

STERLING CITY NEWS-RECORD

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NO. 22

GERMAN SUBMARINE REACHES AMERICA

UNDERSEA MERCHANT VESSEL BRINGS CARGO OF DYE STUFF TO THIS COUNTRY.

MESSAGE FOR WILSON

Commander Announces His Mission Establish Undersea Merchant Service With U. S.

Richmond, Va.—Bearing a message from Emperor William to President Wilson, running the gauntlet of innumerable dangers from mines, sea sweepers and enemy warships and carrying a cargo of dyes, chemicals and mail, the German undersea merchantman the Deutschland quietly slipped into Chesapeake Bay Sunday morning.

The Deutschland carries, mounted on her conning tower, two small guns of three-inch caliber. No torpedoes are visible. She is capable of submerging in less than two minutes. On the surface of the water the submarine has a speed of 15 to three knots more than the average merchant steamer.

According to Captain Frederick Schuler, a Norfolk pilot and the first to board the Deutschland, the crew were regulation uniforms of German merchant seamen.

Captain Cooke said the commander of the Deutschland was extremely anxious in stating his mission to the United States—that of instituting an undersea merchant service and establishing business between the United States and Germany. The Deutschland left a German port June 23 and though she encountered a number of merchant ships and one warship, the commander said he easily escaped detection by submerging. He completed the entire voyage was uneventful.

Reaching the vicinity of the Virginia coast Saturday morning, the Deutschland remained far outside the range of the capes were guarded by enemy warships, and came under cover of darkness. He declared that one time he was within 100 yards of a French cruiser on the capes, but passed in unobserved.

According to reports brought into Norfolk and credited to members of the Deutschland crew, the submarine off the capes last Thursday morning, but was detected by the British and French cruisers on guard duty. She was forced to run, the chase until Saturday morning when she was returned to her home port.

This report, which had not been confirmed, was that the Deutschland went to sea nearly 200 miles before she got rid of her pursuers, that she was fired at several times, and that the delay prevented her reaching her destination on the early morning.

Officially give little credence to the story, declaring that it would have been no hard matter to submerge and evade the enemy ships in the loss of a few hours at the most.

Had 750 Tons of Dye Stuffs. Baltimore, Md.—The world's first merchantman the German boat Deutschland, at 400 miles from the Atlantic, passed the allied blockading squadrons Sunday night, after voyaging across the Atlantic, past the allied blockading squadrons and carrying a cargo of 750 tons of dyes, chemicals and dye stuffs to carry back home a similar quantity of nickel and crude rubber, which is needed by the German army.

Washington to Fix Status of Sub.—The first concern of the United States in the arrival of the German submarine Deutschland is to determine whether the vessel is properly a merchant vessel or whether under any interpretation of the principles of international law she should be classed as a war vessel.

German Casualties on Land 3,012,637. London.—German casualties, from the beginning of the war to the end of June, as computed from official lists, are given at 3,012,637. The announcement made public by the German government includes all German nationalities. They do not include naval casualties of colonial troops. They are an estimate made by the British authorities, but merely casualties announced in German official lists.

Break in Sicily Kills 100 People. More than 100 miners have been buried alive in three sulphur mines near Catanzarotta city. The cause seems to have been due to a gas explosion. The work of rescue being hurriedly organized.

Fourth of July Deaths. Chicago.—Revised figures show 12 and 374 persons injured throughout the United States as a result of the Fourth of July celebration, as compared with 19 killed and 1,000 injured in 1915.

MRS. HETTY GREEN



Mrs. Hetty Green, referred to as the wealthiest woman in America, died a few days ago at her home in New York City.

FRENCH MAKE GOOD GAINS; ACTIVITY ON ALL FRONTS

London.—British official dispatches issued Tuesday record little change in the situation on the British front. They show that the Germans have brought up strong reinforcements from other parts of their line and are stubbornly contesting every yard of the British advance.

Torrential rains hampered the offensive operations and the British advance was confined mostly to consolidating the ground already won.

The French captured two more villages and 500 prisoners and are on good roads to Peronne. There is yet no decrease in the violence of the German attacks in the Verdun region.

Dispatches from German war correspondents indicate the realization that the central powers are losing their initiative, which their favorable position on the interior lines had enabled them to hold throughout the long course of the war.

Russian General Attack. Simultaneously with opening of the Anglo-French offensive the Russian armies are again attacking on the whole length of their formation.

All official dispatches speak confidently of the satisfactory situation on the British front, a notable incident being the surrender of a complete Prussian infantry battalion with officers to the British near Fricourt. German prisoners are beginning to arrive in England.

The British newspapers consider that these events prove that the moment of the "great squeeze" has at last arrived, and not since the war began have hopes run so high.

Up to the present the Anglo-French captures in the Somme battle total more than 14,000 prisoners, 12 heavy guns and 28 field guns.

Russ Cavalrymen Cross Carpathians. London.—Russian cavalry patrols have crossed the Carpathians and entered Hungary, according to a wireless dispatch from Bucharest. The dispatch says the patrols advanced from Kimpolung and entered Hungarian territory on Tuesday. They cut telegraph wires and blew up buildings in which food and munitions were stored.

Russians Lengthen List of Prisoners. Petrograd.—In an attack on the forces of Prince Leopold, the war office announces, the Russians have broken through two lines of German defenses in the region of Baranovichi. They captured 2,772 officers and men, 11 guns and a number of machine guns.

Sharp Reverses for Russ in Galicia. Berlin, via London.—A notable victory for the Teutonic forces in Galicia was announced by the war office Tuesday. Sounded by the Russians was a speedy thrust the Russians were forced back on a front of more than 12 1/2 miles to a depth of more than five and a quarter miles. Heavy forces have been thrown into allied attacks on the German lines both north and south of the Somme in France in renewed attempts to advance, but all the assaults were repulsed with heavy losses.

Easy to Take Washington. Nogales, Arizona.—Circuits spread broadcast from Hermosillo by recruiting officers and brought here by refugees contain a flamboyant call to arms. They say in part: "No fighting will be necessary. Our brave troops will simply march northward, brushing the gringos aside until our glorious tricolor floats from the dome of the capitol at Washington."

To Save Wounded at Sea. London.—A new project for saving life at the time of naval encounters is reported in a dispatch from Copenhagen. It says a number of prominent Danes, actuated by the idea that many sailors might have been saved during the North sea battle if boats had been sent out, intend to organize a fleet of several hundred motorboats along the west coast of Jutland. These boats, flying the Red Cross flag, will be sent out after each sea battle.

RUSSIANS IN MONTH TOOK 255,000 MEN

TOTAL OF TEUTONS PUT OUT OF ACTION ONE WAY OR ANOTHER ESTIMATED AT 500,000.

BOOTY TAKEN IS ENORMOUS

Two Hundred and Fifty Field Guns and Seven Hundred Machine Guns Captured.

Petrograd, via London.—Nearly a half million Austrians and Germans have been put out of commission since General Brusiloff began his great advance a month ago. The grand total of prisoners to date is in round numbers 255,000, of which 4,500 are officers.

Without the actual figures regarding the dead and wounded careful estimates by military experts place the latter at 200,000 to 220,000. The Austrians predominate overwhelmingly among the prisoners, but among the dead and wounded is a fairly large proportion of Germans. The losses in Kovel and in counterattacks made in solid ranks were enormous.

The booty captured reaches incalculable figures. It is said that 250 field guns of various sizes and upward of 700 machine guns is a conservative estimate. In addition vast quantities of munitions, supplies and transports have fallen into the hands of the Russians.

Comparative Quiet on French Front.

London.—As the French and British armies are now engaged in reorganizing and preparing for the second phase of the battle of the Somme there is a comparative lull on the western front and Russia again takes the center of the stage. News from Petrograd is highly important in the light of the future developments of the Somme battle.

The question arises among military men here as to how Germany can come to the assistance of her Austrian allies without further depleting her forces on the western front and it is considered impossible for Austria to risk withdrawing more of her troops from the Italian front.

That the British authorities fully realize their hard task is far from ended, is indicated by the steps being taken by the ministry of munitions for the cessation of holidays for munition workers during July.

Russ Retire 80 Miles Before Turks. A Petrograd dispatch says that the Russians have fallen back almost 80 miles before the Turks in the Bagdad region. The Turks are said to have gathered a great army to contest the Russian advance. Among these troops was the force originally destined for the invasion of Egypt, and an army of 130,000 men withdrawn from the Saloniki front.

The principal reason, however, is that the intense heat in Mesopotamia makes campaigning very difficult at this time of the year.

Russians Rout Turks.

Petrograd.—Successes against the Turks along the Tchouk river, north-west of Erzerum, Turkish Armenia, as the result of which several commanding heights were occupied by the Russians, are reported by the war office. The repulse of Turkish attacks in the Trebizond region also is announced.

Lloyd-George Succeeds Kitchener.

London.—David Lloyd-George has been appointed secretary for war, succeeding the late Earl Kitchener. Sir Edward Grey, the secretary for foreign affairs, has had an earldom conferred upon him. The Earl of Derby, director of recruiting, has been appointed undersecretary for war.

British Ship Seized as War Prize.

