

# STERLING CITY NEWS-RECORD

VOL. XIII.

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NO. 43.

## GOVERNOR ASKS AID FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS

REQUESTS CONTRIBUTIONS OF MONEY AND SUPPLIES FOR BRYAN REFUGEES.

## DEATHS REPORTED NOW 103

The Known List of Dead is 79—Conditions Continue to Improve in North Texas.

Dallas, Texas.—While in Dallas Sunday Gov. Colquitt issued an appeal for assistance to flood sufferers around Bryan and the Brazos bottoms. "I am in receipt of a telegram from the commercial club at Bryan asking that a very large number of people have lost their homes in that section by the flood of the Brazos river, and appealing for help," said Gov. Colquitt. "Up to now no appeals for general assistance have been made. On account of the unprecedented floods of the rivers of Texas each community has had little time to think of the condition of others in its own needs. However, general assistance is necessary in the Bryan territory, and I appeal to the commercial organizations, corporations and individuals charitably disposed to send contributions of food, clothing and aid to the commercial club at Bryan. Aid is needed for immediate distribution."

With hungry hundreds marooned in knolls, in trees and on roofs, with the sign of a smallpox epidemic and with new areas flooded, the waters of the Brazos in South Texas Sunday night reached a new crisis in their work of desolation. The known death toll for Texas had reached 79 and 103 deaths were reported.

From the region of Bryan came reports that hundreds of people were drowned within the territory of three states. Reports of dozens of drownings in the neighborhood of Sunnyvale and Brookshire, in Waller county, were also in circulation.

## Improvement in North Texas.

Northern Texas conditions continue to improve rapidly and the most serious situation is now in the south-west part of the state.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Texas State Veterinarians' association held at College Station recently, special attention to the control and eradication of infectious diseases in live stock was paid. The eradication of hog cholera came in for the special discussion and other matters of equal importance were defined at this meeting.

Interest of Texas visitors at the International Live Stock exhibition in Chicago centered in the work of the judges of the Hereford class, which breed is the favorite of the Lone Star state cattle raisers, and in the car-load division. Several Texas men have exhibits in the latter class. The task of picking the grand champion car-load of steers was started, but it was announced that no awards would be made public until the entire 78 car-loads of exhibits had been placed. C. M. Largent of Merkle, the only Texas exhibitor in the fat cattle classes, was awarded more ribbons with his animals.

San Antonio and Bexar county citizens have voted in favor of another bond issue. The amount involved is \$1,000,000, which will be expended for good roads, \$550,000 concrete bridges, \$200,000 county hospital, \$125,000 court house repairs and improvements, \$75,000 and \$50,000 for a new poor house. Bexar county has issued more improvement bonds than any other county in Texas during the past year. Early in the year a \$3,000,000 issue was carried, which is now being expended for improvements in the city of San Antonio.

Houston is making an effort to secure a government naval and coaling station for San Jacinto bay. The bay is a part of the Houston ship canal and as it is land-locked it affords an admirable site for the naval base.

Snyder stockmen report that the recent rains in that section have done the grass much good and fine grazing will be afforded throughout the winter months. Several carloads of cattle are being pastured by local cattlemen.

According to data compiled by the Galveston Commercial association, there are 66 miles of paved streets and 24 miles of concrete sidewalks within the corporate limits of the Island City.

Lockhart is in the midst of considerable building activities at present. A number of handsome homes in the residence part of the city are under construction and the business section of town is also receiving its share of attention in the way of new buildings.

Press dispatches from Atlanta, Ga., announce the appointment of Peter Radford as national lecturer of the Farmers' Union in charge of the educational and publicity work. His headquarters will remain in Fort Worth and his department will have charge of national organization work.

Yoakum has accepted an offer from St. Louis, Mo., concern for the establishment of a feather duster factory. It is likely that operations will commence at an early date.

Anger Train Snowbound up High River, Colo.—Warm sunshine and work of nearly 2,000 men with their partly brought Denver from its blanket of snow Sunday. The street car lines were to resume service and many men women returned to their homes the first time since the storm last Thursday. The fate of people of a Colorado Springs, the Creek and Florence train, bound at one of the high rocky main passes, still is in doubt.

## TEXAS BREVITIES

Whitesboro has let contract for the erection of an up-to-date electric light plant and work will commence immediately.

Copeland is rapidly assuming the proportions of a modern city. The latest enterprise for that place is a telephone exchange with private service.

Brownsville people are organizing a \$150,000 stock company for the erection of a large cold storage house. The plant will be used for the storage of truck and other products.

A good roads bond election will be held in Belton Dec. 20 for the purpose of determining the issuance of bonds in the sum of \$30,000.

A new artesian well was recently brought in at Commerce at a depth of 500 feet with a flow of 150 gallons per minute.

San Angelo wool growers sold more than 1,000,000 pounds of the fall clip to eastern buyers last week. The price was not made public.

The federal department of labor has established a children's bureau to teach parents how to care for children, and has just issued a booklet on "Prenatal Culture" which is for free distribution.

Teague residents will have natural gas immediately as the result of the completion of the pipe line from the Mexia fields. The line is 15 miles long and this is the first one emanating from the Mexia district.

