

Lockney Beacon

Volume 17

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Number 47

3-4 OF OUR TRADE TERRITORY IN FINE SHAPE

Fully three-fourths of Lockney trade territory has excellent crops. The territory is east, north and west of Lockney, and runs some 25 miles in each direction. Rains have been abundant in many instances, and in all the territory above mentioned sufficient rain has visited these sections to keep the crops growing. The older feed is matured, and will make lots of grain. The young feed, the acreage of which is exceptionally large promises the biggest yields in a number of years.

There is about five miles of our trade territory south of Lockney that have short crops. The crops in this section is not complete failures. There will be some feed made.

When we take into consideration the crop failures throughout Texas, we consider ourselves fortunate indeed. Business in Lockney this fall promises to be exceptionally good. Added to the territory above mentioned the Quitaque and Flomot sections have fine crops. This territory is tributary to Lockney trade.

The Beacon understands that the South half of Floyd county has been hard hit. From Floydada to Matador and to Spur the crops have burned up and little or no prospects are left for crops this fall. The dry streak sets in a few miles of Lockney on the south and the further you go crops have suffered most. The rains this year has been indeed spotted.

14 FLOYD BOUNTY BOYS IN DRAFT CALL FOR AUGUST

The next draft call in Floyd county will be August 24th, when fourteen more of our boys will be called to the colors. The Board has not yet made up the list, and the names of the boys that will be sent is not available at this time. All fourteen will be drawn from Class 1.

LOCKNEY RED CROSS ACTIVITIES FOR THIS WEEK

The new quota for the sewing rooms for the various Auxiliaries under the jurisdiction of Lockney Branch have been received, with the exception of Lone Star. Chairman of each Auxiliary is requested to call or send for their sewing.

Yarn for knitting has not yet been received.

There will be no sewing next week at Red Cross work room on account of not having received instructions as to how aprons are to be made.

Following is the honor roll for the week:

- Sewing Room**
- Monday—Mesdames Smith, Supervisor, McCollum, Hamilton, Charley Ramsey, Cochran, Schmitt, E. L. Ayers, Baldwin, Middleton, Barker, Sweeney, Collier, R. C. Bennett and Miss Alline Collier.
- Tuesday—Mesdames France Baker, supervisor, Middleton, Floyd Ewin, W. R. Sams, E. R. Waller.
- Wednesday—Mesdames W. L. Whitt, supervisor; Jones, Daff Griffith Long, Dines, McAdams, Schmitt.
- Thursday—Mesdames Barnett supervisor; Suits, Baldwin and Gilbert Livingston, Jones and Daff Griffith.
- Last Friday—Mesdames Will Brewster, supervisor; J. M. Hamilton, Ford Smith and Schmitt.

Surgical Room

- Tuesday—Mesdames Britton, Griffith, Misses Sara Miller, Wynette Britton, Jean Stark, Mable and Kitty Long, Lizzie Robbs and Wynona Guest.
- Thursday—Mesdames Ira Broyles, Westbrook, Britton, Misses Wynette Britton, Alma Fowler, Jean Stark, Ethel Gilbert, Reba Barnett, Thelma Dial, Jewel Shelton, Mamie McReah, Lucy and Helen McGehee, Ruby Cowart, Corma Thomas.

DALLAS TO ROUND UP VAGS AND SLACKERS

Dallas, Aug. 12.—Mayor Lawther Tuesday ordered the Dallas police department to prepare for the execution of a series of roundups of slackers and vagrants similar to the drive conducted in Fort Worth Monday.

It is declared that local raids will be made and will continue until all have been driven from Lockney.

DENIES PANHANDLE IS NOW SUFFERING FROM DROUGHT

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 13.—Recent rains on the Panhandle range have converted that section into a carpet of green grass, Secretary W. L. Amonett of the Panhandle Southwestern Stockmen's Association said today. He denied reports given out in eastern Texas that drought conditions prevailed in the Panhandle and in New Mexico and Arizona. Rains have been reported recently to the secretary's office from all parts of West Texas, New Mexico and southern Arizona, and he said the drought was broken with sufficient time for the grass to grow for winter grazing and indications were good for winter grass in this section of the southwest. Cattlemen in this district are not being forced to sell because of range conditions, he added. Satisfactory arrangements for carrying cattle loans by the Federal Reserve Bank have been made with the war finance committee, according to the secretary.

MAN ARRESTED HERE; CHARGE OF FORGING CHECKS

Friday morning a young man who gives his name as Lon E. Morgan was arrested by Sheriff J. C. Terry on a charge of forgery. He had come to Plainview on the morning train, and had a ticket from Amarillo to Lockney. Between trains he went to the Donohoo-Ware Hardware Company, purchasing a watch and knife and various other articles, giving a check for \$17.50 payable to John Jones, and drawn on Thompson's Meat Market.

The check was turned down at the bank, and Mr. Terry was notified. He went to the depot and found the man, but he said, when confronted, that his name was Smith. However, the knife and watch were in his possession, and he is now in jail awaiting trial before the grand jury, which is now in session. He admits forgery of checks at other places besides Plainview.—Plainview News.

W. N. BROWN MOVES TO HIS NEW HOME

Mr. W. N. Brown, active Vice-President of the Lockney State Bank moved this week with his family to their new home in the West part of town. Their place is the Roy Griffith old home place which Mr. Brown purchased a short time ago, and built on to same, repainting outside and remodeling and renovated the inside. He has one of the prettiest modern homes in Lockney, which adds to the beauty of the west part of the city, and gives Mr. and Mrs. Brown a comfortable and conveniently located home.

MEETING AT LONE STAR

There will be a series of sermons begin at Lone Star school house the second Sunday in September promptly at 11 o'clock, continuing over the third Sunday. Eld. Copeland will do the preaching. Every one cordially invited to attend and enjoy the services.

REV HADDICK MARRIES BEFORE LEAVING FOR SERVICE

We clip the following from the Plainview News, announcing the marriage of Rev. Clyde M. Haddick, pastor of the Methodist Missions, and who has been located here at Lockney for the past two years. Rev. Haddick enlisted in the marines, and just before he left to join the colors he married the girl of his choice. How beautiful the course of young people who take upon themselves marriage vows before going to France to face the dangers of war. May God bless Mr. and Mrs. Haddick in their devotion and separation, and re-unite them some sweet day when the dark war clouds have drifted away, and the sunshine of peace shall again spread over troubled earth.

Rev. Clyde M. Haddick and Miss Edyth C. Richardson, Aug. 12. The groom is pastor of the Lockney Methodist mission of the Lockney Methodist church and has resigned to become a soldier in the army. The bride lives near Ellen.

A private letter received this week from Ed Reeves states that he is located at Bisbee, Ariz., and is doing fine. Ed orders the Beacon sent to his address and will keep up with the happenings of the Lockney country in his absence.

S. I. Farnsworth and family of Hereford were here this week visiting with relatives.

ANOTHER LIGHT RAIN IN LOCKNEY COUNTRY

Lockney and this part of Floyd county was visited by another half to three-quarter inch rain Wednesday night, and early Thursday morning. In the Providence section the rain was quite heavy, and in the Southwest part of the county the precipitation was more than here in town. The rain covered a large portion of the county, and will be of inestimable benefit to growing crops, especially late feed and cotton. The rain extended to the Flomot cap rock.

The crop outlook is flattering for a major portion of Floyd county, and especially in the Lockney trade territory. Good crops abound north, west and east of Lockney, and extend something more than 25 miles, while to the south of us the prospects is not near so good. Crops have suffered greatly in the south half of the county.

The Beacon wishes to sum up the crop situation as it truly exists; and is not inclined to under rate or over rate our prospects. From reports coming to this office we can state that the Lockney trade territory, which includes territory east, north, west of us there will be bumper feed and cotton crops made this fall. The people living south of town are not near so fortunate, and the outlook is most discouraging. The rain fall this crop season has been most spotted, and abundance of rain in some sections while others have been short. Crops are now assured in more than half of Floyd county as to matter of feed. The cotton outlook was never better than in the territory above mentioned.

In the sections of Floyd county that have feed failures they have splendid cotton prospects, and with the showers we are having even though locally, will assure lots of cotton. The feed south of Lockney is not all failures and there will be more or less made.

When one takes in consideration the extent of the drought which covers a large portion of Texas, and practically all of West Texas, save the Plains country, we can count ourselves fortunate indeed.

Mr. I. E. A. Box and family who formerly resided in Floyd county, but who moved to New Mexico, has returned and are located in the Sam Farnsworth home on East Locust Street.

CHRISTIAN MEETING LARGELY ATTENDED

The protracted meeting at the College has been largely attended this week and much interest manifested. Eld. Charley Nichel of Denton is doing the preaching. Large crowds are present at each of the two daily services, especially at night. Brother Nichel is a gifted speaker, learned in the Bible, zealous in its practice and has brought the good people of Lockney a message that is doing them good. He talks on live important questions, those affecting each member and the public at large, and is edifying the people of this community. Wednesday night he preached on the world war, and what should be the Christians attitude. He is patriotic and enthused in our struggle for humanity. This sermon was heard by many of our people regardless of church affiliation, the house being crowded to its utmost capacity.

The meeting will continue throughout next week, and perhaps longer if the interest is manifest. All business houses in Lockney are closed for the morning services.

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY WILL GIVE MILITARY TRAINING

Washington, Aug. 13.—Thirty more universities and colleges were added today to the list of institutions qualifying for special army training camp units, entitling them to uniforms and rifles and army instructors. The list includes Baylor University, Waco, Texas.

S. I. Farnsworth is here from Hereford. He reports that section receiving rains within the past ten days and that crops are looking fine.

C. H. Huffman was in from his place yesterday in the Providence community. He reports a fine rain Wednesday night, and that his crops prospects were never better than at present. Charley has more than 200 acres in feed that promises a large yield. His old feed is made and the young stuff is simply fine.

D. Mart Thomas of the Lone Star community was in the city yesterday and said the Beacon office a pleasant visit. He reports more than an inch rain at his place Wednesday night, and that crops in his section is exceptionally fine.

MAN-POWER BILL TO BE REPORTED FAVORABLY SOON

Washington, Aug. 13.—With a broad work or fight amendment designed to prevent strikes and a provision for education of youths under 21 serving in the military or naval service at government expense after the war, the administration man-power bill extending draft ages so as to include all men between 18 and 45 years of age, was ordered favorably reported today by the senate military committee.

Chairman Chamberlain plans to report the bill next Thursday and to take up its consideration in the senate next Monday, cutting short the senate vacation recess period by a week.

The bill is framed to enable the nation to increase its war program in accordance with an understanding reached with the allies. About 13,000,000 men would be registered under the new law and Provost Marshal General Crowder estimates 2,398,000 men between ages of 18 and 20 and 32 and 45 will be available at once.

Action by the committee followed about a week's consideration. During that time, Secretary Baker, General March and General Crowder appeared to explain the imperative necessity for extending the draft ages and to urge prompt action.

The work or fight amendment will be offered by Senator Reed of Missouri as a substitute for one presented by Senator Thomas of Colorado. It provides that "when any person shall have been placed in deferred or exempted class he shall not be entitled to remain therein unless he shall in good faith continue while physically able to do so to work and follow such occupation." Should he fail to do this he would become subject to immediate draft.

PROF. CORNELIUS TO BE SINGING CLASS MONDAY

Prof. H. Cornelius will begin a singing class at the Baptist church in Lockney Monday at 9 o'clock, to run 17 days. The hours of study will be between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rates of tuition: Harmony students \$5.00, primary students \$2.50.

All those interested in good music and wish to attend or send, and who have not already subscribed, see O. T. Prickett, J. A. Meador or D. P. Carter.

Prof. Cornelius is gifted in music and is one of the foremost singers of the south. He has taught several classes of vocal music in this county, and has just closed a class of 60 at Sunset. He will also sing at the Baptist church Sunday afternoon.

TWENTY-ONE HUN PLANES DROPPED

London, Aug. 14.—Twenty-one German airplanes were brought down and ten driven down out of control yesterday according to an official statement issued tonight on aviation operations. Six British machines are missing as a result of the aerial encounters. British and American air squadrons co-operated in an attack on an enemy airbase and destroyed six machines parked near the hangars.

The text follows: "The fine weather of August 13 again enabled us to carry out a large amount of aerial work. The continual bombing of the Somme bridges, coupled with that of railway lines and junctions which has taken place night and day since the beginning of the offensive, has interfered with the arrival of the enemy's reinforcements. It also has forced the enemy to employ larger formations of air scouts in an endeavor to protect communications of much vital importance to his other arms, but concentrations of our air machines have effectively dealt with all opposition. Fifty-eight tons of bombs have been dropped during the last 24 hours on the foregoing objectives, 21 tons by day and 37 tons by night.

"A raid also was carried out on a hostile airbase, from a low height, by British and American squadrons. The raid resulted in six enemy machines on the ground being destroyed and the hangars were set on fire.

"In air fighting, 21 enemy machines were brought down and 10 driven down out of control. Six of our machines are missing."

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Wofford, August 15, a 12 pound girl.

Miss Whitley from the north part of the county was here this week visiting with friends and relatives.

FIRST U. S. FIELD ARMY ORGANIZED IN FRANCE

With the American Armies in France, Monday, Aug. 12.—Announcement of the organization of the first American Field Army is the direct answer of the United States to the sneers of the Huns that ours is a "contemptible little army," and that it will be impossible for America to be a factor in the war in time to prevent the triumph of German arms. Our First Field Army, it has just been announced here, now is fully organized and is ready for service. It will be used on that part of the line, which was formerly the Marne salient.

Americans from Switzerland to the English Channel are overjoyed at the news contained in the announcement. Devoutly they have been longing for the day when America would finally exhibit her strength of numbers and will show the Hun what the "contemptible little army" can do.