Berlin.—Official announcement is made that the British steamship Lesiris was held up by German warships near the English coast and seized as a prize. The statement says the Lesiris was held up by a portion of the German high sea forces. The Lesiris is a steamship of 1,384 tons gross, owned in Cork.

21 Mexicans Killed in Clash.

San Diego, Cal.—Twenty-one Mexican soldiers were killed and 25 wounded in the clash between blue-jackets of the gunboat Annapolis and Carrancistas at Mazatlan July 18, according to officers of the naval transport Buffalo, which is in port here. The officers said they heard the estimates from Mexican sources prior to the departure of the Buffalo for San Diego with refugees.

Infantile Paralysis Kills 26 in a Day. New York.—Twenty-six children died from infantile paralysis in the five boroughs of New York within 24 hours, according to an announcement made by Dr. Haven Emerson, health commissioner. In Brooklyn alone 191 new cases were reported for observation. Thirty extra medical inspectors were summoned and sent out to investigate reports of additional cases. More than 100 persons have died from the disease since the epidemic began June 26.

LIEUT. WILLIAM THAW



Recent portrait of Lieutenant Thaw, the American aviator who has been winning laurels in the service of France and who may come home to aid his own country.

GERMANS ARE REPULSED IN BOTH EAST AND WEST

Allied Offensive Doing Effective Work on All Fronts.

London.—The British troops have made "steady progress" in the face of stubborn resistance, in the neighborhood of Oviliers, on the Somme front, according to the official statement from general headquarters. Two German counter-attacks near the Bois Des Trones were repulsed.

The French have returned to the offensive south of the Somme and have captured German trenches over a distance of about two and a half miles east of Flaucourt and to a depth ranging from about two-thirds of a mile to a mile and a third. They also captured by storm the village of Alchamps.

The French have thus resumed their co-operation with the British, who have been engaged in fierce fighting in the neighborhood of Oviliers.

Russians Still Unchecked. The eastern front continues to overshadow the western front from a spectacular viewpoint, the Russian forces going from success to success. Not only has General Letichitzky, in the south, occupied the railroad junction at Delatyn, west of Kolomea, thus cutting off General von Bothmer from his supply base, but General Brusiloff, in the north, is making surprising advances on both sides of the Kovel railway toward the Stokhod river.

Teutons in Retreat. A Russian communication reports the enemy forces in this region retiring in great disorder and adding that the Russians have occupied Hulviche, 24 miles east of Kovel, while apparently the Russians are already across the Stokhod river, somewhere in the region of Janovka.

Germans Show Anxiety. German official and unofficial dispatches reflect anxiety over the Russian advance as being greater than over the Anglo-French offensive, which the German military critics contend will not interfere with the operations against Verdun. Major Morhart and other German critics express surprise at the extent and persistence of the Russian offensive and the endless resources of ammunition.

Berlin Reports Allies Lose Heavily. Berlin.—The war office says the French and British are continuing their attacks on the Somme front. The Germans lost ground in Hardecourt village, but repelled other assaults, inflicting heavy losses on the allies. On the eastern front Russian attacks against the armies of Prince Leopold and General von Linsingewer were unsuccessful.

Roosevelt Volunteer Headquarters.

New York.—Headquarters were opened here for the volunteer division which Theodore Roosevelt has decided to organize in the event of war with Mexico. Regis H. Post, former governor of Porto Rico, is in charge.

Roosevelt to Raise Division of 12,000.

New York.—Theodore Roosevelt is preparing to offer a division of approximately 12,000 men to the United States government, accompanied by his application for a commission as major general in the event of war with Mexico and a call by the president for volunteers. It was learned here from authoritative sources.

Vote \$158,000,000 for Pensions.

Washington.—Without debate the senate passed the general pension bill appropriating \$158,000,000. The measure was called up and disposed of in less than two minutes.

\$85,000,000 for Good Roads.

Washington.—The senate has agreed to the conference reports on the good roads bill appropriating \$85,000,000 during the next five years for co-operation with the states in road building.

WASHINGTON ACCEPTS CARRANZA'S PLANS

DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS FOR DISCUSSION OF QUESTION WILL BE RESUMED.

MAY LEND FINANCIAL AID

Intimation is Made That American Bankers Will Furnish Capital in Mexico for Certain Guarantees.

Washington.—The de facto government of Mexico has been informally notified through Eliseo Arredondo, ambassador-designate, that the United States welcomed General Carranza's proposal to adjust all pending differences between the two governments by direct diplomatic negotiations.

Mr. Arredondo was informed of the American government's attitude in a conversation with Secretary Lansing, after the latter had conferred with President Wilson. Later a formal note confirmed the ambassador's report.

It was evident at the state department that officials believe an opportunity now has been presented which may provide a means of aiding the de facto government in restoring order throughout Mexico.

May Mean Financial Aid. While the immediate purpose of the negotiations will be the evolution of some plan for tranquilizing the border regions, the discussions may take on a wider scope. There is little doubt that Mr. Arredondo received the impression from Secretary Lansing that if adequate guarantees as to the security of American and other foreign interests in Mexico could be secured the Washington government believes the financial aid so greatly needed by the de facto government could be found. Some time ago, it is understood, a suggestion that the Washington government would encourage American bankers to assist the de facto government was made through indirect channels. General Carranza then had not felt the pinch of poverty which now threatens his government with collapse and rejected the suggestion.

Mobilization of the national guard continued to go forward on schedule according to reports. Publication of Secretary Baker's order that members of the guard with dependent families be discharged from the service was the first sign at the war department that tension on the border had relaxed.

Wilson Will Dedicate Elephant Butte.

El Paso, Texas.—President Woodrow Wilson will dedicate the great Elephant Butte dam on Oct. 4 and will come to El Paso to deliver an address at the opening of the International Irrigation congress, which opens here that day. This was made known by Richard F. Burgess, president of the Irrigation congress. A movement has been started to call the Elephant Butte dam the Wilson dam in honor of the president.

Captain Boyd's Body to Arlington.

El Paso, Texas.—The body of Captain Charles T. Boyd, killed at Carrizal, was sent to Washington, D. C., for burial in Arlington cemetery. It was accompanied by K. D. Klemm, of Kansas City, Mo., the late officer's brother-in-law. The body of Lieut. Henry Adair is awaiting definite instructions for its disposal from relatives. It is expected the bodies of the seven troopers brought from Carrizal also will be buried at Arlington, but definite orders are lacking.

Senate's Army Bill \$328,000,000.

Washington.—The army appropriation bill, revised by the senate military committee and ordered reported, carries \$328,000,000, an increase of \$146,000,000 over the bill passed by the house. The heavy increase over the house bill were declared by senators to be essential in view of the reorganization of the army and national guard and the necessity for equipment in the Mexican emergency.

Admiral Caperton Commands Fleet.

Washington.—Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton now commanding the cruiser squadron in Haiti and Santo Domingo waters, has been selected to succeed Admiral Winslow as commander of the Pacific fleet when the latter retires July 29 on account of age.

\$4,000,000 for Army Horses.

East St. Louis, Mo.—Commission firms at the National Stock yards here have been awarded contracts by the United States army for 19,500 horses and 7,700 mules. This will mean an expenditure of about \$4,000,000.

Dallas Red Cross Wants 1,000 Women

Dallas, Texas.—In connection with the calling of the national guard of all the states to the colors, arrangements are being made by the American Red Cross to lend all possible aid in the caring for the soldiers and to be in readiness for hospital and field relief work for the wounded should war actually come. In line with these preparations a campaign is being conducted by the Dallas chapter to increase its membership to 21,000.

GULF STORM DAMAGE IS FULLY \$4,000,000

ESTIMATES ARE BASED ON MEAGER REPORTS FROM MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA.

NO FATALITIES REPORTED

Crops and Timber Suffered Heavily and Small Craft on Coast Were Hard Hit.

New Orleans.—More than \$4,000,000 damage was done in Mississippi and Alabama by the tropical storm Wednesday and Thursday, according to estimates made from reports received from the storm area, and from figures given persons connected with various industries affected. This total includes estimated damage to buildings and other property in cities and country districts, growing crops, timber, shipping, railroads and telegraph and telephone wires.

The aggregate estimated damage, it was believed, would be increased when more detailed information was obtainable and when fuller reports were received from Pensacola and the West Florida coast. No reports of loss of life in the storm have been verified.

Heavy Loss in Mississippi.

Compilation of reports from various points in Southern Mississippi indicated damage in that section to corn, cotton and other crops was about \$1,500,000. In northern and central Mississippi the loss was placed at about \$300,000; Mississippi coast cities and vicinity, including small craft damage, about \$300,000; Mobile and vicinity about \$250,000; lumber interests in Mississippi and Alabama and \$1,000,000; telegraph and telephone companies about \$300,000; railroads about \$200,000.

In the pine sections of Mississippi and Alabama the storm covered an area about 50 miles wide, causing great damage to standing timber. In several counties of Southern Mississippi reports stated the entire corn, cotton and other crops were leveled and ruined.

MRS. HETTY GREEN DIES IN N. Y.

Wall Street Estimates Value of Estate From \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

New York.—Mrs. Hetty Green, known as the world's wealthiest woman, died here Monday. She had suffered three strokes of paralysis during the last two months and for several weeks had been practically helpless. Mrs. Green was 80 years old. Her death occurred at the home of her son, Colonel Edward H. R. Green.

