

## BIGGEST SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSIT IN WEST TEXAS FOUND

### Denver Road Will Use 10,000 Carloads of Gravel to Ballast Tracks, Bought From Local Banker; Gravel And Sand For All Purposes

Mr. A. B. Brown, president of the First National Bank of Lockney, has entered into a contract with the Fort Worth & Denver South Plains Railway Co., for the furnishing of 10,000 car loads of gravel to be used in the ballasting of the new lines now being built by this company from Estelline to Lubbock, Dimmitt and Silverton.

Mr. Brown has secured and perpetual lease on three sections of land from Mr. Tibbitts, just south of the Goodnight school house under the cap rock, there is mountains of gravel and sand, and the engineers of the Fort Worth and Denver have given the bed a thorough test, and estimate that there is between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 yards of sand and gravel that is of the best quality to be found in the state. They are now busy running a spur line that will be about three miles in length, to this gravel bed, so that they can begin hauling the gravel out and ballasting the new track with it just as soon as the rails on the line reach this point.

The editor, in company with Mr. Brown, Fay Guthrie and Melvin Stokes, visited this vast gravel bed last Tuesday afternoon, and inspected the tests that had been made by the Denver engineers, and personally saw the surveying crews and grading teams at work on the new spur line of railroad to the gravel pit. The lease Mr. Brown holds covers 1,920 acres of land, and practically every foot of these three sections is solid gravel. In the test made by the Denver engineers, holes from six to twenty feet were dug, and the gravel was all the way to the bottom of these holes, and as Mr. Brown says, "The deeper you go, the better it is." This gravel is practically solid as far down as the tests were made, being bedded in different kinds of sands, from the fine white sand to the coarse red sand. The sand in this gravel is very sharp and has a good glass content that makes it the very best ballasting sand and gravel that can be obtained in this section of the country.

There is several kinds of gravel in this vast bed, ranging from the coarse gravel that is of the most value for the ballasting of railroads, to the very finest of gravel for building and concrete work, with many different kinds of sands that are suitable for the different kinds of work. The Denver railroad under the contract is to move 10,000 cars, of an average of 90,000 pounds per car, from the gravel pits within the next ten months and to place the gravel upon their line as ballast, and they are very busy at this time getting the spur track built into this big bed in order to handle the same.

Mr. Brown states that here is to be found a supply of the best gravel and sand for construction work of buildings in the towns on the Plains, being near at hand. Also that here is the best material for paving roads that can be found anywhere in the country, and will mean much to the Plains country in furnishing them cheap gravel for concreting the roads that have and will vote bonds for paving in this section of the state.

The discovery of the sand and gravel bed, and the having of the same tested and found to be practically unlimited in amount, and of the very highest class sands and gravel for all kinds of building, means a great deal to the development of this section of the country, as the high price of building material has retarded the development of this section of the country in the past. The opening of this vast gravel bed will mean that Lockney and the other towns in this section can have this building material at a much cheaper price than they have been paying for it in the past, as it will only be a short railroad haul into these Plains towns, cutting down the price delivered to the builders considerable.

With this material for concrete purposes, Floyd, Hale and the other counties that figure on paving their roads in the near future, will be enabled to save many dollars in their material bills, as the contractors for these roads will no doubt take advantage of this unlimited supply of material so near at hand.

In inspecting this vast bed of sand and gravel, we walked fully three miles, visiting at least one hundred test holes that had been dug by the Denver engineers, who had to give the entire bed a thorough test as to quality and depth of the bed, and in no

case where the tests were made was there common earth or dirt, but the gravel was solid to the bottom of the holes, with a good grade of sand mixed with the gravel. Then there was different varieties of gravel, there being no less than a dozen distinct kinds of gravel, and for every purpose that a person might want.

Several experienced engineers have visited this gravel bed, at the solicitation of Mr. Brown, and each one of these men have pronounced it the best bed of gravel land and sand that they had found in the State of Texas and also that it was the largest.

Mr. Brown is now making arrangements to put gravel and sand from this immense pit on the market in the Plains towns, and just as soon as the rails on the new Denver line reach the Plains towns, a steady flow of cars, loaded with sand and gravel will be coming into the towns from this immense gravel and sand pit.

The estimate of the Denver engineers was between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 yards, or in the neighborhood of 40,500,000,000 lbs. of gravel, and practically that much merchantable sand, or enough sand and gravel to supply the needs of all towns on the Plains for at least 50 to 75 years, and at the same time give them the best grade of building sand and gravel that can be had in the entire country.

### ILLNESS REPORTED DURING LAST WEEK IN LOCKNEY

#### C. P. Neff Injured in Fall; W. J. Thompson Loses Finger in Machinery

The following cases of accidents and sickness have been reported.

W. J. Thompson happened to an accident last Monday, getting his left hand caught in the machinery of a combine, and mangling the middle finger so badly the amputation was necessary. The finger was amputated at the first joint. He is doing nicely at this time.

Wayne, the eight year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Russell, was taken to the Plainview Sanitarium Tuesday afternoon, where he was operated on for Mastoiditis. He is resting well and out to danger at this time.

Carl P. Neff was badly injured the last of the week, when he was forced to jump from the top of a falling pile driver derrick, on the Sprague & Nicely construction work on the Fort Worth and Denver South Plains railroad.

Mr. Neff jumped a height of 35 feet, fortunately clearing the derrick which was completely wrecked. His feet were both badly broken and he sustained painful injuries about the back and hips. He was attended by local doctors, and later taken to the Plainview Sanitarium for x-ray pictures of the injuries. He is reported as doing well at this time.

Rev. R. T. Burt, whose right arm was sacrificed to save his life two months ago, is recovering nicely and will be able to be at work again soon.

C. W. Woodworth, night superintendent at the Lockney Cotton Oil Mill, was operated on last week, and is now able to be back at work again.

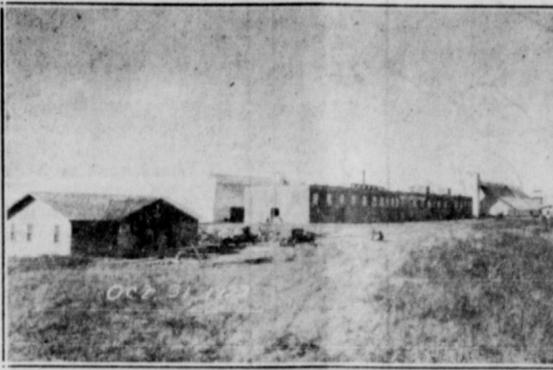
O. C. Miles, expert "Pan Shover" at the Oil Mill, suffered a painful injury to the wrist and tendons of his right hand on the opening day of the mill. He will be able to resume his duties at the mill today.

### "A Southern Cinderella" at Pleasant Valley

Play Will Be Presented at Pleasant Valley School Friday, December 2nd at Seven-Thirty O'Clock

A play entitled "A Southern Cinderella" will be presented at the Pleasant Valley school house on Friday night, December 2nd, under the auspices of the Parent-Teachers Association of that community. The story has a good plot and takes two hours for the time of play. The proceeds will go to the Parent-Teachers Association and the home demonstration club to purchase reading chairs, tables, books, etc., for the school.

Everybody is invited to attend and a special delegation is urged to attend from Lockney.



Lockney Cotton Oil Mill Plant Now in Operation

## BEST OIL MILL IN STATE NOW IN OPERATION IN THIS CITY

### Big Crowds Attends Opening of Lockney Cotton Oil Company; Enjoy Big Barbecue; Many Visitors From Afar

The formal opening of the Lockney Cotton Oil Company mill in this city was held at the plant in the southeastern part of the city last Friday, beginning at eleven o'clock. Thousands of townspeople and visitors were present and took part in the welcoming opening of the mill in the city.

The guests registered as they arrived at the mill, and then were shown through the entire plant, which was in operation, manufacturing the cotton seed into meal, hulls and oil, and for more than an hour the people spent the time inspecting every nook and corner in the mill, and looking at the mammoth oil machinery at work. The mill was put into operation at eight o'clock Friday morning, and by eleven o'clock it was producing oil, this being something unusual for such a mill, and spoke highly of the class of mechanics that had installed the machinery, as there were only a few minor corrections and adjustments to be made, and as explained by the men in charge, it is very seldom that such a mill is put in running order without many hours delay, on account of mistakes made in the installation of parts. One of the most noticeable pieces of engineering was the installation of the electric switchboard, which was under the supervision of Mr. J. F. Mathews of Abilene, Texas. This switchboard which is served by thousands of electric wires that control the entire operation of the mill, was installed by Mr. Mathews, and when the power was turned on and the mill started, not a single wire had to be changed, each being in its proper place and doing the duty it was intended to do.

A barbecue with all of the "fixins" was served to between 2,000 and 3,000 visitors representative of every section of the South Plains and other parts of Texas and Oklahoma.

Under direction of Lockney Chamber of Commerce, visitors were first required to register their names and addresses after which they were escorted through the mill, being shown every step of the manufacture from the raw product to the beautiful golden oil and cake as it came out in a finished state.

An address of welcome was made by A. B. Brown, President of the Lockney Chamber of Commerce. He outlined the various steps of development of West Texas, beginning at the time when the Buffalo roamed the prairie, culminating in his speech with the completion of the Lockney Cotton Oil Plant, Floyd County's first, manufacturing enterprise. A special congratulatory address was extended to J. Ross Richardson, President of the Lockney Cotton Oil Company, for urging his connection to locate the oil mill in Lockney and Floyd County.

J. Ross Richardson responded expressing his company's great appreciation of the demonstration of co-

operation that was evident on this occasion and offering his and the company's service to all of the customers and the community in any possible manner.

Rev. J. B. McLeynolds, local Methodist minister pronounced the invocation after which the visitors were served with "fatted calf in a true West Texas style."

