

# THE HEDLEY INFORMER

VOL. IX

HEDLEY, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, JANUARY 31, 1918

NO. 11

## Groceries!

Our constant endeavor is to make this the best place in the country for our friends to do their Grocery trading. And when we say "Our friends" we include you.

**PAY CASH AND PAY LESS**

**Barnes & Hastings**  
CASH GROCERY CO.

## Furr Grocery Co.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH  
CAR OF

*Light Crust Flour*

Pure wheat flour,—the kind we used to get before the war.

**EVERY SACK  
GUARANTEED**

**FURR GROCERY CO.**  
PHONE 10

## Bank Checks ARE CLEAN, CONVENIENT AND BUSINESSLIKE

They add to your security; they form a receipt for bills paid; they obviate the necessity of carrying currency around and of making exact change; they form a written record of expenditures.

This bank offers the convenience of a checking account and of an affiliation with a modern financial institution.

**The First State Bank**  
OF HEDLEY, TEXAS  
GUARANTY FUND BANK

## WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH A BOOSTER CLUB IN HEDLEY?

The man who, in this progressive age, tries to plow Old Beck with one rope line and a bull-tongue plow is a blowed up sucker. This is automobile and flying machine age. The people who expect to do things worth while have caught the spirit of the times. Suppose we catch the spirit of the times, form a Booster Club of real bloods, and put Hedley on the map.

If Hedley men will get together, pull together, boost together, we can outclass any town between Wichita and Amarillo.

Let's get together, throw our clubs away, quit knocking, and boost. It's just as easy to boost as it is to knock. Oh, I don't mean to boost every little "faller dog" or den that seeks quarters here; there are some things here now that ought to be knocked clear into hades. I don't mean to shut our eyes to everything that's little and mean and lawless. I know some people now who, if their sense of smell is as poor as their sense of sight, could stand in five feet of a skunk for six weeks and swear they didn't smell a thing.

I mean: Let's get together, and whatsoever is good, whatsoever is lovely, whatsoever is honest, whatsoever is decent, whatsoever is uplifting, whatsoever is Godly, whatsoever is of good report—**BOOST THESE THINGS!**

We have splendid farms and farmers here; let's boost them. We have splendid business houses and business men here; boost them. We have resources here to support a town of 1500 people; let's let the world know about it. Let's boost our newspaper. And, let me say, our newspapers are the nerve centers of our communities, and no newspaper man can run a newspaper on hard knocks. Let's get behind the Informer and boost it. If it isn't what you think it ought to be, boost it up to your standard. Get behind our old ugly editor, give him the glad hand, a good wish and a dollar, and he will smile himself into the most handsome editor in Donley county, and his smile will run off at the point of his pen, get into the columns of his paper and set the whole community smiling.

Boost your churches. If they are not what they ought to be, boost them up to your standard. You can't make them what they ought to be by sitting round on street corners Sunday morning with your club, knocking. One of our would be (and ought to be) leading citizens made the statement, some time back, that there was more preaching and less religion in Hedley than in any place he ever lived. Well, I don't know the places where he has lived.

Neither do I believe that statement is true. But if it is a fact, it's because we have so many duffers of his calibre who never darken the door of a church, but stand off with their old clubs and knock. Every church is made of the citizenship of its community. If the church is not what it ought to be, the blame must fall on the community; that's all she has to draw from. Let's get in the game. Boost the churches, and make them what they should be.

Whatsoever things are good, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are worthy, whatsoever things are right, whatsoever things are Godly, whatsoever things are of good report—**BOOST these things.**  
Daniel R. Wade.

## DENTAL NOTICE

Dr. F. N. Reynolds of Amarillo will be in Hedley next Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, to render Dental Services. Regular appointments will be made each month. Come early and avoid the rush on Saturday. High class work and satisfaction guaranteed. Office at City Hotel, next to Guaranty State Bank.

## METHODIST CHURCH

We had fine attendance last Sunday at every service. Twenty five or more of our regulars were absent, but still we had 121 at Sunday school. Let's all be present next Sunday and swell the Sunday school attendance to 150.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.  
Preaching at 11 a. m.  
Preaching at 6 p. m.  
Preaching at McKnight at 2:30 p. m. (new time).  
We are looking for you next Sunday.  
Cal C. Wright, Pastor.

## FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

We didn't quite reach our goal in Sunday school last Sunday, but we made a splendid advance. If you had been there we would have made it. Now for a pull over the top next Sunday. We begin promptly at 9:45. Be on time.

Preaching at 11 a. m. Theme: "The Invited Deacon." Special music  
Evangelistic sermon at 6 p. m.  
Junior B. Y. P. U. at 2:30 p. m.  
Next Saturday at 11 a. m. is our regular business meeting.

Some important matters to be attended to. Reports in full to be read by the officers.

Pray for the Sabbath Day services. See to it that you are present. Don't forget your glad hand.

Daniel R. Wade.

Charley Newman has returned to Camp Funston, Kans. after a pleasant visit at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Newman.

## \$100,000,000

TO LEND ON DONLEY COUNTY FARMS, by the Federal Land Bank of Houston, at FIVE PER CENT INTEREST, ON EASY PAYMENTS. Loans can be closed in thirty days time.

LET ME TELL YOU ABOUT IT.

J. D. SWIFT, Secretary-Treasurer

## Farming Implements

It's time to be thinking of new Farm Implements. We have them. Also complete lines of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,  
Harness and Leather Goods,  
White Sewing Machines,  
Stoves and Ranges,  
Furniture of All Kinds,  
And Queensware galore.

**Moreman & Battle**  
Everything in Hardware and Furniture

## PRODUCE

Today and Tomorrow I will pay  
**HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR HENS**  
Bring Them in

If you have any Poultry to sell, better sell it Right Now while the price is up. After this week they will be worth less money according to advices from the wholesale markets.

**R. S. Smith**  
The Produce Man

## IT IS OUR CONSTANT STUDY TO GIVE

—the people of this community the best banking facilities obtainable.

Our Experience and Equipment make this possible.

Make use of these things that are here for your benefit.

**Guaranty State Bank**  
HEDLEY, TEXAS

# HOW THIS NERVOUS WOMAN GOT WELL

Told by Herself. Her Sincerity Should Convince Others.

Christopher, Ill.—"For four years I suffered from irregularities, weakness, nervousness, and was in a run down condition. Two of our best doctors failed to do me any good. I heard so much about what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for others, I tried it and was cured. I am no longer nervous, am regular, and in excellent health. I believe the Compound will cure any female trouble."—Mrs. ALICE HELLER, Christopher, Ill.

Nervousness is often a symptom of weakness or some functional derangement, which may be overcome by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as thousands of women have found by experience.

If complications exist, write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions in regard to your ailment. The result of its long experience is at your service.

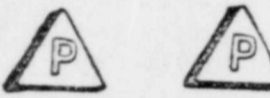
If You Can Sell FLOWING ATTACHMENT for Ford, write us, stating experience. Man wanted for this territory. Baldwin Company, Sparta, Mich.

Nothing Doing. "A newspaper reporter wishes to see you, sir." "Did you tell him I was hoarse—could hardly speak?" "Yes, sir; but he said he would only ask questions which you could answer by a nod or a shake of the head." "Tell him I have a stiff neck."—Boston Transcript.

# END INDIGESTION. EAT ONE TABLET

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN INSTANTLY RELIEVES ANY DISTRESSED, UPSET STOMACH.

Lumps of undigested food causing pain. When your stomach is acid, gassy, sour, or you have flatulence, heartburn, here is instant relief—No waiting!



Just as soon as you eat a tablet or two of Pape's Diapepsin all that dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapepsin never fail to make sick, upset stomachs feel fine at once, and they cost very little at drug stores. Adv.

Had to Admit It. "Man is a tyrant," declared Mrs. Flubdub. "Isn't he, John?" "Really, my dear, I hardly—" "I he or is he not?" "He is."—TIT-BITS.

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

Hundreds of women have answered the call for recruits to the English flying corps.

Roman Eye Balsam is an antiseptic ointment, applied externally and not a "wash." It heals the inflamed surfaces, providing prompt relief. Adv.

Let us hope everyone gets what he wants and not what he deserves.

# A Coated Tongue? What it Means

A bad breath, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, languor and debility, are usually signs that the liver is out of order.



PROF. HEMMETER says: "The liver is an organ of secondary importance only to the heart."

We can manufacture poisons within our own bodies which are as deadly as a snake's venom. The liver acts as a guard over our well-being, sifting out the cinders and ashes from the general circulation. A blockade in the intestines piles a heavy burden upon the liver. If the intestines are choked or clogged up, the circulation of the blood becomes poisoned and the system becomes loaded with toxic waste, and we suffer from headache, yellow-coated tongue, bad taste in mouth, nausea, or gas, acid dyspepsia, languor, debility, yellow skin or eyes. At such times one should take a pleasant laxative. Such a one is made of May-apple, leaves of aloe, jalap, put into ready-to-use form by Doctor Pierce, nearly fifty years ago, and sold for 25 cents by all druggists as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

STOCKTON, CALIF.—"For constipation, sick headache, an inactive liver, indigestion and biliousness there is nothing to equal Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I have tried other things but like the 'Pellets' best of any."—Mrs. F. CASEFIELD, 223 S. Grant Street.

# FLOWERS HELP TO BEAUTIFY HOUSE

Occupant Must Give Finishing Touch to Builder's Work.

## BEST PICTURE NEEDS FRAME

Small but Attractive Bungalow, With Distinctive Outside Appearance, Is Shown in the Design Reproduced Here.

By WM. A. RADFORD. Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 187 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose three-cent stamp for reply.

They sat across the car from me. I could hear the conversation quite plainly. Mrs. Gale was speaking—she lived on my street, half a dozen blocks away, as did also her companion, Minnie Borden. In fact, they lived in the two prettiest bungalows in all our stretch of street—rented bungalows at that, though you would never believe it; bungalows built by a queer old gentleman who had a hobby for architecture, and claimed it paid to cater to the fastidious. Anyway, they were ideal little six-room bungalows, painted brown with a canary trim, and adorned with those carefully "tailored" touches which only an artist-craftsman can give—from the flaring base of the sturdy porch posts to the quaint hand-carved gargoyles peering down at one from the gable ends of the roof.

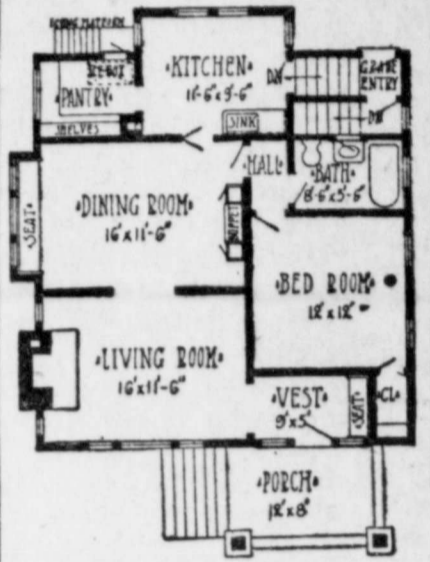
The two bungalows were not alike, though they followed the same type, and had it been given me to choose between the two, I should have shut my eyes and drawn lots. But Mrs. Gale was saying: "There is something inferior about my bungalow. I'm sure it isn't built as well as yours. It doesn't look as finished. I'm awfully disappointed over it—I'm almost ready to give it up."

Walking down the street, I critically observed both bungalows, knowing,

sign, 29 feet 6 inches by 31 feet in size, exclusive of the front porch.

The outside appearance is distinctive, because of the manner in which the gables are treated. A projection out from the dining room to hold a window and built-in seat is protected by an auxiliary roof, projected and cornice in the same way as the main gable. The artistic treatment of gables has always been a study. It seems to have been managed very nicely in this case. The trim of the gabled roof over the front porch corresponds with the other gables. The effect is neither heavy nor light, but is characteristic bungalow construction.

