

The Miami Chief.

Vol. 16

MIAMI, Roberts County, TEXAS, Thursday, October, 1 1914.

No. 10

G. T. Vineyard, M. D. R. L. Vineyard, M. D.
S. P. Vineyard, M. D.

DOCTORS VINEYARD
Surgery and diseases of Women
Ray and Pathological Laboratories
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Notice

I hereby certify that the following named persons have been certified to me by the County Executive Committee of Roberts County Texas, as the nominees of the Democratic Primary held on July 23, 1914:

J. E. Kinney, County Judge, Roberts County, Texas.
J. A. Holmes, County Attorney, Roberts County, Texas.
Dan Kivlehen, County Treasurer, Roberts County, Texas.
O. B. Hardin, Sheriff, Roberts County, Texas.
J. K. McKenzie, County and District Clerk, Roberts County, Texas.
S. E. Fitzgerald, Tax Assessor, Roberts County, Texas.
H. T. Gill, Commissioner, pre. No. 1, Roberts County, Texas.
W. B. Kitchens, Commissioner, pre. No. 3, Roberts County, Texas.
T. S. Jones, Commissioner, pre. No. 4, Roberts County, Texas.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, at office in Miami, Texas, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1914.

(Seal)

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

The Amarillo Fair

The Panhandle State Fair has been in progress since Friday of last week and has been a very successful fair, both from an agricultural and livestock standpoint.

About twenty counties are represented in the agricultural display, and a number of them have extra fine exhibits, among which of course is the Roberts county exhibit, which in quality is among the best, but we dare not say a word about the quantity, which counts about as much as the quality.

Miami people have been going from the first day on, and in all something over 100 people attended from here, some have been on the road every day, and a few of them that went in cars were on the road two days, however not running all the time. Some 20 cars have been from here and we have learned of several that had quite a bit of their fun on the road, putting in crank cases, connecting rods, patching tires packing water, but the limit was reached when a prominent attorney of the city got within sight of Amarillo and cranked his car for half a day before finding out that his gas was gone.

Miami failed to get any premiums on their exhibit because of no one being there at the time of the judging to see that all stuff was found.

The Old Timers day yesterday a large crowd was present and the old timers went into permanent organization electing officers and will meet each year with the fair. N. F. Locke of Miami was honored with vice-presidency of the organization. We failed to learn the names of the other officers.

Over The Plains

L. Q. C. Taylor, a singing man pretty well known over the Panhandle, and who has sung at Miami several times, was placed in jail at Amarillo last week charged with using the mails to defraud and also using bogus checks.

W. E. Jackson a farmer living near McLean was instantly killed last week by falling under a team of mules which either stepped on him or kicked him.

The Panhandle Herald says that Dr. Edmund F. Fuller, traveling oculist is a faker and is wanted back there for swindling.

The Mobeetie News has been leased for one year by Mr. Liggit who takes charge Oct. 1st.

The English Syndicate who have been working the Plainview country but have since the war laid off all hands, have given notice that they would begin work again.

Judge F. P. Powell of Plainview died very suddenly one day last week. The death was very much of a surprise to the family as he was in seemingly good health.

Read the Chief for Information

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

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

McCuistian-Heare

Miss Grace Heare, the only daughter of Judge and Mrs. Heare and Mr. H. J. McCuistian were united in marriage at the residence of the brides parents on Thursday September 24 1914 at 8 A. M. The wedding was a quiet one, there being no one present but the immediate family and two brothers of Judge Heare that live in Mo. and a sister, Mrs. Mary Griffith, who lives in Parker County Texas, and the two sisters of the groom Misses Tommie and Odessie McCuistian. Rev. B. G. Taylor pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Canadian performed the ceremony. After many wishes of long and happy lives for both of the young people, and after eating a bountiful breakfast in which all did justice to the good things placed on the table, the young couple left for Amarillo to spend a few days at the fair and possibly go on to Colorado for a few days. Miss Grace is the only daughter of Judge Heare and is well known in and around Miami and has a host of friends who wish her many bright days in her married relation. Mr. McCuistian is a young man of high standing in the country and town and well spoken of by all. I am sure the friends of both of the young people join in happy congratulations.

Celebrates Ninetieth Birthday

Last Sunday Grandpa Weckesser, a well known citizen to us, enjoyed with several friends and relatives, his 90th birthday, at the home of his son Boots. Mrs. Henry Weckesser baked the birthday cake, which had on it ninety very beautiful candles each candle representing a year of Mr. Weckessers age. Before the guests were invited to the dining room, where a great feast lay before them, these candles were lighted as a manner of decoration. After enjoying a fine dinner Grandpa and Mr. John Kuhn sang a German song, and this was followed by a musical programme rendered by Mr. H. L. Dgill and his four daughters. In late evening the crowd departed, wishing at least ten happy returns of the day. Grandpa is the oldest man in our community at the time speaking.

Sudan Grass

Sudan grass is a comparatively new grass for the United States, having been introduced here from South Africa about four years ago and has been expanding very fast since its introduction.

It is a grass that is annual in its growth, having to be planted every spring and dies in the fall at the first frost. Grows to the height of 6 to 10 feet and is recommended highly as a hay crop. In the past two years a number of farmers have made a young fortune from the seed which have been selling at from \$1 to \$2 per pound and an acre of the grass will produce about 500 lbs.

Sudan grass is a dry land product, and growers claim that it will grow with less moisture than any crop that is raised in the Panhandle. We note a number of our farmers this year are buying seed preparatory to give the grass a trial. One pound of seed will plant an acre.

Departing Soldier

By Walter Mason

"Farewell, dear wife the soldier said, my country calls and I must go, to wear a helmet on my head, and shoot at folks I do not know, and men whose names I've never heard will go for me with gun and sword; the whole blamed business is absurd, and am sad and slightly bored. I know not what the war's about, if wise or just I do not know; I only know I'm going out to make a target for the foe. But keep a cheerful heart I beg for I'll return to home and farm perhaps I will be shy a leg, and maybe I'll be short an arm, but I'll come back through battered score, come back in flesh or as a ghost, I may be brought upon a door, I may be shipped by parcel post, some way some time I shall return, my soul as ever fond and true, to watch you trying hard to earn a living for our famished crew. You'll have to till our barren fields, and reap the scanty crops you raise, while I am packing swords and shields and shooting holes through unknown jays. You'll have to thresh the maigre grain, and yoke the oxen to the plow, while I'm pirooting over the plain a large brass helmet on my brow. I hate to leave these humble walls our lives, dear wife, are mane a wreck, but I must go where honor calls and get a bullet in my neck.

PRECIOUS METALS IN TEXAS.

Precious and semi-precious metals, consisting of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc produced in Texas in 1912, had a value of \$269,798, which is \$38,798 more than the output of the previous year. The most important of these minerals is silver, valued at \$249,731, or 93 per cent of the total. The actual production of silver in 1912, compared with that of 1911, shows a decrease of 18,327 ounces in quantity, but an increase in value of \$24,802, due to the increase in price from 53 cents in 1911 to 61 1-2 cents per ounce in 1912.

The first discovery of silver in Texas is said to have been made more than a half century ago, but the first mining recorded by the United States Geological Survey was in 1855, when 169,342 ounces with a value of \$181,196, were produced. Since that date up to the present time, nearly eleven million ounces have been mined, with a commercial value of \$7,372,000.

The value of other precious and semi-precious metals produced in Texas in 1912 is: Zinc, \$16,422; lead, \$2,939; copper, \$119, and gold, \$63.

TEXAS SECOND IN QUICK-SILVER.

More than a million dollars worth of quicksilver was produced in the United States in 1912, according to a recent report of the Geological Survey, and a large portion of the output came from the Texas mines. The principal quicksilver States are California, Texas and Nevada, and they rank in the order mentioned. The Texas output is 3,320 flasks, valued at \$154,413, according to the latest reports.

Prior to the discovery of quicksilver in Brewster county, California furnished practically the entire output of the United States. With the increased production there has also been an enlargement of its uses and during the past thirteen years the functions of this mineral have practically doubled. The Texas product is consumed mainly in the manufacture of explosive caps, drugs, electric lighting and other scientific apparatus and in the recovery of gold by amalgamation.

FOR RENT

Two nicely furnished rooms and good location. Apply to. Mrs. A. L. Caxtor.

THE WOMAN IN THE FIELD The Farm Woman Needs Relief More Than Her City Sister.

By Peter Radford.

Much has been said and more written about the woman in the factory and behind the counter, but how about the woman who works in the field? I want to say a few words in her behalf. I regret a necessity that compels woman to work for a livelihood and I favor not only shortening her hours, but freeing her from manual labor entirely. I crave for society that high standard of excellence where the home is woman's throne and her life is devoted to molding the character and elevating the thought of the rising generation. But so long as want, greed and misfortune prevail in this world, women, through choice or necessity, will work, and perhaps they will work at one task or another as many hours per day as they please.

We may pity the weak and admire the strong in their struggle but the farm woman is entitled to her share of sympathy and reward.

All Must Toil.

The labor problem, as relates to men, is a most vexatious one and when we apply it to women it becomes more seriously complicated. We will always have to work unless some political genius can put a law on the statute book that will enable us to live without labor. So long as every person must meet toil face to face, the best we can do is to equitably distribute the burdens and reward of labor, and if there is to be a revision of wages and a shortening of hours, I want the farm woman to get her share. She has more reason to complain than any other class of toilers. She has, as a rule, fewer comforts, fewer pleasures, less recreation and less opportunity for enjoyment than her sister in the city. She has not so many conveniences and fewer luxuries and less to be thankful for than women who live in the town, but she toils on a model of consistency, patience and womanly devotion. Certainly she should be the first to be rewarded.

The Real Labor Problem is on the Farm.

The great dailies with flaming headlines deplore the lot of women who toil in the cities, the city pulpit thunders with sympathy for her and the legislators orate in her behalf, but not a line is written, a word said or a speech delivered in the interest of the million women who labor on the farm. Where one woman works in the cities in Texas, there are a hundred mothers toiling in the field, and no mention is made of it. Is the woman in the city entitled to any more consideration than the woman on the farm? I contend that she is not. The city woman may be more easily restrained by legislation and she may have a more attentive audience when she cries aloud, but the real labor problem, insofar as it relates to women and children, is on the farm. It is there we find the mother, drenched in perspiration, and the child, its lips wet with mother's milk, wielding the hoe and gathering the harvest, toiling day in and day out without hope of reward.

The City Life Puny.

The farm women work from sun until sun. They do their housework and lull a half million babes to sleep after the chickens go to roost and they get breakfast and milk the cows before the lark sings. The city woman frequently chafes under hardships that the farm woman would consider a blessing. The city people are great talkers and oftentimes greatly magnify their troubles and enlarge their accomplishments. This characteristic permeates organized society as well as enters into the individual life of cities. There are orphan asylums which are doing commendable work and should be encouraged, that boast of their accomplishments, but I have seen widows in the country make a crop, drink branch water and eat corn-bread and molasses and raise more children and better children than many of these city orphan asylums. The cities need to get back to the soil with their ideals. They are hysterical, puny and feeble in their conception of life, its requirements and its opportunities.

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

To The People of Miami Texas

Mr. W. C. Johnson and wife, representing the Gerlach Mercantile Company of Canadian Texas, will have a large line of Ladies and Misses latest style new Fall Suits, cloaks and dresses on display at the parlors of the Fitch Hotel, on Saturday, Oct. 10. These goods represent the latest things out in Ladies suits, coats and dresses. We invite comparison in values and merchandise with any market in the United States. No two garments are alike. Only one garment of a kind. If we have not your size in the garment, which you want we may have swatches on hand and we can take special orders for you and make quick delivery of them. We invite every one in the city of Miami, to call and inspect these garments. You are under no obligations to buy unless you feel disposed to do so. We want to get better acquainted.

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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 there. We welcome your account and will help you to save and succeed.

The Bank of Miami

(Unincorporated)
ROBERTS COUNTY DEPOSITORY



CHAPTER XI—Continued.

I stooped over him and pressed my lips to his forehead. I felt no longer any revulsion from this pitiful human being whose span was nearly run. I could see by the ashen pallor that spread over his face that the end was almost come. "I forgive you freely," I answered.

He smiled weakly, and, closing his eyes, lay back, his hand still holding mine. In a minute more he had sunk into unconsciousness. I sat there long; I lost all sense of time; I did not even realize that the anchor was weighed and that we were setting out to sea, nor did I hear the ominous splash in the sea that marked the burial of the dead. I sat there till the grasp suddenly relaxed and the eyes opened. Then I left the cabin forever and went up on the deck.

I looked around me at the waste of waters over which we were speeding. I saw the silent man at the wheel. I heard the wind creak through the cordage; and in a sudden outburst of tears I found relief. Dawn was breaking in the east, and down in my soul. Too long I had been perplexed and harassed by this nightmare of circumstance; now my thoughts turned from the dead to the living, from Leopold to my lover.

All the next day we raced northward across the Mediterranean until, late in the afternoon, land upheaved itself across our bows, and I saw the wooded promontory of Bon Martin, with the white houses of the village nestling beneath the cliff. But the helmsman twisted his wheel and we veered away, running parallel with a white beach until we cast anchor not fifty yards from a low and desolate shore.

They had not spoken a word to me, these silent men. Whoever they were, of whence they came, I was never to learn. Now one of them let down the short rope ladder, and, standing on the bottom step indicated that I should follow him.

At first his actions alarmed me. Was it his purpose to cast me into the blue water? But a moment later I was reassured by an unmistakable sign; he wished me to mount upon his shoulders so that he could wade ashore with



Stooped Over Him and Pressed My Lips to His Forehead.

me. And in proof of his intention, he sprang into the sea, which did not reach higher than his armpits. Clearly this was the edge of a shoal; and, doubtless, the yacht had put in here to avoid notice.

With some misgivings, I obeyed, and, clasping me tightly, the sailor waded ashore until he had deposited me high and dry above the sweep of the waves. Then, with a sweep of his cap, he was gone, and I stood upon the beach watching him.

He waded back and clambered aboard again. A moment later I heard the creak of the windlass, saw the anchor rise heavily out of the sea. There was a column of black smoke at the top of the funnel, the yacht began to back, swung around, and put out to sea once more. I watched her till she was no more than a speck upon the horizon.

Then, as if in a dream, I started along the beach in the direction of Bon Martin. As I trod the soil of France again my heart leaped in my veins with ecstasy. For in my dress, secure, I held my bonds and Leopold's confession. And in my hand, I held the money that he had left me. I felt no shame in taking it; it would play its part in releasing Charles and it was all the reparation that Leopold could make.