Among the prominent visitors present were: R. Wright Armstrong, Fort Worth, general agent of the T. & B. V. Railroad, and personal representative of General Jno. Hulien; Fred Daggerty, General Passenger agent of the Fort Worth and Denver Railway Company, Fort Worth; Fred Pool, General Agent for the Fort Worth & Denver of Amarillo; M. B. Oates, Agricultural Agent of the Fort Worth and Denver of Wichita Falls; Frank O'Kane, Commercial Agent of the T. & B. V. R. R. of Fort Worth; W. W. Graves, General Manager of the West Texas Gas Company; J. C. Barton, Superintendent of the Slaton Division of the Panhandle & Santa Fe R. R.; E. A. Tusha, P. & S. F., traveling freight and Passenger agent; J. Ross Richardson, President of the Lockney Cotton Oil Company, Houston; J. Cameron Jones, Vice-President and General Manager of the Lockney Cotton Oil Company of Abilene; I. W. Hoover, General Superintendent of Abilene, Texas, manager of the West Texas Round Bale Department of the Anderson Clayton Company; Tom S. Mahon, Manager of the Abilene Cotton Oil Company; Jno. Hardaway, Manager of the Plainview Cotton Oil Company; Earl King, Manager of the Slaton Oil Company; George Harris, Superintendent of the Slaton Cotton Oil Company; J. C. Nelliger, Vice-President and General Manager of the H. W. Caldwell & Sons Company, manufacturers of mill supplies; C. A. Hooten of the Anderson, Clayton & Company of Houston; B. C. Workman Sales Manager of the Texas Utilities Company, along with these men mentioned were a number of representatives of mill supply houses throughout the United States.

A special invitation was sent to the ginners and seed handlers of the West Texas territory and a large number attended expressing a surprise at the magnitude of the plant at Lockney.

Two unique features of the opening of the mill were, that after the contractors had finished their work only two hours were consumed in the making of minor adjustments prior to the making of the oil and cake that usually consumes several days and taking into consideration the fact that the Lockney Cotton Oil Mill is among the largest in existence this record is especially complimentary to the builders. The other was that the first seed crushed came from cotton planted on the tract of land adjoining the mill and belonging to Jim Harper.

This year, and we hope to announce in the next issue of the paper the program for the occasion.

At this banquet the officers for the next year will be elected and the Chamber of Commerce re-organized for the biggest year's work in its history. Tickets will be sold to the people of Lockney for \$1 per plate to take care of the expense of holding the affair.

Misses Margaret Erwin and Emma Hodel of Lubbock spent last week end in Lockney visiting Miss Hodel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hodel.

## HOLMES BROS. DONATE REGISTERED GILT TO LOCKNEY C. OF C.

### Registered Duroc-Jersey Gilt Donated by Successful Diversified Farmers of Sand Hill Community to be Given Away By Lockney Merchants

The following letter was received from Mr. Ed Holmes by the Lockney Chamber of Commerce and is self explanatory:

Hilltop Farm  
Nov. 21, 1927

Mr. Fay Guthrie,  
Sec. Chamber of Commerce  
Lockney, Texas.

Dear Friend:—  
I have just been reading the write-up you gave us in the last edition of the Lockney Beacon in the Ad of the Chamber of Commerce. We appreciate such nice things as you have said about us on several occasions and the good free advertising you have always given us.

Mr. Adams certainly printed a wonderful paper this last edition. He should be commended for it. It was really "Up-Town Stuff".  
In appreciation for the help you have given us I want to donate a bred gilt to you and you can dispose of her in any way you see fit. If you wish to give her as one of the prizes in your drawing that will be fine.

This gilt is very red and a fine individual within herself. Her Dam is out of Great Heritage and Princess Pathfinder 2nd. The gilt is sired by Sensation Boy the young boar that we purchased from Lillard Stock Farms for \$100.00. This gilt is bred to Holmes Pathmaster, one of the young herd boars on our farm. He is out of a gilt we paid \$125.00 for. He is sired by the Junior Champion Boar of the fair at Wichita Kansas in 1926. The gilt, "Lady Hilltop 2nd" is one of the best we have on our farm and has the breeding of the three most popular blood lines in America, namely Sensation, Pathfinder, and Demonstrator. Bred to a Pathmaster boar the pigs should be everything that could be desired in

hogs.

If this gilt is properly taken care of, in a few years several farms could be stocked with fine brood sows out of this one gilt. I want you to accept her as a gift from Holmes Bros., to the Lockney Chamber of Commerce in appreciation to them for helping advertise to the world the value of Pure Bred Livestock for Farmers of Floyd County, and especially of Registered Duroc Hogs from Hilltop Farm.

Here is a true story that would make believers of many farms as to the value of pure bred stock:

On February 22nd, 1927 we sold two registered sows to W. A. King, who lives five miles south of Floydada, Texas, for \$90.00 each. On March 13th and 14th these two sows farrowed 27 pigs, raised 20, 16 of which were sow pigs. On November 1st we sold him a young boar pig for \$35.00 to breed this string of gilts. It has been nine months since he started and he has two bred sows, 16 bred gilts and a bunch of fall pigs. He has paid out \$215.00. What will his herd be worth in one year's time?

Your very truly  
Holmes Bros.

Coming from the best of pure bred stock, the above mentioned gilt will be given away by the merchants of Lockney along with several other pure blood animals at a date that will be announced later.

One visit to the Hilltop Farm will convince the most skeptical that the use of registered stock will pay large dividends over scrub stock. The Lockney Chamber of Commerce will promote to the best of their ability the use of registered stock as they have the adoption of a diversified farm program.

## Texas Utilities Co. Give Big Banquet

### 150 Business Men From Nine Counties Assemble in Banquet Given by Judge I. R. Kelso

A banquet was given at the Ware Hotel in Plainview Tuesday night by the Texas Utilities Company to the members of City Councils, bankers and newspaper men of the nine counties in the Northern Plains district that is served by the Texas Utilities Company. About 150 business men from Hale, Floyd, Lamb, Briscoe, Swisher, Bailey, Farmer, Castro, and Deaf Smith counties assembled around the banquet table at 6:30 Tuesday evening, and a general get-together meeting was conducted with Judge I. R. Kelso, president of the Texas Utilities Company as toastmaster.

The welcome address on the part of Plainview and the commercial organizations of the town were given by R. A. Underwood, local banker and Maury Hopkins, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Plainview.

Each town in the nine counties of the northern half of the district was represented by a good delegation, and short talks were made by the chosen speaker from each locality, who also introduced his delegation. Judge Kelso delivered the principal address, which was along the line of better co-operation between the towns of the district and a better understanding between the people served by the Utilities Company in this district and the Utilities Company.

Each town now being served by the Utilities Company praised very highly the good service rendered by the company in their respective towns, and thanked the officials of the Company for making it possible to have a full twenty-four hour service that could be depended upon at all times at the lowest possible cost for service.

Judge Kelso outlined the work and efforts of the Texas Utilities Company in supplying this district with electric current, and also their efforts to advertise and help develop the country, by getting eastern capital interested in the Utilities and industries of this section of the country, and told of the wonderful growth of this section, as well as the growth of the Texas Utilities Company, since they entered this field in 1915. At that time this entire district had a population of between 9,000 and 10,000 peo-

ple in the towns, and today these same towns have a population of more than 100,000.

The Texas Utilities Company has been quite a factor in the development of this section, as it has furnished this power at the lowest possible rate to its consumers, and giving the small towns the same rate that was offered to the larger towns, which put every town in the entire section on an equal basis in bidding for enterprises and industries to locate their respective towns.

Those attending the banquet from Lockney were A. B. Brown, Carl McAdams, S. G. Miller, Jno. T. O'Hearn and H. B. Adams.

### ROUND-UP AT FLOYDADA FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Bob Crosby the worlds champion all round cowboy will be seen in action at the Great Plains Round-Up. He will not contest but will give exhibitions in bull-dogging, steer riding and many other rodeo features. He will have with him the saddle won at Pendleton, Oregon.

The contestants in the popularity contest are having a hard race to win the leading role in this and probably many other pictures that are to be filmed on the Plains of Texas by the Jack Armstrong Production Company.

Don't forget the old ranchers and cowboys are going to have a re-union at the Great Plains Roundup. This will give them a chance to get together and talk it over.

### NOTICE TO RURAL SCHOOL

If you expect to enter your club in the Floyd County Basket Ball tournament, you will please notify me not later than Tuesday, November 29th.

H. H. Nicholas, Director of Athletic, Lockney, Texas.

### WORK ON NEW CHURCH OF CHRIST PROGRESSING

The foundation for the new Church of Christ on South Main Street has been laid, and brick laying will begin at once on the new structure. The brick for the new church has been placed on the ground, and all preparations made for a speedy erection.

### PREACHING AT PRAIRIE CHAPEL REST OF THIS WEEK

Elder J. W. Kelly will preach at Prairie Chapel school house, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday night for the Church of Christ. Every body is cordially invited to attend these services.

"One Spot That's Always Sore"



Gutter Gossip

Deep Henderson & Chas. Fowler

(Gathered from Foreign and Home Gutters)

Thanksgiving Day is that day on which the American Nation offers up thanks to their Creator for the blessings they have received during the year. All well that ends well, but the Turkey had rather not hear any more about it.

It is shown in history where a nation, after trying to become more powerful, and annexing more territory will fail. A fall is due the United States for she is slowing but surely annexing Canada and Old Mexico bottle by bottle.

Bill, the new cobbler in our town was seen among the throngs last Saturday trying to save a few soles.

A man was heard to say on the streets the other day, that the next time he heard the fire siren he was going to lock up his business, put on his rain coat and hit it for the alleys and by-ways, as the fire department was just as likely to pour the water where the fire wasn't. We may have a Pumpkinville fire department, but if you will notice, it takes a Pumpkinville town to make one.

One of the boys in Lockney asked a girl if he could see her home. "Well, did you?" asked another. "Naw, she said she would send me a picture of it."

"My Kingdom for a stripped suit, and a home in Sugarland," said the bigamist as he bought another wife her shoes.

"Have you heard about the Scotchman who went insane after buying a score card and then neither team scored?"

Speed of Woman

Wife—looking at dark growth on her husbands face, "Are you going to shave?"

"I have already shaved."

Wife—"When?"  
Husband—"When you said you were about ready."

Dumb  
Husband—"Have you used the new washing machine?"  
Wife—"Yes."  
Husband—"Do you like it?"  
Wife—"No!"  
Husband—"Why?"  
Wife—"Everytime I take a bath in it the nasty old paddles hit me."

Many people will be seen tomorrow looking as if they had swallowed a turkey.

It is rumored that Denny the promoter has signed a contract with Deep to promote his ring career.

The editor must have made the acquaintance of a "drummer" or been to a banquet, as Deep and Chas noticed he was carrying around some see-gars this morning.

Some wonder how the special edition came out on time last week. Do not ask Deep or Chas because they might tell you. "Eclipse" the sun-burned office boy, also knows.

THANKSGIVING WILL BE COLD SAYS BUREAU

Temperature Expected to Drop to Freezing; No Snow Predicted

Amarillo, Nov. 22.—The U. S. Weather man has doleful news—unless, of course you like to sit in a football grandstand and shiver—as his unofficial prediction last night was "bound to be cool Thanksgiving Day as the freezing temperature scheduled for Wednesday will not have time to blow itself out."