The placing of the front porch over on one side leaves the large window in the front of the living room clear of

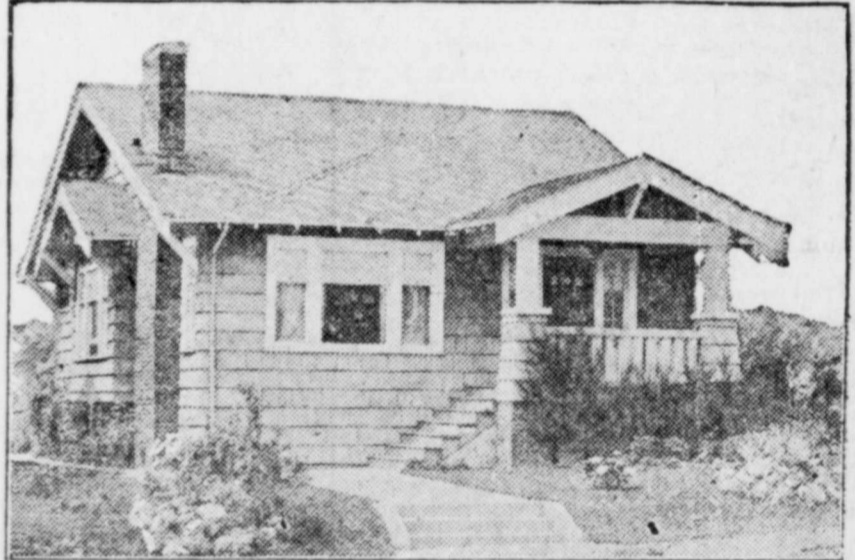


obstructions of any kind, which is a great advantage, both as regards light and the view from the window.

The living room, dining room and kitchen are splendidly well arranged for convenience and for appearance. The arched way between the living and dining room makes the two rooms almost like one, so that the furnishings of the different rooms are attractive, as seen through the opening.

Protection Against Cold. The vestibule entrance is quite a protection against cold in winter. This arrangement also provides a corner that is utilized to advantage for a clothes closet opening off from the bedroom.

At the rear is a grade entrance with easy access to the cellar and a few steps to go up into the kitchen. The cellar way is closed off by an extra



as I did, that in matter of expense one equaled the other. Yet Mrs. Gale was right. The house she lived in did look inferior. And yet, when I considered the building alone, it did not. The same careful hand had finished both, but the abode of Mrs. Borden showed the homey touch of a woman's hand. She had taken a beautiful bungalow and given it the finishing touch—a beautiful setting, flowers and a velvet strip of lawn. It was like a picture set in an appropriate frame.

No wonder Mrs. Gale was disappointed; she had the picture, but she had forgotten to supply the frame. All too many women live as in a cage, inside the house, and forget that the outside is like till they return from some shopping trip and behold the place where they live as it is. And lo, like Mrs. Gale they are disappointed.

It was still early in June, that day I strolled down past the two brown bungalows—the one framed and the one not. Yet at Minnie Borden's bungalow geraniums and sweet alyssum and some blue-flowered ivy were already blooming in a pretty porch box (well made and painted to match the house trim—an item worth remembering), getting ready to tumble downward in long, loose sprays to meet the upreaching of pink petunias from the bed below. In August, with the help of some dusty miller, they accomplished their desire. But even in June they bloomed, along with the pink roses in the borders—for no flowers or shrubs or plants of any kind were allowed to mar the open stretch of green that ran out like a velvet carpet to meet the street, and seemed to set the little bungalow back in a very oasis of cool, restful shade. One felt sure that the sea breeze must be just a bit more gratefully cool there than anywhere else down the long, hot stretch of street.

I knew, finishing my stroll down the street, why Mrs. Gale was disappointed in her bungalow. She had failed to give it the finishing touch—flowers. And I knew why Minnie Borden's bungalow belonged to that type of a home which makes a "city beautiful." For, no matter how careful the workmen, yet there is still something left for the occupant to do.

This bungalow itself was a small, neat and exceptionally attractive de-

cor, which may be kept closed and locked if necessary. The rear projection for the kitchen gives an opportunity to get an extra window or two.

Also the plan provides for a very convenient pantry, which also is well lighted by an extra large window. The outside arrangement for putting ice into the ice box is a good one. Altogether the plan is very interesting and very complete.

Provision is made for a good bathroom, a splendid big fireplace in the living room, including all the necessary modern improvements. The interior woodwork is designed to use regular stock patterns of base, moldings, and other trim, which will match the built-in buffet in the dining room and the fireplace trim in the living room. The intention is to carry the same design through the front part of the house, including the vestibule and bedroom.

The bathroom is intended to be rather severely plain and finished in white enamel. The kitchen trim, while less elaborate than the other part of the house, is also very neat and attractive.

Counting Their Chickens. A member of the Italian committee on finance, now in France, has come into possession of an Austrian bill printed in anticipation of the capture of Venice, which was regarded as a sure thing in Vienna.

It purports to be issued from a hypothetical "Venetian Bank for Loans," an institution which never existed except in the imagination of the enemy, before the disastrous defeat suffered on the Piave at the hands of the Italians.

The date of the bill—the most interesting thing about it—is January, 1918, the time when it was reckoned the fall of Venice would be brought about beyond any doubt.

Foreign Words Assimilated. "Speaking of the adoption of foreign words into the English language," the editor of the Louvain Courier-Journal notes for the benefit of purists that "gradually our language is simplified. The chauffeur becomes a driver, the aviator becomes an airman, the hydroaeroplane becomes a seaplane, and nobody's ashamed to use English in ordering a small cup of coffee."

# LIVE STOCK



## CLUBS AID FEEDING METHODS

Very Noticeable Changes Have Come About as Result of Demonstrations by Members.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One of the outstanding effects of the boys and girls' pig club work is the improvement in feeding methods employed by adults who have followed the lead of some club member. Even in the leading hog-producing states, where the quality of the hogs is high, very noticeable changes in feeding practices have come about as the result of the demonstrations made by club members.

In some instances it has been the use of a self-feeder for fattening hogs by a club member that was the means of causing the farmers of that community to adopt the same method. In other sections the use of a balanced ration by a club member caused the farmers in his neighborhood to realize that corn alone is a poor and expensive hog feed, or that grazing crops or good pastures are essential to economical gains on swine. In one county in Kentucky the pig-club demonstrations were the means of increasing the use of tankage as a supplement to corn, from two tons to 75 tons per year in two years' time. In Alabama the pig-club agent obtained a pound of rape seed for each member who made a preliminary report on his or her pig. As a result of this small beginning one store in one county sold over 1,000 pounds of rape seed that fall and 1,500 pounds the following spring, and now that county is green with grazing crops for hogs. Since rape has made a place for itself in that county, the use of soy beans, cowpeas, velvet beans, etc., is now being pushed. Similar results, though perhaps less striking, have been obtained in other states. Sixty-one per cent of the members who completed their work last year report the use of grazing or pasture crops.

The demonstrations by the boys are closely watched by the adults. The keeping of records showing the initial and final weights, the amounts and



"Soldiers of the Community" Interested in Studying a Young Pig, to Be Shown at the State Fair.

kinds of feeds used, the length of the feeding period, and the number of days the pigs were on grazing crops is interesting; the rate and cost of gains is definite information the adult has wanted to know. The club work then is a point of contact by means of which county agents may reach adults when the direct approach brings little or no response.

## FEEDING ALFALFA TO HORSES

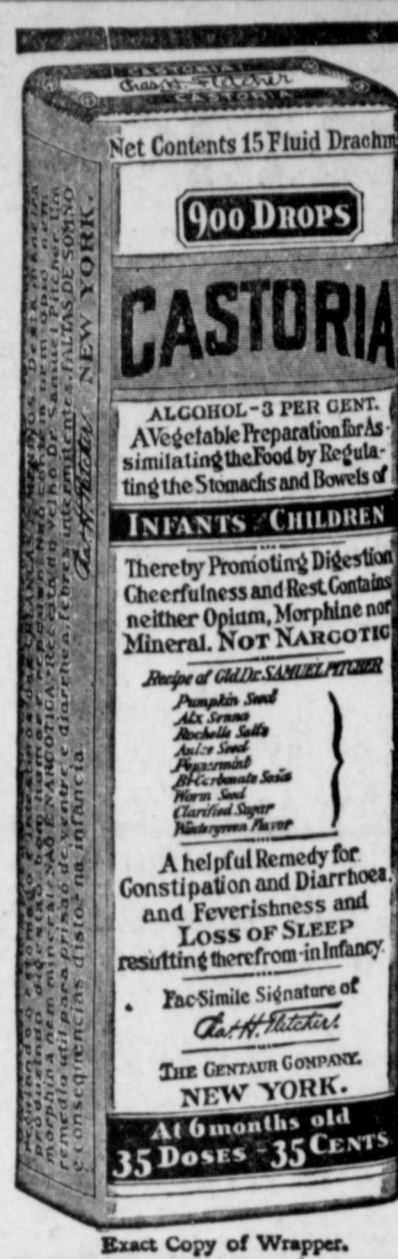
It Should Be Given Sparingly as Digestive Disorders Are Sure to Follow Liberal Supply.

Alfalfa hay is a good horse feed, common opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. The trouble is that usually too much of it is fed. It is very rich and can hardly be considered roughage. We might almost as well dump a bushel of bran into the mangers as to cram it full of alfalfa. If horses have an abundance of it they eat too much and often have digestive disorders as a result. Alfalfa should be fed very sparingly to horses.

## FEEDING CLOVER TO CATTLE

Sweepings and Trash Accumulated in Barn Loft Should Be Saved for Poultry Flock.

If one feeds clover to cattle, the sweepings and trash that accumulate in the barn loft ought to be saved. These sweepings are composed mostly of shattered leaves and seeds, and are better for poultry than the whole plant. One should have a barrel handy and store these sweepings against future needs.



# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature

of

Wm. A. Radford

In Use For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Part of the Game. "What are you licking me for, dad? the kids in the comic papers." "That's the idea. Don't you remember that their uncle always winds up by whacking them soundly."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles? It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

Some women swear like men, while others will not even darn socks.

Generally in Vain. Retribution is a vigilant watchman on life's highway, and many of us try to slip the guard.

## INFLUENZA—

Do not neglect an aching, Grippy, cold—it may develop into Influenza.

Take CAPUDINE at once. It's liquid—Quick relief. Trial bottle 10c—two doses. Larger sizes also.—Adv.

Women seldom stutter. Probably it's because they have so much to say, and haven't time.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can soon feel its strengthening, invigorating effect. Price 60c.

The meanest man in the world is he who disillusiones a child at Christmas.

Unemployment in Scotland has disappeared, due to the demand for labor.

# WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN A WEAK BODY

When you're fifty, your body begins to creak a little at the hinges. Motion is more slow and deliberate. "Not so young as I used to be" is a frequent and unwelcome thought. Certain bodily functions upon which good health and good spirits so much depend, are impaired. The weak spot is generally the bladder. Unpleasant symptoms show themselves. Painful and annoying complications in other organs arise. This is particularly true with elderly people. If you only know how, this trouble can be obviated.

For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been relieving the inconvenience and pain due to advancing years. It is a standard, old-time home remedy, and needs no introduction. It is now put up in odorless, tasteless capsules. These are easier and more pleasant to take than the oil in bottles.

Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill, with a small swallow of water. They soak into the system and throw off the poisons which are making you old before your time. They will quickly relieve

those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs.

GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood. They frequently ward off attacks of the dangerous and fatal diseases of the kidneys. They have a beneficial effect, and often completely cure the diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs.

If you are troubled with soreness across the loins or with "simple" aches and pains in the back take warning, it may be the preliminary indications of some dreadful malady which can be warded off or cured if taken in time.

