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CARRANZA ADVISES HE HAS BEGUN WAR

FIRST CHIEF SAYS HE ASSUMES FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRIZAL AFFAIR.

MUST STATE COURSE AT ONCE

President informs ranking members of Congress of New Note Demanding Release of Prisoners.

Washington—General Carranza has accepted full responsibility for the Carrizal massacre.

In a note made public here Sunday morning the state department has ordered it and that he stands by

In short, General Carranza has told the United States government that he has begun war against the American forces in Mexico.

This note was handed to Mr. Lansing, secretary of state, by the Mexican ambassador designate, Senor Predondo. President Wilson and Mr. Lansing considered it in conference and later made public its text, its to their belief that the American reply to

The reply shows that the administration is still holding off. But the terms of the reply received only one interpretation here, namely, that the administration is making a plea for

the militia is not ready for service and that the regular army can not be used for the occupation of Northern Mexico until it has support.

The gravity of the situation was emphasized when President Wilson called in the ranking Democratic and Republican members of the senate and house committees which have to do with foreign affairs.

President Wilson, they said, did not discuss with them the military situation of the situation, nor mediate. He merely laid all the facts before them, especially the information about the latest note from Carranza and the reply of this government.

It was reported that President Wilson would go to congress with a special message on the situation but that this possibility was not discussed.

Despite the plain statement from Mr. Lansing that Carranza has formed no intention of continuing the hostilities and of his intention to continue them, the American note merely concludes with a demand for Carranza's statement as to his course of action "through the usual diplomatic channels and not through intermediate military commanders."

The administration was making a play for a direct declaration from Carranza, which would even more effectively force responsibility upon the shoulders for the beginning of the conflict.

The note demanded an immediate release of the 17 prisoners taken in the fight at Carrizal.

2000 MORE GUARDS TO BORDER.

Border Receives Urgent Appeal From Baker for Quick Dispatch of Men.

New York—Fifteen thousand national guardsmen from the states of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut will start for the Mexican border, Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the department of the east, announced Sunday.

The selection of the units will be left to the guard commanders in the different states.

General Wood received from Secretary of War Baker an urgent appeal to start for the border at once some of the military organizations under his jurisdiction.

The emergency was considered so important, it was said at Governors' headquarters, that medical examination of the men would be waived.

\$1,000,000 Relief Provision.

Washington—A favorable report on a House resolution authorizing the president to draft immediately into the federal service national guardsmen willing to take the prescribed oath was ordered by the senate military committee after it had stricken a section appropriating \$1,000,000 for the relief of dependents on the ground that another limiting the term of service to three years. A House bill adopted for the relief provision would direct that guardsmen's dependents having no means of support would be discharged.

\$2,000,000 Order for Horses.

Dallas, Texas—J. O. Hart left Dallas on a contract for 62,000 horses to be delivered to the United States war department. The contract will involve a total of about \$2,000,000. The filling of a contract for 20,000 head of horses with the war government was completed last week J. E. Hart announced. He has contracts to supply foreign countries with 10,000 to 25,000 horses and mules are being made by the factory in Dallas every week or two.

NOTE TO CARRANZA IS A SHARP ONE

FIRST CHIEF IS ACCUSED OF FAILURE TO SUPPRESS LAWLESSNESS.

WAR IS THOUGHT IMMINENT

Army Officials Refrain From Any Comment Likely to Inflame Minds of Mexican People.

Washington—The issue of war or peace with Mexico hangs in the balance, awaiting General Carranza's decision as to the course he will pursue. Officials here believed Tuesday night that 48 hours might bring a clear understanding of what the immediate future has in store.

A note signed by Secretary Lansing, conveying President Wilson's rejection of the demand for withdrawal of American soldiers from Mexico, accompanied by a specific warning that an attack on the troops "will lead to the gravest consequences," was telegraphed to Mexico City by Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate. In plain terms it accuses General Carranza of having brought matters to the verge of war by open hostility toward the United States and failure to safeguard even the lives of Americans in Mexico or on the border from the lawless elements among his countrymen.

In sternest terms the note repudiates and resents imputations of bad faith and ulterior motives brought against the Washington government in the Mexican communication, to which it is a reply. Carranza is informed in so many words that protection of its own borders is the only object sought by the United States and that that object will be pursued whatever the consequences may be.

While the United States awaits Carranza's next move, steps to make the border secure against whatever may come were going straight ahead. Mobilization of the national guardsmen is proceeding expeditiously in all states and plans for sending some of them southward in response to a request from General Funston are under way.

Recruiting Offices Crowded.

War department officials have been highly gratified at reports of crowded recruiting offices in several states. They also are pleased that the governors of virtually all states having important national guard units which were not summoned have sought permission to forward their entire contingents.

The Final Word.

The note is viewed here as President Wilson's final word to Carranza. It makes no overtures for further discussion and leaves virtually no question to be settled except one—whether the de facto government will suppress outlawry against Americans. It arranges General Carranza by name for having permitted bandits to roam at will through territory contiguous to the United States, while he has seen fit to recite "groundless sentiments of hostility toward the expedition sent after Villa and to impute to this government ulterior motives for the continued presence of American troops on Mexican soil."

Secretary Lansing points out in the note many evidences of Carranza's hostile attitude contained in official reports and asserts that the steady toward clearing up the situation in northern Mexico promised by General Obregon at his conference with General Scott actually have constituted a display of military force directed at the American expedition and designed to impede its operations.

War Thought Imminent.

Army officials and high officials would not discuss the suggestions of possible war. They admitted privately their belief that war was imminent, since Carranza had given every indication of a determination to force an issue at any cost, but were disposed to refrain from making any arguments that might serve to further inflame the minds of the Mexican people.

Pershing Men Near Clash With Mex.

Columbus, N. M.—Carranza troops and soldiers of General Pershing's expeditionary command south of Namiquipa are on the verge of hostilities, according to reports from the field. A dispatch said the attitude of the Mexicans was such that American motor truck supply trains are in danger of being fired upon. The Mexicans are said to have mounted artillery in positions menacing the Americans and dispatches indicated that with the two commands in close proximity the danger of a clash is increased.

Widow of Col. Astor Weds W. C. Dick

Bar Harbor, Maine—Mrs. Madeline Force Astor completed her sacrifice of money for love at the altar. Dressed in a simple blue serge traveling suit, with a straw hat to match, the widow of Colonel John Jacob Astor married William Carl Dick, a newspaper man from New York. In the newspaper man married Carl Dick, a newspaper man from New York. In the newspaper man married Carl Dick, a newspaper man from New York.

GEN. FRED FUNSTON



In charge of United States forces that are expected any day to begin march on Mexican capital.

WAR PREPARATIONS OF U. S.

Rapid Strides Made By This Country in Anticipation of Trouble Across Border.

San Antonio, Texas.—The United States is far better prepared for war now than it was when President Wilson ordered the first expedition into Mexico, according to army officers here. Within the last three months they pointed out the United States has made more rapid strides in the direction of preparedness than ever before in the country's history. Following are some of the most important steps by the federal and military authorities in anticipation of trouble with Mexico:

Large preliminary purchases of supplies for the armies have been made; the output of the government arsenals has been increased; vast quantities of munitions have been stored at points in Mexico and along the American side of the Rio Grande. Transportation facilities have been greatly improved; about 500 gigantic motor trucks of one and one-half to three tons capacity have been purchased and placed in service; motorcycles equipped with machine guns have been placed in service.

Two armored motor cars, each surmounted by three turrets with a machine gun in each turret have been secured and additional cars of this type ordered.

High-powered military aeroplanes have been obtained to take the place of the smaller machines that were smashed during the first stage of the Pershing expedition.

Powerful searchlights have been provided as a means of locating the enemy at night.

As a result of the preparedness movement in general and the steps toward industrial mobilization in particular, the factories that make munitions and military equipment have increased their capacity to such an extent that military authorities anticipate no difficulty in keeping the troops well supplied in event of war.

Nogales Citizens Want More Troops.

Nogales, Ariz.—Alarmed by persistent reports of large bodies of Mexican troops near here and other large bodies mobilizing at Magdalena, the mayor and the Nogales board of trade sent telegrams to General Funston and Secretary of State Lansing and, finally, to President Wilson demanding the immediate dispatch of more troops to this vicinity. One battalion of the Arizona national guard and a battalion of the fourteenth infantry were sent in response to the appeal.

Swiss Considers German Demands.

Berne, Switzerland.—Federal Councilor Schulthess announced in parliament that Germany had made a demand that the Swiss government permit the exportation of cotton and foodstuffs collected in this country by German agents. If the demand is not complied with, Germany will prohibit the exportation to Switzerland of coal, iron and other materials, which would mean that Swiss industries would be brought to a standstill. The Swiss federal authorities have asked for time to reply and are sending a delegation to Paris to confer with representatives of the entente allies in regard to the situation.

Germans Claim Ruse Driven Back.

Berlin.—The repulse of heavy attacks by the Russians against General Count von Rother's forces north of Przewoloka was announced.

Famous German Aviator Killed.

Berlin.—Lieut. Immelman, whose daring exploits as an aviator have made his name known throughout the world, is reported to have been killed in a fall with an aeroplane. The lieutenant's name was first reported from the German war office on Oct. 2, 1915, when he shot down his fourth aeroplane. The last mention of his name was on May 17, when he shot down his 15th aeroplane.

Awarded One-Cent Damages.

Chicago.—The American Medical Association was found guilty of libeling the Chattanooga Medicine Company, manufacturers of Wine of Cardui, by a jury here. Damages were fixed at 1c. The jury had been out six days.

Japan Will Not Aid Mexico.

Tokyo.—"Any claims that the Japanese government will assist Mexico with munitions and arms are absurd," said Baron Ishii, foreign minister, to a correspondent of the Associated Press, who asked him for his views on the Mexican situation. The interview was sought on account of declarations attributed to Mexicans that assurances had been received from Japan that munitions and other assistance would be given Mexico in a war with America.

Orders to Stop Food to Mexico.

Laredo, Texas.—Unequivocal and emphatic orders were received from Washington by government officials to close the international railroads and bridges to the transportation of foodstuffs in quantities to the Mexican side. By this order the United States places an embargo on foodstuffs destined to the Mexican government and especially the Carranza army, which has heretofore been passing through Laredo in carloads, as well as being carted across.

RUSSIAN CENTER IS HALTED BY TEUTONS

GENERAL LETCHITZKY'S FORCES ADVANCE SOUTHWARD IN PURSUIT OF AUSTRIANS.

GERMAN TROOPS ARRIVE

Reinforcements Are Rushed From French Front in Effort to Drive Back Advancing Russians.

Bukovina Cleared of Austrian Forces Petrograd.—Occupation of the entire Austrian crown land of Bukovina was announced Sunday by the war office. Possession of the province was completed by the capture of the town of Kimpolung, in the southern part of Bukovina, at the foot of the Carpathians. More than 2,000 prisoners were captured. Russian troops farther north are pressing along the river Pruth toward Koltomea and have occupied the villages of Kilkohf and Toulkoff.

Petrograd.—No essential change has been made in the position of General Brusiloff's front. Crossing the river Sereth in Bukovina, General Letchitzky's forces have progressed slightly further south in pursuit of the Austrian General Pflanzer's army, but in the center and along the northern flank, the Russian drive has been halted by the fierce counter offensive of the Teutonic armies.

The defense of the Kovel-Lutsk region has been taken over entirely by German reinforcements newly arrived from the French front, which are making a determined attempt to regain the ground lost during the first ten days of the Russian advance. One group of German forces is concentrated at Kovel, where it attempted to advance toward Kolk, but after a sharp conflict in the neighborhood of the Stokhod river was forced to retire by the Russians. The second group of German forces defending Vladimir-Volynsk has started an advance along the main road leading from Vladimir-Volynsk to Lutsk, while a third group with headquarters at Sokal is likewise joining in the movement to press back the extended northern flank of General Brusiloff's army.

On the other points of the front, further Russian operations are being delayed by the necessity for consolidating positions already won.

The war office announced the capture of the town of Radatz, in Bukovina, 30 miles south of Czernowitz.

Germans Capture French Trenches.

Paris.—After violent attacks lasting all night the Germans captured front line trenches between Pumin wood and Chenois in the Verdun sector, according to an official statement.