The temperature for this morning is expected to stand at about 28 degrees minimum gradually dropping to freezing, Wednesday.

Leadon clouds on the northern horizon and a fierce gale for the last two days pointed to a "norther" this morning.

Mr. Collman explains that a "norther" is dry, that is no precipitation or snow and this is the prediction today

while the official forecast is partly cloudy and cooler."

The Panhandle has been enjoying very warm pre-Thanksgiving weather although the high wind of 19 miles an hour, about seven miles above normal has made unpleasant dust.

WHAT'S DOING IN WEST TEXAS

Leanders—"Lilas Lodge", picturesque river home of Col. R. L. Penick, vice-president of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, was scene of an official meeting of the new Poultry and Dairy Bureau of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, November 22. A year's program of work was outlined at the gathering after which inspection of the home and farm plant was made.

Lubbock—Culminating a three-days tour of the West, Loring A. Schuler, editor of the Country Gentleman, left this city last week a full-fledged member of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, "sold" on the advantages and possibilities of the entire section which he viewed and observed on his trip originating at Stamford and ending in the South Plains. Schuler and his party of more than half a score of members visited West Texas to observe mechanical processes of gathering cotton used in the region and to see the cattle industry and general conditions here. He was honor guest of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce during his stay.

Claude—Home canning interests are being advanced here through demonstration work in that field. A canning demonstration supervised by an expert was held here the week of November 14 and attracted wide attention from Claude women.

Sweetwater—Westerners from all parts of Central Texas will convene here November 30 to see and hear Governor "Dan" take part in a district West Texas Chamber of Commerce gathering. Moody's attendance will mark his first appearance at a sectional convention of the West Texas regional organization and the entire occasion is planned as a gala event for the West.

Vernon—Friendship and good feeling of trade territory towns of this section have been inaugurated by the

Your Cooking Problem will be solved when when you furnish the kitchen with a—

Detroit Jewel Gas Range

It will make a wonderful Christmas Present.



A large selection of used Oil and Coal Stoves at Bargain Prices.

Hunters will find our stock of Guns and Shells Complete

Do you need a trailer for your truck or car? We have one to show you.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

—will soon be needed and if you will come to this department we can show you a hundred appropriate GIFTS. Our stock of— SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, SAFETY RAZORS, CHINAWARE, GLASSWARE, FLASHLIGHTS, RADIOS, GUNS, BOY WAGONS, in fact too many items to mention here, await you.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

—is supplied with Christmas Nuts and Candies, Fruits and everything you need for your Holiday Cooking.

"We Cater to Quality Merchandise"

Baker Mercantile Co.

Vernon Chamber of Commerce under direction of Grady S. Shipp, secretary. The plan involves holding banquets at various points, the Vernon Chamber of Commerce paying for their tickets and for tickets for guests invited in the town where the event is staged. Programs with Vernon and local town talent are held at each place. A series of similarly planned rural acquaintance trips are scheduled for school communities of the county during the winter months.

STARTING GOOD POULTRY FARMS

College Station, Texas, Nov. 22.—There are four ways of starting a good farm poultry flock, D. H. Ried, head of the poultry husbandry department, A. & M. College, pointed out in a recent discussion of how to start a good farm flock.

"First," he said, "by buying the flock; second, by buying a few good breeders and raising the flock; third, by buying hatching eggs or baby chicks fourth, by buying half grown pullets. "The best way, in my way of thinking, is to buy either hatching eggs or better still baby chicks and start off with an entirely new flock. The old hens or scrub poultry that may be running around about the farm place should be sold early in May and the poultry house thoroughly cleaned from diseases and parasites. Leave it open and vacant for a couple of months while brooding the baby chicks, then disinfect it and it should be found virtually free of poultry diseases and parasites. The ground outside the building should be broken up if possible and a good crop of green stuff allowed to grow in order to kill the parasites that may be on the surface of the ground."

Rev. J. N. S. Webb and family left Tuesday morning for Chillicothe Texas, where they will eat Thanksgiving dinner with Mrs. Webb's mother, Mrs. W. H. Lance. All the family connection are to be present at this dinner.

WANTED—Man with car to sell complete line of quality Auto Tires and Tubes. Exclusive territory. Ex-

perience not necessary. Salary \$300 per month.—Milestone Rubber Company, East Liverpool, Ohio.

"MAYBE I'LL FORGET YOU THEN" To Mother

When the roses bloom in winter, And the snow falls in June; When the stars no longer brighten Heaven, And the sun rises at noon; Maybe I'll forget you then.

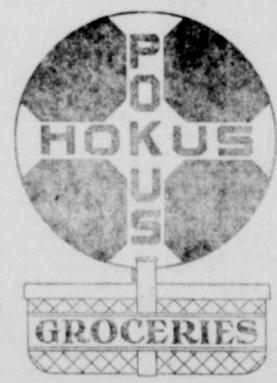
When the bee ignores the flowers, And willows forget to sigh; When God in Heaven forgets us,

And there is no Sweet Bye and Bye; Maybe I'll forget you then.

When the purple leaves the Pansy, And dimpled babies forget to coo; When lovers down in Lover's Lane, No longer say, "I love you," Maybe I'll forget you then.

The above poem was written by Miss Nadine White of the Providence community when she was fourteen years of age and dedicated to her mother, in token of her sweetness and care as is the way of all mothers.

FOR RENT—160 acre farm—Call at BreWster House. It-pd



Saturday Specials at MORRIS'

- Brown's Fig Bars, per lb. . . . . 15c
- Salt Bacon (the frying kind) per lb. . . . 17c
- 1 lb. Mytiffine Box Chocolate . . . . . 39c
- Canvas Gloves, pair . . . . . 10c
- Lettuce, firm large iceberg, head . . . . 10c
- Pink Salmon, No. 1, tall can . . . . . 17c
- Salt Mackerel, . . . . . 2 for 25c
- Cranberries, bright red, quart . . . . . 20c
- 6 lb. Bucket Crisco . . . . . \$1.19
- Almond, Drakes' Soft Shell . . . . . 29c

We are making our stock more complete each week. Have just received new shipments of WESTERN FIELD and PETERS AMMUNITION A large assortment of O. V. B. Cutlery and Silverware, Glassware in amber, Gold Black, and Splendor Assortments SCHOOL SUPPLIES Economy Gas Heaters for Economical Heating "Quality Goods at Reasonable Prices"

J. F. SEWELL & CO.

McCollum Building, East Side of Main Street, Lockney, Texas



# REGULAR SATURDAY SPECIALS

We will have some extra specials to offer you Saturday, but as the exact items to be offered cannot be listed in this advertisement it will pay you to come and see what we have for you.

## Cash Grocery

Phone 50 WE SELL FOR LESS Lockney

### WANT COLUMN

**FOR SALE**—F. F. Filling Station, Lockney, Texas. Terms. E. Harlan or E. J. Morehead, Plainview, Texas. 3 12tp

**USED RANGES** and heaters for sale or trade—Baker Mercantile Company.

**FOR SALE**—160 acres of land two and one half miles east of Lockney. All in cultivation. \$60 per acre. \$2,500 cash, balance good terms 8% interest.—Mrs. J. T. Burnett, Canyon, Texas.

We have bred 68 sows the past season for 34 farmers. It will be money for you to let us breed your sows too. Bring them to the farm or write us to come after them.—Holmes Bros. Hilltop Farm.

**FOR SALE**—At a bargain. My place east of the High School building.—L. B. Stinebaugh.

**FORD TRUCK FOR SALE**—In A-1 condition. Generator, starter, and battery. New pump and Jack. Nearly new stake body and rear casing.—J. F. Sewell & Co., Lockney, Texas.

If you are not equipped to haul your sows we will come and get them and deliver them back to you at \$1 each.—Holmes Bros. Hilltop Farm.

**WANTED**—Party owning a small farm who will trade it for a second hand furniture business in Dallas, and which is said to be making good money.—Baker & Carter. 7 1fe

**BREEDING SEASON**—For spring pigs is here. We have added two more good young boars to our string of herd boars.—Holmes Bros. Hilltop Farm. 7 4tc

**OUR TERMS**—Sows bred for \$5.00 each payable at weaning age if you raise 6 pigs. If 5 or less—FREE. Come again you can't lose.—Holmes Bros Hilltop Farm. 7 4tc

**FOR EXCHANGE**—Do you want a

home in the Winter Garden of Texas, can exchange one for good property here.—Baker & Carter. 9 1f-c

**FOR SALE**—Good cafe and confectionery, doing good business.—Baker & Carter. 9 1f-c

**FOR SALE**—High grade White Leghorn pullets. Also house hold goods.—See W. A. Hamilton, 6 miles north of Lockney. 10 1fc

**FOR SALE**—30 bbl. Cypress water tank and tower. Located at S. W. Perry place in southwest Lockney.—See A. B. Cox, at McClesky Gin. 1tc

**FOR RENT**—Southeast bed room—Phone 40.

**FOR SALE**—177 acres 5 miles from Muleshoe, Texas. Improved at \$25.00 per acre. Good terms.—See T. J. Marshall, Lockney, Texas. 10 2tp

**FOR SALE**—High grade White Leghorn pullets. Also house hold goods.—See W. A. Hamilton, 6 miles north of Lockney. 10 1fc

**FOR SALE**—Five room house now under construction with bath. Will sell for small cash payment, balance easy terms.—Luther Wofford. 4tf

**ANNOUNCEMENT**—I have taken over the Davis Produce Company and in the market for all kinds of Produce, Cream, Hides and Eggs.—R. L. Knox.

**FOR RENT**—Two houses one block west of school building.—Mrs. Whatley. 11p

**FOR SALE**—My store fixtures, 6 foot floor case, 6 feet counter case, 1 upright candy case, 4x 6 plate glass mirror shelving and counters.—Floyd Huff.

**FOR RENT**—Nicely furnished bed room.—Floyd Huff.

**NOTICE**—For all kinds of wind mill and pipe work, and also gas pipe fitting.—See D. A. Rosenburg. 10 4tc

Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Rogers who have been for the past several days at Marlin, Texas, will return to their home here next Monday.