Go to your druggist today and get a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. Money refunded if they do not help you. Three sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil Capsules. Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.

# "CASCARETS"

They Gently Clean the Liver and Bowels, and Stop Headache, Colds, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath

Enjoy Life! Take Cascarets and Wake Up Feeling Fit and Fine—Best Laxative for Men, Women, Children—Harmless—Never Gripe



CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets 10 CENTS

CASCARETS WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

We Pay The Most For FURS Give most liberal grading, make quickest returns. Not agents, who sell on commission, but DEALERS, who buy outright and pay highest prices. Write for latest lists. Make a shipment, and we'll send check by return mail. At your request, we hold your furs separate six days and if our prices are not satisfactory we return your shipment at our expense. Reference: any bank in New Orleans. H. WAINER & Co., OLEANS

DROPSY TREATMENT. Give quick relief. Blood removed—stiffening and short breath. Never heard of its equal for dropsy. Try it. Trial treatment sent FREE by mail. Write to DR. THOMAS E. CREEK, Bank Bldg., Box 25, CHATSWORTH, CALIF.

COTTON SEED Wanamaker-Cleveland. Knows; bushel 25c. Millage Bros., Harrison, Miss. Children's Coughs may be checked and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of safe PISO'S

# The Donley County Progressive Club

Will Meet in HEDLEY  
FRIDAY, JANUARY 31st  
at 2 o'clock p. m.

There will be representative citizens here from all sections of the county, and it's up to us to impress upon them the fact that Hedley people are alive, awake and hospitable. The meeting is to be held in the

**Pleasant Hour Theatre**  
at 2 p. m., sharp. Let Every Progressive Citizen Be On Hand!

Come to us for

**Lumber & Coal**

**Cicero Smith Lumber Co.**

U. J. BOSTON, Manager

### Rural Carrier Examination

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for the county of Donley, Texas, to be held at Clarendon on Feb. 8, 1919, to fill the position of rural carrier at Hedley, and vacancies that may later occur on rural routes from other post offices in the above mentioned county. The examination will be open only to male citizens who are actually domiciled in the territory of a postoffice in the county and who meet the other requirements set forth in Form No. 1977. This form and application blanks may be obtained from the offices mentioned above or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Applications should be forwarded to the Commission at Washington at the earliest practicable date.

**AUTO FOR SALE**—A second hand auto, in good condition.  
Dr. J. B. Ozler.

**FOR SALE**—One 200-egg X Ray Incubator; cheap; good as new.  
J. B. King

Jim Sherman, Member National Collectors' Association, Clarendon, Texas.

### INFORMER SUBSCRIBERS

who are in arrears, or whose subscriptions are about to expire, we ask that you call and pay us, or mail a check to The Informer.

This has been a hard year on us, in some respects—as it has been on lots of others—and we are greatly in need of money to meet pressing obligations.

Accounts that are not paid within the next few days will be placed in a collector's hands, for the reason that we MUST have the money and haven't the time to leave our office and collect it ourselves.

The Hedley Informer.

### Jim's Cafe

J. N. EUSTACE,  
Proprietor

Short Orders at All Hours.  
The best the market affords.  
Fair treatment to all alike.

### THE HEDLEY INFORMER

ED C. BOLIVER  
Publisher

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
The Informer, \$1.50 a year.

Entered as second class matter October 28, 1910, at the postoffice at Hedley, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Four issues make a newspaper month. Advertising locals run and are charged for until ordered out, unless specific arrangements are made when the ad is brought in.

All obituaries, resolutions of respect, cards of thanks, advertising of church or society doings, when admission is charged, will be treated as advertising and charged for accordingly.

**NOTICE**—Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of The Informer will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the publisher.

### TO THE MEMBERS OF HEDLEY PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION NO. ONE

At the regular annual meeting of the Association in January, 1919, I was elected Secretary. Now, it has been said, and I believe it is the truth, that where there is unity and co-operation there is strength. At present our membership is something over 400; and I am sure that if our former Secretary had had the co-operation of the membership, as he should have had, our numbers would have been much larger at the present time. Now, as your new Secretary, I am going to do my best to make our Association one of the best in the country, and I am going to expect the hearty co-operation of each and every member to help me make it what it ought to be.

Remember this is a Home Association, made up of home people, and it furnishes the cheapest rate of life insurance we can get. So let us boost for home institutions.

To those who are not members we want to say to you: "Come and go with us and we will do thee good." Some will say: "I am not able. Well, it costs you only \$3.00 to join; you certainly can get that much money; so, get it, come on and join us, then die and give your wife a chance to get a good man. Some will say: "It costs so much to pay all the death claims." Let us see about the cost. Wife and I have belonged to this Association about three years, and on \$800 worth of life insurance it has cost us about \$20. Well I carry life insurance in the W. O. W., also in the Bankers Life Association. On the \$1000 in those two companies it has cost me about \$60 for three years. So there you are: \$800 of life insurance here at home, right in Hedley, for \$20 for three years; and \$1000 of life insurance away up north, or somewhere else, for \$60 for three years. Can you see? Now don't think I am trying to knock on the W. O. W. or the Bankers Life—I am not, for I belong to both of them. I speak of those two orders because I think they furnish the cheapest rate of life insurance of any others except our Home Associations.

Now, remember, when you join our Home Association your money is not sent away up north, nor away down south, away out west, nor away back east. I will call on you as soon as possible and give you a chance to become one of our members.

D. C. Moore, Sec'y  
Hedley Protective Ass'n No. 1

### WORK TEAMS

Fourteen Mares—your choice at a reasonable price—NOW. Cash or bankable notes. First come, first served. Frank M. Clark, Hedley, Texas.

### A TRIBUTE TO REV. CAL C. WRIGHT

Believing as I do that we should place flowers in the pathway of the living, as well as on the caskets of the dead, I wish to say a few words of praise for Bro. Cal C. Wright.

Surely he is a good man, and trying to walk in the footsteps of his Master. He is doing for the people of Hedley and community what not many of our preachers over the country are doing—"Charity work." He not only visits his own members, but those who need help of all denominations. Not only when all is lovely and the table filled with good things to eat, but in the dark, sad hours is he found ministering in any way needed to those in need of help.

We have learned from the lips of people of our community that he is gaining their confidence. By his many deeds of kindness, words of sympathy and prayers, and his every day life he is gaining the love and respect of our people in general.

May his life be long that he may continue to do the will of our Lord. May the richest blessings, both spiritual and temporal, rest upon him and his family. May the Lord forbid that he take a step in the wrong way, but keep him ever as he is—daily doing the Master's will.

A Citizen.

Clay Akers is here this week from Burkburnett.

Rev. D. R. Wade was a business visitor to the county seat Wednesday.

Rev. Cal C. Wright is indisposed at the present time, we regret to say. He has spent the past two or three days in bed.

Dr. W. R. Smith, after visiting and enjoying(?) a sick spell at Wichita Falls, has returned home and is at the Tims Hotel ready to render Dental service.

Miss Lee Land of Childress visited L. Z. Land and family and Mrs. W. A. Chapman recently.

J. B. Masterson and daughters, Misses Levonia and Dannie May, have been confined to their home this week on account of illness. Glad to know they are now able to be up.

A. G. Davis, of Route 1, was a caller at this office Tuesday and had his name added to the Informer list. Mr. Davis has two sons with the A. E. F. in France. We hope to publish a letter from one or both of them soon.

W. D. Orr and C. S. Hefner, Memphis photographers, were here the first of the week, and the Informer man enjoyed a visit with them. Both are experts in their line and get considerable business from Hedley. Note Mr. Orr's ad in this issue.

A. A. Stewart was in town Tuesday from the Quail neighborhood. His son, Fleagle, of the U. S. S. Salem is at home on furlough, recovering from the effects of a broken arm which he received in a fall some time back. He will return to duty within the next few days.

T. N. Naylor was in Hedley Tuesday from his home in Naylor community. This is the first time we have seen him in many weeks, and he says bad weather and bad roads have kept him pretty close at home. While we're on the subject, the Informer believes it would be a good idea to look after this bad road. We've lost a lot of trade on account of its condition.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE

Whereas, the Government has requested that all persons in Donley county, who pledged themselves to the United States Treasury Department to invest in United States Government War Savings Stamps of the 1918 series, be notified that they may and are expected to fulfill their pledges through the purchase of War Savings Stamps of the 1919 series, if for any reason such pledgers were unable to complete the commitments by December 31st, 1918.

Therefore, in response to the Government's request, I, W. T. Link, County Judge of the county of Donley, Texas, do hereby notify all persons resident in the County of Donley that they are expected by the Government to complete their pledges to invest in United States War Savings Stamps, if such pledges were uncompleted on Dec. 31, 1918, by purchasing War Savings Stamps of the 1919 series.

Be it further known that War Savings Stamps of the 1919 series may be obtained from post offices, banks and other authorized agents at the price of \$4.12 each during January. War Savings Stamps of the 1919 issue should not be affixed to War Savings Certificates of the 1918 series, nor should War Savings Stamps of the 1918 issue be affixed to War Savings Certificates of the 1919 series. The same thrift stamps and thrift cards used during 1918 remain in use and a thrift card with sixteen thrift stamps thereon, plus 12 cents during January, may be exchanged for a War Saving Stamp of the 1919 issue.

Witness my hand this 18th day of January, 1919.

W. T. Link,  
County Judge.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—An Overland roadster, in No. 1 good shape.  
W. T. Walker.

### JUNIOR B. Y. P. U.

Program for next Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m.:

Scripture reading. Proverbs 31:10, 20, 31—Fay Cooper.

Song, B. Y. P. U.

Poem—Ernest Johnson.

Jabba and Sisera—Margaret Cooper.

The Battle—Elizabeth Wright.

Deborah—Della Deaton.

Deborah's Song of Victory—Raymond Dunn.

"The Peace Women are Filing in the Present War"—James Richey.

Memory Verses—May Inman.

Jael—Lorraine Caldwell.

**WHITE SEED INDIAN CORN** for sale. See M. L. Sims.

Miss Floy Simmons has been here the past several days from Fort Worth as the representative of an oil corporation.

**FOR SALE**—A team of good size work mules.  
E. H. Willis.

Miss Pearl Newman was painfully injured in her side a few days ago when an auto in which she was riding lost a wheel and did some fancy skidding. We trust the injury will prove not serious.

**FARM FOR SALE**—100 acre sandy land farm, five miles north of Hedley. For information see U. J. Boston.

C. E. and G. A. Blankenship and Byron Lewis were in town Wednesday from Goodnight.

W. D. Shelton and family are again living out on Route 1 after spending the past year at Goodnight. We're glad to have them back.

### King Barber Shop

J. B. KING, Prop.

First Class Equipment,  
Prompt and Courteous  
Service Always.

Agent Panhandle  
Steam Laundry

J. W. WEBB, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon  
Hedley, Texas

Office Phone 3  
Residence Phone 20

J. B. Ozler, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Office Phone No. 45—3r.  
Residence Phone No. 45—2r.

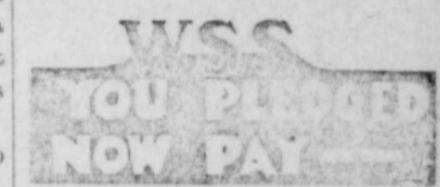
Hedley, Texas

### Midway Barber Shop

Bob Harper, Prop.

We Always Strive to Give the  
Best of Service

Also Agency Memphis  
Steam Laundry



### GEO. A. RYAN

Real Estate, Loans  
and Insurance

You don't have to wait if you  
tell me your wants in these  
lines. Office: Connally bldg.