For several weeks past Mrs. Green had been unable to walk and had spent practically all of her time in a wheel chair. Wall street's estimate of Mrs. Green's fortune ranges from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Officials of the Chemical National bank, in which Mrs. Green once made her downtown headquarters, declined to hazard a guess concerning the size of her estate.

Mrs. Green's Will Filed for Probate.

Bellows Falls, Vt.—The will of Mrs. Hetty Green, long known as the wealthiest woman in America, leaves the bulk of her estate to her daughter, Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks. The remainder is distributed in smaller bequests to old friends of Mrs. Green. No estimate of the total value of the estate is contained in the will.

Man Tries to Save Girl; Both Drown.

Jefferson, Texas.—E. E. Brougner and Miss Beulah Braden were drowned in the Cypress river at the foot of Dallas street, in this place. Mr. Brougner and wife chaperoned a crowd of young people to the river for a swim. Miss Braden got beyond her depth and Mr. Brougner went to her aid, but was unable to bring her ashore, and while calling for help, he sank with her, in sight of his wife and children.

Dallas Leads in Scholastic Census.

Dallas, Texas.—Dallas leads every city in the state by a good margin in the number of children of scholastic age, according to information received, president of the Dallas board of education. The scholastic population of the three leading cities is shown as follows: Dallas 27,005; San Antonio 25,965; Houston 25,488. These figures give Dallas a lead over San Antonio of 1,040 and over Houston of 1,517 pupils.

COAST STORM DAMAGE GREAT.

New Orleans, La.—Reports of great damage to property and growing crops, due to the tropical storm that swept in from the Gulf of Mexico over parts of Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama Wednesday began to arrive here as communication with the affected sections was restored. In none of the advices from the wide area struck by the storm were there any report of any loss of life and the hope grew that there were no fatalities.

TO COOK SPINACH

VEGETABLE DESERVES SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.

One of the Best and Most Healthful That is Grown—Various Ways of Preparing It for the Table.

Spinach is a standby at all times of the year. It can be prepared in many ways, but the basis of them all is the first careful looking over, washing and boiling.

As a rule, the spinach, after washing, contains enough water to start the boiling, after which it will boil in its own liquid.

Special care should be exercised in the drainage, because nothing is more unappetizing than a wet, soggy mass of spinach. It should always be drained in a colander and after that can either be cut with a knife or rubbed through a coarse sieve.

The simplest way to serve spinach is to drain well, season with pepper, salt and a little butter. Boil two eggs hard and slice over the top and serve hot.

Spinach and Cream.—One quart spinach, one tablespoonful butter, three tablespoonfuls of cream, pepper and salt. After the spinach has been boiled, and passed through a wire sieve, make the butter hot in a saucepan, add the spinach, pepper and salt to taste. Stir it over the fire and add the cream. If cream is not available, white sauce may be used instead.

Spinach and Poached Eggs.—Prepare and cream the spinach as in the preceding recipe, put into a flat dish and lay three poached and well drained eggs on the top and garnish with crotons of fried bread.

Spinach and Gravy.—One quart spinach, one tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful flour, four tablespoonfuls good gravy, pepper and salt. Prepare the spinach as usual. Stir the flour with the butter in a saucepan for two minutes. Add the spinach, pepper and salt to taste, and as much gravy as possible, without making it soft. Stir over the fire until very hot. Dish and garnish with crotons.

Plum Gumbo.

Wipe five pounds of plums, remove the stones and cut the fruit in pieces. Chop two pounds of seeded raisins. Wipe three oranges and cut in thin slices crosswise, removing the seeds. Put the prepared fruit in a preserve kettle and add five pounds of sugar. Bring to the boiling point and let simmer until of the consistency of a marmalade. Fill sterilized jelly glasses with mixture, cover and seal. Serve with unsweetened wafers for luncheon. —Woman's Home Companion.

Asparagus Souffle.

Boil one quart of chopped asparagus (cut in inch pieces) until tender. Cook one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, and two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch until the mixture is thick and smooth. Then add the yolks of two eggs, well beaten. Stir in the asparagus, season with salt and pepper and fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Put into a buttered baking dish and cook in a quick oven until delicately browned. Serve at once.

Seasonings.

A clove of garlic is one section of the root. Parsley should be minced and added at the last moment. A pinch of salt is an eighth of a teaspoonful. If only a mild onion flavor is desired, parboil the onion before adding it. Make little cheesecloth bags of herbs, well blended, for soups and stews. The bags can be withdrawn when the flavor has been sufficiently extracted.

Chicken on the Nest.

To make this nest, carefully hollow out a large sponge cake; prepare some shredded gelatin by soaking in cold water till moderately soft; mix a little spinach juice with it to make it green, then cover the cake, outside and in, with it. Fill either with the bought candy eggs or those molded of fudge in egg shells. Place a toy chicken on the eggs and present each guest with an egg at the conclusion of the meal.

Vermicelli Soup.

Swell one-quarter pound of vermicelli in a quart of warm water; then add it to good beef, veal, lamb or chicken soup or broth, with one-quarter pound sweet butter. Allow the soup to boil 15 minutes after it is added.

Strawberry Sherbet.

Boil one quart of hot water and one pint of sugar for five minutes; cool, add the juice of two lemons, the juice of two oranges and one pint of crushed strawberries. Partially freeze, add the beaten white of one egg and continue freezing until solid.

To Clean Holland Blinds.

After removing from the brackets, brush the blinds on both sides with a soft brush. Then spread on the kitchen table and rub with the white part of a piece of stale bread.

Chinese Salad.

Equal parts of cold macaroni cut into small bits, minced ham, lobster and cold boiled carrot, chopped. Mix well and add some good mayonnaise dressing, with a few capers.

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.

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

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY AT STERLING CITY, TEXAS.

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

Give us only such laws as can be enforced. A law that has no sentiment to support it, cannot, and will not be enforced.

"For an amendment to the Constitution providing for State-wide prohibition," is the way the official ballot will read. "Submission," as asked for in the petition, will not appear on the ballot.

The trees in the court house yard are being well tended this summer and they are responding rapidly to the care that is being given them. Trees, shrubs and flowers about a home or on public grounds are a sure sign of culture and refinement. Let us hope that the care of the trees will continue.

The oleander is a deadly poison to stock. One bite of the plant has been known to kill a horse. We have a stock law in Sterling and everybody presumes that no man will purposely turn an animal loose on the commons of the town. We have in mind a number of oleanders that could be gotten by a breachy cow or horse, and should they be eaten, a dead cow or horse would be the result. What we mean to say is, keep your stock under control.

Hon. Brown F. Lee, of San Angelo, who recently returned from Washington, D. C., reports that he had an interview with Senator Culberson while there. Mr. Lee says that while the Senator could not be classed as a prize fighter, yet, he is the same old intellectual giant. He seems to think that Mr. Culberson is not near so sick a man as his opponents would have the public believe, and that after the primaries he will be entirely well.

A German submarine dived under the battleships which blockaded the German ports and landed a valuable cargo of drugs and dyestuffs in the United States last week. This is the first of another great achievement of science. Jules Verne's dream of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," and of "Captain Nemo" and his good ship "Nautilus" has come true. Holland worked out Verne's dream, and German necessity brought about the rest. Necessity has done wonders, and at this time, it seems that the Germans are well supplied with it.

Universal peace, though beautiful, is a pipe dream. All nature is either in a state of war or maintains only an armed peace. Almost every plant and animal upon the face of the earth is by nature prepared for offense or defense. War seems to be an attribute of all creation. If you can call to mind any animal or plant that is not in some way prepared to offer offense or defense, you will find that man has stood between it and danger so long that it has forgotten its weapons. Universal peace is thousands of years in the future. Mankind will enjoy periods of peace, but it will be an armed peace. The day a nation forgets to be armed will be the date on which history will begin to relate how it was taken over by a nation that was prepared. If man ever loses his selfishness, his greed and his pugnacity, universal peace might be a possibility; until then, let us take man for what he really is, and not what he should be.

BOY SERIOUSLY HURT

Last Friday afternoon, Roland, the nine-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Lowe, was thrown from his burro and seriously injured.

Accompanied by his playmate, Paul Workman, Roland rode a burro to the dump ground in search of bottles. After filling his blouse with bottles, he mounted the burro and the animal threw him in a pile of rubbish. A bottle broke in the fall and cut a fearful gash in his side. At the same time, his head struck a piece of iron which also made an ugly wound. The burro ran off and the boys were forced to walk to the residence of J. M. Head, a distance of about half a mile, before they got help.

Although wounded nigh unto death, the lad displayed wonderful courage and presence of mind.

An Address

To The Voters of Sterling County:

It has been my intention to call upon every voter in the county in behalf of my candidacy for County Judge. I have not had the time to make a single visit to the country. Business—the business of others entrusted to my care—has prevented this.

There is a story abroad that I am in favor of high taxation. Those who originated this story, and many of those who are repeating it, know it to be untrue. I believe that Sterling County should pay only her just proportion of taxes. I believe that each taxpayer in the county should bear his just share of taxes—and in proportion to the property he owns. I am in favor of a careful and just equalization of property values, of all classes of property.

If you feel that some other is better qualified to fill the position for which I offer, vote for him.