Fredericksburg citizens held a big celebration a few days ago in honor of the completion of the San Antonio, Fredericksburg and Northern railroad. The town was packed with visitors to witness the driving of the last spike that completed the road.

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## MEXICAN WOMEN IN ARMS TO FIGHT HUERTA



The wave of rebellion against the reign of Huerta, which is slowly but surely sweeping over Mexico, is felt in every hamlet and city in the province of Sonora. Here the women are banding into companies, as shown by this Magdalena detachment, ready to take up the cause which their husbands, fathers, brothers, sons and sweethearts are espousing.

## TOOK LOOK AT ROME

Impression of Americans on Tour of Eternal City.

On Banks of River Tiber—Brief Resume of the Historical Sights of Ancient Capital Depicted in Humorous Vein.

London.—There is a large place down in Italy between Naples and Florence that is known as the Eternal City. You may have heard of it. It was the place, you know, where Romulus and Remus; Julius Caesar, the victim of the black hand plot; Nero, and some other famous persons used to hang out, and which was once saved from some one because a bunch of geese cackled at the psychological moment. Your Remus and his brother Romulus, it seems, started the place and it has been eternal ever since, although a number of lowbrows attacked it with armies and broke up great quantities of its statues and statues and tried to swipe it off the map in other ways. But it bit its thumb at all these agitators and still manages to worry along on the lire and centimes it can wheedle out of curious visitors. Hotel keepers have become its principal citizens.

For many, many persons, who just love antique things, go to see Rome every year. Yes, that is the name of the place, if you haven't already guessed it. If you want to do as the Romans do, you can call it Roma. The ruins are great stuff for those who like to investigate the civilization of the folks who lived at the time that Uncle Remus drew a circle on the map and called it Rome, and when Julius Caesar flashed the news to an eager world that all Gaul is divided into three parts. You must remember when he did that all the papers got out "extras."

We were in Pompeii one day and a soldier in the place that must have been the corner grocery of the Pompeians, for it still seems to be the favorite hang-out for soldiers, guides and other unemployed persons, told us that although these were pretty fair little ruins, if we wanted to see some ruins that were ruins we should run over to Rome for a few days. We had been out to the Blue Grotto the day before, and as we were still feeling rather blue from the experience, we decided to take a look at this Rome place and see if we couldn't get cheered up a bit.

So we caught a train that afternoon that happened to be going to the Eternal City. We entered a first class compartment. The man who collects the tickets came around after a while and asked to see our billet. He looked at them a moment and informed us in a grieved tone that they were for the second class compartment. We assured him politely that that was all right; that we should just as soon stay where we were, as we didn't like to change now that we were all settled. And just to show him that we had no hard feelings toward him we gave him a couple of lire. He understood at once our aversion to making a change and locked the door of our compartment so that we shouldn't be disturbed. Those conductors are charming fellows.

We arrived in Rome along about nine o'clock and took a carriage to a hotel. "In the Eternal City at last," we murmured. Every one else was saying the same thing in rapturous tones as he got into his carriage, so we did likewise, thinking it was customary; it seems to be a popular remark. Just like every one pulls the old one about seeing Naples and dying when he lands there.

Early the next morning we started out to see the Eternal City. We had to admit that it was quite a place, and that the two famous brothers started something when they founded the city. We strolled around to look at the Tiber. We couldn't discover why any one should look at the Tiber, but it seemed to be a popular pastime, so we joined the rest of them. Red Baedekers flashed in the sunlight as a long line of sightseers leaned on

## KILLS HER FOR SLUR ON GABY

New York Man Infatuated With Dancer Stabs His Woman Companion for Remark.

New York.—From the first time that William Twist of the Bronx saw Gaby Deslys dance on the stage he was so struck by her beauty and grace that he became infatuated with her. Although he was not personally acquainted with the dancer, Twist so revered her name that when Miss Louise White made a disparaging remark about the music hall performer he drew a knife and stabbed Miss White to death, inflicting twelve wounds as he attacked the woman in a hallway.

Then Twist gave himself up to Police Sergeant John T. Meade, who found the slayer standing near the body in the hallway of the home of Miss White.

"It was this way," said White. "I saw Gaby Deslys dancing and I was

## SHE WOULDN'T PAY HER FINE

Pretty Motorcyclist Gets Novel Sentence and a Dinner de Luxe.

New York.—Miss Lillian Roberts, seventeen, of Flatbush, was before Magistrate Geismar in the Flatbush court, charged with driving her motorcycle at 30 miles an hour.

When a fine of \$25 was imposed upon her Miss Roberts, a suffragette, stamped her little foot and declared that she would not pay it. She was given the alternative of a day in jail. She agreed to the latter, but the magistrate grew tender-hearted and decided that she could spend the time in the courtroom instead of going to the Raymond Street Jail. Soon after court closed a friend brought Miss Roberts a dinner de luxe, which was eaten on one of the benches.

## WEALTHY MAN'S SON LABORS

Takes Place in Factory at Bottom of Ladder to Learn the Business.