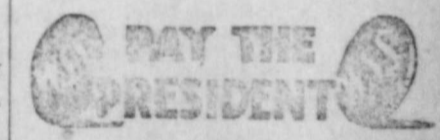
CLARENDON, TEXAS

### Dr. F. B. Erwin

Graduate and Licensed  
VETERINARIAN

Inter State Inspector

Memphis, Texas



### TAKE NOTICE

Positively no hunting or wood  
hauling allowed on the Word  
Ranch. Violators will be prose-  
cuted to the limit.

C. T. Word & Son.

**FOR SALE**—Eight Black Minorca Cockerels at \$2.50 each, if taken at once. L. A. Strood

### ATTENTION, CAR OWNERS

You pay your Automobile License Tax at the County Tax Collector's office in Clarendon, instead of sending to Austin as heretofore.

J. H. Rutherford,  
Sheriff and Tax Collector.

**FOR SALE**—Ten acres of good land, at a reasonable price. Two blocks from Hedley School building. J. G. McDougal.

**FOR SALE**—worth the money—my residence with half block of land. T. M. Strawn

**FOR SALE**—Span good work horses. I. E. Lane, 2 miles So. Lella Lake. P. O. address: Box 2, Hedley, Texas.

Subscribe for The Informer.

**YOUR SICK CHILD IS CONSTIPATED! LOOK AT TONGUE**

**HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.**

**GIVE "CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS" IF CROSS, BILIOUS OR FEVERISH.**



No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given.

If your little one is out of sorts, half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look, Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that the little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."—Adv.

**The Similarity.**

"A thief is very much like a theologist."  
"How so?"  
"He is apt to take an abstract view of things."

**Important to all Women Readers of this Paper**

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer pain in the back, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and maybe dependent; it makes anyone so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

A good kidney medicine, possessing real healing and curative value, should be a blessing to thousands of nervous, over-worked women.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney liver and bladder medicine will do for them. Every reader of this paper, who has not already tried it, by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase the medicine and large size bottles at all drug stores. Adv.

**True Progress.**

Correct errors when shown to be errors, and adopt new views as fast as they shall appear to be true views.—Abraham Lincoln.

**RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.**

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/4 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

**Bill's Delusion.**

"Bill says his sweetheart speaks with her eyes."  
"He will find out his mistake after he's married."

Cuticura Comforts Baby's Skin When red, rough and itching with hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. Also make use now and then of that exquisitely scented dusting powder, Cuticura Talcum, one of the indispensable Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Adv.

It is never too late to learn, but we sometimes learn that too late.

Confectioners should make their candies over bonbon fires.

**Your Eyes** A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; of the Murine when your Eyes Need Care. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

**Cost of War in Blood and Treasure**

SEE the bank teller at his window. He is counting \$10 bills. His cage is stacked high with bales of \$10 bills. He is counting 100 bills every minute. He works ten hours a day, seven days a week. He is trying to count the money spent on the world war. But he will never, never be able to do it—not he, nor his son, nor his son's son, nor many generations to come. To count out in \$10 bills the money spent on the war would take more than 1,000 years. Methuselah, who lived to be 969 years old, might have done it by working nights. No other mortal could.

It must not be overlooked that Methuselah, either in his own time or ours, would soon have run out of currency. The world does not have, and never will have, in money of any denomination, the appalling sum of \$221,000,000,000. Something like that is what the world has spent on the war that is passing into history, writes Glendon Allvine in the New York Tribune.

These are figures that outdistance the comprehension of the wisest man that ever lived. The cost of the war transcends all the monetary conceptions which even a financier can conjure up. Nor is it much easier to conceive the toll of life that the war has taken.

Great Britain alone has lost in the war about 1,000,000 men. France has lost perhaps 100,000 more. In a general way these figures mean something to us, but an illustration may help visualize these allied dead.

Not more than 100,000 persons have marched in the greatest parade that Fifth avenue has ever known. Our preparedness parade, and possibly the Third Liberty loan parade, totaled that number of marchers. All day long they marched, and until after sundown. We thrilled at the sight of these living Americans.

Let us visualize the march of the British dead. At daybreak they start down Fifth avenue, 20 abreast. Their fallen comrades follow a few paces behind, in close marching order. Until sundown these men who have "gone west" march down the avenue. The next day there is a similar parade, and the next, and the next. For ten days the British dead pass in review.

For 11 days more the French dead file down the Avenue of the Allies. Three weeks of marching dead men.

The Russians who died fighting for their empire that was would require the daylight hours of five weeks more. And for the other brave allied fighting men we must reserve a fortnight. Two months and a half for the allied dead to march past a given point.

The enemy dead, although definite figures are not available, number about 4,800,000. For them to pass in review would require more than six weeks.

Throughout all the daylight hours of June, July, August and September, then, the ghastly procession would continue. It is an appalling picture to contemplate.

As preliminary punishment for the fugitive kaiser, for whom so many horrible fates have been suggested, there may be torture available here. For him to stand at attention throughout four hot summer months, while the ghosts of those he sent to death pass in constant review—surely, that might inflict mental agony enough to appease the most vindictive.

Historians will finally agree that \$221,000,000,000—or some such figure—was spent by the nations involved. They will eventually place the toll of dead at 11,000,000 or thereabout. They may decide that shipping was destroyed to the value of \$2,000,000,000. But never, in computing the cost of the war, will they be able to estimate accurately these indirect losses:

- Physical suffering.
- Increased illness.
- Lowered race vitality.
- Decreased birth rate.
- Curtailed education.
- Moral degradation.
- Property destroyed.
- Crops and trees devastated.
- Cargoes sunk.
- Property damaged by idleness.
- Industry crippled by diversion of men.
- Production diverted from creative to destructive purposes.
- Business development checked.
- Inflation of currency and increased prices.

Of these indirect losses to the invaded territory which has been redeemed by the allied armies, Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to the United States, says:

"The territories which have been under German occupation for four years were the wealthiest part of France. Their area did not exceed 6 per cent of the whole country. They paid, however, 25 per cent of the sum total of our taxes. These territories, which have been occupied again by us at the cost of our own blood and the blood of our allies, are now in a state of ruin even worse than we had anticipated. The very ground is torn, overturned, laid waste, damaged with shell splinters, and for months, maybe for years, unfit for production. The fruit trees have been cut, sawed down to the level of the ground.

"Of the cities and villages nothing remains but ruins; 350,000 homes have been destroyed. To build them up again—I am referring to the build-



Four months would be required for men killed in the war to march past a given point.



It would take more than 1,000 years to count in \$10 bills the money spent in the war.

ing proper, without furnishings—600,000,000 days of work will be necessary, involving, together with building material, an outlay of 10,000,000,000 francs.

"As regards personal property of every description, either destroyed by battle or stolen by the Germans, there stands an additional loss of at least 4,000,000,000 francs. This valuation of lost personal property does not include—as definite figures are lacking as yet—the countless war contributions and fines by the enemy, amounting also to billions.

"I need hardly say that, in those wealthy lands, no agricultural resources are left. The losses in horses and in cattle, bovine and bovine species, hogs, goats amount to 1,510,000 head—in agricultural equipment to 454,000 machines or carts—the two items worth together 6,000,000,000 francs.

"Now as regards industries, the disaster is even more complete. These districts occupied by the Germans and whose machinery has been methodically destroyed or taken away by the enemy, were, industrially speaking, the very heart of France. They were the very backbone of our production, as shown in the following startling figures:

"In 1913 the wool output of our invaded regions amounted to 94 per cent of the total French production. And corresponding figures were: For flax from the spinning mills, 90 per cent; iron ore, 90 per cent; pig iron, 83 per cent; steel, 70 per cent; sugar, 70 per cent; cotton, 60 per cent; coal, 55 per cent; electric power, 45 per cent. Of all that, plants, machinery, mines, nothing is left. Everything has been carried away or destroyed by the enemy. So complete is the destruction that, in the case of our great coal mines in the north, two years of work will be needed before a single ton of coal can be extracted, and ten years before the output is back to the figures of 1913.

"All that must be rebuilt, and to carry out that kind of reconstruction only there will be a need of over 2,000,000 tons of pig iron, nearly 4,000,000 tons of steel—not to mention the replenishing of stocks and of raw materials which must of necessity be supplied to the plants during the first year of resumed activity. If we take into account

these different items we reach as regards industrial needs a total of 25,000,000,000 francs.

"To resurrect these regions, to reconstruct these factories, raw materials alone are not sufficient; we need means of transportation. Now the enemy has destroyed our railroad tracks and railroad track equipment. Our rolling stock, which in the first month of the war, in 1914, was reduced by 50,000 cars, has undergone the wear and tear of 50 months of war.

"Our merchant fleet, on the other hand, has lost more than a million tons through the submarine warfare. Our shipyards during the last four years have not built any ships. For they have produced for us and for our allies cannon, ammunition and tanks. Here, again, for this item alone of means of transportation we must figure on an expense of 2,500,000,000 francs. This makes, if I sum up these different items, a need of raw material which represents in cost, at the present rate of prices in France, not less than 50,000,000,000 francs.

"And this formidable figure does not cover everything. I have not taken into account the loss represented for the future production of France by the transformation of so many factories which for four years were exclusively devoted to war munitions. I have not taken into account foreign markets lost to us as a result of the destruction of one-quarter of our productive capital and the almost total collapse of our trade. I have not taken into account the economic weakening that we shall suffer tomorrow owing to the loss of 3,000,000 young and vigorous men."

Compared to these, the losses accruing to the United States as a result of the war are, of course, slight. America has scarcely been "bloodied." It is true that the war may cost the United States possibly 50,000 lives—every one a precious offering to freedom—but several times as many Americans have died at home during the recent influenza epidemic.

When we consider the number of Americans who died in our Civil war, our present losses seem almost trivial. The deaths from all causes in the Civil war totaled 618,528—about 15 times as many lives as the world war cost the United States. Those killed in action on the Union side alone—110,070 men fighting for the North—outnumber more than two to one the Americans who have recently died fighting overseas.

The financial contribution America has made toward defeating the central powers is magnificent—but comparatively a small sacrifice for the richest country in the world.

To date the total war indebtedness of the United States is \$17,852,377,000, distributed as follows:

First Liberty Loan.....	\$2,000,000,000
Second Liberty Loan.....	2,500,000,000
Third Liberty Loan.....	4,176,000,000
Fourth Liberty Loan.....	6,989,947,000
War Savings Stamps.....	879,330,000

A fifth loan is being planned to help defray the cost of the war. The tax bill now under consideration by congress and other taxation will not net the remainder America has spent, or will spend to finish up the disagreeable job.

But even if the war finally costs America \$35,000,000,000—other estimates have varied from \$20,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000—that is a small portion of its national wealth. How the amount the United States has spent on the war compares with its economic wealth and how these figures stand for the principal other belligerents may be seen from the following estimates, no exact figures being available:

National Wealth	War Cost	Pre-war Debt
United States.....	\$25,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
Great Britain.....	90,000,000,000	40,000,000,000
France.....	65,000,000,000	25,000,000,000
Italy.....	35,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
Russia.....	40,000,000,000	25,000,000,000
Total.....	\$481,000,000,000	\$128,000,000,000

German Empire.....	\$14,000,000,000	\$40,000,000,000	\$1,165,000,000
Austria.....	21,000,000,000	25,000,000,000	3,995,000,000
Hungary.....	21,000,000,000	25,000,000,000	3,995,000,000
Total.....	\$106,000,000,000	\$65,000,000,000	\$15,160,000,000

Swiss bankers, who from their neutral vantage point have watched 24 nations spend money on a scale hitherto unknown, have estimated the annual cost as follows for the 1,567 days the world was plunged in war:

1914.....	\$10,000,000,000
1915.....	26,000,000,000
1916.....	38,000,000,000
1917.....	60,000,000,000
1918.....	87,000,000,000
Total.....	\$221,000,000,000

The figures used in this discussion, both referring to blood and treasure, are accurate wherever definite figures have been made available by the governments involved. The figures for the central powers are, necessarily, estimates.