The Germans attacked in force on both banks of the Meuse after the usual heavy bombardment. An attack on the south slope of Dead Man hill was checked by grenade detachments.

On the right bank there were violent engagements west and south of Fort Vaux, during which the Germans gained a footing in a corner of Fumin wood, but were immediately expelled.

Washington Deeply Stirred.

Washington.—Gen. Pershing's report, indicating that the American cavalry command engaged at Carrizal was the object of a treacherous attack by Carranza soldiers and virtually was wiped out, stirred Washington with a deeper apprehension than has been aroused by any other development in the series which have brought the countries to the brink of war.

While no official would make any statement whatever to indicate the probable course of the United States should the report prove true, there were many grim evidences that tension had been greatly increased.

All of National Guard to Border.

National guard organizations all over the country were straining every nerve to prepare for active service on the Mexican border. New orders by Secretary Baker bore a call for haste. Red tape was cast aside and authorization given under which the state soldiers will be rushed to reinforce the border guards at the earliest possible moment. The entire army of 100,000 men summoned by President Wilson's call was placed directly at General Funston's disposal.

Congress also took vigorous action. A resolution adopted in the house by a vote of 332 to 2 declares that an emergency calling for the use of the troops, in addition to the regular army, now exists and authorizes the president to draft immediately into the service of the United States all members of the national guard who subscribe to the new oath for that service.

A million dollars would be appropriated by the resolution to aid dependent families of the guardsmen so drafted. Distribution of the fund would be left to the war department with the restriction that no family should receive more than \$50 a month.

German Influences in Mexico Alleged

Washington—Advice received from Mexico alleged that the German representatives there have encouraged General Carranza and the officers of the de facto government in their opposition to the United States troops remaining in the country. The form of encouragement was said to have been moral rather than material. The reports further declare that German citizens in Mexico are being treated with great consideration, their property not being molested.

AMERICANS WIPED OUT AT CARRIZAL

ONLY SEVEN OF PERSHING'S FORCE RETURN AFTER FIGHT TO TELL STORY.

WASHINGTON DEEPLY STIRRED

Survivors Declare Mounted Troops Charged From Flanks While Machine Gun Opened Up on Front.

Later reports indicate that 33 men of the Tenth cavalry, in the battle at Carrizal, had reached the American line and gave a brief account of the fight. In all 84 men were reported in the command at the time of the battle.

San Antonio, Texas.—The two troops of the Tenth cavalry under Capt. Charles T. Boyd practically were wiped out by the attack of Mexican forces under General Felix Gomez at Carrizal June 21, according to indications given in a fragmentary report received by General Funston from General Pershing.

General Pershing's message stated that seven survivors in all reached the main column.

Mexicans Charged Americans.

According to the stories of the survivors, as outlined in General Pershing's report, a mounted force of Mexicans made a mounted charge from the flank at the conclusion of a parley between Captain Boyd and General Gomez at the same time that a machine gun opened fire from the front as General Gomez reached his lines.

Captain Boyd had ordered his men to dismount as the machine gun opened fire, and the combined effect of the Mexican charge, the machine gun fire and the rifle fire from the Mexican garrison of Carrizal, which had almost surrounded the little American force under cover of the parley sought by General Gomez to discuss whether Captain Boyd should be allowed to pass through the town, stampeded the horses.

Americans Almost Surrounded.

With their mounts gone, caught without means of escape, ringed about on three sides with the fire of an overwhelming force, the fate of the little detachment is believed by officers here to have been sealed.

The reports from Mexican sources have placed the number killed, including two officers, at from 12 to 40. It is reported 17 were taken captive into Chihuahua. The accepted percentage of wounded to those killed in modern warfare would place the wounded at from 35 to 40 at the lowest estimate. The strength of the two troops, C and K, is not known here, but it is estimated that they could not have exceeded 130 men, allowing for those sick and on detached service.

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CAPT. MOREY TELLS OF FIGHT

Writes Letter Saying That Mexicans Fired First Shot at Carrizal.

DOING GOD'S WORK

Advancement of the Master's Kingdom Consists of Helping With What One Has.

San Antonio, Tex.—Mexican troops fired first on the troopers of the Tenth United States cavalry at Carrizal, but not until the American force, fearing ambush, had advanced in battle formation, according to a letter written the day of the fight by Captain Lewis Morley, commanding K troop of the Tenth, and forwarded to General Funston by General Pershing.

Captain Morley wrote the letter at 9:15 a. m. June 21, while hiding in a hole about 2,000 yards from the scene of the battle. Captain Morley was wounded and had another wounded man and three un wounded troopers with him. The three un wounded men were picked up by a detachment under Lieutenant Henry A. Meyer Jr. of the Tenth cavalry, and the letter brought to General Pershing.

Captain Morley Left to Die.

Captain Morley was left to die upon the desert from thirst and his wounds. The men abandoned him at his own order.

Captain Morley's letter told of the joining of C troop, under Captain Boyd, and K troop, under his own command, at Ojo Santo Domingo, June 20, and the advance together toward Carrizal June 21. They arrived in an open field a mile from Carrizal at 6:30 in the morning. There they halted and Captain Boyd sent a courier into Carrizal asking permission of General Felix Gomez to enter the town, saying he was going to Villa Ahumada. Gomez replied that he would not be allowed to enter the town, but might make a detour around it.

Deployed in Battle Formation.

Fearing that they were about to be trapped by the Mexicans, which had sallied out from the town during the parley, the American troops deployed in battle formation, mounted and moved forward. The Mexicans then opened fire. Captain Boyd ordered his men to dismount and returned the fire, the engagement lasting about an hour.

Both C and K troops advanced, the former to the position occupied by a Mexican machine gun and the latter closing in to one side. K troop also was attacked from the flank, while a detachment of Mexicans from the town reached the rear of the American line and stampeded the led horses. The Mexicans succeeded in checking the American advance, and the Americans first were forced to fall back and finally scatter each for himself.

Capt. Morey Back in American Lines.

San Antonio, Texas.—"I am safe and back in the American lines." The foregoing laconic message came by wireless from Captain Lewis Morley, commander of troop K Tenth cavalry, who was left wounded and apparently dying by three companions whom he dispatched to General Pershing with a written account of the fateful battle at Carrizal, in which many of his comrades were slain. The wireless message was addressed to Captain Morley's wife. It was sent from somewhere in Mexico.

Death to Those Who Arm Against U. S.

Laredo, Texas.—All persons found on the Mexican side with arms who attempt to enter the United States will be immediately executed with no documentary proof, Gen. Reynaldo de Garza, de facto commander at Nuevo Laredo, stated. He will issue a proclamation to this effect at once, he said, in the name of the de facto government. Officers will be warned in the proclamation, Garza said, that failure to execute such armed persons will result in the execution of responsible officers.

1,000,000 Men Offer to Back Carranza

San Antonio, Texas.—A message from Mexico City to Mexican consul T. R. Beltran estimates that "fully 1,000,000 men have offered to take up arms in defense of their country since the situation became acute." The only difficulty, the message says, will be "to provide arms for the throngs who have offered to serve should their services become necessary."

Carrancistas Seize American Stock.

Washington.—The seizure of a large number of live stock, the property of J. M. Doble and other citizens of Texas, by the Carranza government in Northern Chihuahua, near the international boundary, was brought to the attention of the war department by Senator Sheppard, with request that troops be dispatched from Eagle Pass. The Texans were feeding 40,000 cattle, 70,000 sheep and 4,500 horses, all of which the de facto government gave notice of confiscating.

Trevino Blames U. S. Army Officers.

Chihuahua City.—Criticism of American military men who, he said, have caused all the trouble between Mexico and the United States, was made by General Jacinto Trevino, military commander of the northeast, in an interview with the Associated Press. Trevino said that General Hugh Scott was evidently wrong when he told the Mexican conferees at the meeting in El Paso that the American military men, least of all wished to fight again Mexico.

DOING GOD'S WORK

Advancement of the Master's Kingdom Consists of Helping With What One Has.

One makes a study of the miracles that Jesus performed while in the world, he will find that there are two distinct sides to them—the human and the divine. He will also find that almost without exception, the divine work was dependent upon the human, and that one could not do a successful work without the active co-operation of the other. When Jesus performed the miracle of turning water into wine, he commanded his followers to fill the jugs with water and he converted it into wine; Lazarus was raised to life only after human hands had rolled the stone away from the sepulcher and the multitudes were fed because the disciples were ready to work hand in hand with their Lord.

This does not mean that Jesus was not able to do mighty and wonderful works and perform miracles by his own power; rather it proves to us that he chose to have human agency in active service with the divine in saving a lost world. Jesus had the power to change the water into wine, to roll away the stone from the sepulcher, and to feed the multitudes without any help, but he chose the disciples that they might have a part in that great work.

The text was given on a miracle occasion and it contained that same co-operation of the human with the divine as the other miracles we have mentioned. Jesus and his disciples were in a desert place and a great multitude of people had followed them out of the cities and villages. There was nothing for such a mass of humanity to eat and they were fainting and falling by the wayside. The disciples came to Jesus and asked him to send the multitude away that they may get something to eat. But Jesus commanded them "they need not depart, give ye them to eat." They pleaded that their supply was not sufficient for the demand and Jesus said to them, "bring what ye have to eat." And the master took what the disciples had, and through them, fed the great multitude that was in need.

No one can read this passage of Scripture without being impressed with the need of bread to sustain physical life.

Realized the Great Need.

The disciples saw the need of the multitude and it caused them to want to do something to meet the need. This is always true. When we see one in trouble, if we are normal, we want to do something to help relieve that trouble. But when the disciples began to see the great need and to realize the smallness of their supply, they were overwhelmed. Jesus had asked them to feed the multitude but what could they do with five loaves and two fishes when several thousand people were to be fed. They realized that their supply was not sufficient for the demand. And that is the condition that we must come to before we can be of much service to our Lord. We have depended upon ourselves too much already. With all our great organization and equipment and with a wonderfully fitted and talented people, we have come to think that we can do the work ourselves, and have often gone forth independent of the Lord. But our failures are an open book and we have been surprised and disappointed. We must come to realize that we can "do all things through Christ" and that without him we are failures in his work.

"Bring What You Have."

When we come to see the need before us and then to realize our inability to meet the need by ourselves, it is not a time for discouragement, for it's just here that the master will come upon the scene. He will take what we have and by his power increase the supply until the need is met. Jesus said to the disciples "bring what you have." Oh, that's what the Lord wants us to do. He wants us to bring what we have and are to him that he may use us for the advancement of his kingdom. It doesn't make much difference about how many talents we have or the gifts that we may possess. The Lord simply wants what we have. A great many people are continually pleading for more talents or gifts and saying that if they were endowed like this fellow or that they would do wonderful things. I am convinced more and more that it is not a need of more talents and gifts but a more thorough consecration of what we already have in order to do the master's work as he would have it done. We have enough talents and gifts in the church to take this great section of the country for Jesus Christ and then have a great deal to spare.

Look at the results of this miracle.

Because the disciples brought their little meager supply and let Jesus use it with themselves, the great multitude was fed and there was left over 12 baskets full. The disciples were not able to do the work of themselves, but in active co-operation with the master they could accomplish the seemingly impossible. But this is just as God's word says it shall be. It sets forth the impossible tasks as in easy reach of the one who is wholly committed to God. One shall cease a thousand and two shall put ten thousand to flight. There are no forces in the world but that they can be brought into subjection, and used for the advancement of the master's kingdom.—Rev. H. K. Morehead.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

I have purchased the Tweedle feed store and wagon yard from Robt. Brown, and will operate the same in the future.

I have had many years experience in this business, and will appreciate your business.

I will buy your hides, furs, pelts, chickens and eggs at the highest market prices.

I have charge of the Doran hotel, and have fitted it up with good, clean beds, so when in town come around and get a good bed.

Try me once.

S. S. SNOWDEN

Sterling City News-Record

W. F. Kellis,
Editor and Proprietor.

Entered Nov. 10, 1902, at the Sterling City, Texas, postoffice as second-class matter.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY AT STERLING CITY, TEXAS.

Subscribers desiring to get their paper on time, will confer a favor by reporting same to us.

The things that we hear against the good name of a candidate at this stage of the game, are usually taken with a large grain of salt. However, it is well to look into a man's record.