New York.—Augustus Cordier, Jr., twenty-three-year-old son of the late Augustus Cordier, who was president of the Lorraine & Crosjean Agate Ware factory in Wood Haven, L. I., and was a son-in-law of Florian Grosjean, who founded the company, is a workman in the factory.

When the youth's father died he left his extensive interests to his widow, who is worth several millions. Each morning he arises early and goes to work in the factory to learn the business, with an idea of some day succeeding his father in its management. He is studying the work of every department and does overalls and works as hard as any of the other employes.

## CAN PUT PLANTS TO SLEEP

French Scientist Claims That They Feel Pain—Makes Many Experiments.

Paris.—Can flowers feel pain? This is a question to which French physiologists are giving much attention at the present time.

M. L. Chassaigne believes that they can, and so. His opinion is based on interesting experiments. Taking a mimosa plant, he exposed it to the action of heat. The leaves writhed as if in pain. A simple mechanical effect, say the skeptics; a proof of sensibility, says M. Chassaigne, since it does not take place if the mimosa be anesthetized.

If the vase containing the mimosa is placed in a glass globe with a piece of cotton impregnated with chloroform or any other volatile anesthetic for half an hour, the foliage becomes wilted and the plant has all the appearances of being in a deep sleep. If it be now subjected to the action of heat it remains unaffected.

M. Chassaigne has repeated the same experiments with many different kinds of plants, but always with the same result. "It is maintained," he says, "that plants do not suffer because they have no nerves. Many physiologists hold that nerves are but the extension of protoplasm, modified and adapted to fulfill the required function. Hence the protoplasm of plants can perfectly well

## GOOD ITEMS OF NEWS

ENTIRE WEEK'S HAPPENINGS THAT ARE WORTH PASSING NOTICE.

## WHOLE WORLD THE FIELD

Current Domestic and Foreign News Boiled Down to Readable and Small Space.

The Cummer Manufacturing company of Paris has increased its capital stock from \$30,000 to \$140,000 and will begin immediately the manufacture of a new refrigerator. The company also plans the establishment of a large ice factory.

As a result of the action taken by the Freestone county commissioners, the tax payers in precinct No. 3 will vote on the issuance of a \$50,000 road bond election Dec. 16. Twagne precinct will also vote on a \$150,000 road bond issue on that date.

Henry Martin, vice-president and general manager of the International and Great Northern railroad, drowned at Hearne last week, when a boat in which he was riding capsized. Three young men with him were rescued after a hard fight made to save Mr. Martin. The accident occurred as Mr. Martin was crossing the Little Brazos river between Valley Junction and Hearne.

Gov. Colquitt has appointed J. F. Carl of San Antonio associate justice of the fourth court of civil appeal, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George B. Tallaferro. The appointment is effective at once. Judge Tallaferro, who was appointed in November, 1912, succeeded Associate Justice W. S. Fly upon his election as chief justice, resigns to return to the practice of law. Mr. Carl has accepted.

An expenditure of \$771,840 is contemplated by the city of Houston in laying a very general storm sewerage system throughout the city. This appropriation is divided among the six wards, in amounts ranging from \$10,000 to \$143,700 per ward. The work is now under way and when the sewers are laid the streets through which they are laid will be paved. Twenty miles of paving will be laid immediately.

James Thomas, a negro laborer, the fourth annual show of the Panhandle Poultry association will be held at Amarillo Dec. 9 to 13, inclusive. Prizes amounting to more than \$1,000 will be offered at this year's exhibition, including about 20 silver cups valued at more than \$400.

As a result of the efforts of the Quana chamber of commerce that place will be one of the best lighted cities in the state. A monthly contribution has been provided which will be used to install 100 additional street lights with a strong voltage.

The Texas Cotton Palace at Waco this year was the most successful in the history of the association and more than 200,000 people passed through the exhibits during the exhibition. This doubles the record set last year.

Collinsville, Okla., a manufacturing town, is to have a business manager instead of a mayor, under the commission rule which it adopted lately. In addition to a business manager three commissioners, elective, Collinsville is the first Oklahoma town to try the plan of having a business manager. Other towns under the commission rule are said to be planning to follow suit.

The Twelfth street bridge spanning the Trinity river at Fort Worth has been completed at a cost of \$34,000 and has been opened to travel.

The late William Wilson Finley, president of the Southern railway, left an estate valued at \$185,000, according to his will, made last March. A life interest is devised to his widow and at her death it goes in trust to the five children. Should Mrs. Finley remarry the trust created becomes immediately effective.

The Mexican war department has published an order transferring Gen. Porfirio Diaz from the retired list to the active list. The order bears date of Sept. 20.

Dallas will soon have another manufacturing concern if the plans of the Liquid Carbonic company of Chicago are executed. This company plans the erection of a plant and offices for the manufacture of gas used in soda water fixtures. It will represent an expenditure of \$110,000.

The consolidation of the Gulf States Telephone company and the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone company at Cooper, gives direct long distance service over local lines.

A 24-hour battle near Tula, 40 miles below Victoria, Tamaulipas, in the region of important Mexican oil fields, resulted in a federal loss of 220, according to an official constitutionalist report received at Matamoros from Gen. Aguilarin, commander in chief of that district.