The American First Field Army will be as large as any army on the battle line, although it must be remembered, of course, that both France and England have many armies which are formed into a single unit. But it is expected here that ours will exceed any of them in size and will comprise at least five army corps. This will mean that it will have a numerical strength well above 500,000 men.

17 CUPS HAVE BEEN OFFERED FOR POULTRY SHOW HERE

Two new cups, one from the First National Bank and one from Barker-Winn's, offered for the poultry show to be held here in January, bring the total number of cups offered up to seventeen.

Other special prizes offered the committee include a \$250 house from the McAdams (damage and cost), a 200-egg Safety (oves; of the Forest valued at \$25 from usual price of dry), Hardware Company; a ton of coal from the E. C. Hunter Coal Company; a non-skid tire valued at \$27.25 from the Quick-Serve Station; a diamond brooch from Arthur L. Talley; a cameo bracelet from Wilbert Peterson; a Successful incubator from the C. E. White Seed Company; and a \$20 Ansco camera from the R. A. Long Drug Store.

M. M. Hood, of Dallas, writes that he offers a setting of Buff Orpington eggs for the best pen of Buff Orpingtons at the show; and a \$5.00 setting of White Wyandotte eggs is offered from the White Wyandotte Poultry Farm at Crane, Mo.

The committee appointed has been working the past week on local special premiums, and expects to complete its work this week. The trophy cups have been ordered, and will be delivered as soon as they can be engraved.—Plainview News.

ASKING TEXAS FOR BUMPER FEED CROPS

"The 275 county and district agents who attended the short course at A. & M. College were told by our country's greatest authorities just what the food situation is. The fact that the government is asking the people of Texas to raise their own wheat requirements, largely in order to relieve railroad traffic.

"The government is asking Texas to feed itself. We can do it. It may be, however, that a farmer may lose money by raising certain crops, but he will contribute toward winning of the war. It is no sacrifice for the farmers of the black lands to raise their quota of food and feed crops, especially with conditions such as we have had the last several years, when the average yield was twenty-five bushels of wheat and from fifty to sixty bushels of oats.

"Because of his personal preference, the government will excuse no man from growing these food and feed crops, as there will be plenty of land besides that used for the raising of food and feed for the production of all the cotton the world needs.

"Each county of the state will be given a quota of the crops needed by the government for the winning of the war, and it is hoped that a campaign will be made in each county to procure the production of its quota. The failure of a county to raise its quota of the needed crops will be the same as falling down on a quota of war securities, and such a failure should be considered a shame and disgrace upon those responsible for it."

To Our Subscribers

The federal government has taken over in a way the paper manufacturing business of the country, and has issued requests for paper conservation, so that the supply may be sufficient for all publishers to continue to get paper on which to print their papers.

The "request" has come that newspapers must discontinue all free copies, and within a certain time all subscriptions must be brought to a cash-in-advance basis.

The Beacon has been a little negligent of late in mailing out subscription statements, and some of our subscribers have gotten behind. We must insist that ALL subscriptions be paid in advance, in order to comply with the government's order.

It costs money to send out statements, and we urge that each an every subscriber who knows his subscription to the Beacon to be in arrears to forward us a check at once to pay same up and in advance. This will be a practical conservation, and save us much time and expense in sending out statements.

The government urges that every family be a subscriber to the home newspapers, in order to keep up with the various local war activities and orders of the food administration, and war news generally. The Beacon prints many columns of war matter each week at no cost to the government.

The Lockney Beacon costs only \$1.50 a year (52 papers), which is hardly more than the actual cost of the blank paper and ink used in printing it, for everything that goes into a newspaper has more than doubled in price since the war begun. There is little profit to be made in the newspaper business now.

Mr. Subscriber, don't fail to mail or bring us that check today, for we must have it in order to continue sending you the Beacon.

The Lockney Beacon
Mr. and Mrs. Ben F. Smith
Editor and Publishers

Entered April 14th, 1902 as second class mail matter at the Post Office Lockney, Texas, by act of Congress March 3rd, 1879.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
One year \$1.50
Six months75
Three months40

Display advertising rates on application. Classified advertising 10 cents per line. All advertising matter will be run until ordered out, unless otherwise arranged. All advertising charged by the week. All bills payable monthly.

The government has ordered all automobile factories to bring same up to full capacity for the manufacture of war material by January 1st, and that thereafter no more touring cars to be manufactured. This will make our old second hand car really salable, for the people must have their automobiles.

Marshall Foch, the great French general, says that the allies will not give the Germans any rest, but will continue to drive them until they are crushed and driven back across the Rhine. The allies have the reserves and will push the fight to a finish. We would not be surprised to see the morale of the German army go to pieces before frost.

There will be no Dallas Fair this fall. The grounds has been leased to the government for an aviation field. This is as it should be. Fairs can be dispensed with, and enable people to stay at home, thereby economizing in time and money. The money that would have been spent attending the Dallas Fair can now be invested in Thrift Stamps.

Secretary Baker says that the next draft law will be more liberal than the former. He states that marriage will be grounds for deferred classification, and that the new law will not disturb important industrial occupations. Instead of "occupation" as appears in the old law "industries" will be named which will make the application more liberal. It is emphasized that no men are to be taken where they have dependents.

The war and navy departments have issued orders that no more volunteers will be accepted in the army until the new draft law, and rules governing same, is adopted and promulgated. The reason given for this action is that so many married men will rush into the army under the apprehension that they will be drafted anyway and that they prefer to select their branch of the service of their choice. The country's industries are not to be crippled in raising the national army.

From all accounts the morale of the German army is bad. The reserves they have received lately is breaking the spirit of the Kaiser's men. This is the first serious defeat they have suffered during the war, and they are not prepared for such reverses. Likewise they have been misled in America's preparation. Their morale at home is likely to break at any time. If the allies had six months of fighting weather before them the war would be over. Next spring will see the end of Germany, and her rule among men and nations. When General Foch starts his offensive next spring it will be with overwhelming man power, and a rested army. The drive once started will not end until the Rhine is crossed and Berlin captured.

Taylor County Times, who over shot its mark in its recent support of Jim Ferguson for Governor, proposed to get on the winning side for 1920, and nominates Miss Annie Webb Blanton for Governor of Texas. Miss Annie Webb made a wonderful race in this the first election of a woman to a state office in Texas, but we hardly think she would aspire to the governor's office. However, there are plenty of god women in Texas, among whom is Miss Blanton, who would fill the governor's office with distinction.

The Secretary of War has announced that the newspaper business is not to be disturbed in the fight or work order in the present and future draft laws. It is very important that newspapers remain as they are and not handicapped so that they can continue to aid the government in publicity matters. There is no more important industry in the country at this time than that of the newspaper business. The government must have the cooperation of the press as a means of educating the people in matters pertaining to the prosecution of the war.

Jim Ferguson came out in a statement a few days ago, stating that he accepts the result of the recent primaries, and ask that his friends bow to the wishes of the people. He maintains that he received a majority of the male votes of the state. If this is true, verily the women of Texas has saved her good name of their state. But seriously, we trust that Mr. Ferguson will be satisfied with the results and that we will hear no more of him in Texas politics. As to the brewery charges he tries to justify his course of borrowing money from them, with the statement that other men in Texas borrowed money from the breweries. Because one man steals doesn't make the crime of stealing of less offense against society. Jim got caught and the others didn't. That's the difference.

Writing editorials for a country paper is about the easiest thing we know of. Where the big job comes in is getting the people to read them when they are so easily written. Experience has taught us that where we put so much effort, there is very little reading done.—Miami Chief.

We think Brother Wagoner has the wrong idea of editorial work. In the first place editorial work is about the hardest job in the office, and second, people read editorials these days. There is no way to judge how much one's editorials are read or appreciated. If one should publish a scandal editorially he would be vindicated that they are read. Writing editorials is like casting bread on the waters, it may or may not return a full fledged doughnut, but some of the crumbs are likely to drift ashore. One may be discouraged at times and prone to the belief that his editorial efforts are in vain, but in all likelihood they are moulding public sentiment by a slow process, or influencing the destinies of some one.

The new regulations for the selective raft, as proposed by Secretary Baker, would relieve all registrants from making claims for exemption; in fact, they would prohibit registrants from making such claims. It is proposed instead that selections shall be made by the Government itself upon the basis of information secured through the questionnaires and by investigation. Certainly it is both wise and just to make and observe the proposed rules. Up to this time, we have not had a truly selective service system. One man claims exemption and is excused from service. Another with better grounds for exemption waives his claims and enters the service, either because he prefers to fight or because he wishes to escape the

very appearance of being a slacker. The last-named man really is a volunteer. Many of his kind, for the reasons indicated, have pushed themselves into the service, although the Nation needed their civilian service more than it needed them in the army. The new rules gives promise of a more equitable distribution of military burdens and of the protection of essential industries. More than this, they give promise of effectually shielding patriotic and sensitive souls.—Dallas News

The Hale Center Record, with Guy R. Scott as Editor, has arranged for a secretary-treasurer for his business. A secretary is handy around an office in matters of book-keeping, answering requests for free advertising space, etc., but we have never yet found a place for a treasurer. In fact, most of the time we could dispense with the bank. This treasurer business reminds us, that while traveling we found an adding machine is one of the Panhandle country print shops. We never did get a satisfactory explanation from our friend Warwick of the Randall County News as to why that adding machine was in his shop.

The American loss in this war total 300 a daily average, 2,100 goes down weekly, 9000 per month, 109,500 in a year. Are you doing your full share to bring it to a close? There is a duty every one can perform.—Ochel-tree County News.

This is indeed a timely question. "What are you doing to bring the war to a close?" In most every case some thing is being done, but the question is are you doing all you can? This is a question each man must answer himself. The quicker we end the war fewer will be the deaths of our boys. We should work with a might and a will to end the war, and save precious souls that are being sacrificed. If we fail the blood of our kin will be upon our hands.

Northfield took the lead in the recent election on the woman question by electing two women to fill precinct offices. Mrs. Lettie Heath was elected as democratic candidate for constable and Mrs. N. C. Hays as candidate for justice of the peace. Verily the pendulum of public opinion swings between two extremes. We wonder what ninety per cent of the women would have thought or said about a woman constable fifteen years ago. Each of the above ladies received fifty out of the one hundred and two votes cast at Northfield.—Motley County News.

We bet these two women make 'em toe the mark in their community. They will have law and order or know why. We do not say that the Northfield people are not law abiding but rather a suggestion that law and order must be maintained if there are those inclined otherwise. The good women of Texas have demonstrated the fact that they stand for good government.

Additional honors have come to Congressman Marvin Jones. This time it is an appointment on a committee from Congress to visit France and England, and the war fronts. It will surely be some delightful trip, and we congratulate both Congress and Mr. Jones. Marvin Jones has captured all the honors from Texas that has been passed around. First he was selected a member of the Congressional Campaign Committee from Texas, then sent to Indiana to address the Editorial Association of that state and now chosen as the representative of Congress to go over-seas, and bring back a report as to the welfare of our boys over there. Added to these Congressional honors he was recently returned to his seat by the most crushing majority that a Congressman has been given in Texas. The Panhandle's being honored, Texas is honored, and the whole nation is proud of this gifted son of the South. The Beacon predicts for him a brilliant career, one in which all Texas will be proud.

More than 75,000 iron crosses of the first class have been awarded since the war begun, "says the Cologne Gazette. "Those decorated," it adds, "includes 146 princes." Says nothing about the 4,000,000 dead German soldiers who didn't even get wooden crosses.—Lubbock Avalanche.

When our Uncle Sam gets through with the dirty Huns there will be still a greater demand for wooden crosses than there is iron crosses. Civilized nations honor their living and dead, but Germany can not honor even her own people. The iron cross Germany bestows is in recognition of horrors committed by her soldiers, and in future years, if they escape the allies with their hides, these crosses will be come a dishonor instead of an honor to the wearer. When the Lusitania was sunk Germany gave those taking part in the hellish deed an iron cross. This seem to be a splendid recognition of one brute for the hellish work of his minions. The Kaiser himself may wear a cross some day, but it will be one that has been forged in the furnaces of hell, and polished with brimstone. The devil will decorate Wilhelm as befitting his work here on earth when Uncle Sam shall dispatch him to his Santanic abode.

In the recent elections in which the moral forces swept over Texas and elected as the governor of this State that splendid young man, Governor W. P. Hobby, ground work was done by men throughout this commonwealth, but there is one man in Texas that deserves special mention. His name is Charley Abbott, publicity man for the Hobby campaign. Mr. Abbott was engaged in publicity work for the Southwestern Telephone Company, but when Mr. Hobby's campaign was inaugurated in Texas, Mr. Abbott resigned from the Southwestern employment and accepted the very important position of educating the people of Texas on the issues involved in the governor's race. He hardly slept day or night so tiring was he, and the splendid results at the polls testifies of the loyal and efficient work of this man Abbott. We stand ready to endorse Charley Abbott for anything he wishes, even to half of Hobby's administration. However, he is not an aspirant for political favors, and has received already his reward in knowing that he did his work grandly and nobly.

Not a drop of rain in Mitchell county since the 2nd day of June, right at the time when the crop needed it the worse, all of July was bone dry. This is the first July in fourteen years that it has failed to rain some. The crops in Mitchell county are holding up remarkably well; we have talked to quite a number of farmers and they all say if it will rain anytime in August that late cotton and feed will make a fair crop. Early feed and early cotton are both gone and it looks now as is a very small crop of anything can be made with the best of rains.—Colorado Record.