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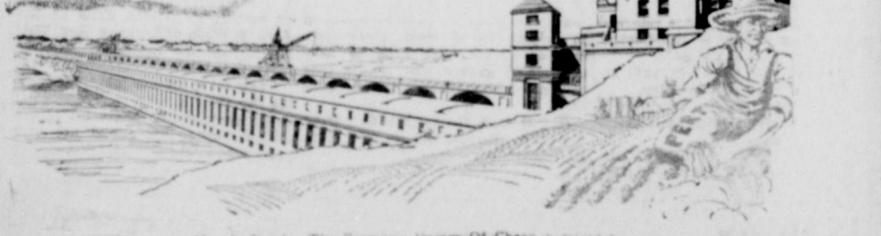
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## FARMERS INSIST MUSCLE SHOALS BE PUT TO WORK PRODUCING CHEAP FERTILIZERS

By R. F. BOWER

Member Of President Coolidge's Muscle Shoals Inquiry



Muscle Shoals—The Farmer's Dream Of Cheap Fertilizers.

What will be the next chapter in the long and hectic career of Muscle Shoals?  
The magnificent power dam stands fully completed, the \$15,000,000 air nitrate plant is fully equipped and ready to operate, the turbine generators costing nearly half a million dollars each are in place and electric current is being generated, yet no nitrates are being produced.  
Only a part of the electric current is being utilized and this goes to the power monopoly of that region—the Alabama Power Company—at a price that falls by more than half a million dollars a year to pay even 4 per cent interest on the fair peace-time cost of the dam and power plant. The price received by the Government is only two mills per kilowatt hour.

At the same time farmers are buying millions of tons of fertilizer each year. The use of fertilizer is slowly increasing but it would go forth by leaps and bounds if cheaper fertilizers were available. President Coolidge's Muscle Shoals Inquiry reported that proper utilization of Muscle Shoals would cut fertilizer costs 43 per cent.  
Farm organizations have been able to work out with the leading air nitrates producers of America—the American Cyanamid Company—a proposal for the operation of the Muscle Shoals plants on a basis even better than that offered by Henry Ford and finally withdrawn by him when Congress wore him out with its dilatory tactics.  
No wonder, then, that farmers are demanding of Congress quick and full disposal of the Muscle

Shoals question in accordance with the purposes adopted when the taxpayers money was appropriated for this project, namely, for the production of nitrates for explosives in time of war and fertilizers in time of peace.  
Congressman W. F. James, of Michigan, acting chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House, has the chief responsibility for getting early action on this matter when the new Congress assembled in December. Congress was ready to vote on a Muscle Shoals leasing bill last session, especially the Madden bill introduced by Congressman Martin Madden of Illinois, chairman of the powerful appropriations committee. But Mr. James' committee adjourned with out giving Congress the opportunity to vote on any bill.

### "Mountain and the Mole Hill."

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# Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
(© 1927, by Western Newspaper Union.)

## Lesson for November 20

### MICAH CHAMPIONS THE OPPRESSED

**LESSON TEXT**—Micah, chs. 1, 2 and 3.  
**GOLDEN TEXT**—What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God.  
**PRIMARY TOPIC**—What God Wants Us to Do.  
**JUNIOR TOPIC**—What God Requires of Us.

**INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC**—What God Requires of Us.  
**YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC**—The Prophetic Interpretation of Religion.

Micah prophesied during the reign of Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah, in Judah, but his message largely concerned Israel. He is called the prophet of the poor. He proclaimed impending doom upon the workers of unrighteousness and heralded the coming of the Messiah.

#### I. Evil Workers Denounced (2:1-3).

##### 1. How they worked (v. 1).

Their evil work was not a matter of impulse, but of deliberate purpose.

(1) It was conceived in their mind. They gave themselves to the devising of wicked schemes.

(2) They worked evil upon their beds. They used the quiet hours of the night while honest people were sleeping for planning ways to work out their schemes.

(3) They executed their plans in the morning light. Having power to carry out their schemes, they did what their wicked minds devised.

##### 2. What they do (v. 2).

(1) They covet fields (v. 2).

In this they violated the tenth commandment.

(2) They violently take fields and houses.

A covetous spirit will eventuate in such deeds unless restrained.

(3) They oppress a man and his house (v. 2).

By house is meant a man's descendants, the inheritors of his property.

2. Their punishment (v. 3).

Against such evil deeds God is devising a righteous retribution which will fall upon them with such weight as to humble them.

#### II. Upon Whom Judgment Shall Fall (3:1-12).

1. The unfaithful rulers (vv. 1-4).

Because of love for the evil and hatred for the good the rulers mercilessly destroyed the people.

2. The false prophets (vv. 5-8).

They served for hire. As long as supplied with food, they prophesied to please the people.

3. The judgment which is to fall (vv. 9-12).

Jerusalem was destroyed because of the sins of the people. Just as the righteous retribution fell then, we can be assured that there will be no escape from the coming judgment for those who destroy the people.

#### III. God's Controversy (6:1-13).

Wicked men may go on to a certain time with their schemes, but eventually the Lord's requirements shall be met.

1. The hill and the mountains called to bear witness against Israel (v. 2).

The people had turned a deaf ear to God so the inanimate creation was called upon to witness against them.

2. The guilty party left to state the case (v. 3).

The King of the universe abdicates His rights and allows His stinging people to make charges against Him.

3. God recounts His mercies unto the people (vv. 4, 5).

Having paused for the charge and none having been brought, the Lord thrust home upon their conscience the memory of His great mercies.

(1) He brought them out of Egyptian bondage (v. 4).

He has done even more for us who were under bondage to sin and Satan.

(2) Sent before them a trio of leaders (v. 4).

Moses, the lawgiver; Aaron, the high priest, and Miriam, the prophetess, were sent to bear witness.

(3) Turned Balaak's curse into a blessing through Balaak (v. 5).

4. God's requirements (vv. 6-13).

(1) The great question, "Where will I come before the Lord?"

The Jews could not deny the charge brought against them by the Almighty.

(2) The complete answer (v. 8).

a. "To do justly." Strict equity was to characterize all their dealings with their fellowmen.

b. "To love mercy." The heart was to be diligently set to do good to our fellowmen.

c. "To walk humbly with thy God." This means to recognize that we are sinners before God, with no claim upon Him except His pardoning love.

#### Spiritual Power

Spiritual power is developed in action, just as muscles are developed. The more we try to help others, the more firmly shall we be established and the more we shall grow.—D. L. Marvin.

#### To Regenerate the World

The only way to regenerate the world is to do the duty which lies nearest to us and not to hunt after grand, far-fetched ones for ourselves.—Charles Kingsley.

# POULTRY

## SAVE LEGUME HAY FOR WINTER FEED

Save about six pounds of good legume hay for every bird in your poultry flock for use this winter.

For legume hay, especially if it is leafy and of good quality, makes an excellent winter substitute for the succulent green food hens like so well during the summer. Feeding trials at the Ohio agricultural experiment station, Wooster, have demonstrated the truth of this, according to the experimenters, D. C. Kennard and R. M. Bothke.

Alfalfa, red clover, and soy bean hays appear to be about equally valuable. Regardless of the kind, it is necessary that the hay be made of the immature plant, so as to carry a large proportion of leafy material, especially valuable for chickens.

The hay must be carefully cured without getting wet, the scientists suggest, so that it will hold its bright green color. This insures retention of its valuable water-soluble constituents. Usually the second or third cutting of alfalfa and clover is best. Soy bean hay is best cut when the seeds are just beginning to form in the pods.

Perhaps the best way to feed hay to poultry is to cut it in half-inch lengths. It can then be put into a wire-netting basket feeder and kept before the birds all the time. Uncut hay may be put into feeding racks made of plaster lath placed vertically 2 inches apart. Still another way is to tie the hay in a bundle and suspend it from the ceiling so as to be 5 or 6 inches from the floor.

## Examine Bands on Wings and Legs of Chickens

Don't forget the pedigreed stock these days. They are your best chicks. Examine the legbands and wingbands to see that they are not cutting into the flesh and that none of the bands have worked loose and are likely to be lost.

Some breeders use legbands for the first few weeks of the chicks' lives and later transfer these bands to the wings. If this practice is followed on your farm, see that this rebanding time has not gone too long and that the bands are not cutting into the shanks. If it is not convenient to change these bands to the wings just now, loosen them enough so the legs will not be injured and the bands will not drop off.

Other breeders put the bands right in the wings when the chicks are hatched. Catch up these chicks and look over the condition of these wings and bands. They may have been pinched too tightly at the start or for some reason may be partly torn out. Many of these bands may have to be loosened and some may have to be tightened. Make a practice of examining the condition of the bands every three weeks.

## Big Advantage to Have Youngsters Roost Early

Early roosting does not cause crooked breast bones, as was formerly thought by many. This is caused by poor bone development due to a deficiency in those elements that are necessary for strong bones. A proper mineral supply, plenty of direct sunshine, or the use of cod liver oil will prevent this condition.

It is to the poultry keeper's advantage to get young stock to roost as early as possible, for if they do not get this habit, it is difficult to teach them when they are put in the laying house. The use of small roosts in the brooder house when chicks are only four or five weeks old will help to start this habit early. These roosts can be hinged to the walls of the brooder house about a foot from the floor. They may be raised during the day to give the chicks full benefit of the floor space, and lowered to the floor in the evening. By having these roosts on all sides of the house, there will be sufficient room for the chicks to spread out and they will all be equal-distant from the brooder stove, providing the stove is in the center of the house.

## Coccidiosis Symptoms

Weakness, ruffled feathers, droopiness, and sometimes bloody droppings, are outward symptoms of coccidiosis. Perform a post-mortem and examine the intestines. If the blind pouches are enlarged and filled with a firm cheesy material, that is an additional symptom of coccidiosis. Some feeding experiments have proven that a diet of nothing but buttermilk may be helpful in controlling this disease. A practical method is to kill all badly diseased chicks.

## Soft-Shell Eggs

Soft-shelled eggs may be prevented first by seeing the hens get plenty of minerals. This is accomplished by having both oyster shells and cracked rock known as hens' grit in front of the hens constantly and by feeding a dry mash which contains about 20 per cent beef scraps. In case you are using milk in place of beef scraps, add about 5 per cent of what the packers call raw bone meal. This will keep indefinitely if kept covered up.

# LIVE STOCK

## POISONOUS WEEDS WILL KILL SHEEP

The sudden death of one or more sheep in a flock is sometimes caused by their eating poisonous plants which may thrive, unnoticed, along growth-up fence rows, muddy or marshy places, or creek banks.

The more general symptoms of poisoning, according to D. S. Bell, in charge of sheep investigations at the Ohio agricultural experiment station, are frothing at the mouth, colicky spasms, loss of control of feet and legs, head drawn back, and intense agony of pain, indicated by a hard gritting or grinding of the teeth. Death usually occurs three to twenty-four hours after the first symptoms of illness appear.

Treatment in practically all cases of poisoning is useless. The destruction of all poisonous plants in the pasture is the only sure method of preventing loss.

