

# The Miami Chief.

Vol. 20

MIAMI, Roberts County, TEXAS, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1919.

Jan. 16, 1919.

No. 30.

## Can Take Up Pledge THROUGH NEW STAMPS.

Savings Organization Announces for Liquidating Subscriptions.

Persons who were unable to liquidate their war savings pledges will be permitted and expected by the National Farm Loan Association to purchase war savings stamps of the 1919 issue equal to the amount of their pledge unpaid on January 31, it was announced yesterday by Louis Lipsitz, State Director of the War Savings Section, following advice received from the War Department at Washington. The ruling, in other words, it was held out, allows pledged persons additional time in which to meet their obligations and the purchase of 1919 savings stamps will be credited on their war savings stamps will not be deducted from the 1918 quota of the year in which they are bought, but will be credited on the 1919 county

The 1919 war savings stamp differs from the war savings stamps of 1918 issue except in the following particulars: War savings stamps of the 1918 issue are slightly smaller than those of the 1919 series, they are in color bearing a picture of Benjamin Franklin instead of George Washington, and they mature on Jan. 24, instead of on Jan. 1, 1923. The new issue bears the same interest rate per cent compounded quarterly. In January the price is \$4.12 and will increase to \$4.18 next year, when the price will be \$4.24. There will be no new designs for the 1919 stamp the same kind of stamps in 1918 will continue to be sold. Stamps purchased in 1918 will be exchanged for war savings stamps of the 1919 issue just as they are exchanged for stamps of the 1918 series.

## CALL FOR BIDS FOR COUNTY DEPOSITORY.

State of Texas, County of Roberts. Notice is hereby given that the Commissioner of the Court of Roberts County, Texas, will receive in accordance with law sealed bids from any corporation, association or individual banker in said county for the purpose of selecting a County Depository for the ensuing two years. Bids must be in the hands of the County Judge on or before ten o'clock of the first day of the February term of said court, the same being the 10th day of February, 1919. Bids must be in compliance with the law governing the selection of County Depositories, and for the list of those who desire to bid attention is respectfully called to Chapter 11, Page 16, Acts of the 35th Session of the Thirty-fifth Legislature, which became effective July 12, 1917.

J. K. McKenzie, County Judge, Roberts Co. Texas.

## THE SHADOW OF TIME

ALLS LIGHTLY



the dial of life you can... THE SHADOW OF TIME

## THE STATE BANK

W. L. TALLEY, Pres.  
W. L. MATHERS, V-Pres.  
H. E. BAIRD, Cashier.  
H. A. TALLEY, Asst.

## Nelson N. Farm Loan Elect Officers

REPORT TO THE PUBLIC PRESS

Miami, Texas, Jan. 15, 1919. The annual meeting of the Nelson National Farm Loan Association was held at Harry A. Nelson's residence Jan. 14th 1919 and elected directors as follows:  
1. C. W. Bowers, Miami, Texas.  
2. F. W. Osborn, Pampa, Texas.  
3. Harry A. Nelson, Miami, Texas.  
4. W. S. Paris, Miami, Texas.  
5. L. J. Seitz, Mobeetie, Texas.  
Mr. C. W. Bowers was re-elected President; F. W. Osborn, Vice-President; and Harry A. Nelson Secretary.  
Mr. C. W. Bowers, W. S. Paris and Harry A. Nelson were again elected to serve on the Loan Committee, and L. J. Seitz, A. B. Penner and N. M. Maddox were elected substitute Loan Committeemen. All officers qualified.

The minutes of the last meeting, the reports of the Sec-Treas., and the Board of Directors were read and approved. Communications from the Federal Farm Loan Board, Washington, D. C. and the Federal Land Bank of Houston were read. The Statement of the condition of the Federal Land Bank of Houston, at the close of business Dec. 31st 1918 was also read showing that the bank had loaned \$15,202,546.00 to Texas farmers since its organization. The Bank wrote the Sec-Treasurer that they would pay dividends on the Association Stock at the rate of 6 per cent about Feb. 1st and thereafter semi-annually, to all associations which have elected officers for the new year, and whose officers have qualified, and only to those associations which have no member delinquent in payment to the Bank. Another condition is that of making the regular quarterly report to Washington, required of Sec-Treasurers.

The Sec-Treasurer reported that since the organization of the Association, March 25th 1918, to Jan. 14th 1919 he had received \$4,044.86 and paid out \$3,964.84 leaving a balance of \$80.02. T. Jan. 1st 1919 statement from the Bank to Miami, showed a balance on deposit to the credit of the association amounting to \$76.12. All debts of the association to date are paid and there are no delinquent members. For the quarter ending Dec. 31st 1918 they have closed twelve loans amounting to \$5,6820.00. Ten loans will more than likely be closed in the next thirty days amounting to \$67,130.00. The association is anxious to get all of the desirable loans it can from eligible residents of Roberts, Gray, Wheeler and Hemphill Counties.

The Association unanimously resolved to urge our representative in the legislature to vote for the submission of a conservation amendment of the homestead law, that will enable our farmers to freely obtain the benefits of our rural credit system, and that a copy of this resolution be furnished press for publication.

Other minor business was transacted whereupon the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,  
Harry A. Nelson, Sec-Treas.,  
Nelson N. F. L. A. Miami, Texas.

## AT THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

After being hindered so long from having preaching, or many public services, we are exceedingly glad and grateful to our heavenly Father that we can take up the Lord's work in earnest again, with a determination to give the unconverted a chance to obey God and to build up the church of the living God.

Next Lords day services:  
Bible School 10: a. m.  
Preaching 11: a. m. and 6: p. m.  
Preaching at Laketon at 3 p. m.

A cordial invitation is extended to the general public to attend these services and participate.  
O. M. Reynolds, Minister.

## METHODIST CHURCH

Supt. McKenzie was very much gratified to find so many present in Sunday School last Sunday morning. May we not have even a larger attendance next Sunday.  
At the 11:00 and 6:00 o'clock service hours Mrs. J. W. Story, our new old presiding Elder, will preach for us. He is a splendid preacher and will be glad to greet all of his old friends. He will hold Quarterly Conference at 6 p. m. Saturday. At the close of the morning service he will administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. We extend to all a cordial invitation to worship with us in all of these services.  
J. H. Hicks, Pastor.

## Died of the Influenza

While the influenza has not spread very much in our city the past few weeks, it claimed another life Monday. Jim Cunningham died Monday morning at 11:20 after a very short attack of the "Flu" followed by pneumonia.

Mr. Cunningham was an early settler in this part of the Panhandle. Having come to this country about thirty years ago, and has lived at Miami, and Woodward, Oklahoma most of the time since then. He came back to Miami near a year ago from Woodward and has been one of the engineers at the Light plant.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Pennington, and the remains laid to rest in the Miami cemetery.

## Armenian Relief Campaign Postponed

On account of the influenza epidemic and weather conditions the \$30,000,000 campaign for Armenian and Syrian Relief funds has been postponed to February 3-10 for the states of the Southern Military Department.—Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico and Arizona.

Several late cablegrams received by Southwestern District Headquarters from relief workers and Red Cross Agencies in western Asia and Europe make urgent calls for food, clothing and agricultural supplies in the war devastated areas of the Turkish Empire. One month's delay in sending relief means 20,000 deaths, says William S. Nelson, American Consular Agent at Tripoli, Syria; and not more than one quarter of the existing Armenian population will survive until next harvest with present relief resources.

The American Committee for Relief in the Near East estimates that a generous oversubscription of the \$30,000,000 is needed to rescue the starving peoples of Armenia; Syria, Palestine, Northwestern Persia, and the Russian Caucasus, and to tide them over to the period of self support. With the signing of the armistice and the probable freedom of these subject races from the Turkish yoke, relief work can now go unhindered.

## Flu Takes A New Start

The influenza has taken a fresh start in our city this week, and up to Thursday afternoon, possibly a dozen new families have the disease. None of them so far are reported very bad off, or with complications, but with the influenza as it is hitting us now, it don't take a fellow long to get mighty sick.

IF YOU HAVE any old cotton mattresses to be made over at a reasonable price, call on J. D. Hensley, north of the rail road track and east of the stock pens. Old Mattresses made like new and guaranteed.

## MICKIE SAYS

THE WINDY GUY WHO BREEZES IN HERE AND HANDS THE BOSS A LINE OF CHATTER 'BOUT HIS BIZNESS 'N WHAT A LOTTA ADVERTISING HE'S GOIN' T' DO. GITS JUST WHAT HE PAYS FER 'ROUND THIS OFFICE! 'ER A QUARTER PAGE BY THE YEAR DON'T EVEN GIT A FREE TWO-BIT LOCAL OUTTA ME NO MORE! SAYS THE BOSS!



## MEAT PRODUCERS DID FULL DUTY

Increase in American Hogs Will Help to Meet World Fat Shortage.

## FARMERS SAVE SITUATION.

Government Justified in Stimulation of Pork Production—Sevenfold Increase Over Pre-War Exports.

Through increased production and conservation we will be able this year to export seven times our pre-war average exports of pork products. With the heavy demands added in caring for the millions who have been freed from German oppression, the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration are justified today in our every action of stimulation of hog production. In the coming year the greatest world shortage will be in fats, and pork will help to save this situation. The efficacy of the policy of stimulated production has built up in this country supplies which will enable us to supply a very large part of the fat deficiency of the world. In beef there must be a shortage in Europe, due largely to limited refrigerator ship capacity. All freezer ships available, however, will be filled by America, Argentine and Australia.

The contribution made by the producers of this country to the war program as applying particularly to animal food products is illustrated by the following:  
Reports compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate an increase in cattle of 10,238,000 head and 12,441,000 hogs. These figures were compiled to January 1st.

In this period there was a decrease in sheep of 819,000 head. The indications are that this decrease will show an increase, according to recent reports.  
Since January 1 unofficial information indicates an increase in hogs of not less than 8 per cent, and not more than 15 per cent, as compared with one year ago, with an increase in the average weight.

Following the request of the U. S. Food Administration for an increase in hog production for marketing in the fall of 1918 and the spring of 1919 the increase may yield not less than 1,000,000,000 pounds more of pork products than were available last year. Without this increase the shipping program arranged by Mr. Hoover regarding animal food products would have been impossible.

The dressed hog products during the three months ending September 30, 1917, amounted to 903,172,000 pounds, while for the corresponding months of 1918 the dressed hog products totaled 1,277,589,000, an increase of over 374,000,000 pounds for the quarter.  
During the same period for 1917 the records of inspected slaughter of dressed beef showed 1,233,000,000 pounds as against 1,454,000,000 pounds for the three month period ending September 1, this year.

**Our food Gospel**  
eat less  
serve less  
waste nothing

## America's Pledge of Food Gave Heart to the Allies in Their Darkest Hour

Whatever is necessary America will send. That was America's pledge to the interallied food council. And because the American food army had hitherto made good; took heart and went forward.

Farm enterprise and much soft corn increased pork supplies, food conservation increased exports—total shipments doubled.

\*\*\*\*\*  
+ FAITH JUSTIFIED BY EVENTS.  
+ I do not believe that drastic force need be applied to maintain economic distribution and sane use of supplies by the great majority of American people, and I have learned a deep and abiding faith in the intelligence of the average American business man, whose aid we anticipate and depend on to remedy the evils developed by the war.—Herbert Hoover, August 30, 1917.  
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**PAY THE PRESIDENT**

## WE MAY BE LITTLE, BUT WE'RE LOUD

Our sort may be called the "Little Grocery," but we are prepared to take care of your order, no matter how large. We are keeping our stock turning every day, and don't need a three story warehouse to keep it in, but our prices would make the big warehouse man sit up and take notice.

We don't need a big profit to declare dividend on our capital stock, and we are just adding a small profit to the wholesale cost of the goods, but what's the use telling you all this, do your trading with us a few weeks and you can readily see that our quality is highest and prices lowest. We solicit your trade.

LET US BE YOUR GROCER

## MIAMI PRODUCE CO.

J. H. DIAL, PROP.

## John Hollis Writes

Jametz, France, Nov. 28, 1918.  
Dear Folks at Home:  
As today is Thanksgiving and a holiday too will try and write you a few lines. This leaves me well and hope you the same. As you will notice this is the first time I have ever had the opportunity to say just where I am at but we can tell where we are, where we have been and most everything, so I will tell you as near as can of my travels in Europe.  
We sailed from Boston June 30th went from there to Halifax, stayed there in the harbors until July 4th. We sailed from there to Liverpool England and we crossed on the good ship Peisic which was an English ship and was sunk by a Submarine on its return to the U. S. A. We scared up a submarine on the way over but it never did get a shot at any of us. We was in a convoy of 13 transports and a battleship. We landed in Liverpool July 15th marched out about 6 miles to a rest camp, stayed all night there and the next morning left for the place where we crossed the English channel, stayed all night there crossed the Channel next day and then went to the camp where we stayed in training so long. We left there about Oct. 1st stopped at a little town by the name of Bologne. We stayed there until Nov 11th and on the 11th our Battalion was split up and about 150 of our men left for the front. I was in the bunch that stayed behind

Love to all you,  
Corp. John H. Hollis.  
Baty A. 345 American E. F.

