti, the third, hit me on the head with his hat."

Some Weather.

College boys who put money in their purses by toll in Kansas wheat fields will not be discouraged by this story: "I think I smell burning meat," said the farmer, as he paused for a moment in the harvest field to mop his brows.

"You do," said the raw harvest hand, wearily, as he stooped to get a couple more sheaves of golden grain. "The burning heat you smell is my liver frying. It is overdone." And with that the young fellow spat on a grasshopper and scalded it to death.—Atlanta Constitution.

Of a Mixed Breed.

"Have you any turkey hash?" "No." "Chicken hash?" "No." "Corn beef hash?" "No." "Roast beef hash?" "No." "No hash at all?" "Oh, yes! We got plenty of hash, but it ain't thoroughbred!"—Puck.

Any man who can hold a fussy baby for an hour without saying naughty words is in the same class with Job.

It is believed that the River Nile contains more kinds of fish than any other river in the world.

The coming man is seldom noticed until he arrives.

REVELATION WAS TOO MUCH

Picture of "Hollering Jones" at Favorite Diversion Caused Him to Reform.

A well-known illustrator, who makes interesting western pictures, once made the acquaintance of a noisy but good-humored cowboy who rejoiced in the appellation of "Hollering Jones."

In physical appearance this man was typical of his kind, and the artist made several studies of him, both in repose and in his favorite diversion of "hollering." Some of the studies were sold by the artist to an eastern magazine. They showed Jones in his most violent state.

A year later the artist again visited the region. He was soon approached by Mr. Jones himself, bearing one of the pictures, which he had torn from the magazine in which it was printed. Pointing to it, he asked: "Is that me?"

"Well," replied the artist evasively. "I got the general idea from you, of course, but—"

"Oh, I ain't takin' no offense," Jones made haste to say. "It's all right; only if it's me, say so."

"If you put it to me that way," said the artist, "I can only reply that it is a fairly good portrait of you."

"The men here on the ranch agree with you. So I look like that when I holler, do I?"

"I think you do."

"In that case," said Hollering Jones, "all I've got to say is that Hollering Jones has hollered his last holler. Hereafter, when I celebrates, I does so with a tin horn. In my own opinion, no man has a right to look like that—not round white folks, anyhow."

—Youth's Companion.

Right Name for Them.

"How much did your motor car cost?" "Fifteen hundred dollars, exclusive of the accessories."

"The rock that killed the Polander hit me first, but luckily it bounced off."—St. Joseph News-Press.

Perfectly Natural.

As Herbert Cory tells it, he went to a dinner once where Andrew Carnegie was a guest.

"After the eating was over and the speechmaking had started," said Corey, "Mr. Carnegie reached in his pocket for something and pulled out a handful of small change. A dime got away from him and fell on the floor, and at the first chance Mr. Carnegie got down under the table and looked for it."

"Did he find it?" asked one of the audience to whom Corey was narrating the incident.

"Did he find it?" echoed Corey. "He found 15 cents!"—Saturday Evening Post.

Woman Deserved Sharp Retort.

A white Pomeranian escaped from the arms of its mistress in Surf avenue, Coney Island, the other night and ran in front of an automobile. A newsboy darted after the dog, caught it, and then fell in a mud puddle. He lost a dozen or so of papers but held on to the dog, which he returned to its owner slightly soiled.

"You impudent little scamp!" said the woman. "What made you get the dear little dog so dirty. You ought to be whipped."

"I am mighty glad I didn't save your life," replied the boy, and a score of onlookers applauded him.

Hot in the Supper.

A preacher was describing the Bad Place to a congregation of shellbacks.

"Shipmates," he said, "you've seen the molten iron come running out of the furnace, sizzling and hissing, like some kind of snaky, horrible monster. Well, shipmates—"

The preacher pointed his forefinger at the awed shellbacks.

"Well, shipmates," he said, solemnly, "they use that stuff for ice cream in hell."

Missed It. "So Jack is engaged, is he? And is Fanny the bride-to-be?" "No. She's the tried-to-be."

His Mistake. "He's a self-made man." "I know. He surely made a mistake in not consulting an expert."

Not Large. Maude—Fred seems to be wandering in his mind. Betty—Then he can't stray far.

It's a case of love's labor lost when a woman has to take in washing in order to support a worthless husband.

Malaria begins with a chill and ends with a fever. Love begins with a fever and ends with a chill.

He who strikes while the iron is hot doesn't always succeed in making warm friends.

Stykes that turn women's heads also put pinkies in the necks of the gentlemen.

WOMAN WEAK AND NERVOUS

Finds Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Creston, Iowa.—"I suffered with female troubles from the time I came into womanhood until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I would have pains if I overworked or lifted anything heavy, and I would be so weak and nervous and in such misery that I would be prostrated. A friend told me what your medicine had done for her and I tried it. It made me strong and healthy and our home is now happy with a baby boy. I am very glad that I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and do all I can to recommend it."—Mrs. A. B. BOSCAMPT, 504 E. Howard Street, Creston, Iowa.

Tons of Roots and Herbs are used annually in the manufacture of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is known from ocean to ocean as the standard remedy for female ills.

For forty years this famous root and herb medicine has been pre-eminent successful in controlling the diseases of women. Merit alone could have stood this test of time.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

900 DROPS CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fritchman. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

Following Precedent.

Pat was servant of a farmer, and in his charge was a donkey which was kept to amuse his employer's children.

The donkey was following the farmer's wife round the yard one day, and the farmer, turning to Pat, said: "I think that donkey is taking a liking to my wife."

"Och," said Pat, "shure and it's not the first donkey that's took a liking to her, sir."

Worse. "There's one good thing about living in these times. We don't have any highwaymen."

"That's true. But my iceman is just as bad or worse. He's a low-weight man."

A young man may have to fight for the first kiss and thereafter wear a catcher's mask for self-protection.

A good dressmaker can give a woman as much pleasure as a good bartender can give a man.

Sore Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

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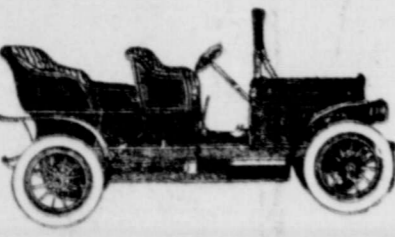
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MIAMI, TEX., AUGUST 13, 1914.

Announcements

Nominees of the Democratic primary, July 25th, 1914.

- JUDGE 31 JUDICIAL DISTRICT
F. P. Greever
- FOR TAX ASSESSOR
S. E. Fitzgerald
- FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY
J. A. Holmes
- FOR COUNTY JUDGE
J. E. Kinney
- FOR SHERIFF, TAX COLLECTOR
O. B. Hardin
- FOR COUNTY CLERK
J. K. McKenzie
- FOR COUNTY TREASURER
Dan Kivlehen



Q.—What are the lessons to be learned in the school of Christ, and why are they so necessary to us now while the world in general is left without this special instruction? (C. T.)

Answer—We answer the latter question first: If we are to be the judges, the kings and priests, the teachers of the world of mankind in the future. It is very obvious that we ourselves need to learn the lessons which we would impart to others. The human will, being free, requires instruction, nay, a thorough education and establishment in righteousness. God could, indeed, immediately give us perfect bodies without blemish, but this would not insure our perfection of character, for was not Satan perfect when he allowed pride and ambition to gain control? Were not those angels who kept not their first estate perfect? Was not Adam perfect? We see, then, that the will requires training, discipline, in order to crystallize character, so as to determine whether with full opportunity it will love righteousness or whether it will love sin or any means thereof. The Lord's requirement of all those who will ever be granted the privileges of life sustained eternally is that they must love righteousness and hate iniquity. Hence we may say that all of our experiences in the present time are to illustrate to us these two points—righteousness and unrighteousness, and to give us testings along these lines repeatedly, to the intent that we may ultimately reach absolute fixity of purpose for the right and against the wrong at any cost. Similarly the Master of this school, though never disobedient, "learned obedience through the things which He suffered."

Q.—Upon whom will the time of trouble predicted by Jesus come? (H. D.)

Answer—The apostle calls this epoch of trouble a time of "shaking" (Hebrews 12:26-28). He points out that it will shake not only the symbolical earth, society, but also the symbolical heavens, the churches. He tells us that the result will be the removing of everything that can be shaken, everything out of harmony with the Lord. The merest glance will show us how terrifying will be the shaking and the results, and the lesson speaks to us admonishing that we lay the firmer hold on the hope set before us in the gospel. "Who shall be able to stand," inquires the apostle, implying that it will not be a question as to who might fall, but the reverse of this, that it shall be only the occasional one that will stand the shaking, the sifting and the testing coming upon us. In the ninety-first Psalm the Lord pictures the trials and difficulties that He will permit to come upon His people in this time. The adversary will be wrath, and do all in his power to tempt and to try those who dwell on the face of the whole earth (Revelation 3:10). The Lord's people of the present time have had special privileges and opportunities for growth in knowledge and in grace, and the test upon them along these lines will surely be proportionate. We may expect doctrinal tests and that the adversary will endeavor to confuse us so as to turn our minds aside from the statement of the truth provided us by the Lord for our refreshment and comfort—Evolution, higher criticism and new theologies of various kinds, which ignore the Word of God, may be brought to our attention with the purpose of diverting our minds. Thus the testing will be complete, upon every class.