Under certain conditions wild cherry and choke cherry are poisonous to sheep. White snakeroot is quite common in pastures in southeastern Ohio and is a "killer" if eaten in sufficient amount. This plant is a member of the same family as boneseed, which it resembles. White henlock is the most deadly of all, especially if the fleshy, tuberous root is eaten. It thrives only in marshy places and along creek banks. Its anchorage to the ground is so weak that it may be easily pulled out of the marshy soil and the root eaten.

In general sheep do not eat of these poisonous plants, as they are not very palatable. But in early spring when first turned on pasture and again in late summer when the grass becomes dry, sheep are reckless in their grazing and may eat of them. Often sheep just nip these plants, not taking a sufficient amount to cause death, and because of the quick action in these poisons the sickness caused usually goes unnoticed.

## Dip Cattle in Autumn to Control Parasites

If your cattle become poor in flesh, lose the hair over the shoulders and neck, and spend considerable time in rubbing and scratching, they are probably infested with lice.

This is especially likely to occur and is usually more prevalent in the young animals. Not only are the animals constantly irritated and lose flesh, but their resistance to other diseases is lowered.

One method of controlling lice is to dip the cattle during the fall and spring. Dipping of cattle is not advisable, however, during the winter months on account of pneumonia. Hand treatment in many cases may relieve the animals until spring when they may be dipped. Three different treatments are commonly used. Equal parts of ground sabadilla seed and flowers of sulphur in the form of a dusting powder is a good treatment. One-half pint of kerosene to one pound of lard makes a good grease treatment. Any of the common coal-tar dips made up in a 3 per cent solution with warm water and then applied with a rag, brush, or spray pump will give some relief.

## Give Sow Proper Care After Birth of Pigs

A good house does not end the hogman's responsibility to the brood sow. Be sure that none of the feed given immediately after farrowing is sour or moldy. Better yet, give nothing but clean, cool water for the first 24 hours, or, at most, a thin slop. Gradually get the sow back on full feed in ten days to two weeks.

Lack of protein, such as milk and tankage, in the ration is one, though not the most prevalent, of the causes for sows eating their pigs. A more frequent reason, specialists find, is a feverish condition of the sow. This may be due to several things, among them overfeeding, particularly of corn; the quarters may be too cold and draughty; or there may be digestive disturbances.

## Fall Condition of Sow Influences Spring Pigs

It is a general belief among our sheep breeders that the condition of the ewes in the fall has a marked influence on the offspring of the following spring, and it is universally accepted that uniformity in the condition of the ewes means a lambing period that is short and satisfactory. The ewes breed about the same time and the lambs arrive uniformly as to time, and besides this they are stronger and are more able to look out for themselves without much attention on the part of the caretaker.

## Mortality Among Colts

In the case of horses the fact that in this country they are usually handled in large numbers only in parts of the West where conditions are not so favorable for parasites as they are in the Middle West, South and East may simplify the control of mortality among colts. With only a few horses on a farm, pasture rotation, and control measures are feasible. Specific measures for the control of infectious joint disease and related conditions will be necessary.

# DAIRY FACTS

## BIG FACTORS IN PRODUCING MILK

Because of the prevailing high prices of feeds much stress has been laid on weeding out the poor cows and keeping only those that produce at a profit. "This is sound policy, only if the cows have been properly fed and cared for," states E. A. Gaunt, assistant dairy specialist at the New Jersey College of Agriculture.

"Two factors must be considered in milk production, namely, inherited ability of the cow to produce milk, and feed and care. The importance of proper feeding was proved recently by the Minnesota experiment station, which purchased four poor cows from a member of a cow-testing association. This man thought he had fed his cows properly. He bought large quantities of mill feeds. He fed a mixture of 90 parts of bran, 80 of middlings, 18 of ready-mixed feed and 4 of oil meal. He fed five pounds of this to each cow daily. The cows were on pasture six months. This feed cost him \$49.46 a cow and the average milk production was 4,962 pounds of milk and 182 pounds of fat. His net profit was \$37.90 per cow.

"After the college purchased them their feed was changed to a balanced ration and instead of feeding each cow five pounds, they were fed according to the amount of milk they produced—in other words, the more milk they gave, the more feed they were given. The cows were kept on pasture only five months instead of six, and got alfalfa hay and corn silage instead of timothy. This change boosted the average to 6,375 pounds of milk—an increase of 36.7 per cent. The butterfat increase was 77 pounds per cow. The feed cost was \$61.42 instead of \$49.46, but the profit per cow was \$62.90 instead of \$37.90. This means that by proper feeding the owner could have increased his net profit \$25 per cow, which would not have been a bad investment."

## Staff Cheap Insurance in Handling Dairy Bull

A few days ago a Fort Collins man was killed by his Holstein bull. He was leading the bull into the barn by means of a halter and lead strap when the accident occurred. This is only one more added to the great list of people who have been killed or seriously injured by bulls, states L. P. McCann of the animal husbandry department, Colorado Agricultural college, who adds that this accident, like many others, could have been avoided if the handler had not trusted the bull.

Every dairy bull, warns Professor McCann, should be regarded as a potential killer and handled accordingly. The great number of accidents occurring from careless handling proves this to be true. In spite of this men and women continue to risk their lives every day, thinking that their bulls are different from the others that have already taken a toll of lives.

For the man who handles one of these animals, the small amount of money required to buy a good bull staff is about the cheapest life insurance in which a man can invest.

## Self-Feeding Cows Not Profitable at Illinois

Tests were recently made at the University of Illinois on eight dairy cows to determine the value of self-feeding. The practice was not economical nor were the milk yields appreciably increased.

For a short period after calving the amount of feed consumed was too small. Later it was too large, and the cows increased in weight. The animals were not injured by the practice because they were gradually accustomed to it.

The chief purpose of the test was to determine the relative palatability of different feeds. Corn proved most palatable of the low protein concentrates. Complete details may be obtained by writing for Bulletin 280 published by the Illinois experiment station, Urbana.

## Buying Dairy Cows

When buying cows at a closing out sale of a man who has been in a test association, one gets a chance at cows that have records. The better cows are mostly worth the money they bring, especially if they have not had the best of care. If one buys such a cow that has the earmarks of a dairy cow and has a fair record with ordinary care, and takes her home and feeds her and makes her comfortable one may venture to say the cow will do her part.

## Danger in Warm Cream

It is a common practice among farmers to keep cream too warm even in winter. Cream should never be allowed to freeze, because it is then hard to get representative samples. In order to avoid this, some producers keep their cream near a stove or in a place so warm that it is likely to sour or to absorb bad odors or both. In order to produce the highest quality cream, it is necessary to be provided the year around with a cool place, free from all contaminations.

## Lime Should Be Applied in Fall

### Several Months Needed to Make Sour Soil Good for a Crop of Alfalfa.

Lime should be applied this fall to land where alfalfa will be seeded next spring or next summer if the soil is sour, according to Prof. A. F. Gustafson of the state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. This is because it takes considerable time—six months to a year—depending on the soil and on the kind and fineness of the lime used, to counteract the sourness or acidity and make the soil favorable for alfalfa.

On soils that need lots of lime—more than two tons to an acre—best results are obtained by putting on half the lime before the land is plowed, and this should be mixed with the top soil with a disk or spring tooth harrow. After the land is plowed, the other half of the lime may be applied and this, also, should be mixed with the soil.

#### Apply in Advance.

It is best to apply part of the lime at least one year before the alfalfa is seeded. The first application, then, should be put on after the land is plowed for the cultivated crop which precedes alfalfa, and the rest should be put on after it is plowed again for alfalfa. Under these conditions, the second application of lime should go into the soil in the fall before alfalfa is seeded.

In any event, Professor Gustafson says it pays, if the land is at all sour, to mix the lime with the soil in the fall after the land is plowed and before the ground freezes.

Lime needs to be mixed with the soil on which it is used because the particles of lime must come in direct contact with the soil in order to act properly. Lime is not so soluble as materials like nitrate of soda which spread in the soil as soon as there is water enough to dissolve them. Even when lime is mixed thoroughly with the soil, several months are needed to put sour soil in good condition to grow alfalfa.

#### Some Are Slow.

Some forms of lime are slower in counteracting soil acidity than others. Ground limestone, blast furnace slag, and by-product limes in carbonate form are classed as slow acting. Freshly burned and hydrated limes correct acidity more quickly than the unburned forms. When burned lime is exposed to rain, it gradually changes back to carbonate and then it acts no quicker in the soil than limestone of the same fineness. Fine liming materials act more quickly than those that are coarse; not less than half of any lime should be fine enough to pass through a screen with 100 holes to an inch in length.

## All-Mash Feed System Gaining in Popularity

Reports that have come to the Indiana experiment station from surveys made in different parts of the state show that the all-mash system of feeding which they have been advocating during recent years is proving popular with the poultrymen of that state. In some places service agencies have been established to prepare feed for the community.

The all-mash system of feeding consists of mixing mash and scratch grains together, after cracking the scratch grains. This system of feeding insures the chicks getting a well balanced ration and having feed available at all times. These essentials help to produce satisfactory growth. Many people are using a similar system in feeding laying hens. The system not only supplies an abundance of well balanced feed, but it is also more sanitary and saves labor.

## Oats for Lambs

Western lambs did equally as well on oats as corn during recent tests at the Purdue experiment station. Besides replacing corn the oats substituted for more than 40 per cent of roughage in the ration as well. The average daily ration of the lambs receiving oats was: Oats, 1.92 pounds; cottonseed meal, .17 pound; corn silage, 1.31 pounds, and clover hay, 1.4 pounds. Those on corn received corn, 1.15 pounds; cottonseed meal, .16 pound; corn silage, 1.31 pounds and clover hay, 1.4 pounds.

## What Is Gypsum?

Agricultural gypsum or land plaster is worth a trial, but not at the rate of \$15 to \$20 a ton, according to Iowa soil experts. The Ohio experiment station found it worth \$4 to \$6 a ton to absorb liquid manure.

Gypsum is a sulphur fertilizer.

It will not take the place of limestone.

It will not take the place of phosphate or manure.

It is worth trying in an experimental way.

## Blue Grass Varieties

One kind of blue grass is called Kentucky blue grass and another kind is called Canadian blue grass. It is generally considered that the Kentucky is the more desirable. Blue grass seed is not very viable and it takes a heavy seeding when a sod is wanted quickly, and the seed is also expensive. The best way to get a field of blue grass pasture is to seed it down to timothy and alsike clover and let the blue grass come in.