Although we are getting old and stiff in the "joints," yet, if Uncle Sam needs such men to go to the front, we are ready. As long as we can see the front sight of a rifle, we are not too old to help defend the flag that guarantees liberty and protection to our loved ones at home.

Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Hodges, the News-Record family is enjoying a lot of fine honey these days. These Hodges are old-time Texas folks, who are never so happy as when they are dividing their goods with their neighbors. Lucky is the man who has "Jim" Hodges for a neighbor.

The campaign lie is like a dose of poison: when once swallowed, it gets in its work before an antidote can be given. When the campaign lie is once swallowed and gets stuck in the craw, too many people refuse to take an antidote until it is too late and are thereby made sorry that they have been used as suckers. Beware of the campaign lie.

In case of war with Mexico, Uncle Sam will not only use shot and shell on the Mexicans, but he will use vast quantities of beef, bacon and beans on them. In some cases the bacon and beans will be used on the peons altogether. It is said that it has been months since some of these poor, deluded devils has had a fill of bacon and beans.

Air, at 90 degrees, F. is capable of carrying 148 grains of water per cubic foot; but at 69 degrees, it carries only 57.5 grains, and at 39 degrees it carries 1.87 grains of water per cubic foot. Whatever lowers the temperature of the air when a vapor-laden cloud is passing, causes precipitation. This in a measure accounts for the fact that a heavy cloud will gather and pass over without a drop of rain—it fails to encounter a current of air that reduces the temperature.

There are those who are furious at Uncle Sam because of the dilatory tactics toward the Mexican—and it does seem that he is awfully slow in taking decisive steps to put a stop to the outrages to which our people are daily subjected, yet, when we read of the thousands of troops that are being rushed to the border and of the intense preparation that is going on we may expect to soon again hear the words: "You may fire when ready, Captain Gridley, and then God help those foolish people who have returned insult for every favor we have granted them."

A bucket of fine Irish potatoes was found on our chair when we returned to this office last Wednesday evening. A card, on which was written, "From Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Conger," was found underneath the bucket. These big spuds grew on the Conger ranch, and are as fine as can be found anywhere. True to their nature and training, Mr. and Mrs. Conger never have anything

too good to divide with their friends and neighbors. God has already blessed such people with big hearts and a disposition to make people happy, and may He continue their kind until all the earth is filled with such people.

"CHARLEY AND RUE"

Charley Allard contributed liberally, the other day, to the News-Record building fund. When Charley wore knee pants, he was our ideal of a genuine human boy. He was as full of boyish devilment as a mule colt, to the great concern of his mamma and the joy of the old man who is writing this.

Rue Cole and Charley ran a prank factory in those days, and they could produce more genuine, side-splitting, sleeping-murdering and cuss-provoking jokes at one of their convo-

had on a pair of "Uncle" George Allard's shoes, and wore blue overalls. His head and shoulders were sunk, and only his legs and rear were exposed to view. Soon a number of the bystanders were engaged in rescuing the unfortunate victim from his watery grave. When the "dead man" was drawn out of the water, it proved to be only a forked stick dressed in a pair of overalls and shoes once worn by "Uncle" George Allard; and, of course, the job was at once recognized as a product of Charley and Rue's prank factory.

"Uncle Tam" Lofton occasionally receives a new hat from Charley. "Uncle Tam" believes that Charley was one of the boys who swiped his pecans, but it would be mighty hard to make "Uncle Tam" believe that the boys did it in any other spirit than fun.

Those were happy days, then; but the boys have grown up to be sober, steady men. Charley is the Cotton Belt's trusted freight and passenger agent at Ireland, Tex., and is making good. He and his family are here visiting his parents and friends. We met a beautiful child the other day, and when it looked up, we did not have to be introduced, for we knew whom it called papa.

"Old" Rue is an ex-ranger, whose gallant service last year helped the Mexican bandit understand that south of the Rio Grande was the safest place for him.

Somehow, we can't keep from loving boys and girls in spite of the fact that they sometimes put up jobs on us.

bers, joined by their friends and a bevy of lovely local and visiting young ladies, passed the hours from four to six o'clock in conversation and games of progressive "rook," after which they were served with cake and ice cream. The Edison disc phonograph, which is one of the accessories of the library, added to the entertainment by the sweet music it played.

Among the guests of the evening were: Mrs. W. R. McEntire, Misses Cyrene and Adelle Allen, of Dallas; Misses Agnes and Ethel Esterling, of Temple; Mesdames C. P. Kendall and Ross Gammon, of Ennis; Miss Thelma Wilkinson, of Abilene; Mesdames George H. McEntire, R. L. Lowe, J. S. Cole, W. B. Everett, J. R. Lane, B. F. Brown, Sterling Foster, E. Snell, J. E. Minyard, J. D. Lane, C. N. Crawford, A. R. Pool, M. B. McKnight, Homer Pearce, W. E. Allen, Misses Ethel and Fay Foster, Vera Kellis, Imogene and Bernice Crawford, Juanita Durham, Eli and Leora Pool, Gladie McKnight, Sudie Rawls, Estelle Lowe, and Miss Nina Hill of Midland.

Santa in The Summer

Santa made his appearance at the parsonage Wednesday, about noon, and made another trip tomorrow in the afternoon, leaving many useful articles for the culinary department of the aforesaid institution.

The kindness was a complete surprise to us, but a very pleasant one, coming at a time when the pantry was just about as dry as West Tex-

New Work Pants

We have just received an excellent selection of work pants—kinds that you probably have not seen before. And the quality and price is just right.

Summer Goods

We have the most up-to-date line of seasonable summer wear that was ever brought to a town of this size, and the prices cannot be surpassed.

LET US SHOW YOU

C. W. Workmen

Mexican War News

The latest reports from Mexico say that Carranza has released the 23 negro troopers captured at Carrizal, but has not yet answered all the demands of the United States.

Both sides are making all possible preparations for war. The United States did not stop the rush of troops to the border when it became known that the prisoners were released. It seems that war with Mexico is inevitable.

WIMODAUGHSIS CLUB ENTERTAINS

One of the most enjoyable social events of the season was consummated at the library room on last Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. R. P. Brown as hostess, assisted by Mrs. O. H. Graham when the Club mem-

as is at this time.

We wish especially to thank Mesdames J. S. Cole and D. P. Glass, who took the initiative in this great kindness; and, also each person who contributed. Our prayers go with our thanks to each individual.

The McWhorter Family

C. J. Dunn Withdraws

To my friends and supporters: Owing to business matters and health of my family, I have decided to withdraw from the race for the office of Sheriff and Tax Collector of Sterling County.

I am taking this step with deep regret that I cannot continue the race to a finish, but circumstances over which I have no control have arisen, and I am forced to devote my time and energies to my business.

I thank my friends for the liberal support which they have accorded me in the campaign. I thank all others for their courteous treatment,

and with good will toward all and malice toward none. I am,
C. J. Dunn
C. J. Dunn

Notice of Sheriff's Sale

Public notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Honorable District Court of Tom Green county, Texas, on the 11th day of February, 1916, by the Clerk thereof, on judgment rendered in Cause No. 2819 on the Docket of said Court, entitled E. K. Aly versus Wm. Gallia and A. J. Lewis, for the sum of one hundred, seventy-seven and 99-100 dollars, (\$177.99) and dated December 14th, 1915, with interest thereon from the said 14th day of December, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, in favor of E. K. Aly, Plaintiff, and against Wm. Gallia and A. J. Lewis, defendants, which said judgment is a foreclosure of plaintiff's vendor's lien as said lien existed on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1914, against Wm. Gallia and A. J. Lewis, and each of them, on the following described property and land situated in Sterling county, Texas, to-wit:

Lot No. Eight, in Block No. Nine (2), in the town of Sterling City, in said Sterling county, Texas; and which said order of sale was directed and delivered to me, the undersigned Sheriff of Sterling county, Texas, on the 13th day of May, 1916, have on this, 31st day of May, A. D. 1916, levied on the above described real estate, as commanded in said order of sale, and will sell the same to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door of Sterling county, in Sterling City, Texas, on the first Tuesday in July, same being the 4th day of said month, 1916, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of enforcing the payment of the sum of One Hundred, Seventy-seven and 99-100 dollars, together with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 14th day of December, A. D. 1915, and all costs of suit and the further costs of executing said order of sale.

Witness my official signature at my office in the town of Sterling City, Texas, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1916.

Dee Davis,
Sheriff of Sterling county, Tex.

B. Y. P. U. Program

Company B—July 1, 1916
President in charge.
Leader: Mary Tom Allen.
"Secrets of the B. Y. P. U. Success."—Esther James.
"Waiting or Working."—Elsie Lowe.
"Filling Our Niche."—Blanche Crawford.
"God's Best."—Bill Allard.
Toast: "To the Members Who Read from the Quarterly."—Mabel Gamble.
The Need of a B. Y. P. U.—Harold Durham.

Bargains in Magazines

Delinquent and Everybody's, to same address \$2.00. Save \$1.00.
Woman's Home Companion and American \$2. You save \$1.
Pictorial Review 2 years \$2. Save \$1.00.
Delinquent 2 years \$2. Save \$1.
Heart's 2 years \$2. Save \$1.
McCall's 3 years and three patterns \$1.25.
Holland's 2 years \$1.
Modern Priscilla and Home Needlework \$1.25.

We can save you money on any combination you wish, and can give you the best rates on all daily and semi-weekly papers.

Give us your subscriptions. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Christian Aid Society.

Posted: All persons are hereby forbidden to hunt, fish, gather pecans, haul wood, drive stock or otherwise trespass upon any lands owned or controlled by us, 1-615.
W. R. McEntire & Son

WE WANT TO SELL—Our property in San Angelo, or trade it for property in or near Sterling City.—S. Kellogg, Sterling City.

CREAM PRODUCERS—We are now prepared to TEST and PAY for cream on delivery. Bring cream on Tuesdays and Fridays, only. 4t
Respectfully,
J. W. Pimms

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

Ralph Peters
On Railway Mail Pay



A controversy has been raging in the columns of the press between the railroads and the Federal Post Office Department over the question of proper compensation for handling the United States mails. Mr. Ralph Peters, Chairman of the Railway Mail Committee, was heard to state the railroad side of the controversy to the American farmer, and a part:

The railway mail pay question will be settled—settled permanently and with justice to all concerned—as soon as the American people realize that the whole subject, while seemingly complicated and technical, boils down to a few simple points of fair business dealing which no one need be a rate expert to understand.

The first is that the Post Office Department wants the mails, and it adjusts the pay of the railroads, only once in four years. This means that the railroads to carry the increase in the mail tonnage during the intervening years without pay—manifestly an injustice in the case of a rapidly growing business. One consequence has been that last year the railroads carried half the parcel post for nothing.

A second point is this: In addition to carrying the mails, the railroads are required to operate many travelling post offices for sorting and distributing the mails while in transit. But the Post Office Department pays for such post offices only where they occupy whole cars, and pays nothing in the many cases in which it merely requires the use of post office apartments in combination cars, although such apartments differ from the full railway post office cars only in size. More than 4,000 apartments of this character have been fitted up, and are maintained for the exclusive use of the Post Office Department. Failure to pay for these has been an especial hardship on the smaller roads on which the Department cost and it necessary to utilize whole cars.

One last point: In thousands of instances (though not in all) the Post Office Department requires the railroads to carry the mails both at night between railroad stations and post offices, but pays them nothing for this extra service beyond the rates covering the rail transportation. The railroads have no choice but to perform this additional service gratis, or to refuse to carry the mails at all.

New for the remedies the railroads ask: They do not ask to have any mails weighed daily, or to have each shipment weighed and paid for separately, as is done in the case of private shippers. They merely ask to have the mails weighed, and the pay of the railroads adjusted, at least once a year, instead of once in four years. They also ask that apartment post office cars be paid for, at reasonable rates, according to use. Lastly they ask that the Post Office Department cease to require them to maintain service between stations and post offices, and either reimburse them for the service or pay fairly for it. These are the reforms the railroads ask of Congress. They gladly lay these reforms before the public, confident that they will appeal to the common sense and fairness of American voters.

NOTICE

On the night of the primary election, the Winodaughsis Club will have a bulletin board giving the election returns, and at the same time serve ice cream to the public.