Marlin royally entertained the members of the Southwestern Ice Manufacturers' association last week, which met in its thirteenth annual convention. More than 200 members were present and several important matters were considered.

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An attempt to imitate their caretakers in handling an oil stove cost the lives of nine monkeys and resulted in the destruction of the shelter house at Riverside park, Indianapolis, Ind. The monkeys in some manner escaped from their cage, and when the stove exploded were burned to death. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

Marathon people are jubilant over the resumption of work at the Border rubber factory. The plant has been idle for some time on account of the shortage of the shrub, but is now running a day and night shift. The wax factory has also resumed operations after lying idle for a short time on account of the gandler plant having too much sap in the stalk.

Stamford was the meeting place of the Central West Texas Agricultural association recently and several topics were discussed during the meeting, among them being the "marketing of farm products" and other problems that daily confront the Texas farmer. A poultry exhibit was held during this session and some of the finest birds in that part of the state were shown.

Five gray-haired women of the village of Vilo, who rode Mrs. John Richardson on a rail one night last July because her name was linked by gossip with that of her brother-in-law, were found guilty by a jury at Waukegan, Ill. Each may be fined \$200 and sentenced to six months in jail.

The receipts of the Texas state fair this year amounted to \$207,219.65, and the disbursements to \$165,584.47, making the net profits \$41,635.18. This is \$19,764.65 less than the net profits of the fair of 1912. The amount invested in permanent improvements since the last fair were \$80,552.75. President Skford, in his annual report, pointed out that needed improvements would cost at least \$300,000.

Lieut. David Dubose Galliard, U. S. A., who directed the engineering work in the Cleburna cut division of the Panama canal, died at Johns Hopkins hospital at Baltimore Friday. Col. Galliard entered the hospital Aug. 17 last, suffering from a growth in the head, the result of seven years' arduous labor in the canal zone. He failed gradually but steadily and for the last two months had been in a state of coma, due to the pressure of the cranial growth upon the brain cells.

Property damage totaling \$184,000 resulted from a fire in the large brick building occupied by the Hicks company, limited, wholesale grocers at Shreveport, La., whose main store and stock of goods were destroyed. The property was covered by insurance as follows: Stock \$165,000, fixtures \$4,500; building \$14,000. The company's merchandise warehouse, containing about \$85,000 worth of staple and fancy goods, was unharmed. The cause of the fire is undetermined.

Word has been received at Freeport from St. Louis that C. E. Schaff, president of the Houston & Brazos Valley railroad company favors the construction of a combination railroad and county bridge across the Brazos river connecting Freeport and Velasco. This county has already voted \$60,000 for a wagon and pedestrian bridge at this point.

The crop reporting board of the United States department of agriculture has just completed its estimate of the 1913 corn crop and the total production for Texas is 169,944,000 bushels. Compared with the production of 1912, this year's yield shows an increase of 12,640,000 bushels and is the largest crop produced in Texas since 1908, when 201,848,000 bushels were raised.

The family of Provisional President Huerta is said to have gone secretly to Vera Cruz on Nov. 30. They are living quietly in that city, where their presence is known only to a few intimate friends.

The tax payers of Brackettville recently voted good roads bonds to the amount of \$80,000. The bonds will be disposed of at an early date and actual work will soon commence on a system of highways throughout Kinney county.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, suffrage leader, who is in jail at Exeter, Eng., is said to be in a state of collapse, having started both a hunger and strike strike since her arrest on board the Majestic.

The United States government has let contract for the construction of the gates in the lock and dam across the Brazos river about 11 miles south of Waco and it is expected that work will commence at an early date. The contract price was \$40,000.

The \$150,000 road bond election held in Walker county recently carried by an overwhelming majority. The proceeds of this election will be used in building a portion of the Dallas to the golf air line.

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# Making Tomorrow's World

By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.  
(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

## LAND MONOPOLY IN GREAT BRITAIN.



Walter Williams, LL.D., Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

London, Eng.—More than one-half the land of England and Wales is owned by 4,300 persons. Nearly 20,000,000—or two-thirds of the entire population—are landless. Eight per cent. of the population of Great Britain live in houses with only one bedroom. Estimating the total national income at \$2,250,000,000, this income is divided one-half to five and one-half million persons and one-half to the remaining thirty-nine millions of the population.

One-Third of Land for Pleasure. Excluding Scotland and Ireland, at \$2,250,000,000, this income is divided one-half to five and one-half million persons and one-half to the remaining live in houses with only one bedroom. Estimating the total national income where the condition is worse, in England and Wales one-third of all the land is unused for agriculture, industry or housing. In the striking phrase of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, it is "more of a pleasure ground for the rich than a treasure house for the nation." Four hundred peers and peeresses, to use Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money's carefully prepared figures, own 5,730,000 acres, 1,300 great landowners own 8,500,000 acres; 2,000 squires own 4,220,000; 9,600 greater yeomen own 4,780,000; 24,400 lesser yeomen own 4,140,000; 220,000 small proprietors own 4,000,000; 700,000 cottagers own 150,000 while of the remaining 3,000,000 acres half is owned by public bodies and half is waste. If the ownership by vast masses it will be found that a peer holds an average of 14,225 acres, a great land-

farm that is thrown upon the market and by the frequent abortive endeavors by actual or would-be small farmers to obtain at current market rate new or additional land for agricultural purposes." The evils of this state of affairs are manifold. Not only are many persons thus deprived of the employment which otherwise they would be enjoying, but this swelling of the ranks of the unemployed, some of whom remain in the country and some go to the cities, tends to diminish wages, and so far as farm products are concerned, to increase prices. Poverty, taxation, agriculture, unemployment, housing, the whole economy of the social system, are affected by the land problem.