Q.—Here is a text I have always wondered about. What does it mean? "He that hath the bride is the Bridegroom, but the friend of the Bridegroom, which standeth and hearth Him, rejoiceth greatly because of the Bridegroom's voice: this my joy therefore is fulfilled" (John 3:29). (M. R.)

Answer—John the Baptist is speaking of Jesus as the great Bridegroom, and of the church as His bride. He does not identify himself with the bride class and she with propriety, for, as our Lord declares, John the Baptist was the last of the prophets; he belonged to and was faithful as a member of the house of servants, but did not come in under the gospel privilege of the Pentecostal blessing following our Lord's redemptive work of Him our Lord says, "There has not arisen a greater than John the Baptist, and yet I say unto you, the least one in the kingdom of God is greater than he" (Luke 7:28). In other words our Lord assures us that to have the humblest position in the church class, in the bride class being selected during this age, is a higher honor than that which belongs to the very highest and noblest of the previous dispensation. Failure to notice God's dispensational dealings with the patriarchs in the Jewish nation and His entirely different dealings with the gospel church has hindered many of the Lord's people from making good progress in the study of the Word and it is well that all awake to this fact and realize that various features of the divine plan belong to various dispensations, epochs, and that all those who are working together for the grand fulfillment of God's glorious purpose of gathering together "In one all things in Christ, both which are in heaven and which are on earth" (Ephesians 1:10).

Railroad officials and representatives of locomotive engineers and firemen's organization met in Washington last week and by arbitration averted what threatened to be one of the most serious industrial battles royal ever staged on the American continent. Had the strike been called, transportation in the entire Southwest would have been tied up and fifty thousand men, six thousand of whom live in Texas, would have been thrown out of employment indefinitely. Under the terms of the agreement, the engineers will continue to work under a former contract and the wage controversy will be arbitrated later according to the Newlands Act.

This significant step is one of the signs of the times pointing to the marvelous growth of tolerance and co-operation among employers and their workmen and serves to illustrate that the railroads believe labor to be worthy of its high place. It also signifies that labor prefers industrial peace to commercial warfare. At any rate the action bears the earmarks of good logic and demonstrates the value of mediation as a business asset.

Auction Sale of Mules And Horses

I will have in Miami on Saturday, August 28th, 19 head of horses, mares and mules. All good young stuff, some broke to work, some not. Will sell at the wagon yard in Miami for cash or bankable notes on six months time or longer. All stuff will be sold to the highest bidder. Sale will begin at about 2 o'clock. Anyone wishing to purchase any of this stuff at private sale, see me between now and above date. 33t

R. D. Dunivan.

PIANO TUNING

Mr. P. D. Payne of Memphis, a professional piano and organ tuner will be located at Miami and Pampa for the season and will drive the country each year. He is prepared to do all mechanical work with supplies necessary. Hall county News with the Memphis Democrat says for the people in Hall and adjoining counties: "To those interested we wish to say, that he is prepared to do anything in his line satisfactory as a piano tuner he is A. I. Permarant address, Miami or Pampa."

32t

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The State of Texas, To the Sheriff or any Constable of Roberts County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that you summon, by making Publication of this Citation in some newspaper published in the County of Roberts if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then any newspaper published in the 31st Judicial District, but if there be no paper published in the said judicial district, then in a paper published in the nearest district to said 31st Judicial district, for four weeks previous to the return day hereof, Willie D. Watson whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before the Hon. District court at the next regular term thereof to be holden in the county of Roberts at the court house thereof, in Miami on the seventh day of September, 1914 then and there to answer a petition filed in said court, on the 26th day of June A.D. 1914 to a suit numbered on the docket of said court No. 484, wherein Luc Watson is plaintiff and Willie D. Watson is defendant. The nature of the plaintiffs demand being as follows to-wit: Suit for divorce, plaintiff alleging that she and defendant were married in Roberts County, Texas, on the 14th day of February, 1913, and shortly after their marriage, defendant, on numerous occasions compelled plaintiff to work in the field with him, and to do manual labor, and that he demanded more of her than she was physically able to bear; that on or about the first of September, 1913, defendant threw all of plaintiff's clothing out in the yard, and then told plaintiff to go get them if she did not want the dogs to make a bed of them or the wind blow them away; that on several occasions during the spring, summer and fall of 1913, the defendant committed petty thefts in the neighborhood in which they resided in Hemphill County, that he stole from his neighbors, wheat, corn, beans, meat and other property, and he would compel plaintiff, by means of threats and over her protest to accompany him when he committed the said thefts, for the purpose of standing guard and assisting him, and would threaten to do plaintiff violence if she informed him. That about the latter part of Sept. 1913, defendant left without telling her where he was going, and plaintiff knew nothing of his whereabouts until she learned through a neighbor that he was in Arkansas, which was so sometime in November, 1913; that soon after she learned defendant was in Arkansas defendant sent plaintiff money to come to him, promising that if she would come, he would treat her better; that she immediately went to him in Lincoln, Arkansas; that when she arrived in Lincoln and met her husband he suggested to her that she not be known as his wife, but pass as his sister; that defendant frequently succeeded to plaintiff while they were in Hemphill county and also while they were in Oklahoma and Arkansas, that an easy way to make money would be for her to submit herself to prostitution and urged her to lead an immoral life, and because plaintiff would refuse to comply with defendant's wishes in this connection, he would abuse and mistreat her. By reason of all of which, plaintiff prays for divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between her and the defendant.

Herein fail not, and have you be forewarned Court, on the said first day of the next term thereof, this writ, with your endorsement thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Miami Texas this, the 7th day of August, A. D. 1914

J. K. McKenzie
Clerk, District Court, Roberts County Texas.

IF YOU WANT

To Sell or Exchange your Property, list with us. To buy, see us for bargain before purchasing. INSURANCE, fire or life, see us before insuring, we represent the Actna Fire Insurance Co. and the Southwestern Life Insurance Co. NONE BETTER

H. J. Newman & Co.
Dealers in Land and Cattle

Office in the Smith & Burum Building, Miami, Texas

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

DRUGS and MEDICINES, Toilet articles, Etc

— C. S. SEIBER, Prop —
JEWELER AND WATCH REPAIRER.

Miami - - Texas.

FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE

Everyone uses Hardware of some kind

The discriminating customer insists on quality goods, for CHEAP hardware is about the POOREST investment on earth. The edge of the sharpest razor is not keener than our desire to serve you acceptably—to serve you in a manner to win your approval—therefore, whatever you buy of us will be of good quality

WE SELL EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE

W. W. DAVIS & CO



EXCURSION RATE

To Boston, and New York and return with 60 days limit. Also excursions to all important points in the United States and Canada

F. S. BARRON, Agent.

Coffee & Company

Are the new successors to the firm of H. T. Gill & Co. Messrs Gill and Philpott having sold their interest to the above named company.

WE SOLICIT

Your business in the future as it has been enjoyed in the past. We cordially invite you to continue your patronage with us and no effort will be spared to please you.

Just now we have an assortment of queensware suitable for Harvest use. Come and see them.

Thanking you for past favors and trusting a continuance of same, I am

Yours Very Truly,

L. A. COFFEE, Manager

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

Notice is hereby given that the firm of H. T. Gill & Co., as composed of H. T. Gill, J. W. Philpott and L. A. Coffee, is hereby by mutual consent, dissolved.

Signed
H. T. GILL J. W. PHILPOTT L. A. COFFEE

SECRET SOCIETIES.



Miami Lodge No. 48, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, meet in their own Hall each Tuesday night.

H. A. Talley N. G. J.

Roy Trowbridge, Secy.



Miami Lodge No 805

F. & A. M., meets

night of First Friday

of each month

H. E. Baird W. M.

M. M. Craig, Sec.

Royal Arch Chapter, 265,

meet eight of Third Friday in each

month. J. A. Meade H. P.

H. E. Baird, Sec.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Bible School meets promptly at 10 o'clock every Lord's Day; suitable classes for all ages. You are invited to attend.

METHODIST CHURCH—Preaching every 2nd and 4th Sunday at eleven o'clock. Sunday School at 10 o'clock.

CHURCH OF GOD—Meets to practice singing every Friday evening at 7 p. m. Bible lesson every first day of the week at 10 a. m. Preaching on 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Preaching at 10 o'clock every 1st and 3rd Sunday. Sunday School at 10 every Sunday. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday night. Daniel Rees, Pastor. Business meeting Wed. night at first Sunday of each month.



LINGERIE

Truely Lingerie at muslin underwear

prices. Closing out all our white goods at 20 per cent discount. You never saw such bargains in Miami

All Oxfords at a big discount. Come and see.

S. C. Osborne & Co.

Got the Footache?