## Auction sales at Mobeetie Next Week

F. P. REID SALE.  
On January 25th, Saturday at 11 a. m., a sale of 30 head of good Percheron horses, consisting of work stock, mares and fillies. Also big supply of farm machinery and household goods. Ten months time given. Terms printed on bills. Lunch at noon. F. P. Reid owner. Sale at his farm, half mile west of Mobeetie.  
GODMAN SALE.  
On January 24th, at the Godman place, mile west and two and half miles north of Mobeetie. 15 head of horses and mules, all good work stock, 14 head of cattle, good lot of farm machinery and household goods. Ten months time and terms on printed bill. Lunch at noon, and sale starting at 10 a. m. I. S. Jamison Auctioneer.

## YOUR SAVINGS!

WHAT ARE YOU DOING WITH THEM? ARE YOU LETTING THEM DRIBBLE OUT, A LITTLE HERE AND A LITTLE THERE, FOR THINGS THAT WILL BE OF LITTLE IF ANY BENEFIT TO YOU?

OR ARE YOU KEEPING THEM INTACT SO THEY MAY GROW INTO A RESPECTABLE SUM THAT WILL COUNT WHEN YOU SEE THE CHANCE FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT? PUT YOUR MONEY IN OUR BANK.

## THE BANK OF MIAMI

(unincorporated)  
Roberts County Depository

# Up Country in South Africa



Bullock Cart of South Africa.

ROODORP is very like every other South African up-country town, it stands lonely on the veld. Probably some 80 years ago the site was occupied only by a large farmstead which increased its size and importance with the rise of the next generation of the Marais family. Some one hit on the spot as a good stand for a native store, the predicant was given a piece of land for a church which could be the center of religious life for a district covering many miles, says the Christian Science Monitor.

Twenty years ago the S. A. R. (South African Government Railways) ran a line through on its way to tap a more important center and set up a "Hak," which by this time has grown into a little wood and iron station where the traveler bound for Roodorp finds himself at six in the morning, after having journeyed all through the night. Quite early the preceding evening he leaves the mountains and for hours traverses the open veld, the high Karoo—flat, dreary and covered with scrub and cactus, with rarely any sign of habitation.

The traveler will find the usual rural collection of carts and conveyances of all types standing at the station outspan, from the ubiquitous Ford to the old-world ox wagon with its 14 steers, beside which slept its native driver with his sjambok (whip) of rhinoceros hide. He had most probably been there for some hours, for it is not easy to time an arrival of such a team. The train may be two hours late, but no one appears to care in this land where time seems to be so cheap.

### Houses All Bungalows.

In these towns practically all the houses are of the bungalow type and land is cheap. Each house has a large garden, sometimes large enough to be called a farm in most countries. The climate has called for two important modifications—the lofty roof and the broad stoep. As we wander round the town we quickly observe the important part this wide veranda plays in the everyday life of the inhabitants. It is the reception room for casual callers. "Oom Jan" can keep an interested eye on the doings of his neighbors and exchange the news of the day with all and sundry who have driven in from the outlying farms.

The town's central outspan, which generally speaking, corresponds to the market squares of towns elsewhere, is particularly interesting at night. This quarterly communion service justifies what is often a wearisome journey. The trek wagon is hauled out, from 14 to 16 oxen are harnessed, and the whole family clambers up and makes itself comfortable under a tent. Full provisions are taken and generally a gift in kind for the predicant.

As one wanders round the outspan he will see one of the most heterogeneous collections of humanity and its trappings. In the far corner is a typical group, a wagon drawn up, the oxen away grazing, the Zulu servants tending the fire, preparing a meal or doing to perfection what a Kaffir can do almost from birth—nothing—he does it more thoroughly than anyone else on the face of the earth. He finds complete contentment in sun-basking. Sitting under the tent on the wagon is the major portion of the family, while underneath are the youngsters. Drawn up in lines are other miscellaneous vehicles. The whole scene, were the town buildings removed, would recall scenes from the time of the voortekers.

### Four Important Buildings.

There are four buildings of importance in the town. The first organized attempt to explore the interior of Africa was made by Mungo Park, who set sail on his fateful voyage to the Dark Continent 123 years ago. He returned two years and seven months later after having explored a considerable section of Africa never before visited by a white man, although he failed in his main purpose, which was to trace the source of the River Niger.

First is the police depot which is the center for a large area. The members of this mounted force have not only the supervision of a very scattered body of whites, but also the oversight of a large native population. It says much for the fair way in which the natives are handled and for their naturally peaceable natures, that the offenses to be dealt with are usually of a trivial character.

Next in importance among the buildings is the church; plain almost to ugly severity but generally one of the most substantial buildings. Then comes the post office, with its bilingual notices; for, since the Boer war and the settlement of the Union, the Dutch and English languages are now given an equal position even in districts which are essentially English. Finally, there is the town hall. Every dorp aspires to a town hall, even though it be built of wood and iron. It may have to serve as a market hall, or even for a picture show at times.

The visitor's general impression is that life is quiet and peaceable, no one seems to hurry, every one appears to have time to talk. Business often takes a second place in a store until the small social amenities have been exchanged. It is usual to apply the term "sleepy" to all dorps; the gentle accusation may be true after the hurry of Durban or Johannesburg, and certainly would be just if thinking in terms of New York. Life is happy, the air is warm, the simple necessities are easily obtained, and, provided that one is not possessed by the fiery ambition of the hustling type, peace and calm may easily compensate for the lack of some of the veneer of modern civilization which, after all, is so thin.

## Forest Fire Is Big War Evil

The president, we are told by Science, New York, has authorized a loan of \$1,000,000 to the forest service for fire fighting expenses, to meet emergency conditions in the national forests of the northwest and the Pacific coast.

The loan was made from the special defense fund of \$50,000,000 placed at the disposal of the president by congress. It is recognized that the protection of the national forests is an important and essential war activity. Forestry officials regard the present fire season in the northwest as in some ways the most serious with which the government has ever had to cope. Early drought, high winds, electrical storms, labor shortage and depletion of the regular protective force as a result of the war have combined to make the fire conditions unprecedentedly bad. Necessity for resort to the presidential fund was due to the fact that the appropriation bill for the department of agriculture for the current year had not yet been passed.

### Birth of Great Organization.

The first organization under the name of the Young Men's Christian association was effected June 6, 1844, in England, due to the efforts of George Williams, for the purpose of prayer and Bible study. Library and reading room were later added, and lecture and other courses provided. The association in America is the outgrowth of the English movement in 1844. The organization in America now has almost a million members.

### His War Observations.

The war is considerably of a mystery to him because he is able to read little, but that does not prevent his wishing to discuss it with those about him, as he did the other day in a group of men who were standing on a street corner in Muncie, talking of war developments. Finally it came his turn to contribute to the conversation and he said:

"It don't hardly seem to me like

## Warmth and Smartness in Coats



Some people are stepping out of midwinter coats and turning their backs on cold weather to Journey South, and others are just stepping into them bound for the joys of winter sports in the frozen North. These are the firm believers in the tonic of the cold who have learned how to enjoy arctic weather. Then there are all the rest of us who intend to keep warm and aspire to look smart, whatever icy blasts may blow our way. We refuse to be shut in by the weather and require of midwinter coats warmth and smartness. And the demand is answered with coats and other garments of fur and of textiles that are as warm and rich as furs.

All over the country fur garments of one kind or another are the mode. These earliest coverings of the body remain the most desired and rich skins are rich skins, however made up. They are the inspiration of furriers. Here is a coat made of leopard skins with their incomparable natural markings of black in a gold background. It hangs straight and full from the shoulders, without a belt and has a wide cape collar of beaver and deep cuffs to match. The big collar may be rolled up about the neck and ears and the face snugly down in its warm softening the farrowing period for the herd. Alfalfa, rape, clover, or any pasture which is palatable to swine, with some grain in addition, is excellent feed for bringing the sow back to breeding condition.

There is no good reason why a sow should not produce two litters a year when properly handled. To accomplish this the sow should be bred to farrow, say, for example, in March, and bred again to farrow the early part of September. A sow bred about November 15 will farrow about March 6 to 9. The pigs should nurse eight weeks. The sow should be rebred by May 20 so as to farrow on or after September 8. The pigs could then nurse until November 3. The chances for profitably rearing two crops of pigs from a sow annually are undoubtedly far better in regions of mild climate and short winters than where the winters are long and severe.

## For Undercoat or Southern Wear



Many demands are made of the latest sweaters—they must be cozy and pretty and they must not be bulky, to start with. They must be in line with the styles and at the same time—if they are to be successful—they must have attractive variations and original touches to give them distinction. Sweaters, as a part of the wardrobe, are as much a matter of course as shoes and stockings and variety is the spice that flavors them.

The last arrival in slip-over sweaters has made its entrance on fashion's stage, and its portrait appeals to us for consideration in the picture above. This young aspirant for favor can hardly fail. It is closely knit and cozy—snug fitting and easy to get on, and it is dainty. One can imagine it in any of the flower-like, lively colors which are approved for spring or in the vivid "sweater tones" of color, or in the beige and gray shades if any one denies herself the privilege of colors that are bright. For, in sweaters, young and old alike may indulge a fancy for live colors.

The pretty sweater above owes some of its charming effect to the fine lingerie blouse worn under it. The blouse is of batiste with frills of lace at the front, and its frilled turned-back collar simply froths over on the bright white sweater, making the freshest and daintiest of vestees and neck-finishings. The blouse might be of net or

crepe georgette or of any of the sheer linens or cottons that are dear to women because they are so easily kept fresh. The three knitted stripes in white, across the front of the sweater fit in well with these white blouses.

There is a short, snug peplum, not opened at the front and the waistline which seems very close fitting, as the convenient garment to wear under a suit or top coat. This sweater will make itself popular in Canada as well as along the Gulf of Mexico; for it is really a warm garment and may be more or less closely knitted and elaborated with differing stitches, when the work is done by hand.

*Julie Bottomley*

### Blouse Fad.

The tendency to elongate the front part of the blouse until it is almost like a small apron is one of the interesting style details this season. This is a curious notion, but one that is tremendously popular at present.

Black satin, the favorite. Black satin is the winter season's favorite material for all purposes, with velvet, cashmere velours and velvets supporting its advance.



## OBTAIN TWO LITTERS A YEAR

When Sows Are Given Best of Feed and Care This Is Good Way to Increase Production.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is common practice among farmers to require their sows to produce two litters a year. Although the sows have had good care, they will naturally be run down somewhat in condition, because the greater portion of the feed consumed has been utilized for the production of milk.

The sow needs a rest before she is bred again, and the time for this is between the weaning and breeding periods. Intelligent feeding will bring the sow from a thin condition into a good, strong, vigorous condition in a short time. When this is done she will be in proper condition to assume her duty when breeding time arrives. If the sow is bred in a thin, run-down condition, she must resume work immediately, and she will naturally be weak and subject to the inroads of disease. A little cold contracted in this condition may cause death, while a strong, healthy sow will resist such attacks. It is the general belief that sows in good vigorous breeding condition conceive more readily, thus shortening the farrowing period for the herd. Alfalfa, rape, clover, or any pasture which is palatable to swine, with some grain in addition, is excellent feed for bringing the sow back to breeding condition.

There is no good reason why a sow should not produce two litters a year when properly handled. To accomplish this the sow should be bred to farrow, say, for example, in March, and bred again to farrow the early part of September. A sow bred about November 15 will farrow about March 6 to 9. The pigs should nurse eight weeks. The sow should be rebred by May 20 so as to farrow on or after September 8. The pigs could then nurse until November 3. The chances for profitably rearing two crops of pigs from a sow annually are undoubtedly far better in regions of mild climate and short winters than where the winters are long and severe.

## SOY BEANS GOOD FOR SHEEP

In Feeding Trials at Wisconsin Station Produced Larger Gains for Given Amount of Feed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In feeding trials with sheep at the Wisconsin station, soy beans produced larger gains for a given amount of feed and a heavier clip of wool. In one experiment two lots of ten lambs each



Sheep Like Soy-Bean Forage as Much as the Meal.

were fed the same roughage. One lot received shelled corn and whole soy beans in equal proportions, while the other received the same quantities of shelled corn and whole oats. The average gain of each lamb during a period of 12 weeks was 16.2 pounds when soy beans constituted a part of the ration, and but 13.7 pounds when oats were used. A pound of gain was produced on 6.11 pounds of grain and 7.11 pounds of roughage in the soy-bean ration, while 7.28 pounds of grain and 8.62 pounds of roughage were required in the oats ration. In another experiment the same rations were fed for 12 weeks to two lots of nine lambs each. The lot receiving the soy-bean ration gained 119 pounds in weight and produced 95.1 pounds of wool, as compared with 71 pounds increase in weight and a production of 81.3 pounds of wool for the lot receiving the oats ration. The second lot also consumed more feed per pound of gain.

## HORSE REQUIRES MUCH GRAIN

Necessary for Animal to Maintain Weight and Spirit, and Perform Maximum of Work.