Sincerely,

JEFF D. AYRES

July 14, 1916.

LEG BROKEN

Cecil Sparks, an employe on the W. L. Foster ranch, suffered a broken ankle last Tuesday when a horse which he was riding fell on him. The young man was alone when the accident happened, and it was some time before he got help. W. L. Foster brought him to town in his automobile, where he received surgical aid.

TAKE POLITICS OUT OF JUSTICE, PLEA OF FARMERS' UNION HEAD

Use of Powers of Office to Advance Personal Ambitions is Crime Against People, Says H. N. Pope.

Fort Worth, Texas—Taking politics out of justice has been advanced as a cure for injustice by H. N. Pope, president of the Texas Farmers' Union, in a contribution to the Texas Economic League's discussion of the administration of justice, received by that organization. Pope's article says in part:

"The discussion of the administration of justice now going in the press deeply concerns the farmers of this state, for it is they who are the final sufferers from injustice, and I would like to see more of them join in this discussion. The farmer of Texas must diligently study government. It is as necessary to his prosperity that he be a capable citizen, as that he be a capable plowman. His welfare depends as much upon sound legislation and capable public officials as it does upon making two pumpkins grow where one grew before. His happiness is as much dependent upon his receiving a fair division of the profits of his labor as it is upon the fertility of the soil. His success is as much dependent upon honest, intelligent and patriotic citizenship as it is upon the diversification of farm products. To secure the blessings of society which are rightly their own, the farmers must organize, think together and vote together. They must be able to separate the theorist from the doer; the braggart from the achiev-

er, and the capable from the incapable. In both men and measures affecting the public weal, and the penalty for failure to do so is poverty, oppression and ruin.

Prosperity Waylaid.

"Likewise, the business interests have their troubles. Any political law suit filed against industry ought to be styled 'The Politicians vs. the People' and the verdict ought to be that the politicians are guilty of slaughtering industry, and they should be sentenced to quit playing politics or resign their office. The farmers get too much salvation from government; too much politics and not enough business. If the administrative branch of government could give us prosperity by filing political lawsuits, then the tenant farmers would all be rich. If the legislative branch of government could cure the evils of society by increasing the volume of laws, we would have a perfect civilization. If the judiciary branch of government could give us justice by making political speeches from the bench, then we would have no more injustice within our realm. The farmer cannot expect in government to reap something he does not sow, any more than he can plant thistles in the soil and harvest grain. It is no more possible to make a statesman out of a politician than it is to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. The farmers of Texas must face the situation squarely. We are the predominating class, and we cannot escape the responsibilities of government. Upon our shoulders rest largely the destiny of Texas, and upon our ballot the policy of government depends."

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION RELATING TO LEVYING TAX FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES

[H. J. R. No. 30] House Joint Resolution.

Proposing an amendment to Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, authorizing the levy and collection of an ad valorem county tax not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of property for the maintenance of the public schools of the district, and authorizing the levy and collection of an ad valorem district tax not to exceed one dollar on the one hundred dollars valuation of property for the maintenance of the public schools of the district.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

SECTION 1. That Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended to hereafter read as follows:

SECTION 3. School Taxes.—One-fourth of the revenue derived from the State occupation taxes, and a poll tax of \$1.00 on every male inhabitant of this State between the ages of 21 and 60 years shall be set apart annually for the benefit of the public free schools, and in addition thereto there shall be levied and collected an annual ad valorem State tax of such an amount, not to exceed 20 cents on the \$100.00 valuation, as with the available school fund arising from all other sources will be sufficient to maintain and support the public free schools of this State for a period of not less than six months in each year. The Legislature may authorize the levy and collection of an annual ad valorem county tax within the counties of this State not to exceed 50 cents on the \$100.00 valuation of property situated within the county, provided, a majority of the qualified property taxing voters of the county voting at an election to be held for that purpose shall vote such tax, for the purpose of maintaining the public free schools of the county, and the Legislature may also provide for the formation of school districts by general or special law, without the local notice required in other cases of special legislation, and all such school districts, whether created by general or special law, may embrace parts of two or more counties, and the Legislature shall be authorized to pass laws for the assessment and collection of taxes in all said districts and for the management and control of the public school or schools of such district, whether such districts are composed of territory wholly within a county or in parts of two or more counties. And the Legislature may authorize an additional ad valorem tax to be levied and collected within all school districts heretofore formed, or hereafter formed, for the further maintenance of public free schools, and the erection and equipment of school buildings therein; provided, that a majority of the qualified property taxing voters of the district, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, shall vote such tax not to exceed in any one year one dollar on the \$100.00

valuation of the property subject to taxation in such districts, but the limitation upon the amount of school district tax herein authorized shall not apply to incorporated cities or towns, constituting separate and independent school districts.

SEC. 2. The Governor of this State is hereby instructed to issue the necessary proclamation for the submission of this amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Texas at the next general election to be held in November, 1916, at which election all voters favoring this amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "For the amendment to Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, relating to the levy of ad valorem school taxes not to exceed fifty cents on the \$100.00 valuation in the county and not to exceed one dollar on the \$100.00 valuation in the district, for the purpose of maintaining the public schools of the county or of the district." And those opposed to this amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "Against the amendment to Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, relating to the levy of ad valorem school taxes, not to exceed fifty cents on the \$100.00 valuation in the county, and not to exceed one dollar on the \$100.00 valuation in the district, for the purpose of maintaining the public schools of the county or of the district."

SEC. 3. The sum of \$5,000.00, or as much thereof as may be necessary therefor, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of carrying out the provisions of this resolution. [Note.—H. J. R. No. 30 was adopted by the House March 6, 1916, 104 yeas, 12 nays. It was adopted by the Senate with amendments, March 19, 1916, 25 yeas, 19 nays. It was concurred in by the Senate with amendments, March 19, 1916, 19 yeas, 19 nays, present and voting.]

Approved April 1, 1916.

(A true copy.) JOHN G. MCKAY,

Secretary of State

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 B. Metcalfe.

FOR JUDGE OF THE FIFTY-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS:

J. W. Timmins (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. Austin

FOR TAX ASSESSOR

W. E. Allen

H. Q. Lyles, Jr.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER:

R. B. Cummins

M. C. Mitchell

FOR COMMISSIONER AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, PRECINCT NO. 1:

J. A. Jackson

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

CATTLE FOR SALE—I have two good fresh Jersey milk cows for sale, well broke and fine milkers. I also have one poll 2-year-old Durham bull.

J. E. Davis,
Sterling City, Texas.

CREAM PRODUCERS.—We are now prepared to TEST and PAY for cream on delivery. Bring cream on Tuesdays and Fridays, only.

Respectfully,
J. W. Phillips

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.

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

S. Kellogg, Sterling City.

ARM BROKEN

Thad Green, our popular transfer man, is carrying his arm in a sling as a result of jumping from a moving automobile. In jumping, he fell on his shoulder and sustained painful injuries about his shoulder and arm.

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.

Bargains in Magazines

Delineator 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.
Delineator 2 years \$2. Save \$1.
Hearth's 2 years \$2. Save \$1.
McCall's 3 years and three posters \$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.

PATENTS

OVER 65 YEARS EXPERIENCE

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS & PATENTS

Scientific American

MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York

STEVENS

The Barrels and Lugs of STEVENS

Double and Single Barrel SHOTGUNS

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY

Ascareb

CHERRY CATHARTIC

Wheatsville, Iowa

Professional

J. B. Hinyard

Physician & Surgeon

Dr. W. E. Everett

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

EYES TESTED—GLASSES FITTED

Dr. C. R. Carver

Calls answered promptly, day or night.

Office over Butler Drug Company

TRADES

SAN IARY BARBER SHOP

R. M. Mathis, Prop.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—On Thursday afternoon of each week, special attention will be given to ladies work at my barbershop in the First State Bank building. Try us. For massage or shampoo.—R. M. Mathis

POSTED

Notice is hereby given that driving any stock across working stock or otherwise trespassing upon lands owned or controlled by me, is hereby forbidden under penalty of prosecution.

E. F. Atkinson

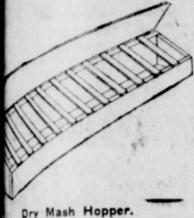
POULTRY FEEDS

Results Obtained by Studying Needs of Flock.

Essential to Laying Hens Is Excess of Many Methods Resorted to in Addition to Scattering Grain Among Straw.

Dr. G. WEATHERSTONE says that hens will do better on mixed feeds than on any other. A quart of corn meal will not give as good results as a pint and a half of corn meal with some other food such as potatoes.

It is of course very essential that hens when confined during the winter season. To obtain this, they are resorted to in addition to scattering grain among the straw for instance suspending a cabbage leaf over the hens to induce them to jump up to reach it. If they are very hungry for this food they will get more exercise.



Dry Mash Hopper.

Jumping after it, but our experience is that when fed a moderate amount of clover or ground alfalfa they have no taste for any other kind of food.

Equal parts of clover for feeding chickens. Alfalfa comes next, then clover and are found satisfactory. Experiments have proved that alfalfa is more fertile than those laid on a wet mash. Wet mash is very poor feeding, is inconvenient and requires more care in the feeding vessels clean.

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SALT USED AS A FERTILIZER

Results of Experiments Noted in Report Received by Department of Agriculture.