FOUND—A lady's slipper. Apply at this office and pay for notice.

FOR SALE—A new phone box in good order, together with 100 lbs. of phone wire at a bargain. J. E. Davis, Sterling City, Texas. 2t.

OVER 60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PAIN'S

Trade Mark
Bismuth
COPRIGHTS 1915
Aches, pains, rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, toothache, colds, influenza, fever, etc. Apply to the nearest drug store.

Scientific American.
A thoroughly illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any magazine in the world. Published by MURKIN & Co., 35 Broadway, New York.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

We are authorized to announce the following candidates subject to the action of the Democratic Primary to be held July 22, 1916:

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF 113th DISTRICT
Charles D. Metcalfe.

FOR JUDGE OF THE FIFTY-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS
J. W. Hummins (re-election)

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY
J. A. Thomas
Shelby Cox.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE
Jeff D. Ayres

A. R. Pool
Pat Kellis

FOR SHERIFF & TAX COLLECTOR
B. F. Roberts
R. M. Mathis
L. F. Clifton

FOR COUNTY & DISTRICT CLERK
D. C. Durham
B. A. Auerin

FOR TAX ASSESSOR
W. E. Allen
H. Q. Lyle, Jr.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER
R. B. Cummins
M. C. Mitchell

FOR COMMISSIONER AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, PRECINCT NO. 1:
J. A. Jackson
A. V. Patterson
Henry Davis

FOR COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 2:
E. F. Atkinson

FOR COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 3:
M. Odum

FOR COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 4:
J. S. Johnston

Professional

J. E. Minyard
Physician & Surgeon
OFFICE OVER COTTON'S BUILDING
RESIDENCE TELEPHONE NO. 99
STERLING CITY, TEXAS

Dr. W. B. Everett
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
EYES TESTED—GLASSES FITTED
OFFICE OVER BAKER BLDG. ONLY
STERLING CITY, TEXAS

Dr. W. B. Norris
DENTIST
Office Suite 403, Trust Building
San Angelo, Texas
Regular trips to Sterling City

TRADES

SANITARY BARBER SHOP
SOLICITS YOUR TRADE. EVERYTHING UP-TO-DATE. CLEANLINESS & COMFORT.
R. M. Mathis, Prop.

ATTENTION LADIES—On the day afternoon of each week special attention will be given to hair work at my barber shop in the State Bank building. Try us for massage or shampoo.—R. M. Mathis

POSTED
Notice is hereby given that any stock across working lands or otherwise trespassing upon lands owned or controlled by me hereby forbidden under penalty of prosecution.
J. E. Davis
Sterling City, Texas.

STEVENS

The Barrels and Lugs of STEVENS' SHOTGUNS
Double and Single Barrel SHOTGUNS
J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

Obituary

Professional

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OUR CHARTER OF FREEDOM

The interesting story of the writing and signing of the Declaration of Independence—July 2 or August 2 better entitled to celebration than July 4.

POPULAR history has fastened upon our impressionable minds a poetic picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence as a graceful and formal function, taking place July 4, 1776, in a large, handsomely furnished chamber in Independence hall, Philadelphia. To give the necessary touch of vivacity to the picture there is the scene of the small boy darting from the door as the last signer sets his autograph to the precious parchment and dashing down the street, calling to his grandfather, to "Ring! Oh, ring for liberty!"

Our ideal proclamation of the charter of American freedom must be shattered in the cause of truth. The Declaration of Independence was signed on the Fourth of July at all. The city was not breathlessly awaiting the event outside, nor did the Liberty bell peal forth on that day the triumphant note of freedom.

The accredited historians of the United States department of state is Galliard Hunt, Litt. D., LL. D., now chief of the division of manuscripts in the Library of Congress.

"There is really no reason for our celebrating the Fourth of July more than July 2 or August 2," said Doctor Hunt recently to an inquirer. "It was not until the latter date that the document was generally signed."

"The Virginia bill of rights, of which George Mason was also the author, was drawn up and adopted in the last colonial assembly in Virginia prior to the Revolution. The bill of rights in effect a part of every constitution in the land today. It is beyond doubt that this famous document, of which his elderly friend was author, was largely drawn upon by Thomas Jefferson when he wrote the Declaration of Independence."

"The fundamental principles of government set forth in Mason's bill of rights were the same as those in the English petitions to the king, the acts of the long parliament and magna charta. "You know, perhaps, that it was another Virginian, Richard Henry Lee, who presented to congress on June 7, 1776, a set of resolutions containing the words, 'That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.'"

"It was as a result of the favorable voting upon Lee's resolutions that the well-known committee, composed of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston, was named to draft the document. The committee assigned the task of preparing the instrument to the Virginian, Jefferson's was the master political mind and it was by no mere chance that he was called upon to write the document which has been termed 'the best-known paper that has ever come from the pen of an individual.'"

Thomas Jefferson was the personification of method," remarked Doctor Hunt, "and immediately upon receiving his commission to write the declaration he retired to the two rooms he rented as a working place at Seventh and Market place, Philadelphia, and prepared to give his country one of the greatest monuments of human freedom."

"The department of state owns the first draft of the Declaration which Jefferson presented to the committee for its approval. His conferees made a few alterations, which are clearly shown in the text, and Jefferson has written beside each change the name of its author, making the document of inestimable value."

"The fair copy which he made for presentation to congress, and which bears the congressional amendments and alterations, is lost. The latter is the formal Declaration of Independence read before congress on June 28, 1776. It was then read and ordered to lie on the table until July 1. On July 2 a resolution was passed declaring the independence of the United States, although the exact form of the proclamation as prepared by Jefferson was debated upon until July 4, when, with some alterations and amendments, it was signed by John Hancock, president of the congress, and the signature attested by Charles Thomson, secretary of congress."

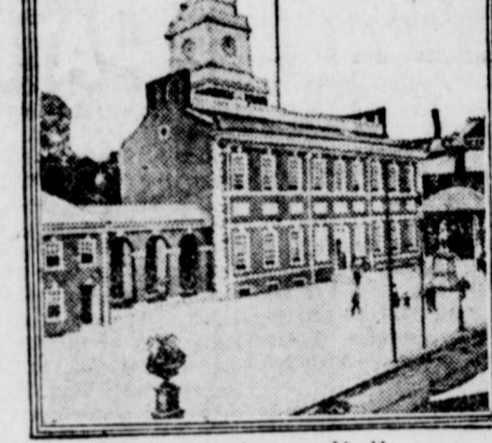
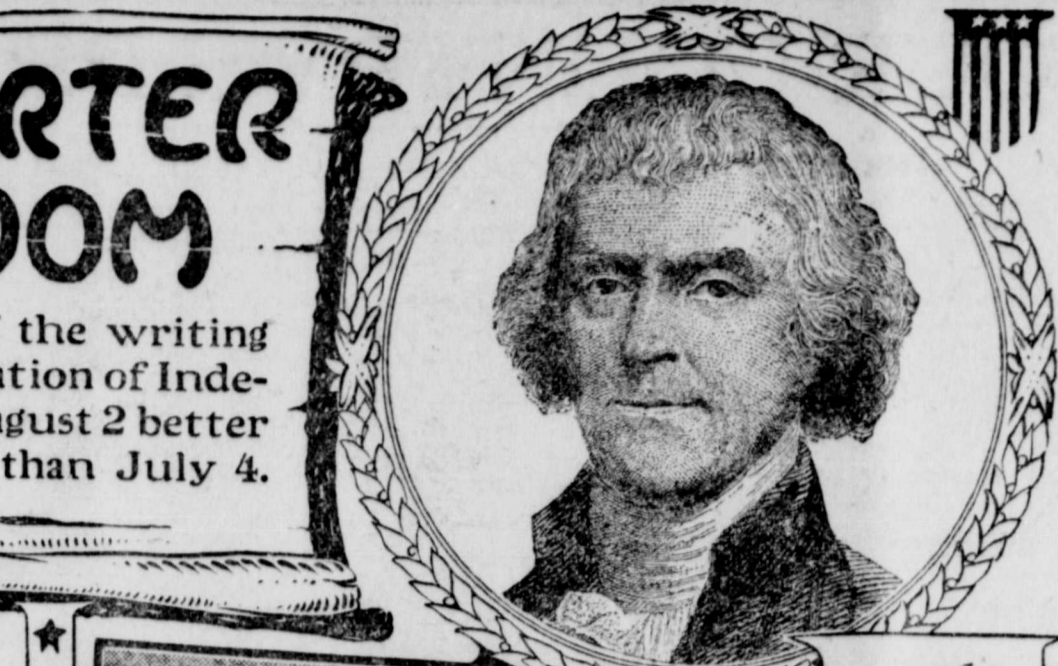
"July 2 was actually the date of separation of the colonies from the mother country. On July 3 we find John Adams, whom Jefferson called the 'bosom of the colonies,' writing to his wife, Abigail, in the following words: 'Yesterday the greatest question which was ever debated in America was decided, and a great or perhaps never was nor will be decided among men.'"

"In a second letter, written the same day, he said: 'But the day is past. July 2 will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty.'"

"There is little doubt that the participants in the event considered July 2 as the true date of independence for the colonies, but popular fancy depended upon the 4th, the date of acceptance of Jefferson's formal and detailed setting-forth as the proper date of celebration."

"John Trumbull's famous painting of the scene, hanging in the rotunda of the capitol, is a poetical piece of work and gives many of the portraits of the signers with faithfulness, but it is somewhat fanciful. No silken hangings draped the windows of that stifling room on July 4, 1776, and the beautiful order in which the men are ranged up for signing the immortal document is also fictional."

SIGNERS LIVED TO OLD AGE
Five of Them Had Passed Ninety-Year Mark When Death Claimed Them.
The signers who lived to the greatest age were James Smith of Pennsylvania, the Irish-born signer, who died July 11, 1806, at the age of ninety-six years, and Charles Carroll, who died November 14, 1832, also at the age of ninety-six years. William Ellery died in 1820 at the age of



Independence Hall

Drafting the Declaration of Independence

"The president of the congress, John Hancock, with the secretary, Charles Thomson, alone signed the autograph Jefferson document on that date. Immediately afterward it was hurried to the official printer for congress, John Dunlap, to put in type and several copies were made. By next morning the printed copies of Jefferson's Declaration of Independence were in Hancock's hands. When he came to write the proceedings for the Fourth of July, 1776, into the Journal of Congress, Charles Thomson, secretary of the congress, left a blank space for the Declaration and it is this broadside which now appears wafered into the space left for it in the Journal."

"This broadside was sent out to the governors of the states, to the Continental army, and it is the paper from which the Declaration of Independence history let all true Americans today highly resolve on a new birth through their own souls of the faiths of those men 140 years ago, of faith in themselves and of faith in America."

OF GREAT MOMENT IN HISTORY.
The declaration of American independence was of unequalled moment in history. As the result of that fact, the United States of America has risen to a greatness which has changed the face of the world. In a little less than seven score of years it has changed us from a nation of people scattered thinly along the coast of the Atlantic, to a nation of over a hundred millions of people stretching over the whole continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and even into the lands beyond the seas. Moreover, in wealth and in material energy, as in numbers, it now surpasses the mother country from which it sprang.

TRIBUTE TO THE DECLARATION.
The historian Buckle was cordial and sweeping in his praise of the Declaration. He said among other things: "That noble Declaration ought to be hung up in the nursery of every king and blazoned on the porch of every royal palace."

If such were the brilliant historian's idea, it was as Professor Tyler remarked, "Because the Declaration has become the classic statement of political truths which must at last abolish kings altogether or else teach them to identify their existence with the dignity and happiness of human nature."

Most Widely Read Document.
One hundred and forty years have passed since the Fourth of July, 1776, when the Declaration was signed, but that epochal document is still read and reread with fresh glow. Many a schoolboy has committed it to memory, and all intelligent men are familiar with its style and with its statement of grievances against the British king

was read to the people July 8, when the Liberty bell was rung and the first public celebration was made in honor of the event."

Signed August 2.
"July 19 congress ordered that the Declaration passed the 4th be fairly engrossed. It was very beautifully done on parchment. This is the document which received the signatures of all the members of the Continental congress present in Independence hall, August 2, 1776. By this time, however, the membership had changed slightly, so that the "signers" were not identical with the body of delegates who had declared for independence a month before. Presumably it was at this time that Hancock, making his great familiar signature, jestingly remarked that John Bull could see it without his spectacles. One or two of the signatures were not actually affixed until a later date than August 2."