In order to perform the maximum of work and still maintain his weight and spirit, the horse should receive a comparatively large allowance of easily digested grain and a correspondingly small proportion of palatable roughage.

## MAKE YOUR FUTURE SECURE

Easy Farming Methods in Western Canada and Certain Financial Benefits.

With your crop harvested and keted, with the disposal of your and hogs completed, you are ready to prepare your financial statement for the year. You will soon know what you have gained, and if the gain from your farming operations has been to your expectations and will meet your requirements, and will have been the loser. Your land have been productive, but it may have been too high priced. The cost of production has been too great. If you have had the remuneration you are interested in. If your returns have been satisfactory, or if your land leads you to the laudable desire of bettering your condition, if you have dependents for whose future you are anxious, you will naturally look for some place, some opportunity offers greater advantages and satisfactory returns. To the north-west of you lie hundreds of thousands of unbroken acres in Western Canada awaiting the husbandman, and to give of its richness to place where you desire to be placed, thousands of farmers from every state in the Union the prairie Western Canada have afforded you beyond what they had been led to expect. The excellence of the Western Canada, which comprises the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, can only partially be by the knowledge of some facts.

Every year for some years past world's highest prizes for wheat, and barley have been carried off by grain grown on Western Canada Prairies. Beef fattened on the crop of these same prairies recently the highest prices ever paid in the Chicago market. Throughout the world the quality of Canadian grain, and Canadian beef and mutton is recognized. To recite what the world's farmers have done, the they have acquired would fill volumes. The case of James Wishart of Park la Prairie is not an exceptional one. His wheat crop this past season yielded him forty-five bushels per acre, the land upon which it was grown broken forty-four years ago, and it has been continuously under crop ever for an occasional summer fallow. Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, sample 'the wheat of 1918 weighed 88 pounds to the bushel, others 96 and some 100. Wheat crops at Card, Alberta, went as high as 38 bushels per acre, while wheat crops near Red Deer, Alberta, had yields of from 25 to 30 bushels.

Records such as these speak in glowing terms of the excellence of the Western Canada.

The war is over, and we are settling down to a peace basis. This is a great world beyond the seas, feed and clothe, and thus is affords the opportunity to lend a hand in great work. Aside from the philanthropy in which you can play a part, there is the satisfaction of knowing you are amply providing for your own and for the future of those who are dependent upon you. Greater progress can be made in this and your development by availing yourself of the advantages that Western Canada offers in its low-priced lands and yielding values. There are a school, desirable social conditions, taxation (none on improvement with an enjoyable climate, and satisfaction of possessing a well-to-do soil capable of producing abundant crops for which good prices prevail. Easily accessible marketing places.

### Used Ladders in Battle.

The medieval scaling ladder is its part along with the more modern implements of war in the closing of the American advance in France, according to a letter from Col. V. D. Anderson of the Three Hundred and Twelfth infantry, received by Anderson.

Colonel Anderson said that his men, with the Three Hundred and Twelfth, rushed the walled town of Pre with ladders five times. Five times they were driven back, but on the fifth rush, by sheer numbers, they gained a footing, scaling the walls, which were 12 high, captured the town.

### Insanitary.

Said the observing fellow, "I wonder the health inspectors don't hold of the chap who spits out what he thinks."

### Change of Countenance.

Said the facetious fellow: "As a girl gets past the age of manhood, the boys she starts in her eyes at 'em."

### Odd Foods.

Lizards and alligators are the propositions in the way of food. They do not seem very appetizing to the United States appetites, yet lizards have been extremely popular in the Bahama islands, and Florida alligators have a reputation of being delicious.

### Zoological Notes.

Another thing we can't understand is how a woman can be a perfect and yet be scared to death of a mouse.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

STRASSBURG, OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH UNDER MANGIN



Strassburg, the capital of Alsace, which was occupied by the French under General Mangin. That commander is shown in the insert.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL BASE DEMOLISHED

Sailor Describes Feat of American, British and Italian Fleet.

NO CASUALTIES

Base at Durazzo Is Laid in Ruins. Several Warships and at Least Four Submarines Are Destroyed.

ANNA, Ill.—How the American, British and Italian fleets destroyed the Austrian naval base at Durazzo, Italy, is graphically told in a letter by George Milligan of Waukegan, Ill., a United States submarine chaser, in a letter to Thomas H. McCann, as follows: "On the morning of the 1st of August, a submarine came up for a sight, the second shot from a chaser cut his periscope clean off. "After a short run, dropping light depth charges on it, we blew the submarine clear out of the water. "Another chaser pounced on another submarine as it was about to discharge a torpedo into the fleet of warships and a few more ash cans (depth charges) sent one more Hun pirate and his crew on its final journey. Still another unit of chasers saved at least two first-class destroyers from mines by cutting in across their bow and sinking mines by gunfire which lay dead ahead in the destroyer's course. "At times during the bombardment, when we would be in a certain position as a broadside was being delivered, the concussion would be great enough to roll our light craft as though in a heavy sea. When the bombardment was finished, the whole allied fleet steamed back to open sea, while the United States chasers remained and kept up the defense until it was obvious no more submarines were forthcoming. "We soon got into formation and under full speed headed out to sea and picked up the main fleet. The town of Durazzo was bombed by planes from 5 a. m. every half hour until after we finished. The results were as follows: One big Austrian transport sunk and two large supply ships; one large Austrian destroyer and one torpedo boat; at least four submarines sunk and one Austrian plane brought down. Our whole fleet returned intact, with no casualties, and Durazzo is no more. "We intercepted an Austrian hospital ship and sent a boarding party aboard and found 200 Austrian soldiers aboard who were wounded during the early bombardment. "It appears that some were just leaving the transport and others were stationed in the town when they met their fate. There were a number of nurses aboard and when they saw the United States chasers they rushed to the rail to wave to the American gobs. "We turned the ship free afterward and let it proceed back to the Austrians, even though the crew and nurses seemed quite pleased at being made prisoners by the Americans. "This scheme was brought about mainly through the efforts of our captain and commander in charge of this fleet. He is a real American scrapper and has enough reserve American "pep" to supply the whole allied fleets here. He is an old United States navy man and hero of the Spanish-American war."

VETERAN MARINE ALTHOUGH BUT 18

Youth Who Fought at Chateau-Thierry Will Enter Naval Academy.

ENLISTED WHEN ONLY 16

Carried His Full Burden of Campaign and Actual Combat While He Was 17—More Veterans Will Probably Be Named.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—A youth who was in the very thick of the fighting around Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood and passed a full year abroad as a United States marine has obtained an appointment for the naval academy and is in Annapolis preparing for his entrance examinations next spring. He is Arthur C. Heller, son of C. Arthur Heller, an attorney of Newark, N. J., and is now a student at a naval preparatory school here. Young Heller is a most modest youth and declines to say anything about his exploits. He wishes only to pass his examinations for the academy and to enter as any other youth, working hard for advancement through the different classes, and finally to win a commission in the navy. He was loath to accept the appointment, which was obtained without solicitation on his part, as he wished to stay abroad until the end of the war. He was with the very first troops that went to France with Pershing. He was cited in the debates in congress upon the question of lowering the draft age as an example of what a very young man could accomplish. For Heller enlisted in the marine corps when he was only sixteen and has just reached eighteen. Consequently he carried his full burden of campaign and actual combat while he was seventeen. It was argued from his case that the best kind of fighting could be done by American youths between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one. Heller will try for the academy by virtue of a regular congressional appointment. There are quite a number of other service men in Annapolis also preparing for the entrance examinations next spring. Young men who have

been in army training camps and others from various branches of the naval service. They have been given furloughs in order to prepare for the naval academy. More Veterans to Be Named. So far as is known none but Heller has had actual battle experience, but doubtless there will be a number of others before the next class is formed. These will come from two sources. Members of congress will take this opportunity of rewarding worthy youths of their own district who have done creditable work in the service, and are still of the right age. Undoubtedly Secretary Daniels will be able to designate the full quota of a hundred youths from the enlisted personnel of the navy and marine corps, which the law permits to enter each new class at the academy. This year, though the law has been in effect only a little over a year, more than fifty were designated by the secretary. It was said that one reason why the quota was not full was that many of the young men in the service refused to leave active duty while there was a chance of meeting Germany either on land or sea. Many of these spirited fellows will be designated for the next class. Many well-educated youths entered the navy and marine corps for the purpose of getting into the thick of it, and are still of the proper age, that is, below twenty. Any of these can aspire to an appointment to the naval academy through designation by the secretary of the navy.

MAN VOTES IN ONE PRECINCT 64 YEARS

CLARKSVILLE, Va.—Thomas Hunt of this city claims the championship long-distance vote-in-one-precinct race in the United States. Mr. Hunt cast his first vote in 1854 and has voted at every election since in this precinct. He has not missed an election in 64 years, state, national, county or municipal. He's a Republican, and generally "votes her straight."

NEW LAW OF NATURE FOUND BY INVENTOR OF THE PERFECT RADIO

Puzzle of Static Electricity Has Been Solved by R. A. Weagant—Invention in Use by Allied Governments During the War Will Be Given to the World When Peace Is Finally Concluded—Great Saving of Time and Money.

New York.—"I have discovered a new law of nature." Without hearing the rest of a modest inventor's assertions think what that means. That is a tremendous declaration. It is epochal. Not since the day of Sir Isaac Newton, who was credited with the discovery of the law of gravitation, has a real law of nature been added to the world's collection of marvelous scientific phenomena. One may expectantly look for the eighth wonder of the world. Newton may have been a modest man. Perhaps all great inventors are modest men. The fact that most of them have been unfortunate in being illly rewarded for their labors might indicate a harsh nature. No one, who has seen and talked with Roy A. Weagant, chief engineer of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company, will dispute the fact that he is modest. He is the young man who, after ten years of scientific research into wireless phenomena, has solved the puzzle of static electricity and by means of a new law of nature has eliminated that bothersome element from the atmosphere so that wireless has become a perfect means of communication for extremely long distances. His invention has already been in use by the allied governments during the war and he is ready and anxious to disclose the "new law of nature" to the world as soon as certain restrictions are removed by the conclusion of peace.

"A Simple Matter." "It is a simple matter when once you find the governing law," said Mr. Weagant to a reporter. "Radio experts have looked for it for years and some of them have claimed to have discovered it, but they were either fakers or had made honest mistakes in scientific judgment. I have got it. That fact can be easily demonstrated and will be at the proper time. If I should describe the details of the apparatus it would be a simple matter for radio engineers to recognize the new law. We feel constrained not to divulge the secret generally until peace has been concluded." Mr. Weagant said he was positive the Germans had not made the discovery themselves or had any knowledge of his discovery. He declared that only a few days ago he was listening to wireless messages being sent to Germany and that the German operator requested the sender to repeat the messages and use more power. That would not have happened if the Germans had known how to utilize the new method, the inventor said. "Static" has been the hoodoo of wireless telegraphy ever since Marconi convinced a doubtful world of the actuality of the new method of communication. Little buzzings and big clatterings along the air currents, particularly on moist days, have persistently interrupted the clear flow of the wireless messages and made their reception practically impossible. The inventor described the sound in the instruments as similar to that made by some one throwing a handful of pebbles against a glass window. On cold, snappy days the adverse atmospheric condition has not been so bad. But the trouble was always the worst from June to October.

A Prophetic Decision. Mr. Weagant recalled a decision in the United States district court on January 7, 1916, in which Judge Julius Mayer made a prophetic announcement in regard to the solving of the static problem. It was in the case of Klutner vs. the Atlantic Communication company et al, where the issue involved the invention of a new transmitter for wireless apparatus. Referring back to the "state of the art" of wireless communication on July 1, 1907, a date figuring in the case, Judge Mayer said: "On that date there were just two possibilities: (1) To annul, exclude,

eliminate static; or, (2) to improve the wireless note by method of apparatus, or both, so far beyond the art as to constitute invention. The first has not been done. He who shall accomplish that need have no fear of the fate of his invention."

So the radio operators kept on searching for that principle which Mr. Weagant has at last found. We have his word for it, and the word of Edward J. Nally, vice president and general manager of the Marconi company, and the fact that the perfected wireless has been used by the government during the war, although not yet officially announced.

It has made the bridging of the North Atlantic by wireless, always the hardest route for aerial messages, according to Mr. Weagant, easy. It has eliminated long distances, the most important goal radio engineers have striven for. "Before the war we were limited to six or seven hours' communication a day across the Atlantic and across the six thousand mile stretch from San Francisco to Japan," said Mr. Weagant. "Now we can use the wireless continuously. Before the war it would have been impossible to get all the 'news' which the German wireless tried to scatter over the world. Now we can get it all. I am not privileged to say to what extent our discovery has figured in the war, but I can say in a general way that almost everything the Germans sent out bearing on the question of peace was received."