Fertilizer experiments with beets and turnips on a variety of soils to determine the extent to which common salt may be used as a substitute for potash are noted in a report recently received by the department of agriculture. Common salt was used at the rate of 425 pounds per acre and a 37 per cent potash salt at the rate of 175 pounds per acre.

The two salts gave practically the same results with sugar beets, although neither materially increased the yield. Turnips showed a smaller potash requirement than sugar beets. Where common salt was used in a complete fertilizer mixture, increases in crop yields were obtained. The conclusion is reached that 37 per cent potash salts may be replaced by common salt for fodder roots, beets especially. It is also concluded that increased yields produced by additions of potash salts are not due solely to the fact that potassium is an essential nutritive element.

FOWLS RELISH EARTHWORMS

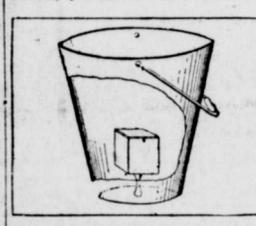
Excellent Plan to Turn Over Some Soil Each Day to Provide Hens With Needed Food.

We know the hens are fond of earthworms, and there are many morsels of food selected from fresh earth by the hens; therefore it is a good plan to turn some earth over in the pen each day with a spade, says a writer in Farm and Home. This should be done each morning as the earthworms come to the surface each night, then go back into the earth when the sun comes up. Therefore the work should be done between daylight and sun-up. If it cannot be done at this time some boards or an old door should be laid on the ground where the digging is to be done. This protects the worms so they remain near the surface. A space of soil three feet square turned over each morning will furnish 20 hens with fresh earth to work in during the day, and by moving systematically about the yard it will prevent the soil from becoming contaminated with disease.

KEEP DRINKING WATER COOL

During Harvesting Time Men Often Suffer From Thirst—Texas Man Meets Emergency.

Drinking water for harvest time should be cool as well as pure, and men working in the field often suffer for lack of cool drinking water to quench their thirst. A Texas man has recently patented a bucket that is arranged to keep the water cool.



Water Cooler.

Inside the bucket is an ice container, an interiorly threaded sleeve being arranged in the bottom of the container. This is much more sanitary than ice water usually available, and the ice will last considerably longer than when merely thrown into the water in an open bucket. The warm air cannot strike the ice directly to melt it immediately.—Farming Business.

BENEFITS OF DRAINED SOILS

Deeper Feeding Ground Offered for Plants—Increase in Crop Yield May Be Expected.

A drained soil offers a deeper feeding ground for the plants. The roots of most cultivated crops will not go into saturated soil and will die if kept under water without air for more than a short time. The root zone is then, not the depth above the point of permanent saturation, but only that soil into which the fluctuating water-table does not rise except for periods too short to injure the plants seriously. Drainage tends to increase this depth to that of the drains, thus making a greater quantity of food available. Hence, an increase in crop yield may ordinarily be expected from the drainage of such land already under cultivation.

KILL STRIPED SQUASH BUG

Inexpensive Solution, Easily Made and Sprinkled Over Plants Will Drive Insects Away.

The striped squash bug won't bother plants that are sprayed with a thin solution made as follows: In a gallon gather fresh cow droppings, fill the pail two-thirds full of water, then stir till well mixed, and sprinkle the plants thoroughly. The bugs will take their meals some other place.

COOP FOR LITTLE CHICKS

House Six Feet Long, Four Feet Wide and Three in Height Will Provide Excellent Shelter.

A good coop for chickens which have been weaned by the hen is six feet long, four feet wide and three feet high in front and two feet high in the rear, with the entire front covered with wire netting, on a frame so that it can be removed easily when cleaning the coop.

WORLD'S RECORD FOR MILK

Production by Improved Dairy Cow More Than Thirty Thousand Pounds Per Year.

The world cow gave only enough milk to support its young. Proof of what can be done in improving the cow is found in the fact that the present world's record for milk production is more than thirty thousand pounds per year.

PRODUCTION OF THYMOL FROM HORSEMINT



Bed of Horsemint Grown for Seed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) The production of thymol from horsemint may be, under favorable circumstances, a profitable commercial undertaking, according to a recent publication of the United States department of agriculture, Bulletin 372.

Thymol, which is extensively used in medicine, was formerly imported from northern Europe where it is manufactured from seed grown in northern India. The European war, however, has reduced the importations of this substance from 18,000 pounds in 1914 to a little more than 2,000 in 1915. To make up this deficit it is believed that thymol might be manufactured from improved horsemint plants with which the department of agriculture has been experimenting for some time.

Horsemint is found wild on light sandy soils over the entire region from southern New York to Florida, and westward to Wisconsin, Kansas and Texas, and it is probable that it will thrive under cultivation over the same area. From 20 to 30 pounds of oil per acre should be obtained from a planting, according to the investigations of the department, and a little less than 70 per cent of this oil will be thymol. The yield of thymol per acre of horsemint, therefore, is estimated at from a little less than 13 pounds from first year plantings to a little less than 20 pounds for subsequent years. The average price of thymol for a number of years prior to the European war was about \$2 a pound.

EXPERIMENT NOW AND THEN

New Crops and Methods Should Be Given Thorough Trial—Try a Little of Anything New.

(By BREEZE BOYACK, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.) Why not try a new variety of your main crop? Do not wait for someone to do your experimenting for you. The successful business man is the one who is first in the field. He tries out carefully, new methods or new products. The successful farmer is first in his field.

If you have never raised a forage crop, try one. If you are growing alfalfa spring wheat why not try a macaroni wheat? Perhaps another common variety such as Marquis or Red Fife would do well.

Of course, if your community has settled upon a variety as a community enterprise, as is done with peas, potatoes, apples, alfalfa, etc., it is not wise to depart from it.

ENEMIES OF ALFALFA PLANT

Not Worth While for Farmer to Waste Expensive Seed on Sour or Alkaline Soils.

Sour soil and alkali are enemies of alfalfa. Most sour soils are sandy soils where the drainage is too good and the lime has been leached out. They can be sweetened by adding ground limestone where this process is not too expensive and leaching lessened by incorporating plenty of humus in the soil. This can be done by applying stable manure or plowing under green manure in the form of growing crops, etc.

UNIFORMITY OF MUCH VALUE

Cartons Are Made Attractive When Filled With Eggs of Same Size and Color.

Uniformity in size and color of eggs is valuable in all markets, but is most important where the producer caters to a special trade. Cartons are much more attractive when filled with eggs of one color than when white and brown eggs are used. Small eggs had better be used at home.

ALFALFA AND WHITE GRUBS

Excellent Crop to Alternate With Corn, as It Clears Soil of Aphid and Other Insects.

It is claimed that the corn-root aphid, white grubs and other insects which caused so much damage to the corn, will not feed upon alfalfa roots. For this reason alfalfa is considered a very excellent crop to alternate with corn, as it clears the land of corn enemies.

PUTTING EGGS IN INCUBATOR

When Machine Has Been Started It Is Unwise to Add New Supply Without First Warning.

When eggs have been put in an incubator and have been incubated for several days (or even one or two days) it is unwise to put in more eggs, because the new lot will chill the first lot, unless the new lot is first warmed up to incubating temperature in another machine. In any event, it is not a practical operation.

Prominent Women in Training Camp for War Service

Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, is among those who drill and learn at the National Service School.



The outstanding feature at the end of the first week of the women's preparedness camp at Chevy Chase, near Washington, seemed to be blisters—blisters on the feet, says the Kansas City Star.

And tan. The thousand young women in the training camp were as red faced as lobsters, always assuming blisters to be red faced. It is the tan of wind and sun and life in the open. The blisters who tangled in high heels all winter long, with never a hint of anguish, were nursing swollen, blistered feet as a result of wearing stiff high service shoes.

The khaki coats and skirts were bad enough, they were so different from the soft, fluffy garments that the girls otherwise might have worn.

It was the National Service School for Women, this training camp, conducted by the woman's section of the Navy league, of which Mrs. George Dewey, wife of Admiral Dewey, is president. The thousand girls soon settled down to the business of learning how women may help in time of war. It was preparedness of the most practical sort being undertaken. Imagine a tented city, laid out in regular streets, with guards posted and military discipline prevailing. In each tent are five cots, occupied by four girls and a chaperon—some matron who is enjoying the training camp just as much as if she weren't married, because she, too, is a girl again. One of these matrons is Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the secretary of state, and she is drilling with the girls in her \$10.50 khaki uniform just as though she had never known the social burdens of an official hostess in the national capital.

There are five wash basins and five small mirrors in each tent also. Because it is convenient and cheap the tents are electrically lighted. And because it is further convenient, shower-baths are provided for the girls in khaki. But these need not be regarded as luxuries. They simply are modern necessities.

Reveille at 6:30. Out of these tents, when reveille is sounded at 6:30 o'clock in the morning, pour the "boarding pupils" of the service school. The "day pupils" live in Washington and come later. For half an hour there is marching and counter-marching under the direction of three United States army officers, who are assigned to the camp as instructors. They pretend to dislike their job, these officers, but in reality, they wouldn't miss it for a good deal. The girls are so pretty, and despite their blistered feet they smile so bewitchingly.