This has been the driest year in Texas as for the past twenty, in point of territory covered and the magnitude of crop failures. Fully three fourths of Texas will make crop failures this year, or have their yields reduced fully one-half. We do not know what the matter with the elements, or maybe it is a reminder of our extravagant living. Some have suggested that the war and so much explosion around the waters is the cause of it. If so we are contented even if we are reduced to one square a day. But we do not believe any such stuff. Neither the war or spenhrifit is the cause of a lack of moisture in Texas. It is just one of those unexplainable occurrence in nature. The rains will come again, and next year we will likely be rolling in crops and wealth. However, when good times do come, we should be forewarned and cut off a few of our automobiles and talking machines. Prepare for a rainy day in times of fair weather.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

In further compliance with official requests and mandates of the postal law we must so arrange our subscription list as to have only paid in advance subscribers. This means that all in arrears will be compelled to settle their accounts or we will have to drop their names. We take this means therefore of notifying every reader of the Beacon. Please look at the address on your paper. It gives the month, day and year to which your subscription is paid. If for some reason, your label is so printed that you can not make out the time of expiration of your subscription, kindly write us and we will be glad to inform you. On September 1st we will revise our subscription list, and drop all those in arrears. So come in and see about your subscription at once.

The Herald will not cut any of our exchanges until we get a ruling from the industrial board at Washington that weekly papers are included in the order that daily papers and those publishing weekly papers discontinue their exchanges. We want to obey orders, but we do not understand that weekly newspaper publishers are to cease reading other papers than their own.—Panhandle Herald.

We placed the same construction on the Industrial Board's ruling. Weekly newspapers are not included in the order to discontinue the exchange system, and in absent of specific instructions our exchange list will remain undisturbed. In case I should include the weekly press I will send Satterwhite a check for \$1.50 for the Herald and in return he can send us his check for the Beacon. What would be wrong in arranging our exchange list on the basis of "you subscribe for our paper and we will subscribe for yours."

It's never so bad that it couldn't be worse, is an old saying but it offers little comfort to the farmer that is now compelled to sit daily and watch his crops burn up and this for the third season without an intermission. What is such a man to do? This is a question that is perplexing many a man right now. Hardly any such farmer has any money with which to try for another crop. Be it said to their credit, there are many of them that have their nerve but nerve is no good without money in such cases. Such a man has no alternative except to get out and seek employment so he and his family can live. If that

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First National Bank
Lockney, Texas

means he must leave the country, as it does in many instances, what is to become of the country next year when such men are needed for tilling the soil?—Childress Post.

These are indeed perplexing questions, but in view of the fact that nearly all of Texas is effected by the drouth and a part of Oklahoma, there seem to be left no place for the people to go to get work, less it be into government ship yards or other classes of work financed by Uncle Sam. The only solution we can offer is that we all try to stay with the country, and stake our all on future crops. While this section of Texas—the Plains, is not so badly hit in way of the drouth and have a half crop in sight, yet we are effected more or less, and we could not begin to give employment for the vast numbers needing work this winter. All debts should be rolled ahead another year, and the rolling should begin high up the line. The wholesalers and jobbers, the reserve banks and depositories should arrange to carry the merchants of Texas over, and they in turn carry the farmer. We believe the Lord will provide some way when it is proven that the people are determined to help themselves. The government should come to the relief of Texas in every way possible in the matter of future food production. Our fields must not lay idle next year. The world is crying for bread, and Texas raises lots of breadstuf when seasons are favorable. The whole matter, it seems to us, should be taken up by the State Council of Defense, and a solution found for our present and future difficulties.

LOANS TO FARMERS

President Wilson has placed at the disposal of the Treasury and Agricultural Departments \$5,000,000 to enable them to furnish aid to wheat growers in certain sections of the West who have lost two successive crops by winter killing and drouth. Federal land banks will act as financial agents of the Government to make and collect the loans.

This fund is not intended to be lent to farmers who have banking collateral; the action of the War Finance Corporation in urging the banks to finance such farmers and its promise to support them in such financing, it is believed, will amply provide for them.

Loans from this fund will be made to individuals who have no banking collateral, and only where it is necessary to enable a farmer to continue to grow food products. The money will be advanced upon the crop of wheat or substitute grains planted on the land, and no loan will be in excess of \$3 per acre and no applicant financed beyond 100 acres.

The use of the fund will be under the joint control of the Treasury and Department of Agriculture; as the machinery for the work is already in existence, no substantial delay is expected.

The co-operation of local banks and local associations and individuals is looked for.—U. S. Treasury Department.

SLATON BOY WOUNDED IN ACTION IN FRANCE

W. P. Bain received the following telegram Tuesday morning from G. E. McCain, the Adjutant at Washington, D. C., regarding Melvin H. Bain, who is with the army in France.

"Deeply regret to inform you that it is officially reported that Private Melvin H. Bain, Machine Gun Battalion, was severely wounded in action July 19th. Department has no further information."

From the fact that Melvin was wounded on July 19th and Mr. Bain has received no other notice since, he has strong hopes that his son has recovered or is recovering from the wound and that it did not result seriously. Melvin was one of the first boys in the army from Slaton, for he went to El Paso with the boys who volunteered in May, 1917.—Slaton Slatonite.

SEAMAN INSURANCE

Practically 80,000 officers and sailors on American owned and registered vessels trading in the waters where the German submarines operate have been insured by the Treasury Department. The aggregate of the policies total well over \$100,000,000.

This insurance is made compulsory by law, and since the submarines began to infest American waters it applies to all vessels trading to or from our Atlantic and Gulf ports. Small fishing vessels are excluded.—U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.



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Red Cross Drug Store
Will Duke, Prop.

WEEVILS IN PEAS

Much is lost every year because of weevils in corn, peas, beans and other seeds. A few weevils can destroy an enormous amount of feed. According to R. L. Clute of the University of Florida one pair of weevils will produce 54 pairs in 12 weeks. These 54 pairs will produce 2900 pairs in 12 more weeks. In 36 weeks these will have produced more than a fourth of a million weevils. If corn is the crop attacked, why not fumigate the grain when it is first placed in the crib and kill the first pair? To do this properly will require a tight crib.

We should remember that when corn, peas, beans and other grains, seeds, etc., are gathered that they are apt to contain thousands of weevils. The only way to keep these pests from destroying the seed is to kill the weevil. The easiest and most practical way to do this is to fumigate with carbon bisulphide.

If one has a few bushels of seed or a small quantity of meal flour or grits there is no better container for fumigation than an ordinary tight barrel. If a barrel and a bottle of carbon bisulphide are kept handy and properly used there is no excuse to sustain losses occasioned by insects destroying seeds that a farmer wishes to keep over or that he stored for food. Seeds or foodstuffs so fumigated should be exposed to the air just as soon as the insects are killed, and if care is exercised in doing this they will not have

ANNOUNCEMENT

Having fully regained my health I will again resume the practice of Medicine at Lockney.

G. J. Stapleton, M. D.

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British Get Two Pounds a Month.
French Pound and Half,
Italians One Pound.

GERMAN SUPPLY PLENTIFUL.

All Nations Permit Use of Sweetening for Home Preserving Purposes.

America's new sugar ration of two pounds a month per person is equitable when compared with the sugar ration enforced by rigid governmental order in England, France and Italy, nations with which we are sharing sugar.

Each Allied nation—in the matter of sugar consumption—is sharing on nearest possible equal terms the hardships imposed by greatly altered conditions in the world sugar situation.

Formerly classed as a luxury, sugar is now a war time essential. The fair and just division of this essential is in the hands of the various Allied food controllers.

The United States Food Administration has asked this nation to observe a voluntary sugar ration of two pounds per person a month.

In the other countries at war with Germany sugar is one of the scarce articles on every menu—whether in the households of both rich and poor, or in the hotels.

England today has a sugar ration of two pounds per month per person. In France the ration is a pound and a half and in Italy it is one pound a month. And the prices in allied countries are from two to three times as high as in America.

If you go to a hotel in England or France these days and order tea or coffee they serve absolutely no sugar with it. If you want sugar you must bring it with you.

In England it is allowable to use one-seventh of an ounce of sugar in the preparation of each luncheon. In France many persons carry little sacharine tablets about with them for use in hotels and in England rich and poor must take their sugar with them if they wish to have sweetened tea while visiting friends.

Before the war started France had 625,000 acres devoted to sugar production. By 1917 the French sugar acreage had decreased to 180,000 acres. Today the French man or woman with a sugar card has no assurance whatever that he or she will be able to actually buy sugar. To buy it, one must first find it.

Italy Has "State Sugar."

Especially drastic regulations govern the use of sugar in Italy. Its manufacture, distribution and sale are closely controlled, and in part actually taken over by the state.

Sacharine is permitted to be used and used as a substitute for sugar and the government manufactures a mixture of sacharine and sugar called "State Sugar," which is largely used.

Germany, before the war, produced a great surplus of sugar and exported large quantities. Today the Germans have virtually gone out of the export business, but have plenty of cheap sugar for home use.

Wholesale prices prevalent in the Allied nations, according to information received by the United States Food Administration are as follows: England, 10 cents a pound; France, 12 cents; Italy, 26 cents.

While these high prices are being paid abroad the American wholesale price is being held at 7 1/2 cents.

HEALTH SURVEY SHOWS NEED FOR MORE MILK

As a result of a health survey made in five counties in Wyoming, home demonstration agents of the State are urging farm women to see that their children drink more milk, and to use more milk products in the diet. The survey was made by the State leader of home demonstration agents of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural college working with the rural teachers in the counties. It showed that 48 per cent of the absence of children from school was caused by illness, a large part of which could be attributed to improper food. Besides the campaign for the use of more milk, special food instruction will be given by the agents, to meet the needs of the families in which the children are not being given proper diets.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

ILLINOIS FARM-LABOR NEEDS ARE MET

In spite of the fact that approximately 25,000 experienced farm hands in Illinois have been inducted by the draft and many thousands more have either voluntarily enlisted or gone in to competing industries, that State is producing its greatest food crop this year, and the far labor needs have been and are being cared for. This is the report made by Samuel Insull, chairman of the Illinois State Council of Defense to the United States Department of Agriculture. In it he expresses his appreciation for the department's cooperation in assisting in the recent farm-labor campaign. The achievement in Illinois, Mr. Insull states, is due to the patriotic spirit of small-town people who responded so generously to the campaign.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

OUR SAVED FOOD FED THE ALLIES

Food Administrator Writes President America Conserved 141,000,000 Bushels Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Meat and Fat Shipments Increased by 844,600,000 Pounds.

Conservation measures applied by the American people enabled the United States to ship to the Allied peoples and to our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat and 844,600,000 pounds of meat during the past year, valued in all at \$1,400,000,000. This was accomplished in the face of a serious food shortage in this country, bespeaking the wholeheartedness and patriotism with which the American people have met the food crisis abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, explains how the situation was met. The voluntary conservation program fostered by the Food Administration enabled the piling up of the millions of bushels of wheat during 1917-18 and the shipment of meat during 1917-18.

The total value of all food shipments to Allied destinations amounted to \$1,400,000,000, all this food being bought through or in collaboration with the Food Administration. These figures are all based on official reports and represent food exports for the harvest year that closed June 30, 1918.

The shipments of meats and fats (including meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.) to Allied destinations were as follows:

Fiscal year 1916-17.....2,165,500,000 lbs.
Fiscal year 1917-18.....3,011,100,000 lbs.

Increase.....844,600,000 lbs.

Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers.

The full effect of these efforts began to appear last year. The best results in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,299,500,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels or shipments to Allied destinations have been:

Fiscal year 1916-17.....229,500,000 bushels
Fiscal year 1917-18.....340,800,000 bushels

Increase.....80,900,000 bushels

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to Allied destinations were: Wheat 131,000,000 bushels and of rye 12,500,000 bushels, a total of 143,500,000 bushels.

The exports to Allied destinations during the fiscal year 1916-17 were: Wheat 125,100,000 bushels and rye 2,900,000 bushels, a total of 128,000,000 bushels. In addition some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for Allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be therefore, about 141,000,000 bushels, or a total of 154,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters.

"This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry-over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf," Mr. Hoover said. "This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread.

"These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop.

"I am sure," Mr. Hoover wrote in concluding his report, "that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the northern hemisphere all of those people joined together against Germany have come through into sight of the coming harvest not only with wealth and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship.

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trades, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

A boarder is a man who is more interested in getting his bite than in giving his bit.

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INSPECTION SERVICE FOR FRUIT, VEGETABLES EXTENDED

The inspection service for shipments of fruits and vegetables started by the Bureau of Markets last year has been extended to cover 36 terminal markets and Army training camps. The certificates issued by inspectors state the condition of shipments of fruits and vegetables as they arrive at market centers and are used as a basis for settling any claims that may arise between shipper and consignee.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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- Best Grade Calicoe, per yard ----- 15c
- C Spools Thread for ----- 25c
- Ladies Hose, White and Black, special ----- 25c
- Mens Work Shirts, each ----- 75c
- Mens Overalls, each ----- \$2.00

J. A. BAKER & SONS

ALLIES' RAPID ADVANCE AT END; HUNS WILL MAKE STAND

(By Frank H. Simonds)

New York, Aug. 13.—Thrown back into the desert created by Hindenburg on the great retreat of 1917, the Germans are now desperately struggling to organize a defense along the old Somme line, from which they were driven in the summer campaign of 1916. With their flanks still holding firm above the Oise and between the Somme and the Ancre, the Germans have been temporarily successful in holding up the Anglo-French advance all the way from Chaulnes southward to Lassigny and Ribecourt.

In this effort the Germans have obviously been able to turn to advantage the intricate system of defense, allied and German alike, created before the Somme fight, and in a more or less dilapidated condition surviving from 1914. So far the French and British have not been able to make any real progress beyond the old German line and all the villages and towns mentioned in the later communications are of this old front from which Haig and Foch advanced in July, 1916.

But despite the temporary pause there is little reason to believe that Ludendorff can permanently check his retreat west of the line of the upper Somme on a front from Bapaume through Peronne and Ham to the high ground north of the Oise and about Noyon. His present reaction compares with the stand on the hills north of the Ourcq, which were defended as an intermediate line between the Marne and the Vesle. A few days ago we were speculating as to whether the Marne retreat would stop at the Vesle or at the Aisne. Today the question is whether the Somme retreat will stop on the upper Somme or at the Hindenburg line.