And this was Wednesday evening! I should arrive days and days ahead of necessity. For I could reach Paris by Friday morning, which left me three whole days before the trial began.

After half a mile of tramping over the clogging sands I began to pass fishermen's cottages; then the white houses of the residents appeared, strung out under the cliff, and the sand yielded to a firm road. Not far ahead of me I saw a little railway station. And, surest test of civilization, a little newsboy scampered along toward me, crying the latest edition of the Nice papers. I stopped him and purchased one, bidding him keep the

change of the franc I handed him. Feverishly I opened it.

A moment later I was staggering like a drunken woman. For, in the large, black headlines before my eyes I read the fate of Charles, and the uselessness of my journey. The trial was to take place on Friday morning.

The government had hastened it by three days, to appease the outcries of the press and save the ministry. For, if I had left public feeling against Charles at red-hot heat, it was now white-heat and incandescent.

"By Friday evening the traitor must be on his way to perpetual exile on the Devil's Island, or the government falls," was the terse telegraphic summary of the Paris correspondent.

What would I not have given now for the aeroplane that lay, a wreck of metal and wood, in Scuto market place!

"As for the female spy, who was released on bail," the message continued, "it is now believed that the woman who flew through France and evaded the authorities in so sensational a manner upon the Monaco frontier and at other places, was not she, but merely a notorious seeker. It is said, on trustworthy report, that the spy had fled to Belgium, to join her lover, an ex-officer of the German army, and has already placed herself outside the reach of the law."

I smiled weakly at this wildest of all rumors. Then I set off hot-footed. Five minutes later, breathless, with tumbling hair, I was interviewing the station master, at Bon Martin.

"A special train to Paris, madame!" he ejaculated, when he had recovered from his astonishment. "It is impossible. It would cost you six thousand francs. It would disorganize the traffic over the entire system. Besides, no special train could reach the capital by Thursday morning. If you should take the night local to Marseilles and make the Thursday morning express, it would land you there by eight a. m. on Friday."

"But Friday will be too late," I cried, thrusting down the money upon the table of his office. "Here are seven thousand francs. Take them—only give me a train. You do not comprehend, monsieur; it is a matter of life or death."

He rose, perplexed, and scratched his head.

"I don't see how it can be done," he faltered. "Under ordinary circumstances I could give you a special to Marseilles, where you could make your own arrangements, but unfortunately—why, the ex-Empress Eugenie comes from Nice tonight, and traffic must wait for her."

I glanced at him in dumb despair. Then my gaze wandered to a great map of the southern railroads of France, suspended from the wall, and an idea occurred to me. I walked over and placed my finger on it.

"But why not go through Lyon?" I asked.

He came over to me and followed the tracing of my finger.

"Why, yes, mademoiselle, I could give you a clear road to Lyon," he answered. "But there you would have to wait for the express from Geneva, which has precedence of all traffic, for his excellency the president of the Swiss republic makes a ceremonial visit to Paris and—"

"And traffic must wait for him," I ejaculated bitterly.

"Exactly, madame," he answered, beaming. "Your perspicacity is like that of a man. I am sorry, but—"

"Give me a special train to Lyon," I interrupted brusquely.

"But it will do you no good, madame," faltered the station master. Then his glance fell upon the money; he shrugged his shoulders, looked at me whimsically as though it were useless to interpose further objections to my foolish whim, and became all at once the man of action.

"It shall be ready in fifteen minutes," he answered. "But, madame, the authorities will certainly not permit any special to follow his excellency, the president, for several hours."

I made no answer but paced the station platform while the lumbering engine reversed itself upon the turntable and at last came clattering up to its car and was coupled on. In less than half an hour all was in readiness. I stepped into my car, and, an instant later, we were off, really off, on the long road to Paris—or at least Lyon.

All through the night we raced over the vast plains, now sweeping by the Rhone, a breath of dismal, wind-swept water, now winding among oak forests and fields of grain the scent of which came to me through the velvety blackness. I had not eaten since the preceding evening, and should not eat again till I reached Paris. I felt dizzy and weak—but the intensity of my resolution spurred me to fresh efforts; nor did I close my eyes until, soon after six, we rolled into the large station at Lyon.

Upon the platform opposite a train was standing, the engine puffing frantically, as though anxious to be off. I sprang from the carriage and raced

toward it. A functionary barred my way.

"You cannot pass," he said sternly. "His excellency the president of the Swiss republic—"

"But I must see him," I cried wildly. "I must see the president instantly. I—"

Then I became aware that a stout good-natured, fatherly-looking old gentleman, who had been pacing the platform, stretching his legs, had halted nearby and was watching me intently. Though it was early morning he wore a full dress suit, across which a broad sash of many colors was draped. Instinct leaped to my aid. I cried to him:

"Monsieur le President!"

He hesitated and then came swiftly toward me.

"At your service, madame," he answered.

"Take me to Paris in your train," I pleaded. "It is a matter of life or death. They will not let me hire a train. I must go, I must be there by evening—"

He bowed and offered his arm.

"You shall be my guest, madame," he answered, and escorted me to his carriage, as though I were a princess, leaving a line of gaping functionaries behind him.

That age-long journey is only the faintest memory to me now, for, once the train started, my pent-up feelings found vent in a hysterical outburst which sorely repaid the good president for his courtesy. I remember how he and his suite crowded me as I lay in the sleeping car which he had performed relinquished to me; how someone discovered that I was starving and fed me with milk and whisky; how, overcome by the potency of the liquor, I babbled something of my story—at least enough to reveal my identity. Then the romance of it gripped them and they constituted themselves my servants. Towns rushed past us and were swallowed up in the plains, night followed day, and at last, after an eternity of torment, we rolled into the terminal at eight o'clock on the morning of Friday.

Next I remember a wild ride in a cab, with the secretary of the Swiss legation seated beside me, trying to calm me as I brandished a bundle of papers; a halt at the fortress gates; a sudden message that sent orderlies scurrying in all directions; finally there comes to mind the picture of a courtroom, of the grave judges, of Charles, erect in his uniform, regarding me at first stonily, then with a cry of amazed joy. I recall, most faintly of all, thrusting down my documents before the presiding officer. Then blackness encompassed me and, as my senses failed, I felt Charles' arms encircle me, and fell into that haven as a shipwrecked sailor casts himself on the sustaining breast of the land.

CHAPTER XII.

Mr. Spratt to the Rescue.

(In which I discover that the Code Napoleon is by no means a negligible quantity.)

My dramatic appearance before the military tribunal had been none too soon. In accordance with the usual procedure the court had convened at six o'clock in the morning. In fact, at the moment of my appearance with the proof of Charles' innocence the judges were already preparing to retire for the consideration of their verdict; and that verdict could have been of one nature alone.

My proofs threw an entirely new complexion upon the affair. While insufficient to secure Charles' immediate acquittal, they were of a nature so startling—implicating, as they did, three powers of Europe and unveiling an international conspiracy—that an adjournment was immediately obtained. A week later, when the tribunal reconvened, Charles was acquitted with the merest formalities, his sword restored to him, and, a little subsequently, he received the coveted legion of honor from the president's hand.

He told me afterward that he had never doubted the ultimate verdict of the court; what had driven him almost to frenzy was his inability to learn anything concerning me. Of my wild flight to Corsica he had been kept in complete ignorance.

Of this, and the ensuing death of the chief conspirators, they say I told the presiding judge in detail. But of all that I have not the least remembrance. A violent attack of meningitis, the result of the physical and mental distress which I had undergone, confined me to my bed for weeks, during most of which period I was raving in delirium. I lived over again and again those awful scenes in Corsica and aboard the yacht; and ever I seemed hurrying to catch a special train which just eluded me at every station on each railroad line of France.

When I opened my eyes at last to consciousness they fell first upon Charles' mother. I was back in my room in Clichy, and she was seated beside me, watching me with that anxious and yet serene gaze which I had learned to know during those arduous days after my first arrival there. When she saw recognition in my eyes she began to weep quietly. She bent down and pressed her lips to my forehead.

"Charles?" she said, smiling, and tipped softly out of the room. A moment later she reappeared, Charles at her side. He knelt beside my bed and raised my fingers to his lips. He was attired in his complete uniform; I understood the meaning of that. There was no need to ask the judges' verdict.

We were supremely happy during those early days of my convalescence, when I could sit in my invalid chair under the pergola in the gardens, inhaling strength with every breath of the soft September airs. In those days we four, Charles and I, his mother and

our grandfather, the old comte, forged a link that has made our lives inseparable. We shall never part, any of us, so long as we live; and in spite of his four and eighty years I hope that there will be many more years of activity for the Comte d'Yves.

One day, when I was almost well, I suddenly thought of the bonds which I had brought back from Corsica; those famous bonds without which this history would never have been written, nor Charles and I ever have met. I asked for them, and Charles' mother, who had been anticipating such a request, rose and brought them to me from the drawer of her escritoire.

"Is it not strange," I said, "that Magniff has not inquired for them? Or has he?"

Charles looked at his mother inquiringly, and she nodded her head. "Tell her, Charles," she said.

"Magniff will be here tomorrow," he answered. "Then he will require them."

"But what is he coming for besides?" I asked. And then the dreadful knowledge flashed over me. "For Clichy?" I demanded.

Charles nodded. "The interest fell due yesterday," he answered. "There is no hope of meeting it, Anne. Clichy must pass out of our hands; we have grown, in a way, reconciled to the loss and have already planned our future. We have packed everything and start tomorrow evening for Paris."

"Has not the tragic death of his son softened him?" I asked.

Charles laughed. "It has embittered him," he answered. "The fact is, Anne, he has aged greatly during the past month; he seems to be approaching a mental and physical breakdown; but with the death of Leopold he has concentrated all his thoughts upon the fulfillment of his long-cherished revenge for the affronts which he claims my grandfather put upon him so many years ago. I have pleaded with him to make some arrangement which would leave Clichy to us. Some of our foreign investments have turned out unexpectedly profitable and would permit us to take a new mortgage and keep up the estate. But Magniff's sole thought is his revenge—and so, tomorrow, Clichy surrenders to the enemy for the first time in her history."

"I could not restrain my tears. 'If only I had not sold him the bonds,' I said. 'Charles, grandfather, can such a bargain hold, seeing that I did not know the incalculable value that they were to him? Why, I could have obtained millions. You told me that he must have the bonds to deliver to the American government; that they are already sold. Why, I could have bankrupted him.'"

"The word of the d'Yves has never been withdrawn," answered my grandfather. "What the law is, matters nothing. You sold the bonds; unless the sale itself were invalid in law, it were better to lose Clichy than to try to reclaim them upon the grounds you mention."

"But," I said angrily, "he owes me 50,000 francs for the bonds—the price at which I sold them. Can he not be made to pay this before we lose Clichy, so that we can meet the interest upon the mortgage?"

Charles shook his head sadly. "Under the law," he said, "he need not pay for the bonds until the formalities connected with their transfer have been completed. That is the reason why he has not asked for them before. He does not mean to pay for them before Clichy is his. You appealed to him upon this subject once before in vain. And we—well, I asked him again fruitlessly."

We said no more. I wished to leave before Magniff's arrival, but the others vetoed this proposition emphatically.

"We must stay and surrender in person, Anne," they told me. "We'll haul down our flag."

And so, the following afternoon, we sat in the reception room awaiting the old banker's arrival.

He came at two o'clock. It was the first time that he had set foot in Clichy in some five and twenty years, and he did not conceal his sense of triumph. Shocked as I was at the change in him—for he presented the aspect of extreme old age—I could not but feel disgust at the insolence of his bearing, at the scarcely veiled contempt with which he treated us. His first word was as to the bonds; and when I had handed them to him, he scrutinized them for long, reading each letter carefully, as though to assure himself that I had not tricked him with a forgery. At last, satisfied, he handed me his receipt.

"If you will send me your future address, mademoiselle," he said blandly, "a check for fifty thousand francs will be sent to you within a week upon the conclusion of the legal formalities." And he sat back and gloated and rubbed his thin hands together, chuckling over our discomfiture.

My indignation overcame my powers of repression. I could not hold back the words that poured forth from my lips.

"So you have achieved your life purpose, your long-sought revenge," I cried. "You turn an old man from his home, the home of his ancestors during eight hundred years—and for some fancied slight in the long past. Well, make the most of your triumph during the few years of life remaining for you. But when he meets you before the judgment seat of the Almighty, how will you justify yourself? Hasn't the law taught you anything? It's hard enough for all, but unless it teaches forgiveness and justice, compassion and humility, of what use is it? Has not your son's death shown you the futility of revenge, has it not taught anything to you?"

"Anne!" said Charles' mother imploringly.

The old banker smiled, as though

the situation amused him. "I only claim my own," he answered, rubbing his hands again. "I am a business man, mademoiselle. Business knows none of the abstract qualities you have enumerated."

Then the grotesque came treading upon tragedy's heels. Our ancient servant hung open the door.

"Les Cooks, madame!" he announced impassively.

"The what?" cried Charles, startled. The ancient man explained. A char-a-banc, containing some Cook's tourists—foreigners, he expounded, apologetically—had come from Paris and begged permission to see the famous castle of which they had heard so much.

"Show them in," said Charles' mother. "Have tea made. Pray remain, Monsieur Magniff. This is your property now."

"It will be at six o'clock this evening," said the banker, implacably.

"Les Cooks!" announced the serving man from the doorway, and upon the word a party of three entered—a man and two women. My eyes opened with amazement. Was I dreaming? Or were these really Mary Jenner, and little Mr. Spratt, and Estelle

Christie, whom I had left in London? "Anne!" screamed my neck. "O, my dearest Anne, who would have thought of seeing you here? We read all about you in the newspapers, and when Mary Jenner came to London to ask

me where you were I told her that we must positively go to Clichy, even though you weren't there."

"Not here?" I stammered.

"Why, Anne, the newspapers said that you had gone to Copenhagen to instruct the crown prince in the art of aviation."

"A little device of mine," said Charles, smiling. "Just to avoid newspaper reporters."

Estelle opened her eyes.

"Well," she gasped at last. "If I don't make Cedar Plank, la, sit up and hum when I get back, I'll send my resignation to the Ladies' club." And I believe she meant it.

Then Mary and I kissed each other, and next I introduced the whole party to one another, not exclusive of Magniff, who, retiring into a corner immediately afterward, absorbed himself in reading something that looked like title deeds which he drew from his coat pocket. It was evident that he resented this comic interlude in the development of his own personal, private melodrama.