At seven the mess tent calls. Breakfast for one morning consists of eggs and bacon, prunes, baked potatoes and coffee. Another morning it is oranges, bacon and hominy, bread and butter, green onions and coffee. The only difference between the fare of the woman's training camp and that of the United States Marine corps is that the girls are allowed butter three times a day and the marines only twice. But they thrive on it. Bless you, there was less need of rouge among these thousand girls last week than any week in all their lives. The unbreakable crockery and the camp "silver" are lent by the marine corps, by the way.

Then comes the ceremony of the changing of the guard, which is another regulation borrowed from the United States army. And after that there is a busy day.

The one obligatory course is that of Red Cross first aid and surgical dressing of wounds. No less than 3,000 yards of gauze is used in the classes in a week's time. A Red Cross head nurse and 30 trained assistants are the instructors in these classes, of which there are five daily, each putting in an hour.

GOOD TIMES THAT ARE GONE

Wealthy Citizen Moralizes Over Things That Were, as He Recalls with Joyous Recollections.

Talk to Uncle Zenas and you will learn that to find Arcadia it is not enough to leave New York and come to Bloomfield Center. They aren't as neighborly even there as they once were. There is not the frank democracy that used to be in his young days. Too much of what he scornfully calls "codfish aristocracy" has come in and split the happy united village into what he calls "cliques." They don't have the good times nowadays like they did when they got up apple-cuttings and corn-huskings, barn-raising, and all the devices by which what was hard labor for one lone family was turned into a frolic for the whole settlement. Everybody knew everybody, and winter nights a whole parcel of 'em would pile into sleds and come bustin' in on some family. Maybe they were getting ready for bed, but the old man'd get up and put his pants on and take down the fiddle, and they'd move the chairs and things out and have a dance; stay up till all hours, and get home about time to feed the stock. Ah, dear! they were neighbors in those days!

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

Computing the population of European and Asiatic Russia at 180,000,000, and allowing five bushels per head for food and seed, the consumption of wheat in that region would amount to 900,000,000 bushels a year.

A new attachment made to fire plugs transforms them into sanitary drinking fountains.

One-fourth of Australia is yet unexplored.

In the construction of some new 215-ton locomotives for a western railroad, the weight is so evenly distributed that the strain on the track is far less than that of similar engines.

Shaking hands is a relic of the ancient custom of adversaries, in treating of a truce, of taking hold of the weapon-hand to insure against treachery.

The total wheat production of the world is figured at 4,000,000,000 bushels. The average yield of corn in this country is a little more than twenty-three bushels to the acre.



CAMP COMMANDER

A big tent serves as the wireless station, and a very large number of the young women are enrolled as students here. And classes in dietetic cookery for the wounded attract many others, while another important instruction tent is that where sewing for the wounded is taught and where many sewing machines are kept humming by apt pupils.

But the hospital tent, after all, is the chief center of interest in the camp. One lesson, for instance, consisted in demonstrations of how to make a bandage and how to dress and bind an injury, and how to use a broom in properly sweeping a floor—all being practical duties that fall to army nurses.

Then there is drilling and more march, lunch and supper in due time, inspection of tents by a regular army officer and inspection of personal equipment, just as in the army.

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WEALTHY CITIZEN MORALIZES OVER THINGS THAT WERE, AS HE RECALLS WITH JOYOUS RECOLLECTIONS.

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taps, unauthorized absence from camp, insubordination and lack of personal neatness or neatness of quarters, the penalties running from reprimand to dismissal. As in a regular army camp, there is no trifling permitted.

Every afternoon and evening there are lectures, dealing with preparedness in some form. F. D. Hoosver, assistant secretary of the navy, talked on "National Preparedness" at one of these lectures. At another Mrs. Slavko Grouitch, a refugee, described the horrors of the Serbian situation and told "How Women Can Help in Preparing." John Barrett, Pan-American authority, told of our relations with Central and South American nations, and what may be expected of them in the event this nation becomes involved in war. And so on. Experts in various phases of national defense tell the thousand young women at Chevy Chase all about the many sides of preparedness and how women can help in times of stress.

Many widely-known women answered to first roll call at the Service school. Missouri was represented by Mrs. Genevieve Clark Thompson, daughter of Speaker Champ Clark. Mrs. Frank G. Odenheimer of Maryland, president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, was there, too. Every section of the country was represented, as a matter of fact, although the largest delegations came from New York.

When the president, in his address to the students of the Service school, said, "God forbid that we should be drawn into war," and then added that if war came America would be found ready to defend its honor and integrity, the young women of Chevy Chase camp felt a patriotic thrill like that which must have animated the mothers of the Revolution and the heroic women of Civil war times.

Miss Elizabeth Elliott Poe, the commandant, and Mrs. Vella Poe Wilson, the adjutant of the camp, headed the list of officers, which included those of the two battalions and the two companies which compose each battalion.

The camp was a complete success at the end of the first week—so successful that already plans are under way for holding similar service schools at Philadelphia, Savannah, Ga.; San Diego, Cal., and San Francisco. At San Francisco the school will be open for three months and one thousand women will be instructed each month. The Chevy Chase camp, it may be predicted, is only the beginning of a great national woman's movement for national defense.

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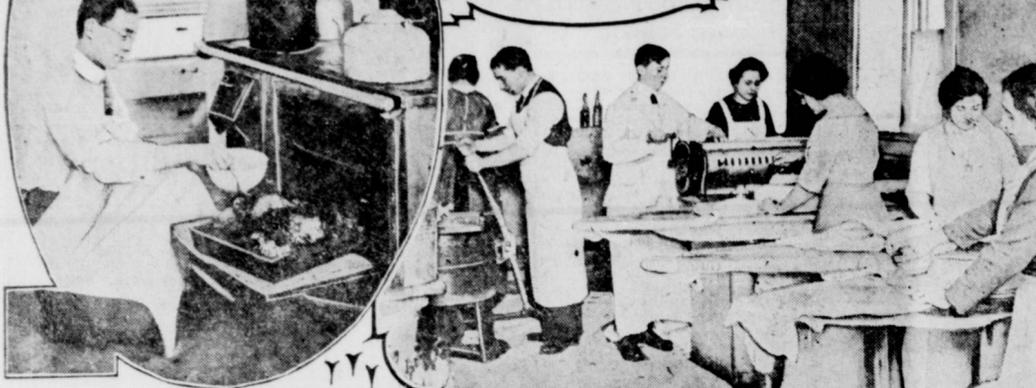
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Where Learning and Learning Go Hand in Hand



JAPANESE AND PERSIAN STUDENTS COOK

All the young men and women students at Blackburn college work their way to education. The plan is proving successful

BY ROBERT H. MOULTON

THE boy is certainly making good; his grades are up in the nineties, he is an excellent cook, a first-class laundryman, and can plow more acres of land in a day than any other boy in college.

Rather a remarkable statement for a college student to make concerning a college student, yet hardly more remarkable than the institution which the student is attending—Blackburn college at Carlinville, Ill.

Blackburn, as a matter of fact, occupies a position unique among institutions of learning in this country. No other college, perhaps, is conducted along exactly the same lines. Its aim is to train young men to be not only scientific, but practical farmers, inculcating in them at the same time a love of the soil, and to make of girls and young women practical housewives, who will be able to cook and sew, and to take care of a home.

Also, and this is where the unique feature comes in, it is conducted upon a plan of self-help, whereby young men and women of the most limited means are afforded an opportunity to avail themselves of a standard college education.

The plan has been tried only a year, but during this period it has proved so successful, literally knocking the high cost of living all to pieces, that the great problem next fall will be what to do with the students.

The charges for the year at Blackburn have been placed at \$100, and three hours' work per day at some sort of manual labor. This pays for a furnished room with steam heat and electric light, board and tuition.

The first thing one is likely to say on hearing this is, "It's too cheap; it can't be done." That was exactly what the college trustees said when, after calling Dr. William M. Hudson to the presidency, they listened to his revolutionary scheme for reorganizing Blackburn.

But Doctor Hudson had some convincing figures out of his past experience. He was optimistic and persistent. So finally the trustees agreed they might as well try it for a year. "It may blow us up," they said, "but better that than rotting down."

At any rate, an explosion will attract more attention.

It was nearing the noon hour when I reached the little group of college buildings nestling in a grove of fine old elm and oak trees on the outskirts of Carlinville, and the president suggested that we would better go down and see the girls getting dinner.

Here was something new. In the present age, when the average college girl spends a goodly portion of her time in social amenities and athletics, the idea of students preparing their own meals was decidedly novel. Yet there they were, a dozen of them, in white aprons, busily engaged in preparing a menu which had been written on a blackboard in the kitchen—a kitchen, by the way, as immaculate as the most exacting housewife could desire.

This combination of earning and learning is one of the unique features of Doctor Hudson's plan. The young women get the theory of domestic science in the classroom and then put it into practice in the kitchen. They do all the cooking, with the exception of a certain amount of help from some of the young men students. That they also do it scientifically and well was attested by the meal that followed a little later. This meal consisted of cream of tomato soup, roast beef, baked potatoes, creamed celery, bread and butter, tapioca and cake, and there was an abundance of each.

I made bold to ask if dinner like that were served every day.

"Certainly," replied Doctor Hudson. "It's not a visitor's menu by any means. We didn't know you were coming, and if we had we would have gone along just the same."