It is essential now to recognize that the strategic profit of the Picardy offensive already has been largely harvested. The British and French are bound to push their success as far as it can be cheaply pushed, but the des-

ert before them now has little or no immediate value and is decidedly not worth any great expense in men or munitions. Whether Ludendorff halts permanently on the old Somme, the line of the upper Somme or the Hindenburg, he has lost all of the ground of any real value gained in his spring offensive.

Foch struck primarily to abolish the German threat to Paris by the Oise route, to free the communications between Paris and the channel, and to eliminate the German wedge thrust between the French and British armies as far west as the Aisne and the Ancre. He has accomplished all of these things. He has in addition inflicted upon the Germans their worst defeat of the war and gathered the greatest allied bag of prisoners and guns of any operation.

Beyond this lies the possibility of exploiting his victory by a further advance, which will compel a general German retirement between the Aisne and the Oise, that is, between Soissons and Noyon. If he can produce such a retirement the Germans will also have to quit the Vesle and fall back north of the Aisne between Soissons and Rheims. But this last possibility is only worth striving for provided German resistance still weak and the disorganization following the initial defeat continues.

It is well to abolish all notion that there is at present any chance of a return to the old style war of movement. Nothing of the sort can happen. The Germans forced out of the Marne salient presently stood, and are still standing, at the Vesle. Driven from the Somme line and are certain to stand successfully at the upper Somme or at the Hindenburg line.

We are now going to see now or in any immediate future, probably not at all, anything like what happened in the Marne campaign of 1914. It is impossible, given present numbers and the relatively restricted front, to break the whole enemy line. Partial breaks, like those the Germans made in March, April and May, quickly led

to the re-establishment of the defeated Allies on new positions behind the broken front. The same thing happened following the German defeat at the Marne three weeks ago, and is obviously foreshadowed in the present operation.

The only war of movement possible is between the position out of which the enemy has been forced and new position. So far this has not lasted more than a week in any case and at the end of three days in the present operation the force of the pursuit is slowing down and the allies have come up against a new, if only a temporary position. Again as in the Marne case three weeks ago it is essential to preserve clearly the inevitable limits to allied success that we may rightly appreciate the success itself. After the defeat of the Germans in the second battle of the Marne, it was clear to all military observers that the German army would be able to retire to the Vesle or the Aisne and that the lines would again stabilize behind one of these rivers. The reasons are simple.

A break through can only be on a restricted front because of the material and men required. It can only be as a result of surprise and as soon as the first surprise is over the enemy will pour reserves and artillery into the gap. The victor will advance over ruined roads away from his base. The vanquished will retire upon his base and the advantage of superior communication will presently give the latter superiority in numbers and what is more important in artillery.

When this moment has arrived further efforts to advance will be costly and futile. The history of every offensive has proven this. Accordingly the old condition of trench warfare returns.

It is only between position then that a war of movement is possible, the movement really is a pursuit of the enemy from one line to another and the capture of men and guns takes place on the first two or three days, while the effect of the surprise remains. In the present case the elements of surprise has been exhausted. The enemy is getting up reserves of men and guns. His advantage in communication is beginning to tell and the period of rapid advance is over. Unless the British and French can break the German flank and thus widen the gap, we are likely to see a general pause within the next few days, and either on the old Somme line or the line of the Upper Somme. This will not mean failure or even relative check for Foch's offensive. It has achieved practically its maximum strategic result already. What Foch undertook to do he has done. The moment may be approaching when he will decide to he may strike to the north and seek a new dislocation of the German front elsewhere, but in a zone adjoining the zone already affected and thus bound to have an effect upon it. We must now learn the three phases of the contemporary offensive—penetration, pursuit, pause. They invariably occur in all operations. We have not yet reached a stage where a general break through and dislocation of the whole line is possible. Nor is such a stage likely to come. We are driving the German from position to position and our British and French allies have just turned him out of the second of his important positions with a loss to him of men and guns which makes the defeat the greatest in his history, while the moral disaster far surpasses the military, in Germany and out.

MUSTARD PICKLES

- 1 pint whole small cucumbers.
- 1 pint sliced cucumbers.
- 1 pint small whole onions.
- 1 cup string beans.
- 2 green sweet peppers.
- 3 red sweet peppers.
- 1 pint green fig tomatoes or 1 pint cauliflower.
- 1 quart vinegar.
- 4 tablespoons corn starch.
- 1 1/2 cups corn syrup.
- 3 tablespoons powdered mustard.
- 1 tablespoon celery seed.

Cut all vegetables before measuring. Cut cucumbers into slices, chop peppers, cut string beans into 1 1/2 inch lengths, and tomatoes into halves. All vegetables should be tender and the cucumbers not longer than 2 1/2 inches. Soak all the vegetables in brine over night, then let stand in cold water for two hours. Let these then stand in one-half vinegar and one-half water to cover for 15 minutes, then seal in this same liquid.

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WAY PROVIDED FOR CHURCHES TO CONTRIBUTE

What do the churches intend to do about contributing through the Red Cross to the sick and wounded?

The following clipping has been handed us by Brother W. P. Talley, elder of the Christian Church at Lockney, with request that we re-produce same, which we cheerfully do. The article in question sets out the plan whereby, not only the Christian church, but all other churches can contribute to Red Cross as a church organization. The article is from E. A. Elam, one of the Editors of The Gospel Advocate of Nashville, Tenn., which follows:

After study and prayer and effort, a way has been provided for the churches to help, in the name of the churches and as the churches, the sick and wounded and other afflicted ones over the seas as well as at home.

1. The authorities in charge of the United States who have the Red Cross work in charge assure us, as has been stated twice in these columns, that the churches can contribute as churches and receive full credit and a receipt for every dollar contributed; that some record can be kept of this and the whole published as contributed by the church and that every dollar will be forwarded to its destination as given by the church and to the glory of the church. The Red Cross in this case will be only the means of transportation.

2. Any church, or any two or more churches, can endorse a hospital bed in France at the cost of seven hundred dollars. The Red Cross will ask no credit or glory for this, but will give the church due credit and see that every dollar contributed goes directly to the specified place and for the purpose contributed, and in the name of the church.

3. Since the last statement I have again heard from the authorities, this time in regard to paying the amount necessary to endow a bed by installments. Three hundred and fifty dollars of this can be paid now, or when the bed is endowed, and the balance in six months. In this last communication I am again assured that the money will go directly to the bed endowed and to the credit and praise of the church or churches endowing it.

Could there be any more direct way of getting the money to the place needing it? Could there be any less expensive way?

Here is a case, then, of the church's knowing where the money goes, who receives it, how it is used, and of the ones who receive it knowing who gave it, and why, and in whose name, and of giving the church due credit.

The churches should do what they intend to do. I feel that I have discharged my duty in opening up the way and calling attention to it. Will the churches not take up the matter at once and act? Thousands of dollars could have been given in this way for which the church, as such, will receive no credit.

The way is open now for all congregations to give as the church, and the same time is passing.

The Gospel Advocate shall be glad to know and to report all that any and all churches do in this way. Also it shall be glad to assist any church in any way possible in the matter.

Let the reports come in.—Gospel Advocate.

STATE LAND TO BE SOLD

Approximately 1,000,000 acres of state school land will be placed on the market on September 1 and sold to the highest bidder, according to announcement by James T. Robinson, commissioner of the general land office. The bulk of this land is situated in the western and northwestern portions of the state, and while a considerable portion will be sold on condition of actual settlement, there are thousands of acres which will be sold for cash and without this condition.

The price of the land ranges from \$1 to \$20 per acre, according to the class of the land and its location. Land situated in the counties of Brewster, Bandera, Culberson, Crockett, Edwards, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Kerr, Kimble, Menard, Pecos, Presidio, Real, Terrell and Val Verde may be purchased in quantities not to exceed light sections of 640 acres each by one person, who has not already purchased his quantity, and in whole tracts only, and without conditions of settlement and residence. This land is classified as mineral and grazing and the price \$1 to \$1.50 an acre.

Land situated in the counties of Andrews, Brooks, Crane, Comoros, Duval, Ector, Gaines, Hudspeith, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kinney, Koberg, La Salle, Loving, Maverick, McMullen, Midland, Starr, Sutton, Tarrant, Terry, Upton, Uvalde, Ward, Webb, Wilbrey, Winkler, Yoakum, Zapata, may be sold in quantities not to exceed two sections of 640 acres each to one person, and in 80 acre tracts or multiples thereof, and on condition of actual settlement of some portion of the land and continuous residence for three consecutive years. All bids must be submitted to the Land Commissioner at Austin.—Plainview News.

"Over the Top"

September 21

Sargeant Guy Empey gives experience in Going Over the Top. Greatest of all war pictures.

Pathe News and Comedy

Saturday Matinee and Night, Aug. 17th
ADMISSION 10 AND 20 CENTS

Olympic Theatre

LUDENDORFF RULE SHOWS LOW EBB OF HUN ARMIES

With the British Armies in France, Aug. 13.—A captured enemy secret order sign "Ludendorff" lays stress on the necessity economizing men. The order asserts that the two elements essential to the future conduct of the war are to "maintain everywhere our fighting strength and the spirit of offensive." The captured document was issued late in June.

"It is essential," says the order, "that all commanders of whatever rank, as well as all troops, should be immediately imbued with the idea that the war cannot be won by a stubborn defense, but only by further succession of vigorous attacks. These attacks, however cannot lead to victory unless we adhere to and improve on the methods of warfare adopted in the recent offensive."

The order then goes on to say that everywhere under the well tried principles of the manual of infantry training in war and the additions made by the high command, namely, Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, success had been gained at small cost. It cites as an example, the operations southwest of Noyon from June 9 onward.

"Not only is there a probability of obtaining other successes by these methods, but also the situation in regard to reinforcements compels us to effect them still further," the order continues. "It is absolutely essential that we should avoid our old fault of attacking in too dense formation and we should reduce our casualties by every possible means. The necessity holds equally good for the defensive fronts. The divisions must do their utmost to reduce casualties to the absolute minimum by a distribution in depth and the creation of extended outpost zones."

"Notwithstanding instructions," the order points out, "too much attention still is paid to the possession of ground, the holding or retaking of portions of trenches, villages and woods, and to fighting for profits whose only value is that of prestige. Now, more than ever divisions in the line during hostile attacks, large or small, must if possible, employ elastic avoidance even on so-called unhealthy fronts."

The order is frank in explaining that, because of the reduced German strength, it frequently will be impossible to hold continuous trench lines.

The document warns commanders that should the enemy obtain a foothold within the German lines they must consider carefully whether a counter attack is necessary.

Another captured order informs the German regiments that they must provide their own defense against low-flying airplanes as the German aircraft resources are so low that they cannot be expected to fight off the enemy while they are engaged "on reconnaissance work."

TEMPLETON CONCEDES NOMINATION OF BELL

In spite of the fact that fifteen counties have not been heard from, Hon. R. L. Templeton of Wellington yesterday afternoon conceded the nomination for state senator from the Twenty-Ninth senatorial district to W. S. Bell.

"Mr. Bell has carried some of the big counties, and I am quite sure his returns from the fifteen missing one could not overcome his loss. He is to be congratulated," said Mr. Templeton over the telephone last evening.—Amarillo News.

DON'T

Throw Your Worn Shoes Away
They Can Be Re-made Like New

Shoe repairing helps the Government because it conserves lath, Shoe repairing helps you because it means economy and comfort

Quality shoe repairing doubles the life of a pair of shoes.

BRING OR SEND YOUR SHOES TO

A. R. Eastwood

COW-BOY BOOTS MADE TO ORDER, SEND FOR ORDER Blank

Making Both Ends Meet
Depends Largely

WHERE YOU TRADE

DEPENDS LARGELY UPON WHERE YOU TRADE

This store makes a point of serving you both economically and well. It keeps the goods that you want, of the quality and serviceability that you require, but sells them at a margin of profit so close that the prices are automatically reduced below those of other stores. Hence, "making both ends meet" in these days of sky rocket prices is not such a difficult matter when you buy from us. Some houses make low prices on some things. We keep the price down on everything. That is the difference.

Theo Griffith

JUST A WORD

To Remind You

That we have received a car of

Emmerson Buggies

These buggies are so well known that it is not necessary to comment on their value. These buggies are cheaper than would be if we had to buy on the present market.

J. H. GRUVER

Lockney, Texas

A PRESENT For You

Perhaps you thought that the possibilities of value-giving had been exhausted in the early days of this sale. But we want to demonstrate to you that mighty values still are offered.

So to every dult buyer who visits our store next Wednesday, the closing day of this big sale, and purchases 98c worth or more anywhere in the store, we are going to give a valuable present.

The Cash Converter Sale

Our most successful sale, will positively close Wednesday evening. We have done a wonderful business and we are happy to know that we have pleased every customer. We have given exceptional values and you have shown your appreciation.

In return, we want to show our appreciation of your patronage, so on the final day of this great sale,

Wednesday, Aug. 21

if you will bring this advertisement with you and buy 98c worth of goods, you may have a beautiful present free. This present is really valuable, but we are giving them away to our customers on this one day.

Remember, please, the terms: You must be an adult and bring this advertisement and purchase at least 98c worth of goods. We can give only one present to each person and should the supply be exhausted before the day is out, we reserve the privilege of withdrawing this offer. So come early and select this beautiful present that is here waiting for you.

Thanking you for your business which has helped make this sale such a tremendous success and hoping to see you Wednesday, we are,
Sincerely yours,

D.P. Carter Co

Local

Mr. Deaver of Abilene is here visiting her sister, Mrs. K. M. Roberson.

Rev. B. W. Wilkins, wife and baby were here Monday.

Mrs. Davis of Pioneer is here visiting her daughter, Mrs. K. M. Roberson.

Rev. Parker, Presbyterian minister, will preach at the Methodist church next Sunday morning and at night.