"So Mr. Spratt and you really took the trip," I said to Mary.

"Not alone, not alone," said Mr. Spratt hastily. "We're with a party in Paris—a large party of Winnipeg teachers. Just came out to Clichy for the day to see the place where we thought you weren't, you know, Miss Anne."

"I condole with you on the disappointment of learning that it was the place where I was," I answered. Somehow the memory of the innumerable snubbings that I had administered to Mr. Spratt compelled me to continue them.

But to my amazement Mr. Spratt refused to be snubbed again. Instead of blushing and retiring behind the person nearest him he looked at me quizzically, until I had to lower my eyes. And then I knew that something had happened!

It was another Mr. Spratt that faced me. He seemed to have emerged from his shyness like a butterfly from its cocoon. He was not embarrassed in the least degree. I glanced from him to Mary and saw that her face was rosy.

"Mary!" I gasped. "When—when is it to be?"

"In—In June," she murmured, looking like a fresh beet.

I recollected a certain letter in my possession in which she had alluded to her fiancé as "an odious little persecutor," and for a moment mean thoughts assailed me. For, though I had never in the least reciprocated Mr. Spratt's undoubted passion for me, I did not like having Mary, my best friend, commander him from me. Then my good angel came to my assistance.

"I congratulate you both," I said, "and wish you the greatest happiness in the world."

Then we had tea, while Magniff brooded in the corner. I noticed that he had glanced repeatedly toward the mantel, and, after cogitating upon the cause of his manifest uneasiness, suddenly the truth flashed upon me.

He meant to take possession at six o'clock! And it was now a quarter after five.

I resolved to give him the worst three-quarters of an hour that he had ever spent in all his money-grubbing life. Our eyes met across the party, I

read hate and hostility in his; what he saw in my own I do not know, but after a while he ceased to watch me and again began reading his title deeds.

I was thinking so busily that I hardly heard the conversation that was taking place until suddenly Mary sprang out of her chair and came over to me, her eyes beaming.

"Anne," she cried, "why didn't you tell me?"

"Tell you—?" I muttered absently.

"That you were engaged," said Mary, looking hurt and reproachful. "O, I'm so glad and proud of you, Anne! And will you both promise faithfully to come to Canada when the next school year ends?"

Then, like a worm that turns, Mr. Spratt turned himself about in his chair.

"Speaking of the school year," he said, "are you aware, Miss Anne, that under law you forfeit your contributions to the teachers' pension fund?"

"Dear me, how dreadful!" I answered sarcastically. "It is such a serious matter."

"It is serious," answered Mr. Spratt, hugging himself, "not by reason of the amount involved, but because it strikes at a principle deeply rooted in the laws and customs of the Anglo-Saxon race—it penalizes marriage. Now in France they manage things differently. The admirable Code Napoleon, as you have doubtless read in the copy of my work which I presented to you—"

"Dear me, Mr. Spratt, will you be very offended if I mention that I didn't quite finish it?" I inquired.

"That admirable compilation, the Code Napoleon," he resumed, "distinctly lays down the principle that the betrothal of a minor annuls all pecuniary contracts that have not been actually put into execution. Consequently under the code your pension fund would be returnable."

"But I am not a minor," I interrupted.

"The age of majority, under the Code Napoleon, is not necessarily twenty-one, Miss Anne," said Mr. Spratt in grave rebuke. "For certain purposes, as this, it is twenty-five. In other cases—"

I saw the banker drop his title deeds and grasp at the seat of his chair. His face was drawn and tense. Next moment I amazed Mr. Spratt by springing to his side and clasping both his hands in mine.

"Say that again; I didn't catch it," I panted. "Under the Code Napoleon I am a minor for financial purposes and the—tho' betrothal—"

"The betrothal of a minor annuls all contracts of a pecuniary nature, that have not actually been carried into effect," reiterated Mr. Spratt. "Therefore—"

"My dearest Anne, what are you driving at?" asked Charles.

I walked over to Mr. Magniff.

"My bonds," I said, and flung down his receipt before him.

He rose up, tottering, and grasped the edge of the table.

"It has been carried into effect," he almost screamed. "You can have the money at once—before six o'clock. I don't mind renewing the mortgage—I was—meant to all along. I—I—I—"

"My bonds, please," I repeated quietly.

"I'll give you a hundred thousand for them, then," he cried. "You wouldn't rob me, bankrupt me, by a legal trick like that? You're people of honor. That's all very well for tricky tradesmen, but not for the d'Yves. You can't afford to play a trick like that on me."

"My bonds, Mr. Magniff," I reiterated implacably.

Charles came up and placed his arm round me. He understood.

"No, let him keep the bonds, Anne," he said. "He's right. We don't do things like that."

"Then," I said decisively, "you must keep Clichy. That is the price of them. Do you agree?" I continued turning to Magniff.

He groaned as though my words had been a thrust of a sword. I pushed some paper toward him and, dipping a quill into the ink, placed it in his hands.

"Write," I said, dictating. "For value received, namely bonds (I enumerated them), now in my possession, I hereby agree to relinquish to Anne Ives all rights that I possess to the castle and estate of Clichy, together with the mortgage upon the same, which I now hold, and all the accumulated interest. Is that legal?" I asked, turning to the astounded Mr. Spratt.

"Irregular, but unassailable under the Code," answered the little man, rising heroically to the occasion.

Magniff signed his name and Estelle and Charles affixed their signatures as witnesses.

"Now go, Mr. Magniff," I said, pointing to the door. "And, if you can profit by it, take with you that forgiveness which you yourself denied."

Mary and Mr. Spratt have promised to spend their honeymoon with Charles and me at Clichy next July. "And all that I regret," wrote Mary in her last letter, "is that you have had nearly a year's start of us in matrimony. But you haven't had any start of us in sheer and undiluted happiness."

"We'll take them riding in our new aeroplane," said Charles, when he had read Mary's letter. Then we went out to look at her in the new hangar. Charles says that when aviation becomes safer he'll let me ride again. But after my flight to Corsica I'm not sure that I shall ever want to.

Charles pointed to the name upon her frame, and smiled. "That will puzzle your friends," he said. "They don't know all that we know, do they, Anne?"

The name is "La Mascotte."

THE END.

Caution. Be slow of tongue and quick of eye. Carrivants.

RETREAT OF GERMANS WAS STEADY UNTIL THEY MADE STAND ON AISNE

London.—An account of the operations of the British army in France and the French armies in immediate contact with it during the period from September 10 to 13, written by an officer attached to Field Marshal Sir John French's staff, has been issued by the official press bureau. The account follows:

Since Thursday, September 10, the British army in co-operation with the French, made steady progress in its endeavor to drive back the enemy. The country across which it had to force its way and over which it will have to fight in the near future is undulating and covered with patches of thick wood.

Within the area which faced the British before the advance commenced, right up to Laon, the chief feature of tactical importance is that there are six rivers running across the direction of the advance, at all of which it was possible the Germans might make a stand. These are, in order from the south, the Marne, Ourcq, Vesle, Aisne, Ailette and Oise.

Real Resistance at the Aisne. The enemy held the lines of the Marne, which was crossed by our forces on September 9, as a purely rear guard operation. Our passage of the Ourcq, which here runs almost due east and west, was not contested. The Vesle was only lightly held, while resistance along the Aisne, both against the French and British, has been and still is of a determined character.

On Friday, September 11, little opposition was met along any part of our front and the direction of the advance was for the purpose of cooperating with our allies turned slightly to the northeast. The day was passed in rushing forward and gathering in various hostile detachments. By nightfall our forces had reached a line north of the Ourcq, extending from Ouchy-Le-Chateau to Longpont.

General Advance of French. On this day there was also a general advance of the French along their whole line which ended in a substantial success, in one portion of the field Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg's army being driven back across the Saulx, and elsewhere the whole of the corps artillery of a German corps being captured. Several German colors also were taken.

It was only on this day that the full extent of the victory gained by the allies on September 8 was appreciated by them and the moral effect of this success has been enormous. An order dated September 6 and issued by the commander of the German Seventh corps was picked up. It stated that the great object of the war was about to be attained, since the French were going to accept battle, and that upon the result of this battle would depend the issue of the war and the honor of the German armies.

Germany Make Heroic Effort. It seems probable that the Germans not only expected to find that the British army was beyond the power of assuming the offensive for some time, but counted on the French having been driven back on to the line of the Seine, and that, though surprised to find the latter moving forward against them after they had crossed the Marne, they were in no wise deterred from making a great effort.

On Saturday, September 12, the enemy were found to be occupying a formidable position opposite us on the north of the line at Soissons. They had both sides of the river and an entrenched line on the hills to the north of the eight road bridges and two railway bridges crossing the Aisne, within our section of the front. Seven of the former and both of the latter had been demolished.

Foes in Artillery Duel. Working from the west to the east, our Third army corps gained some high ground south of the Aisne, overlooking the Aisne valley, to the east of Soissons.

Here a long range artillery duel between our guns and those of the French on our left and the enemy's artillery on the hills continued during the greater part of the day and did not cease until nearly midnight. The enemy had a large number of heavy howitzers in well concealed positions.

The movement of this army corps was effected in co-operation with the French sixth army, on our left, which gained the southern half of the town during the night.

The Second army corps did not cross the Aisne. The First army corps got over the river Vesle, to the south of the Aisne, after the crossing had been secured by the First cavalry division. It then reached a line south of Aisne practically without fighting.

may be merely of a rear guard nature on a large scale, or may be the commencement of a battle of a more serious nature.

It rained heavily on Saturday afternoon and all through the night, which severely handicapped transport.

On Sunday, September 13, extremely strong resistance was encountered along the whole of our front, which was some fifteen miles in length. The action still consisted for the most part of long range gun fire, that of the Germans being to a great extent from their heavy howitzers, which were firing from cleverly concealed positions.

By nightfall portions of all three corps were across the river, the cavalry returning to the south side. By this night, or early next morning, three pontoon bridges had been built and our troops also managed to get across the river by means of the bridge, carrying the canal over the river.

On our left the French pressed on, but were prevented by artillery fire from building a pontoon bridge at Soissons. A large number of infantry, however, crossed in single file the top girder of the railway bridge left standing.

Germany Quick to Surrender. During the last three or four days many isolated parties of Germans have been discovered hiding in numerous woods a long way behind our line. As a rule they seemed glad to surrender, and the condition of some of them may be gathered from the following incident:

An officer proceeding along the road in charge of a number of led horses received information that there were some of the enemy in the neighborhood. He gave the order to charge, whereupon three German officers and 106 men surrendered.

At Senlis immediately on his arrival a proclamation was issued by the commander of a division. The main points were that all arms were to be handed in at the town hall at once; that all civilians found with arms would be shot at once; no person was to be in the street after dark; no lights were to be maintained in the houses or the streets; the doors of all houses were to be left open and the inhabitants were not to collect in groups. Any obstruction of the German troops or the threatening of them immediately would be punishable by death.

At Villers Cotterets, the mayor appears to have behaved judiciously and though supplies far in excess of the capabilities of the place were demanded, the town was not seriously damaged.

The Germans evacuated the place on September 11 in such haste that they left behind a large amount of the bread requisitioned.

It was stated by the inhabitants that the enemy had destroyed and abandoned 15 motor lorries, seven guns and ammunition wagons.

Reims was occupied by the enemy on September 3. It was occupied by the French after considerable fighting on September 13.

Correspondent Tells of the Burning of Termonde. By T. M. KETTLE, International News Service. Termonde.—Here is the story of the wrecking of Termonde, told by a dozen different inhabitants and confirmed from dozens of other reliable sources.

Following the German entry into the city the commander demanded a levy of 2,000,000 francs. The money was not in the public treasury, and the burgomaster was not there to save his town as Braun saved Ghent.

WESTERN CANADA'S GRAIN CROP FOR 1914

THE WHEAT CROP ALONE WILL BE WORTH UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS.

The yield of wheat in Western Canada for 1914 is now safely estimated at 135 million bushels. This is not as large as in 1913 but for various reasons will net the farmer considerably more money. Had it not been for drought that struck some portions of Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan, shortly after seeding, there would have been a phenomenal crop and with present prices there would have been a year of unprecedented prosperity. In a large district of the country the crops are



The Above is a View of a Manitoba Farmer's Buildings. He Goes Largely Into Mixed Farming.

fully up to the average. The portions referred to had ample rainfall and blessed with conditions that put them into a more enviable condition than the districts first referred to. Fortunately in most places where lack of precipitation prevented harvesting a good crop this year, this is the first of a number of years that has happened, and the farmers are in a position to withstand a partial failure. Throughout all of Manitoba, Central Saskatchewan and the largest portion of Alberta conditions are good. The raising of cattle, sheep and hogs is now playing an important part in the success of the Western Canada Farmer. From these, and the product of the dairy and the creaming, he is placing himself in an excellent financial position. It is expected that during 1915 the acreage sown to grains of all kinds will be largely in excess of all previous years. In the districts that had not the crop that others had, there is no disheartenment, but embracing the opportunity to get their land ready in good time, and pursuing more definite methods

of conserving the moisture, the farmers are now busily engaged in preparing larger areas for wheat, oats, barley and flax, and in this way very much will be added to the large acreage placed in crop in 1913. There are none that take any comfort out of the war in Europe because it will mean increased prices for everything they can raise, but they propose taking advantage of the opportunity that is afforded. Western Canada is the recognized grain field of the world, and will be so for all time. Looking into the future, thousands of Americans are now contemplating joining the band of Western Canada grain growers and they are wise in doing so, for they can secure the best of land in good localities, convenient to market, at from \$15 to \$20 per acre if purchased from railway or land companies, or they can still get homesteads within reasonable distance of railways by making entry for them. The American settler is always welcome, and he will find in almost any district in which he cares to locate, scores of American settlers, who are doing well, and few, if any, ever prove a failure. There are spe-

cial rates given to the settlers on the railways for both himself and his effects. The natural resources of the country are so vast that they cannot be told in mere figures. Man can only tell of what tiny portions have done. He can only say "I am more prosperous than I ever expected to be." And yet if a farmer expects to succeed on land that he has been forced to pay \$50 to \$100 an acre for, he ought to feel assured of attaining prosperity when he finds the richest prairie soil at his disposal absolutely free. If he has a little capital, let him invest it all in live stock and farm implements—he will find himself ten years ahead of the game. Some day such a chance will not be found anywhere on the face of the globe. But now the same opportunities await you as awaited the pioneer and not one hundredth part of the difficulties he encountered and overcame. Success in Canada is made up of two things, natural resources and human labor. Canada has the one and you have the other.