We can cure it for you. Come in and let us fit you with a pair of shoes that ARE shoes. Not all shoes are restful to tired feet, but we have them that are. They are made for the purpose, and combine wearability, lookability, comfortability, and are a sure cure for acclability.

Drygoods, A Lot of Them

Good Groceries at all times.

J. R. WEBSTER

Your Monthly Grocery bill wanted

Public Sale

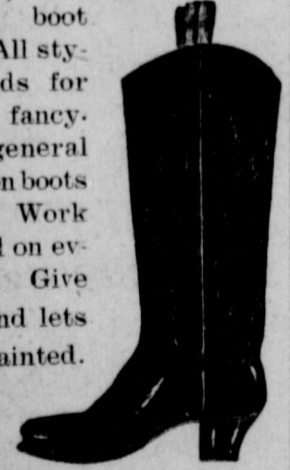
U. R. Welsh has sale bills out announcing a public sale in Miami Saturday Aug. 15 of all his livestock, farm machinery, and house hold goods. Sale begins at 2:30

L.B. Robertson Clerk

H.M. Barrett Auctioneer

Boot & Shoe Maker.

I am now prepared to give you the very best in a genuine good shopmade boot or shoe. All styles and kinds for your own fancy. Also do general repairing on boots and shoes. Work guaranteed on everything. Give me a call and lets get acquainted.



MAIL ORDERS

Given prompt and careful attention. Shop across street from Wagon yard. Come In.

ALBERT WILDE

Miami, Texas

For all kinds of fencing material, posts, wire and hog fences, poultry and Rabbit fence, see the White House Lbr. Co.

Miami Homestead No. 1606 **Brotherhood of American Yeomen.** Meet on Every 1st Friday Night. J. M. GRIGSBY, Foreman ROY THORNTON, Correspondent.

As soon as you have threshed, fill in the following spaces and mail to the Miami Chief. This will enable us to know exactly what the wheat yield of this country is. Make one for both wheat and oats. A complete record can thus be had, and will be published as soon as completed. If you live in Roberts, Gray or Hemphill county, mail the coupon.

Name _____
 Crop _____ wheat or oats
 No. Acres planted _____
 " " cut _____
 " " threshed _____
 " bushels " _____
 " " sold _____
 Raised in _____ County
 Marked at _____

Screen the house, and keep out the dirty, disease carrying house fly. The White House Lbr. Co. has the screens in a variety of sizes grades and prices.

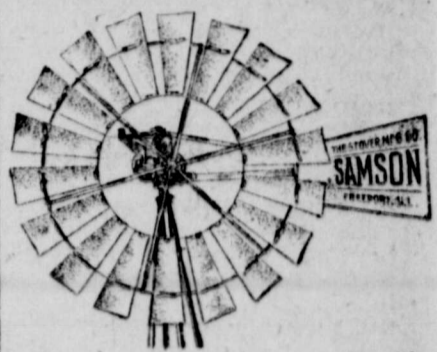
Rockvale lump, Rockvale Nut and Dawson Pea Coal at the White House.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

One or two Stallions, weight, 1400 and 1600 lbs. These horses are worth what I ask for them, for what
 W. C. CHRISTOPHER

The Miami Drug Co. will take pleasure in serving you afternoon and evening parties at their Ice Cream Parlor.

Investigate our line get our prices, you will find that we are always in the lead and prices right. White House Lbr. Co.



If you want to get water all the time in low winds and high winds the year around put a Samson Mill over your well. They are strong fellows and they do business all the time. Made in sizes 6 ft. to 20 ft.

See D. K. Hickman, Miami or write us direct for catalogue and prices.
 AMARILLO-HARDWARE CO.
 Distributing Agents
 Amarillo, Texas

Collier's

The National Weekly

First Time in Clubs



Until this year Collier's has been sold at \$5.50. Now the price is \$2.50 and we have secured a concession, whereby we can offer it at a still further reduction in connection with this publication.

Special Offer to Our Readers

Recognizing the great demand for Collier's at the new price, we have made arrangements to offer it and our own publication each one year for the price of Collier's alone. This is a limited offer and must be taken advantage of promptly.

What You Get in Collier's

Collier's is the one big, independent, fearless weekly of the whole country. Not only is it the good citizen's handbook but it is also a magazine for the whole family. Among the things that a year's subscription gives are:

- 1000 Editorials
- 600 News Photos
- 250 Short Articles
- 150 Short Stories
- 100 Illustrated Features
- 2 Complete Novels

Collier's . . . \$2.50 Both for only \$2.50

NOTICE

No one but my self has authority to invite or permit fishing on my ranch, and I warn all parties to cease fishing in my tanks, any one reported to me with proof of violating this notice will certainly be prosecuted. My ranch was formerly the H. Hood ranch and is located six miles north east of Miami Texas.
 James Dobbs
 Medicine Lodge Kansas

LOST

I have lost my vision, can't see like I used to.

FOUND

The man in the person of Walter Cook who restored my sight, try him and be convinced.
 At Moons store

Call at the Webster store every day and get a nice large daily newspaper, full of news every day and yours for the asking.

Money to Loan.

If you want money on farms or ranches, write or phone me at Canadian. W. A. Palmer, Atty.

The white house Lbr. Co. has just unloaded the finest car of cedar posts ever unloaded in Miami.

Have just recieved a new lot of mens and Boys pants. The best there is for the money. \$2 and up.
 J. R. Webster.

Local News

W. L. Mathers of Mobeetie was in our city yesterday.

L. P. and J. R. Cox of Mobeetie spent Tuesday night in our city.

W. W. Meyers of Ft. Worth was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. White of Miami, Fla., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Pulaski.

Herbert Chase went to Amarillo Monday.

Clarice Wren and Rufus Sewall Sunday in Woodward Sunday.

W. B. Kitchen called on the Chief last week and left a dollar.

Alfred McAtfee returned Monday from a trip to Canyon.

Dave Payne left Tuesday on a business trip to Quanah.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Lawrence moved to the country yesterday.

J. H. Horn of Mobeetie was in the city this morning.

Lurean Cooper returned to Miami this morning after a visit to Glazier.

Dr. Kelly made a professional visit to Amarillo this morning.

Cap. G. W. Arrington of Hemphill county was in the city today.

Samuel Edge moved part of his household effects to town this week and will move in in about a month.

J. L. Seitz of Quanah is here this week visiting his brothers, E. P. and George.

Miss Celess Peek returned to Oklahoma City Sunday after a short visit with Miami friends.

P. K. Burum is reported sick in Higgins and his wife went up Monday.

Alfred and A. B. McAtfee went to Ochiltree yesterday to look after their cattle.

John Goodwin of Tulsa Oklahoma arrived Tuesday morning for a visit at the P. H. Quarrels home.

Clyde Grigsby was in Miami first of the week shaking hands with friends.

Mrs. O. C. Elliott returned to the ranch yesterday where she will nurse Mrs. Ing who has the fever.

Mrs. Henry and Mr. and Mrs. Higgins of Oklahoma are visitors at the Jim Wells home this week.

B. H. Kelley of Kansas City was transacting business in our city this week.

Dr. Gunn reports the arrival of a boy at the Beal Bertram home last week.

Sheriff Hardie arrested a man by the name of Hall this morning who is charged with wife beating. The Hall family has been living in Miami for some weeks. He was placed in jail.

Mrs. Fred Johnson and mother of Paupa came in this morning and they in company with the W. W. Davis family left this evening on a fishing trip.

The fine rains we have been having puts the ground in good condition for plowing, makes the rice crop look fine and assures us plenty of corn for table use this winter.

MISSIONARY NOTES

Womens Missionary Society met for its regular Bible study. 12 members were present and a good and profitable meeting was enjoyed. We also tended to some business and decided to have our ice cream supper in the little vacant room at the Fitch Hotel. We hope all the church members will help us with the supper, and we hope that everybody will patronize us as this is our first thing of this kind we have had in a long time and we are needing the money. Let everybody come.

On last Friday afternoon the womens Study Club met with Mrs. H. E. Baird. It was decided that the study course for the next year would be the study of England, Ireland and Scotland. Owing to the fact that Europe is in war it will be an interesting subject. After the business session was over the hostess served refreshments of ice cream and cake. Last week we failed to mention the picnic given by the club ladies for their families only five husbands attending the occasion, but they report lots of good things to eat and report an enjoyable time was had by all.

Mrs. F. H. Smyers visited in Canadian this week.

Atty. J. C. Dial attended court in Canadian this week.

Mrs. Walker from Amarillo is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Pulaski.

Emmitt Coole was slightly shocked by lightning Sunday, but sustained no evil effects.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Nolan of Clarendon visited at the Dr. Kelley home this week.

Mrs. Hattie Plemons left Sunday for Kansas City where she goes to buy her fall millinery stock.

Samuel Edge has our thanks for another dollar on subscription to the Chief.

Mrs. Myrtle Wilson, left yesterday for Los Angeles after a visit with her sister, Mrs. Jim Talley near Mobeetie.

John Short went to Amarillo Sunday and met his wife who was returning from a visit with her parents at Texline. They came home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McKenzie who have been visiting their son, J. K., left this morning for Clarksville.