Mrs. Sumner Comer is reported seriously ill at her home four miles north of Lockney.

Dr. G. J. Stapleton attended the Medical Association at Plainview Tuesday afternoon.

W. T. Reeves of the Lone Star community was shopping in the city Tuesday.

E. L. Ayres left Tuesday for St. Louis to buy his fall and winter stock of goods.

Dr. and Mrs. Jones of the Meteor community were here Tuesday afternoon shopping.

Mr. Duncan of Matador was here Tuesday to buy alfalfa hay. He says crops are a complete failure in that section of the country.

J. B. Downs was in Plainview Monday on business, connected with Floyd County Draft Board.

Judge W. B. Clark was in the city Monday afternoon enroute home from Plainview where he had been on District School Institute matters.

Mr. Patterson and family of DeLeon are here visiting at the home of their sister, Mrs. Greer.

Dr. Dawson and wife of Plainview were here Sunday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ewing of Sulphur Springs are here visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Blackwell, living south of town.

I. R. McDaniels of Bertrand, Oklahoma, are here on a visit to his brother-in-law, J. H. Byington and family.

Byron Williams left Tuesday for Texas. He was transferred from county and inducted into Floyd County B.ard.

Mrs. Hilton of Hillsboro, is here on a visit to her son, W. A. Hilton.

Miss Thelma Griffith who attended business college at Amarillo has accepted a position with the Texas Utilities Company at Plainview. She visited her parents her last Saturday.

Dr. Thomas and daughters, Mrs. Harmon and little Misses Thelma and Zelma were Plainview visitors Tuesday. Dr. Thomas attended the Medical meeting.

Messrs. J. E. and T. J. Clay of Wheeler county are visiting Sumner Comer four miles north of Lockney. They report fine crops in Wheeler county.

Mr. J. F. Teaff was a pleasant caller at the Bacon office Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Teaff says he will begin heading his early maize next week, and that he will get from around a ton to the acre. This is his early maize. He lives a mile from town, west, on the Plainview road, and has a lot of feed and cotton.

Mr. R. E. L. Muncy was here from the Muncy section Tuesday and says that a successful ten days meeting had just closed at the school building near him.

Rev. Clyde M. Haddick left last Saturday to join the marines in answer to an official call. Brother Clyde has many friends in Lockney who wish him God's speed in the noble self-sacrifice work he is going into. He was exempted by reason of being an ordained minister, but he waived all claims for exemption and cheerfully entered the service for his country.

J. S. Bickley and family of Greenville are visiting at the home of their mother, Mrs. Brotherton.

Lawrence Craver came in Monday from his ranch in Hansford county. He was accompanied home by John Visor, who has been on the North Plains working in the harvest fields.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Harrison and family of Tarrant county came in the latter part of last week on a visit to Mrs. Morrison's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. H. Hatcher. Mr. Morrison returned Monday and left his family here for several weeks visit. He says everything between the Plains and Ft. Worth is burnt up and crops a complete failure.

Artie Baker was in Amarillo the first of the week looking after business interests.

Lester and Alber Smith left Tuesday for Lamesa on a ten days visit.

Miss Leola Bean of Dallas is here visiting with her parents.

A. N. Askey and family of Silverton were here Tuesday doing some shopping and looking after business interests.

Miss Vertis Lowe returned Tuesday from Silverton where she has been visiting for the past week with friends.

Mrs. Ernest Fry and little daughter Maxine, were here Tuesday visiting at the home of their mother, Mrs. Lillie Britton.

Miss Vaden Whitt left Wednesday for Amarillo and will return to Canyon to spend the week with friends.

Mrs. Pittman left Sunday for Stanton in response to a message, stating that her daughter-in-law was seriously ill.

Dr. J. C. Dial returned Monday from a visit to his mother at Rule. Dr. Dial says his mother is 84 years old and has 10 grand-sons in the service of the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Keene and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Webb returned to their home at Greenville after a visit to their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sams.

County Attorney C. K. Holoway of Floydada was here Tuesday, holding justice court.

Dr. Greer and family were Plainview visitors Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. J. L. Guest and daughters, Misses Leola and Wynotta of Plainview were here the first of the week visiting with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Julian of the Sunset community were in the city Tuesday afternoon, doing some shopping.

Your Old Watch

HAVE IT REPAIRED

Many fairly good watches are sent to the scrap heap for the want of a little intelligent repairing. If you have such an instrument, bring it to me, and if there is any more life in it I will put it in condition to give good service. Economize on TIME.

W. M. MARTIN

Mr. and Mrs. Barber and daughter, Mrs. Cope of Floydada, were here Tuesday visiting their daughter and sister, Mrs. Theo. Griffith.

A. R. Meriwether made a business trip to Ranger this week.

W. A. Brewster was a Ralls visitor Wednesday.

W. E. Redin of the Rock Creek section in Briscoe county was in the city Tuesday trading. He says they got something like a two inch rain over there last week, and that crops are just as fine as one could ask for.

Bert Bobbitt of the Lone Star community was in the city Tuesday, qualifying as an officer for the second draft scheduled to take place in September.

J. S. McLean of the Sandhill community was in the city Wednesday on business matters. Mr. McLean says crops are spotted in his section, however there will be a great deal of feed tuff made, and if it comes soon a heavy crop will be harvested.

Charley Wilson of the Sunset community was in the city Tuesday on business. Charley says crops are looking fine in his section of the county.

Mrs. V. N. Dillard and children came in Wednesday on a visit to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Brewster.

R. M. Broyles returned home Wednesday from a stay of 10 days in the Brownwood oil district.

C. F. Ramsey and A. R. Meriwether left Wednesday for Ranger, going overland.

Henry Robertson returned Wednesday from a stay of several weeks at Mineral Wells for his rheumatism.

Logan Kennedy of Olton was here several days this week visiting relatives and looking after business matters.

Mrs. Wooten of Wake, is here visiting their grand daughter, Mesdames Artie Baker and Roy Griffith.

Mrs. J. L. Oswald will attend the fall millinery opening at St. Louis and buy the stock for Mrs. Thomas. Mrs. Oswald will be here the first of September to spend the season with her mother in the millinery business.

Otho Lowe, of Amarillo, spent Sunday with the home folks.

I. N. Dillard and family and Mrs. G. W. Brewster spent Sunday at Ralls, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Vernard Dillard.

CURLEW

The revival meeting begins at Sunset Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Everybody is invited to attend.

Quite a few of the young folks went to Lockney Sunday afternoon to attend the singing.

Mrs. C. A. Spain was the guest of Mrs. Floyd of Lockney Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mabry motored to Floydada Thursday.

O. F. Wilson went to Lockney Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Julian attended preaching at Roseland Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mabry were calling on Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Wilson Sunday afternoon.

Messrs. Ralph and Curtis Wilson were the guest of Willard Pearson of Lockney Saturday night.

Misses Velma Upton and Vera and Ruth Julian were the Sunday guests of Miss Jewel Harper.

Master Johnny Wilson was the Sunday evening guest of Gerald and Glen Wilson.

Mrs. J. W. Sims spent Sunday eve at the home of Mrs. Umberson.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Orman were visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Orman of Cedar, Sunday.

Mrs. Elliot Cox was calling on Mrs. A. J. Mabry Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Childress and Mr. and Mrs. Claude Leach motored to Lockney Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mabry motored to Lockney Monday morning.

Mrs. C. A. Spain was the guest of Mrs. C. P. Julian Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Bruce were the Sunday guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw.

Messrs. C. P. Julian, Homer Harper Mesdames, C. P. Julian, Homer Harper and C. A. Spain were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harper of Roseland Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Upton and children were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Harper Sunday.

O. F. Wilson was calling on Mr. Casey Monday afternoon.

SUNSHINE

PLAINVIEW NEWSY ITEMS
(From The News)

The grand jury on Saturday returned fifteen indictments, eight of them being felonies. It then recessed and will come together later in the session.

W. N. McDonald of this city recently applied for a license in the Y. M. C. A. war work. He may have received a letter saying his application had been favorably acted upon and that he should report at the training school in San Antonio, September 11.

L. G. Wilson left this morning for his farms near Gore, in Knox county, for the purpose of moving one hundred cattle to a pasture west of Plainview. The cattle are about to starve down there as there is no grass and feed. The range in the west part of Hale county is good.

Miss Norma Simmons, age 19 daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Simmons of Lubbock, committed suicide in Amarillo Friday afternoon, by taking poison. She was a student in a business college, and had a fuss with a man who she was engaged to marry this month.

The government has ordered that the Santa Fe and Texas & Pacific railroads use one depot at Sweetwater and both roads now run all trains to the T. & P. station.

HOMESTEAD LAW TERMED BAR TO LAND BANK WORK

A plea to the farmers of Texas to make a fight for the amendment of the homestead law so that homesteads may be used as collateral for loans for their improvement, was made by Judge C. A. Leddy, attorney and registrar of the Federal Land Bank of Houston, in an address before several hundred members of the Texas Farmers' Union in session at the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday morning.

It was pointed out by Judge Leddy that Texas is the only state in the Union prohibiting the farmer borrowing money on homesteads for their improvement, and that the law handicaps the Federal Land Bank in its efforts to aid the farmer.

After explaining fully the purpose and intentions of the Federal Land Bank, Judge Leddy called on the members of the union to ask any question they wished regarding the institution and for twenty minutes he was kept busy giving answers.

The purpose of the bank, explained the speaker, was to loan farmers money for developing their resources at the smallest possible rate.

Myron A. Watterman, Federal land agent, was the principal speaker before the convention Tuesday afternoon.—Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Miss Cowart of Olton is here visiting with her cousins Misses Hellen and Lucy McGehee.

Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Page returned Wednesday from an extended visit to relatives at Lometa, Texas.

Military Training for College Men in the West Texas State Normal College, Canyon Texas, Beginning September, 1918

College men over eighteen years old are urged by the Federal government to attend some college and join the Students Army Training Corps. Soldiers are not only marksmen, but engineers, chemists, physicists, geologists, doctors, sanitarians, administrators, stenographers, bookkeepers, statisticians, and many others.

CONDITIONS:

College students over eighteen years of age may enter college and enlist in the Students Army Training Corps, and get ready for service and be subject to call by the President. Chance of draft age will not interfere with a student's status while in college in the Students Army Training Corps.

REWARDS:

1. Service of country, while in school getting ready to render larger and better service, which is necessary to win the war.
2. Receive military instruction by government officers.
3. Receive uniform and other equipment free.

ADVANTAGES:

1. Military instructions against the day when called to the colors.
2. Preparation looking toward commissions.
3. Become a member of the U. S. Army.
4. Will probably offer choice of service, if draft age is changed.
5. Removed from jurisdiction of local recruiting officers and placed under that of Colonel Reese, U. S. Army.

OTHERS:

Men in the West Texas State Normal College rank may join the college companies when of proper age and strength, other conditions being satisfied. They may receive military instructions along with their fellows and join the Students Army Training Corps when they have made sufficient progress in their studies to enter the college (Junior Class.) These must furnish their own uniforms. This preparation would stand a young man well in hand when called to the colors at any time.

SCHOOL OPENS SEPTEMBER, 10, 1918

R. B. COUSINS, Pres't.

COTTAGE CHEESE DAYS AT THE MARKETS

Through the efforts of home demonstration agents, special cottage cheese days have been established at curb markets in several cities in Virginia. The country women make up special lots of cottage cheese for these days and the city women know that they will be able to buy a freshly made product at that time. In Fayetteville, Ark., a grocer advertises a regular market day as Cottage Cheese Day. Farm women who have received instruction from the home demonstration agent provide him with a good product for his customers.—U. S. Department of Agriculture

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN WILL WORK ON RAILROADS

Washington, Aug. 13.—Thousands of women will be drawn into railroad employment within the next few months to take the places of men entering the army and going to other industries, according to plans now being formulated by the railroad administration. Women are to be employed extensively as clerks, railway office, as expert packagers and checkers, station agents, employees of the Forest men, car cleaners, and as dry as pack loaders. This course will not result in the dismissal of any men, since the demand for workers in nearly all fields of railway employment already exceeds the supply. The general policy of railroads under government operation will be to pay women the same wages paid men for similar services.

LOCKNEY STATE ENTERS RESERVE SYSTEM

The Lockney State Bank has entered the Federal Reserve System with all the privileges and benefits to be derived from the Federal Government.

W. D. Zion of Hereford is here this week, looking after business interest.

Binder Twine

We can supply you Binder Twine in any quantity.

Price 26 Cents

E. P. Thompson & Son



P. S. Buy Thrift Stamps help win the war

**CAMP TRAVIS PUBLICITY
OFFICE, CAMP TRAVIS, TEX.**

That there is more than hard work for the recruit in Uncle Sam's Army is best indicated perhaps by figures recently announced by the Y. M. C. A. for Camp Travis. When it is to be considered that the soldier is likewise entertained by the Knights of Columbus and by several other organizations the civilian can see that the United States Government really appreciates the fact that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" and is doing everything possible to obviate this.

During the month of July alone 44,938 men played in various recreational and athletic games, such as baseball, indoor baseball, volley ball, quoits, boxing, wrestling, etc. Athletics have become a part of the soldier's training. Because of this the American soldier is quick to act, quick to think, has speed and stamina. Each and every company has its athletic box with athletic equipment and drill is deftly sandwiched in with boxing, running, etc. all to the same end—the development of a soldier in every sense of the word implies.

That the athletics is of a high standard and perfected by the finest physical directors and instructors in the country is evidenced perhaps in the fact that 95,501 people witnessed various athletic contests during the month. They came not only from San Antonio, but from surrounding towns. At one baseball game there were more than 5,000 people, and it is estimated approximately that number saw a championship boxing card on one of the drill fields. These contests are arranged by such men as Johnny Coulton, former bantamweight champion of the world, assisted by Bobby Burns a former contender; Bud Goodwin who holds several world's records at this time as the champion swimmer of the world. The soldier has an opportunity of free instruction in boxing, swimming, etc., by these men sent here by the Commission on War Activities.