## Peatland Timothy Is Inferior to Alfalfa

### Tests Made in St. Paul to Determine Value of Feeds.

Peatland timothy hay has been shown, by careful feeding tests at the Minnesota Agricultural experiment station, to be superior to upland timothy hay. Chemical analyses have shown that the protein content of peatland timothy is 10.00 per cent, whereas that of upland timothy is 6.50 per cent. Still peatland timothy falls short of alfalfa as a feed for young steers.

To determine the relative values of the two forage crops the animal husbandry division of the central station, University farm, St. Paul, started a feeding test on three groups of steers of ten each. One was full fed on shelled corn and alfalfa hay, another on shelled corn and peatland timothy, and another on shelled corn and upland timothy, with two pounds of linseed meal a day added.

It was found, at the end of 110 days, that the margin per steer over feed cost on shelled corn and alfalfa hay was \$22.47; on the shelled corn and peatland timothy, \$17.34, and on shelled corn, linseed meal and peatland timothy, \$25.59. It took the added linseed meal to bring the peatland timothy up to the level of alfalfa. The return per bushel of shelled corn in the first group was \$1.33, and in the second group \$1.16, and in the third \$1.43.

## Dairy Cattle Need but Few Minerals

Farmers who buy complex mineral mixtures to feed their stock usually pay a price for salt and limestone that is six or eight times their value, and at the time they get a lot of other substances in the mixture that may not be unnecessary, but may be positively harmful, according to the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca.

Most mineral mixtures or proprietary mineral mixtures, as they are called, contain a variety of substances that dairy cattle do not need at all, because calcium or lime, phosphorus, salt, and iodine are the only minerals that are commonly needed.

The college says, "probably eight in ten cases of lack of minerals are due to lack of calcium, and this can be furnished by ground limestone which costs one-half a cent a pound. A mineral mixture which will supply calcium and phosphorus, where both are needed, consists of equal amounts of steam bone meal and limestone with some salt if the mixture is fed separately from the grain. Bone meal is much more expensive than limestone, so bone meal or phosphorus should not be fed unless stock will benefit from it."

A mixture of twenty pounds each of limestone, steam bone meal, and salt may be added to each ton of feed and fed with the grain or may be fed by itself at the rate of two or three ounces a day to each animal in addition to the grain.

## Deadly Enemies of All Young Poultry on Farm

The hawk usually carries off the young chicks. If they attack larger ones they leave the bodies, and it will be found dead was due to a wound in the back of the neck, the skull torn open, and the feathers (if the carcass has been devoured so that the skull evidence is not available) are widely scattered around but not trailed.

Should the chicken be found lying dead on its side, with its neck stretched out and a small wound in the throat, it is the work of a weasel that has sucked its life blood.

If a carcass is found with the head and breast devoured, it is the work of a cat.

The rat, as a rule, does its deadly work at night, and the carcass is often found very badly mangled. The entrails are generally drawn out but not eaten, and the carcass is bitten and gnawed in many places.

## Agricultural Facts

Labor saved is money saved.

A profitable orchard is one which is pruned, sprayed and cultivated.

The farmer who sows clean seed will reap, but the farmer who sows foul seed will weep.

Keep in touch with your state college of agriculture for new and promising plant varieties.

On old land it is recommended to spread the lime on top after it is plowed and disk it in so it is well mixed with the soil.

Don't cut off the low limbs on young apple trees, for they bear one-third to half the fruit right where it can be picked without a ladder.

Equal parts of steam bone meal and limestone is the best mineral mixture to supply phosphorus and calcium to cattle; and these two are usually all that is needed.

Frosted corn left standing in the field until most of the leaves are blown away makes poor silage. Corn leaves make better silage than stalks but the ears are most valuable.

The Lockney Beacon

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

H. B. ADAMS, Editor and Owner

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Work of Chamber of Commerce

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DOES MORE GOOD FOR COMMUNITY THAN ANY OTHER ONE ORGANIZATION

What would a town amount to without an organization of the business men and boosters of the town and country?

The Chamber of Commerce, or Commercial organization, of every town and county in the entire country, are the source of all improvements that take place in that town or community.

No institution where there is capital invested cares to even consider a location where there is not a live organization composed of the people that is not continually endeavoring to better the conditions in that location, striving to reach out and get new enterprises and industries, and constantly putting before the world the advantages that their respective district has over the other sections of the country.

Today Lockney and the Lockney country would still be a cow town, with large ranches surrounding it on ever side, with a few wooden shacks serving as the business part of town; with small wooden shacks to serve as church buildings, and an unaffiliated school system, teaching up to the seventh grade, running five or six days out of the week, if there had been no organization between the people who wanted to build a better country in which to live.

Lockney has had a Chamber of Commerce, or such organization under other names, since the beginning of the town's history, and for the past ten years has had a very active Chamber of Commerce, that was up and doing at all times, looking out for the best interests of the community and trying to induce enterprises and industries to become interested in Lockney, and locate their businesses here, and in a measure this Chamber of Commerce has been successful in their endeavors, just as successful as the town now is in 1926.

For the past four years the Chamber of Commerce has succeeded in their work of interesting capital to look favorably upon Lockney in a considerably large way than had been the case in the years before, and it has been through the efforts of this organization that all these larger and better business organizations that have come into Lockney and are now coming into Lockney have been secured.

A little over two years ago a few members of the Chamber of Commerce conceived an idea that there would be some activities in the way of railroad building on the South Plains, and they began to cast about to see if they could not interest some line of railroad to consider Lockney in their building program, provided they could find a railroad that contemplated entering the Plains country, and by being alive and hunting for something for the good of the town and country, men from this Chamber of Commerce visited certain railroad officials in order to ascertain whether they had a program that called for the extensions of their lines into the Plains country, and found that the Fort Worth & Denver Railway Co. was deeply interested in this immediate section of the country, but did not have Lockney on their itinerary, and it was very doubtful if Lockney would ever be considered in their program, as the original blue prints of their extensions called for a line many miles north of the town and a line many miles east of the town, and Lockney was to be left in the forks of these roads, setting high and dry with her one little spur line of railroad. Through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce the officials of the Fort Worth and Denver and Burlington System was induced to take a look at the Lockney country, and members of the Chamber of Commerce spent their time and money in carrying these officials over the section of the country where they hoped to get them to consider, and these members sold this section of the country to the officials who visited it so thoroughly that every member of the party was in favor of changing the route, and putting Lockney on the railroad map. But there was still another problem to face, and that was the selling of Lockney and the Lockney country to the higher officials of the Burlington System at Chicago. These officials did not look favorably on changing the route so that it would run through a non-county site town, and leave two county seat towns that they had proposed to enter off the map, so it was necessary that Lockney produce evidence sufficient to offset the difference between it as non-county site town and the towns they originally proposed to build through. So to do this the Chamber of Commerce, equipped with the credentials, to go to Chicago and place Lockney's claim before Mr. Hale Holden, President of the Burlington, and his official board of directors, and remove all shadows of doubt from those gentlemen in regard as to the best route for the new railroad to be built, and in this he was successful to the extent that today the railroad grade has already been built in Lockney and the Denver officials announce that in all probability the rails will be laid to the top of the caprock by the first day of January, which means Lockney will receive her second line of railway by the latter part of that month.

Not only was the work of the Chamber of Commerce successful in securing the railroad, which if counted in dollars and cents would have paid for all that the town had been out on the Chamber of Commerce in its entire history, but in securing the Fort Worth & Denver, the present Oil Mill Plant is the consequence, for the Chamber of Commerce, through a good friend we made in the personal of a Denver official, was the first to

direct the attention of the Anderson-Clayton Company to Lockney, and the result is the biggest and best mill in all West Texas, of which not only the Chamber of Commerce is proud, but every man, woman and child in the entire community points to with pride.

These are the two big things that the Chamber of Commerce has accomplished the past two years, and they are sufficient to make the town and country proud of the work of the Chamber of Commerce, but there has been numerous small business and advancements of the community that has been brought about through the work of the organization.

The Chamber of Commerce has been handicapped in its work greatly in the town of Lockney by the non-cooperation and non-support of a good many of the people of the town and community who have not given its support, but have hampered its activity by continually criticizing its actions, and threw stumbling blocks in its way, and we desire to state here and now that the men that criticize the actions of the Chamber of Commerce, are to blame for the mistakes that the organization make. The organization meets every Monday at noon to discuss problems of interest to the community, and the things that it fosters and works for are left to a vote of the entire membership present, and if a proposition is not thought to be good by the majority of those present, it is voted down and that is the last of it; if a majority of those present believe a proposition to be worthy of investigation, and will be a benefit to the community as a whole, then the Chamber of Commerce works to the end of accomplishing the project, therefore, if the Chamber of Commerce does anything that does not suit your particular taste it is nobodys fault but your own for the reason you did not have at heart the community you live in and was not there to express your rights. It is of interest to every man in the community to help build the community, and every man has a right to express his beliefs in how to build the community and the things that the community needs. The Chamber of Commerce does not work for the special advancement of any one man or one concern, and all petit prejudices brought about by competition in different lines of business are laid aside by the members when in Chamber of Commerce work. The body is purely democratic and every member is working for the benefit of the community as a whole when working under the direction of the organization. The men who support the Chamber of Commerce have no crows to pick with the organization, and they give their time and money to help build up the homes and businesses of the men who abuse and criticize them for trying to build a city out of a little cross-road town, or a commonwealth out of a cow pasture, and hold back and detain the prosperity of the country as much as they can. As a rule these men know well that the community can not get along without a Chamber of Commerce, but are opposed to it for fear that some member of the organization will ask them to help support the good work as it is carried on, hence, by registering their opposition to progressive work, they are considered pessimistic and left alone.

Lockney must have a better Chamber of Commerce the coming year than it has had in the past. There is far more work to be done, and more men are needed to carry on the work. Then as more work is to be done, it is of necessity that we have more men and money to carry on the work. The time and money put into the Chamber of Commerce is an investment in your own community, and if you are true to your home and your country you will be found on the firing line day in and day out, helping to build your home and your community with your time and your money. If you are not contributing your time and your money toward the betterment of the town and community and you are living off of the town and the community, you are getting something that you are not entitled to and should not have, for a man should not profit from the profits brought about by the expenditure of his neighbor without giving something in return.

We believe, and believe you believe, that each individual should bear his just share in helping to further the building of his home and his community, in accordance with his ability to do so, and that he should pay his just share of all expenses according to his ability to pay, and if each man in Lockney will do this, the slogan on the head of this paper, "Population by 1940" will come true in 1930, and in 1940 Lockney will be the biggest and best town in all West Texas and every person in the town and community will receive a dividend upon the time and money that they have invested in the work of the Chamber of Commerce that will make them appreciate the fact that they have done their part.