Will Save Money. "A considerable saving of money will be effected. In some sending stations the power needed is cut in half. Instead of steel masts 400 feet high, as some are, and cost \$18,000 apiece, a mast the height of a telephone pole is enough for receiving." The inventor said that the trouble with most of the radio experts who had been experimenting with "static" was that they had given up too soon. Many of them came to the conclusion that the solution of the problem was impossible. They regarded "static" as a thing erratic, incalculable, wayward, willful, a law unto itself. The turning point came when the Marconi engineer decided that "static" was a natural law, rational and following a definite system, that only needed to be understood to be conquered. That was in 1908. Since that time Mr. Weagant has devoted the better part of his energies to ascertaining just what the properties of this law were. The preliminary work was done largely at experiment stations in New Jersey and Miami, Florida. In 1916 government assistance was enlisted and the experiments took on a far more definite character. By the time this country was ready to enter the war the work had reached practical completion and patent application claims had been allowed by the United States patent office. From that time forward the problem has been one largely of perfection of detail.

"All I did was to set out to discover the new law of nature and make it work for man, and that's all I have done," said this modest inventor. "I set up all sorts of hypotheses and constructed all sorts of apparatus, and when one theory wouldn't work I tried another. It was like falling in 960 ways and finding what you are after on the thousandth attempt." Of course the question came up again as to just what the inventor had found out, what the new law of nature was. And what millions of laymen and a few thousand scientists, who were taking the attitude of the Missourian, wanted to be shown. It was stated that some of them had publicly doubted the solving of the "static" puzzle. The inventor smiled and shrugged his shoulders. "That's quite natural," he said. "It sounds big to make the announcement

that we have perfected wireless after all these years, but I know we are safe. I would like to tell the whole story, but I am restrained until the peace pact is signed. I don't expect people, including scientific men, to believe it until they use it. It is like flying—people would not believe it could be done until they actually saw it done."

Mr. Weagant asserted that they were not seeking a monopoly of the invention, and said the British and French governments already were familiar with him while he was acting for the United States government. He said that reasonable protection would be secured, but that he intended to give his secret to the world, because of the great importance of having the best communication facilities possible everywhere.

Mr. Weagant was born in Canada, but his parents moved to Vermont when he was a baby, and he has made his residence in this country most of the time since then. He studied at Stanstead college and at McGill university, where he received the degree of bachelor of science. He worked for the Montreal Light, Heat and Power company, the Westinghouse company at Pittsburgh, the De Laval Steam Turbine company, the National Electric Signaling company, and in 1912 joined the Marconi company. He is a comparatively young man with hair slightly tinged with gray and has clear, sharp gray eyes, which reflect an active and highly trained mind. He is rather diffident and retiring, but expresses his opinions in a voice that is deep-toned and convincing.

GRATEFUL TO RED CROSS

Italian Mothers Wept With Joy at Sight of Children Returned to Health.

Rome.—One by one the mountain camps and seaside colonies of the American Red Cross in Italy are closing for the season. In cities in the north and south, in Sardinia and Sicily, motherly welcomes were given to the children home and rejoicing in their changed appearance. "It is amusing to watch mothers seeking to recognize their little ones," writes one of the American Red Cross workers. "And it is touching to see their delight when they at last realize that the brown, sturdy youngsters who rush into their arms are the delicate Giuseppe and the anemic Angelo who left them earlier in the summer."

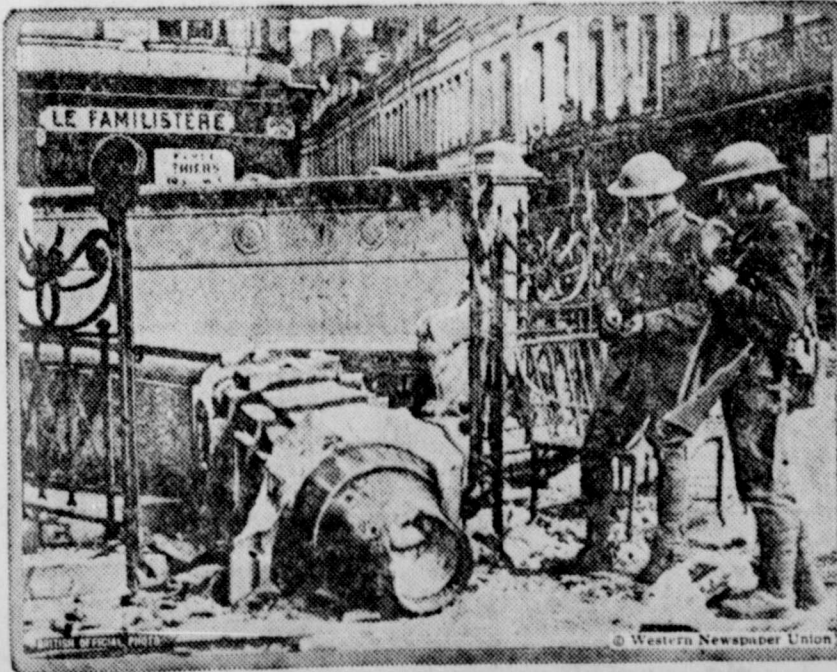


Mother Greeting Child Returning From Camp.

Pouring into the Rome office, the headquarters of the American organization in Italy, are letters from these mothers telling of their gratitude. They are written laboriously and painstakingly, the majority of them, each cramped character eloquent of earnest sincerity in this, the penned expression of their gratitude. Following is one of the many received: "I, Maria Ferrario, mother of Angelo Ferrario, am overjoyed at the improvement in health of my little son. He returned from the mountain camp of the American Red Cross at Gressonol, fat and with color in his cheeks, of which he stood in such great need. I can find no words to express my gratitude for your kindness. May God protect and bless the kind benefactors who have done so much for the children of Italy's soldiers."

TEXAS OIL INDUSTRY BOOMS War Stimulus Results in Development of Refineries With 278,500 Barrels Capacity. Dallas.—Under the spur of war, Texas in the last year has effected a tremendous development of her oil industry. Today there are in operation in this state 42 refineries, with a capacity of 278,500 barrels daily. They are capable of refining double the amount of oil produced in the Texas fields last year. Fields of unsuspected volume have been opened and made to aid in keeping ships and army motors at top speed. In the coastal region where ten refineries are in operation, the first unit of a big oil plant on the Houston ship canal is nearly completed. It is intended to have a capacity of 20,000 barrels a day and represents an investment of from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

WANTON DESTRUCTION BY THE HUNS



This British official photograph, which was taken on the British western front before the signing of the armistice, shows the wanton destruction which the Germans ravaged the country that they were evacuating. This one time beautiful statue in Douai was pulled down by the enemy for the metal contained therein.



being awarded the Croix de... and a commission as a lieutenant in the French army. Dr. Anna L. has won a distinction extending to two other women, both of her associates. A graduate of the medical department of Cornell university, Doctor Sholly volunteered for work at the outbreak of the

HONORED BY FRENCH

adders in Battle. scaling ladder with the more war in the closing an advance in France letter from Col. A. of the Three Hundred Infantry, received by person said that his Three Hundred and one hundred and five times. He driven back, he rush, by sheer gained a footing. The town.

nsanitary. serving fellow. With inspectors duty hap who spits out. of Countenance. etious feller: "As past the age of mys she starts in ma dd Foods. alligators are the way of food not seem very States appetites, y extremely popular lands, and Florida reputation of being gical Notes. g we can't under n can be a perfect ed to death of a squires.

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 Watch for the first symptom,  
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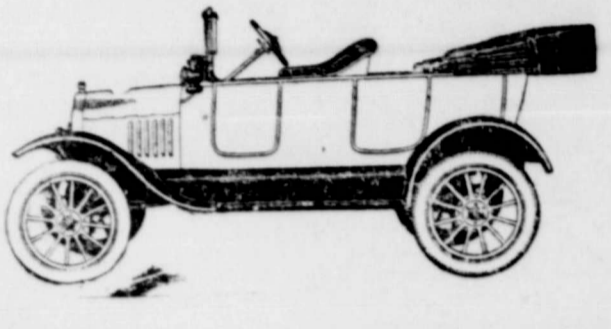
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 "Eight years ago when we first  
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 ferer from indigestion and constipa-  
 tion," writes Mrs. Rober, Allison  
 Mattoon, Ill. "I had frequent head-  
 aches and dizzy spells, and there was  
 a feeling like a heavy weight press-  
 ing on my stomach and chest all the  
 time. I felt miserable. Every morsel  
 of food distressed me. I could  
 not rest at night and felt tired and  
 worn out all the time. One bottle of  
 Chamberlain's Tablets cured me and  
 I have since felt like a different per-  
 son."

**LOST OR STRAYED.** Two white  
 face bulls. One brand C on right  
 hip and the other unbranded. Left  
 the Wells place east of town about  
 October 1st. Phone information to  
 W. C. Christopher. 191f.

Large size tracing sheets of carbon  
 paper at the Chief.

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 Better than advertised  
**Darken Your  
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 With Never-Tel—  
 the world's clean-  
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 Not a dye, not sticky,  
 and positively will not  
 stain the most delicate  
 skin. No extra to-  
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 up in decorative  
**Perfumed Tablets**  
 Easily dissolved in a little water  
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**IN ADVANCE, ALWAYS**  
 L. G. Waggoner, Editor and Owner.  
 Miami Texas.  
 Thursday, Jan. 16th, 1919.

How can we tell that the war is  
 over, when a dime won't buy any  
 more prunes now than it would six  
 months ago.

At a convention of picture show  
 owners, the crowd was asked,  
 "What would you do with the Kai-  
 ser?" One man said, give him a pic-  
 ture show and turn the Flu loose in  
 the town.

What has become of the thrifty lit-  
 tle boy who used to shovel the snow  
 off the walk for a dime.—Higgins  
 News.  
 He is still here, but knows the war  
 is on and charges you fifty cents now.

One thing that our citizenship  
 should be planning on is a big sum-  
 mer celebration just after harvest.  
 Looks like we are going to have a big  
 harvest and most of our boys will be  
 home by that time. Lets pull of a  
 big one.

**JUST  
 THINK  
 OF IT**


I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH  
 LINE OF GROCERIES WHICH I WILL  
 SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE  
 PRICE. EVERYTHING FRESH AND  
 CLEAN. WILL APPRECIATE YOUR  
 GROCERY ORDER WITH MEAT OR-  
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 but the very best home killed meats.

GIVE ME YOUR ORDER  
 Delivery wagon leaves at 9 a. m. & 3 p. m.

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**MEATS**



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 is the title of a booklet, that contains all the Income Tax laws for a farmer,  
 and with it is a blank book in which to keep your farm accounts required  
 from which you make up your income tax report. Desiring to be of service  
 to our customers we will give a set of these books, to those who will apply for  
 them at any of our yards, free of charge. Delivery can be made after Jan 15  
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 tie are now practically impassible,  
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 and a car cannot possibly make the  
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**Chamberlain's Tablets**  
 When you are troubled with indi-  
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 berlain's Tablets. They strengthen  
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 its functions naturally. Indigestion  
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 berlain's Tablets cause a gentle  
 movement of the bowels, relieving  
 the constipated condition.

Miami is Amazed by sudden Act  
 The quick action of pure Lave  
 eye wash is startling. A school  
 had eye strain so bad, he could  
 read. A week's use of Lavette  
 pleased his teacher so much she  
 it for her mother. ONE WAS  
 showed benefit. A small bottle  
 guaranteed to benefit EVERY CAS  
 weak trained or inflamed eyes. T  
**QUICK** result is astonishing. Albu  
 num eye cup FREE.  
 A. M. Jones Drug Co.

Public roads are almost complete-  
 ly destroyed, and it looks like the  
 county will loose much money by the  
 big snow.

The Santa Fe must be putting on  
 some new engineers, or possibly  
 whistles on the engines, and giving  
 them a good tryout. In the wee  
 small hours Sunday morning, one was  
 given a thorough test as to strength  
 and staying qualities. We didn't stay  
 awake to count all the whistles, but  
 from the way he started in, the string  
 must have been pulled about nine  
 hundred times.

An appreciation of the local news-  
 paper and of what its editor does  
 for the community is well expressed  
 in an article we have noticed in some  
 of the exchanges credited to Ex-  
 Governor Francis of Missouri. It  
 follows: "Ex Governor Francis once  
 said the following of newspapers."  
 "Each year the local paper gives  
 from \$500 to \$1000 in free lines to  
 the community in which it is located.  
 No other agency can or will do this.  
 The editor in proportion to his means  
 does more for his town than any oth-  
 er ten men, and in all fairness he  
 ought to be supported, not because  
 you like him, or admire his writing,  
 but because the local paper is the  
 best investment a community can  
 make. It may not be brilliantly edit-  
 ed or crowded with thought, but fi-  
 nancially it is of more benefit to the  
 community than preacher or teacher.  
 Understand me, I do not mean mor-  
 ally, and yet on moral questions you  
 will find most of the papers on the  
 right side. Today the editors of the  
 local papers do the most for the least  
 money of any people on earth."

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 The terms that the American buying public demand is  
 quality and fair treatment. We accept those terms, and give  
 you both fair treatment and quality groceries. Our difinition  
 to quality is groceries unexcelled, and by fair treatment we  
 mean to give you the very lowest possible price and courteous  
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 in are work with. If your car is giving  
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 in and let us look it over we don't charge  
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 This is to advise you that a special  
 examination will be held for teachers  
 State Certificate of the first and sec-  
 ond grade in the Roberts County  
 court house on Friday and Saturday  
 January 24th and 25th, 1919. Ap-  
 plicants should file applications in  
 time for questions to be ordered.