N. F. Locke and wife and Clarence and Will Locke left this morning for an automobile trip to Colorado.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church will have their Ice Cream and Cake in the sample room at the Fitch hotel.

The Womens Missionary Society of the Methodist Church will give an ice cream social next Saturday afternoon. Everyone is invited to come and enjoy the cream and cake.

Commissioners court of Roberts county was in session Monday but transacted no business except the usual allowance of bills.

Don't miss the Ice Cream Supper that will be given by the Womens Missionary society of the Methodist Church next Saturday, Aug. 15th.

The school trustees met Monday afternoon and decided on several improvements for the school building. Workmen are at work now doing the necessary repairing.

Dr. Shelton reports the arrival of a new boy at the Clarence Lyons home last Thursday and that Clarence has almost quit the automobile work since the boy arrived, thinking the boy would do the work. Wrong, Clarence, you want get any work out of that boy for several years.

E. G. Gordon was in the city yesterday and informed us that farmers in his neighborhood are very busy preparing their land for another big wheat crop.

Among those attending court in Canadian this week were Atty. Froy Smith, Herman Finch, Judge Kinney, M. F. Reid, J. Q. Seawall, and J. L. Seiber. Most of them witnesses in the Incorporation case of the town of Miami.

W. H. Winger left Monday for Harrison, Mo., where they will make their future home. Mr. Winger has lived among us for some time and we regret to loose him, but expect an early return.

A number of Miamiites attended court at Canadian this week on account of the incorporation election trial coming up. Among those attending were: Fred Smyers, John Dodson, G. M. Moon, Dad Ferguson and Atty. Holmes.

Scoop, (Leo Fitzgerald) is spending the week on the Lard Ranch and the 'Boss' is certainly having a time trying to finish the school catalogue, do other job work and get out the Chief.

A. G. McKay made the Chief office a very pleasant call and expressed his opinion that the Chief was the best newspaper in the Panhandle. Many thanks for the kind words Mr. McKay, we appreciate them.

Mrs. W. W. Polk, Melrose, writes "Enclosed find \$1. for the Chief another year," which sounds good to the editors ear. She has been a regular subscriber to the Chief since the first issue came out sixteen years ago and says that one can hardly live in Mexico without the Chief. Such subscribers as Mrs. Polk are appreciated in the highest and we wish we had a million that thought as much of the paper.

A MESSAGE FROM THE RAILROADS.

Railroad Presidents Discuss Transportation Problems and Their Relation to the Public.

There are always two sides to a question. The public long accustomed to listening to arguments against an increase in railroad rates, is now given an opportunity by W. B. Scott, president of the Sunset-Central lines to hear the railroad's side of the question. His recent interview to the Texas press is an out-pouring of the railroad heart and shows that the railroads of Texas instead of piling up high bills of money as they are generally supposed to do, are actually operating at a loss.

In his discussion of the subject, president Scott said in part: "The fiscal year ending June 30th, 1913, showed that the thirty-three Texas railroads earning a gross total of \$118,617,454. The operating expenses were \$92,609,312, the net income being \$26,007,542 with other income given as \$1,907,227 or a gross corporate income of \$27,915,070.

"To measure against this income, items including taxes, rentals, leases, hire of equipment, interest on bonds, debts, etc., aggregating a total of \$30,050,656, were properly charged, the result being that instead of the thirty-three roads mentioned really earning any money, they actually sustained a deficit of \$2,135,536. This does not mean that all of the lines failed to earn net revenue for some of them did, but it does mean that the burdens or operation set seriously upon a majority of the Texas lines, and that of the total number of roads twenty of them sustained deficits which in one instance ran as high as \$1,227,000.

"Railroads like other commercial institutions, have certain commodities for sale, viz: transportation of persons, transportation of goods. Out of the sale of this transportation must they find their revenue. If the price of the sale is too low, then the establishment cannot make a profit and if it cannot provide the necessary funds for operation must cease to be a going concern. There must be a limit to the present loss or the roads will be faced with either a decided decrease of high price service or placed at the tender mercies of a receiver and in either instance the public must suffer accordingly.

"The remedy, when it is acknowledged that the roads are intelligently and economically administered, is indicated in an increase in freight rates sufficient to overcome the loss and to meet the increase of expense in operations due to causes already set forth.

"An increase of ten per cent in all rates would of course apply on the rate for 100 pounds by class and commodity. If the railroads were permitted to increase their rates they would be enabled to successfully meet the present cost of operation without facing the serious deficits and difficulties which now confront them, and which seriously threaten a curtailment of service and efficiency and a decrease in the work of railroad development in all sections of the State."

The following interview with Mr. Ben B. Cain, vice-president of the Gulf, Texas and Western Railway, which appeared in the Washington Herald recently also throws an interesting light on the situation:

"There is no question confronting the country which is quite so great as granting to the railroads an increase in freight rates. This applies not only to the eastern lines but is more essential to the prosperity of those lines struggling for existence in the most sparsely settled sections of the country. Data compiled by the American Railway Association which I have reason to believe are reliable, show that 91 1-3 cents of every dollar earned by the steam roads of the United States has to be expended in keeping the road going, there being only 8 1-2 cents with which to pay dividends and make improvements. The distribution of a dollar earned by the common carriers is as follows:
 Labor, 44.17; fuel and oil 8.93; material, supplies and miscellaneous expense 14.06; loss and damage 2.20; taxes 4.21; rents and leases 4.41; interest on debt 13.43; dividends and improvements 8.59.

"Within the past month railroads of Texas made application to the railroad commission for an increase of 15 per cent in freight rates, but our commission refuses to even consider the application, notwithstanding it was based upon facts which if true undoubtedly warranted an increase."
 Road the Chief for information

SERVIAN OFFICIALS IN CONFERENCE



Greater happenings have put Servia in the background. This photograph was taken at the beginning of the war with Austria, and shows Prince Alexis of Servia, on the right, talking to M. Paschitch, the prime minister.

GERMAN AIRSHIPS SAID TO BE MAIN THING RELIED ON

Assertion Made That Nation Will Surprise the World in This Direction.

CAPITALS AT HER MERCY?

Dirigibles, Which Form the Fighting Air Fleet of the Kaiser, Said to Be the Deadliest Weapon of War That Has Been Devised.

(From the Chicago Tribune.) This article is written by a man in the secret service of a great world power. Under the guise of a professional aviator he has flown over every capital in Europe, making photographs with a secret camera attached to his machine for the war ministry archives of his government. As a designer and operator of aeroplanes he is known the world over. His article, therefore, deals particularly with the air equipment of the various European nations for war.

Whatever the final outcome of the war, this is certain: Germany is going to surprise the world by her mastery of the air.

For Germany and not France ranks first in war aviation. The ponderous dirigible, not the fleet aeroplane, is the most destructive machine that soars.

Ready to Attack London. Germany stands ready to assault Paris, Warsaw, and even London by an attack from the air, and the odds are against the defenders.

While Frenchmen have been capturing the prizes in aerial contests, Germany has been far from idle. After experiments with every kind of engine that soars the air she has abandoned the newer, heavier than air creations for the dirigible of ancient origin. This she has made the deadliest machine that flies.

I have worked as an itinerant mechanic on the military air craft of every nation of Europe.

Germany and France represent two distinct and different types in air fighting. France stakes her all on the aeroplane. The Gnome motor is her foundation. Germans cannot duplicate it. The Russian air corps are a mere shadow of the French system. Austria patterns her weak air corps after Germany. England's system is a composite between the two without the perfections of either.

The dirigible is a fighting machine—a dreadnaught of the air. And the aeroplane is a scout cruiser, and little else.

Why Dirigible Surpasses. Here, in brief, is why the dirigible surpasses the aeroplane as a fighting machine:

It carries a crew of from 10 to 25 men to take observations and direct operations.

Can carry as much as 25 tons of nitro-glycerine cartridges—sufficient to demolish Chicago.

Can hover over a city during night time in silence, and while slower, can outmaneuver an aeroplane, inasmuch as it can hold a stationary position.

Carries rapid-fire guns which can be aimed with deadly accuracy.

An aeroplane carries four men at best. It cannot carry effective pieces

of ordnance and cannot drop bombs with any accuracy. It can be heard and located by sound a mile distant, while a dirigible painted sky color with motors and lights shut off can neither be heard nor seen at night at a distance of 700 feet.

Plans for Attack Made.

In the war archives of Germany are complete plans for aerial attacks on both Paris and London. Details for such attacks have been figured out with Metz as the base. For an attack on London they calculate upon leaving Metz as darkness falls, crossing the channel at a height of 8,000 feet. Under ordinary circumstances London would be gained before midnight. Then the bag would be dropped to 3,000 feet and the work of destruction begun. Its nitroglycerine cartridges could render London helpless in a few hours. Furthermore, the English capital is inadequately protected with searchlights with which to detect a night attack.

Any of the nine non-rigid dirigibles in the British service would be unable to cope with one rigid Zeppelin.