**DOWN IN BED AND SO WEAK**

**Lady Suffered Terribly for Eight Weeks But Her Case Showed Wonderful Improvement After Taking Cardui.**

Johnson City, Tenn.—Mrs. M. R. Scott, living near this town, states: "About three years ago I was down in bed . . . terrible and so weak I couldn't bear the sight of food. This condition continued for about eight weeks . . . I thought I was going to die, and knew I must get something to do me some good. I had heard all my life of Cardui and the good results obtained from its use. So I decided to try it.

After about a half bottle of Cardui my appetite improved, then I was less nervous. I kept it up until I had taken five bottles—and such an improvement! I gained flesh and now am the picture of health, due, I believe, solely to the use of Cardui. I am the mother of ten children and feel well and strong."

Cardui is a mild, medicinal tonic for women. It has stood the most severe of all tests—the test of time, having been in use for over forty years. It is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, which have been found to help build up the vitality, tone up the nerves, and strengthen the woefully constitution.

Try Cardui.—Adv.

Many Were. "These are only a few of my hunting exploits," boasted the young man. "I see. But what did you do in France?" "I wasn't over there." "I was."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**Don't wait until your cold develops Spanish Influenza or pneumonia. Kill it quick.**



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

**A Young Girl well groomed is an attractive sight.**

**Red Cross Ball Blue**

if used in the laundry will give that clean, dainty appearance that everyone admires. All good grocers sell it; 5 cents a package.

**GIRLS Clear Your Skin Save Your Hair With Cuticura**

Boas, Oint, Talcum, etc., each. Sample each of "Cuticura," Dept. 2, Boston.

**Southwestern Agents for C. G. Conn Band Instruments**

Everything for the Band and Orchestra Band Instruments Repaired and Plated

Send for catalogue and terms.

**MARSH-MARLEY MUSIC CO.**

1810 Main Street, Dallas, Texas

We also buy and sell used instruments.

**FROST PROOF Cabbage Plants**

Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Flat Dutch. By express, 50c, \$1.25, 1.00, \$2.00; 5,000 at \$1.75; 10,000 and up at \$1.50. F. O. R. here. By Parcel Post, prepaid, 10c, 50c, 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Wholesale and retail.

**D. F. JAMISON, SUMMERVILLE, S. C.**

Kodak Films Developed Free. Velox or sensitized prints only by mail and so. FRICK'S FINISHING, 2025 Main, Fort Worth, Tex.

W. N. U., DALLAS, NO. 3-1919.

# WRIGLEYS

Is Sealed!

LOOK for the sealed package, but have an eye out also for the name **WRIGLEYS** That name is your protection against inferior imitations. Just as the sealed package is protection against impurity.

The Greatest Name In Goody-Land—



The Flavor Lasts



16

## Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)  
MANY COMMON BIRDS: USEFUL TO FARMERS.



The Little Girl Doesn't Think the Bluebird Could Ever Do Anybody Any Harm.

### MANY BIRDS ARE USEFUL ON FARM

What It Eats Decides Whether Feathered Songster Is Beneficial or Injurious.

### MANY FRIENDS OF FARMERS

Department of Agriculture Offers to Tell Agriculturist Whether Inhabitants of Fields Are Doing More Good Than Harm.

Whether a bird is beneficial or injurious to growing crops depends almost entirely upon what it eats. If it consumes harmful insects the bird is an ally of the farmer; if it feeds largely on growing crops it may be an enemy. Not all birds are beneficial, but the useful kinds far outnumber the injurious, and so great is their value as insect destroyers in the United States that to them the United States department of agriculture gives credit of being one of the greatest controlling factors in limiting the development of insect pests and in preventing many disastrous outbreaks.

In the case of species which are abundant or which feed to some extent on crops, the question of their average diet becomes one of supreme importance and only by stomach examinations can it be satisfactorily solved. Field observations have proved to be inconclusive. Birds are often accused of eating this or that product of cultivation, when an examination of the stomachs shows the accusation to be false.

#### Aid Offered to Farmers.

The biological survey of the United States department of agriculture has conducted in the past few years a systematic investigation of the food of the species most common about farms and gardens and offers to supply information to any farmer in doubt as to whether his birds are an asset or a liability.

Within certain limits birds eat the kind of food that is most accessible, especially when their natural food is scarce or wanting. Thus they sometimes injure the crops of the farmer who has unintentionally destroyed their natural food in his improvement of swamp or pasture. Much of the damage done by birds and complained of by farmers and fruit growers arises from this very cause. The berry-bearing shrubs and seed-bearing weeds have been cleared away, and the birds have no recourse but to attack the cultivated grain or fruit which has replaced their natural food supply.

#### Destroy Many Insects.

The great majority of land birds subsist upon insects during the period of nesting and molting, and also feed their young upon them during the first few weeks. Many species live almost entirely upon insects, taking vegetable food only when other subsistence fails. It is evident that in the course of a year birds destroy an incalculable number of insects, and it is difficult to overestimate the value of their services in restraining the great tide of insect life.

In winter, in the northern part of the country, insects become scarce or entirely disappear. Many species of birds, however, remain during the cold season and are able to maintain life by eating vegetable food, as the seeds of weeds. Here again is another useful function of birds in destroying these weed seeds and thereby lessening the growth of the next year.

#### Farms Way to Success.

On farm demonstration work and the careful study and practice of the best farm methods is what a former store clerk in Texas bases his claim to success. This man, tiring of indoor life, got in touch with the state exten-

sion service and started in to farm. All the money he had was \$150, but there was no lack of energy and ambition in his make-up—and that goes a long way in farming.

That \$150, hard-earned money, too, was the first payment on 100 acres; and a very poor horse and one cow comprised the initial live stock.

Nerve and integrity, though, answered as security for another horse, and careful management and good financial judgment produced results sufficient to enable this hard-working demonstrator to make the second payment on his place in the fall. This was largely from receipts from butter, chickens and eggs.

This is the account of the rest of the achievements, told by the county agent:

"The second year he bought a better team and was enabled to cultivate his crop in the 'better way' as he expressed it. The second year he met his third payment and had some surplus funds left and was in a position to go on a cash basis the next year. The fourth payment on his farm was met promptly and with a larger surplus of money than before. Besides, he had a number of good cows, hogs and horses, and a flock of chickens and turkeys. From this year's work he had sold \$1,650 worth of cotton and seed, marketed \$720 worth of feed, besides having enough on hand for farm use next year, sold \$40 worth of poultry and now has over 100 hens on the farm. He has sufficient hogs for his meat and will offer for sale about \$200 worth besides.

"He has on the farm \$500 worth of horse stock, has some good milk cows and has \$1,250 on deposit to his credit in the local bank. He is erecting a little house and says that the farm and its happy associations are good enough for him. The vital point of this story of this farmer's operations during the past four years is that he has paid for his farm, is free from debt, and has placed himself upon a cash basis, and has accumulated a surplus while a neighbor on an adjoining farm of 640 acres is barely making a living."

#### Some Birds Generally Useful

It is in their relation to insect and other enemies to crops that birds are most directly associated with the welfare of man. It is not possible to give a hard-and-fast rule, applicable to the whole country, as to whether any certain bird is beneficial or injurious to farmers, but in the United States department of agriculture's farmers' bulletin #30, "Some Common Birds Useful to the Farmer," more than 50 species of birds common to farming sections are discussed. The birds treated in the bulletin are: Bluebird, robin, titmouse, wren, brown thrasher, catbird, swallow, towhee, sparrow, house finch, grackle, brewer blackbird, Baltimore oriole, Bullock's oriole, meadowlark, red-winged blackbird, bobolink, crow, bluejay, Pacific Coast jay, phoebe, kingbird, nighthawk, woodpecker, cuckoo and bobwhite.

#### Bull Associations.

The first bull association in the United States was organized in 1908 by the Michigan Agricultural college. It was a co-operative venture similar to those which have existed in Europe for a long time. On July 1, 1917, there were in this country 36 active associations in 17 states, with a total membership of 1,158, owning 180 pure-bred bulls. These co-operative organizations enable the owners of small herds to unite in the purchase of one good bull, so that each may own a share in a registered sire of high quality. Though still in its infancy, the co-operative bull association movement promises to become eventually a very great factor in the improvement of dairy cattle in the United States.

## Calomel Today! Sick Tomorrow! I Guarantee Dodson's Liver Tone

Don't take nasty, dangerous calomel when bilious, constipated, headachy. Listen to me!

Calomel makes you sick; you lose a day's work. Calomel is quicksilver and it salivates; calomel injures your liver.

If you are bilious, feel lazy, sluggish and all knocked out, if your bowels are constipated and your head aches or stomach is sour, just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone instead of using sickening, salivating calomel. Dodson's Liver Tone is real liver medicine. You'll know it next morning because you will wake up feeling fine, your liver will be working, your headache and dizziness gone, your stomach will be sweet and bowels regular. You will feel like working. You'll be cheerful; full of vigor and ambition.

Your druggist or dealer sells you a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone for a

few cents under my personal guarantee that it will clean your sluggish liver better than nasty calomel; it won't make you sick and you can eat anything you want without being salivated. Your druggist guarantees that each spoonful will start your liver, clean your bowels and straighten you up by morning or you get your money back. Children gladly take Dodson's Liver Tone because it is pleasant tasting and doesn't gripe or cramp or make them sick.

I am selling millions of bottles of Dodson's Liver Tone to people who have found that this pleasant, vegetable liver medicine takes the place of dangerous calomel. Buy one bottle on my sound, reliable guarantee. Ask your druggist about me.—Adv.

What Arguing Leads To.  
"You know you are in the wrong," said the contentious man.

"Nothing of the sort," replied the unwilling debater. "I merely said I might be mistaken."

"Ha! Then you concede that you are not infallible?"

"Of course I do. Nobody but a blankety-blanked fool would think himself infallible."

"Sir, do you mean to insinuate—"

Thank heaven, here's my car! Good night!!—Birmingham Age-Herald.

#### Retiring.

Maude—I hear that your husband is of a retiring disposition.

May—Yes, but not usually before three o'clock in the morning.

And a little kindness is a charitable thing.

#### Quite Pleasant.

First Passenger (on Atlantic liner)—Pretty rough last night, wasn't it?

Second Passenger—Not on me, old man! I was a little over 200 bucks to the good when the game ended!

#### \$100 Reward, \$100

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$10.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Druggists fee. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

#### Their Rich Uncle.

"Hubby, Uncle John sent Yuletide greetings."

"Is that all?"

## Why Meat Prices Vary in Different Stores

Prime steers.....	\$19.90@20.35
Good to choice steers.....	17.00@19.85
Common to medium steers.....	10.75@16.75
Yearlings, fair to fancy.....	14.00@19.50
Fat cows and heifers.....	8.50@15.35
Canning cows and heifers.....	7.25@ 8.25
Bulls, plain to best.....	6.50@12.50
Poor to fancy calves.....	6.75@15.75
Western range steers.....	10.00@18.00

These newspaper quotations represent live cattle prices in Chicago on December 30th, 1918.

The list shows price ranges on nine general classified groups with a spread of \$13.85 per cwt.—the lowest at \$6.50 and the highest at \$20.35.

Why this variation in price?

Because the meat from different animals varies greatly in quality and weight.

Although the quotations shown are in nine divisions, Swift & Company grades cattle into 34 general classes, and each class into a variety of weights and qualities.

As a result of these differences in cattle prices, (due to differences in weights and meat qualities), there is a range of 15 cents in Swift & Company's selling prices of beef carcasses.

#### These facts explain:

- 1—Why retail prices vary in different stores.
- 2—Why it would be difficult to regulate prices of cattle or beef.
- 3—Why it requires experts to judge cattle and to sell meat, so as to yield the profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound—a profit too small to affect prices.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.