"And the cost?" I inquired.

Both boys and girls work in laundry



WORK AND INSTRUCTION COMBINED

Breakfasts and suppers usually cost less than the dinners, the average for the three meals per day being 21 cents.

Having no help to pay or to feed, important items in figuring up the cost of serving food in most colleges, has played an important part in this economical showing. The self-help plan not only cuts down expenses, but gives the young women such a practical course in domestic science—part of the laboratory work is to prepare each week four new dishes in sufficient quantities to feed all the people in the dining hall—that they will be benefited by it all their lives.

They not only study domestic science, but do all of the work in their own rooms, the laundry work, etc., and at the end of four years they will come out able, and it is expected willing, to do anything and solve any problem that is likely to confront a woman in the home.

The president led the way to a window from which was visible a fine rolling stretch of farmland, part of which was ready for the plow. This is the college farm, consisting of 80 acres. Next fall the students will be fed from the product of that farm. Some of it, of course, will be fed to the cows, but they will produce milk for the college commons; some of it will be fed to the pigs, but they will be growing into meat all the time; and some of it will go directly to the kitchen. In this way the young men supplement the work of the young women. They produce what is cooked, and are learning to be practical as well as theoretical farmers.

All of the farm buildings are put up by the students under the direction of the farm superintendent. They recently completed a poultry house which is a model of its kind. A huge barn and silo are soon to be started. As Doctor Hudson remarked, those boys are likely to be much better farmers than their fathers.

Another unique feature at Blackburn is that the students know as little of the cost of high living as they do of the high cost of living. The college puts a ban on smoking, drinking, and the other evils commonly found in the youth world. A boy must keep himself clean, if he belongs to the Blackburn college community.

Two particularly interesting students are foreigners, a bright-eyed little Jap and a curly-haired Persian. The Japanese student came to America to get an education, believing that all one needs to do is just to come here and after that everything is free. But he was disappointed in his dreams. He had planned to spend three years here and then go home to found a little school on the fundamental principles of Christianity. A friend in Japan had said that he would furnish the money as soon as the young man finished his education. So he tried a large state university. They were very sorry, but they had so many American boys, and then he knew nothing about our language or customs. They didn't see how they could do anything for him. Then he went to a large endowed university, and the story was the same. Finally he heard of Blackburn and went there. The president asked him what he could do, and he said he believed he could cook. So he was put in the kitchen and he works there three hours a day, assisting the young women.

The other boy came all the way from Persia, with the same exalted notion of opportunity in America. He had received a little training in a hospital, but he wanted to be a real doctor and go home to his people as a medical missionary. He spent 14 months looking for a college that he could afford. A Persian doctor in Chicago directed him to Blackburn and he went right along and has made a fine record. He is the head of the sweeping force.

The students at Blackburn all work—three hours a day. All pay the same and work the same. It is a communism. They don't pay so much per hour as most colleges do, but each student works the same time and pays the same amount. They don't pay him; he pays the college. He does not work for himself, but for the college. They believe, at Blackburn, that after young men and young women have spent four years working for the college, they will be better fitted for citizenship than if they had spent those years working for themselves.

"There is a lot more to our plan," said Doctor Hudson, "than just helping young people to get through college who would not otherwise get there on account of the expense, but they are all side issues. That is our main object. We are looking out for the young men and the young women the other colleges have passed by, the great class of young people who are willing enough to work and hungry enough for an education to do almost anything to get it. If they only knew how to set about it. It is not our purpose to help any student who ought to help himself, but simply to provide the means whereby he may secure an education when otherwise it would be impossible."

"We are especially interested in the young women. It's a stiff proposition for a young man to go away from home to get his living and his education at the same time, but it's almost impossible for the girls, too."

While the fixed charge at Blackburn is \$100, that, of course, does not provide for everything. It costs the college a hundred more for each student, even after buildings have been provided. This is made up out of the endowment and the help that is received from time to time from generous friends of the cause.

ROYAL MATRIMONIAL FIELD.

Britain's royal house will be at a loss for royal families to marry into when this war is concluded. German royalties, even if the Hohenzollerns are left on the throne, can never again marry or be given in marriage with kings or queens, princes or princesses of Britain's royal family. Royal families of Germany and of countries sympathetic with Germany are excluded from the list of candidates for wedlock with British royalties. Russia's state church is on brotherly terms with the Church of England. Religious difference would not absolutely forbid a Russo-British royal marriage. Europe is not the home of many royal houses that are at once Protestant and pro-British. War's effect on future royal marriages in Britain is more interesting than important. British people are now concerned with more awful and momentous issues than those related to the intermarriage of royalties. British princes and princesses for all time to come will have to look elsewhere than Germany for brides and bridegrooms.—Toronto Telegram.

ONE RESULT OF THE WAR.

A delightful old lady of a little town in Nebraska was discovered one morning in the act of killing a chicken.

"Why, Mrs. Brown, I thought that you were afraid to kill a chicken," said a neighbor in surprise.

Another wrote: "If I could write for the papers as you do, I would tell girls that they can live very happy lives without so much as a thought wasted on a man and marriage. I am young, single and happy, independent of mere man in the pursuit of what shall give me life's contentment and shall continue to remain so. Advise girls against love and matrimony."

The third was apparently written by a shaking hand. The writer confessed to over fifty years, signing herself "A Spinster." She wrote in part: "I have just been reading one of your articles on love and marriage and it has brought tears to my eyes. It is so true—every word of it. When I was a young girl I was told that it showed weakness of character to think of having a beau and that no woman should marry until she was well in her thirties—in short, of an age capable of judging men accurately as to their qualifications for marriage or their unfitness. I crushed the natural impulses of youth to encourage the would-be lovers who sought my society and turned my attention to remain so. I was praised for this by my kind folks, called sensible and independent. I arrived at the age of thirty. The youths who had sighed for me in my youthful days were all wedded, had happy homes, contented wives and joyous children. I realized the truth. Youth time is love's own time and the time for mating. It is a grievous mistake in most cases to delay it. Ten years more passed and still another ten. The theory that single blessedness is a happy existence is all wrong."

That my articles on heart topics should be wise and worthy, I caused letters to young girls, single women and elderly spinsters, mothers and widows, to be sent out asking their experience and views on the subject as to whether or not young girls should be encouraged to believe marriage to be the goal toward which their ambition and hopes should be aimed. In every instance a reply, direct from the heart was received. It was a stupendous but interesting task—reading these letters, separating the wheat from the husks.

Every phase of love has been laid bare before me. The unanimous verdict was that girls should be told that marriage is the probable outcome of their existence, a natural result—when the right man is met, which will be an honorable man, one who holds youth and virtue sacred—in truth, the rose bloom which jewels her existence. It is also held by that great majority of writers that great love is accomplished in pointing out to unsophisticated young girls where the pitfalls lie. In love's paths and the stumbling blocks there are danger signals to hesitating, weak natures that might love unwisely and too well. To sum up the matter, girls should always connect the thought of marriage with love.

FALLING IN LOVE TOO QUICKLY.

These violent delights have violent ends, and in their triumph die like fire and powder. Which as they kiss consume. The sweetest honey is loathsome in its own deliciousness. And in the taste confounds the appetite. Therefore, love moderately. Long love doo swift arrives as tardy as too slow.

No one save Shakespeare could aim at and hit a truth more squarely in the words "violent delights have violent ends." Putting it more plainly he meant to say: Loving in haste is a passion which soon burns itself out. If it has not had time to take root, thus establishing a firm foundation, how can it be expected to flourish and its blossom to last?

Romantic women wonder if it is true that love is born at first sight. While a few cling tenaciously to the belief that those intended for each other recognize that compelling power that seems to draw them together, at the first meeting of the eyes, touch of the hand or sound of the voice, more serious-minded people, who have delved down far deeper than the surface of the subject, as earnestly declare that love is not—never was—

born at first sight. Admiration and interest can be awakened and the hope for future meetings.

That is an excellent beginning or foundation for building up the tender sentiment. The next step or, rather, the food for nurturing the sweet and tender passion, is companionship—the magic influence of the charm of personality. Next—and of far greater importance than is accredited to it—is allowing the thoughts to dwell constantly on the person one is subtly attracted to.

Tender thoughts woven into beautiful day dreams which beget longings are responsible for the mischief. Thoughts are the sun rays which cause the flower of love to burst forth. The man who gives no thoughts to love in the hours when he is alone and has time to look into his own heart and read the records there of the impressions each call upon a certain divinity has made upon his susceptibility is the man who is never quite sure if he is really in love or not. Therefore he is very careful about being non-committal.

How could he be expected to tell the young woman what the import of his many calls is when he has got nowhere in his calculation or hopes? He is of the class of men who are laggards in loving and who waste a woman's time over a lapse of years to no purpose.

Every plant has an allotted time to grow from its first inception to the bursting forth of its perfected flower. Love, the most beautiful, fragile, yet sturdy plant of the heart, must go through the same process. Some loves never blossom, but die in the bud through endeavoring to force them to bloom too quickly. Men or women may be impetuous by nature, but they err when they pin their faith to the belief that they have actually fallen in love hastily and that it will last.

ANOTHER IN HER PLACE.