Attacks on Paris have been outlined from the same base—Metz. Paris is better protected by sky searchlights than London.

France has 33 dirigibles, but all of the non-rigid type, which cannot be compared with the giant Zeppelins, of which Germany has 16, with as many more dependable dirigibles of other types.

On the Russian frontier Germany will find but trifling resistance to her air fleets.

Germany virtually is impregnable to an air invasion. At Metz, Leipzig, Cologne, Baden, Baden, Hanover, Frankfurt and Johannesburg she has the most powerful searchlights in the world.

WILD RUSH TO GET HOME

Americans in London Willing to Accept Any Kind of Accommodation Offered Them.

London.—There were more Americans in the west end of London during the days following the declaration of war than Englishmen. They were chiefly crowded about the offices of the American Express company and of the steamship lines trying to get checks cashed and secure passage home.

The express companies were able to afford much relief to those in financial straits and the steamship companies booked hundreds of passages, although no guarantee could be given that British steamers would sail until their safety was assured by the navy.

The greatest demand, therefore, was for berths on American liners. Persons who usually travel in the most luxurious cabins were eagerly buying berths in the steerage which had been secured by earlier visitors to the steamship offices who were offering them for sale, but at greatly increased prices.

The main office of the international Mercantile Marine was jammed with Americans, and a like condition prevailed at the offices of the Cunard and Canadian lines, which were still doing business.

Rush on Express Offices. The express companies' offices, which opened at an early hour, were crowded. They were well supplied with currency and honored their checks up to \$50. The American Express company supplied the temporary wants of over 3,000 persons from the time the office opened until 2 o'clock this afternoon. There were still hundreds in line desiring gold in exchange for their checks. They were told to return next morning.

The Wells Fargo Express company, which issues checks chiefly to westerners, was open all day. The cashiers were kept busy honoring checks

DEMAND IS FOR LOWER HOUSES

People Have Come to Realize the Advantages of the Two-Story Structures.

REALLY ARE MORE HOMELIKE

Also Much Less Costly, a Consideration in These Days of Expensive Material and Labor—Design Shows Comfortable Six-Room Square House.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

An attempt has been made during the past year or two to lower the apparent height of square-built two-story houses. So many cottages have been built of late that the eye is becoming accustomed to lower dwellings and they are growing in popularity because there are many homelike features about such houses that high two-story houses lose. Most people like to keep near to the ground. Three-story houses, that were so common 20 years ago, are now seldom built.

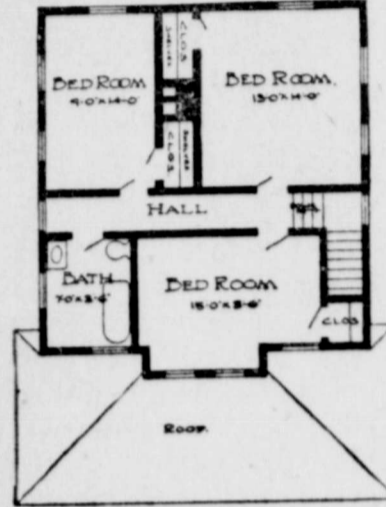
There is a business reason for lower houses as well as a sentimental one. The fact is that although building materials are somewhat cheaper this year than last they still cost a great deal more money than of old, and labor also is more expensive. The higher you go into the air the greater the cost, and this is one reason why architects like to keep dwellings as low as is consistent with good results. When, fortunately, sentiment and a low roof are both on the side of economy it is easy to cater to a popular fashion.

A six-room house on the square order with rather a fancy roof is shown in the accompanying design. Some people object to a plain pyramid roof, such as we often see on houses of this shape, and this plan seems to get around the difficulty without adding expensive dormers that are of no special use.

This design is 26 feet 9 inches wide and 27 feet 6 inches long, exclusive

of the porch. A house of this size built full two stories in height looks higher than it really is and the effect is not pleasing. By carrying the roof down a few feet at the corners in this way the postlike effect is removed and we have a much better looking house without materially increasing the cost. The saving in lumber will about make up for the extra work on the upper windows, and you get splendid light upstairs as well as down; another advantage which comes from lowering the roof.

There is a great demand for two-story, six-room houses. They are easy to build. A house of this size built full two stories in height looks higher than it really is and the effect is not pleasing. By carrying the roof down a few feet at the corners in this way the postlike effect is removed and we have a much better looking house without materially increasing the cost. The saving in lumber will about make up for the extra work on the upper windows, and you get splendid light upstairs as well as down; another advantage which comes from lowering the roof.



Second Floor Plan.

of the porch. A house of this size built full two stories in height looks higher than it really is and the effect is not pleasing. By carrying the roof down a few feet at the corners in this way the postlike effect is removed and we have a much better looking house without materially increasing the cost. The saving in lumber will about make up for the extra work on the upper windows, and you get splendid light upstairs as well as down; another advantage which comes from lowering the roof.

USE LITTLE ICE IN IRELAND

One Plant Takes Care of Large District in Thoroughly Satisfactory Way.

So small is the consumption of ice in Ireland that one plant is able to take care of the demands of the entire south and west of the "Emerald Isle." And its output amounts to only six tons a day.



In addition to this plant there are two breweries, a chilled-meat concern and a butter factory which use ice-making machinery. The use of ice for domestic purposes is virtually unheard of, owing to the mild temperatures which prevail naturally throughout the summer months. The highest temperature recorded in County Cork in the last three years was 72.4 degrees. That was in July of 1911. July is the hottest month, with maximum temperatures averaging between sixty and seventy degrees.

For the preservation of meat in summer it is customary to use "meat-screens," or cages, sometimes as elaborate as a large refrigerator. These receptacles are fly-proof, and are placed in a cool and drafty place. In these the Irish housewife places her meats, milk, butter and other articles of food, which in this country would have to be kept in a refrigerator.

A few years ago an "American bar" was opened in Cork, which made a specially advertised feature of feed drinks. It failed. The only consumption of ice is by ice-cream manufacturers and shippers of fish from the western coast to foreign countries or to England. The vast majority of meat dealers do not find it necessary, and it is seldom if ever used in the serving of liquors.

Extinct Trees. The ancient vegetation which grew in South Carolina and Georgia during Upper Cretaceous and Eocene time, or, as geologists state, at least several million years ago—included the sequoia or "big tree," now confined to the Pacific coast. Also there were three kinds of araucarias or Norfolk island pines, which at the present time live only in South America and Australia; a pine with the leaves in clusters of three as in the living pitch pine, and a number of cypress-like trees which were once widely spread over the world but are now extinct.

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First Floor Plan.

TEXAS NEWS CONDENSED

Many miles of concrete sidewalks and a large amount of street pavement are being laid in Denison.

The sewer system for Teague is rapidly nearing completion, and the plant will soon be in operation.

The citizens of Bogata are organizing a stock company with a view to establishing a light plant there.

Threshing is in progress in the Floydada country, and wheat is turning out from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre, a better yield than was at first expected.

All foundation work has been completed at the new municipal water works plant in Rockdale, and the arrival of the machinery is awaited. Two new wells are being drilled and a large reservoir is being constructed.

In some parts of Lamar county the drought prevented the corn from making, and some of the farmers are cutting the stalks for fodder.

B. Yancey Cummings of Hill county has been picked as temporary chairman of the El Paso state convention. It was learned that Mr. Cummings has been agreed upon by Mr. Ferguson and his friends as the convention's temporary chairman.

The city council of Wills Point recently let the contract for the construction of the dam for the reservoir which is to supply the city of Wills Point with water for its new water works system. The reservoir when filled with water will cover about 75 acres of land. Work on actual construction will begin at once.

About 500 crates of dewberries were picked from three acres of land near Grapevine between May 23 and June 13 by A. Bidault. Eighty crates were picked on July 3 and eight on June 6. With a total expense of \$183.70, there was a net profit of \$552.50, which Mr. Bidault considers a very good return from three acres of cross-timber land.

One-half million acres of school lands on which interest had not been paid was declared forfeited by J. T. Robinson, commissioner of the general land office. Other lands on which the interest has not been paid will be forfeited next week. The land will be subject to sale on Aug. 9, but applications will not be opened until Aug. 10 at 10 a. m.

The North Texas Congress and Warehouse of Gainesville has under construction a warehouse with storage capacity of 7,000 bales of cotton. When this building has been completed the company will install a tram line operated on the endless cable system and run by electricity with one car capable of carrying seven bales. The line will connect all buildings and platforms with the loading tracks. The entire equipment will be manufactured in Gainesville.

The Texas Industrial congress is ready to begin its work of promoting the dairy industry in Texas under the Foser plan, which was endorsed by the Farmers' congress and the State Dairyman's association at College Station. The Moser plan provides for financing the purchase of animals, silos and equipment necessary for any town to have a dairying industry, for seeing that the purchasers get good cows, etc., for their money, and for the dairying to be carried on in the most modern, profit-making way.

If rain falls in Runnels county within the next week the farmers are expecting to make a bale of cotton to the acre, on an average.