But athletics are not all the soldier has as a diversion. There are entertainments galore. The finest dramatic talent in San Antonio and neighborhood entertains the soldiers at the army camp. During the month there was a total attendance of 49,086 at entertainments of a various nature. These range from musical programs to lectures on military subjects and it would surprise the civilian to know the interest the soldier takes in lectures on military subjects, combined with moving pictures. Some of the lectures have been on thrift, on social and economic questions, on health.

Camp Travis has a splendid library open to the soldiers. Here all the latest periodicals, newspapers and war books are available. Every late war book as soon as it comes off the press is sent here immediately. There are 25,000 volumes or more available to the soldiers in the camp through the general library and company and branch libraries and they are all well patronized. The Y. M. C. A. alone gave away 23,178 volumes during the month of July to soldiers.

In religious circles, much has already been said. There are 159 classes in Bible study in operation at present. Religious meetings numbering 143 were held by the Y. M. C. A. during the month of July and the total attendance was 46,289. The religious activities are not confined to any one faith, for every one has its ceremonies at regularly appointed times.

All of this is optional with the soldier. But there is a portion that is compulsory. It is a series of lectures given by the company commanders on health, hygiene, care of the feet, care of equipment. "Why we are at war" etc. All of these are intended to better fit the soldier for the part he is to play in the army. Then there is the regular exercise periods conducted by the company commanders in which the soldier is required to take part each morning before breakfast and during the day's drill periods. These exercises are to develop and harden the muscles, to develop agility and strong winds, to start the blood in circulation and quicken the brain action.

This is all in the army camp. San Antonio nearby offers numerous other opportunities for pleasure, amusement and improvement, physically and mentally.

HUN EFFORT TO TRAP PURSUING U. S. SOLDIERS IS FUTILE

With the American Army at the front, Aug. 8.—The boldness of the Germans in attempting tricks, confident that the Americans were gullible and unsuspecting of their murderous treachery is shown by the experience of Capt. Walter Wagner, 1338 Ely Street, Chicago, a few days ago.

Wagner was leading a patrol pursuing Germans in the vicinity of Albert, on the Anere, when a German officer suddenly stepped out from behind a bush which the patrol surrounded. The officer spoke excellent English and offered his hand saying:

"I've been trying to surrender, as I am lost from my men. It is unnecessary for you men to go that way, come up this path."

Wagner was amazed at the proceed-

ing and jumped back, holding his pistol in his hand and refusing the proffered handshake. He did not heed the request to order his men to proceed along the narrow path. Like a flash the German officer dodged behind the bush and a hostile machine gun concealed on the spot opened fire. At the same time Wagner had the presence of mind and the quickness to shoot the officer in the back as he was disappearing. The men captured the gun.

The ruse had been intended to engage the party in conversation, lead them down the narrow path and mow them down with the unseen machine gun. Our men in this attack were warned beforehand against the fool killers and infernal machines left by the retreating Germans.

A loaf of bread with a knife sticking in its center was found on the center table of the Hotel Tete-De-Bœuf dining room, which evidently had been used as a mess hall by the Germans. Suspecting an infernal machine, a corporal ordered a German prisoner to pick out the knife. Instantly there was a terrific explosion, blowing off the hand of the prisoner. The infernal machine was one which

his comrades had left. German steel helmets were also scattered promiscuously and other attractive souvenirs with wires concealed, setting off grenades when picked up. An entirely new trick is to have bulbs of glass and skin bladders containing phosgene gas scattered along the paths and streets, breaking at the touch and scattering deadly mustard gas. Despite all the infernal machines there were no casualties from them.

**STEAL CAR AND RUN
OUT OF GASOLINE**

J. A. Pressley drove his family to the Methodist church last Sunday night in his car. When they came out the car was missing. A search was made but the car was not to be found. Officers were notified in all directions. During the night J. R. Orr was coming south from Amarillo and met two young men in the road about 4 miles north of Clarendon who were out of gasoline for their car. They asked for gasoline but Mr. Orr had only enough to get to Clarendon and could not divide with them. It was thought that this was the car. This proved not

to be true as the Pressley car was found Monday morning in Clarendon. Three boys had endeavored to pawn a watch to the garage man for gasoline but they refused and so had to leave the car. They said they were enroute from Oakland to California. The car getting out of gasoline and also short of lubricating oil put it in the blink and saved the car to the owner. The Clarendon garage man says one of the boys wore knee trousers. They disappeared entirely and have not since been seen. The only damage to the car was done by it being short of lubricating oil. It was rather a bold attempt at theft as there were many people around the church when the car was taken.—Memphis Herald.

**LIBERALIZATION PLANNED
IN NEW DRAFT LAW**

Washington, Aug. 2.—Plans for radical changes to liberalize the draft regulations are being worked out at the war department. Secretary Baker said today after his appearance before the senate military committee to urge prompt enactment of the new draft bill extending the ages to include

men between 18 and 45 years. Baker thought it possible that the whole method of fixing deferred classification would be changed so as to relieve registrants of the duty of claiming or refusing to claim exemption.

Many other suggestions as to liberalization are being considered, he said. Among others is the possibility that the marriage relationship by itself regardless of dependency question may serve to defer the time of a registrant's call to the colors.

Baker said definitely that no plan for extending the work or fight rules to professional classes or beyond its present scope was under consideration.

The war secretary contemplates dividing all registrants into two classes so far as those in Class 1 go. The first would be composed of men between 18 and 19 years and the second of those between 19 and 45 years. The object is to provide that the 18 year old class shall be drawn upon only when the man-power situation make it absolutely necessary.

Eastland. Austin College at Sherman; Grayson, Fannin, Lamar, Red River and Bowie.

Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas Military College at Terrell, Trinity University at Waxahatchie, East Texas Normal at Commerce, Burson College at Greenville and Wesley College at Greenville; Ellis, Dallas, Collin, Hunt, Delta, Hopkins, Rains, Rockwall, Kaufman, Van Zandt, Smith, Rusk, Panola, Harris, Marion, Cass, Upsher, Gregg, Morris, Camp, Titus, Franklin and Wood.

Texas Christian University at Fort Worth, Thorp Springs Christian College at Thorp Springs, Decatur Baptist College at Decatur and North Texas State Normal at Denton; Johnson and Hood.

**ONLY ONE HITCH NOW
IN OZARK TRAILS ROUTE**

According to E. H. Perry, manager of the Scenic Route of the Ozark Trail who has recently returned from a trip over the southern portion of the route there is but one hitch in the matter of the trail now. The difficulty over the route in the Mescalera Indian Reservation, about 90 miles the other side of Roswell, N. M., has been cleared away.

The route from Roswell to Elida is now a state highway, having been taken over by New Mexico, and Mr. Perry says it is best now to go by Elida instead of Kenna, as the road is in better shape.

The state highway commissioner expects to come to Plainview soon to confer with Mr. Perry, and it is likely that the trail from Plainview to the State line will be made a state highway.

The only hitch in the entire matter is that arising from the building of a bridge at Northfield. Two lines run from Childress, on through Lockney and Floydada, and one through Quitaque. Floyd county wants Childress to put up the money for the bridge at Northfield over the Peas River, so that the road will go through Floydada and Lockney both. Mr. Perry says a bridge is necessary there and at Quitaque, at the crossing on the Quitaque Creek. He says that the bridge at Northfield is an expensive one and must be built by public subscription and Hall county is not interested. Briscoe county is willing to build the bridge at Quitaque but that road would not run through Lockney.

Mr. Perry says if the bridge falls at Northfield it may throw Floyd county entirely out of getting the route, as it may force the route through Silverton.

Motley county recently voted on bonds for the route, and they carried in the Whiteflat precinct, but failed to carry in the Matador precinct, leaving funds for only a part of the road. Mr. Perry states, however, that another effort will be made in the Matador precinct.

**FOCH PREPARING VICTORIOUS
DRIVE FOR EARLY SPRING**

Washington, Aug. 7.—Backed by a reservoir of 5,000,000 American troops, Field Marshal Foch is preparing to hurl against the Germans the entire united military strength of the allies, bringing the war to a victorious conclusion in the shortest time. Spring will see the terrible conflict, already in progress on the Aisne-Vesle line, in full swing with Foch's armies striking with all their power.

This was the impression gained by members of the senate military committee who heard General March explain in executive session the war department's reasons for asking extension of draft age limits. They learned that the definite decision to enlarge the American military program to an army of 5,000,000 men was reached about July 30, and is in accordance with an agreement reached in Paris shortly before that time.

REMOVE AX HANDLE

The following clipping from a farm paper giving a method for removing broken wooden handles from edge tool is radically wrong and harmful: "To remove an ax handle remove the broken handle end from a hatchet or an ax head lay the hatchet or ax in the over for 15 minutes to an hour, depending upon the heat of the oven, and the broken handle will almost drop out."

This is my method: Place edge tool in damp ground up to its eye; build quick hot fire on head to expand metal which releases the wood handle before heat can expand the wood, the broken handle will soon be easily driven out. Cool the head of the tool with cold water to prevent heat going into blade-edge of tool.—J. Mercer Carter in Farm and Ranch.

LOANS TO OUR ALLIES

The United States Treasury has extended additional credits of \$100,000,000 to France, \$600,000 to Belgium, and \$5,000,000 to Serbia. The total of credits advanced to date in the war against Germany now \$6,492,040,000.—Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

PUT IT THERE, SON!



We've got a big job before us—making the world a decent place to live in. You're too young to go into the army line, but I'm mighty proud to see you go into the hoeing line. You're a "soldier of the soil," and by working on the farm you can produce every day food sufficient to feed four soldiers. It is not an easy job to tackle—no easier than mine. It tests your mettle the same as ours will be tested in the trenches. But the work you do on the farm as a member of the United States Boys' Working Reserve is just as important as ours, and I'm glad to go to the front because I know you will fight just as hard at home to give us food as we will in the trenches. So long! Good luck—and STICK!

The U. S. Boys' Working Reserve was organized by the Government as a part of the U. S. Employment Service, Department of Labor, to mobilize the boy power of the nation. Because the farms needed help, the Boys' Working Reserve has confined its efforts chiefly to sending young workers to the farms. At least a quarter million Reserve boys will take part in farming operations this summer. Many of these young men have been trained in the rudiments of farming in high school courses and in training camps established under the auspices of the Reserve in many states. The Boys' Working Reserve is dedicated to the task of making a producer out of every physically fit boy who is not employed or is in a non-useful occupation.

Parents Investigate If you have a son between the ages of 16 and 21, investigate the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. Your boy will be proud to work in "The Army behind the Army" in helping to win the war. When he enrolls, he is given a badge bearing the United States seal, after six weeks on the farm, he gains a bronze badge. At the end of his vacation period, if he has been conscientious and stuck to the job assigned to him, he will win from the Government an honorable service badge. In addition, the employers pay fair wages to the young men. If you are not already acquainted with the Reserve, write to the State Director, U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, care of your State Council of Defense.

U. S. BOYS' WORKING RESERVE
U. S. Dept. of Labor Washington, D. C.

**THIS ADVERTISEMENT CONTRIBUTED TO THE WINNING OF THE WAR BY
THE LOCKNEY BEACON**

**STATE DIVIDED FOR
MILITARY STUDENTS**

Austin, Texas, Aug. 10.—In accordance with the action taken at the recent meeting at Dallas of the representatives of practically all of the universities and colleges as well as preparatory schools of the State, at which Students Army Training Corps may be organized and conducted, F. W. Graff, secretary to President R. E. Vinson of the University, has divided the State into districts for campaigning purposes. The campaign in each district will be waged under the auspices of the educational institutions located therein. Stress is laid upon the fact that the purpose of his campaign is to carry out the plan of the War Department for bringing about the fullest possible enlistment in the Students Army Training Corps of these educational institutions. In dis-

tricts where there are more than one college or university the campaign will be conducted jointly by the institutions. The districts by counties are as follows:

University of Texas at Austin and Southwest Texas State Normal at San Marcos; Travis, Blanco, Gillespie, Kerr, Bandera, Edwards, Valverde, Kinney, Maverick, Webb, Zapata, Star Hidalgo, Cameron, Willacy, Brooks, Nueces, Jim Wells, Duval, San Patricio, Live Oak, McMullen, La Salle, Dimmit, Zavala, Uvalde, Medina, Frio, Kendall, Hays, Comal, Bexar, Atascosa, Lee, Bastrop, Fayette, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Calhoun, Victoria, Lavaca, Gossales, Caldwell, Guadalupe, Wilson, Karnes, DeWitte, Goliad, Bee, Refugio and Aransas.

State School of Mines at El Paso and Midland College at Midland; El Paso, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio,

Loving, Reeves, Brewster, Winkler, Ward, Pecos, Ector, Crane, Midland, Upton, Glasscock, Reagan, Crockett and Terrell.

Clarendon College at Clarendon; Ochiltree, Lipscomb, Roberts, Hemp-hill, Gray, Wheeler, Donley, Collinsworth, Briscoe, Hall, Childress, Floyd, Motley, Cottle, Crosby, Dickens and King.

Baylor University at Waco, Meridian College at Meridian and Falls Limestone, McLennan, Hill, Bosque, Navarro, Henderson, Freestone and Anderson.

Northwest Texas State Normal at Canyon; Dalham, Hartley, Oldham, Deaf Smith, Farmer, Castro, Bailey, Lamb, Cochran, Hockley, Yoakum, Terry, Gaines, Andrews, Martin, Dawson, Lynn, Lubbock, Hale, Swisher, Randall, Armstrong, Potter, Carson, Moore, Hutchinson, Sherman and

Hansford.

Daniel Baker College at Brownwood and Howard Payne College at Brownwood; Sterling, Iron, Schleicher, Sutton, Cone, Tom Green, Runnels, Concho, Menard, Kimble, Coleman, McCulloch, Mason and Brown.