You want a cozy home, a free life, and sufficient income. You want education for your children, and some pleasure for your wife. You want independence. Your burden has been heavy, and your farm hasn't paid. You work hard and are discouraged.

You require a change. There is a goal within sight, where your children will have advantages. You can get a home in Western Canada and freedom, where your ambitions can be fulfilled. If the Prairie Provinces are full of Successful Farmers, why should you not prove the exception? Haven't you got brains, experience, courage? Then prove what these are capable of when put on trial. It is encouraging to know that there is one country in the world where poverty is no barrier to wealth! Besides the grains spoken of, all kinds of grasses do well in Western Canada. At one of the fairs held a short time ago the writer saw no less than eighty varieties of wild grass. Of the cultivated grasses, Alfalfa gives a splendid yield, and although not yet generally grown, it will soon become

Invents a New Chicken.

George White has produced by selective breeding, the shortest legged chicken in existence after ten years of effort, during which he crossed and recessed breeds. The result is a big white fowl that continually seems to be sitting, the impression being due solely to the shortness of its legs. When it walks it waddles like a duck. The advantage, says White, is that the newly "invented" type of chicken is not a roamer and not a scratcher. It cannot go very far and has not enough of a reach to scratch. The result is that it lives a quiet, peaceful existence, never roosts on a neighbor's fence, and is a busy layer—Eaton (O.) dispatch to the New York World.

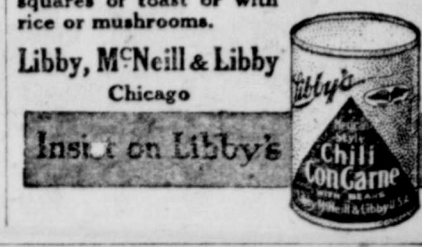
Caused a Coldness. "I wish I had money enough to get married," he remarked. She looked down and blushed. "And what would you do?" she asked, looking very hard at a little design on the carpet. "I would spend it traveling," he replied. And the thermometer fell ten degrees.—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Popular Mexican Dish

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A Scotchman on his deathbed was reminded by the attending minister that the hour of death is an hour for the banishing of all ill-feeling—a time for universal forgiveness. He was a McGregor, and his feud with the McNabs had been notable. So the clergyman, with the family's permission and assistance, summoned the head of clan McNab to the dying McGregor's bedside. "I forgive ye, McNab," whispered the expiring man, "wif all my heart—but may my curse rest on my son forever if he ever does!"

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ant that the system be cleansed of the poisonous impurities caused by weakness of the digestive organs or by inactivity of the liver. DR. PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery (In Tablet or Liquid Form) Cleanses the system—and more. It puts the liver in such a condition of health that it purifies the blood—as it should. It helps the stomach digest food so that it makes good blood—rich, red blood to nourish and strengthen all the organs. You may avail yourself of its tonic, revivifying influence by getting a bottle or a box of tablets from your medicine dealer—or send 50c for a trial box. Address as below. FREE "Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice"—a French cloth bound book of 106 pages on receipt of 51 one-cent stamps to cover mailing charges. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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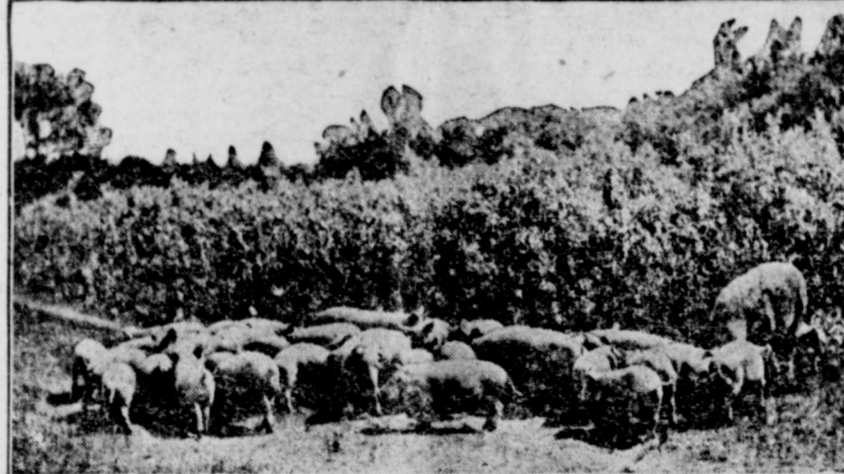
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One of the Mortgage Lifters of Western Canada. Any Farmer Having a Lot of Hogs Can Always Have Ready Money.

of conserving the moisture, the farmers are now busily engaged in preparing larger areas for wheat, oats, barley and flax, and in this way very much will be added to the large acreage placed in crop in 1913. There are none that take any comfort out of the war in Europe because it will mean increased prices for everything they can raise, but they propose taking advantage of the opportunity that is afforded. Western Canada is the recognized grain field of the world, and will be so for all time. Looking into the future, thousands of Americans are now contemplating joining the band of Western Canada grain growers and they are wise in doing so, for they can secure the best of land in good localities, convenient to market, at from \$15 to \$20 per acre if purchased from railway or land companies, or they can still get homesteads within reasonable distance of railways by making entry for them. The American settler is always welcome, and he will find in almost any district in which he cares to locate, scores of American settlers, who are doing well, and few, if any, ever prove a failure. There are spe-

First Aid to the Injured. "The manager of this dance hall is a thoughtful man." "In what respect?" "If you got your corn stepped on during the excitement of the tango a chiroprapist will attend you without charge."

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We may never wear a golden crown, but thank heaven we have one already on our tooth. The telephone in a physician's office rang mady, the other day, relates Current Opinion, and the following conversation took place: "We want the doctor, quick!" "Who's sick at your house?" "Everybody except me. I've been naughty, so they wouldn't give me any of the nice mushrooms papa picked in the woods."

The Naughty One. The telephone in a physician's office rang mady, the other day, relates Current Opinion, and the following conversation took place: "We want the doctor, quick!" "Who's sick at your house?" "Everybody except me. I've been naughty, so they wouldn't give me any of the nice mushrooms papa picked in the woods."

For nail in the foot use Hanford's Balsam. Adv. The wise man does his duty and lets the other fellow do the explaining.

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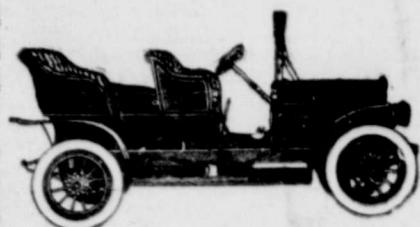
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The white house Lbr. Co. has just unloaded the finest car of cedar posts ever unloaded in Miami.



"Bell" Connection Valuable to You

From seed time to the harvest and all the year through, every farmer occasionally has business to transact in distant towns. Letters go slow and traveling is expensive. Why not let the Long Distance Bell Telephone lines carry your message? Have you a Telephone connected to the Bell System?

THE SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE COMPANY. 12 R-14

MEISTERSINGERS-- MALE QUARTETTE



F. H. Johnson with Meistersingers Male Quartette.

This well known quartet, which is changed in every part from the original company, seems to bear a charmed existence. Over and over sickness, business, marriage or other causes have created a gap in the company, and over and over the vacancy filled, and always the Meistersingers created the same enthusiasm, always the same big hit.



E. W. Fannon with Meistersingers Male Quartette.

Some companies seem hoodooed. No matter the care in their selection, no matter the ingenuity in their makeup, the result is the same, and there seems no hope. Years ago Frederick Howard, that prince of coaches, organized the Meistersingers. They were just amateurs, with fresh, clear voices and a set of organ chimes. Ev-



Everett E. Fisher with Meistersingers Male Quartette.

ery hope was more than fulfilled, every prophecy justified. They swept the country. In the south they still talk, after six years, of that company. Years went by. Changes were

made almost every year, but the result was the same.

Now comes Holmes Cowper, that most wonderful of tenors, standing sponsor for the present Meistersingers.



Loftus H. Ward with Meistersingers Male Quartette.

ers. But, best of all, it is not an amateur company nor an inexperienced one. With Cowper's training and coaching added, it is the greatest Meistersingers of them all. Long live the Meistersingers!

His Greatest Oratorical Success.

When asked as to his greatest triumph in the oratorical field, Hon. Granville Jones, the lawyer-lecturer, said that in his opinion it was when in a prohibition campaign he made a speech at a certain town and the town voted out the saloons. A short time afterward he was in the chapel of a noted religious school asking for donations to erect a girls' dormitory. A man arose and said: "A short time since the speaker made a prohibition speech which drove me out of the saloon business and into the church. I want to give five hundred dollars as a testimony to the power of that speech." The lecturer added that his greatest oratorical failure was also in prohibition lines. He said that he spoke for five consecutive nights in the same town making as he believed a deadly and unsurmountable assault on the licensed saloon. At the court house door after the last speech was made a man asked permission to accompany the speaker to his hotel. The lecturer recognized him as a German citizen who had occupied a front seat at every lecture. Arriving at the hotel door the citizen grasped the lecturer's hand and with gratitude shining in his eyes said: "Mine freud, you was right. Der licensed serjoun was a tam shame undt I hope you vill succeed indt taking dem licenses away. den peer vill be two sends a class undt a poor man can drink ust like a rich von."

ARTHUR KACHEL AS A LYCEUMITE

Life, dear friends, is as we take it, and be sure 'tis what we make it. In its series of ups and downs, Lyceumites share both joys and sorrows. Every day we travel and every day we learn and each audience is, to us, an unconquered world. The three distinct points of interest in every Lyceum town are the hotel, the opera house and the postoffice. The last mentioned we approach with rapid step and beating heart. Will there be any mail for us?

It was during the Christmas rush in a Kansas town that the following incident occurred. The general delivery window had been closed for hours—it seemed to me—waiting. I was second in line. In front of me stood a little, dried up man, who bore the appearance of having as his better half a suffragette. He seemed as impatient as I. As the window slowly ascended he asked in a thin, sharp voice: "Any mail for Mike Howe?" "No!" thundered the postmaster, without casting an eye toward the box marked H. "Not for your cow or any one else's cow. Move on!" And he moved. What's in a name? A good deal some times.

ARRIVAL OF CONCERT COMPANY

Here they come, four well dressed buxom lassies; dignified and erect of carriage; refinement and culture written all over them. We are expecting Sara Ruth Bates and Company, and we approach the group, addressing ourselves to the lady who, from her manner, seems to be in charge of this battery of pretty faces. When we speak the whole battery is turned upon us and we capitulate.

The lady with the violin is Miss Florence Curtis. You wonder if she can be a real violinist and have such a short pronounceable name. No, she is not a relative of the Curtis Biplane nor the Curtis Publishing Co. The lady with the big overgrown violin is Miss Frances Parkinson, the cellist, and you wonder why some husky young fellow has not devoted the remainder of his life to carrying that overgrown burden for her. The dignified lady is Miss Edna Childress, the nightingale of the company. No, she does not have wings although she is almost good enough, but she can soar just the same.

The Miami Chief.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

Entered at the postoffice at Miami, Texas, as second-class matter.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

L. G. WAGGONER, Editor & Owner

MIAMI, TEX., OCTOBER 1 1914

Announcements

Nominees of the Democratic primary, July 29th, 1914

JUDGE 31 JUDICIAL DISTRICT
F. P. Greever

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY
J. A. Holmes

FOR COUNTY JUDGE
J. E. Kinney

FOR TAX ASSESSOR
S. E. Fitzgerald

FOR SHERIFF, TAX COLE '101
O. B. Hardin

FOR COUNTY CLERK
J. K. McKenzie

FOR COUNTY TREASURER
Dan Kivliehen

There is no excuse now for any one looking for work very long. There is work for all to do, and we have heard a dozen men of late inquiring for hands. Only they all want men that will work. The employer has no place in our community, get to work.

It is a dead cinch that if the war continues in Europe very much longer that the women of that country will have to vote if there is any voting going on. Better stop boys before they get all got killed.

Almost every town in the Panhandle has published a long list of delinquent tax list on city property this summer, fortunately, we suppose there is no delinquent taxes in Miami. Our town property is valuable to let sell for taxes.

GET ASSOCIATED

Gasoline engine, water cool, 1 year guarantee 1 1/2 hp \$30. 1 3/4 \$40. 2 1/4 \$52 4 \$105. 6 \$150 \$ 215, and 12 \$240, also a feed grinder, power washer, ensilage cutters, cream separators, electric lighting plants, concrete mixers. F. O. B. Oklahoma City at a great saving.

W. H. Johnson, Durham Orla. 8 4tp

Lyceum Course At Auditorium To-Morrow Night. Arthur Kachel.

IF YOU WANT

To Sell or Exchange your Property, list with us. To buy, see us for bargains 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



EXCURSIAN RATES

Special one way 2nd class Colonists excursion fares to all important Western Cities on Sept. 24th to Oct. 8th.

F. S. BARRON, Agent,

YOU

Yes, YOU who are reading this ad. Candidly, we want your grocery trade, want it bad enough to give you the biggest dollar worth for the money you have ever had in your life.

There is nothing consistent with honorable merchandising that we will not do for you in our efforts to satisfy your every desire that's enough for this ad. Now come and see what we will do for you.

Coffee & Company

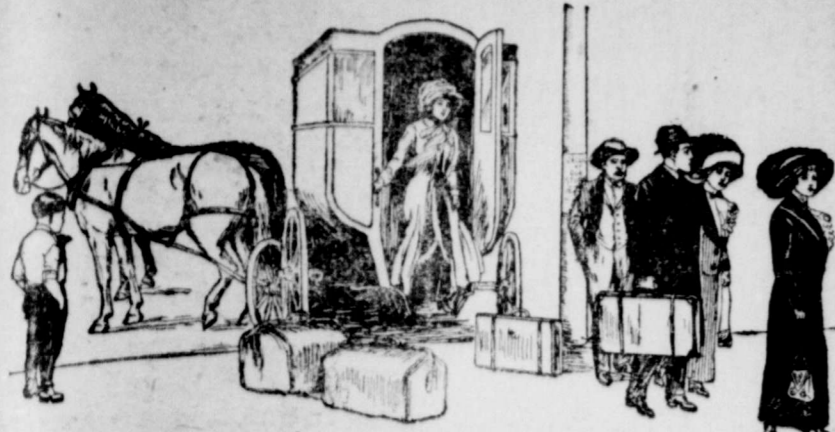
JOHN'S PLACE

JUST OPENED UP IN CHISUMS CONFECTIONERY, WHERE YOU CAN GET ALL THE COONS UP ONE TREE ON THIS EATS PROPOSITION. EVERYTHING IN THE SHORT ORDER LINE. MEAL TICKETS FOR SALE. COURTESY GUARANTEED.