The Galveston Cotton carnival opened Thursday with a large attendance from over the state. The auto races seemed to be the most attractive features of the carnival. The best time made in a 10-mile race was 7:57, and in the one mile race the winner's time was :33.45, or 196 miles an hour.

Seventeen hundred cars or 1,700,000 bushels of grain are expected to leave Runnels county this year for markets in the north.

Farmers and cattle raisers in Western Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico will be interested in the special demonstration being made by the department of agriculture at Amarillo, Texas, in cattle feeding from silos and results of the work have been placed in bulletin form by the department.

The Busbert Gin company, with a capital stock of \$270,000, the largest incorporated gin company in the world, has established general offices in Paris, Tex.

Dr. W. D. Bradford, of Anstett, has been appointed a professor in the theological department of the Southern Methodist university. It is said that this is the first faculty election made in this department. Bishop Mouzon was made dean of the university some time ago.

PROMOTE A CLEAR SKIN



And Cuticura Ointment. They afford complete satisfaction to all who rely upon them for a clear skin, clean scalp, good hair, and soft white hands.

Samples Free by Mail. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with directions. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 128, Boston, Mass.

No Airs About Her. "Airs!" exclaimed the proud mother and shook her head vigorously. "Elsie, for all her learning, hasn't more airs, so to speak, than her poor old dad." "Then she won't turn up her nose at her old friends?" queried the visitor. "La, no!" "How refreshing!" Most girls who through college nowadays will look back at you after they're graduated. "Well, they ain't like my Elsie, though all I can say," retorted Elsie's mother. "She's become a carnivorous beast of course, and she frequently imitates music. But stuck up—my Elsie! Not a bit. She's unamiable to everybody, has a most infantile vocabulary, and what's more, never keeps a secret waiting while she dresses up; she just runs down, non de plume, she is."

Heartless. Absorbed in her own sweet thoughts Miranda meandered through the meadow, coyly aware that in the distance her lover awaited her coming. The sun just popped off this or that as Miranda was clasped in her lover's Sandow embrace. "It has been the longest day in my life," he whispered ardently as he held her still closer. How perfectly sweet of him, thought Miranda, as she closed her eyes in ecstasy of happiness. "Sweetheart," she breathed, turning her face to his, "why has it been so long?" "Because—because," he answered lamely—"well, because, my dear, it's the twenty-first of June."

She Wouldn't Squeal. He—"If I squeeze you, will you squeal?" She—"What do you think I am, talking doll?"

Fortune Hunter. "So Jack's married. Did he marry for beauty?" "No, booty."

At Newport. "So your daughter is down and out?" "Yes; she took the count"—Chicago Journal.



Mother Knows What To Use. To Give Quick Relief.

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrtle. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Stiff Neck, Chilblains, Lamé Back, Old Sores, Open Wounds, and all External Injuries. Made Since 1846. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00. All Dealers G. C. Hanford, Syracuse, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. A toilet preparation of purest ingredients for restoring color and beauty to Gray or Falling Hair. Price 25c and \$1.00 at all drug stores.

Will Trade Wichita Residence. Electric and gas lights, hot water heating system, large barn, heated 117 ft. by 100 ft. well located Kansas farm, perfect for anyone coming to Wichita to live, good chance to get a splendid home on a trade. J. W. Peck, 831 N. Emporia, Wichita, Kan.

W. N. U., WICHITA, NO. 33-15

AN CAPITAL OF GERMANS

by Land and Sea Outlined by Expert.

THE LINE IS DESCRIBED

forces Can Advance Through Poland or Finland, Both of Which Are Decidedly Lukewarm to the Czar.

St. Petersburg would seem to be the German military campaign reached both by sea and the enemy could, but would to, pass through Poland, because of its importance, be the object of a separation. Division of Poland was found in the recent operations, years ago, when the whole of national defense was moved back to the east, corps were transported and Lithuania into central, to the Volga region. Many fortresses, especially that were abandoned, writes Harper in the Chicago Her-

ject of the Change. Another objective point of the Germans has been the Russian Baltic port of Libau, although the reported bombardment here was merely a reconnaissance. Libau is one of Russia's most important ports. Open almost the year round, being frozen up only in extreme

St. Petersburg is well defended from the sea. Situated at the head of the Finnish gulf, more than 200 miles from the entrance to the gulf, it can be protected by defenses on the main land on either side.

Kronstadt, which lies within view of the capital, has long since been abandoned as a means of defense.

Across the very mouth of the Finnish gulf is the new line on which the Russians rely to safeguard their capital from attack by sea. This is the Revel-Sveaborg line. Revel is just around the corner on the south and is Russia's principal naval port on the Baltic. Sveaborg is near Helsingfors, the capital of Finland.

Islands Complete Line. There are small islands between these two points, which are used to complete the line of defense. At no point in this line is the distance between batteries more than 30 miles. It will be a difficult line to cross.

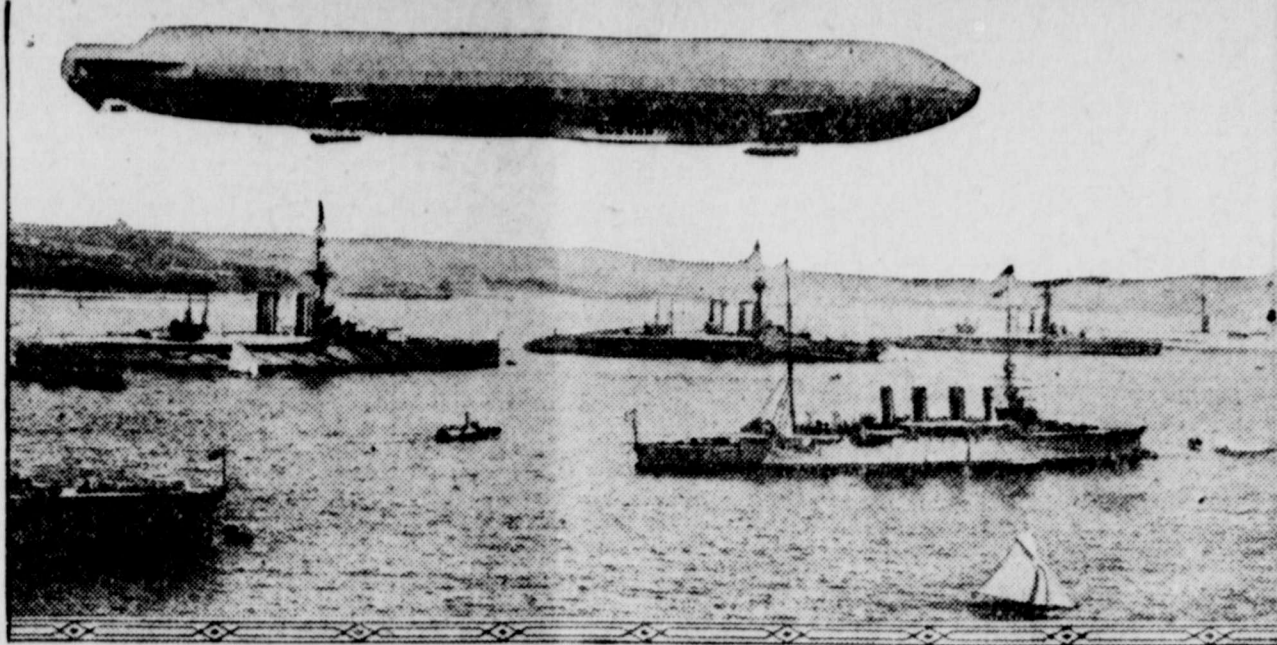
Almost at the very mouth of the Finnish gulf, a little to the north, and lying between Finland and Sweden, are the Islands of Aland.

Russia wished to obtain these islands some years ago to complete her new plan of defense, but has not been able to do so.