## Stifel's Indigo Cloth

Standard for over 75 years



OVERALLS—when you buy them get your money's worth! Men, ask for Overalls made of Stifel's Indigo Cloth.

Women, ask for Overalls made of Miss Stifel Indigo Cloth.

These two sturdy, fast-color fabrics are the most serviceable and economical made. You know, it's the CLOTH in your overalls that gives the wear.

Look for the BOOT trademark on the back of the cloth—It's your guarantee of the genuine.

Your dealer can supply you. We are makers of cloth only.

J. L. STIFEL & SONS

Indigo Dyers and Printers

WHEELING, W. VA.

260 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK

Brewery workers in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., received an increase of \$1.50 a week.

To keep clean and healthy take Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach. Adv.

#### Treason.

Trenson is a good deal like the fitch—a fellow afflicted with it can hardly keep still.

#### His Wife Does.

"Do you think a woman should get a man's wages?" "Well, my wife gets nine," replied Henpeck sadly.

When you have decided to get rid of worms or Tapeworm, use "Dead Shot," Dr. Peery's Vermifuge. One dose will expel them. Adv.

The only substitute for a chunk of wisdom is a chunk of silence.

Mothers—Know what you give your children.

The open published formula appears on every bottle of

## MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP

The Infants' and Children's Regulator

Senna—a prompt, efficient vegetable cathartic.

Sodium Citrate—an effective regulator of the bowels—used frequently with other ingredients by learned doctors in treating colic and diarrhoea.

Rhubarb—a rejuvenator of digestive action.

Sodium Bicarbonate—highly valuable in treating severe gastric indigestion in children.

Oil of Anise, Fennel, Caraway, Coriander, Glycerine, Sugar Syrup, all of which help to make this formula the very best that medical skill can devise. If it were possible to improve this formula it would be done regardless of the fact that a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup now costs twice as much to make as any other similar preparation. Yet it costs you no more than ordinary baby laxatives.

At all Druggists

ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., 215-217 Fulton Street, N.Y.

General Selling Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc. New York Toronto, Canada

## WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

SOLD FOR 60 YEARS For MALARIA, CHILLS and FEVER

Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic. SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES

# To the Public

This business will change hands on  
**February 1st**

We request all those who are indebted to us to come forward and settle the same, so that we can pay our obligations and wind up our business affairs in the shortest possible time. Thanking you for all past favors, we are

Your Friends,  
**Tims & Cooper**

## Kodakers, Attention

Cheapest Finishing in the Entire South, As Follows:

Developing films and film packs ..... 10c per 6 exp.  
Printing 2 1/4x3 1/4 (No. 2 Brownie)..... 3c each  
Printing, all larger sizes ..... 4c each  
Printing, all smaller sizes ..... 2c each  
Printing, any size on post cards..... 5c each  
Money must accompany mail orders. Eastman Films in stock. Kodaks for sale

W. D. ORR, Memphis, Texas

## The Donley County Progressive Club

Will Meet in HEDLEY  
**FRIDAY, JANUARY 31st**  
at 2 o'clock p. m.

There will be representative citizens here from all sections of the county, and it's up to us to impress upon them the fact that Hedley people are alive, awake, and hospitable. The meeting is to be held in the

## Pleasant Hour Theatre

at 2 p. m., sharp. Let Every Progressive Citizen Be On Hand!

### MISSION NOTES

You are interested in the work you know most about. The stories of our Soldier Boys "Over there" were read, re read, talked about and enjoyed by everyone. Shall we not be interested in learning about the heroism, daring deeds and unselfish lives of our Missionaries?

All who heard the inspiring talks made by Mesdames Delaney and Smallwood last Tuesday were made to feel the value of the Society whose banner is "The Womans Missionary Aux.," whose field of service is the world; whose matchless leader is The King Emanuel.

Several new members were added. Eight officers were installed by Mrs. Delaney and their duties explained in her impressive way.

We meet next Monday promptly at 2:30 (close at 3:30) at the church Program:

Bible lesson, Acts 22:17-22

Subject of lesson: Life of Prayer a Life of Discovery.

Hymn, "I Gave My Life for Thee."

Prayer.

Address by President.

Three minute inspirational talks by officers. Subject: What I Understand My Office to Mean

A Personal Letter to Every Member of Womans Missionary Society—Mrs. J. R. Benson.

Consecration service.

### H. P. A. OFFICERS ELECTED

The annual business meeting of Hedley Protective Association No. 1 was held last Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. K. W. Howell was selected as temporary chairman. A. N. Wood, temporary secretary.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

J. G. McDougal, President.

D. C. Moore, Secretary.

A. J. Akers, Treasurer.

J. S. Beach, E. H. Watt and A. N. Wood, directors.

It is proposed to put new life into the Association this year, and efforts will be made to largely increase the membership.

### FROM WINDY VALLEY

Rev. Jones filled his regular appointment here Sunday.

J. J. Bills attended court in Clarendon the past week.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Em Hughes, Saturday morning, an eight pound boy.

Misses Nora and Ruth Bills spent Friday night with their aunt, Mrs. J. J. Bills.

Mrs. Leon K. Turnburke and baby, Leon K. Jr., left Tuesday for Washington, D. C., to join Lieut. Turnburke, who has accepted a position with the U. S. Shipping Station.

Jim Stogner had business in Clarendon the past week.

Robert Ewing and sons were Clarendon visitors Saturday.

Arthur McElroy visited Leecil Bills Sunday.

Mrs. Clyde Atteberry was a guest of Mrs. Em Hughes last Saturday.

Boil pulling is the order of the day during the pretty weather.

Mrs. Clay Inmon spent the evening with Mrs. Ewing recently.

Mr. Nobles and wife were called to St. Augustine the other day on account of sickness.

Mr. Lane and family moved to Hall county this week.

Clay Inmon has sold his car to Mr. Lane.

Louis Bills is visiting his uncle, J. J. Bills, this week.

Mocking Bird.

Wm. P. Baker left last week for Miami, Ariz., to join his brother, Lawrence, who is employed in the copper mines. The former hopes they strike it rich.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE

Whereas, the Government has requested that all persons in Donley county, who pledged themselves to the United States Treasury Department to invest in United States Government War Savings Stamps of the 1918 series, be notified that they may and are expected to fulfill their pledges through the purchase of War Savings Stamps of the 1919 series, if for any reason such pledgers were unable to complete the commitments by December 31st, 1918.

Therefore, in response to the Government's request, I, W. T. Walker, Mayor of the City of Hedley, Texas, do hereby notify all persons resident in the City of Hedley that they are expected by the Government to complete their pledges to invest in United States War Savings Stamps, if such pledges were uncompleted on Dec. 31, 1918, by purchasing War Savings Stamps of the 1919 series.

Be it further known that War Savings Stamps of the 1919 series may be obtained from post offices, banks and other authorized agents at the price of \$4.12 each during January. War Savings Stamps of the 1919 issue should not be affixed to War Savings Certificates of the 1918 series, nor should War Savings Stamps of the 1918 issue be affixed to War Savings Certificates of the 1919 series. The same thrift stamps and thrift cards used during 1918 remain in use and a thrift card with sixteen thrift stamps thereon, plus 12 cents during January, may be exchanged for a War Saving Stamp of the 1919 issue.

Witness my hand this 20th day of January, 1919.

W. T. Walker,  
Mayor.

W. L. Wilson and family, who have been living in McKnight community, have moved back to their old home in Denton county. We wish them the best of success.

R. E. L. Snodgrass is a new Informer reader. And so are H. Cook and C. W. Williams. All of these citizens live on Route 1.

Lots of feed stuff and cotton coming into Hedley these days. Prosperity is a little late this year—but she's coming.

ALL THE TRUE OIL NEWS

ALL THE TIME

IS PRINTED IN THE  
**STAR-TELEGRAM**  
60,000 Daily  
ACCURATE—RELIABLE

Publishes only Promotion Advertising having permit of Capital Issues Committee.

Pioneer newspaper in Texas to establish an Oil News Department.

The greatest oil field in the world is being developed in Texas.

**SUBSCRIBE TODAY**

1 Month \$ .75  
6 Months 4.50  
One Year 7.50

WE TAKE SUBSCRIPTIONS AT THIS OFFICE

## War Time Sweeteners



AMERICA has several excellent war time sweeteners that will be used largely during the shortage in the sugar supply.

They are maple sugar, syrups, honey and molasses and may be used in preparing desserts and other dishes requiring sweetening.

When a cup of syrup or honey is used to replace a cup of sugar the liquid in the recipe should be decreased one-fourth. One-third of a cupful of sugar is equivalent to one-third of a cup of honey, about one-half cup of syrup and about one-half cup of corn sugar. One-fourth of a cup of sugar is equal to about one-half cup of syrup or one-third cup of corn sugar. One tablespoon of sugar is equal to one tablespoon of honey, about one and one-half tablespoons of syrup and one and one-third tablespoons of corn sugar.

Sugar may be saved by the use of raisins, dates, figs, dried pears and fruit pastes used on the breakfast cereals.

Fruit marmalades, butters and jellies should be used to take the place of the ordinary sweetening at a meal and not as accessories to it. Fruits may be preserved without sugar. It may be added when sugar is more plentiful.

Preserving demands this year a thin syrup instead of a heavy syrup.

If sugar is used one-half of the amount may be replaced by another sweetener.

Drying is a means of preserving (without sugar) apples, cherries, strawberries and black caps.

When ready to use they may have added the needed sugar in the form of a syrup. When sugar is more plentiful fruit juices may be made into jellies or may be used as fruit juices with or without sugar, as beverages, fruit gelatins and frozen desserts.

Fresh fruits supply the place of sugar in the diet. They should be used freely. Desserts where sugar is scarce may be made of gelatins, junkets, custards, puddings and cakes.



## Attention, Kodakers

LET US FINISH YOUR KODAKS FOR YOU.

We are sure you will be pleased with our Quick Finishing and Good Work. We finish Kodaks every day, so don't be afraid of your work laying on our shelves for a week. Send us your next roll of Films and get it Finished Right.

**BARTLETT'S ART STUDIO**  
CLARENDON, TEXAS

## Dog Owners Attention!

Unless you want your dog killed, you must pay Tax and secure a Tag RIGHT AWAY.

This is positively the Last Notice.

**W. Z. HOGGARD**  
City Marshal

# GUNNER DEPEW

By  
**ALBERT N. DEPEW**

Ex-Gunner and Chief Petty Officer, U. S. Navy  
Member of the Foreign Legion of France  
Captain Gun Turret, French Battleship Cassard  
Winner of the Croix de Guerre

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CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.

As we went ashore, the bombardment began, and we were not only under fire of spit, if you could call it that, but also of rocks and bottles and sticks and most anything that could be thrown.

All this time, "lest you forget," we had no shoes, and no clothing—only what had once been our underwear. It is all right to be a Coney Island snowbird and pose around in your bathing suit in the drifts, because you are in good condition, and last but not least, because you do not have to do it. Figure out the other side of it for yourself.

They marched us into a field where there was nothing much but guns and ammunition and snow, and set us up in something like skirmish formation. We stood there for some time, and then we saw a lot of Huns with the new long rifles coming toward us, yelling just as they did in battle, and we thought sure we were being used for practice targets. It is a good thing they halted and stopped yelling when they did, or we would have started for them to fight it out, for we were not the kind that likes to be butchered with hands in the air, and we would have been glad for a chance to get a few of them before they got us. But they did halt, and then surrounded us, and drilled us away through swamps and woods and shallow water or slush. The women followed, too, and there were plenty of bricks and spit left. Women as well as men are the same the world over, they say. I wonder? You can just picture the women of, say, Rockland, Me., following a crowd of German prisoners that way, can't you? Not! But of course the women of Rockland are pretty crude—no kultur at all—and Gott never commissioned President Wilson to take the lid off the strafe pot for him.