John McCormick, Prop.

War News on Page 7 today

NEW ARRIVALS



Anticipating your needs during the summer, we have purchased wisely: as to how well, we invite your inspection. Our new arrivals in WINTER Goods are now on display.

Clothing

- Mens Prince Chap Suits - \$10 to \$16.00
 - Boys A B C suits - \$3 to \$7.50
 - Ladies "LeMode Line" coats - \$4 to \$25
 - Childrens LeMode line coats - \$1.98 to \$10
- Underwear in Mens, Ladies, Boys and Girls union and two piece suits at prices that are lower than can be bought elsewhere. we can save you money if you will let us.

S. C. Osborne & Co.

"Where Quality Counts"

Bring Your TROUBLES TO THE Elliott Black Smith Shop, We'll fix 'em

Making A Reputation

The straight road to satisfaction leads from your door to our store, the store of the greatest values in drygoods and groceries.

This store is making a reputation for itself in the matter of helping the people buy their necessities for less.

It is making a reputation for the quality of the groceries and drygoods it sells, for the reasonableness of its prices, for the satisfaction of its customers.

It is making a reputation for reliability which is bringing it new customers from all over the country, which is making it the store of SATISFACTION.

J. R. WEBSTER

Try a Sack of Hunters Cream Flour.

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.

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

FOR SALE.

A nice little shetland filley, 13 months old and weighs 85 lbs. Ask M-F. Reid

FOR SALE

All kinds of horses from 85 to 2,000 pounds in weight, all cheap too. Time or money.

M. F. Reid.

Chris Brown returned to Ochiltree Friday.

Walter Cook spent first of week in Mobeetie.

Gib Nickel returned Friday night from a trip to western Okla.

Herbert Smith attended the Fair Wednesday.

Mrs. Blake Lee of Mobeetie is spending the week at the Waggoner and Lee homes.

F. P. Reid and wife passed thru Miami Tuesday enroute to their home at Mobeetie.

Several of the Miami boys antoed to Amarillo Tuesday.

The vaudeville at the Theatre the first of the week was very entertaining.

W. H. Dial sold two cars of steers to a Kansas buyer this week at \$60 per head.

There will be preaching at the Reed school house Sunday evening at 3:00.

J. L. Davis and wife and Mrs. John Newman returned Tuesday evening from the Fair.

Count Von Ketcher of England will spend the winter at the home of his nephew John Van.

Mrs. O. A. Davis of Pampa will spend the remainder of the week at the John Van home.

Bob Elkins returned Tuesday eve from Amarill where he had a successful operation for appendicitis.

Dan Kivleben is attending court in Amarillo this week.

Mrs. N. S. Locke returned Monday evening from South Texas after a visit with relatives.

Miss Vesyer Alexander returned from Higgins last night where she visited Mrs. Fletcher.

Ruth and Ralph Chisum visited in Higgins this week.

John Dodson and Chas. Christopher left this week for Pecos on business matters.

A team ran away with Crusic Christopher yesterday, breaking one of his ankles.

Uncle Thos. O'Loughlin is on the sick list this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles O'Loughlin and children antoed to Pampa Sunday and report a splendid trip.

G. C. Fitzgerald left Friday eve for St. Louis and other eastern points where he goes to visit friends and relatives.

Emmett LeForse returned Thursday night from K. C. where he took several cars of cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. West are the proud possessors of a new boy that made his arrival the 26th.

Miss Emma Sohns accompanied the O'Loughlin family to Pampa Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Marrs were in the city Tuesday to meet his father from Ft. Wort.

Sheriff Hardin added two new boarders to his jail force this week.

The latest automobile numbers for Roberts County are, Lee Chisum 68, Dave Lard 69, J. M. Smith 70 and P. K. Burum 71.

The State Superintendent has called for an examination to be held on the 16th and 17th of October for the examination of first and second grade certificates. The examination will be held in the school house.

Mrs. Mart Cunningham left Monday for San Antonio where she will spend the winter. Mr. Cunningham went as far as Amarillo and will visit the Fair.

See our Beautiful line of Hand Painted china, Gold and Silver Toilet ware. Walter Cook.

Miami Council No. 1783 OF Knights & Ladies SECURITY

Meet on Every 4th Monday night, G. C. FITZGERALD, President Mrs W. R. EWING, Financier.

Miami Lodge No. 336 K of P. meet the night of the 1st and 3rd Thurs days of each month.

J. L. Seiber, C. C. N. S. Locke, K. of R. & S.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE BOX

Your Bible questions will be answered in these columns or by Mail if sent to our Bible Question Box Editor.

Q.—What is the meaning of Isa. 51:16, "And I have put my words in thy mouth, and I have covered thee in the shadow of my hand, that I may plant the heavens, and lay the foundations of the earth, and say unto Zion, Thou art my people?" (A. K.)

Answer.—This text is a blessed assurance of the Lord's presence and favor with His faithful people. In the ninth verse the command of the Lord hangs forth that His arm, Jesus, should awaken in the strength of the ancient days when miracles were worked for the carrying of His people, Israel, through the difficulties that surrounded them in their journeys to the promised land. In the succeeding verses He recites still further of the wonders of His power, preparing our minds for the assurance of the sixteenth verse that He has been with the Church giving them His word of Truth. So far as idle speculations have been avoided, the Word of the Lord has been in their mouth and will not need to be retracted. More blessed still is the assurance that though our enemies that be against us be many and powerful, still we rest in absolute security under the protection of His mighty hand. The power which created this Universe protects the human Christian as he daily seeks to please the Lord and thus brings upon himself the scorn of the world and the anger of Satan and His fallen hosts. There is a purpose to be accomplished. The hand of God is to be our covering until the spiritual heavens are firmly established—until the last member of the Church has made his calling and election sure. But there is one more thing to be accomplished yet before the hand will be removed. Foundations must be laid for the new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness. This also is part of the church's work.

Q.—From my reading it seems to me that the Jews had some sort of an idea of the Kingdom. What was their thought? (J. H.)

Answer.—We find that the Jews did have as the main spring of their religious and political system the thought that they were to be the representatives of God in the world of blessing the world in general—that He had called them out first, in advance of other nations, that He might use them as His holy nation under the Messiah, and through them communicate a blessing to the world. This thought had its foundation in the divine promise to Father Abraham—"In thee and in thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." As the seed of Abraham they expected the fulfillment of that promise and took the various trials and difficulties, captivities, etc., that came upon them as a nation as so much of divine instructions preparing them for the divine service, when Messiah should come. Nor is there a word in either the Old or the New Testament to contradict this. They had the right thought. In harmony with this our Lord preached only to Israel, and instructed the apostles, "Go not into the way of the gentiles, and into the city of the Samaritans enter ye not for I am not sent except to the lost sheep of the house of Israel." It is because "He came to His own and His own received Him not" (John 1:11, 12) that, after calling out the Israelites in deed, He turned to the gentiles. In the resurrection, the faithful of the Jews up to John the Baptist will be seen in the earthly phase of the kingdom.

Q.—We sometimes read of a "fighting Christian." Will a real Christian ever fight, or will he, rather, be submissive under all circumstances?

Answer.—Every organ of the human mind is useful, if it be properly directed and controlled. Combativeness, the fighting quality, might at first be supposed to be inimical, even antagonistic, to the proper Christian development—a hindrance and blemish. But this is not the correct thought. The man or woman who does not possess this quality of combativeness to some degree will be unsuccessful in heavenly, spiritual matters, as well as in earthly affairs. True, the Lord pronounces special blessings upon the meek, the peacemakers, the peace-lovers, and He calls His people "sheep," and thus implies that they must not be ravenous, nor vicious. But, on the other hand, the Lord's call to His people for a separateness of life and opposition to the world, the flesh and the devil implies resistant and fighting qualities of mind. He who possesses none of this quality can evidently never be a victor in the "good fight." The thought of Christian warfare as a continual battle against adverse influences is everywhere prominent in the Scriptures. Our Lord Jesus is styled the "Captain of our Salvation." And the Apostle speaks of his followers as "good soldiers of Jesus Christ," who "fight the good fight," and thus come off "conquerors, through Him that loved us and bought us with His precious blood." The fight of the Christian, therefore, is principally against the evil in himself. The love which he must have in order to be a Christian is exercised toward his enemies. "But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you."—(Matthew 5:44)

Lucile Love

To night at Cap Rock, 10c to all. On Monday night of next week we will have Four Reels of

Lucile Love

and 1 reel comedy "Like"

5 Reels in all Monday 4:15 and 7:30 for 10 and 20c.

Dont Miss This

SOCIETY

SURPRISE PARTY

On Tuesday night the 29th Mrs. Bad Lowery was very pleasantly surprised by a birthday supper given her by her friends and relatives. She thought the event would pass by unobserved, when just at 8:00 they came with baskets and pans well filled. And oh! what a feast there was, two nice cakes with her initials on them, were presented. They also served chicken and other good things too numerous to name. Miss Lorena Seay and Mrs. Combs remembered her with nice presents. When the guests departed, Mrs. Lowry decided to have another birthday next month and she cordially invites them back on Oct. 29.

On last Friday evening, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Boney were at home to some thirty of Miami's young people, for several hours. The crowd gathered at about 8:00 and until 11:00 were so completely wrapped in '42' that scarcely any noise was heard except the rattling of dominos, the bidding, and different ones expressing their laired toward table number six, which proved to be a "Joanah" to all. At 11:15, after most delicious punch had been served, the guests departed, declaring Mr. and Mrs. Boney great and enthusiastic entertainers. Miss Catherine Daughette received high score, and Clyde Meade low score for the evenings progressions.

The Baptist Ladies Aid met at the home of Mrs. Rhodes. About 15 ladies were present. A number of contests were had, among the most enjoyable, was the dressing of a clothes pin in latest fashions. A number of the ladies proved to be quite artistic in their taste. While we had some pretty music, Mrs. Rhodes left us and brought back very dainty refreshments, showing how proficient she was in the culinary art. Progressive conversations followed after which the ladies left each voting Mrs. Rhodes an excellent hostess. Meet next Wednesday at Baptist Church at 3:00

- 26 PIECE SILVER SET**
- Special sets on silverware
- 26 piece Community silver set in an oak chest. \$20.00
 - 16 dwt. Hollow handle Knives and Forks. \$9.00
 - Table spoons. 1.50
 - Tea Spoons. 3.00
 - 26 piece silver set, 6 knives, 6 Forks, 6 Teaspoons, 6 Tablespoons 1 butter knife, one sugar shell.
 - Special Price 5.25
- The above sets are absolutely guaranteed. Walter Cook

Dont Use Big Words

In promulgating your esoteric cogitations, or articulating superficial sentimentalities and philosophical psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversations possess clarified conciseness, comprehensibility, coalescent consistency and a concatenated cogency.

Eschew all conglomeration of flatulent garrulity, jujune babblement and as nine affectations. Let your extemporaneous decatings and unpremeditated expatiations have intelligibility and veracious vivacity without redomantade or thersonsical bsmbast. Sedulously avoid all polysyllabic profundity pompous prolixity, ventriiloquial verbosity and vaniloquent vapidity. Which means, you find the best market for your wheat at Philpott and Stoelker Elevator.

Local News

NOTICE

I will run my ice wagon on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays only from now on.

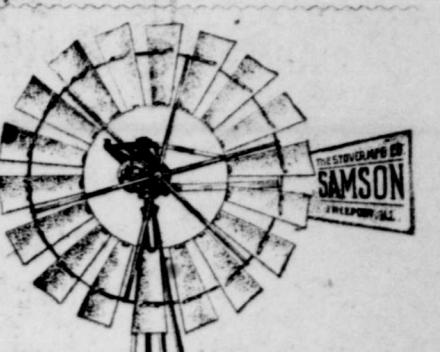
J. P. Wright

NOTICE

I will be in Mobeetie Monday and Tuesday of next week. Leave your work at Moons store.

Walter Cook.

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



If you want to get water all the time in low winds and high winds the year around, put a Sampson 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

Texas

BREAD

You can find the real genuine up-to-date lightbread at Seiber's Meat Market. The good old pure cream bread made under strictly sanitary methods and wrapped in oil paper.

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

Self Starter for Fords

The Simplex Mechanical starter for Ford cars and absolutely guaranteed to start your engine every time and are further guaranteed against defects in workmanship or material. Start your Ford engine from the seat and avoid the danger of cranking.

Ask for demonstration

9th, Saxon, & Newman agt.

FOR SALE

One Good crossbred Shorthorn Jersey Bull. Calf comes from extra good butter producing ancestors. Call on, V. B. Christopher

BREAD

You can find the real genuine up-to-date lightbread at Seiber's Meat Market. The good old pure cream bread made under strictly sanitary methods and wrapped in oil paper.

Money to Loan.

If you want money on farms or ranches, write or phone me at Canadian. W. A. Pappier, Att'y.

Just 2 more days special sale on clocks and High Grade Watches, at less than whole sale cost. Come and see.

Walter Cook, at Moons store.

FOR SALE

A small bunch of cows, calves and yearlings.

W. H. Ellis
Mobeetie, Texas.

DENTIST

Dr. M. M. Meeks will be in Miami Wednesday of next week, one day only.

WHEN YOU

Stay all night in town, get a clean comfortable room at the

CAP ROCK

TO THE LADIES

We invite you to inspect our line of chinaware now on display at Moons store. Walter Cook.

ALLIES GAIN ON GERMANS

Push Kaiser's Right Army Farther Northward After Sixteen Days of Fighting Along Aisne River—Both Sides Re-enforced; Struggle Becomes More Violent West of Rheims.

SURROUND CRACOW

Russian Forces Besiege Important Point and Proceed into Silesian and Prussian Provinces.

AIRSHIPS DROP BOMBS

German Damage French and Belgian Cities—French and British Raid Teutonic Towns—More Sea Activity.

(Summary of Events.)

The allies claim substantial gains against the army of Gen. Von Kluck in northwestern France, and the Germans admit slight advances by the French-British forces, but assert the movement is not decisive. This is the latest development, according to the most reliable sources, of the general engagement known as the battle of the Aisne River, proceeding on a line from Rheims westward to Compiègne, on the Oise river, and northward from that point to the Belgian border.