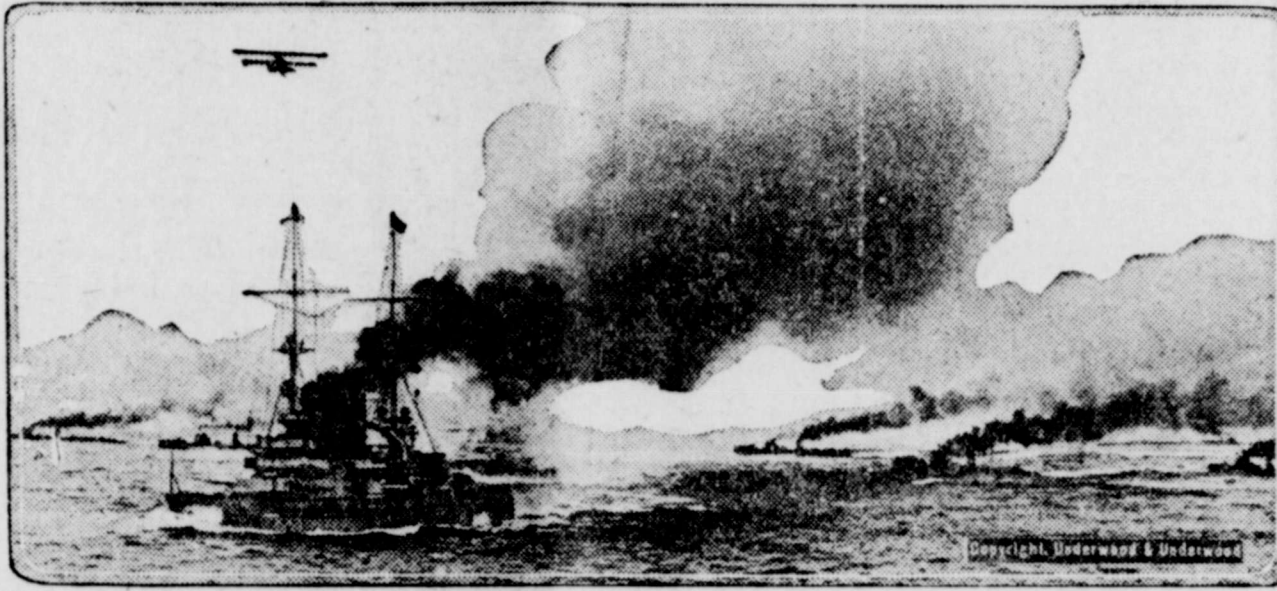
It was here that the naval encounter took place in which the Russians were driven back into the Gulf of Finland to their main line of defense. The Germans now hold the position in the islands, which furnish cover and protection to them. From this position they could land forces in Finland, along the Gulf of Bothnia coast. But Finland is a difficult country through which to make progress on foot or by rail.

Why Libau is Important. Another objective point of the Germans has been the Russian Baltic port of Libau, although the reported bombardment here was merely a reconnaissance. Libau is one of Russia's most important ports. Open almost the year round, being frozen up only in extreme

GERMAN DIRIGIBLE HOVERING OVER BRITISH FLEET



GERMANY'S POWERFUL TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA



SERVIAN INFANTRY MARCHING TO THE FRONTIER



AUSTRIAN CADETS BEING SWORN IN AS OFFICERS



ROLAND GARROS, HERO OF THE AIR



One of the first incidents of the European war was the heroic act of Roland Garros, famous French aviator, who hurled his aeroplane against a German dirigible, destroying it and its 25 occupants and losing his own life.

GERMANY'S NAVAL CHIEF



High Admiral P. T. von Tirpitz, commander of the naval forces of Germany.

HOME TOWN HELPS

WARNING TO AMERICAN LIFE

Seen in Congestion, Ugliness and Discomforts of the Average English City.

If the English city presents in its congestion, its ugliness, its discomforts, a horrible warning to American life, experiments like that at Hampstead present a hope and an inspiration and a way of avoiding the urban evils which followed in England the mad deluge of the industrial revolution. For the chief value of building beauty into the collective life of a city is that thus the ideas and principles which animate that beauty are given the most effective and dramatic form. Every one can feel the charm of open spaces, of effective vistas and the harmonious grouping of buildings; a village like Hampstead attracts immediate and widespread attention, and becomes the haven which leaves a broad lump. Though it is the external form and not the inner spirit and motive which are being copied, already in the countryside about the village are to be seen the inspiration of the model; new building estates are being developed in the frankest imitation of the Hampstead principles, while pioneer rows of unregenerated brick villas stand tenantless, unable to compete with the new idea. And if a village composed on these principles can permeate its own vicinity so quickly and so completely, it almost guarantees itself as a model and inspiration for the builders of the cities which men of the twentieth century will find fit to live in.—Randolph S. Bourne, in the Atlantic.

LINE RIVER WITH BEAUTY

Cities Along the Mississippi Are Building Attractive Water Fronts.

Cities that line the banks of the Mississippi, all the way from Keokuk to Memphis, are "running a race" to outdo each other in beautifying the water fronts.

The river terminals of the small city today are not even surpassed by those of the metropolis. River walls and driveways, flower beds and shady promenades now grace the landings of the more progressive river cities in Missouri and Illinois.

Cape Girardeau has announced that it proposes to surpass even the Mound city for a beautiful levee. That ancient city sits on a hill blessed with natural beauty, and the union of two slopes, one from the north and one from the south, form a picturesque water front.

But Cape Girardeau isn't satisfied with natural beauty alone. It is going to improve on nature. Promenades and driveways will run the full length of the city along the river, and sandwiched between them will be flower beds more than a mile long. It is said that Cape Girardeau will have one of the finest and probably the prettiest river front along the Mississippi.—St. Louis Republic.

COUNTRY TOWNS ARE NEEDED

It is of Mutual Benefit for Farmers and Tradesmen to Stimulate Home Trade.

The local merchant is not only a necessity, but a benefit to his community. If there were no country towns and no country merchants the whole fabric of our system of trade in the agricultural states would be changed. It would be inconvenient for farmers to send to distant points for everything needed and would, on the other hand, be impossible for them to do efficient long-range marketing of their produce.

Town property and adjoining farm lands are increased in value through the prosperous extension of town trade and the building up of towns in centers of thriving sections. It is therefore of joint benefit for farmers and tradesmen to work together for the stimulation of home trade.

Farmers cannot be expected to patronize home trade from motives of sentiment only. If they can get better service, including personal inspection of the goods before buying and the guarantee to replace them or correct imperfections, they will find it more satisfactory than the alleged advantage of buying of the catalogue houses.

Artificial Silk.

Much artificial silk is made from cotton or pine wood pulp completely dissolved. This forms a slightly viscous fluid which is pressed through fine holes. The strands coming from these holes, after being solidified and purified, have an appearance very similar to genuine silk, but they are really instead of hollow, about one-eighth as strong as real silk and very much weaker when wet. There are several different kinds made by different processes, but none of them are as strong or as durable as genuine silk and none will endure heat and moisture as well as real silk. Most of them would be ruined by moistening them and attempting to press them with a hot iron.

OPER TAKING LEAVE OF HIS FAMILY



uria. This fact was largely responsible for the defeat of Russian the far East.

change in the line of defense on shortened the length of the

time there was much commotion the effect that Poland had left exposed because of the the Poles to show more endeavor for a united Russia, but this political gossip.

son Purely Tactical. The nationalist movement in Russia has been directed against all these—its motto was something like "Russia for the Russians"—these last years non-Russian elements of the empire. A short-sighted policy of forcible Russification has not tended to arouse much loyalty among these various nationalities.

Germans Large Landlords. All of them, with one exception, have joined the opposition to the government in internal politics. The Germans are the exception; they are the large landlords of the Baltic provinces and have given many men to the higher official world, which accounts for the number of German names one finds in lists of Russian ministers, ambassadors and other officials.

The Finns are very bitter against Russia. Many of the measures by the Russian government in Finland, which have caused this bitterness, have been taken in order to strengthen the defense of the capital from that quarter.

Perhaps the extent of the Finnish protest corresponds to the extent and effectiveness of these measures. Finnish protests have been heard all over the western world, even over here in America.

orth and northeast of Poland the Baltic provinces. Here, in the neighborhood of the frontier at St. Petersburg, the Russians have taken the aggressive. The shortest line from Germany to the capital of Russia.

2653-614-400
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION, AMENDING SECTION 24, ARTICLE 3, OF THE CONSTITUTION, INCREASING COMPENSATION OF THE LEGISLATURE AND EXTENDING LENGTH OF REGULAR SESSION.

(S. J. R. No. 26.)
Senate Joint Resolution.
Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Section No. 24, Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, relating to compensation for members of the Legislature. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:
Section 1. That at the next general election of the State of Texas for the election of State officers, or at a previous general election, in case a general election for the State shall be sooner ordered by the Governor for other purposes, there shall be submitted to the electors of the State of Texas, for their adoption or rejection, the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas, as provided for in Section 1, Article 17, of said Constitution, relating to proposed amendments thereto, it being intended to amend Section 24, Article 3, of said Constitution, relating to the pay of members of the Legislature and extension of term of regular sessions, so that the said Section shall read as follows:

Section 24. The members of the Legislature shall each receive from the public treasury as compensation for their services twelve hundred (\$1200.00) dollars for the year in which each regular session of the Legislature is held, payable in equal installments on the twentieth days of January, April, July and October of the year in which the regular session is held, and five dollars per day for each day of every special session held in the year next succeeding that in which any regular session is held. In addition to said compensation the members of each house shall be entitled to mileage going to and returning from the seat of government which mileage shall not exceed five cents per mile, the distance to be computed by the nearest and most direct route of travel by land, regardless of railways or water routes; and the Comptroller of the State shall prepare and preserve a table of distances to each county seat, now or hereafter to be established, and by said table the mileage of each member shall be paid. Each regular session shall continue until the business of such session is disposed of.

Sec. 2. The Governor of this State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation submitting this amendment to be voted upon by the qualified electors for members of the Legislature, at the first general election to be held in this State. Those favoring the amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words: "For amendments to Section 24 of Article 3 of the Constitution increasing compensation of the Legislature and extending the length of the regular session of the Legislature." Those opposing said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballot the words: "Against amendment to Section 24 of Article 3 of the Constitution increasing compensation of the members of the Legislature, and extending the term of regular sessions of the Legislature."