John Tarlton Agricultural College at Stephenville; Erath and Hamilton.

Southwestern University at Georgetown; Miles, San Saba, Llano, Burnet, Williamson, Milam, Bell and Coryell.

Simmons College at Abilene, Abilene Christian College at Abilene and Stamford College at Stamford; Garza Borden, Howard, Kent, Seury, Mitchell, Stonewall, Fisher, Nolan, Harde-man, Foard, Knox, Haskell, Jones, Taylor, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Schackelford, Callahan, Wichita, Archer, Young, Stephens and

AMERICANS ASKED TO LIMIT USE OF SUGAR

**Must Use No More Than Two Pounds
Per Person a Month if the Present
Meagre Allied Sugar Ration
Is Maintained.**

**Stocks Will Be Short Until Beginning of New
Year—Ration May Be Enlarged Then.**

Two pounds of sugar a month—half a pound a week—that is the sugar ration the U. S. Food Administration has asked every American to observe until January 1, 1919, in order to make sure there shall be enough for our Army and Navy, for the Allied armies and for the civilians of those nations.

By New Year's the world sugar situation will be relieved somewhat by the new crop. Cuban sugar of this year's crop will be arriving in this country.

BIRDS AND INSECT PESTS

It is noticeable that insect predations cost farmers of the country millions of dollars every year. With all of our "spraying and poisoning" advice handed out by the department of agriculture and the various state institutions it seems the destruction of plants and animals by diseases and insects is increasing rather than diminishing as we have a right to expect.

It appears that many of the birds, the friends of man, that aided so materially in keeping the increase of insect life in controllable limits have been destroyed. Thus the ally of man has been driven out and destroyed so that insects are increasing as rapidly that their control does not seem practical with facilities in our reach.

Nature's balance evidently has been broken and the enemies of plants allowed to propagate in such a manner that these enemies lay a heavy toll upon our products. Game birds, songsters, domestic fowls—if given a chance—doubtless would destroy enough of these enemies to give man a better chance to hold them in check.—Farm and Ranch.

GRINDING FEED

The feed grinder is considered an economical investment on many farms where livestock are kept. By grind-

ing the grains they may be mixed and fed to better advantage in many instances.

Where old mares are kept to raise colts they will thrive better if the corn is ground. By grinding kafir, milo and feterita these grain sorghums may be fed to better advantage to hogs, horses, cows, sheep, goats, etc. The size of the sorghum grains make them unsuitable for feeding whole. They should be ground and fed as meal.

Hogs, where there are slops, may be fed kafir, milo, feterita, chopped oats, cotton seed meal, etc., in kitchen slops. Thus if the grains are ground they are more convenient for feeding. Most farmers have gas engines or tractors, or windmills, hence the question of power for running the feed grinder is not a serious one.—Farm and Ranch.

Beauty Parlor

Will be pleased to have you call and see me when you want anything in my line of work, such as Hair Dressing, Facials and Manicuring. Will make up your combings to order. Photographic work and Kodak finishing done in first class order.

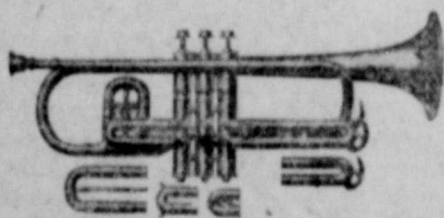
Mrs. Cheo Keys

Wind Mills

We have a stock of wind mills, casing and piping, which we will be pleased to sell you. We are prepared to take care of your needs in the above lines. When you have wind mill trouble call and see us. We will be your wind mill doctor.

Jim Dagley

BAND INSTRUMENTS



The celebrated C. G. Conn Ltd., factory, builders of the fine instruments that are used almost exclusively by Sousa, Pryor, Conway, Kryl, Washington Marine, Creatore, Innes, Liberati, Thaviu, Weber and other famous bands. Are now building a special line of very easy blowing and most reasonably priced instruments of all kinds for the Boy Scouts. Write for free catalogue, circulars, photographs illustrating these instruments, also for Boy Scout prices, both cash and installment. Address

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KHART

INDIANA

POULTRY CAMPAIGN BEARS FRUIT

More eggs were received at New York during the first half of this year than during the first six months of any previous year since 1911. From January 1 to July 1, 1918, the receipts of eggs at New York amounted to 3,112,305 cases, an average increase of 80,913 cases over the first six months of the seven preceding years. Taking New York receipts as an indication of the production throughout the United States, this shows that the campaign started last fall by poultry specialists of United States Department of Agriculture is already bearing fruit. If the advice given in this campaign is widely followed, say the department specialists, there should be a very considerable increase in the stock of laying hens in the country next winter. There should also be a very marked increase in the receipts of fresh eggs at the leading markets in January and February. This, with the better results which it is believed will be secured by this year's experience in keeping poultry, probably will increase production so that the requirements of the country for eggs and poultry in 1919 will be met.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

REGISTRATION UPON EXTENSION OF DRAFT AGES

Austin, Texas, Aug. 8.—The following statement has been issued by the War Department:

"To all city, county and state officers, and county and city Councils of National Defense:

"Official advice state that legislation extending the present draft ages will be enacted by Congress at an early date. According to plans of the Administration, immediately upon enactment of the new law and after issuance by the President of the required proclamation the registration will be effected. It can not be ascertained at the present time with exact certainty just what ages will be rendered subject to registration and draft, but it is safely assumed that a very large number of men probably equal to or greater than the number of men required to register on June 5, 1917 will be called upon to stand in readiness to discharge the obligation of allegiance and that the day of registration will be early in September.

"The Local Board will have immediate directions and supervision of the registration within their respective jurisdictions. The actual registration will be made in the customary voting precincts in the jurisdiction of each Local Board.

"The registration of men contemplated and their being properly classified and made available for military service to carry out the program mapped out by the War Department for the successful prosecution of the War demands that thoroughly detailed and extensive preparation be made at once in order that the work will be performed promptly and completely on the day set. The President has requested us through the Provost Marshal General to make the preliminary arrangements necessary to put into immediate and effective operation the machinery of registration when the President's proclamation can be published. Instructions outlining the procedure will be distributed to the Local Boards as soon as possible. There is much work to be done, but with the experience which we have gained our labors will be greatly lightened.

"The patriotic fervor with which you as well as the other representative citizens of this State answered the call when President Wilson first challenged our Nation's rights convinces me that it will be unnecessary to do more than place the matter before you in order to enter your best efforts in the work.

"Therefore, I am calling upon every city, county and State officer, every county and city Council of National Defense, every Committee on Public Safety, every public spirited organization, and every similar agency to communicate to the Local Board in its locality their readiness to assist them in performing the work.

—W. P. HOBBY,
Governor.

Please give the foregoing all possible publicity, placing a copy with each of your local newspapers in order that the same may be published, and confer with the various agencies referred to in said statement as well as the representative citizens of your community relative to consummate all arrangements for the contemplated registration. For your convenience you are being mailed five copies of this circular.

John C. Townes, Jr.,
Major, Infantry, U. S. R.,
Supervisor Selective Service Law in Texas.

STATE MAY SUE FOR LAND

Austin, July 31.—Assistant Attorney General G. B. Smedley is preparing a paper which may result in suits to recover about 55,000 acres of excess land alleged to be contained in the capitol syndicate surveys and about 11,000 acres of vacant land. This land is all in the Panhandle and was

SILVERTON NEWSY ITEMS (From the Star)

Eugene Brown, who was injured by a horse falling on him last week on the J. A. Ranch, died last Friday morning at Clarendon, where he was taken for surgical aid. He was well known to many Briscoe county people, having been here off and on for a number of years. He was about 19 or 20 years old.

Good rains fell over this section of the country this week commencing Tuesday night raining from Silverton north and raining from the cap rock to Turkey, a very good rain, probably the heaviest about Quitaque Wednesday afternoon. About an inch or a little more fell here Wednesday night and yesterday morning, reaching as far west as Tulia and probably farther.

The school at Quitaque commenced last Monday and will run two months or longer and then dismissed until the cotton is picked and feed put up, then continue the nine months term. This is a pretty good way to manage to have a nine month's term of school and yet let the children help with the crops, and everyone there seems to be taking a deep interest in school matters and working together for the best interest of the children.

TO COTTON PRODUCERS

Our attention is called to the fact that there is a State official organization all over the South known as the Cotton States Official Advisory Marketing Board, composed of the Commissioners of Agriculture, the Directors of Markets, and the President of the Farmers Union of each of the Cotton States. The object of this organization is to find the cost of producing cotton annually and, based on this, to name the price cotton ought to bring; then, through the press and traveling representatives, to urge the farmers, merchants, and bankers, all of whom compose the producers, to hold their cotton for that price.

It should be remembered that this organization is the only influence which prevents cotton from selling at 15 cents today. The price will be given out at the State institute meeting at Waco, Texas, August 21st, and 22nd.

Some people in the southern sections may think the price should have been given out sooner, but, as these figures will be based upon actual work done in producing the crop, and as many in the northern sections of the

NO HUNGER STRIKE HERE

Hunger strikers give this Restaurant a wide berth. They know that if they should get sight or smell of our savory meals they would simply be forced to give in and eat.

We are well prepared to feed the hungry

MRS. MULLINS, Prop.

Sapolio doing its work. Scouring for U.S. Marine Corps recruits.



Join Now!

APPLY AT ANY POST OFFICE

for

SERVICE UNDER THIS EMBLEM



Men who wear this emblem are U.S. MARINES

cotton belt are not through cultivating yet, it has been impossible to prepare them sooner.

The price being paid for cotton is not as much as it should be and every bale sold is a heavy loss; besides, every bale sold before the price is named, and for a less price, is depressing the price that much.

With this explanation allow me to urge seriously that the producers cooperate with the Official Board in its effort to maintain profitable prices by offering no more cotton for sale until the price is named. Then to sell none on a declining market. If this course is pursued there will be no trouble in maintaining prices.

Very truly yours,
FRED W. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Agriculture

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

The campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan will begin September 28 and close October 19. The result of the loan will be watched with keen interest in Europe, not only by our associates in the war against the Teutonic powers but by our enemies. It will be regarded by them as a measure of the American people's support of the war. The Germans know full well the tremendous weight and significance of popular support of the war, of the people at home backing up the Army in the field. As the loan succeeds our enemies will sorrow; as it falls short they will rejoice. Every dollar subscribed will help and encourage the American soldiers and hurt and depress the enemies of America.

The loan will be a test of the loyalty and willingness of the people of the United States to make sacrifices commensurate with the willingness of our soldiers to do their part. There must be and will be no failure by the people to measure up to the courage and devotion of our men in Europe. Many of them have given up their lives; shall we at home withhold our money? Shall we spare our dollars while they spare not their very lives.—U. S.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW

As the war progresses the cost increases steadily. We are manufacturing a much greater amount of munitions, and as the number of our forces in Europe increases a steadily increasing volume of supplies is necessary for their maintenance.

In addition to the expense of our own participation in the war, the United States is acting as banker for its allies. Since the opening of the war we have loaned \$6,091,590,000 and we are loaning now at a rate of about \$400,000,000 a month. These loans have been created as follows: Great Britain, \$9,170,000,000; France, \$1,765,000,000; Italy, \$660,000,000; Russia, \$325,000,000; Greece, \$15,700,000; Cuba, \$15,000,000; Serbia, \$9,000,000; Rumania, \$6,666,000.

According to figures made public recently, the war has cost the United States and England more than \$52,000,000,000, of which the United States' share is more than \$15,000,000,000.

More than \$10,000,000,000 of the money spent by this country was raised by bonds and Thrift Stamps, the balance being provided by taxes. Great Britain's war expenditures total some \$36,515,496,978, of which \$27,277,027,062 was obtained by borrowings and the balance by revenues, including loans raised in the United States.

PLAN DISTRIBUTION OF LOAN TO FARMERS

The Secretary of Agriculture has designated Prof. G. I. Christie and L. M. Estabrook, assistants to the Secretary to represent the department in connection with the making of loans to farmers in western states who have suffered crop failures during the last two years from the \$5,000,000 fund set aside recently by President Wilson. Prof. Christie will have charge of the northwest section, and Mr. Estabrook of the central and southwest region.

A meeting of 15 county agents in the drought-stricken areas of Montana has been called by Prof. Christie at Helena, Mont., August 12. At this meeting matters pertaining to the work of the department in connection with the loans will be discussed. An office is to be established at Great Falls, Mont., where the work connected with the loan will be conducted. Mr. Estabrook will hold a similar conference of county agents at Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., August 12 to 14. He also will confer with the governors of Kansas and Oklahoma and on August 15 will meet with officials interested in the matter at Wichita, Kans., where headquarters will be established.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

FOREST SERVICE FIGHTS FIRE IN WEST

Every available man has been put on the fire lines by the Forest Service to watch for and fight forest fires. Early in the season the fire situation in the National Forests in the West became threatening, fires occurred earlier than usual as the result of abnormally low rainfall and unprecedented heat and dry winds in the spring. The situation is considered worse than any since 1910, when it was caused about \$20,000,000 damage and cost the lives of 78 employees of the Forest Service. An unusual number of dry electrical storms last spring were the cause of numerous fires, and labor shortage has combined with the bad natural conditions to increase the difficulties. In several instances soldiers have been used to assist the regular fire fighters. The plan now adopted is to have crews of five or more men established at central points, equipped for immediate action, and in direct communication with the fire outlooks. This makes it possible to use unskilled labor and men unfamiliar with the country. In spite of all difficulties the situation has not been allowed to get beyond control. Small relief from local rains is only temporary and the danger will not be removed until the regular fall rains set in.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

W.S.S.
-DOLLAR MARK
YOUR PLEDGE-
W.S.S.
PAY THE PRESIDENT

WOODSTOCK



6 in One

The Leading Features of the Leading Machines all harmoniously combined in one machine. New Trouble-Free Writing Machine of the First Quality—in which you will find your own favorite feature of your own favorite typewriter, and the others besides.