Official reports from Berlin declare that the forts and defensive positions in the neighborhood of Verdun, France, near the Alsacian border, have been silenced by German heavy artillery fire after several days of very serious fighting. The French and British war offices are silent on war developments at this point.

Hand to Hand Fighting.

Both Berlin and Paris and London expect decisive results from the battle of the Aisne, which has been raging since September 12, within the next few days. The opposing armies were worn out after the first ten days of fighting, and the battle became practically an artillery duel until about the fifteenth day of the engagement when heavy re-enforcements were received by both Germans and allies. Infantry and cavalry action became much sharper almost at once, and numerous hand-to-hand bayonet fighting was reported.

There have been no denials from German sources that the allies had pushed back the entrenched and embattled German infantry and artillery about fifteen miles in northwest France up to September 26. They are said to have gained about five miles more the two succeeding days.

Slavs and Serbs Winning.

The Russians, with a million men, are pounding the Austrians and Germans and advancing slowly southward in Austria and westward in Prussia and Silesia. They continue to hold the eastern Austrian cities of Lemberg and Czernowitz, together with a number of smaller cities in northern

Austria, and they besiege the fortified city of Cracow, near the Austro-Russian-German boundary juncture. The Slavs also have a strong foothold in Prussia, near Königsberg, and in Silesia, near Breslau.

The Serbians have succeeded in taking the city of Sarajevo, in southern Austria, where the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand and his wife was an indirect cause of the war. They are working northeastward through Bosnia into Croatia and Slavonia, and southern Austria provinces.

Aeroplanes Drop Bombs.

There appears to have been more aircraft activity during the last seven days than ever before in a conflict.

While Sunday crowds filled the streets of Paris, on the afternoon of September 27, a German aeroplane dropped four bombs upon the city. A man was killed and his little daughter crippled. Many houses were damaged. One of the bombs fell near the American embassy.

Russian aero-cannon brought down a German dirigible balloon near Warsaw, Russia, the same day, after the airship had dropped bombs which killed three soldiers.

Another German dirigible dropped bombs on the Belgian cities of Alost, Ghent, Dynze, Minolboke and Rollegem, the night of the 26th, killing one man and setting fire to many buildings.

A fleet of British aeroplanes dropped bombs on the Zeppelin airship sheds at Cologne, Germany. Belgians and French aircraft have dropped bombs upon German towns along the border, and the Germans have dropped explosive shells on Ostend, Belgium, and at Amiens, France.

More Naval Activity.

Fourteen hundred seamen, including sixty officers, were killed, about September 22, when a German submarine torpedo boat blew up the British first-class cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, in the North Sea. The English now have 200 war vessels in these waters.

The British cruiser Pegasus was sunk by the German cruiser Königsberg in the harbor of Zanzibar, South Africa, recently.

The Russian cruiser Bayan sank a small German cruiser and two torpedo boats which were laying mines in the Baltic sea.

Three Austrian torpedo boats were sunk by mines in the Adriatic sea, September 24.

News was given out officially, September 26, that Lissa, the Austrian island naval base and garrison in the Adriatic, was bombarded and captured by a French fleet, September 19. Troops later landed from the warships and hoisted the French and British flags over the forts.

Italy Flirts With War.

Rome reports that Austria is sending troops along the Italian border and intends to invade Italy. Further reports from the same source say Germany asked permission to move troops across Swiss territory, but was refused; and that the Swiss asked Italy to support them.

Italy has practically completed the mobilization of her troops, and it appears to be disinterested observers that she is seeking a pretext to enter the conflict on the side of the allies.

The Japanese are reported to have reduced two of the forts guarding the German colony and naval base at Tsing Tao, in the Chinese leased province of Kiao Chow. The Japanese have 30,000 troops in the field and a strong fleet blocking the harbor there.

Russians Into Hungary.

London.—Pursuing their success, the Russians have pushed over the Carpathian range and captured Uzsook (Hungary), near the source of the River Ungh, with numbers of guns, artillery stores and prisoners," says the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post. "Thence the Russians have descended into the plains of Hungary."

Belgians Occupy Alost.

London.—The Ostend correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company in a dispatch dated Sunday, says: "The Belgian troops in a sortie from Antwerp had advanced a little over a mile in the direction of Erpe, when they met a strong body of German cavalry. In a sharp fight which ensued, the Germans were repulsed and the Belgians occupied Alost."

Strike Simultaneously.

London.—Almost simultaneously the two great hammer strokes in the battle in Northern France have fallen and some decisive results must be announced before long. The allies have struck the German right wing and the Germans on their part have hurled themselves against the French line between Verdun and Toul.

The commencement of these two attacks in earnest was disclosed by a French official statement, but little is told of how they are progressing.

Hit the German Line Hard.

The action against the German right is described as a very violent general one, in which the French left encountered an army corps composed of troops which the Germans brought from the center of Lorraine and the Vosges.

The clash occurred in the district between Tergnier and St. Quentin, so that the French have made a considerable advance to the northwest since the last mention was made of this part of the army.

Both Sides Reinforced.

London.—It was learned that additional British troops have reached the scene of the fighting in France. They are reported to have been landed at Ostend and Boulogne and to be supported by a new French army sent north from the mobilization center in the south. It is this army upon which the allies are now believed to be depending to complete the isolation of the German right and to envelop the armies of Von Kluck and Von Boehm.

German troops are being transported into France over the railway line between Munich, Gladbach and Aix-la-Chapelle, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, who says this fact is stated in a telegram from Maestricht.

British in Baltic?

London.—A dispatch to the Standard from Copenhagen states that a fishing fleet has arrived at Falkenberg, Sweden, which has been in close proximity to a fleet of thirty warships. They are sighted in the vicinity of Anholt, a Danish island in the North sea, which has Sweden on the east and Jutland on the west. The news has caused great excitement here.

GEN. FRENCH TELLS HOW BRITONS HAVE FACED GIANT GERMAN GUNS

London.—The official press bureau issued a report from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters on the British operations in France. The text follows:

"The enemy is still maintaining himself along the whole front and in order to do so is throwing into the fight detachments composed of units from the different formations, the active army, reserve, and landwehr, as is shown by the uniforms of the prisoners recently captured."

"Our progress, although slow on account of the strength of the defensive position against which we are pressing, has in certain directions been continuous, but the present battle may well last for some days more before a decision is reached, since it now approximates nearly to siege warfare."

"The Germans are making use of searchlights. This fact, coupled with their great strength in heavy artillery, leads to the supposition that they are employing material which may have been collected for the siege of Paris."

"The nature of the general situation after the operations of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth, cannot be better summarized than as expressed recently in a neighboring French commander to his corps: 'Having repulsed repeated and violent counter attacks made by the enemy, we have a feeling that we have been victorious.'"

"So far as the British are concerned, the course of events during these three days can be described in a few words. During Friday, eighteenth, artillery fire was kept up intermittently by both sides during daylight. At night the Germans counter-attacked certain portions of our line, supporting the advance of their infantry as always by a heavy bombardment. But the strokes were not delivered with great vigor and ceased about 2 a. m. During the day's fighting an aircraft gun of the Third army corps succeeded in bringing down a German aeroplane."

"News was received also that a body of French cavalry had demolished part of the railway to the north, cutting, at least temporarily, one line of communication which is of particular importance to the enemy."

"German Attack Stopped. On Saturday, the nineteenth, the bombardment was resumed by the Germans at an early hour and continued intermittently under reply from our guns. Some of their infantry advanced from cover, apparently with the intention of attacking, but on coming under fire they retired. Otherwise the day was uneventful, except for the activity of the artillery, which is a matter of normal routine rather than an event."

"Another hostile aeroplane was brought down by us, and one of our aviators succeeded in dropping several bombs over the German line, one incendiary bomb falling with considerable effect on a transport park near La Fere."

"A buried store of the enemy's ammunitions of war also was found not far from the Aisne, ten wagon loads of live shells and two wagons of cable being dug up. Traces were discovered of large quantities of stores having been burned—all tending to show that as far back as the Aisne the German retirement was hurried."

"There was a strong wind during the day, accompanied by a driving rain. This militated against the aerial reconnaissance."

"Several German Attacks Fail. On Sunday, the twentieth, nothing of importance occurred until the afternoon, when there was a break in the clouds and an interval of feeble sunshine, which was hardly powerful enough to warm the soaking troops. The Germans took advantage of this brief spell of fine weather to make several attacks against different points. These were all repulsed with loss to the enemy, but the casualties incurred by us were by no means light."

"In one section of our firing line the occupants of the trenches were under the impression that they heard a military band in the enemy's line just before the attack developed. It is now known that the German infantry started their advance with bands playing."

"The offensive against one or two points was renewed at dusk, with no greater success. The brunt of the resistance naturally has fallen on the infantry. In spite of the fact that they have been drenched to the skin for some days and their trenches have been deep in mud water, and in spite of the incessant night alarms and the almost continuous bombardment to which they have been subjected, they have on every occasion been ready for the enemy's infantry when the latter attempted to assault, and they have beaten them back with great loss. Indeed, the sight of troops coming up has been a positive relief after long, trying hours of inaction under shell fire."

"German Cannon Fire Fails. The object of the great proportion of artillery the Germans employ is to beat down the resistance of their enemy by concentrated and prolonged fire—to shatter their nerve with high explosives before the infantry attack is launched. They seem to have relied on doing this with us, but they have not done so, though it has taken them several costly experiments to discover this fact."

"From statements of prisoners it appears that they have been greatly disappointed by the moral effect produced by their heavy guns, which, despite the actual losses inflicted, has not been at all commensurate with the

colossal expenditure of ammunition which has been wasted.

"By this it is not implied that their artillery fire is not good. It is more than good—it is excellent. But the British soldier is a difficult person to impress or depress, even by immense shells filled with a high explosive, which detonate with terrific violence and form craters large enough to act as graves for five horses."

"Scott at German Shells. The German howitzer shells are from eight to nine inches in caliber, and on impact they send up columns of greasy black smoke. On account of this they are irreverently dubbed 'coal boxes,' 'black Marias,' or 'Jack Johnsons' by the soldiers."

"Men who take things in this spirit are, it seems, likely to throw out the calculations based on loss of morale so carefully framed by the German military philosophers."

"A considerable amount of information has been gleaned from prisoners. It has been gathered that our bombardment on the fifteenth produced a great impression. The opinion also is reported that our infantry makes such good use of the ground that the German companies are decimated by our rifle fire before the soldier can be seen."

"From an official diary captured by the First army corps it appears that one of the German corps contains an extraordinary mixture of units. If the composition of the other corps is similar it may be assumed that the present efficiency of the enemy's forces is in no way comparable with what it was when the war commenced."

"Germans Lose Many Officers. The losses in officers are noted as having been especially severe. A brigade is stated to be commanded by a major; some companies of foot guards by one-year volunteers, while after the battle of Montmirail one regiment lost fifty-five out of sixty officers."

"The prisoners recently captured appreciate the fact that the march on Paris has failed, and that their forces are retreating, but state that the object of this movement is explained by the officers as being to withdraw into closer touch with the supports which have stayed too far in the rear."

"The officers are also endeavoring to encourage the troops by telling them that they will be at home by Christmas. A large number of the men believe that they are beaten."

"Among the items of news are the following: Recently a pilot and observer of the Royal Flying corps were forced by a breakage in their aeroplane to descend in the enemy's lines. The pilot managed to pancake his machine down to earth and the two escaped into some thick undergrowth in the woods."

"The enemy came up and seized and smashed the machine, but did not search for our men with much zeal. The latter lay hid till dark and then found their way to the Aisne, across which they swam, reaching camp in safety but barefooted."

"Numerous floating bridges have by now been thrown across the Aisne and some of the permanent bridges have been repaired under fire. On the twentieth Lieutenant (name deleted) of Third signal corps, Royal Engineers, was unfortunately drowned while attempting to swim across the river with a cable in order to open up fresh telegraph communication on the north."

"Telephone Aid to Spies. Espionage is still carried on by the enemy to a considerable extent. Recently the suspicions of some of the French troops were aroused by coming across a farm from which the horses had been removed. After some search they discovered a telephone which was connected by an underground cable with the German lines, and the owner of the farm paid the penalty in the usual way in war for his treachery."

"After some cases of village fighting, which occurred earlier in the war, it was reported by some of our officers that the Germans had attempted to approach to close quarters by forcing prisoners to march in front of them. The Germans have recently repeated the same trick on a larger scale against the French, as is shown by the copy of an order issued by the French officials. It is therein referred to as a ruse, but if that term can be accepted it is a distinctly illegal ruse."

"Charges Tricks to Germans. During a recent night attack, the order reads, 'the Germans drove a column of French prisoners in front of them. This action is to be brought to the notice of all our troops, (1) in order to put them on their guard against such a dastardly ruse, (2) in order that every soldier may know how the Germans treat their prisoners. Our troops must not forget that if they allow themselves to be taken prisoners the Germans will not fail to expose them to French bullets.'"

"Further evidence has now been collected of the misuse of the white flag and other signs of surrender."

"During recent fighting, also, German ambulance wagons advanced in order to collect the wounded. An order to cease fire was consequently given to our guns, which were firing on this particular section of ground. The German battery commanders at once took advantage of the lull in the action to climb up their observation ladders and on to a haystack to locate our guns, which soon afterwards came under a far more accurate fire than any to which they had been subjected up to that time."

WAS MISERABLE COULDN'T STAND

Testifies She Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lackawanna, N. Y.—"After my first child was born I felt very miserable and could not stand on my feet. My sister-in-law wished me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and my nerves became firm, appetite good, sleep elastic, and I lost that weak, tired feeling. That was six years ago and I have had three fine healthy children since. For female troubles I always take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it works like a charm. I do all my own work."—Mrs. A. F. KREAMER, 1574 Electric Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.



The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Same Thing. Wayward Son—Do you mean to say that unless I mend my ways you will not leave me a cent? Father—Yes, for unless you do I'll not have a cent to leave.—Boston Evening.

ECZEMA ON CHILD'S BODY

570 High St., Oshkosh, Wis.—"When about two months old my nephew had sores break out on different parts of his body. The trouble first began as a rash which itched so at night someone always held his hands, even while sleeping, as at the least scratching it would run together and form scabs. His night-clothes had to have mittens on them or the scabs would be raw and bleeding by morning. His clothing or the least friction irritated the trouble. His face and scalp were covered. They called it eczema. "We tried different treatments but none cured him. At three years old we commenced the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It took nearly a year to effect a complete cure and he never had anything like it since." (Signed) Mrs. F. Scofield, Mar. 21, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston"—Adv.