They drilled us along the docks, and it looked as though the whole German navy was tied up at Swinemunde. We saw many of the ships we had heard about, among them being the famous Vulcan, the mother-ship for submarines. There were many sailors loafing along the docks, and they gave the women a hand with their days' work. They were no better with a brick, but they had more ammunition when it came to spitting. One of them tripped a young boy by the name of Kelly, and as you would never doubt, Kelly picked up a rock and crashed the sailor with it. He was then bayoneted twice in the left leg. We began singing then, our popular favorite, "Pack up your troubles," etc., and when they heard us, how the swine stared!

Then they drilled us past the German soldiers' quarters. The men were at rifle practice, and I guess all of us thought how handy we would be as targets. But when we got near them, they quit practicing and crowded around us yelling: "Raus! Zuruck!"

Finally we were halted near the barracks, and an officer read the martial law of Germany to us. At least we thought maybe that was it.

Finally they let us into the barracks, and the first thing we saw was a great pile of hay. That looked good to us, and we made a rush and dived into it. But the Huns told us to take the hay and throw it in the middle of the road. They had to use force before we would do it. Finally we gave in, however, and started to carry it out. Some of the young boys were crying, and I do not blame them much.

But one of the boys tried to hide some of the hay behind a box and was caught doing it, and two sentries clouted him from one end of the barracks to the other. His nose was broken and his face mashed to a jelly. But there was nothing we could do, so we just wandered up and down the barracks, about as we did between decks on the Moewe, trying to keep warm.

While this marathon was on we heard a whistle blown very loudly, and when we looked out we saw a wagon piled up with old tin cans. Then we were told to form single file, walk out to the wagon and each get a can for himself. Each man had to take the first can he laid his hands on, and many of us got rusty ones with holes in them. So that about half an hour later, when we received barley coffee, and all we had to drink it from was the cans, lots of the men had to drink theirs almost in one gulp or lose half of it.

The barracks were very dirty and smelled horribly, and the men were still not even half clothed. We all looked filthy and smelled that way, and where the coal dust had rubbed off, we were very pale. And all of us were starved looking.

About eleven o'clock that morning the whistle blew again, and we came out and were given an aluminum spoon and a dish of soup. Then we cheered up and saw corned beef and cabbage for ourselves. An hour later they drilled us through the snow to the kitchen. When we got there we stood in line until at least half-past twelve, and then the Germans shout-

ed: "Nichts zu essen." But we did not know what that meant, so we just hung around there and waited. Then they started shouting, "Zuruck! Zuruck!" and drove us back to the barracks.

Later we heard the words "nichts zu essen!" so often that we thought probably they meant "no eats." We had our reasons for thinking so, too. Those words, and "zuruck" and "raus," were practically all we did hear, except, of course, various kinds of schweinhunde.

It was awful to see the men when we got back to the barracks. Some of the boys from the Georgic, not much over twelve years old, were almost crazy, but even the older men were crying, many of them. It was nothing but torture all the time. They opened all the windows and doors in the barracks, and then we could not heat the room with our bodies. When we started to move around, to keep warm, they fired a few shots at us. I do not know whether they hit anyone or not; we had got so that we did not pay any attention to things like that. But it stopped us, and we had to stand still. The Huns thought we would take the rifles from the sentries and use them, too.

I never saw a yellow bunch of people in my life. I do not mean people. I wish I could publish what I really mean.

We had stoves in the barracks, but no coal or wood to burn. There were many boxes piled up there, but they belonged to the Germans. We would have burned them if we could, but the Germans made us carry them across the road. They weighed about 150 pounds apiece, and we were so weak that it was all two men could do to lug them. And we had to carry them; they would not let us roll them. We were so cold and hungry that even that exercise did not warm us.

About 2:30 the whistle blew again, and the Huns picked out a few men and took them down the road. We could not figure out why, but they came back about three o'clock, all of them with bread in their arms. They were chewing away on it when they had a chance. Whenever the sentries were not looking they would bite at it like a fish going after a worm. Each man carried five loaves.

When they got in the barracks the sentries made them put the bread down on the floor, and then, with their bayonets, the sentries cut each loaf once down the center lengthwise and four times across, which meant ten men to a loaf about the size of an



They Tied Me, Face to the Fence.

ordinary ten-cent loaf in this country now. They gave each of us a piece a little larger than a safety-match box.

The bread was hard and dark, and I really think they made it from trees. It had just exactly the same smell that the dirt around trees has.

We filed past the sentries single file to get our ration of this mud, and there was no chance of getting in line twice, for we had to keep on filing until we were out in the road, and stand there in the snow to eat it. We could not go back in the barracks until every man had been served.

Our meals were like this: A can of barley coffee in the morning; cabbage soup, so called, at noon; a tenth of a loaf of bread at 3 p. m. That was our menu day in and day out, the kaiser's birthday, Lincoln's, May day, or any other time.

This cabbage soup was a great idea. We called it shadow soup, because the boys claimed they made it by hanging a cabbage over a barrel of water and letting the shadow fall on the water. We pretended, too, that if you found any cabbage in it, you could take your dish back for a second helping. But I never saw anybody get more than one dishful. All it was, was just spoiled water.

We tried to go to sleep that night, but there were so many sentries around us—and those of us who were

not sick were wounded—that I do not think a man of us really slept. After a while I asked a sentry if I could go outside for a minute, but for some reason he would not let me. I had different ideas about it, so I stood around near the door, and when he turned his back out I went and around the corner of the barracks.

But one of the sentries there saw me and blew his whistle, and a guard of eight came up from somewhere and grabbed me. I tried to explain, but it was no use, because every time I said a word it meant another swat over the ear, so finally I gave it up.

Then they drilled me across the road to the officers' quarters. There were three officers there, and each of them asked me questions about all kinds of things, but never once mentioned my running out of the barracks. Then they gave the sentries some commands, and four of the sentries took me out and over to the barbed wire fence. There they tied me, face to the fence, arms over my head, and hands and feet lashed to the wire, and with a rope around my waist, too. I thought, then, that my hunch had come true, and that I would be crucified, like Murray and Brown.

They posted a sentry there in addition to the regular guards, and every time he walked past me he would kick me or spit on me, or do both.

One time he kicked me so hard that a prong of the barbed wire gashed me over the left eye—the only one I can see with—and when the blood ran into my eye it blinded me. I thought both eyes were gone then, and I hoped they would shoot me. It seemed to me that I had got my share by this time without losing the other eye, and if it was gone, I wanted to go too.

I could not put up my hand to feel where the prong had jabbed me, and it kept on bleeding and smarting. I had on practically no clothing, you remember. The wounds in my thigh had opened, and it was bitter cold and windy. So you can picture to yourself how gray and carefree I was.

When I had been there for an hour and a half they untied me from the wire, and I keeled over on my back. They kicked me until I had to stand up, but I fell down again, and all the kicking in Germany could not have brought me to my feet. I was just all in. So they blew their whistles and the sentries in the barracks awakened two of the boys, who came and carried me in.

All the time the sentries were yelling, "Gott strafe England!" and "schweinhund!" until you would have thought they were in a battle. What their idea was I do not know.

The boys had a little water in a can, and one of them tore off part of the sleeve of his undershirt. So they washed the gash and banded it. Believe me, I was glad when I could see again. I was so tired and worn out that I went to sleep at once, and did not wake up until they were giving us our barley coffee next morning.

CHAPTER XIX.

German Prison Camps.

A few days after I had been lashed to the barbed wire fence some of the German officers came to the barracks, and one of them who spoke very good English said: "All of the neutrals who were on unarmed ships step out." Only a few stepped out.

Then he called for all the neutrals, and the Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Brazilians and Spaniards stepped out. But when I did, he said, "No, not Americans. Americans are not neutral. America supplies our enemies with food and ammunition." He raised his fist, and I thought he was going to hit me, but instead he gave me a shove that caused me to fall and get a little cut on the head. Then the sentries pushed me over with the British and the French.

After that they took the Norwegians, Swedes and Danes to separate barracks, and gave them clothes and beds and the same rations as the German soldiers. When I saw this I made a kick and said I was a neutral, too, and ought to get the same treatment as the Scandinavians. They took me to the officers again, kicked me about and swore at me, and the only answer I got was that America would suffer for all she had done for the allies. Then I was sent back to the barracks again.

The next day at about one o'clock they took us from the barracks and drilled us through the swamps. The men began to fall one by one, some crying or swearing, but most of them going along without a word. Those who went down were smashed in the head with rifle butts or belts.

Finally we arrived at a little railroad station, and had to stand in the snow for over an hour while the engine ran up and down the tracks hooking up cars. When we finally got in the cars we were frozen stiff. I could hardly walk, and some of the boys simply could not move without intense pain.

They loaded twelve men into each compartment, and detailed a guard of

six men to each car. The windows in the cars were all smashed, and everything about the cars was dirty.

Finally the train stopped at a town named Alt-Damm, and there was a mob of women and children around, as usual, ready for us with bricks and spit. They stoned us through the car windows, and laughed and jeered at us, but by this time we were so used to it that we did not mind much. Only, every now and then some fellow would get all he could stand, and either talk back or make a pass at somebody. Then he would get hit—either a bayonet through the arm or leg, or a crash on the head with a gun butt.

After an eighteen hour ride, without food or drink, we arrived at Neustrelitz. It was raining as we pulled in. As we went up the grade to the town we could see lights about a mile away, and we figured that that was the camp. The rain stopped and we remained in the cars for some time. Then, after a while, we knew our new guards were coming; long before we could see them, we could hear the racket they made. Somehow a German cannot do anything shipshape and neatly, but always has to have a lot of noise, and running around, and general confusion. Four-footed swine are more orderly in their habits than the Huns.

When they came up, we were roused from the cars and drilled up the road to the camp. When we got near the German barracks we were halted and counted again, and made to stand there for at least an hour after they had finished counting us, shivering like leaves. At last they placed us in barracks, and those who could went to sleep.

There were about forty barracks in the Limey group at Neustrelitz and two large Zeppelin sheds. The barracks were just about like those at Swinemunde—at least, they were no better. Along the sides of the rooms were long shelves or benches, and every three feet were boards set in grooves. The shelves were what we had to sleep on, and the boards in the grooves divided them up so that only a certain number of men could use each bench.

The following morning we nearly dropped dead when the Huns pulled in a large wagon full of clothing. We thought we never would have anything to wear but our underclothes. They issued to each man a pair of trousers, thin mucker, a thin coat about like the seersucker coats some people wear in the summer, an overcoat about as warm as if it had been made of cigarette papers, a skull cap and a pair of shoes, which were a day's labor to carry around. Not one of us received socks, shirts or underwear.

The toe was cut from the right shoe of the pair I received, and as my wounds were in the right thigh and my leg had stiffened up considerably and got very sore, I got pretty anxious, because there was nothing but slush underfoot, and I was afraid I might lose my leg. So I thought that if I went to the commander and made a kick I might get a good shoe. I hesitated about it at first, but finally made up my mind and went to see him.

I told him that it was slushy outside, and that the water ran through the hole in my shoe and made it bad for my whole leg, which was wounded. He examined the shoe, and looked at the open toe for some time, and I thought he was going to put up an argument, but would give in finally.

Then he asked me what I wanted. I thought that was plain enough to see, but I said just as easily as I could that I wanted a shoe without a hole in the toe.

"So the water runs into it, does it?" he said. "Well, my advice to you is to get a knife, cut a hole in the heel and let the water out." All the other swine in the room laughed very loud at this, and I guess this Fritz thought he was a great comedian. But somehow or other, it did not strike me so funny that I just had to laugh, and I was able, after quite a struggle, to keep from even snickering. It was a harder struggle than that to keep from doing something else, though!