The resulting high price of land in Great Britain, the unused land which has been practically untaxed and the burden upon all industry have caused serious consideration of the problem. That "something should be done" is asserted by statesmen as far separated in political beliefs as Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lloyd-George.

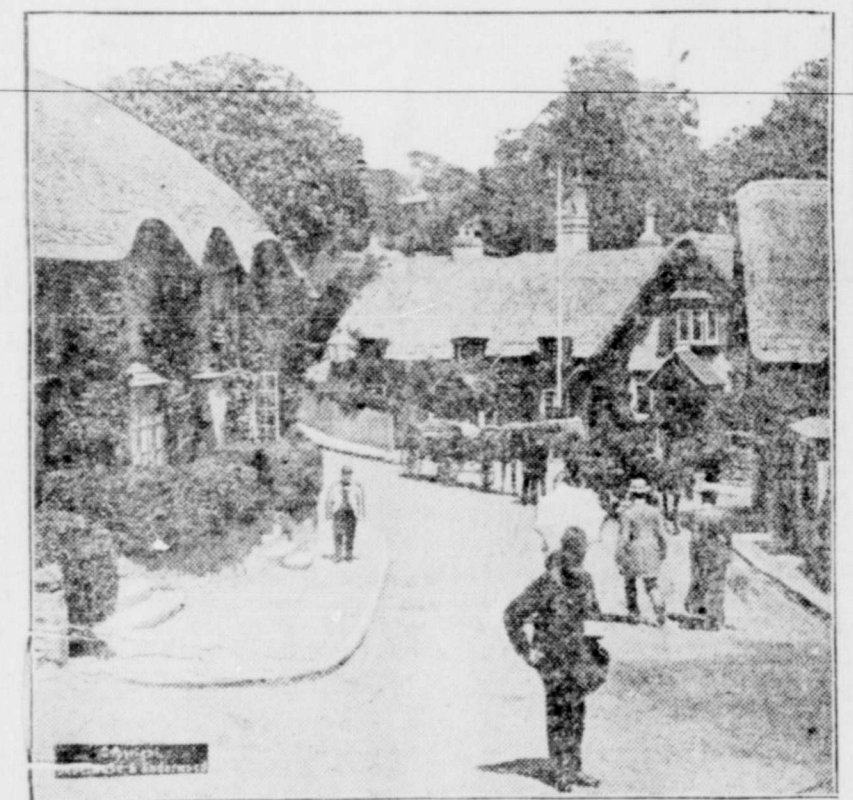
Very "Soft" for Noble Duke. The unnecessary burden which falls upon industry by landlordism in the form of mining royalties is another evil result. Mr. Lloyd-George, the Liberal chancellor, estimated it at \$40,000,000 a year. The average amount of royalty on iron ore is 60 cents a ton on every ton brought to the surface and 18 cents on coal. This is paid to landlords for mining royalties in addition to ordinary leases or "dead rents," in British phrase. Of the coal mines visited one example will suffice. A coal mine operating company fourteen years ago sank the mine at an expense of \$2,500,000, and although as yet no coal has been taken out, the company has paid in mining royalties to the duke of Newcastle more than \$500,000. Nearby is a quarry from which the landlord drew \$7,500 for the clay extracted.

As in agriculture and in mining, so in the towns for factory and business sites the land concentration makes for higher burdens. Some concrete in-

Americans who visit London have letters of credit, some offices were sold, the price for the freehold being \$1,050,000, or nearly \$350 a square foot. What is Great Britain to do about it? Democracy, which is, or at least should be, the policeman and the partner of industry, is already in the United Kingdom doing something and plans to do more. "Let well enough alone" no longer satisfies, much less "let bad alone, lest the change bring worse."

National Ownership Makes Headway. The general plans of land reform have been seriously considered, and each, to a degree, has been adopted. The three plans are nationalization of the land, the two holdings policy, and taxation. Twenty years ago the great Gladstone said: "If the time comes when the British nation finds that the land should be nationalized, and it is wise to do it, they have a perfect right to do so." Nationalization, which means ownership by all the people of all the land, is occasionally talked. Indeed, it is put into practical effect to a degree in government purchase and ownership in the land purchase acts. That striking form of nationalization known as the single tax, which "prides itself on being effected without compensation and by the confiscation by the state of economic rent," has many strong advocates. Rent being a value created by the whole community, say its supporters, should belong to the whole community. All economic rent, the rent of the actual land apart from the improvements, is unearned increment. The single taxers would confiscate not the land to the state, but the rent.