Lightly Glad. "Anything on for today, Grayce." "Only what you see." "Ahem! That isn't much."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take. Do not gripe. Adv.

Machinery has been invented for weighing and regulating the flow of material over a belt conveyor.

Pain in the side? Rub on and rub in Hanford's Balm thoroughly. Adv.

Cain did not invent war. He was merely the first murderer.

Cool a burn with Hanford's Balm. Adv.

It never rains but somebody forgets his umbrella.

One Way to Lengthen Life

Late in life, when the organs begin to weaken, the hard-working kidneys often tire out first.

Falling eyesight, stiff, aching joints, rheumatic pains, lame back and distasteful urination are often due only to weak kidneys.

Prevention is the best cure and at middle age any sign of kidney weakness should have prompt attention.

Doan's Kidney Pills have made life more comfortable for thousands of old folks. It is the best recommended special kidney remedy.

A Kansas Case. J. T. Cannon, 402 E. Seventh St., Arkansas City, Kan., says "Hardships during the Civil War gave me kidney trouble. My back was always lame and it was hard for me to walk. I was stiff and lame all over. Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to good health and beat of all, the cure has been permanent."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

OVER 100 YEARS OLD Pettit's Eye Salve. W. N. U., WICHITA, NO. 40-1914.

SCOTCH HIGHLANDERS CHARGING THE GERMANS



The Scotch Highlanders, here seen charging a retreating body of Germans in France, are among the hardest and most stubborn of Great Britain's fighters.

GERMANS STRIP CENTER TO STRENGTHEN RIGHT

Paris.—Lieutenant Colonel Rousset, writing in the Petit Parisien, says: "The enemy perceiving the danger to his right wing, as indicated by a recent communication, has perceptibly reinforced it to the detriment of the center and left. This explains the violence of the battle which is being waged between the Somme and the

heights on the left bank of the Oise. But in doing this the enemy necessarily stripped his front and we have profited immediately by advancing toward Berry and Moronvilliers."

"The situation of the Germans would become perilous if the line they hold breaks in the center and the position of their forces on the right would be endangered. It is because of this disquieting prospect that they are redoubling their efforts against the heights of the Meuse. We learn that they possess the promontory of Hatton Chatel, not probably without

difficulty and that they are marching on St. Mihiel."

Lieutenant Colonel Rousset refers to the difficulties of the territory confronting the Germans, whose left wing is menaced by the mobile garrison of Toul, and declares that even should the Germans succeed in their efforts they would not become masters of the French fortified front. They would have to descend the heights of the Meuse and cross the river under fire and the forts of the center which are still intact would constitute a serious danger to the operations.

HAVE A NATURAL DESIRE FOR HOME

Sentiment Rules Young People in Planning an Abode in Which to Live.

THINGS TO BE CONSIDERED

First, Cost Must Be Within Reach, but Inexperienced Builder Is Liable to Make Mistakes on That Point—Best to Employ Good Architect.

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. 1327 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose 5-cent stamp for reply.

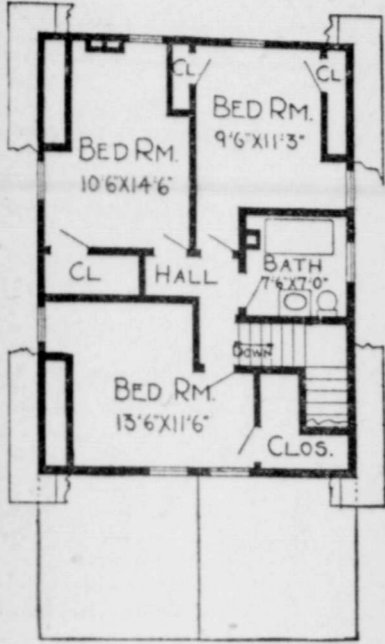
Home-building is pretty apt to be a matter of sentiment, especially with young people planning their first house. They always have the advice of a good many loving friends, not to mention that of the real estate dealer, all tuned to the key that to acquire a house by easy monthly payments is far greater business wisdom than to pay rent. Yet, no matter how strong and logical such arguments may be, the fact remains that it is sentiment that has the greatest influence in making them decide to build. The joy and satisfaction of actually owning a plot of land and a snug little dwelling, the magic influence of the word "home"—these are the things that dominate and overrule all other considerations.

Still, castles in the air have to be brought down to earth before they can be built. It is a great pleasure to dream of having a fine home and to make plans for all the luxuries of home-building that sentiment inspires;

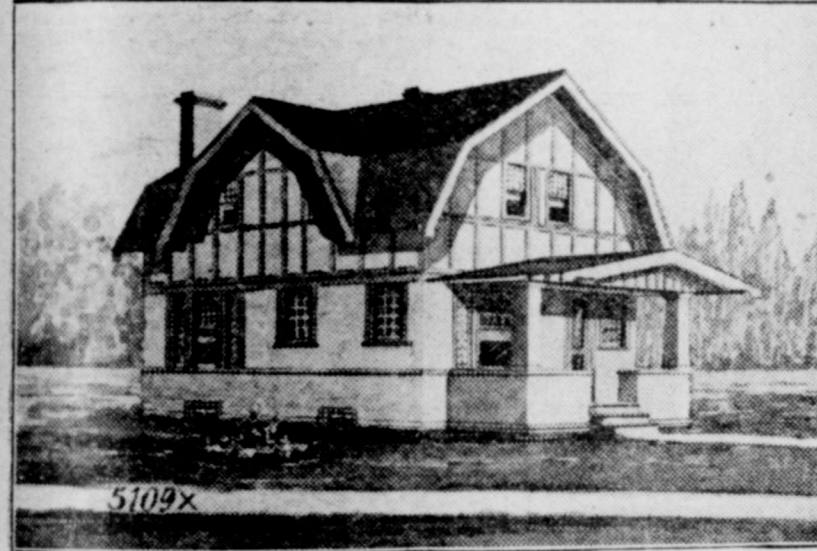
ommends. A furnace of good size will heat a house without crowding the fire, and, besides heating the house satisfactorily, burns less coal than the small-size furnace crowded hard to heat the building during cold weather.

The furnace is only one of the instances of false economy that are often to be observed. The plastering is frequently slighted in much the same way; and when it comes to the painting of the house, both interior and exterior, too often poor materials are used because they can be had from some unscrupulous paint dealer, who claims that they are "just as good," at a saving of fifteen or twenty dollars on the entire job.

These are economies pertaining to the quality and amount of materials used that are very shortsighted. Real



economy in home-building comes through selecting the proper design for the building. In a dwelling, such as is illustrated herewith, for instance, practically \$300 is saved by using the gambrel roof coming down low, almost to the first story, instead of having the walls go straight up to a full two-story height with a gambrel roof attic above. A price of \$300 is pretty big to pay for an attic, which ordinarily has very little use except as a



But young people cannot really afford to build in that way.

It is right to start as soon as possible to build a home; but do not think that it has to be a mansion. Love is a cottage is best, especially in the early years; for there the responsibilities are less, the work of housekeeping is slight, and the cost, both for the house itself and for its upkeep and management, is within reach.

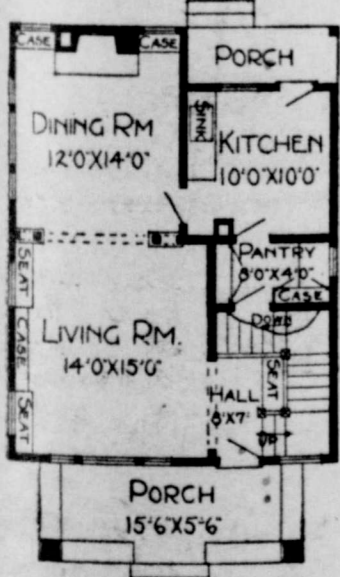
There are so many urgent calls for money these days that everyone should be interested in planning and building a house as economically as possible. There are some details on which it is good to economize, others where economy is very shortsighted; and it is a strange thing that the inexperienced builder usually picks out

place to store away old furniture; and young people have usually very little of this.

Such a design as this is economical also in that its general outline is very nearly square in form. It is not "cut up" as so many houses are; and the carpenters find such a building much easier to frame and finish, and so are able to do the work for very "much less. At the same time, a residence of simple, square outline contains a maximum of usable space inside; and, if properly laid out, the rooms are very convenient and homelike.

So we see that there are real economies which should be considered in home-building, and some false economies to be avoided. It is sentiment that urges the building of the home to start with; but it is sound business sense that carries the building project to a successful completion.

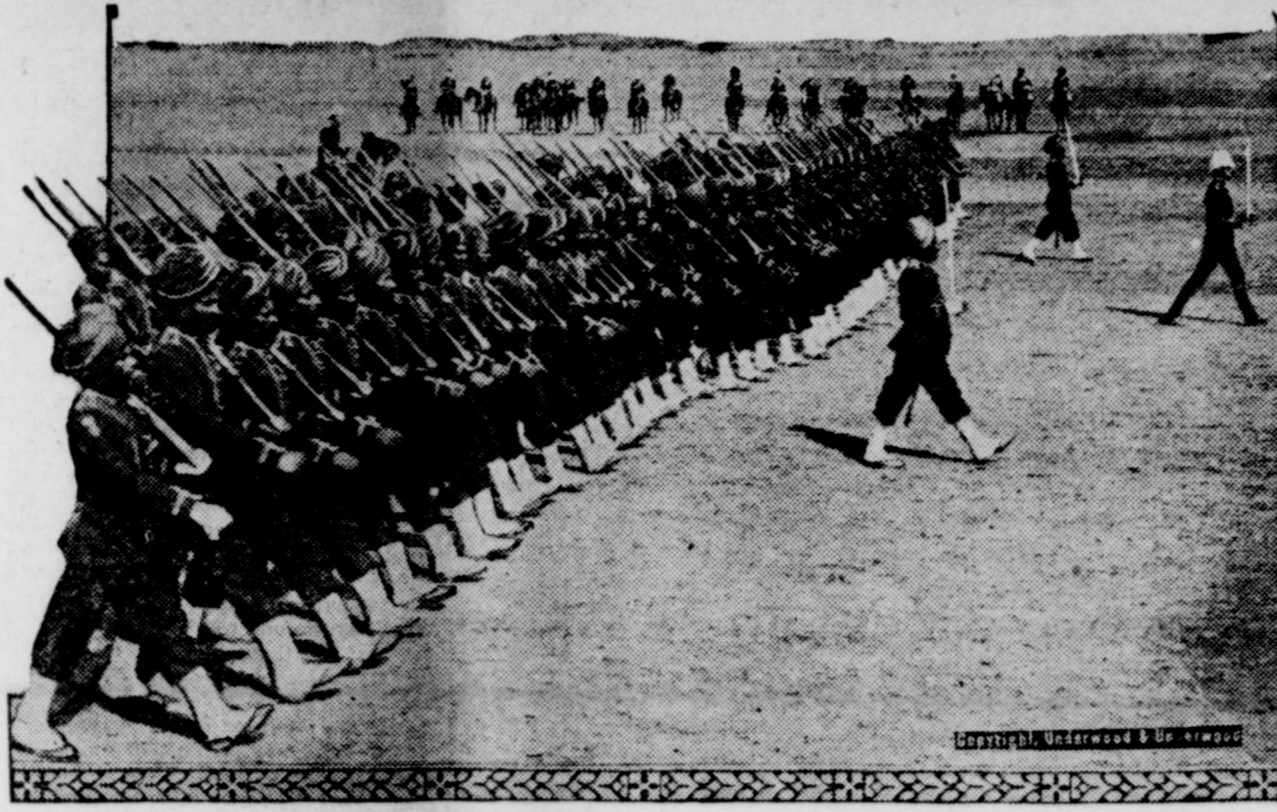
The advice and counsel of a reliable architect who has made a special study of residence work, is invaluable in this connection. The writer has been able to give practical advice to thousands of home-builders in every part of the country that has saved them a great deal of money. In offering the accompanying design, which is estimated to cost about \$2,200.00 to build, he feels confident that many helpful ideas, both as to convenient arrangement of interior and as to attractive outside appearance, may be gained by those who will build the coming year.



those very features to economize on, where the saving of a few dollars in first cost will result in hundreds of dollars of added expense throughout the life of the building.

An instance of this is the heating plant. One of the first parts of a dwelling to be slighted, if any economizing is to be done, is usually the heating plant. Competition is so keen between the heating contractors themselves that they have got into the habit of figuring the furnace of just as small a size as possible, in order to keep the amount of their bid down. Yet, even after that, the owner, in his shortsightedness, often induces the heating man to put in a smaller size still, so as to save ten or fifteen dollars on the job. Really the safe way is always to insist on having a size larger than the furnace contractor rec-

INDIAN FIGHTERS WITH THE BRITISH FORCES



Native troops from India are being hurried to Europe to assist the allies. The photograph shows the first detachment to arrive on the way to take General French's command.

SIGNING THE BRYAN PEACE TREATIES



Scene in the office of the secretary of state when the peace treaties between five countries were signed. Left to right at the desk are: Senor Don Juan Riano, Spanish ambassador; M. J. J. Jusserand, French ambassador; Secretary Bryan; Sir Arthur Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador, and Kai Fu Shah, Chinese minister.

SAVING A RUBENS MASTERPIECE



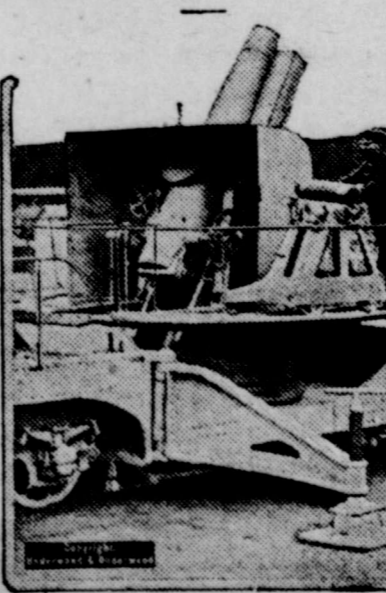
Removing the "Assumption of the Virgin" from Antwerp cathedral for the purpose of hiding it in a cellar to save it from the vandalism of German raiders.