\*\*\*\*\*  
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- ♦ Home and business
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- ♦ Night and day
- ♦ worker
- ♦ Easy way to travel

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#### FOR SALE

- One two year old gelding. Grade.
- One ten foot Star Geared windmill.
- One 30ft Star windmill tower. Steel.
- One eight horse power gas engine.
- Hundred and fifty feet of 3 1-2 in. casing with a perforated screen.
- One good milk cow.
- Registered Poland China pigs.
- Something to sell all the time.

HARRY A. NELSON

\*\*\*\*\*  
 S. D. PARK  
 ♦ The big loan man of Mobeetie ♦  
 ♦ is making land loans now at 8 ♦  
 ♦ per cent instead of nine which ♦  
 ♦ has been the regular rate ♦  
 ♦ SEE, PHONE OR WRITE HIM ♦  
 ♦ FOR LOANS ♦  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 BUY THRIFT STAMPS AND  
 HELP WIN THE WAR.

### ARE YOU GOING TO BURY YOUR DEBTS WITH YOU?

We are living in an age of "Safety First." The "safety first" principal makes the same demand upon the individual as upon the institution, and the only way the individual can maintain a legal reserve guaranteeing the payments of his debts is by the use of legal reserve life insurance. Investigate.

The Missouri State Life Insurance Co.  
"All that's good in Life Insurance."

W. H. CRAIG, Agent.  
MIAMI, TEXAS.

### THE RED DEER GRAIN CO.

We carry a full line of feed.  
Bran, Shorts, Corn Chops, Maize  
and Kaffir Chops, Cake Hay and Salt.

We Buy Second hand Sacks

### H. M. BARRETT

#### Licensed Auctioneers

Make sales anywhere and positively guarantee satisfaction. Years of experience in the business and we know we can please you. Our terms are always right, and if our service is not right, it costs you nothing. For dates address H. M. Barrett, Pampa, or the Miami Chief.

### PURSLEY'S

#### TRANSFER LINE

Solicit a liberal share of your dray work and hauling. All work given careful and prompt attention.

Miami, Texas

### Keep Yourself Up to Scratch

Fortify Your System Before it is Weakened by Ills

Don't wait until you are actually sick to take a laxative, you know "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." If you will just take LIV-VER-LAX regularly, it will keep you continually in the best possible shape, bright, energetic and happy. It is made of harmless vegetable matter, and by acting gently but effectively keeps the system cleared of poisons and ready to perform its best work. LIV-VER-LAX is sold under an absolute guarantee to give satisfaction, or money will be returned. For sale in 50c and \$1 bottles at

Central Drug Store.

A letter from Mrs. W. Y. Reed at Wichita, Kansas states that Mr. Reed underwent another operation and was not getting along well at all.

"T. O." Tucker came in last week with his honorable discharge and has resumed his old position at the depot.

J. E. Jones was in from his Gray County farm Saturday after supplies. Porter Pennington was in Saturday in his "mud wagon" after some groceries.

Thos. Cook left Sunday on a short business trip to McPherson, Kansas, where he holds some business interests.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Kincaid of Clinton, Tenn., who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. L. B. Cross for the past twelve weeks left Sunday for their home.

John Patton and June Graham came in Monday from Camp John Wise. They received honorable discharges and were glad to reach home again.

Mobeetie freighters have been coming over the last few days, but state that the roads are fearful.

Atty J. A. Holmes has had a pretty hard attack of influenza, but is some better today.

Travis Ivey came in last week and the family will again make their home in Miami.

The W. G. Carter family who have recovered from a severe influenza expect to leave last of this week for Texas City.

Dr. F. N. Reynolds sold the last of his household goods Saturday afternoon and left for his home at Merkel.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Locke visited Sunday in Amarillo with the J. W. Burks family.

Judge Cunningham returned Friday from Dallas where he attended the meeting of county Chairmen of the Liberty Loan. Mr. Cunningham states that he learned of another big loan coming in the spring, one as big or possibly bigger than the last.

John Talley came in Saturday on a ten days furlough.

E. W. Hogan was in Saturday from his Green Lake farm, looking after supplies for a new six room house he is building. Mr. Hogan has several carpenters busy on the building, and says one of them is left handed, and he is having an awful hard time getting left handed nails.

Miss Mattie Elliott is sick this week with the influenza.

Ray Crossan came in Tuesday, wearing the red triangle, signifying that he had returned to stay with us again, honorably discharged from the army.

Lieutenant Oliver Elliott came in this week with his honorable discharge from Uncle Sams forces.

Mrs. L. G. Wagoner was called to Wheeler Tuesday afternoon to see her brother, I. B. Lee who was very low with pneumonia, following an attack of the Flu. Mr. Lee took a sudden change for the better Wednesday morning. The Chief is a day late because the force were called away.

Mrs. W. R. Ewing entertained quite a number of friends Friday night of last week making the 3rd party of a series for the week at her beautiful home. Quite a sumptuous turkey dinner was served at six o'clock. Mrs. Ewing presented the lady guests with a pretty carnation at the close. Judge came near forgetting his present for the men—he had a lemon provided—so he said. Judge and Mrs. Ewing never fail to show their guests a delightful time, and the guests at each of the dinner parties were overjoyed at the warm hospitality at the Ewing home.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 JOHNNIE WECKER'S  
 TRANSFER LINE  
 ♦ YOUR WORK SOLICITED ♦  
 ♦ All work Promptly Done and ♦  
 ♦ SATISFACTION ♦  
 ♦ GUARANTEED ♦  
 ♦ Miami - - - - - Texas. ♦  
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\*\*\*\*\*  
 DENTIST  
 DR. R. C. BAIRD  
 GENERAL PRACTICE  
 ♦ Christopher Bldg. Phone 132 ♦  
 ♦ Miami, Texas. ♦  
 \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
 Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.  
 Before using this preparation for a cough or cold you may wish to know what it has done for others. Mrs. Cook, Macon, Ill., writes, "I have found it gives the quickest relief of any cough remedy I have ever used." Mrs. J. James A. Kott, Chillicothe, Mo., says, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cannot be beat for coughs and colds." H. J. Moore, Oval, Pa., says "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on several occasions when I was suffering with a settled cold upon the chest and it has always brought about a cure."  
 \*\*\*\*\*

# 1 MORE WEEK

## CLOSES OUR BIG DISCOUNT SALE

IN ANOTHER WEEK, THE BIG DISCOUNTS WE HAVE BEEN GIVING WILL BE OVER. THE GOODS ARE SELLING FAST, AND WE CANNOT EXTEND THE TIME OF THESE BIG BARGAINS LONGER. WE WANT YOU TO COME AND GET SOME OF THESE BARGAINS. THEY ARE THE BIGGEST MONEY SAVERS YOU WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY AT THIS YEAR. COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

### JUST A FEW MORE LEFT

We have a very limited number of our splendid cotton and wool blankets left, and they all go at the discount. We also have some extraordinary bargains left in Mens Wool Shirts while they last. Our stock is getting low, but as long as they last, you can buy them at a big saving.

### REMEMBER, BIG DISCOUNT ON

ALL MENS SWEATERS, WOOL SHIRTS, SUITS, OVERCOATS, MACKINAWs AND CAPS, LADIES AND CHILDRENS KNIT CAPS, SWEATERS AND TOBOGGANS. YOU CAN'T BEAT THE QUALITY OF THESE ARTICLES AND THE PRICE IS A BIG SAVING.

# LOCKE BROS.

"The House of Quality"

### CLEANING PRESSING ALTERING

Your clothes will make them last longer and look better. Let us have your clothes once a week and we will keep them looking better, under the very latest method of dry cleaning and sanitary steam pressing.

Work Called for and Delivered

THE TOGGERY  
Phone 77

LEE NEWMAN, Prop.

### Are You Prepared?

Are you prepared to keep comfortable during these Pan-handle "blizzard"? we have. If not, we can fix you up from top to bottom in clothes that wont let your feet and face freeze while out these crispy mornings.

Over shoes, over coats, sweaters, Mackinaws, heavy underwear, etc. Our quality can't be beat and the price is right. Anything in the Drygoods line, from a pair of the best shoes on the market up.

### STYLES AND PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT

# W. E. STOCKER

R. M. Bender spent first of the week in Miami looking after business matters.

Little Miss Alice Morrison celebrated her eighth birthday on Wednesday evening by having five little girl friends in for a party. Refreshments were served and all the girls had a very enjoyable time. Little Miss Alice received many pretty gifts.

A dinner party on Monday evening of this week at six o'clock, at the B. F. Talley home, where several friends and relatives gathered. A big turkey dinner was served in honor of John Talley who was home on a furlough. We all ate as much as we could and then went to the living room where games and music was greatly enjoyed until the lights begin to grow dim, which you all know is a very late hour. Then all made a scramble for their wraps, but will long remember that evening because we just had an old fashioned good time. John left Wednesday evening for camp.

J. M. S. NOTES.  
 "One hundred years of Missions."  
 Song, "Tidings"  
 Minutes and Roll Call.  
 Bible lesson, "God's Ownership—Man's Stewardship" (Deut. 8: 11-18)  
 Memory verses Ps: 24-1.  
 Bible Division Special Kindergarten work.  
 Junior Division special Japanese work.  
 The Missionary Centenary.  
 Song, "Watchman Tell us of the Night."  
 Song, "The Son of God goes Forth to War."  
 Prayer.  
 Press Reporter.

The Chief \$1.50 Per Year.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 MONEY TO LOAN ON TOWN  
 PROPERTY AS WELL AS  
 FARMS AND RANCHES  
 ♦ Why be cramped for money ♦  
 ♦ when you can borrow it on ♦  
 ♦ your residence or business ♦  
 ♦ property. We are always in ♦  
 ♦ the market for first-class town ♦  
 ♦ loans, but our "low-suit" is ♦  
 ♦ realstate loans. If you are ♦  
 ♦ in need of either, phone or ♦  
 ♦ write A. C. RIPPY, of Pampa. ♦  
 \*\*\*\*\*

# GUNNER DEPEW

by Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY-OFFICER, U. S. NAVY  
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE  
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD  
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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## CHAPTER XVII—Continued.

Also, by this time some of the men had lost their heads completely; in fact, had gone violently crazy, and the rest of us were afraid of them. We were all thinking of the fight that might occur any moment between the Yarrowdale and some other vessel and we knew we were in the likeliest place for the vessel to be struck. Even though we were not hit amidsthips, if the ship were sinking we did not think the Germans would give us a chance to escape. We figured from what they had said that we would go down with the ship. And going down on a ship in which you are a prisoner is quite different from going down with one for which you have been fighting. You arrive at the same place, but the feeling is different.

Some of us thought of overpowering the crew and taking the vessel into our own hands, and we got the rest of the sane or nearly sane men together and tried to get up a scheme for doing it. I was strong for the plan and so were several others, but the Limey officers who were with us advised against it. They said the Germans were taking us to a neutral country, where we would be interned, which was just what the Germans had told us, but what few of us believed.

Then some others said that if we started anything the Germans would fire the time bombs. We replied that at least the Germans would go west with us, but they could not see that there was any glory in that. For myself, I thought the Germans would not fire the bombs until the last minute, and that we would have a chance at the boats before they got all of us anyway. There were only thirteen German sailors on board, besides their commander. This last Hun was named Badewitz.

So the pacifists ruled, because we could not do anything unless we were all together, and there was no mutiny. They said we were hotheads, the rest of us, but I still think we could have made a dash for it and overpowered our sentries, and either gone over the side with the lifeboats, or taken over the whole ship. It would have been better for us if we had tried, and if the pacifists had known what was coming to us they would have fired the time bombs themselves rather than go on into that future. However that is spilt milk.

We were not allowed to open the portholes while we were in the bunkers, under penalty of death, and there is no wonder many of us went crazy. Among us was a fellow named Harrington, about six feet tall and weighing 250 pounds. He seemed to be all right mentally, but some of us thought afterwards he was crazy. Anyway, I do not blame him for what he did. Harrington rushed up the fiddley and opened the door. There was a German sentry there, and Harrington made a swing at him and then grabbed his bayonet. The sentry yelled and some others came down from the bridge and shot Harrington through the hand. After they had beaten Harrington pretty badly, the bull of the bunch, Badewitz himself, came over and hammered Harrington all around the deck. Then they put him in irons and took him to the chart room.

The next day we were sitting in the fiddley getting warm when the door opened and there was Badewitz. He yelled "Hearns!" and began firing at us with a revolver, so we beat it back onto the coal. Pretty soon the door opened again. But it was only a German sentry. He threw down a note. It was written in English and read, "Pick out eight men for cooks." So we picked out eight men from the various vessels and they went on deck and rigged up a galley aft.