"This is the treasured Declaration of Independence now in possession of the department of state," said Doctor Hunt, "it is kept in a hermetically sealed case, which is opened only by special order for very special reasons. It is faded, and it would have been better if this engrossed copy had been made on paper rather than parchment. It is so faded that few of the signatures are recognizable. Nothing can now be done which will permanently benefit it."

"I believe the main cause of the fading was the impression taken in 1823, by order of President Monroe. Two hundred families were then made to give a copy to each of the then living signers and others. Taking the impression removed the ink."

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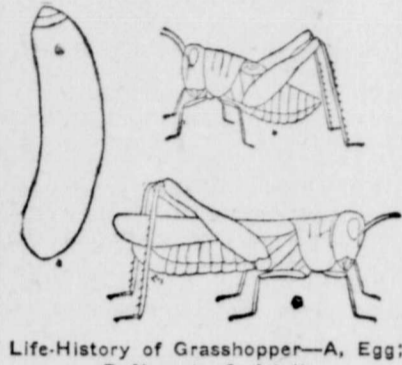
FACTS ABOUT INSECTS

Farmer Should Learn History of Different Pests.

Necessary to Know Something of Habits, Enemies, and Remedies in Making Successful Fight—Grasshopper Most Injurious.

(By Z. P. METCALF)
In order that the farmer may successfully combat the different insects which injure his crops, it is necessary to know something regarding insects in general, their life-histories, habits, enemies, and the remedies that may be used against them successfully.

Briefly, insects may be divided into two classes. One develops from the egg to the adult without any resting stage. Insects belonging to this class are said to have an incomplete change of form. The other class has a resting stage in its life-history, and insects belonging to this class are said to have a complete change of form. In complete change of form there are three stages in the life cycle of the insects. First, the egg, which is laid by the adult and from which an active, usually rapid-growing "nymph" is hatched. This "nymph" is wingless, and from it, without any intermediate resting stage, the winged adults develop.



Life-History of Grasshopper—A, Egg; B, Nymph; C, Adult.

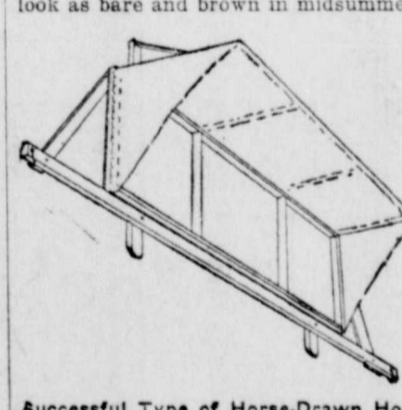
Grasshoppers may be taken as an illustration of insects of this class. The wingless young are familiar objects to everyone. It is this stage of insects with incomplete change of form that are known as "nymphs."

Insects belonging to the second class have four stages in their life-history. Eggs laid by the adults develop into larvae, or worms, as they are commonly known. Hornworms may be taken as an example of this stage in the development of insects of this class. The larvae is the active growing period, and is followed by a resting period which is known, technically, as the "pupa" or "chrysalis." From this pupa, after a length of time, the adult emerges.

It is necessary for the farmer to know the details, the life-history, of the insect he is trying to conquer in order that he may fight it intelligently. Many insects are practically uncontrollable except for a very brief period or a short stage in their life-history.

Take, for instance, the grasshopper. Of all the insect pests which are found in some sections of the West, this is the most destructive, for there it injures the most important industries—agriculture and stock-raising—by invading the alfalfa fields.

They usually do the greatest damage to the second crop of alfalfa, for, though they hatch in spring from eggs laid the previous autumn, the young hoppers do very little apparent injury to the first crop. As soon as it is cut, however, they are deprived of their abundant supply of green food. The few leaves remaining are quickly destroyed, and with them every opening bud and newly formed leaf. The second crop cannot make a start for the new growth is eaten as fast as it appears. The injured fields sometimes look as bare and brown in midsummer



Successful Type of Horse-Drawn Hopper.

as they are cut in spring. In many cases this means the loss of many thousands of dollars' worth of hay. In some states very little has been done toward preventing this loss; but in Minnesota and Nebraska grasshoppers are fought systematically with considerable success.

Grasshoppers in alfalfa fields may be held in check in ordinary years by plowing late in the fall the waste lands where they breed and by disk-harrowing badly infested fields, thus destroying the eggs in the soil.

NUMBER OF EGGS UNDER HEN

In Natural Season Fowl Can Comfortably Cover Fifteen—Much Depends on Time of Year.

The number of eggs to be placed under a hen depends on her size and the season of the year. The usual number a medium-sized hen can comfortably cover in the natural season is 15. During very warm weather this hen perhaps could cover 17 eggs. If possible set two hens at the same time and give all chicks hatched to one hen.

SEPARATE COOP FOR CHICKS

When Youngsters Stray Into Wrong Pen They Are Likely to Be Killed or Maimed.

Never place a hen with a brood of chicks of a certain color or colors close to a hen with a brood of chicks including other colors, because if the youngsters stray into the wrong coop they are likely to be killed or maimed by the hen.

DWARF APPLE TREE STOCKS

Come Into Bearing Somewhat Earlier Than on Standard Stocks, Says New York Station.

Apple trees propagated on dwarf stocks come into bearing somewhat earlier than on standard stocks. This is the experience of a ten years' study by the New York station. The French paradise stock is somewhat subject to winter-killing. In fact, the injury and loss from this cause was so heavy that conclusions from the experiments cannot be drawn at this time.

There is considerable confusion in the trade between the doucin and the French paradise stocks. The paradise stocks grown by English nurserymen are similar to the doucin stocks grown across the channel.

The growth of the dwarf tree is largely individual. Many varieties throw out roots from the clons, if the union between the stock and the clon is set below the surface of the ground. This makes it necessary to remove the clon roots, otherwise one will get standard or semi-dwarf trees. Then the suckering habit of the dwarf stocks must be contended with.

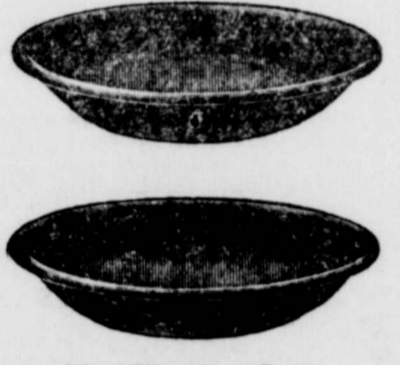
A further disadvantage is the relative shallow rooting system of the dwarf stock so that the trees are likely to be blown over in exposed situations or where high winds prevail. Although these dwarf trees came into commercial bearing somewhat earlier than standards the tests have not yet shown that they are more profitable. The station authorities believe that the dwarf trees are likely to be more valuable to amateur than to commercial growers.

WOODEN NESTS FOR PIGEONS

May Be Secured to Board Slightly Larger Than Pan or Set Directly in the Nest Box.

Some pigeon breeders use nest pans made of wood, wood fiber or earthenware from 3 to 4 inches deep, and 8 to 10 inches in diameter, which may be secured to a board slightly larger than the nest pan or set directly in the nest box, if it is of heavy material.

Some breeders claim that earthenware nests are too cold in winter. Some do without pans by putting a 3-inch strip on the front of the nest to retain the nesting material.



Wood-Fiber Nest Boxes.

Short pieces of hay, straw, pine needles and tobacco stems are used for nesting material. This is kept in an open crate or in a corner of the house where pigeons select and build their own nests.

DRINKING WATER FOR FOWLS

Insanitary Condition Remedied by Use of Old Cheese Box—Good Arrangement for Chicks.

When you go out to supply your fowls with fresh drinking water, is the vessel full of dirt or litter? This insanitary condition used to bother us a lot, even though we used poultry drinking fountains, says a writer in an exchange.

A good remedy follows: Procure an old cheese box and split off the bottom half of it around the sides, then put the fowls' drinking vessel on top of this. It will not take long for you to note a difference in regard to cleanliness.

For small chicks another plan has proved excellent. Fill a basin level full of pebbles slightly smaller than hen's eggs; then sink the basin in the ground, leaving the rim an inch above the surface, and fill with water. The chicks run all over this, yet they cannot push one another into the water and drown, and scarcely being able to get their feathers wet. They drink between the pebbles. The pans are easily cleaned, and the pebbles help keep the water cool for several hours in the summer and warm in the winter.

GRAIN FOR SKIM MILK CALF

Not Necessary to Use Oil Meal or Any Other High-Priced Feed, High in Protein or Fat.

(By L. W. WING, Missouri College of Agriculture.)
Calves are usually fed whole milk for two to three weeks, then gradually changed to skim milk. About the time of changing, begin to feed a little grain, but do not think that it is necessary to use oil meal or any other high-priced feed, high in protein, or fat, or both. Experience at the Missouri agricultural experiment station shows that a mixture of two parts of corn and one part of oats, by weight, gives as good results as oil meal and ready-mixed calf meals, often purchased at much higher prices. Bran is not especially good for the young calf because it is so laxative. The grain mixture should be fed immediately after the milk, and neither should be fed too liberally or scours may result.

CHOICE BERRIES FOR MARKET

Important Point is to Get All Ripe Fruit—Overlooked Berries Ripen Very Quickly.

The important point in picking strawberries, and other berries, too, for that matter, is to get all the ripe fruit that is ready for market every day, as overlooked berries are usually overripe by the following day.

WOMAN AVOIDS OPERATION

Medicine Which Made Surgeon's Work Unnecessary.

Astoria, N. Y. — "For two years I was feeling ill and took all kinds of tonics. I was getting worse every day. I had chills, my head would ache, I was always tired. I could not walk straight because of the pain in my back and I had pains in my stomach. I went to a doctor and he said I must go under an operation, but I did not go. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. I said 'I know nothing will help me but I will try this.' I found myself improving from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband, which had not done for two years. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation." — Mrs. JOHN A. KOEING, 502 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.



Every one dreads the surgeon's knife and the operating table. Sometimes nothing else will do; but many times doctors say they are necessary when they are not. Letter after letter comes to the Pinkham Laboratory, telling how operations were advised and were not performed, or if performed, did no good, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used and good health followed.

If you want advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

FOR ACUTE AGES OF THE FEET

Sprinkle one or two Allen's Foot-Ease powders in the Foot Bath and soak and rub the feet. It takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions and smarting, aching feet. Then for lasting comfort, slip Allen's Foot-Ease into your shoes. All dealers sell it. Sample package FREE. Address: Allen S. Gimsted, Le Roy, N. Y.



PARKER'S HAIR BALM
A toilet preparation of merit. It eradicates dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. Sold Everywhere.

From Our New Dictionary.
Cipher—Something one can always get for nothing.
Ignorance—Sometimes it's bliss, and sometimes it blisters.
Clove—A scent frequently used to disguise the breath of suspicion.
Egg—Something a hen lays simply because she can't stand it on end.
Compromise—An agreement by which two parties get what they don't want.—Indianapolis Star.

NO MALARIA—NO CHILLS.
"Plantation" Chilli Tonic is guaranteed to drive away Chills and Fever or your money refunded. Price 50c.—Adv.

Called.
"My country calls me!" exclaimed the emotional patriot.
"It shouldn't have been necessary to call if you have any useful service to perform. You ought to have been on the job."

Everything is possible to those who don't shy at the impossible.



For a Galled Horse
Try It After Others Fail
Keeps Him Working

HANFORD'S BALSAM OF MYRRH ALINMENT
For Galls, Wires, Cuts, Lameness, Strains, Bunches, Thrush, Old Sores, Nail Wounds, Foot Rot, Fistula, Bleeding, Etc., Etc. Made Since 1846. Ask Anybody About It. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

All Dealers G. C. Hanford Mfg. Co. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

ECZEMA!
"Hunt's Ointment" is guaranteed to stop and permanently cure the most terrible itching. It is composed of the most valuable medicinal ingredients without the use of any other skin-dressing. Ask for it. For sale by all drug stores or by mail from the A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Tex.