HAPPY HERO OF NAMUR



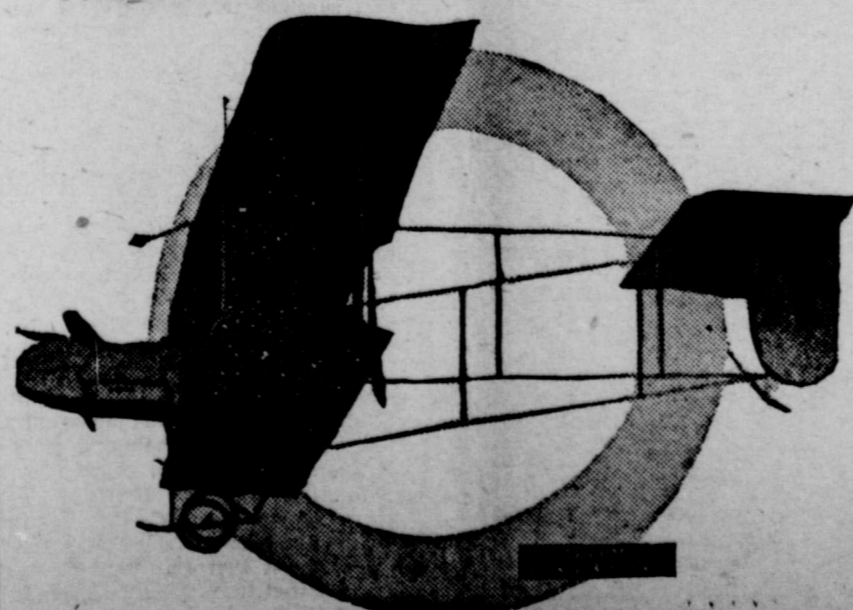
One of the heroic defenders of Namur who found his wife and child waiting for him on his return to Zeebrugge.

ARMORED HOWITZER ON CAR



One of the eight-inch rapid fire armored howitzers of the French army. It is mounted on a flat car of a war train and folding arms swing from both sides when it is fired to keep the recoil from overturning the car.

FRENCH AVIATOR FIRING AT THE ENEMY



TEXAS NEWS CONDENSED

The city of Sweetwater has just unloaded and tested out an \$8,000 American La France auto fire truck and pumper.

At a cost of approximately \$125,000, fully equipped, the Denison high school building has just been completed and occupied Sept. 21. The building is arranged to accommodate from 750 to 800 students.

F. M. Bralley of Austin, head of the extension department of the university, has accepted the presidency of the college of Industrial Arts at Denton.

The city of Jefferson has let contract for cutting down Wilson hill eight feet and building a raised clay road from the foot of the hill to the Irvin bridge. This will do away with a quarter of a mile of deep sand.

One wheat cargo for every day of September, a grand total of 4,245,369 bushels, valued at \$4,824,136—that is the record of the port of Galveston thus far this month. All the grain is bound for European seaports.

Arthur Nelson and Neil Ankerstolp were killed by lightning on a farm of Nelson's, 3 miles east of Avoca. Both were standing in the barn when struck. The men were farmers.

Work is being rapidly pushed on the big reservoir at Sweetwater. When completed it will store sufficient water for 50,000 inhabitants. Three excavating machines, 40 big dumping wagons, and more than 100 men are at work. The dam is to be 65 feet at its highest point and will form a lake estimated at 7 miles in length. The city voted bonds with which to do this work.

The executive committee of the Greenville chamber of commerce met and indorsed plans for the organization of a \$150,000 textile plant for Greenville. It is to be founded under the present buy-a-bale-of-cotton campaign by accepting bales of cotton bought at 10c as cash in payment for stock subscribed. The proposition is meeting with much success and many pledges have been received from Hunt county farmers and business men. It is hoped that the cotton mills will be in operation before the next crop is marketed.

The city commissioners of Electra are working hard on a proposition for waterworks and sewerage in Electra. It has been nearly a year since the city voted \$25,000 in bonds for a waterworks system, but an adequate water supply has been the chief stumbling block. All water in and around Electra is salt, but the city has a lease on a chain of springs 6 miles north of town, which it is believed will, with proper development, furnish all water necessary.

The twenty-ninth annual state fair of Texas and exposition at Dallas will soon be under way, less than 30 days. Saturday, Oct. 17, when the big gates will be opened to the public, and this in all probability will be one of the greatest days, inasmuch as it will be children's day, boy scouts' day, camp fire girls' day, newsboys' day and the big gridiron contest between Trinity university and Baylor college.

State treasurer J. M. Edwards says: "At the close of business Aug. 31, we had a balance of \$2,540,260.16. Our receipts since that date have been \$222,054.79 and our expenditures since Aug. 31 have been \$655,961.08, leaving a balance of \$2,106,353.87 on hand at close of business Sept. 14. Of this amount there is at present time \$800,000 in the sixteen state depositories and a balance of \$1,306,353.87 on hand in the vault."

The attorney general's department approved a bond issue of \$250,000 for improvement of roads in Fannin county road district No. 3. A \$4,000 bond issue of Henderson county common school district No. 47 was also approved.

The rock crusher at Tehuacana is now using Mexia gas and preparations are being made to pipe Tehuacana so that the college, schools and residences can use gas for domestic and heating purposes.

Steel has arrived in Pecos for the construction of the water tower and tank in the new waterworks system that is to be installed in Pecos this fall.

A deal has been closed at Wichita Falls, whereby an overall factory employing twenty men is to be moved from another Texas city. A building has been secured and the work of establishing the factory will start immediately. It will put out union-made overalls and jumpers of staple makes.

Machinery and material for the new broom factory to be established in Temple have been shipped, and the factory will be ready to start operations by Oct. 1, giving employment to 25 people.

Plans have been compiled by members of the city council to begin active work on all streets in San Angelo needing them, so as to get them in proper shape for winter. Many men are to be employed from now on until all repairs are completed.

At Phillpots. ELEVATOR

You will find Chick en feed, wheat, mill run, brand, Oats, shorts, maize, kaffir and fetrita seed, a good line of feed.

The best Coal that can be had, and an assortment of posts. Call and see us and our prices will sell you the stuff.

Good supply big German Millet Seed

J. W. PHILPOTT

P. L. SHELTON
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Commercial Hotel.

-MIAMI - TEXAS-

C. Coffee J. C. Dial

COFFEE & DIAL

Lawyers,
GENERAL PRACTICE,
OFFICE IN SMITH BURUM BUILDING
Miami - Texas.

FOR SALE CHEAP

A good 15 horse power gasoline engine, apply to

F. H. Smyres

Any one wanting dray work all 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.

FOR SALE

A Huber Plow and Thrasher Engine, a set of 21 disc plows, a Case Separator. All up in good shape, practically as good as new. Will sell on terms or trade for suitable property, or livestock. See T. R. Smith, or inquire at Chief Office 301f

FOR SALE

Some nice Big Type Poland China Hogs, see or write, H. A. Nelson, 301f, Miami, Texas.

I am prepared to fit you in glasses.

Walter Cook Moore, opt.

ABSTRACT

Of Title made to any land or town lot in Roberts County

J. K. MCKENZIE

Miami, Texas.

J. H. KELLEY, Pgh. M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Special attention given to Obstetrics and diseases of children.

Office at Miami Dirug Co.

-Phone 33-

See Kivlehen & Short at the Sanitary Barber Shop for Shaves, Hair Cuts and all Barber Work in first-class Style. Also High class bath Accomodations

TROY SMITH

Attorney-at-Law

General Civil and Criminal Practice

Office in Smith & Burum Bldg.

MIAMI, TEXAS

ABSTRACTS of Title

I have a complete set of Abstract books to all land in Roberts County and can prepare abstracts on short notice. All work guaranteed and prices reasonable.

J. C. DIAL

FOR SALE

A good milch cow, and some nice Duroc Jersey pigs. Also some bred gilts.

pit. 5tf. H. M. Lott

WANTED

The Seiber Meat Market want some nice heaves. Are in the market at all times for them.

LOST

A bunch of keys, on ring with name and address on them. Return to J. Q. Sewell.

FOR SALE

Several good teams, well broke. Will sell on short time.

49tf. W. C. Christopher

THE FITCH HOTEL

Under New Management

Everything the best that can be had.

M. M. McCauley, Proprietor.

School Notes

10-1-14

The absentees in the respective rooms for the past week were as follows: Wren 6, Easley 4, Wallace 4, Sanders 4, Sanders 6, Hudsbeth 11, Cook 1, Cook 7.

Miss Sanders says that the fifth and sixth grades are doing excellent work.

The third and fourth grades donated one cent each and bought two potted plants for their room.

Johnnie George and Joe Coffee deserve special mention for their good work and neatness in first year latin written work.

THE DANCE

The hall was gaily lighted. As our hero took his stand. He was perfectly delighted. For he held Katrina's hand.

And then old Sambo called the

set.

And set his banjo trumming.

Then gave his head a little jet,

To the couples that were coming

Of course our hero led the time,

With every muscle shaking,

And kicked up splinters of the

pine,

With out a notice taking.

Leaning back against the wall

Broom Bones in the corner sat,

Disdaining Ichabon, Katrina and

all

As he stroked the purring cat.

Cleave Coffee

10th grade

From dance scene in the Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

Lillian Trowbridge gave a reading in chapel last Friday. It was enjoyed by all.

The Senior German class received their books this week, and are now laboring diligently at the translation of Myths and Legends.

Ruth Philpott and Aurelia Robertson have done good work in their latin this week.

Miss Crocker, Miss Westbrook Mesdames Razor, Haggdorn C. Coffee and Jim Cooper have visited the school this week.

"Tootsie" Fitzgerald has been out of school this week, on account of sickness.



Q.—In Matthew 27:5 Judas is said to have hanged himself; in Acts 1:18 he died another way. Which is correct? (S. F.)

Answer.—If our purpose in searching the Bible were to find it wrong, we could easily satisfy ourselves that such passages as these cannot be harmonized. Believing, however, that both writers spoke under inspiration we must suppose that neither told all the facts connected with the incident. Since the records do not supply the additional facts necessary to link them together, no one would be able to give the information. There is no difficulty, however, in imagining a harmony, as, for instance, Judas hanged himself with the intention of dying thus, but, apparently because he threw the rope over a weakened limb, or through a failure of the cord to hold him, he was dashed on the rocks beneath and so was killed. It is possible to locate apparent contradictions in the Bible, but if it is God's Word then these contradictions cannot be real—"God * * * cannot lie" (Titus 1:2).

Q.—Luke 14:26 says: "If any man come to me and hate not his father and mother and wife and children and brethren and sisters, yea and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple." Do any comply with this? (Mrs. S. F.)

Answer.—The statement of the text is plain. One cannot be a true follower of the Lord without complying with the conditions stated. We are to bear in mind, however, that our Lord was here using a common Oriental figure of speech. The expression is hyperbolic and was used in order to render the statement of this great truth the more impressive. A literal statement of this thought in Matthew 10:37 reads: "He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me." When we read in Romans 9:13, "Jacob have I loved, but Esau have I hated," the meaning is, I have loved Jacob more than Esau. That this is no arbitrary interpretation of the word hate, but one agreeable to the Hebrew idiom, appears from what is recorded in Genesis 29:30, 31, where Leah's being hated is explained by Rachel's being loved more than Leah. Even when we have a correct interpretation of this verse the requirements are so strict that we could not hope that more than a very few would qualify as true disciples. "Narrow is the way that leadeth to life and few there be that find it."

Q.—We read in Revelation 20:10, "And the Devil that deceived them was cast into the lake of fire and brimstone where the beast and the false prophet are, and shall be tormented day and night for ever and ever." I would be pleased if you could explain this through the columns of your valued paper. (G. R.)

Answer.—The previous verse tells of the destruction of those individuals who join with Satan in the last rebellion; and verse 15 tells of that same destruction in other words, using the symbolical "lake of fire." They are consumed in fire. This being the case, the torment of verse 10 cannot refer to these human beings who are consumed, destroyed. Hence the question narrows down to this, Will Satan and a false prophet and a beast be tortured forever? and does this verse so teach? We answer in God's own words, "All the wicked will He destroy." Concerning Satan, the arch enemy of God and man, God expressly advises us that he will be destroyed, and not preserved in any sense or condition (Hebrews 2:14). The beast and false prophet systems, which during the Gospel age have deceived and led men astray, will be cast into a great, consuming trouble in the close of this age. The torment of these systems will be what the Greek here describes it—*eternitas*; i. e., "lasting." It will continue as long as they last.

Q.—What object did Jesus have in making two visits to the earth? (V. W.)

Answer.—A full examination of God's revealed plans will give a broad view of the object of both the first and the second advents; and we should remember that both events stand related as parts of one plan. The specific work of the first advent was to redeem men; and that of the second is to restore, and bless and liberate the redeemed. Having given His life a ransom for all, our Savior ascended to present that sacrifice to the Father, a reconciliation for man's iniquity. He tarries and permits the "prince of the world" to continue the rule of evil, until after the selection of the "Bride, the Lamb's Wife," who, to be accounted worthy of such honor, must overcome the influences of the present evil world. Then the work of giving to the world of mankind the great blessings secured to them by His sacrifice will be due to commence, and He will come forth to bless all the families of the earth. True, the restoring and blessing could have commenced at once, when the ransom price was secured by the Redeemer, and then the coming of Messiah would have been but one event, the reign and blessing beginning at once, as the apostles at first expected (Acts 1:6). But God had provided "some better thing for us"—the Christian church (Hebrews 11:40); hence it is to our interest that the reign of Christ is separated from the sufferings of the God by these eighteen centuries.

Read the Chief, \$1.

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Green Lake Items

Homer Allen and Tom Pursley went to Pampa Sunday.

Walter and Frank Davis were out to the place Tuesday night.

H. Hoskins moved out on Walter Davises place Wednesday.

All the Green Lake farmers are planting wheat.

Ed McClair was badly hurt with a gas engine at Mr. Cambells last week.

Ewell Warren and wife moved back to Miami Tuesday.

Mrs. Kate Haskell of Pampa visited Mrs. Pursley this week

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Broadus went to Miami Saturday.

Mr. BeBee went to Miami Friday.

Mrs. Jones was out to Mr. BeBee's last Sunday in her new car.

MONEY

To loan on land, or I will buy Vendors Lein notes.
S. D. Park, Nobeetie Texas

Miami Lodge No 805 A F & A M, meets night of First Friday of each month
H. E. Baird W. M.
M. M. Craig, Sec.

Royal Arch Chapter, 205, meet night of Third Friday in each month.
J. A. meade H. P.
H. E. Baird, Sec.

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.

Miami Lodge No. 48, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, meet in their own Hall each Tuesday night.
H. A. Talley N. G.
Roy Trowbridge, Secy.

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