Sec. 3. If the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of such proclamation, publication and election.

(Note.—S. J. R. No. 26 passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote, yeas 26, nays 0, and Senate concurred in House amendments by a two-thirds vote, yeas 23, nays 1, and was passed by the House of Representatives with amendments by a two-thirds vote, yeas 101, nays 22.)
Approved April 3, 1913.

2653-614-400
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION, AMENDING SECTION 1, ARTICLE 3, OF THE CONSTITUTION, PROVIDING FOR THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

(S. J. R. No. 12.)
Senate Joint Resolution.
To amend Section 1, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, so as to give to the people, or reserve to them, the power to propose laws and to enact or reject the same at the polls, and to approve or reject at the polls any Act of the Legislature.
Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:
That Section 1, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be amended to read:

Section 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in the Senate and House of Representatives, which, together, shall be styled "The Legislature of the State of Texas," but the people reserve to themselves power, as herein provided, to propose laws and to enact or reject the same at the polls, and to approve or reject at the polls any law, or any part of any law enacted by the Legislature. The Legislature shall provide by law for submitting to the vote of the people, upon the petition of twenty per cent of the qualified voters of the State the enactment of laws and the approval or rejection of any law enacted by the Legislature.

Be it further resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Texas: that the above and foregoing is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State of Texas for members of the Legislature, for their adoption or rejection as a part of the Constitution of this State, and shall be voted on by such electors at the regular election for the election of officers to be held throughout the State, on the second Tuesday in November, A. D. 1914, and those voting for the adoption of said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words: "For the amendment to Section 1, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing for the initiative and referendum," and those voting against the adoption of said amendment shall have written or

printed on their ballots the words: "Against the amendment to Section 1, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing for the initiative and referendum." And the foregoing proposed amendment shall be duly published once a week for four consecutive weeks, commencing at least three months before the election at which it is to be voted upon, in one weekly newspaper in each county in this State, in which such newspaper may be published. The governor shall make proclamation of such election upon said proposed amendment by publication as aforesaid, and as required by the Constitution and laws, and the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) is now appropriated out of any fund in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay the expense of making such proclamation and publication and holding said election.

(Note.—S. J. R. No. 12 passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote, yeas 21, nays 5, and was further passed by a two-thirds vote, yeas 21, nays 7, and Senate concurred in House amendments by a two-thirds vote, yeas 23, nays 0, and was passed by the House of Representatives with amendments by the following vote: yeas 84, nays 36.)
Received in the Executive Office April 3, 1913, and filed in the Department of State April 4, 1913, without the approval of the Governor.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION, AMENDING ARTICLES XI, SECTION 7A, OF THE CONSTITUTION, AUTHORIZING COUNTIES BORDERING ON THE GULF OF MEXICO TO BUILD SEA WALLS.

(S. J. R. No. 22.)
Senate Joint Resolution.
To amend Section 7 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Texas, authorizing counties bordering on the Gulf of Mexico to build sea-walls by adding Section 7a, so as to authorize such counties to build sea-walls and designate sea-wall reclamation districts for the protection of life and property from storm overflow, and to build or condemn land for sea-wall and reclamation districts, the county to have State title to the roads and bay shore line to low tide within the district, and the right to issue district bonds for acquiring and developing the district and building the sea-walls, and when district is developed as townsite to sell such portions of the land as not reserved for public use by the county.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:
That the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas be proposed to the voters of the State of Texas for their adoption in accordance with law, and that the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended so as to add Section 7a of Article XI, and that Section 7a of Article XI shall read as follows, to-wit:

Section 7a. Where protection against the waters of the Gulf of Mexico is needed for protection of life, health, property or the sea-wall, any county bordering on the Gulf of Mexico may acquire title to the land for said sea-wall or sea-wall reclamation district as designated by the county Commissioners' court by purchase or condemnation of all the land desired for sea-wall and land for the sea-wall reclamation district from the sea-wall to bay shoreline boundary of the property abutting on the bay, and the State hereby cedes to the county, in such district, for reclamation and general uses of the district, the title to bay shore lands in the district between the property tide line boundary and the low tide line of the bay shore and any land in the reclamation district that may have been retained by the Republic of Texas for the State for roads when the lands adjacent were platted and sold, and the county is given the right to dredge in the bay or in the gulf for fill for the district, and right to sell the land when reclaimed and laid off as townsite or otherwise, and where condemnation is used to acquire the land the proceeds to be as under the Statutes in condemnation for railroads, provided that the condemnation shall be in fee in the county, and county may issue bonds or other evidence of district indebtedness for acquiring the property, building the sea-wall, reclamation development and all incident thereto as expenses of sea-wall and reclamation district, with lien on land and such terms and conditions as county, through its commissioners court may deem best, and the county commissioners' court shall appoint two persons who are owners of land within the district, and who desire to sell for reclamation and buy back from the county when reclaimed, who, with the county judge as chairman, shall continue a sea-wall reclamation district commission whose compensation shall be fixed by the court, and this commission has power to make all rules and regulations for acquiring the land of district sea-wall building, reclaiming and plating land of district, issuing bonds or other evidence of indebtedness for same, subject, however, to all such rules, regulations and acts of the commission being authorized and approved and ratified by county commissioners court. The district must bear all expenses of sea-wall and purchase of the land and expenses of filing (filling) same and other expenses, and the same shall not in any way involve the credit of the county or be a basis for a tax by the county on general land of the county unless authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the property taxpayers of the county voting at a special election therefor. It is further provided that any owner of land in a proposed district may subscribe and pay for the district commission, when as such area of land is to be the whole land of the reclamation district and sea-wall, and at any time before the completion of the district may surrender the bonds and receive from the county a bond for title for his land in town lots, less streets and alleys deducted therefrom, for which a surrender deed may be demanded from the county after the district is wall-ed, filled and platted into streets, alleys and lots, and bonds so bought

shall so provide. It is further provided that no district shall be formally designated by the county commissioners' court until owners of at least one-half of the proposed area of district petition therefor, and subscribe out for bonds for repurchase from the county as herein provided. This amendment may be acted on without delay of legislation in aid thereof or legislative action may be had in furtherance thereof if desired by the county, acting through its commissioners' court.

Be it further resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:
That the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Texas for their ratification and adoption at an election to be held throughout the State on the second Tuesday in November, A. D. 1914, and at such election those favoring the ratification and adoption of said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots: "For the amendment to Article XI, Section 7a, of the Constitution providing for authorizing counties bordering on the Gulf of Mexico to build sea-walls;" and those opposing the adoption and ratification of said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots: "Against the amendment to Article XI, Section 7a, of the Constitution, authorizing counties bordering on the Gulf of Mexico to build sea-walls." Proclamation of such election shall be made by the Governor, as required by the Constitution and the law, and there is appropriated out of any funds not otherwise appropriated the sum of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the expense of advertising and holding such election.

(Note.—S. J. R. No. 22 passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote, yeas 24, nays 1, and Senate concurred in House amendments by a two-thirds vote, yeas 27, nays 0, and was passed by the House of Representatives with amendments by a two-thirds vote, yeas 114, nays 0.)
Received in the Executive Office April 1, 1913, and filed in the Department of State April 5, 1913, without the approval of the Governor.

Plainview Nursery handles the trees that has been raised in the Panhandle. Be sure and save your orders for J. W. Harrah agt. 52

Any one wanting dray work call W. F. Patton, Phone 67.

Figure that house, barn, granary, or header barge bill with the white House Lumber Co.
Good grade at the right prices.

REMOVAL NOTICE

Dr. Claude Wolcott, Specialist treating the Eye, Ear, Nose Throat and CATARRH; has moved his Amarillo office to 105 West Fourth street. Nicely furnished Optical parlors in connection. "Who fits your glasses? No Agents." 25t.

FOR SALE CHEAP

A good 15 horse power gasoline engine, apply to

F. H. Smyres

Mobeetie Locals

Miss Bessie Cole and Mr. Andy Crocker, two of our very popular young people were quietly married Thursday evening of last week. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Robt. Cole, and is one girl among the few who has the friendship, love and respect of all who know her and we cannot speak with too much praise for the young bride. The groom, Andy or "Dad," which ever you mind to call him, has many friends and the wisest thing he has done was the choice of a life partner. J. R. Crocker, the groom's father, gave a big watermelon feast in honor of the happy young couple in which a large host of friends participated. The very best of all good wishes be theirs.

Clyde Grigsby is visiting relative here this week.
Aunt Martha Anderson is very low at present. Her son came in from Kansas City today.

Mrs. Lee Stone of Pecos is visiting her mother, Mrs. McGregor.

A big dinner on the ground and preaching all day Sunday is being arranged for.

FOR SALE

A good driving team, buggy and harness. Price right. See J. T. Hood.

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Of Title made for any land or town lot in Roberts County
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You will find Chick en feed, wheat, mill run, brand, Oats, shorts, maize, kaffir and fetrita seed, a good line of feed.

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