A few live-wires can carry a great current when netted together, but it takes a solid wire to carry the voltage that is necessary to give the results that will propel the motor at the end of the line miles away from the plant. Get into the work, do your just part, and the results are forthcoming.

A NEW PHASE ON THE HIGHWAY PROPOSITION IN FLOYD COUNTY

The building of highways in Floyd county and the Lee Highway has been discussed pro and con from many angles, and twice the paving of Lee

Highway has been defeated, because the highway did not touch certain sections of the county, and the people in these sections did not care to pay taxes for the paving on account of the fact that the highway did not traverse their immediate community, and the benefits as they claimed, from the highway would not mean as much to them as they would to other sections of the county. While the men that have at heart the building of good roads in Floyd county, and the building of roads that will do the county, and the people of every section of the county the most good have finally arrived at a plan that will serve the entire county with good roads, pave Lee Highway, and give the section not traversed by Lee Highway good roads. The plan is as follows:

An election will be called to vote about \$600,000 worth of bonds, of this amount about \$450,000 or \$475,000 worth of bonds will go to pave Lee Highway, and the other \$125,000 or \$150,000 will be expended in opening and widening and putting the following highways in first class shape, so that they will be designated by the state as state highways, and will be taken over and maintained by the state. The Post-Silverton highway which enters the county from Ralls and runs entirely across the county through Floydada to Silverton. A cut off from the Spur-Lubbock highway from the southeast corner of Floyd county to a connection with the Lee Highway, and the road along the Denver railroad, entering the county near Petersburg, following the Denver road across the county and connecting with Quitaque-Childress Highway at Quitaque, thus giving the county about 125 miles of highways that will be maintained by the state, and giving every part of the county highway facilities over which to travel and haul their crops.

The state will take these roads over and maintain them, provided they are standard 80-foot roads and are put up in first class shape, and when the state takes them off the hands of the county, it will leave all the tax money collected for lateral road purposes in the county, which is 30c on the \$100 valuation, for the county to build up all the lateral roads in the county and give the farmers good lateral roads leading into these highways.

This would mean that Floyd county would have more miles of highways maintained by the state than any county in this section of the state, and that the people of Floyd county would have roads that they could reach all parts of the county at all times, and that we would at all times be getting something in return for the money that we are paying out for auto and gasoline tax, instead of sending away vast sums each year to the State Highway commission, which we are getting practically no returns from.

The voting of the bonds and the building of the roads as above outlined would mean that we would have one paved road across the county, and three main highways across the county which would be ready to be paved at any time the people of the county would decide to do so, for these highways would be opening to the desired width, and in accordance with the state's desires there would be very little trouble in getting them designated as state highways, as they would make connections with other state highways at both ends of the road. They would be put up in first class shape, and would be as good dirt roads as any of the highways in this section of the state, and when taken over by the state, which would be the case just as soon as the roads were opened and widened in accordance with the state's requirements, it would mean this we would have that much less roads to maintain out of the county road funds and that we would be able to apply all the county's road funds upon the lateral roads leading into these highways, and keep them up in first class condition the year round.

The building of good roads is necessary to every section of the county, and no section of the county can properly develop without good roads, and that is the big contention that has appeared in every road proposition that has been brought up in the county heretofore. Every section of the county wants good roads and by this plan we believe that every section of the county can have good roads in a short while. It is a business proposition on the part of the citizenship of Floyd county to get as many highways opening in the county and get the state to designate them as state highways and take them over for maintenance, for every mile of road that is turned over to the state for maintenance, means that the county is relieved of the expense of that mile of road for ever still the county will get the benefits to be derived from the road, and the county will have more money for the building and maintaining of her lateral roads, leading into these highways, and the roads leading to and from the different communities.

Breckenridge—A million pound crop of choice nuts and over 147,000 native trees give Stephens county, Texas second place in pecan production of the Lone Star State. Many trees of the section are unusually prolific, producing from 500 to 850 pound of excellent nuts to the tree. The capitol of this banner pecan county is Breckenridge, with a population of 17,000, an ideal home city and

manufacturing, wholesale and jobbing construction here, planned to be one center, a \$500,000 courthouse is under of the most excellent in the State.

FLOYD COUNTY ABSTRACT CO.

R. C. SCOTT, Manager

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A Satisfied Customer is Our Best Advertisement. We have many satisfied customers living in Lockney.

We will trade for livestock or give you good terms.

LET US SHOW YOU

J. W. BOYLE & SON MUSIC STORE

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LOTS FOR SALE

I sell lots in the town of Lockney, on time payments, personal note, no lien against property, and give fee simple deed, with no building restrictions whatsoever.

George W. Brewster



WINTER IS COMING

Buy your coal now and avoid possible disappointment next winter when it may be scarce.

We Have Plenty of Feed For Your Cows And Chickens

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# COUNTY BRIEFS

## LONE STAR

Lone Star, Nov. 21.—The curtains for the Lone Star school have been ordered and will be installed within the next few weeks.

Rev. McGahee filled his regular appointment on Sunday and Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Dellas and children of Olton are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Phillips.

Mr. and Mrs. Claud Burrs and children and Miss Lula Jones of Lubbock spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. T. S. McGahee.

Mr. J. M. Parrish and family left for Oklahoma Wednesday where they will make their home.

Miss Kate Morrison of Plainview, Irene Phillips and Herman King were guests of Alma Jarboe on Saturday.

The ladies of this community held a pie sale at a public sale in the Irick community last Tuesday. The will apply the proceeds on a piano which has been bought for the school.

## PROVIDENCE

Providence, Nov. 21.—The Home Demonstration club met at the home of Mrs. Cowart last Monday.

Relatives from California are visiting in the Powell home this week.

Quite a few from Kress and Whitfield attended the party at Mr. Abernethy's Saturday night. All report a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Powell spent the day in the R. L. Powell home Sunday.

Mr. Clarence Brandes of this community and Miss Lloyd of Aiken were married last week.

Mr. Chester Williams is able to be at work again after a few days of illness.

Visitors in the Bennett home Sunday were: Mr. and Mrs. Willard Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Bennett, Eva Lovorn, and Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Wright and Mr. Herchel Williams.

Misses Doris and Thelma Bennett attended Sunday School at Whitfield Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Ratjen spent the day with W. J. Taylor and family Sunday.

Mr. Joe Phillips, Misses Tempest Alexander and Esta Lee Singleton attended the party at Abernethy's Saturday night.

## ALLMON

The Allmon school started again this Monday after a three weeks' seige of cotton picking. The attendance is not as good as it should be, however.

We have hopes that a very few will be absent in the future. We have two new students but several have also moved away.

Miss Lou Featherston and her mother spent their vacation in East Texas. They report a fine time.

Miss Fay Wristen spent two weeks with her grandparents in Dexter, N. M.

Miss Blanche Wartes spent the week end in Lorenzo.

It is reported that Miss Effie and Ruby Brooks were injured in a car wreck Sunday afternoon. It is thought that neither of them were injured seriously each having only a few minor bruises.

Mr. and Mrs. Shirley visited their sister, Mrs. Brown Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Aikens were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Gamble.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Green were business visitors in Floydada Saturday.

Relatives of the Caudle family visited them Sunday.

The married daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Odell visited them Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Foster visited Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Jones Sunday.

## STARKEY

Starkey, Nov. 21.—As our superintendent Bro. Attaway was sick Sunday we did not have a very large attendance at Sunday School.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy Chatman and boys of Lorenzo visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Howard.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Howard of Floydada spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Howard.

Mr. and Mrs. Green Attaway of New Mexico visited his parents from Wednesday until Friday.

A few young people from here attended church at McCoy Sunday night.

Starkey was well represented on the streets of Floydada Saturday.

Miss Lena Reed from Oklahoma is visiting relatives here, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Atkinson.

Miss Arminda Attaway who has been visiting her brother George Attaway this summer returned to her home in Floydada.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Bradley and family of Coolidge, Texas who have been visiting relatives here, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Carter returned to their home Monday.

We are glad to report that Mr. and Mrs. Allmon who have been sick are able to be up again.

Rev. Attaway is to preach here next Sunday morning. Everyone is urgent ly invited to attend.

Mr. Bill Allmon of Floydada spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. John Howard Sunday.

Miss Willie Mae Atkinson and her cousin Miss Lena Reed spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Nellie Ruth Elmore.

## PLEASANT VALLEY

Pleasant Valley, Nov. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Jake Brock spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Ed Pratt.

Mr. and Mrs. Wade McClure and children made a pleasant visit to Plainview Sunday with Mrs. Stokes Rosser.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McCarty and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Martin spent Sunday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Payne.

Everyone is looking forward to Thanksgiving holidays. A day of joy and often a little pain afterward.

School attendance has been almost perfect as far as the present date. Let us try to hold that record. Lamar, one of the early presidents of the Republic of Texas said, "Cultivated mind is the guardian genius of Democracy."

The young people of the community enjoyed them selves Friday evening in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bloom. Many games were played. Delightful refreshments were served consisting of home made candy, popcorn and peanuts. Five men will give their written testimony that pop corn and peanuts will not kill anyone.

The play, "A Southern Cinderella," sponsored by the Ladies Home Demonstration club and the school is to be given December 2nd.

We are expecting a full house and we feel that you will say you have had your money's worth. Don't forget the date.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Reeves and daughter Fay visited Sunday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mathews, Mrs. Reeves' father, of Cedar Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Fulkerson of the Ramsey community spent Sunday in the Craft home.

BLANCO

Blanco, Nov. 21.—The attendance at school has been somewhat better for the past two weeks.

The farmers of this community are about up with their cotton picking for awhile.

Mr. Cloe Cates returned home from Wichita Falls Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rob Whitty of Lorenzo visited her mother, Mrs. A. H. Howell. They also visited Mrs. Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. Moss Howell of Floydada are spending a few days with his folks, Mrs. A. H. Howell.

Mr. H. B. Alexander was at home Saturday and Sunday.

Joe Bailey and Noma and Chester McPeak, Norwood Shirley Gid and Gaston Howell, Alva Smith were the Sunday guests of Eula, Kathryn and Floy Alexander.

Miss Helen Tinnin spent Sunday with Leota Dickerson.

Some of the parents were disappointed Friday afternoon because we did not have the basket ball game. We

do not know why McCoy did not come but we are sure they could not get here for some reason. We had an interesting scrub game, scores being 8 to 4.

Don't forget the Thanksgiving program at the school house Thursday night.

## SAND HILL

Sand Hill, Nov. 21.—A large number of the Sand Hill people attended the banquet at Harmony last week.