They say if our beloved dead should seek the old familiar place. Some stranger would be there instead. And they should find no welcoming face. Believe them not. Ah, those who say our best beloved would find no place. Have never hungered every day. Through years and years for one dear face.

They laugh at war who never felt a swordthrust. They sneer at the foolishness of being jealous who never felt its pangs. In the case of lovers who have disagreed, or perhaps, have had a downright quarrel and parted, the girl, at least, wonders, anxiously, if he makes no attempt to be reinstated in her favor, whether or not he has put another in her place.

It is one of the hardest ordeals a girl can face to find her surmise a true. She worries secretly over the thought whether she should go among the friends they were wont to visit together or remain away, escaping the embarrassment of meeting him with a new sweetheart. Her friends counsel her to encourage a new admirer. Nine girls out of ten are too honest to resort to this, believing it to be dishonorable to encourage a man's suit when neither her heart nor her wishes respond.

While a lover is true to her, hope bridges the dark current of fear, but the knowledge beyond all doubting that another has filled her place is a woe that strikes deep into the heart. The girl is indeed a heroine in real life who can school herself to meet a former lover face to face, hold out her hand in greeting and smile that he may think she does not care. When it comes down to cold, hard facts she should not care, realizing that a heart that could be shifted from one woman to another as easily is not worth grieving over, not worth a tear.

No man of principle would subject a former sweetheart to such embarrassment if it were possible to avoid it. The girl who has supplanted her should realize there is a world of truth in the old saw, that "He who can break through with one girl without even a heart throb of regret can always break with another and yet another."

There is another class of men—and noble are they—who love once and forever. They wed the sweetheart to whom they have given all the affection of their hearts and if she is taken from them they will never put another in the place made sacred by her. They revere womanhood for her sake, but their hallowed memories of the blissful hours that are no more are dearer than any living presence could be.

Whether or not a lonely future is wisest and best is for them to determine. There are hearts which blossom but once and only once. The fear of many a good and loving wife is that were she to pass away another would in time and place fill her place in her husband's heart and home, eye in the affections of her children.

Laura Jean Libbey's TALKS ON HEART TOPICS

SINGLE BLESSEDNESS.

I never wrote for money, I have no wish for fame. But the thought it was my duty stirred my heart to flame. I've longed to put my dreams in songs, like the wild bird on the bough. Just as I felt the soulful song and nature taught me how. The free bird sings where none can hear but the silent, sighing trees. Where it can never touch the ear, but dies upon the breeze.

"Should young girls be encouraged to believe marriage to be the goal toward which their ambitions and hopes should be aimed?" A letter from an earnest aged, single minister of the gospel came to me on a bright May morning, a year ago, making this inquiry.

The same mail brought me—among more than a hundred others—three letters from widely different points which had a direct bearing upon his query. One was from a young girl of eighteen, a slave in a sweatshop in New York. She wrote in part: "God bless you for giving me the hope that some day I may meet one who will care for me enough to ask me to marry. It is the one bright gleam of hope that makes my life of toil endurable."

Another wrote: "If I could write for the papers as you do, I would tell girls that they can live very happy lives without so much as a thought wasted on a man and marriage. I am young, single and happy, independent of mere man in the pursuit of what shall give me life's contentment and shall continue to remain so. Advise girls against love and matrimony."

The third was apparently written by a shaking hand. The writer confessed to over fifty years, signing herself "A Spinster." She wrote in part: "I have just been reading one of your articles on love and marriage and it has brought tears to my eyes. It is so true—every word of it. When I was a young girl I was told that it showed weakness of character to think of having a beau and that no woman should marry until she was well in her thirties—in short, of an age capable of judging men accurately as to their qualifications for marriage or their unfitness. I crushed the natural impulses of youth to encourage the would-be lovers who sought my society and turned my attention to remain so. I was praised for this by my kind folks, called sensible and independent. I arrived at the age of thirty. The youths who had sighed for me in my youthful days were all wedded, had happy homes, contented wives and joyous children. I realized the truth. Youth time is love's own time and the time for mating. It is a grievous mistake in most cases to delay it. Ten years more passed and still another ten. The theory that single blessedness is a happy existence is all wrong."

That my articles on heart topics should be wise and worthy, I caused letters to young girls, single women and elderly spinsters, mothers and widows, to be sent out asking their experience and views on the subject as to whether or not young girls should be encouraged to believe marriage to be the goal toward which their ambition and hopes should be aimed. In every instance a reply, direct from the heart was received. It was a stupendous but interesting task—reading these letters, separating the wheat from the husks.

Every phase of love has been laid bare before me. The unanimous verdict was that girls should be told that marriage is the probable outcome of their existence, a natural result—when the right man is met, which will be an honorable man, one who holds youth and virtue sacred—in truth, the rose bloom which jewels her existence. It is also held by that great majority of writers that great love is accomplished in pointing out to unsophisticated young girls where the pitfalls lie. In love's paths and the stumbling blocks there are danger signals to hesitating, weak natures that might love unwisely and too well. To sum up the matter, girls should always connect the thought of marriage with love.

FALLING IN LOVE TOO QUICKLY.

These violent delights have violent ends, and in their triumph die like fire and powder. Which as they kiss consume. The sweetest honey is loathsome in its own deliciousness. And in the taste confounds the appetite. Therefore, love moderately. Long love doo swift arrives as tardy as too slow.

No one save Shakespeare could aim at and hit a truth more squarely in the words "violent delights have violent ends." Putting it more plainly he meant to say: Loving in haste is a passion which soon burns itself out. If it has not had time to take root, thus establishing a firm foundation, how can it be expected to flourish and its blossom to last?

Romantic women wonder if it is true that love is born at first sight. While a few cling tenaciously to the belief that those intended for each other recognize that compelling power that seems to draw them together, at the first meeting of the eyes, touch of the hand or sound of the voice, more serious-minded people, who have delved down far deeper than the surface of the subject, as earnestly declare that love is not—never was—

born at first sight. Admiration and interest can be awakened and the hope for future meetings.

That is an excellent beginning or foundation for building up the tender sentiment. The next step or, rather, the food for nurturing the sweet and tender passion, is companionship—the magic influence of the charm of personality. Next—and of far greater importance than is accredited to it—is allowing the thoughts to dwell constantly on the person one is subtly attracted to.

Tender thoughts woven into beautiful day dreams which beget longings are responsible for the mischief. Thoughts are the sun rays which cause the flower of love to burst forth. The man who gives no thoughts to love in the hours when he is alone and has time to look into his own heart and read the records there of the impressions each call upon a certain divinity has made upon his susceptibility is the man who is never quite sure if he is really in love or not. Therefore he is very careful about being non-committal.

How could he be expected to tell the young woman what the import of his many calls is when he has got nowhere in his calculation or hopes? He is of the class of men who are laggards in loving and who waste a woman's time over a lapse of years to no purpose.

Every plant has an allotted time to grow from its first inception to the bursting forth of its perfected flower. Love, the most beautiful, fragile, yet sturdy plant of the heart, must go through the same process. Some loves never blossom, but die in the bud through endeavoring to force them to bloom too quickly. Men or women may be impetuous by nature, but they err when they pin their faith to the belief that they have actually fallen in love hastily and that it will last.

ANOTHER IN HER PLACE.

They say if our beloved dead should seek the old familiar place. Some stranger would be there instead. And they should find no welcoming face. Believe them not. Ah, those who say our best beloved would find no place. Have never hungered every day. Through years and years for one dear face.

They laugh at war who never felt a swordthrust. They sneer at the foolishness of being jealous who never felt its pangs. In the case of lovers who have disagreed, or perhaps, have had a downright quarrel and parted, the girl, at least, wonders, anxiously, if he makes no attempt to be reinstated in her favor, whether or not he has put another in her place.

It is one of the hardest ordeals a girl can face to find her surmise a true. She worries secretly over the thought whether she should go among the friends they were wont to visit together or remain away, escaping the embarrassment of meeting him with a new sweetheart. Her friends counsel her to encourage a new admirer. Nine girls out of ten are too honest to resort to this, believing it to be dishonorable to encourage a man's suit when neither her heart nor her wishes respond.

While a lover is true to her, hope bridges the dark current of fear, but the knowledge beyond all doubting that another has filled her place is a woe that strikes deep into the heart. The girl is indeed a heroine in real life who can school herself to meet a former lover face to face, hold out her hand in greeting and smile that he may think she does not care. When it comes down to cold, hard facts she should not care, realizing that a heart that could be shifted from one woman to another as easily is not worth grieving over, not worth a tear.

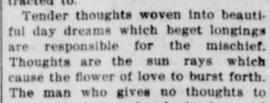
No man of principle would subject a former sweetheart to such embarrassment if it were possible to avoid it. The girl who has supplanted her should realize there is a world of truth in the old saw, that "He who can break through with one girl without even a heart throb of regret can always break with another and yet another."

There is another class of men—and noble are they—who love once and forever. They wed the sweetheart to whom they have given all the affection of their hearts and if she is taken from them they will never put another in the place made sacred by her. They revere womanhood for her sake, but their hallowed memories of the blissful hours that are no more are dearer than any living presence could be.

Whether or not a lonely future is wisest and best is for them to determine. There are hearts which blossom but once and only once. The fear of many a good and loving wife is that were she to pass away another would in time and place fill her place in her husband's heart and home, eye in the affections of her children.

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