But we did not receive any knives, forks, spoons or plates. The first meal we got was nothing but macaroni, piled up on pieces of cardboard boxes. Then we appointed four men to serve the macaroni, and they got four pieces of wood, the cleanest we could find, which was not very clean at that, and they dug around in the macaroni and divided it up and put it in our hands. We had to eat it after that from our grimy fingers. Those who were helped first had to go farthest back on the coal to eat it, and those who were helped last got less, because the dividers got more careful toward the end and gave smaller portions.

But we did not get macaroni very long. A cook from the Voltair was cleaning a copper dixie that the macaroni had been cooked in, and he was holding it over the side when the vessel rolled heavily, and dropped the dixie into the briny. A sentry who saw him drop it forced him up so

Badewitz, who began mauling him before the sentry even had told his story. After a while Badewitz quit pounding the cook, and listened to the sentry. Then Badewitz said the cook had put a note in the dixie before he dropped it, so they beat him up again and put him in irons. After that they sent the rest of the cooks back, and would not let them on deck again. They had plenty of canned goods and meat aboard, but they would not give us any.

Five of the men were buried at sea that day. More men were going mad every minute, and it was a terrible place: pitch dark, grimy, loose coal underfoot, coal-dusty air to breathe, body-filth everywhere. Some of the crazy men howled like dogs. But we were not as much afraid of these as we were of the others who kept still, but slipped around in the dark with lumps of coal in their hands. We got so we would not go near each other for fear we were running into a crazy man. Those of us who were sane collected as near the fiddley as we could, and we would not let the others get near us, but shoved them back or shied lumps of coal at them. And every once in a while some one of us would begin to act queer. Maybe he would let out a howl suddenly, without any warning. Or he would just quit talking and begin to sneak around. Or he would squat down and begin to mumble. We could not tell just when a man had begun to lose his mind. He would seem just like the rest of us, because none of us was much better than a beast.

We could not take turns sleeping and standing watch against the crazy men, because when we talked about it, we agreed that none of us could tell whether or not the sentries would go crazy while on watch and have the rest of us at their mercy. It was awful to talk about going crazy in this way, and to figure that you yourself might be the next, and that it was almost sure to happen if you did not get some sleep soon. But it was worse to find a man near you going, and have to boot him out with the other insane men.

The days passed like that, with nothing to do but suffer, and starve and freeze. It got colder and colder, and all we could wrap ourselves in was the coal. We began to speculate on where we were. It was not till later than an old skipper in our bunch told us that we had rounded the northern coast of Iceland.

Finally, one day, a lad yelled down "Land!" and we all dove for the fiddley like wild men, and those who could get near enough looked out, and sure enough there was the coast of Norway, very rugged and rocky and covered with snow. We thought it was all over then, and that we would be landed at Bergen sure. Then there was the usual running around and yelling on deck, and we were not very sure we would be landed, and very suddenly it got colder than ever.

I was in the fiddley, aching to get out, and ready for anything that might happen, when the door opened



None of Us Was Much Better Than a Beast.

suddenly and Badewitz grabbed me, and asked me in English if I was a quartermaster. I said yes, and he pulled me by the arm to a cabin. I did not know what was going to happen, but he took an oilskin from the wall and told me to put it on.

There were two sailors there also, and they put life belts on, and then I was more puzzled than ever, and scared, too, because I thought maybe they were going to throw me overboard, though what that had to do

with being a quartermaster I could not see. But they drilled me up onto the bridge and told me to take the wheel. What their idea was I do not know. Possibly they wanted a noncombatant at the wheel in case they were overhauled by a neutral vessel. We were going full speed at the time, but as soon as I took the wheel she cut down to half speed, and stayed that way for half an hour. Then up to full speed again.

Pretty soon there was a tramp steamer on the starboard bow, and almost before I saw it, there were two more sentries on each side of me, prodding me with their revolvers and warning me to keep on the course. They had civilian clothes on.

Then we went through the Skager Rack and Cartegat, which are narrow strips of water leading to the Baltic, and we were only a mile from shore with vessels all about us. It would have been an easy thing for me to signal what our ship was and who were aboard, but they had six sentries on my neck all the time to keep me from it. I never wanted to do anything worse in my life than jump overboard or signal. But I would have been shot down before I had more than started to do either, so I just stayed with the wheel.

We were nearing one of the Danish islands in the Baltic when we sighted a tug. She began to smoke up and blow her siren. The sailors got very excited and ran around in crazy style, and Badewitz began shouting more orders than they could get away with. The sentries left me and ran with the rest of the Fritzies to the boat deck and started to lower one of the lifeboats. But Badewitz was right on their heels and kicked the whole bunch around in great shape, roaring like a bull all the time.

I left the wheel and ran to the end of the bridge, to jump overboard. But the minute I let go of the wheel the vessel fell off of the course, and they noticed it, and Badewitz sent five of them up on the bridge and three others to the side with their revolvers to shoot me if I should reach the water. I think if I had had any rope to lash the wheel with I could have got away and they would not have known it.

When the five sailors reached the bridge one of them jumped for the cord and gave our siren five long blasts in answer to the tug. The tug was about to launch a torpedo, and we whistled just in time. One of our men was looking from the fiddley, and he saw the Huns making for the lifeboats, so he got two or three others and they yelled together, "Don't let them get away!" thinking that they would get the boat over and leave the ship, and trying to yell loud enough for the tug to hear them. Badewitz took this man and two or three others, whether they were the ones who yelled or not, and beat them up and put them in irons. I thought there was going to be a mutiny aboard, but it did not come off, and I am not sure what the Huns were so excited about.

The other four sailors who came up on the bridge did not touch me, but just kept me covered with their revolvers. That was the way with them—they would not touch us unless Badewitz was there or they had bayonets. The old bull himself came up on the bridge after he had beaten up a few men, threw me around quite a bit and kicked me down from the bridge and slammed me into the coal bunkers. I felt pretty sore, as you can imagine, and disappointed and pretty low generally.

After a while we heard the anchor chains rattling through on their way to get wet, and we pulled up. Then every German ship in the Baltic came up to look us over, I guess. They opened up the hatch covers, and the Hun garbles and gold-stripes came aboard and looked down at us, and spit all the different kinds of swine in creation. They had them lined up and fling past the hatchways—all of them giving us the once over in turn. Maybe they sold tickets for this show—

it would be like the Huns. At first we were milling around trying to get out from under the hatch openings and the shower of spit, but some Limey officer sang out, "Britishers all! Don't give way!" and we stood still and let them spit their damned German lugs out before we would move for them, and some Cornishmen began singing their song about Trewnay. So we made out that we did not know such a thing as a German ever lived.

We got better acquainted with German spitting later on, and believe me, they are great little spitters, not much on distance or accuracy, but quick in action and well supplied with ammunition. Spitting on prisoners is the favorite indoor and outdoor sport for Germans, men and women alike.

When the show was over, they roused us up on deck and put us to work throwing the salt pork and canned goods into two German mine-layers. While we were at it, a Danish patrol boat came out and tied alongside us, and some of her officers came aboard and saw us. They knew we were prisoners-of-war, and they knew that a vessel carrying prisoners-of-war must not remain in neutral waters for over twenty-four hours, but they did not say anything about it.

That night two men named Barney Hill and Joyce, the latter a gunner from the Mount Temple, sneaked up on deck and aft to the poop deck. There was a pair of wooden stairs leading to the top of the poop deck, and Joyce and Hill lifted it and got it over the side with a rope to it. The two of them got down into the water all right, but Joyce let out a yell because the water was so cold, and a

German patrol boat heard him and flashed a searchlight. They picked up Joyce right away, but Barney was making good headway and was almost free when they dragged him in. They beat them up on the patrol boat, and when they put them back on the Yarrowdale Badewitz beat them up some more and put them in irons. Then he began to shoot at their feet with his revolver, and he had a sailor stand by to hand him another revolver when the first one was empty. Then he would gash their faces with the barrel of the revolver and shout, "I'm Badewitz. I'm the man who fooled the English," and shoot at them some more.

All the while the sailors were celebrating, drinking and eating, and yelling, as usual, and the whistles on all the German ships were blowing, and they were having a great fest. After about thirty hours we left, being escorted by a mine-layer and a minesweeper. I asked a German garby if that was the whole German navy, and he looked surprised and did not know I was kidding him, and said no. Then I said, "So the English got all the rest, did they?" and he handed me one in the mouth with his bayonet bill, so I quit kidding him.

We saw rows and rows of mines, and the German sailors pointed out what they said were H. M. S. Lion and Nomad, but I do not know whether



A Cup of Water for Our New Year's Dinner.

er they were the same ones that were in the Jutland battle or not. Finally we landed at Swinemunde just as the bells were ringing the old year out and the new year in. We were a fine bunch of blackbirds to hand the kaiser for a New Year's present, believe me. They mustered us up on deck, and each of us got a cup of water for our New Year's spree. Then we saw we were in for it, and all hope went, but we were glad to be released from our hole, because we had been prisoners since December 10—three days on the Moewe and eighteen on the Yarrowdale—and the coal was not any softer than when we first sat on it.

So we began singing, "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag and smile, boys, smile. What's the use of worrying? It's never worth while," and so forth. They made us shut up, but not before we asked ourselves if we were downhearted, and everybody yelled "No!"

And that is how we gave our regards to Swinemunde.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### "Pack Up Your Troubles."

We arrived at Swinemunde, on the east bank, and after we had our drink of water and had been roused back into the bunkers, Badewitz went across to the west side in a launch, with Joyce and Hill and a guard of sailors. They were to be shot the next morning, with some others, at a public shooting-fest. The rest of us strapped ourselves in lumps of coal, a best we could and tried to sleep.

In the morning crowds of Germans came aboard us and were turned loose on the boxes in the hold. It was a sight to see them rip off the covers and gobble the salt and other stuff that we carried. Table manners are not needed when there is no table, I guess, but if you had seen them, you would say these Germans did not even have trough manners. I have seen hogs that were more finicky.

While they were at it, hand to hand with the chow, giving and receiving terrible punishment, we prisoners were mustered on deck, counted, kicked onto tugs and transferred to the west bank, where the mob was waiting for us. My wounds, as you can imagine, were in a pretty bad state by this time, and were getting more painful every minute, so that I found I was getting ugly and anxious for an argument. I knew that if I stayed this way I would probably never come out alive, for there is every chance you could want to pick a quarrel while you are a prisoner that will mean freedom for you—but only the freedom of going west, which I was not anxious to try.

When we got near the west bank on the tugs, we could see that we were up against a battle with our armed children. I would say, and the rest were laborers and old civvies, and reserve soldiers, and roughnecks generally. We could see the spit experts—the spit snipers, deployed to the front, almost.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Fully nine-tenths of our troubles would vanish if we didn't talk so much



## THE FISH SHOW.

"We can show them something worth looking at," said Mrs. Midnight Blue Fish.

"Whom do you mean?" asked Mr. Goldfish.

"People," said Mrs. Midnight Blue Fish.

"And what can we show them worth looking at?" asked Mr. Goldfish who wanted to find out everything.

"Well, the idea!" said Mrs. Midnight Blue Fish. "Never have I known such a modest fish. We can show people ourselves. We can swim about and they can look at us. For this is a fish show you know. We're not going to live in these aquariums forever. No! We're special fishes brought to show the people how rare and wonderful and expensive and beautiful we can be."

"And so that's why we are here, is it?" asked Mr. Goldfish, looking very shining and bright and happy now.

"The very reason," said Mrs. Midnight Blue Fish. "And let me tell you that it does my watery heart good when I see society people looking at me with envy. I'll tell you a secret, Mr. Goldfish, only you mustn't tell Mrs. Goldfish for it might make her jealous and envious."

"Tell me the secret," said Mr. Goldfish, wiggling around.

"They call my color midnight blue and it's very fashionable this year. Ladies would give anything to have gowns made of the color I am."

"Doesn't it make you nervous?" asked Mr. Goldfish.

"Why?" asked Mrs. Midnight Blue Fish.

"They might try to use you."

"Oh, dear no," laughed Mrs. Midnight Blue Fish, splashing delightedly. "They never make dresses out of fishes—never, never, never. If we had fur on us then they might, but as we haven't there is no need of worrying."

"And so you're fashionable and yet safe," said Mr. Goldfish. "Well, you are indeed fortunate."

"And my long black tail is much admired," Mrs. Midnight Blue Fish said.

Now at the fish show there were fishes of all colors and ages and from all countries. There were fishes from Spain, Brazil, India, Java, Mexico, China, Japan and from America.



"And My Long, Black Tail is Much Admired."

There were some that were as old as twenty-five years, though most of the ones considered quite old were only about eight years of age.

"I'm a famous fighter, if anyone should want to know it," said Mr. Beta Rubra Fish, from Spain.

"I like to hear it," said his brother, "for I'm a fighter too."

"We're called prize fighters where we come from," said Mr. Beta Rubra Fish.

"Maybe you are," said a fish with eyes looking upward toward the roof—for there was no sky overhead.

"But," the fish continued, "I am called the Celestial fish because my big eyes look upward to the heavens."

"To the roof," said the Lion Head fish. Its head was similar to the head of a lion and also to that of a bulldog and the Lion Head fish was also very fat.