Compulsory Sale and Leasing. Another form of land nationalization is considered, though not seriously. This involves the taking over of all the land by the state, with compensation to the landlords. Small holdings by compulsory purchases and small holdings by compulsory leasing are other plans actually pursued. Under these schemes the landlord is compelled to sell or lease small acreages for actual farm use. Land hire by the state and land purchase are involved in this general scheme. A more drastic measure has just been proposed by Mr. W. Thorne on the bill of the chancellor of the exchequer in proposing it, "a tax to burst the land monopoly." This new system of taxation included five per cent. duty on mining royalties, a taxation of gifts of nature or windfalls. It included a tax on the capital value of unworked minerals, thus stimulating the exploitation of mines hitherto unworked. The important principles of the new taxation, however, are involved in the increase of the tax on undeveloped building land and on leasehold reversions. Under these sections two tax values are placed on land, the site value and the improved value. The tendency of the tax, as shown by its actual workings, is to bring more building land into the market, thus relieving congestion in the cities and the country.



Village on Duke of Norfolk's Estate.

owner, 6,338; a squire, 1,661; a greater yeoman, 496; a lesser yeoman, 170; a small proprietor, 18, and a cottager, less than half an acre.

300,000 Leave Farms in Decade. What is the effect of this concentration of land in the hands of the few? "Land is the mother and labor the father of wealth," a distinguished economist has written. Land concentrated in a few hands increases the problem of poverty, which Mr. Horace R. Samuel defines as "the economic discomfort occasioned by the unequal distribution of wealth." The use of the land is necessary for economic production, whether agricultural or industrial, and for housing, whether in city or country. The whole trend of civilization just now is away from agriculture and toward industrialism. In England this tendency is most marked. Less than nine per cent. of the population of England are now engaged in agriculture, 200,000 having abandoned the farm in the last ten years, as many leaving the farm in a single decade as the entire number of farm owners in the state of Missouri. In the United States one person in three is engaged in agriculture in some form; in all Great Britain and Ireland only one in ten is so engaged, and the proportion is growing rapidly less. The general tendency of the situation, to quote the significant and measured words of Mr. Smith, the British prime minister, is "a process of depletion at one end and congestion at the other, by which every year fresh additions of recruits are being made to the ranks of the casual and unemployed."

Land Hogging Spawns Great Evils. Land concentration in Great Britain has promoted agricultural depression, wages unemployment and discontent. "It is notorious," said a city of London barrister, "that large areas of land which might be with advantage farmed by desirable tenants willing to pay a fair market rent are kept back by owners, who either sit on the property in the hope of being eventually able to hatch a higher price, or preserve it for the purpose of game or ornamental or sporting instinct. The extent of this retention of land is conclusively evidenced by the numerous applications that flow in for every

stances, vouched for by Mr. H. R. Stockman, who has made a study of the question, will show the result. "The obvious creator of land wealth," said that canny Scotchman, Andrew Carnegie, "is not the individual, but the community." Mr. Balfour, in an address in the house of commons, said: "The value of all land, anywhere, just as the value of a railway, wherever it may be and by whomsoever it was made, by the state or by private individuals, the value of this, as well as of every other kind of property, depends upon the community." But to whom does the unearned increment go?

Unearned Fortunes for Landlords. In fifty years the ground rent of the town of Burton-on-Trent increased from \$10,000 to \$350,000. An absentee owner, the marquis of Anglesey, as landlord receives this rent. His local taxes or rates are \$39.

Sheffield, one of the greatest manufacturing cities in England, is owned, in greater part, by the duke of Norfolk. A dry goods merchant in that city held a lease on land at \$75 a year. Seven years before the lease would have expired the duke granted a renewal on condition that the tenant surrendered the unexpired part of the lease, paid \$750 a year rent instead of \$75, spent \$5,000 in improving the building and continued to pay all the taxes.

A large part of the ground upon which London's buildings stand is owned by certain rich peers. Land is not sold by them, but leased or rented. The renter erects, at his own expense, such buildings as he needs, and pays all the taxes. When his lease expires he must pay the increased rent which his own improvements make possible to charge, or else move, abandoning his own building. Some recent sales show the almost fabulous price which the absentee landowner receives when he does sell London real estate in the more favored sections.

Fabulous Price for London Realty. The London county council went to parliament for powers to purchase Albert Square garden, Limehouse, to preserve it for an open space or park for the poor. After arbitration, the council was compelled to pay to the "noble lord," its owner, \$50,000 for the ground, two-thirds of an acre. At the junction of Old Broad street, where stands the bank upon which many

"A Tax to Burst Land Monopoly." The real attack upon the evils of the present land ownership, the one about which the fiercest contention has taken place is that in Lloyd-George's plan of taxation. Many forms of land taxation have been proposed, considered and, occasionally, adopted. Land value taxation, in some form, enters into discussion everywhere. This new land taxation, however, recently carried into effect by the Liberal government, is not a tax to raise revenue, but, to quote the pungent phrase of the chancellor of the exchequer in proposing it, "a tax to burst the land monopoly." This new system of taxation included five per cent. duty on mining royalties, a taxation of gifts of nature or windfalls. It included a tax on the capital value of unworked minerals, thus stimulating the exploitation of mines hitherto unworked. The important principles of the new taxation, however, are involved in the increase of the tax on undeveloped building land and on leasehold reversions. Under these sections two tax values are placed on land, the site value and the improved value. The tendency of the tax, as shown by its actual workings, is to bring more building land into the market, thus relieving congestion in the cities and the country.