Our meals were just about the same as at Swinemunde—the bread was just as muddy, the barley coffee just as rank, and the soup just as cabbageless. The second morning after we had had our barley coffee, one of the sentries came to our barracks, which was number 7-B, and gave each of us an envelope and a sheet of writing paper. Then he told us to write to anybody we wanted to, after which he chalked on the door in big letters: KRIEGSGEFANGENENLAGER

and told us it was the return address. We were all surprised, and asked each other where we were, because we had thought we were in Neustrelitz. After a while, we learned that it means "Prisoner-of-War-Camp." At first, though, many of us thought it was the name of the town, and we got to calling it the Brewery, because the name ended in lager. Whatever beer was brewed there was not for us though.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## DAIRY

### IMPROVE CITY MILK SUPPLY

Important Factor Given Attention by Dairy Division of Department of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sanitary milk control—an important factor in city welfare and a big problem of the city health department—receives personal attention from the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture. Specialists in sanitary production and handling of milk are usually available, and upon request of the city health departments they are sent to assist in



Production of Sanitary Milk Begins With Clean Cows and Clean Attendants.

Improving the milk supply. This assistance may mean the making of a general survey lasting only a few days or a very intensive inspection lasting two or three months.

During the last year personal aid was given to 36 cities in 14 states. In addition to this, assistance was given the United States public health service by conducting sanitary milk surveys and in improving the milk supply of 15 extra cantonment zones.

All phases of city milk supply are covered. Inspection of dairies, milk plants and other distributing centers are made, samples of the products are taken and analyzed, both chemically and bacteriologically. When necessary, help is given in the installation of laboratories and technique and in the interpretation of the results of chemical and bacterial analyses.

Special meetings may be held among both producers and consumers of milk in order to arouse interest in the local milk supply. Advice in framing ordinances to cover dairy and milk conditions is also offered.

An important feature is the milk content work, in which specialists assist in instituting these contests and act as judges in scoring the product to determine the relative standing of milk producers. These contests encourage rivalry among dairymen and, in consequence, tend to improve the milk supply of a city.

### LINE BREEDING IS FAVORED

Common and Desirable Practice Is Encouraged by Co-operative Bull Associations.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A bull association having as many as five or six breeding blocks should keep and use all its good bulls as long as they are fit for service. Advancing the bull to the next block at the end of two years does not eliminate him; it simply makes it possible to avoid inbreeding. Line breeding, on the other hand, is a common and desirable practice, and the bull association offers exceptional opportunities for conducting that kind of breeding. In an association composed of breeders of purebred dairy cattle carefully selected bulls produced in one block may be used in other blocks, and the organization may thus continue indefinitely without purchasing bulls from outside sources if such a plan seems advisable. The same practice may be followed when only a few high-class registered cows are owned by members of any association. The co-operative bull association, therefore, offers an excellent opportunity for intelligent, long-continued breeding. Skillful mating, when combined with careful selection of the best animals, makes great improvement possible.

### SUPPLYING WATER TO COWS

During Winter Season Temperature Should Be Kept 15 to 20 Degrees Above Freezing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

During the winter, when cows are stabled the greater part of the time, and unless arrangements have been made to keep water before them all the time, they should be watered two or three times a day. If possible, the water should be 15 to 20 degrees above the freezing point, and should be supplied at practically the same temperature every day.

### Suffered For Years

Back and Kidneys Were in Bad Shape, But Doan's Removed all the Trouble

"My kidneys were so weak that the least cold I caught would affect them and start my back aching until I could hardly endure the misery," says Mrs. D. C. Ross, 973 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "In the morning when I first got up, my back was so lame, I could hardly bend over and any move sent darts of pain through my kidneys. It was hard for me to walk up stairs or stoop, and to move while lying down sent darts of pain through me."



"The kidney secretions were scanty and distressing and the water remained in my system, making my feet and hands swell. There were dark circles under my eyes and I became so dizzy I could hardly see. I had rheumatic pains in my knees and it was all I could do to get around. For years I was in that shape and I wore plasters and used all kinds of medicine to no avail until I tried Doan's Kidney Pills. They rid me of the trouble and strengthened my back and kidneys. When I have taken Doan's since, they have always benefited me."

Success before me.  
L. N. VAUGHAN, Notary Public.  
Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box  
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### NOVELS THAT RELIEVE MIND

Confessions of Some Men Well Known to the World Concerning Their Literary Relaxations.

"There are some blessed moments when I am able to forget that I am president of the United States, and one means of doing so is to read stirring detective stories and imagine myself in the place of the detective chasing criminals."

While making this confession, however, Mr. Wilson remarked that "no novel is worth the loss of an hour's sleep," in reply to some one who said that he was in the habit of lying awake at night reading exciting novels.

Instances of the literary relaxation of famous people during war-time are also given in the autumn Book Monthly, says a writer in London Tit-Bits. G. K. Chesterton has been soothed with "Pickwick," while Miss Beatrice Harraden has found great consolation in Shakespeare's "Sonnets." The popular novelist, W. J. Locke, has also been reading Dickens, as well as Scott, Peeps and Boswell. The readings of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle for the past year have been almost entirely physical.

"Last year," says Robert Hichens, "I reread 'Monte Cristo,' and found in it the same spell as I found when I devoured it in my school days." Sir Gilbert Parker has been reading widely in fields that have indirect relation to war, like books on the French Revolution.

"Of living writers who have published since the war began," he says, "I set first Hewlett, in his masterpiece, 'The Song of the Plow'—a great poem that will outlast these days."

Mrs. C. N. Williamson says: "Turn the world looks grim and grim I turn to Browning and Shelley and Keats, to remind myself of the eternal beauty and glory of things."

Wasted Time.  
Fatigue is prone to look backward, thus measuring the pathway twice.—Exchange.



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## SOLDIER LETTERS

We have a number of letters this week from Hedley soldiers, and one from a Hedley sailor. We're mighty glad to get them; they are more interesting than anything we could write. Hope to have three or four every week from now until the boys come home.

The first is a beautiful tribute to Sgt Lloyd Lane, written to his mother, Mrs. J. Walker Lane. My Dear Mrs. Lane:

I am writing to you on behalf of my company to express our deep sympathy in your recent sorrow.

We would have you know that through the death of your son each one of us feels most kindly the loss of a comrade and friend.

Sergeant Lane was an excellent soldier and his death was the noblest a soldier can have. On the night of Oct. 89 Sergeant Lane was one of a small reconnaissance party sent out to locate our own and the enemy's lines. The work was done under heavy barrage and machine gun sniping. Your son was mortally wounded by a machine gun bullet and died within two hours. He was conscious until the last and did not suffer great pain. He talked with us quietly and cheerfully. His last words were of you, and he asked us to tell you that he died doing his duty.

The circumstances of your son's death were such that the Colonel of his Regiment has recommended that he be posthumously awarded the Croix de Guerre. This token of valor will doubtless be sent to you later on.

Sergeant Lane lies near the spot where he fell, together with others of his comrades who lost their lives in the same engagement. We have carefully marked his grave so that it may receive proper attention when the resting places of our country's heroes are permanently marked.

We have your son's watch and chain and they will be sent to you when the Company returns to the States if they cannot be safely forwarded to you before.

Sergeant Lane was one of my best friends. His invariable cheerfulness endeared him to everyone. No matter how great the hardships which we were called upon to endure, he always had a smile and a word of jest or encouragement for those of us who were more easily downhearted.

Yours in deepest sympathy,  
Sgt. I. C. Walter E. Schacht,  
Co. C, 2nd Engrs., A. E. F.

(Some time later the following postscript was added):  
Dear Mrs. Lane:

This letter was written soon after the death of your son and on account of censorship could not be sent. I have carried it with me awaiting the time to send it, and now that the war is over and we are in Germany it will be safely forwarded.

Sgt. I. C. W. E. Schacht.

The next is from a sailor boy, Leslie M. Long, to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Long:

U. S. S. George Washington,  
December 18, 1918.

Dear Father and Mother:  
Just a few lines to let you know that we are going back to the States again—sooner than we expected when we left.

We landed the President in Brest, France, all right, and you ought to have been there to see what happened. You should have seen our convoy we had when we went into Brest; there

were forty five torpedo boats and battleships and two French cruisers. The battleships lined up in the harbor, and the old George Washington went in between, and each one saluted us with twenty one shots. There were other ceremonies; will tell you about them in my next letter. If you will watch the picture shows you'll see it all some day. We left France at 2:30 p. m. yesterday and will reach New York the 23rd, if no bad weather. It looks now like it might storm any time; the wind is very strong. I am not in the fireroom any more, am in the dynamo room; been out of the fireroom two or three months, but don't remember whether I told you or not.

I have shaken hands with President Wilson, and also attended church with him and had my picture taken with him. The ship company was in the foreground and Wilson and his party in the center, so if you ever get a chance to see the pictures of "Wilson Going to France," be sure to go and you will see me several times. Say, this is worth the while; the eyes of man never saw such.

I am glad I'm a sailor boy with Wilson and his crew. I have many things to tell you, mother, when I come home, but haven't time to write them and paper is scarce on the ship. Think I will get a five day furlough when we get back to New York; will have a time if I do, as I never knew anything about Christmas last year. Will close with these lines:

Our fathers' navies

'Tis a fact well understood

That the man was made of iron

And the ships were made of wood.

But ere this war is over

We will make the Kaiser feel

That both our ships and personnel

Were made of tempered steel.

Good wishes to you all and to all my Hedley friends. It does look like our Hedley boys sure did "hub it hard." But God knows best—and I guess every thing is for the best. So good bye.

Your loving son,  
Leslie M. Long.

Mrs. W. A. Chapman is in receipt of four letters from her son, Corporal Chapman, with the 36th Division in France. He reports he is in good health and being well cared for, but very anxious to return home. One of the letters in reproduced here:

Villers Vineux, France,  
January 5th, 1919.

Dear Mother and All:

This is Sunday, nearly dinner time; nothing to do except sit around trying to get some green wood to burn. It isn't cold; really just comfortable except that it is damp, so a little fire is pretty nice. Guess you are burning coal; maybe I could keep warm by a heater.

We have here in our room an old fashioned fireplace with a pot hanging in it. The hearth is about six feet wide—or the place for wood. In one corner is a big wardrobe; lots of room to keep our clothes, etc. In another corner is a large bed, solid springs, big goosehair mattress, a snow white blanket and another small mattress to cover with, covered in red silk. We have another bed in the other corner, and between the two is a cradle. I don't know who it's for, but I sleep in it sometimes, when I take a day nap. We have a wash bowl and stand, plenty of towels, soap, etc. If it wasn't for wanting to come home, I'd rather say we're having a real nice time.

I don't think the grass ever dies here the year 'round. It is still green. I've got some pretty good souvenirs; one you will like maybe. But I don't think I could send it home; will have to bring it. Maybe we can get

here by June or July. Hope it's sooner, but—!  
Answer real soon.

Your loving son,  
Carlton.  
Co H, 142 Inf.

## CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Pastor S. H. Holmes of the Christian church will be here from Vernon next Sunday and preach at both the morning and evening hours.

The morning subject will be "The Sacred Day and the Communion."

Subject for evening sermon: "Is There a God?" Evidences for and against.

A cordial invitation to worship with us is extended to all.

FOR SALE—Good young draft mares and horses. See me at Hess Hotel.

Charlie Walker.

## GOES TO MARKET

Mrs. R. S. Smith left Wednesday night for Dallas to make Spring purchases for The Dixie and to take a short vacation.

In talking with her we learn that she means to pin her faith to this firm again the coming season. She says:

"Our business has been beyond all expectations the past year, and today The Dixie is considered one of the best stores in Hedley. The coming year we will do a Strictly Cash business; one price to all, and that the lowest. With this feature, and the additional capital to be put into the business, The Dixie will be in position to give its customers splendid value this year. I am going to fill the Dry Goods department full of strictly first class, up to date merchandise for my trade."



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