"Don't be rude," said the Celestial fish.

"We are beautiful, small and rare," said the Pebble Fish family and the Argus Fish family.

"None of us are usual, ordinary and common," said a little minnow. "Why, some folks think minnows are cheap and that there are quantities of us, so we can be gathered in by the pailful. But do you know something?"

"What?" splashed the other fishes.

"If anyone should put me in a pail—just me—all by myself without any of my sisters or brothers they would have to pay a great deal of money for me, for I'm very valuable."

"I'm worth even more," said Mr. Calico Telescope. "I'm of the most wonderful coloring."

"That's so," said the minnow, "but it is a very great thing to be an expensive minnow. There are so many cheap ones swimming around in lakes and ponds and rivers."

"Ah," said Mrs. Midnight Blue Fish, "this is a wonderful exhibition of the rare fishes that exist."

"Do we exist?" asked Mr. Goldfish.

"I thought we were swimmers. Isn't it swimming we can do?"

"That's the right word, Mr. Goldfish, but exist is another word which means to live. We live by swimming and eating. But of course as I'm fashionable I have to keep up with these words." And the other fishes splashed as they agreed.

# HOME TOWN HELPS

## SIGNAL AT DANGEROUS CURVE

Automatic Apparatus Eliminates Hazard Where It is Imperative Cars Should Not Meet.

The danger signal herewith illustrated is now in operation in California, and has been so efficient in eliminating the hazard at a certain sharp, blind curve that a petition has been circulated, favoring the installation of the device at other dangerous turns and blind crossings.

At the particular turn where the signal has been tried, the road is so narrow that it is absolutely necessary that cars should not meet; if they do, there will either be a collision or a backing out by one of them to the neck of the bottle. Moreover, the curve is sharp and blind.

The apparatus which has been put in to meet this condition consists of a trigger trap in a box 12 inches wide and any desired length. This is buried level with the surface of the highway, with the trigger projecting about two inches above the trap. When this trigger is run over by an automobile the wheel presses it downward, and in this way pulls a wire



Highway Block Signal and the Trap at the End of the Dangerous Street Which Operates It.

which runs underground to a signal post. This wire is connected with a ratchet which revolves the arm of the signal post, warning any auto which may be coming in the opposite direction to wait for the first car to pass him before he ventures on the dangerous stretch.

Of course it would be out of the question to employ here a signal that had to be reset. The car which set it might fail to run over a resetting trigger; and the car coming the other way would not be left to reset it, because there is not always such a car. So advantage is taken of the fact that while highly dangerous, the narrow piece of road is fairly short. The danger indication consists merely in motion of the signal arm, not in any particular position thereof; and a car which is near enough to the signal post to enable its driver to see such motion will not reach the curve until the signaling car has passed off it.—Popular Science Monthly.

## Laying Out Residence Districts

Employment of taste in the laying out of new residence districts need not be expensive. It is, in the highest sense, economical. It is possible to get far more attractive and beautiful homes at the prices we now pay for monotonous and ugly and frequently for unsanitary dwellings. What is needed is to plan for these things as carefully as the manufacturer plans his factory or the railroad manager his system of tracks.

## Spade Deep.

Loosen up the soil to catch and store the winter rains. Vegetables and fruits are mostly water. Get all the water you can for war service for your growing crops next spring. If you put your garden into condition of a sponge and next spring prevent surface evaporation, you will be safeguarding against a drought. Spade deep unless you would bring to the surface poor garden soil.

## End of the Dream.

"It looks as if Jones is better satisfied with his wife." "Yes, he is. You see, he went back home on a visit and saw the girl he has been dreaming of for the past twenty years.—Life.



The Farmer Receives More Than Five Thousand Dollars a Minute From Swift & Company

This amount is paid to the farmer for live stock, by Swift & Company alone, during the trading hours of every business day.

All this money is paid to the farmer through the open market in competition with large and small packers, shippers, speculators and dealers.

The farmer, feeder, or shipper receives every cent of this money (\$300,000 an hour, nearly \$2,000,000 a day, \$11,500,000 a week) in cash, on the spot, as soon as the stock he has just sold is weighed up.

Some of the money paid to the farmer during a single day comes back to the company in a month from sale of products; much does not come back for sixty or ninety days or more. But the next day Swift & Company, to meet the demands made by its customers, must pay out another \$2,000,000 or so, and at the present high price levels keeps over \$250,000,000 continuously tied up in goods on the way to market and in bills owed to the company.

This gives an idea of the volume of the Swift & Company business and the requirements of financing it. Only by doing a large business can this company turn live stock into meat and by-products at the lowest possible cost, prevent waste, operate refrigerator cars, distribute to retailers in all parts of the country—and be recompensed with a profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound—a profit too small to have any noticeable effect on the price of meat or live stock.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



THE KITCHEN CABINET

When a fellow knows his business, he doesn't have to explain to people that he does it. It isn't what a man knows but what he thinks he knows that he brags about. Big talk means little knowledge.

HELPFUL HINTS.

When buying fowl remember that a large one is more economical to buy than a small one, as the proportion of meat to the bone is greater. If the fowl is roasted with stuffing a four-pound fowl will serve five. Then the white meat which is left may be carefully cut to serve as cold meat or in sandwiches. The bones are covered with cold water and simmered on the back part of the stove a day or two after, and with rice or barley make a most nourishing soup for two or three. This soup may be pieced out by adding milk and egg; the flavor will make it most appetizing. There will be small bits of meat that may be put through the meat chopper added to two cups of boiled rice, a slice of onion fried in fat until brown; a big ripe tomato and baked for a hot supper dish. This is a most tasty dish if well and properly seasoned. Cayenne, salt and pepper, should be used quite freely. This surely is enough to expect from one fowl, yet these are but suggestive of a few ways to make meat go as far as possible.

When hanging madras curtains, instead of putting on a stretcher while still wet, put on the curtain rod and also run a rod in the lower hem. Hang one at a time at an open window and stretch the desired width. This is a method especially good for barred curtains as they are sure to hang even. A windy, bright day is the best to wash and dry blankets and bedding, especially down quilts. With a long line, a good sweep of wind and no poles to soil them they will be light, fluffy and full of ozone when dry. A small piece of felt glued into the heel of the shoe where the nails so soon push through will save many a darn for the busy house mother. If shoes wear on the edge where they are stitched, thus making the shoe unsightly and uncomfortable, paste a thin strip of leather over it with glue, before the threads are worn. This may be repeated time after time, thus prolonging the wear of a shoe many months. Use glue and save old shoe tops for patching.

When preparing the dinner or using the wood or coal range for a morning's ironing or baking, put on a dish of rice to cook. A spoonful or two may be added to soup, another half-cupful added to a custard, makes a most dainty pudding, and the rest may be mixed with a little chopped meat, seasoned with a tablespoonful or two of onion fried in fat and enough tomato to add moisture; with the seasoning well done and the dish baked, this makes a very good supper dish.

Let us realize the value of dainty service. A dish may be well prepared, nicely seasoned, tasty and yet when served in a careless, untidy way, it will not be half appreciated, and often go untouched. Food not well seasoned, however attractive to the eye, will not remain in favor longer than the first taste.

Just now when all materials are so much higher in price, renovate the old velvet hats and save buying new ones. Steam velvet by putting a funnel into the spout of the teakettle; this makes more surface of the velvet over the funnel, and when all is steamed brush lightly with a whisk broom to raise the nap. Have a box of parsley growing in the basement or kitchen window; it will be found a great help for flavoring and garnishing during the winter. A box of good soil should be carried in the early part of the frost so that in the early spring there will be soil to start the seeds for early planting.

When using an egg beater in any mixture which spatters, slip a paper bag over the bowl and beater, making a hole in the bottom of the bag to slip the top of the beater through. This will save spattering yourself or the table. A few flaxseed kept in the purse or a handy place when traveling will often save much suffering. A seed moistened and dropped into the eye that has caught a cinder will soon relieve it. The gelatinous covering to the seed catches and holds any foreign body unless it should be imbedded in the eyeball, in which case a skilled hand will be needed to remove it. Kerosene rubbed into any carriage or other oil before washing will help to remove it. If tar is to be removed use a little lard well rubbed in, then wash in hot soapsuds.

SOME REMINDERS.

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Yep, He's a Real One.

"And you say you are the seventh boy in your family?" quizzed the superstitious old lady.

"Yes, mum," replied the youngster. "And your pa was the seventh son in his family?"

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HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES IF YOUR BACK ACHES

Do you feel tired and "worn-out"? Are you nervous and irritable? Don't sleep well at night? Have a "dragged out" unrested feeling when you get up in the morning? Dizzy spells? Bilious? Bad taste in the mouth, backache, pain or soreness in the loins, and abdomen? Severe distress when urinating, bloody, cloudy urine or sediment? All these indicate gravel or stone in the bladder, or that the poisonous microbes, which are always in your system, have attacked your kidneys.

You should use GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules immediately. The oil soaks gently into the walls and lining of the kidneys, and the little poisonous animal germs, which are causing the inflammation, are immediately attacked and chased out of your system without inconvenience or pain.

Don't ignore the "little pains and aches," especially backaches. They may be little now but there is no telling how soon a dangerous or fatal disease of which they are the forerunners may show itself. Go after the cause of that backache at once, or you may find yourself in the grip of an incurable disease.

Do not delay a minute. Go to your druggist and insist on his supplying you with a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. In 24 hours you will feel renewed health and vigor. After you have cured yourself, continue to take one or two Capsules each day so as to keep in first-class condition, and ward off the danger of future attacks. Money refunded if they do not help you. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL brand, and thus be sure of getting the genuine.—Adv.



Canada made me Prosperous

Canada, Canada's invitation to every industrious worker to settle in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world. You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of \$2 wheat to the acre—it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers also grow wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to G. A. COOK 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. Canadian Government Agent

AND HE LEFT THE DOLLAR

Jenkins Evidently Had No Immediate Necessity for Any of That Famous Liquid Glue.

Jenkins, who had gone to the store that sold everything, happened to notice, while the assistant was serving him, a dollar lying on the floor near his foot—a whole round, silver dollar.

Quivering with excitement and glancing cautiously round to see that no one was watching him, he dropped—quite accidentally, of course—one of his gloves on top of the coin. Then, bending, he proceeded to pick up his glove; but the dollar did not accompany it. The elusive coin still remained where it was—upon the floor. He made a second attempt to get hold of it, but with the same result.

Then, just as he was contemplating the wisdom of a third endeavor, a salesman came up to him and said: "Good evening, sir! May I be allowed to show you a bottle of our famous liquid glue? As, no doubt, you are aware, its sticking powers—"

"House Moss." A Washington housewife employs a negro servant girl, who sweeps and dusts on the theory that you don't have to worry about the dirt you don't happen to see. The other day her mistress was making an inspection of a bedroom which the girl had just cleaned up in preparation for an expected guest who was known to be very fastidious.

The woman looked under the bed and saw there a very visible deposit of fuzz and dust. Calling the girl to the spot, she pointed this deposit out to her and asked: "What do you call that, Pearl?"

"What does it call dat?" asked the shifty maiden, in the effort to gain time. "Why, don't you all know what dat is? Dat ain't dirt. It's house moss, ma'am; jes'—dat's jes' house moss."—Pathfinder.

Along the Food Lines. England tries to overcome the fruit shortage by using vegetable marrows for jam. This suggestion might be taken up by housewives of the United States now that sugar is more abundant. Carrots, pumpkins and squash can be used for jam making.

His Trouble. "Has he difficulty in learning English?" "Indeed he has. His difficulty is pronounced."

Two of a Kind.

Secretary McAdoo tells a story that has to do with little Jimmy, a son of a friend of his.

The lad was inordinately proud of his first salary, \$5 a week, and invested it in a bond. That night he read in the newspaper that John D. Rockefeller had bought \$10,000,000 worth.

Rushing to his dad, Jimmy pointed to the item and said gleefully: "Well, two of us Americans have done their bit, anyway."

Keep clean inside as well as outside by taking a gentle laxative at least once a week, such as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Adv.

No Repentance. Alice—So Maude is divorced. I thought when she married in such haste that she would repent at leisure. Kate—Oh, there's no repentance in her case—she gets \$200 a month alimony.—Boston Transcript.

The Germans boasted about their fast colors, but we know now that their colors run fast.

There is a heap of difference between the idle husband and the ideal one.

Spanish Influenza can be prevented easier than it can be cured. At the first sign of a shiver or sneeze, take

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

Kill Dandruff With Cuticura All druggists. Soap & Ointment 2 and 10 Cents. Sample each free of Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston.

KODAK ROLLS DEVELOPED FREE Print 24 pictures, 30 each; 36 each, 40 up to 48K. Positive 10¢, 20¢, 30¢, 40¢, 50¢, 60¢, 75¢, 80¢, 90¢, 1.00. Sample each free of Kodak, Dept. E, Boston.

AGENTS to sell "America's War for Human-ity," price \$1. Agents commission 25%. Sample outfit free. The Edgewood Company, Toledo, Kans. W. N. U., WICHITA, NO. 51-1918.