DAISY FLY KILLER
placed anywhere, at once kills all flies, gnats, mosquitoes, house flies, etc. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all insect pests. For sale by all drug stores or by mail from the A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Tex.

BLACK LEG
CUTLER'S BLEEDING PILLS. Guaranteed to cure Black Leg, St. Anthony's Fire, and all other skin diseases. For sale by all drug stores or by mail from the A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Tex.

Every Woman Wants Partine ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free, 50c. All druggists, or sent by mail. The Pinkham Laboratory, Boston, Mass.

W. N. U., DALLAS, NO. 27-1916.

CALL TO ARMS FOR NATION'S DEFENSE

The call to the militia of all the states was contained in the following statement of Secretary of War Baker addressed to the governors of the states:
"Having in view the possibility of further aggression upon the territory of the United States and the necessity for the proper protection of that frontier, the president has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the laws and call out the organized militia and the National Guard necessary for that purpose.
"I am in consequence, instructed by the president to call into the service of the United States through you, the following units of the organized militia and the National Guard of the state of ... which the president directs shall be assembled at the state mobilization point ... (or at the place to be designated to you by the commanding general, eastern department), for muster into the service of the United States.
"Organizations to be accepted into the federal service should have the minimum peace strength now prescribed for organized militia. The maximum strength at which organizations will be accepted and to which they should be raised as soon as possible is prescribed in section No. 2, 'Tables of Organization,' United States Army.
"In case any regiment, battalion or squadron, now recognized as such, contains an insufficient number of organizations to enable it to conform to number to regular army organization tables, the organizations necessary to complete such units may be moved to mobilization camp and there inspected under orders of the department commander to determine fitness for recognition as organized by the war department.
"Circular 19, division of militia affairs, 1914, prescribes the organizations desired from each state as part of the local tactical division, and only these organizations will be accepted into service."

HOW THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN ARMIES LINE UP ALONG BORDER.

Table with columns for State/Territory, United States Army, and Mexican Army. Lists states from Douglas to San Antonio and their respective military strengths.

These men are stretched along a front of 1,800 miles. This makes the line average nineteen men to the mile.

Organized National Guard of the United States (mobilized) 145,000
In Sonora under Calles 12,000
In Chihuahua facing Pershing's front 40,000
At other points along border 15,000

Events Leading to Mexican Crisis in Brief Chronology

- 1910. NOV. 23—Francisco I. Madero proclaims himself provisional president, and two days later Diaz resigns, sailing with his family for Europe May 31.
1912. OCT. 16—Second revolution started under General Felix Diaz. Two weeks later he is captured by federal troops and uprising apparently crushed.
1913. FEB. 21—Third revolution takes place and Victoriano Huerta proclaimed provisional president. Gustavo Madero executed.
FEB. 21—Fourth revolution, this time against Huerta, started by Carranza, governor of Coahuila.
OCT. 14—Huerta proclaims himself dictator and abrogates constitution. 1914.
APRIL 9—Paymaster and seven sailors arrested in Tampico by Mexican soldiers. Though released a few hours later, Rear Admiral Mayo demanded an apology, punishment of the Mexican officer in charge and a salute of twenty-one guns. This was the APRIL 21—United States marines occupy customs-house at Vera Cruz and take charge of city.
JUNE 24—Peace protocol signed by "A B C" mediators at Niagara Falls, Ontario.
JULY 15—General Huerta resigns as provisional president.
AUG. 14—Carranza, by agreement with General Obregon and General Huerta, named provisional president, to succeed Francisco Carranza, who held office one month after Huerta's resignation.
NOV. 11—The outbreak of hostilities between Carranza and Villa takes place.
1915. JAN. 5 to MARCH 5—Sporadic fighting between Villa and Carranza forces.
Oct. 19—United States formally recognizes Carranza de facto government. Wild jubilation in Mexico City.
1916. JAN. 1—Villa atrocities against Americans become daily.
JAN. 13—Fifty Americans massacred by Villistas near Chihuahua City.
JAN. 15—Fight between American troops and Mexican soldiers near Fort Hancock, fifty-three miles east of El Paso.
JAN. 17—Villa orders his troops to shoot all Americans on sight.

Condition of the National Guard in the Various States.

According to the latest war department records, the condition of the National Guard is as follows:
Alabama—Medical department, good; field artillery, poor; infantry, fair and good.
Arizona—Medical department, good; infantry, fair and good.
Arkansas—First Infantry Companies B, D, F and K, poor; others good or very good.

STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

Table showing strength of National Guard by state and territory. Columns include State/Territory, Total strength, and Organized militia in Nevada.

Militia Below Peace Strength.

Records of the division of militia affairs of the war department show that the National Guard of the country lacks 22,000 men of the number required to bring it up to its supposed peace strength of 151,000. It is short by 180,000 men of its full war strength of 315,000.
Of the 12 divisions existing on paper, only two, the Sixth New York and the Seventh Pennsylvania, have a divisional headquarters organized.

Irene, the Gotham Queen. In England, where everybody is practicing the most rigid economy, even the noblewomen at the royal court, it is deemed a mark of respect for alien visitors to dress as simply as possible, particularly avoiding a gaudy display of jewels when they attend court functions. We Americans, such sticklers for good taste ourselves, are much gratified to learn that Mrs. Vernon Castle maintained that sympathetic manifestation of respect which marks every well-bred visitor in Eng-

land at this time. When Irene danced before the queen last month she attracted attention as modestly as she could and still be consistent with her station; she wore a chiffon frock, and left off her jewels except a diamond necklace and a diamond bracelet on her left ankle.—Kansas City Star.

No Opening. "What are you going to do now that you are through college?" "Well, I did think of going into the banking business, but it's awfully hard

The ordinance department had only 77 available. There were 67 others in the sea-coast defenses, but they were needed there.

Transportation is of the utmost importance in any field operation and this will be particularly true in Mexico. Yet the Sixth New York division is the only one with complete regimental and divisional wagon trains. The Seventh Pennsylvania has complete regimental trains but needs 115 wagons to complete the divisional trains.

to get a start, even if one is willing to start at the bottom, as I am. I went to seven different banks yesterday and applied for a position as fourth or fifth vice president, but there wasn't a single vacancy.
Resortful. "Thinks, the aviator, showed remarkable presence of mind the other day when his motor stopped while he was two thousand feet above the earth." "What did he do?" "He came right down."

OUR COUNTRY'S PRIDE

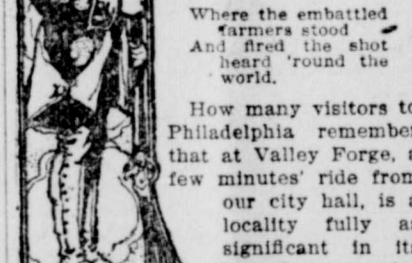
Independence, Strength and Beauty



VALLEY FORGE ONE OF NATION'S MOST VENERATED SPOTS

Hills and Valleys Where Washington Camped in 1777 Have Been Made Beautiful by a Grateful Nation—Visited by Thousands

Thousands of visitors to Boston never leave that city until they have visited Concord and Lexington, 20 miles away, to gaze upon the spot



Where the embattled "farmers stood" and fired the shot "round the world."

How many visitors to Philadelphia remember that at Valley Forge, a few minutes' ride from our city fully as significant in its historic associations as Lexington?

Here, in the lonely woods of Valley Forge, is the spot forever hallowed where Washington knelt upon the snow and prayed in the extremity of despair that the cause of liberty should yet be successful, says the Philadelphia Record.

Thousands of visitors do, indeed, visit Valley Forge, but many thousands more would do so if they realized the pleasure which attends such a trip, altogether apart from the rich reward to be gained by seeing with their own eyes the ground where a handful of ragged and starving men, paupers in everything save their store of indomitable courage, fought their cold and hunger-enemies more relentless than hostile troops—through that terrible winter of 1777. For now the beautiful woodlands that line the Schuylkill, the slopes that enclose the Chester Valley, are ideal spots for a day's jaunt.

That anyone within Philadelphia should not make a pilgrimage to Valley Forge, less than an hour's ride from the city, seems unthinkable.

Valley Forge is extremely accessible. Two railroad lines, a traction car line and automobile passenger omnibuses running from the city to all the points of interest in the vicinity, make it an extremely easy matter for any tourist to reach Valley Forge and enjoy the day there. A dozen splendid inns in the neighborhood, located among the pleasant hills of the beautiful Chester Valley, are famous among automobilists for their cordial welcome, their appetizing dinners and their attractive rooms. Some of them have the added charm of recalling, by their Colonial architecture and their quaint furnishings the historic days when they were first erected. In no locality, outside of Europe, can be found so many delightful wayside taverns as are open to the rambler through this lovely valley.

VALLEY FORGE ONE OF NATION'S MOST VENERATED SPOTS

Philadelphia. The British troops, numbering 15,000, contented themselves with remaining in the city throughout the winter, making occasional forays in force through the surrounding country and clearing it of provisions as effectively as did Sherman in his march through Georgia. As a consequence, the Continental forces suffered unimaginable hardships for lack of food in the six months from the middle of December, 1777, until June 19, 1778, when Lord Howe, relinquishing the command of the British army to Lord Cornwallis, evacuated the city and withdrew to New York.

Through the efforts of the state of Pennsylvania, Valley Forge is now public property. More than 400 acres are included in the park, comprising Washington's headquarters, most of the campground and the remains of the Revolutionary forts and earthworks. Altogether the state has appropriated more than \$350,000 for the preservation of the campsite. Pleasant drives have been constructed



Where Washington Lived.

where impenetrable thickets once grew. The entrenchments and forts that were concealed in a dense wood a few years ago are now accessible to visitors. The fine drives of the park attract horsemen and automobilists in great numbers. By the principal road the ascent of Mount Joy, an elevation of 500 feet, is made by easy grades, and from the brow of the hill views covering 20 miles are obtained.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

Washington's headquarters, a stone farmhouse which belonged to Isaac Potts, a Quaker, stands near the railroad station, and at the entrance to the park. It was Isaac Potts who is said to have seen Washington at prayer in the icebound woods, at a time when hope seemed almost gone.

The rooms are today as they were in Washington's time. The log kitchen at the rear was built while Washington occupied the house. From it descends an entrance into what was a tunnel to the banks of the Schuylkill river. Priceless Revolutionary relics are gathered in the building. The tent which Washington used on the field is still preserved.

At this entrance to the park stands the beautiful memorial arch of stone built by the nation and completed last year. It is known as the Washington Memorial arch, and another, to be called the Stouphen Memorial arch, is planned for the other principal entrances of the park. For beauty and impressiveness no similar structure in the United States, with the exception of the Washington arch in Washington Square, New York, whose design is similar, can compare with that which now stands at Valley Forge.

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Imperfect Digestion

soon undermines your health and impoverishes your blood, but this may be corrected by careful diet and the assistance of

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

It tones and strengthens the entire digestive system and is a real aid in Nature in cases of indigestion, cramps or malaria

Some Kicks. "And you say the mule kicked you?" "Indeed, he did, boss." "How far did he kick you?" "How far did he kick me?" "Yes, how far were you from him after he kicked you?" "Does you mean how far was he from him after he kicked me first or last time, boss?"

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY

For thousands of years consumption has been considered as incurable. Yet, in the past few years there has been discovered a treatment, which if we are to believe the statements of patients, is proving effective. Here is what one lady, Mrs. J. A. Rippey, 703 North 18th Ave., Yorkville, says: "For four years I have had a terrible cough and suffered with tuberculosis. In less than two years I had a number of hemorrhages, and had tried all kinds of remedies with very poor results. After taking the first dose of Lung-Vita I have not had a single hemorrhage. I am able to do my own work, eat and sleep much better than I have in many years. Lung-Vita is proving equally as effective in cases of asthma. Price, \$1.75 for thirty-day treatment. Watson's Medicine Co., No. 19 Steger Bldg., Nashville, Tenn. Adv.

Bluebirds for the Nursery.

Now the charming and symbolic bluebird flutters in still another place—so many alighting spots has the bluebird found within the past twelve months! He skims joyously over the bushes and mirrors of the children's toilet table these days and very charming are the white ivory-dish belongings with decoration of bluebirds in various sizes.