Improved—Simplified—Modernized
Simple—Artistic—Durable—Efficient—Standard—42 Key—Single Shift—Ball Bearing—Quiet—Visible—Soft Touch—Light Action.

In the Woodstock You Will Find

Every time-tested worth-while feature which you like in the machine you are used to, and you will also find the favorite features of the other standard makes which you wish your machine had. Yet in the Woodstock you will find this aggregation of high priced features much improved and simplified, to fit the touch, the person, the room, in a way that no other typewriter does.—(The best operators say this.)
Only a close-up view, an actual touch and trial of this excellent typewriter can convince.
Investigate by all means.—We are at your service. Let us show you how easy it is to try a new one.
Phone Central 667; call or write to—
Woodstock Typewriter Company,
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Wanting Position, Write for Particulars

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Hello Central—Give me 90, I want Prickett to move my piano. 46-1f

Can your fruit and thereby save sugar. We have fruit jars in any size you want.—J. A. Baker & Sons.

New Deering twine at Morgan & Company. 47-1f

Canning fruit and vegetables is economy and saves sugar. We want to sell you your fruit jars.—J. A. Baker & Sons.

Carruth & Watson wants your chickens. 47-1f

We are stocked on fruit jars and can furnish you them in any size. Its economy to can your fruit and vegetables.—J. A. Baker & Sons.

See us for your fruit jars. We have them in any size. Can vegetables and fruit will make living cheaper this winter.—J. A. Baker & Sons.

FOR SALE—If you want a good windmill see Jim Dagley. 30-1f

See Carruth & Watson for prices on all country produce. We pay the top. 47-1f

We have plenty of fruit jars to put up your fall vegetables and fruit. Jars in any size. See us.—J. A. Baker & Sons.

Carruth & Watson wants your eggs at highest market price. 47-1f

You should not let anything go to waste that can be canned in way of vegetables and fruit. It saves sugar and will make living cheaper this winter. We have the jars.—J. A. Baker & Sons.

BAKER'S POULTRY PRICES

WENS	18 3/4
Fryers	20c
Turkeys	18 3/4c
Dux	12c
Geese	12c
Eggs	25c
Butter, shipping	25c

BAKER'S GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Get your binder wine at Morgan & Company. We have the Deering twine. 47-1f

NOTICE—When you want first-class baggage call O. T. Prickett, The Drayman. 46-1f

Shipment of fresh honey just received.—J. A. Baker & Sons. 46-1f
J. B. Jones of Lubbock was here this week visiting his brother-in-law, G. T. Meriwether and family.

Decided the syndicate in payment for the state capitol at Austin.

The state paid three million acres of land and no cash for the immense grant at "building on the hill."

Carruth & Watson will pay you the top for your hides. 47-1f

Try our country lard and country bacon.—J. A. Baker & Sons. 46-1f

WANTED—Snap Beans, Tomatoes and Cabbage.—Reeves Grocery Co. 46

LOST—On the streets of Lockney, Tuesday, an inner tube for Ford Car. Finder please return to Farmers Exchange. 46

Shipment of fresh honey just received.—Sons. 46-1f

McCormick or Deering Row Binders. You should have a new row binder for that maize crop.—Morgan & Co. 47-1f

Style Shop

Offered, a complete showing of Early Fall Millinery. What while the line is complete.

Mrs. D. J. Thomas

Tire Economy

In this age of conservation you should have your casings and tubes vulcanized and save the cost of new ones. We can save you much money in vulcanizing your old tires. We guarantee our work and make reasonable prices. See me before you throw away that old tire.

SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED

We do sewing machine repair work. Call us for this class of work.

Cypert Vulcanizing Plant

Above the Lockney Garage

JUST RECEIVED—A car of McCormick and Deering Row Binders. You should have a new row binder for that maize crop.—Morgan & Co. 47-1f

TONS OF SWEETS FOR THE BOYS IN FRANCE

Five hundred tons of Jam! This is one of the items that will be required monthly by the American Red Cross organization in France in connection with its work among the troops of the American Expeditionary Forces. No wonder it is necessary for the folks at home to get a little easy on sugar.

This 500 tons of jam was one of the items for which the Red Cross Commissioner to France cabled, for the distribution through American Red Cross Postes de Secours in the army zone, through hospital representatives at army hospitals, and to some extent at canteens. Basing his estimates on a sliding scale to provide for the number of American troops it is expected will be in France by the end of the year, the commissioner stated that he would require certain quantities of supplies, among the other articles listed being two hundred tons of chocolate, fifty tons of cocoa, and large quantities of gum, tooth brushes and miscellaneous supplies. The commissioner's cable stated that, in the confusion of battle, troops in many cases have entirely lost their personal belongings; and the same thing is invariably true of men sent to the hospitals. A supply of the articles named, in the hands of the Red Cross, is particularly desirable.

What Are The Orders

Surgical dressing and hospital garment work rooms will operate under definite allotments. Women will make such articles as are asked for, when they are asked for, and in the quantities asked for. Material will be bought through the Bureau of Supplies, and not in the open market. The Red Cross has been assigned its share of material by the War Industries Board. To purchase in the open market will only result in diminishing the already scanty supplies allotted to the civilian population.

The "Sister Rule" Has Been Modified

The War Department has advised the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross that the "sister rule" has been modified so that sisters of men serving in the Army and Navy may now be enrolled for Red Cross work in France under certain definite restrictions.

The candidate must be particularly qualified by training for the definite position she is to fill. She must go to France as a worker and not as a relative. She will agree to make no effort to visit her relatives in France, whether sick or well. The Red Cross is held responsible for the fulfillment of these rulings and for returning her promptly to America if she violates them. Should she marry a member of the American Expeditionary Forces after her arrival abroad, she will automatically be sent back to the United States by the Red Cross.

This modification makes it possible for young women who are particularly well fitted by training and experience to serve the Red Cross in France, notwithstanding the fact that they may have a brother in military or naval service. The Red Cross is, however, required to send only those who are especially fitted for some definite work.—Important Items.

T. F. CASEY FALLS AND BREAKS HIP

Mr. T. F. Casey, living east of town had the misfortune to fall and break his hip last Sunday morning. He has been crippled in the same hip for a number of years, and it is indeed unfortunate that he has met with this accident. His many friends in Floyd county will be indeed sorry to hear of his misfortune. The Beacon trusts that he will soon recover.

INVESTMENT PAYS LARGE DIVIDENDS

"What are you grinning about, Bill?" asked Sam, as the two friends met in front of the postoffice. "Did you find an oil well out in your field, or did a rich uncle die and leave you a million or so? Why all the happiness?"

"I've just gotten news that an investment I made turned out fine," enthusiastically replied Bill, "and I am as happy as an elected candidate. Wouldn't you be feeling pretty good if you had gotten that kind of news?"

"What kind of an investment was it?" Sam wanted to know. "Land? Cotton?"

"Not exactly," Bill said. "Didn't you read the paper?"

"Yes," but I didn't see anything about investments," declared Sam.

"Well, didn't you read the war news?" asked Bill. "Didn't you see the great news about the Americans and the French knocking the spots out of the German lines? You must have seen that list of prisoners and guns captured and the territory we gained."

"Oh, sure I saw that, and it looked mighty good, but what's that got to do with your investment?"

"Why, that's the investment. That's what I'm feeling so good about. I put my money in those boys, Sam, and I'm getting my money's worth," Bill replied.

"What do you mean? Invested in our soldiers? I don't get the point," said Sam, looking puzzled.

"Of course you see it," answered Bill. "I invested in our boys by lending my money to the Government. I bought War Savings Stamps, put a wad of the money my cotton and peanuts brought me in them. I paid my W.S.S. Pledge and the Government put it in Layonets, rifles, cartridges and food and told those old huskies over there to do the rest. They are doing it well, too. Those German boys are hanging over themselves to keep out of the way. My War Savings Stamps are helping 'lick 'em and in just a little while the Government will give me back my money with interest. Sure I'm happy over my investment. Come on, let's go down to the bank and pay your W.S.S. Pledge so you can get in on the next big drive over there."

"I'm with you," declared Sam, fingering his pocketbook.



WHAT W.S.S. WILL DO.

The \$91,000,000 that loyal Texans are called upon to invest in United States Government War Savings Stamps by December 31, 1918, will build four battleships like the U. S. Texas, with enough over to construct a whole flock of destroyers. The battleship Texas is the largest superdreadnought ever built by the United States.

Pay the W.S.S. Pledge you made the President. Invest in more War Savings Stamps.

SOLDIERS PAY PLEDGE.

Seventy-six Texas boys have been killed in France. They gave their all. They paid the great pledge—they paid with their lives. You are pledged to pay in United States Government War Savings Stamps. They gave their all. It is up to you to lend all you can and pay that pledge and go your limit for more W.S.S.

THE ROAD TO BERLIN.

The road to Berlin begins in America—in Texas, don't forget that. The first line of defense is right here. In the measure that War Savings Stamps are purchased, in just that measure will the soldiers on the battle line in France be supplied with the things necessary to win victory. March down the road to Berlin today, walk along it tomorrow and keep treading it by investing in United States Government War Savings Stamps. Pay that pledge and pledge W.S.S. again.

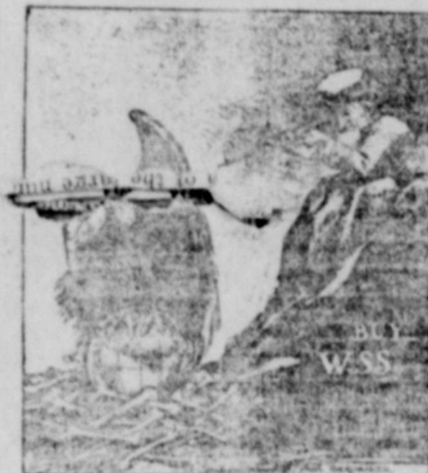
VICTORY POSTAGE



PAY THE PRESIDENT.

This is the man you pledged in War Savings Stamps June 28, National War Savings Day. President Wilson is now calling on all loyal Americans, all true Texans, to pay their W.S.S. Pledge just as soon as they can. Put the punch of victory in your patriotism. Pay the President in W.S.S.

W.S.S. WILL KILL THE HUN VULTURE



McADOO ADVISES TEXANS.

"The people of the United States can render the most far-reaching patriotic service by refraining from the purchase of all unnecessary articles, and by confining themselves to the use of only such things and the expenditure of only such money as is necessary to maintain their health and efficiency. Buy United States Government War Savings Stamps."—Secretary William G. McAdoo.

MAKE YOUR POCKETBOOK PATRIOTIC



Pay that pledge today. Show your mettle by investing your metal Dollar mark your W.S.S. Pledge.

SHOW YOUR METTLE.

Show your mettle by putting your metal in United States Government War Savings Stamps. Dollar mark your W.S.S. Pledge. The price of victory is the price of these Treasury bonds. Dig down deep and dig up. Pay the Pledge, quickly.

Service Garage

We have a reputation for SERVICE to automobilists.

Repairs are made by mechanics who know their business. They are made promptly and efficiently, and your repairs last—every screw and nut in its place and properly adjusted.

Gasoline and Oil

The best grade of oils always on hand and you are assured honest measures without adulteration.

Lockney Garage

N. E. WALLER, Prop., Lockney, Texas

AVIATORS PHOTOGRAPH ENTIRE AISNE REGION

With the American Army on the Vesle Front, Aug. 12.—With a daring which was most admirable, American aviators have just completed a series of aerial photographs of the entire Aisne region. Allied aviation officers commenting upon them, declared that they are of a most remarkable character and show in detail the positions held by the Germans and the enemy works.

Today I saw these pictures in the office of the General commander. The photographs had been dove-tailed together and in this form represented a completed picture about ten feet square, upon which was shown the enemy defenses in detail. The photographs were made at an altitude of only 100 feet and by the aid of magnifying glasses, I could see the Aisne Plains and objects on them and new bridges which the Huns have constructed across that stream and which were shown at many points, stretching from bank to bank.

The coolness which the American airmen showed while engaged in this dangerous work was most impressive especially in view of the fact that they by bravery and daring, succeeded in making the pictures at a time when the enemy was operating about 200 airplanes in the Vesle region, through which our flyers need necessarily to go to reach the Aisne. But men went up when at times, the enemy airmen to oppose them were in the sky as thick as a drove of swallows.

Invariably would our aviators head straight for enemy country, and usually our men would return to their hangars. On one occasion I saw four of them start up on one of those most perilous of all flights and later I saw two of them return with splendid aerial photos. One of the two who returned home reported that he saw forty Boche airplanes in the sky at one time. The other American who returned from this photographing expedition said that he saw seventeen Boches, who were whirling constantly over the border line between the Vesle and the Aisne, always on the lookout for our flyers, for they would immediately head in battle formation as soon as they were sighted.

Ernest Fry of Floydada was here Thursday looking after business interests and visiting a few hours with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Baxter of Ft. Worth came in Wednesday on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Homer Howard.

Money To Loan

On improved farms and ranches in Floyd, Motley, Briscoe and Hale Counties.

It will pay you to see me before placing a loan on your farm or ranch.

First. Because I loan money at **Straight 8 per cent**

Second. No commission to be paid by the borrower.

Third. One deed of trust and one note.

Fourth. I represent a Texas Company and they have never foreclosed a single lien.

S. A Henry

Office over First National Bank
Phone No. Office 145.
Res. 136.

We Strive

at all times to please. Our place is built on courtesy, quality and square deals

We sell the same thing for less.

Remember

we are pioneers in the produce business, maintaining the best market prices.

Bring us anything you have to sell.

FARMERS EXCHANGE

LOCKNEY, TEXAS

PHONE NO. 30