Advertisement for EATONIC. You Are Dying By Acid. When you have Heartburn, Gas, Bloat, and that Full Feeling after eating. TAKE ONE EATONIC FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE. Rids you of the Excess Acid and Overload and you will fairly feel the GAS driven out of your body—THE BLOAT GOES WITH IT. IT GIVES YOU REAL STOMACH COMFORT. Sold by druggists generally.—If your druggist can't supply you a big box of Eatonic for 50c, send us this ad. with your name and address and we will send it to you.—You can send us the 50c after you get it. Address Eatonie Remedy Co., 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Missouri will build 7,500 farm silos this year.

Cuticura Complexions. Nothing better than Cuticura Soap and Ointment as needed to make complexion clear, scalp clean and hands soft and white. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail, Dept. 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Depends. Do you favor the open-door policy? "Not in this kind of weather."

Make The Laundress Happy



It is possible for her to turn out beautiful, snowy white, clothes like new.

Red Cross Ball Blue will enable the laundress to produce fine, fresh-looking pure white clothes instead of the greenish yellow usually obtained. RED CROSS BALL BLUE always pleases.

5 cents. Call up-to-date grocers.

Patents Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D.C. Advice and books free.

Old Folk's Coughs relieved promptly by Pico's Stomach Remedy. The remedy used by more than fifty years of use is

PISO'S

Monkey Business. The Irate Circus Manager—Say, what's the matter with your act? Why can't it go on?

The Animal Trainer—But ze ape, sir, ze ape he again sprain ze arm looking at ze wrist watch ze clown geef heem. The I. C. M.—Bah, you are always throwing a monkey wrench into the machinery of this show!

RELIABLE PRESCRIPTION FOR THE KIDNEYS

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription. Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once. However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Very Much So. "Has the circus strong man any dependents who claim exemption for him?" "Why, he holds up the whole group."

When Baby is Teething GROVER'S BABY BOWEL MEDICINE will correct the stomach and bowel troubles. Perfectly harmless. See directions on the bottle.

A bad beginning may make a good ending, but too many persons never make any kind of a beginning. There's no outside cure for "I" trouble.

Your Eyes Granulated Eyelids, eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind are quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Nellie Maxwell

**SHE KEPT THEM ON THE JOB**



**SAVE 16,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT THAT FORMERLY WAS LOST IN THRESHING**

Farmers, Urged by Food Administration, Provide Seven Extra Loaves of Bread for Every American.

By adopting cleaner threshing methods and by literally combing harvest fields to gather grain formerly wasted, threshermen and farmers of the United States this year saved fully 16,000,000 bushels of wheat, estimated as equivalent to about seven one-pound loaves of bread for every person in the country. This result, accompanied by corresponding savings of barley, oats, rye and other grains, is shown by reports from 33 grain states to the U. S. Food Administration. Other states, although not prepared to furnish definite figures of conservation in the grain fields, report greatly reduced harvest losses.

This rural food saving achievement, accomplished in scarcely six months' time, was in direct response to requests by the Food Administration, which asked farmers and threshermen to reduce harvest losses from about 34 per cent.—the estimated average in normal times—to the lowest possible minimum. Country grain threshing committees carried into every grain growing community the official recommendations for accomplishing the results desired.

In numerous instances drivers of racks with leaky bottoms were sent from the fields to repair their equipment and frequently bad order threshing machines were stopped until the cause of waste was removed. But in proportion to the number of persons engaged in gathering the nation's grain crop, cases of compulsion were comparatively rare. The Food Administration freely attributes the success of the grain threshing campaign to patriotic service by farmers, threshermen and their crews. Incidentally grain growers of the United States are many millions of dollars "in pocket" as a result of the grain saved.

**NO ONE SUFFERED HERE.**

The marvel of our voluntary food-saving, now that we are "getting results," is that no one ever actually suffered any hardship from it; that we all are better in health and spirit and better satisfied with ourselves because of our friendly self-denial.

Food control in America held the price of breadstuffs steady, prevented vicious speculation and extortion and preserved tranquillity at home.

In no other nation is there so willing a sense of voluntary self-sacrifice as in America—that was shown in the abstinence from wheat.

Find more wheat, it came; more pork, it came; save sugar, it was done. So Americans answered the challenge of German starvation.

Good will rules the new world as fear governed the old world. Through sharing food America helps make the whole world kin.

Food control made sufficiency from shortage, kept the rein on food prices, gave the nation's full strength exercise.

Starvation by Germany challenged all the world; food conservation in America answered the challenge.

Food conservation in America has been the triumph of individual devotion to the national cause.

**PROVED SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY**

Voluntary Basis of Food Saving Showed Heart of America Beat True for Freedom.

To the voluntary service and sacrifice of the American people must be attributed the continued health, strength and morale of the Allied armies and the civil populace.

Upon this spirit of service and sacrifice will depend Europe's fate in the months to come. In the past year we have carried out an export program, the magnitude of which is almost beyond comprehension. But with the new demands that have come, with the liberation of nations freed from German oppression, our exports must be almost doubled. Instead of 11,820,000 tons, we must ship twenty million tons of food to Europe in the coming year—as much as can be pushed through our ports.

If the Allies had not been fed by America, it would have been impossible for them to maintain their defense against Germany.

Meeting this world need on a purely voluntary basis, the American people have conclusively proved that democracy is a success and that in time of need it will rise to its own defense.

If there were no other accomplishment to its credit the very fact that it has shown the strength of democracy has in itself more than justified the existence of the Food Administration in the eyes of the world.

Less than four months after the United States declared war the United States Food Administrator expressed his determination to meet America's food problem on a basis of voluntary action and reiterated his confidence that awakened democracy would prove irresistible.

"Many thinking Americans," said Mr. Hoover, "and the whole world have been watching anxiously the last four months in the fear that democratic America could not organize to meet autocratic Germany. Germany has been confident that it could not be done. Contrary proof is immediately at our door, and our people have already demonstrated their ability to mobilize, organize, endure and prepare voluntarily and efficiently in many directions and upon the mere word of inspiration aside from the remarkable assemblage of our Army and finances."

The history of the Food Administration has clearly shown that the trust of those who put their faith in democracy has not been misplaced.

**be proud to be a food Saver**

**WOMEN KNOW JOY OF INDEPENDENCE**



MRS. E. B. REPERT, Federal Chairman Women's Liberty Loan Committee.

Thrift and economy, championed by the womanhood of America, have won the struggle against greed and rapacity. Cannons and guns and men did their part on the field of battle but it was the savings of the men and women at home that put them there.

Out of the four-years tragedy has come the lesson of thrift. Not the niggardly hoarding of the miser, but the knowledge of the value of economy that produced the sage advice of Burns:

"Save money, not for to hide it in a hedge, Nor for a train attendant; But for the glorious privilege Of being independent."

Women have always been the savers in the home, from necessity, but "the glorious privilege of being independent," gained from the fulfillment of a patriotic duty, has given them an incentive to economize and save for the sheer joy of saving.

A far-seeing government has provided us with a means of saving—Thrift Stamps, War Savings Certificates, Liberty Bonds—which, apart from their use in winning the war, have proved to be one of the greatest moral and material blessings ever devised.

There has been no letting down of effort by the women of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District because the Fourth Liberty Loan was put over successfully and war was declared ended soon after. It has ever been the part of woman to do quietly, but effectively, those duties requiring persistent effort, with a thought only for the final result. Patiently and steadily the officers of the Women's Liberty Loan Committees have been preparing the way for the next great demand, unchecked by the fact that bloodshed has ceased.

As chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District, I ask every woman in the district to be true to the traditions of our sex. Through necessity we learned to save. We can now put to use the knowledge gained of independence through saving. We owe this duty to our children, our families, ourselves, and our country.

(MRS.) E. B. REPERT.



Your Government asks you very earnestly not to sell your Liberty Bonds unless you have to. To part with your Liberty Bonds means giving up your pledge of patriotism and citizenship, and handing your responsibilities and privileges over to some one else. Liberty Bonds will be worth much more money presently and it is good business to hold them.

If you must sell, get the full market price. Go to a responsible banker and let him give you information and advice. Do not sell to just anyone, who may not treat you fairly.

**MICKIE SAYS**  
IF EVERYBODY COULD SEE HOW MANY PAPERS I FEED INTO THIS BIG PRESS, I THEN REALIZE THAT EVERY PAPER GOES INTO A DIFFERENT HOME WHERE IT'S READ BY ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY. WHY SAY I GUESS THE ADVERTISERS WOULD ALL BE STANDIN' IN LINE WITH THEIR COPY WHEN I OPEN UP IN THE MORNIN', I BETCHER!



**WINDMIL REPAIR TIME.**  
This is a good time to give us your order for those needed windmill repairs. We can get you anything you need from the heavy tower timber on up. Don't let the old mill break down before ordering.  
Panhandle Lumber Co.

**R. R. TIME TABLE**

**PASSENGER SCHEDULE.**  
STANDARD MOUNTAIN TIME  
WEST BOUND

No. 117 ..... 6:03 p. m.  
No. 113 ..... 3:45 a. m.

**EAST BOUND.**

No. 118 ..... 1:24 p. m.  
No. 114 ..... 7:58 p. m.

**HYDEN'S**  
Optometrist & Manufacturing Opticians  
618 Polk St. Amarillo, Texas.  
Eyes tested and glasses made in our own shop. Any lens duplicated from the pieces.  
(Dr. J. M. Hyden)

**MODERN CEMETARY MEMORIALS**  
I represent a good Panhandle Monument Co., and have many designs from which to make selections. Will be pleased to show you my line of memorials at any time.  
J. T. Cantrell, Miami, Texas.

**RED PEP'S PHILOSOPHY**



"The Eagle stamped on the dollar is the most migratory of birds."

Mother hog does not pay much attention to her litter. Trampling, poor shelter and filth causes the loss of too many pigs. The hog house should be built facing the south, so that the windows give direct sunlight on floors and proper ventilation. Provide sanitary surroundings which heads off swine plagues and increases profits from hogs. We have some material in stock which will suit this work. We can help you plan and figure out the details to fit your needs, hog houses are as necessary in Cold weather. Build it now.



**WHITE HOUSE LUMBER CO.**  
J. W. VOYLES, Local Mgr.  
WE HANDLE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIAL, FENCING AND POSTS

**MIAMI-WHEELER MAIL LINE.**  
Via Mobeetie  
Schedule Except Sunday.  
Leaves Miami 7:30 a. m.  
Arrives Mobeetie 9:30 a. m.  
Arrive Wheeler 11:30 a. m.  
Leave Wheeler 1: p. m.  
Arrive Mobeetie 2: p. m.  
Arrive Miami 5: p. m.  
Carry Passengers and Packages.  
Make connection with the Daily mail line from Canadian.  
J. R. Crocker, Carrier.



**NOTICE SCHOOL PATRONS.**  
I have a nice line of school supplies Fountain pens, pencils, tablets, ink, etc. I handle a high grade of goods and my prices are absolutely right. I will ask parents to make satisfactory arrangements before sending your children to school supplies charged. My terms are cash.  
Yours respectfully,

**A. M. Jones Drug Co.**  
THE CAREFUL DRUGGIST

My big extra fine Registered Poland and China male hog will make the fall season at my place.  
John Cunningham.

**NOTICE** We don't carry any body ever thirty days on account. Please pay your blacksmith bill on the first of every month.  
Duniven Bros.

**FOR SALE.** Two sixty gallon steel oil drums, both have faucets. Cheap for cash.  
W. H. Craig.

**MY COUNTRY.**

Your country is all that surrounds you all that has reared, nourished you, everything that you loved. That land you see, those houses, those trees, those smiling girls that pass, that is your country. The laws that protect you, the bread which rewards your toil, the words you exchange, the joy and the sadness which comes to you from men and things amid which you live, that is your country! The little chamber where you once saw your mother, the recollections she has left you, the earth where she reposes, that is your country. You see it, and you breathe it everywhere! I imagine, my son, your rights and your duties, your affections and your needs, your recollections and your gratitude, all united under one name, and that name will I be "MY COUNTRY."  
Emil Souvestre.

**PRINCE ALBERT**  
The national joy smoke

**SAY, you'll have a streak of smokeluck that'll put pep-in-your-smokemotor, all right, if you'll ring-in with a jimmy pipe or cigarette papers and nail some Prince Albert for packing!**

Just between ourselves, you never will wise-up to high-spot-smoke-joy until you can call a pipe by its first name, then, to hit the peak-of-pleasure you land square on that two-fisted-man-tobacco, Prince Albert!

Well, sir, you'll be so all-fired happy you'll want to get a photograph of yourself breezing up the pike with your smokethrottle wide open! Talk about smoke-sport! Quality makes Prince Albert so appealing all along the smoke line. Men who never before could smoke a pipe and men who've smoked pipes for years all testify to the delight it hands out! P. A. can't bite or parch! Both are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

Right now while the going's good you get out your old jimmy pipe or the papers and land on some P. A. for what ails your particular smokeappetite!

You buy Prince Albert every where tobacco is sold. Topsy red hair, tazy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener too that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

**R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.**

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