Under the system of long leaseholds, which is peculiar to Great Britain, the owner of the freehold obtains, on the expiration of the lease—its "falling in," to employ an English phrase—"a property which has substantially increased in value by reason of the general growth of the community and independently of any expenditure of labor or enterprise on the part of the owner."

The budget levies, ten per cent. duty upon the margin by which the leasehold has appreciated since it was last granted. Agricultural leases are exempt from this duty, as are all leases made within the last twenty years.

20 Per Cent. Increment Duty. "Founded on the same principle," pointed out Mr. Horace R. Samuel, in discussing this effort to burst the land monopoly, "is the actual increment tax. This is a duty of 20 per cent., levied at death, on transfer, or at intervals of fifteen years (about the average period at which all land in the United Kingdom, through one cause or another, changes hands) on the actual site value." Supplementary to these novel forms of taxation—regarded by many in Great Britain as revolutionary—is a provision for a universal valuation of all the land affected.

How far this new taxation will break up the land monopoly and make over the United Kingdom it is too early to predict. It appears to be the entering wedge for larger advance. "We are marching on," said Lloyd-George. "We are just beginning to march on to attack the very center of all the social evil, the land monopoly."

The organization of opportunity for all, is the program of the British democracy today. To this end, monopoly of ownership of land, which limits opportunity to the few, must in some way be abolished. To this high task does Great Britain address herself. The result is on the knees of the gods. (Copyright, 1913, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Banner Has a History. An historic banner has been presented to the Clackmannan (Scotland) county council. The gift is from Lord Abercromby and consists of a banner and crest of his ancestor, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Knight of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief in India, 1793-97 and 1801-27, removed from the King Henry VII. Chapel at Westminster abbey. The historic relic will be given a prominent place in the county buildings at Alton.



The Baking Powder Question Solved



Received Highest Awards

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcherson. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

HEAD ITCHED AND BURNED

604 Greenville Ave., Staunton, Va.—"My head broke out in pimples which festered. It itched me so that I would scratch it till my head got almost in a raw sore. My hair came out gradually and it was dry and lifeless. Dandruff fell on my coat collar till I was ashamed of it. My head had been that way all summer, itching and burning till I couldn't sleep in any peace.

"I tried salves but it looked like they made it worse. I got—but it did me no good so I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and box of the Cuticura Ointment and you don't know what a relief they gave me. In two weeks my head was well." (Signed) J. L. Smith, Oct. 28, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free with 25¢ Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

So Would We. Stout Lady—I would like to see a nightgown that would fit me. Salesman—So would I—Minnesota Minne-Ha-Ha.

## MUST RESTRAIN HIS GRIEF

Everybody Except the Clergyman is Privileged to Weep During Wedding Ceremony.

A peculiarity of bridegrooms was pointed out by the curate, who asked asthmatically for a medical certificate showing that he had a cold in the head.

"But that is self-evident," said the doctor. "You don't need a doctor's word for that. You are all choked up and your eyes are watery."

"It is those very symptoms that make a certificate necessary to placate the bridegroom," said the curate. "Without that, he will think I am crying, and will take my tears as a personal insult. Copious weeping is the privilege of everybody at a wedding except the parson.

"Bridesmaids may snifle, mothers sob, and bride and bridegroom falter, but the man who ties the knot must remain dry-eyed and clear-headed. Emotion on his part is construed as grief over the bride's bad bargain, and the best-natured bridegroom on earth resents it."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, soothes a bottle.

## HAD FUN WITH REGINALD

Unkind Comment on Young Aristocrat's Style of Riding Made by Street Youngsters.

They were two youngsters who perched atop of a bridge over the bridge path in Central park. Came along a raw-boned mount, Reginald—and Reginald had been to the riding school. He affectionately rode his horse just about of the curb, and leaned forward over the animal's neck as if to whisper secrets in his ear.

"Gwan boss, tell it to him out loud," yelled One. "We ain't listenin'."

"You'd better sit fiver back," added Two, "else yer'll give him de headache."

## Two Good Child Stories.

Frances is a little girl with a mind of lightning-like quickness and a constant habit of jumping at conclusions. Visiting Niagara Falls for the first time she was awestruck at the volume of water.

"Mother, do you turn it off at night?" she innocently inquired.

It was little Frances, again, who, looking at a high mountain, conjectured that the view from the top must be "exterminating," and who, visiting the "zoo," shortly after studying the signs of the zodiac on an impressive ceiling, asked:

"Father, shall we find any zodiacs here?"

## Hurrah! They're Here from Hot Springs, Arkansas

Don't worry and don't take Calumet. Put your sluggish liver in fine condition and get rid of sick headache, biliousness and heaviness.

Get a box of the famous HOT SPRINGS LIVER BUTTONS of any worthy druggist today, 25 cents.