Spartan Women Suffered Untold Torments

but who wants to be a Spartan? "Femmina!" for all female disorders. Price 50c and \$1.00—Adv.
Real Humorist. "My nephew, Perry Fert, ought to be writing button busters for the Standard column, right now," said Isaac Lekery. "He's a whole lot better at writing 'em. Why, just yesterday I handed him a paper with a picture in it of that 'ere big-nosed Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and says I, 'What do you think of him?' And as quick as a flash he answered right back, 'Goodness only knows! Just like that!'"—Kansas City Star.

CAPUDINE

—For Headaches— Try it and be convinced. Good for aches in back and limbs also—Assists Nature to get right and stay so. Its Liquid—easy to take—Adv.

Dutch Establish New Mark.

The drainage of the inland lake of 35,000 acres formed north of Amsterdam by the disastrous floods of 1825, has been completed, save for a few acres yet to be completed, save for one or two of the deeper "polders" or basins in the area in question. The construction and installation of the giant pumping plant on the restored Zander Zee dike, and the actual pumping took another four, so that the problem of removing something like 200,000,000 cubic meters of water was dealt with in a matter of two months only. So far as Dutch engineers are aware, this is an unequalled feat in any other country in the world. The advance made by modern hydrographic engineering will be gathered from the fact that the water of the February, 1825, the draining took until July, 1828, lasting thus a period of 17 months.

THIS IS THE AGE OF YOUTH.

You will look ten years younger if you darken your hair, grizzly, gray hairs by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing—Adv.

Forgot Them.

"What became of that candidate for your sister's hand?" "He went out. And say!" "Well?" "He hasn't redeemed any of his numerous pledges."—Kansas City Journal.

Suppose we quit assuming that the other fellow is crooked. All that such imagining breeds is hatreds.

"They say that lightning never strikes twice in the same place."

"Well, it doesn't have to."

The fat sow is aye fell.—Scottish proverb.

THE HIGH QUALITY SEWING MACHINE

NEW HOME Not sold under any other name. Write for free booklet. Points to be considered before purchasing a Sewing Machine. Learn the facts. THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Warrenton, Ore. Books free. Send for free information.

Texas Directory

Hotel Waldorf

1000 Broadway, New York City. Rates 10c to 1.50 per day. Rooms with bath. Free breakfast. Free laundry. Free telephone. Free baggage.

PHONE US YOUR ORDERS FOR FEED

and we'll have it in your barn or stable in no time. You don't need to worry about the kind of feed we'll send you. We sell only one quality, the best, so we couldn't send you poor feed if we wanted to, which we do not.

FINDT BROS.

DOES THE ROOF LEAK?

Better tear it off and put on one that will last. The Red Cedar is the only shingle that will stand this climate without paint. We have the best grade of Red Cedar Shingles. Randoms, \$4.50 per M; Dimensions, \$5.00. One thousand shingles covers 100 square feet, showing 41-2 inches to the weather. Don't neglect the roof.

South Texas Lumber Company

To my friends AND customers

I thank you all for the patronage you have given me in the past and sincerely hope to have you continue same, as you will always receive courteous treatment and wholesome home cooking at the

State Hotel

Notice

Prof. and Mrs. S. Kellogg (the latter being better known as Mrs. J. E. Douglas) scientific Masseurs, chronic diseases a specialty. Prof. Kellogg has had 14 years experience in this science, and Mrs. Kellogg has had 16 years experience in the science. So if you have any trouble that medicine has failed to cure, be sure to give us a trial, for we are going to stay in Sterling City and want your patronage, and we promise to give you good service and treat you right.

Respectfully,
Prof. and Mrs. S. Kellogg

We Got um Prices

Phone No. 9

COFFIN & DAVIS

R. P. Brown

AGENT FOR
FORD AUTOMOBILES AND PARTS

THE TEXAS COMPANY'S
Auto, Oil, and other Petroleum products always at the best prices.

Garage Phone 95

Laundry
"Worry about wash day?"
G. C. Potts send your "washings" to the Model Steam Laundry. Baskets Tuesdays and returns Thursdays. Remember the place—phone

FOR SALE—A splendid three-room bungalow. All fixtures, including towels, bath, furniture, and everything that belongs to a first-class bungalow, will go at a bargain price. This is your best chance to get a bargain. Call at 10-17-13rd.

Frank Bathie,
Sterling City, Texas

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Frank Bathie,
Sterling City, Texas

Let Snowden fill your next order for cow feed.

G. B. Slaton, this week, sold his entire 1918 alfalfa crop to Findt Bros. and S. S. Snowden.

Mrs. M. J. Davis, who has been visiting her son, J. G. Davis, in Garza county, has returned home.

Miss Jeanette Towers, of Ballinger, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Cobb.

Misses Ethel Easterling, of Temple and Agnes Stewart, of Fort Worth, are the guests of W. W. Crawford and family.

E. Neville and family, of Wolfe City, visited the former's uncle, D. C. Durham and family this week.

The best cow feed on the market at Snowden's. Have him deliver your next order.

Judge R. N. Graham, of Sweetwater candidate for congressman of this district, spoke here last Tuesday night.

Dee Davis and Walter Mann made a trip to Sweetwater this week to look after their cattle which they are pasturing near that place.

A. A. Gamble this week, sold his ice and storage business to V. E. Davis.

Martin, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Reed, has been quite ill this week.

Detroit Vapor Stoves
Oil and Gasoline
Works like city gas

Your girl can cook on a DETROIT VAPOR stove because it is so easy and safe to operate. Simply light the burners and put the cooking on. They are used a great deal in the public cooking schools, to teach girls how to cook. Costs less to cook with than wood or coal. Ten styles and sizes to select from. Prices are very reasonable. Come to see them at our store and get our prices.

AUSTIN & WILLIAMS

LOCALS

MONARCH MILK MAKER

Composed of 20 per cent Molasses, 18 per cent Cotton Seed Meal, 61 1-2 per cent Ground Threshed Maize Heads, and 1-2 per cent Ground Rock Salt.

Protein not less than 12 per cent
Fat, not less than 120 per cent
Nitrogen Free Extract, not less than 50.00 per cent
Crude Fibre, not more than 17.00 per cent

STAMPEGR MILL AND ELEVATOR COMPANY,
Stanford, Texas.

Try it and increase your supply of milk and butter \$4.50 per 10 pounds. Sold by Ben Findt, O. K. Wagon Yard.

Prof. and Mrs. R. A. Collins, after a month's visit with relatives at Abilene and other points, returned home this week. Mr. Collins' father and brother brought them over from Abilene in an automobile.

Mrs. Lizzie Canon is reported to be seriously ill.

B. Allen is on the sick list this week.

NOTICE

We are requested to remind the citizens of this town that we have a stock law, and that hereafter all stock running loose in town will be impounded and damages must be paid before they are given up. Keep your stock confined or pay the price.

TEXACO

Petroleum products in the lead every where. Always the same always the best. There is but **TEXACO**

MILK COWS—I have two good milk cows for sale. Jno. Ray, Jr. 21

Lowe Slaton is building a concrete barn for D. D. Parramore.

Henry Bode left last Wednesday for Cuero to visit relatives.

N. L. Douglas, this week, bought from Ed Dupree 200 cows and 150 calves. Mr. Douglas put in between \$9000 and \$7000 worth of young mules on the deal. The consideration in the deal was between \$13000 and \$14,000.

E. B. Butler left Wednesday for Temple, where he will join Mrs. Butler who will undergo a surgical operation at Scott & White's sanitarium.

Miss Estelle Lowe returned home last Monday from an extended visit to friends in different parts of the state.

A new veter arrived at the home Mr. and Mrs. John Copeland on the 9th, inst. Owing to the retiring disposition of the young man, we have not heretofore chronicled his arrival that he might not be bored by the numerous candidates which infest the county of his residence. John says he is a husky, good looking fellow—just like his dad. We don't see how all those attributes could exist, but, knowing the youngster's mother, we presume that John's eye for ancestral resemblance is not altogether reliable.

J. R. Cope left last Monday for Marlin, where he goes for the benefit of his health. Mrs. Cope accompanied him.

FOR SALE—A splendid three-room bungalow. All fixtures, including towels, bath, furniture, and everything that belongs to a first-class bungalow, will go at a bargain price. This is your best chance to get a bargain. Call at 10-17-13rd.

Frank Bathie,
Sterling City, Texas

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF STERLING CITY
Capital \$50,000.00

Accounts are solicited from individuals, who may rely upon courteous consideration and the very best terms that are consistent with good business methods.

W. L. FORSTER, PRES. J. S. JOHNSON, VICE-PRES. J. T. DAVID, 2ND V. P.
I. S. COLLE, CASHIER SAM MANAFFEV, ASST. CASHIER.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

Peter Radford
ON THE AMERICANISM OF WASHINGTON

In these days when men earnestly inquire what true Americanism is, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States afford a convenient touchstone for the citizenship. These documents promise the citizens the rights endowed upon them by their Creator and among these rights are mentioned life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is God-made and not man-made liberty that our government proposes to give its citizens. Our government desires man the right to create liberty or grant special freedom. We can only define and equally distribute them. Thomas Jefferson in writing the Declaration of Independence was so confident of the unity and patriotism of the people that he uses less than ten per cent of space in laying down principles of government and the remainder is devoted to complaints against King George. Our forefathers in framing government spent almost their entire time in constructing machinery for preserving and distributing liberty to the people and spent very little time in defining it, although we have since added fifteen amendments to the Constitution, such specifically defining human rights.

The Declaration of Independence was signed and the Constitution of the United States adopted by men who had dedicated their lives and their property to their country. Patriotism ruled the day and indifference to the public welfare was an unthinkable crime. But in this age, we have become so absorbed in business affairs that we have little time to kiss the bible, salute the flag, read the Declaration of Independence or study the Constitution of the United States. "Can question appertain in the minds of the patriots who founded the government was 'what can I give to my countrymen?' But the predominant question of this age is 'what can I get from my countrymen?' These instruments of government have been compelled to do duty under both regimes. It is true we have had to re-write the Constitution, fought a war interpreting it and have placed fifteen patches upon it and have allied ourselves with laws expounding it, but it has stood the test.

The Americanism of Washington places untold confidence in the people and trusts them and them alone with government and we elect men to carve, not rule, us. The citizen is made the sovereign and we have now almost twenty million kings—and a large number of queen-sitting upon the American throne and the responsibilities of government rest heavily upon their royal shoulders. The conditions now confronting the citizenship of this nation require that the traditions of Washington and Jefferson be followed and that every citizen render allegiance to government, for when neglects his duty to government, he abdicates a throne, surrenders his rights, to the blessings of citizenship, mocks the patriots who followed Washington to victory and tramples upon the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

Famous Starck Pianos

Shipped Anywhere in the United States on 30 Days' Free Trial

Easy Payments No Money Down

Our Big Free Trial Offer

We require no payment in advance on a Starck piano. You are not asked to tie up your money in any way. All you do is to let us ship you the piano for 30 days free trial in your home where you get it and try it in your own way.

At the end of 30 days you decide whether the piano is just the one you want. If it is, you keep it, paying our low factory-to-home prices in payments to suit you. If for any reason it does not prove to be up to your expectations in every way and the finest piano you have ever seen for the money, you may send it back and in that event we will pay the freight both ways.

The Sweet Toned Starck

The first requirement in a good piano is tone quality. Starck pianos are not only beautiful pianos—but more than this—they are scientifically constructed so that each separate part of the piano performs its own work in producing a tone of marvellous sweetness, purity and power. You will be delighted with the matchless tone quality of the Starck.

The Celebrated Starck Player-Piano

Lovers of music who are not musicians can render the Starck Player-piano any degree of playing with the aid of the unique Starck Player-piano. The Player-piano is designed for a reliable, high grade player-piano of a reasonable price.

Easy Payments will be arranged to suit you. The first payment is made when you receive the piano. Then you can pay each month's amount as small as you wish to the nearest cent.

Every Starck Piano Guaranteed 25 Years

Piano Book Free

Our big new beautiful illustrated catalog contains complete information on all Starck pianos. It tells you how piano are made, how to take care of your piano and other valuable and interesting information. Send for it today.

Free-Catalogue-Coupon

P. A. Starck Piano Co.,
1416 Starck Bldg., Chicago.

Please send without obligation on my part, your complete illustrated piano catalogue also full information concerning your factory-to-home price-advance payment plans.

Name.....
Street No. or R. F. D.

Second Hand Bargains

We have a large stock of second hand and slightly used pianos of all standard makes. Here are a few available bargains:

Steinway... \$175.00
Knabe... 165.00
Erbe... 100.00
Kimball... 70.00
Starck... 195.00

Send back for our list of second hand bargains and our complete illustrated catalog of Starck pianos.

Direct From This Factory to You—Saves \$150.00

Setting as we do, direct from our factory to your home, we are able to offer you low prices that will save you upwards of \$150.00 in the purchase price of your piano. You should take advantage of these money-saving prices and send to-day full particulars concerning our factory-to-home offer.

50 Free Music Lessons

When you buy a Starck piano is entitled to receive 50 free music lessons through one of the best piano clubs in Chicago. These lessons are to be taken in your own home at your own convenience.

P. A. Starck Piano Co., Manufacturers Chicago

Ancient Gooseberries. Gooseberries canned 25 years ago were eaten with spoons dating back 180 years at a wedding anniversary in Fulton, Mo., recently.

Modest Girl. He—And what do you want for your birthday? She—Honestly, I don't want anything. But I know you'll buy me something terribly nice and expensive and new, you're such a dear, reckless boy.—Princeton Tiger.

If you dislike the rules of the game, go start a game of your own.

Stella—Did he propose? Bella—Not yet, but I think he has made his keynote speech.

Immune. "Bill Simmons says he lived in California for years and the earthquakes didn't worry him in the least."

Nearly the Truth. "Did your office boy tell you the truth when he said he was obliged to go to a funeral?" "No. But it was almost as bad as a funeral. The home team suffered a humbling defeat."

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

RATHER ROUGH ON TOMPKINS

Girls Might at Least Have Chosen Some Other Tune for Their First Rendition.

Mr. Tompkins is a hard-working man at his trade as a shoemaker. By laboring early and late he managed to earn enough to educate and dress his two daughters very well.

Silent, but Eloquent. Otto H. Kahn, who has given his estate in England as a home for blind soldiers, was talking about the horrors of war.

Toms do no harm at all.

LOOKED ON IT AS A "SLAM"

Poet Found Reflection on His 'Writings in Picture Put on Exhibition by Painter.

Tearing along the street, my friend M—, who is but a little-known poet and novel writer, encountered me with flashing eyes and threatening mien.

Efficiency. "It's a shame we don't get more work out of our city officials. Something ought to be done about it."

The HOME BEAUTIFUL Flowers and Shrubbery Their Care and Cultivation



An Excellent Treatment of the Front Door With Ivy Trained Over the Pillars.

FLORAL HINTS

By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN. Considering the small amount of care it requires, there is no flower more satisfactory and beautiful than the dahlia.

Such hardy bulbs as hyacinths, tulips, lilies, crown imperials, phlox, iris and the like, do better, as a rule, if allowed to remain in the ground undisturbed for years.

When your Easter lilies get through blooming, water them until the leaves begin to fade, then withhold water until the tops die.

For speedy results there is no annual vine more desirable than the morning glory, in all its varieties.

It is doubtful if there is any other one thing in the culture of house plants so little understood as the proper application of moisture.

Pansies are a desirable flower to have and a 5-cent package will be sufficient for one ordinarily to grow.

These plants are easy to grow and are one of the most beautiful of our garden plants.

These vital elements, phosphate of potash, etc., are supplied in splendid proportion in the famous pure food

MAKE SPARE-MINUTE GARDEN

By L. M. BENNINGTON. No. 1. Annuals for a sunny garden with plenty of water. Flowers from June until November.

One packet cosmos, early flowering three to four feet; blooms in July until frost. Start seed indoors and transplant six feet apart in the garden in May.

One packet sweet alyssum six inches; June to November. Sow seed in the garden early. This alyssum will thrive in a damp place as well.

One packet climbing nasturtium, four to six feet; blooms July until frost. Set seed one inch deep.

One packet poppy 1 to 1 1/2 feet, July and August. Mix seed with sifted soil; sow the earlier the better.

Spread the tubers out on pieces of old carpet made and kept quite warm and damp, to sprout.

These plants are easy to grow and are one of the most beautiful of our garden plants.

These vital elements, phosphate of potash, etc., are supplied in splendid proportion in the famous pure food

CALOMEL SICKENS! IT'S MERCURY! DANGER!

"Dodson's Liver Tone" Straightens You Up Better Than Salivating, Dangerous Calomel and Doesn't Make You Sick—Don't Lose a Day's Work—Wonderful Discovery Destroying Sale of Calomel Here.

You're bilious! Your liver is sluggish! You feel lazy, dizzy and all knocked out. Your head is dull, your tongue is coated; breath bad; stomach sour and bowels constipated.

Calomel is mercury or quicksilver which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel crashes into your bile like dynamite, breaking it up.

YES, HE KNEW HIM SLIGHTLY

Visitor, Deceived by Local Custom, Rather Put His Foot in It in Conversation.

The habit in agricultural districts of referring colloquially to a farmer by the name of his farm is fraught with dangerous possibilities to a stranger.

"I suppose you knew old Stonepark, who died lately?" remarked the visitor.

"Aye, I did that," replied Hillhead, slowly chewing a straw.

"Wadna wonder," replied Hillhead, "in fact," continued the visitor, "a regular daylight robber, and no friend of yours, I imagine?"

Reminder of Famous Jester. In Braunschweig, a quaint old German town, is pointed out the building—still used as a bakeshop—where Till Eulenspiegel, famous as a jester in the fourteenth century, worked as a boy.

HEAL YOUR SKIN TROUBLES

With Cuticura, the Quick, Sure and Easy Way. Trial Free

Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply the Ointment. They stop itching instantly, clear away pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, remove dandruff and scalp irritation, heal red, rough and sore hands as well as most baby skin troubles.

Stood Up for His Mother. Three-year-old Sherman was eliciting a neighbor and sat watching her make a cake.

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC.

Sure. "Do you think we need a new national anthem?"

"What's the matter with the old one?"

"Nobody seems to remember the words. Now, if we had a song all the vaudeville artists would sing, we couldn't help learning it."

SAVE A DOCTOR'S BILL by keeping Mississippi Diarrhoea Cordial handy for all stomach complaints.

The New Style. "This convict complains that he was railroaded to state prison."

"There is no excuse for crime."

"No, but there is usually a warrant for it."

It's no disgrace to work for a living—unless you work others.

ful will clean your sluggish liver better than dose of nasty calomel and that it won't make you sick.

Dodson's Liver Tone is real liver medicine. You'll know it next morning because you wake up feeling fine, your liver will be working, your headache and dizziness gone, your stomach will be sweet and your bowels regular.

Dodson's Liver Tone is entirely vegetable therefore harmless, and can not salivate. Great to your children. Millions of people are using Dodson's Liver Tone instead of dangerous calomel now.

Avoiding Discussion. "You must give your wife credit for knowing as much about the political situation as you do?"

"That's what I want to do," replied Mr. Growcher. "I want to give her credit for about everything without putting her to the trouble of explaining a single word."

Albumen in Wheat. Professor Dawley says that chemical analysis of different grains shows wheat to contain a larger amount of albumen than any other grain.

Natural Effect. "Miss Gwendolyn has such a strong voice."

"That must be because she is the thing of a belle."

Pure iron rusts little.

It's a Picnic Getting Ready for a Picnic

Spanish Olives Pickles Sweet Relish Ham Loaf 'Veal Loaf Chicken Loaf Fruit Preserves Jellies Apple Butter Luncheon Meats Pork and Beans

Libby's Ready to Serve Food Products



It's Vacation Time!

—and low fare tickets with liberal stop-overs good until October 31st are on sale to lake, mountain and seaside resorts



via The Katy

its tracks are smoother than ever its trains are finer than ever its schedules are shorter than ever

STELLA-VITAE THE GUARANTEE Remedy For Women

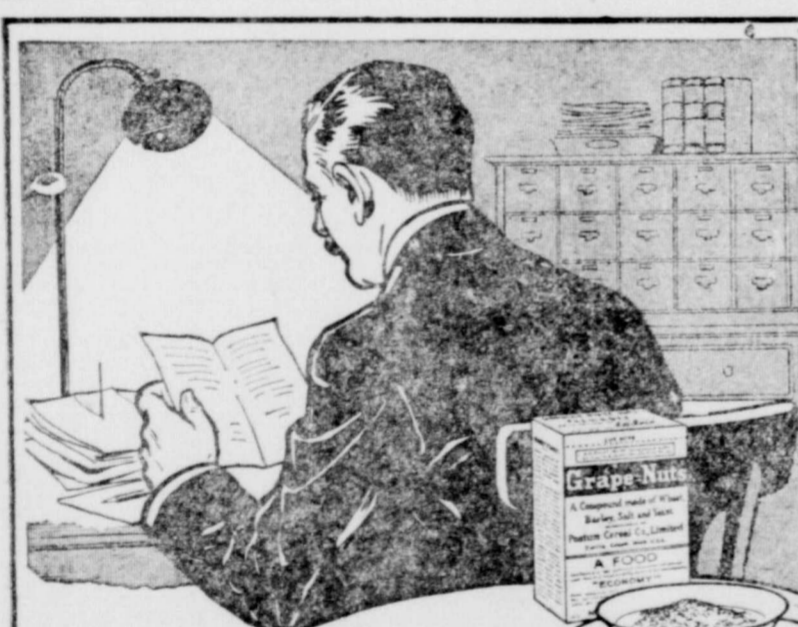
STELLA VITAE acts directly on the female organs and regulates the functions peculiarly to women.

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 47 years. For Malaria, Chills and Fever. A Fine General Strengthening Tonic.

Shipping Fever

diseases cured, and all others, no matter how long kept from having any of these diseases with SPHON'S SHIPMENT COMPUND.



The Food Behind the Man

often decides for his success or failure.

If one is to be efficient, the daily food must include certain important mineral elements, best derived from the field grains, but lacking in many foods.

These vital elements, phosphate of potash, etc., are supplied in splendid proportion in the famous pure food

Grape-Nuts

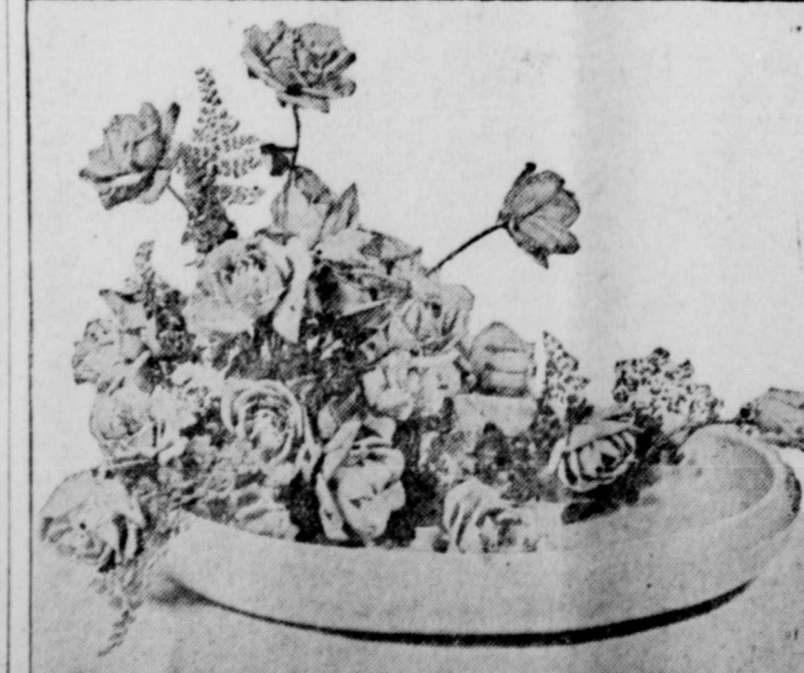
Made of whole wheat and malted barley, Grape-Nuts supplies all the rich nourishment of the grains—is quickly digested and yields a wonderful return of brain, nerve and muscle energy.

Grape-Nuts has a delicious nut-like flavor, is ready to eat with cream or good milk directly the package is opened—highly nourishing and economical.

In getting ahead in this world right food helps wonderfully—

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Sold by Grocers everywhere.



A Pretty Arrangement for a Table.