Gentle, blissful, wonderful workers they surely are: take one tonight and free the bowels from poisonous waste and gas. You'll feel bright and happy tomorrow.

Be sure and get some, for besides being a wonderful laxative they are a great system tonic. They give you a keen appetite, make your stomach and bowels antiseptic and clean and rid the blood of impurities. They are simply marvelous and make you feel good in no time.

Free sample of HOT SPRINGS LIVER BUTTONS and 100 of our 17,000 testimonials from Hot Springs Chemical Co., Hot Springs, Ark.

## Friendly Qualities.

If you wish to make friends your heart must be kind, your tongue gentle, your motives disinterested, and you must cultivate the blessed faculty of responsiveness.

These are the qualities that attract people. If you will present a sunny responsiveness to the world you need not fear but that friends will flock to you.

Having made friends it rests with yourself to hold them fast by worth and sincerity. Believe in them with a loyalty that cannot be shaken by petty suspicions and the tongues of gossip.—Exchange.

## Too Much for the Angels.

The new baby had proved itself the possessor of extraordinary lung powers. One day baby's brother, little Johnny, said to his mother:

"Ma, little brother came from heaven, didn't he?"

"Yes, dear," answered the mother. Johnny was silent for a minute, and then he went on:

"I say ma."

"What is it, Johnny?"

"I don't blame the angels for slinging him out, do you?"—London Tit-Bits.

## Probably Soup.

The witness, a heavy set man who looked as though he spent a good share of his time feasting, was called to the stand as a witness in a case of assault and battery.

"You were in the restaurant at the time this happened," began the judge.

"Now tell the court just what you heard."

"Who, me?" asked the man in bewilderment. "I didn't hear anything, I was eating."

## Worm Was Mistaken.

"Have you lived here all your life?" asked the early bird.

"Not yet," grinned the earlier worm.

"Already," quoth the early bird as he gobbled up the early worm.

## OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE

Accidental Meeting Almost Caused Man to Consider a Revision of His Previous Ideas.

"I see," said the man who had been scanning a newspaper as he enjoyed his cigar—"I see that at the present time there are no less than six counts and lords here with us in search of American brides."

"Yes," briefly replied the one addressed.

"They want rich ones, of course."

"Yes."

"It's got to be a real matter of business."

"Yes."

"I've heard folks say there ought to be a law about such things."

"Yes."

"What's your idea about it?"

"I'm on my way to Reno, sir, and don't care to talk."

"To Reno, not to get a—a—"

"Yes, sir, to get a divorce from one of those American girls who ought to have married a lord or a count, but made a victim of me instead!"

"Dear me! Dear me!" mused the man with the paper after a moment's thought. "Maybe we are all wrong, and the lords and counts don't get no soft snap, after all!"

## SAGE TEA DARKENS GRAY HAIR TO ANY SHADE. TRY IT!

Keep Your Locks Youthful, Dark, Glossy and Thick With Common Garden Sage and Sulphur.

When you darken your hair with Sage Tea and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it's done so naturally, so evenly. Preparing this mixture, though, at home is messy and troublesome. For 50 cents you can buy at any drug store the ready-to-use tonic called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy." You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning all gray hair disappears, and, after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully darkened, glossy and luxuriant. You will also discover dandruff is gone and hair has stopped falling.

Gray, faded hair, though no disgrace, is a sign of old age, and as we all desire a youthful and attractive appearance, get busy at once with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur and look years younger.—Adv.

## Teacher Forgot the Toes.

Teacher—Now, children, try to figure just this once without counting on your fingers. How much is three and four?

Peper! looking under the bench after a long wait—Seven.

Teacher—Right. Four and six?

Peper! again peeping under the bench—Ten.

Teacher—Hold up there, you little rascal! I'll teach you to count on your fingers! (Takes Peper's hands and clasps them behind his back.) Now, then, five and three?

Peper! (after another long look under the bench)—Eight.

Teacher—Well, how did you manage to do that?

Peper!—With my toes, teacher.

## Untold Story.

An irrepressible young woman who interviews theatrical people for a Chicago newspaper had a bright idea recently. She was gathering material from Frank McIntyre at the Illinois theater. The generously proportioned comedian had confided to her that he knew several good stories. He knew that they were good, because they had made him laugh. "And," he added, "I can tell six to the other fellow's one."

Then it was that the inspiration was born in the young writer's mind. "Tell me," she said, "the funniest story you know."

Mr. McIntyre blushed. "I will not," he said.

## Best Sign of Genius.

"My son," said the Old Philosopher, "when you hear a fellow talking night and day about the fire of genius, just trail him to where he lives at and you'll very likely find a cold hearth and the wind whistling through the cracks in his dwelling-place. I much prefer to hear 'em talk about the 'strength of genius, and see 'em give an example of it by swingin' an axe and choppin' trees stove-length. You see the firelight twinklin' from the windows of that fellow's home, and you can lay yer last dollar on it that his table's always got enough to say grace over."—Atlanta Constitution.

## SAVE YOUR MONEY.

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## Tut's Pills

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who is going to suffer if you neglect the small ills of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. They are only warnings of impending sickness which you can "sidetrack" by the use of



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