Imogene Rhodes is in the Floydada sanitarium, where she has undergone an operation for appendicitis. She is getting along nicely at present.

Miss Ola Hanna our intermediate teacher has gone to Glen Rose for two weeks. Miss Louise Hanna is teaching in her place.

The pupils of the first and second grade gave a splendid program Friday afternoon.

Brother J. W. Kelly of Abilene preached at the church of Christ Friday Saturday and Sunday nights.

## AN EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION

Rev. J. N. S. Webb

To the people of my charge and of Lockney:

Friendship, loving kindness and expressions of appreciation bring to us greater consolation than any thing we know.

It is for this reason we want to what you havshrdlueisonisli. I tenc express our appreciation for what you have meant to us during the past year and for the pleasant anticipation of another pleasant year's work in your midst.

You have really and truly been friends and helpers to us and we sincerely thank you for same. Hoping that you will accept this slight expression of appreciation and that you will continue your co-operation with us in building up the Kingdom of God, we are heartened to go forth in the work of His Kingdom more fully determined to be entirely subservient to His will than ever before.

May God's richest and choicest blessings and a long life be yours, is the sincere prayer of the pastor of the Lockney Circuit and his family.

## LOCKNEY CIRCUIT

J. N. S. Webb, Pastor

Preaching will be held by the pastor next Saturday night and Sunday at Whitfield.

Services will be held at Sunset Sunday night.

Everyone is cordially invited to attend these services.

## SORE GUMS NOW CURABLE

You wont be ashamed to smile again after you use Leto's Pyorrhoea Remedy. This preparation is used and recommended by leading dentists and cannot fail to benefit you. Druggists return money if it fails.—Stewart Drug Company.

Considering what most people are willing to do for money it's a wonder there are not more millionaires.



## HELP YOURSELF

We have been very busy for several days re-arranging out stock and putting in new shelving, so that the people who desire to do so can help themselves, or in other words, wait on themselves. The store has been arranged that every article carried in the stock can be easily found and the customers can select the article they desire, however, we have sufficient clerks that are glad to accommodate those who do not care to wait on themselves.

Remember we have a full line of Fresh Groceries, Fresh and Cured Meats and our prices are as low as can be found in town.

## Lockney Grocery



## For School

Everything your child will need in the school room in the way of school supplies. Send the children to us and they will receive prompt and efficient consideration at all times.

## STEWART DRUG CO.

Member Texas Qualified Druggists' League



## How to Play BRIDGE

Series 1927-28 by Wynne Ferguson

Author of "PRACTICAL AUCTION BRIDGE"

### ARTICLE No. 6

Are you getting the most out of your cards or are you making costly mistakes in bidding or play? That is a question that every auction bridge player should ask himself, and one to which he should try to give a conscientious answer. There are undoubtedly some players who either hold good cards or bad cards consistently, but the great majority of players hold average cards. For that reason, if you lose consistently, the chances are that your game needs improving. The cards break even in the long run, therefore your losses must be due to bad handling of good material. This point is well illustrated by the following hands:

Hand No. 1  
Hearts—Q, J  
Clubs—9, 7, 3  
Diamonds—A, Q, 8, 7, 4  
Spades—8, 4, 2

No score, rubber game. Z dealt and passed, A and Y passed and B bid one heart. If Z passed, what should A bid? A should undoubtedly bid two diamonds. The fact that his partner has made a fourth hand bid shows a very strong hand, but as A has only two hearts, there may not be a game in hearts. On the other hand, diamonds may be the only suit that B lacks, and a bid of that suit by A may enable B to bid two no-trump and go game. As a matter of fact, A-B can make either three hearts or three no-trump, so a diamond bid by A would be a big winner. Be on the lookout for such hands and don't pass your partner's bid of a suit if you have two or less, and a fairly good suit of your own. Bid your own suit and tell him what kind of hand you have. It is then up to him to decide what to do.

Hand No. 2  
Hearts—10, 7, 2  
Clubs—10, 8, 7, 5  
Diamonds—J, 8, 4, 3  
Spades—A, 6

No score, rubber game. Z dealt and bid one heart. A bid two clubs and Y bid two hearts. Should B bid three clubs or pass? B should pass. His hand is not strong enough to help his partner unless the latter is strong enough to rebid.

If B should bid three clubs, he would give his partner a wrong picture of his hand and thus lead to trouble later on. Be careful not to make unsound raises.

Hand No. 3  
Y :  
A B :  
Z :

Hearts—J, 8, 7, 4  
Clubs—A, 10, 7  
Diamonds—7, 5  
Spades—8, 6, 5, 2

No score, rubber game. Z dealt and passed, A bid one spade, Y doubled, and B passed. Z correctly bid two hearts. A bid two spades and Y and B passed. What should Z now do, bid three hearts or pass? Z should pass by all means. His hand is far too weak for a rebid, even if his partner should help the heart bid; but when the latter passes, Z certainly should pass. Don't let yourself be tempted to overbid unless you have some chance for your contract. You can't perform miracles with poor cards, and the sooner you realize this fact the sooner you will enter the list of winning players. When you get good cards, try to win as much as possible with them; but when you get poor cards, try to lose as little as possible. That is the secret of the successful player.

Problem No. 6  
Hearts—A, K, Q, J  
Clubs—A, 4  
Diamonds—9, 2  
Spades—10, 9, 8, 7, 6

Y :  
A B :  
Z :

Hearts—4  
Clubs—J, 7, 6, 2  
Diamonds—Q, J, 5, 4, 3  
Spades—A, Q, J

No score, first game. Z dealt and passed, A passed, Y bid one heart and B passed. Z now bid one no-trump, all passed and A opened the tray of hearts. How should Z play the hand so that he can score game against any defense? Solution is the next article.

# SOMETHING To Crow About!



MONEY in the bank! The depositor started with small sums, that quietly accumulated, until he had achieved a neat little nest egg—something to crow about.

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LOCKNEY, TEXAS

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## RILEY & BREWSTER

# Sylvia of the Minute Industry Faces Ruin in Russia

By HELEN R. MARTIN  
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WNU Service

## STORY FROM THE START

Handsome, fastidious and wealthy—young St. Croix Creighton awaits his sweetheart at their trysting place. She is fifteen minutes late. She is fifteen minutes late, this ordinary little Pennsylvania Dutch girl, Meely Schwenckton, but he awaits her eagerly. She is so demurely beautiful, he thinks, but so out of his "class." Despite her apparent innocence and ignorance, she succeeds in keeping him at a distance, to his chagrin. Meely, in the Schwenckton home, is altogether unlike the girl who meets St. Croix clandestinely, and her speech has little of the Pennsylvania Dutch accent.

## CHAPTER II—Continued

The noise of Mr. Schwenckton's suddenly rising and walking to the door at the head of the stairs sent Lizzie, white and quivering, back to her dish-washing.

Meely, slowly following, took a towel and began to dry the dishes already washed, both of them waiting in tense anxiety for the entrance of "the Mister."

But Mr. Schwenckton did not at once come down, Meely and Lizzie, from where they worked, could still hear, faintly, the voices in the room above.

"I have awful afraid!" Lizzie whispered, her teeth chattering as she splashed in the dishpan. "Pop he whips so hard! It's awful good of you, Meely, to help me! Meby if I have all done nice and clean till Pop comes down, he won't whip me so hard!"

"You poor little thing!" Meely exclaimed, working as fast as Lizzie herself. "I won't let him touch you! I'll—"

"But I have afraid that would make him do it all the harder, Meely—you takin' up for me after what his Susie just tol' him—how you tol' me it was a pity I wasn't old enough to run off! If you took up for me now, after her tellin' him that, he'd think I was gettin' spolt by you and that he'd have to learn me!"

"But you've done nothing! That horrible woman lies! I'll tell him how she lies! And how she imposes on you two children and overworks you. He's too fond of you, Lizzie, to allow it, once he understands. He seems so especially fond of you, Lizzie. Did he ever whip you?"

"Not yet. I'm the only one he didn't whip. Each one, as soon as they got big enough, got one awful hard whippin' and then never no more. Oncet was enough. After that one they never disobeyed to Pop no more. Oncet was enough to learn 'em. Except Sammy. On account of Aunt Rosy's bein' here, Sammy's had his second one. The reason Nettle and Jakey run off was that Pop was a-goin' to whip 'em if they didn't mind to Aunt Rosy, and as big-grown as what they are, yet, they didn't want to take it off of him, so they run off."

"But how have you escaped, Lizzie?" "I don't know—I never seemed to do nothin' to get a whippin' for. But I know Aunt Rosy'll make him whip me tonight! I have so afraid, Meely! I'd run off to Gramma's like Nettle done if it wasn't dark night and ten miles away!"

"It's a wonder your father doesn't force Nettle to come home. He did try to, didn't he?"

"Yes, but Gramma she tol' Pop he darsen't make Nettle come home till Aunt Rosy's away a-goady. Till Susie's well and Aunt Rosy goes, then Nettle she'll come home. But mind you what she tol' Pop yet!"

"What?" "She tol' Pop if he tried to whip her fur runnin' off, she'd run off where he couldn't find her, like Jakey done. Pop he's awful downhearted about Jakey. He don't show it much; but he is."

It was not until after Sammy had finished his supper and the table was cleared and the last dish washed and put away in the cupboard, that Mr. Schwenckton, followed by Aunt Rosy, returned to the kitchen.

Lizzie, with a faint hope of saving herself, spoke to him ingratiatingly, though she was white with fear of him. "See, Pop, how I got all the work done—all the dishes and pans—"

"Yes, well, but," Aunt Rosy broke in, "look at your diapers still layin'—"

Mr. Schwenckton laid his arm around Lizzie's thin shoulders, which shrank away from his touch, for she did not know whether it meant a caress or whether he was about to lead her away for punishment.

Meely, fearing the latter (for she had been a witness to Sammy's chastisement a week ago) could not restrain herself, unwise as she felt her interference might be. "Mr. Schwenckton, this woman doesn't tell you the truth!" she said breathlessly. "Lizzie's an obedient, willing, hard-working child—and if Aunt Rosy can't get on with her, that's her fault and not Lizzie's. And, Mr. Schwenckton, it's a crime to put a little frail girl like Lizzie to such heavy work as washing sheets and diapers! You don't know, do you, that this little girl stands at the washtub several hours every day? Her back will be strained! I ought to have told you before, but I hated to interfere. Now, Mr. Schwenckton, you've got to put a stop to it! You must, you must!—this woman's a devil—"

"Tut, tut!" Mr. Schwenckton raised

his hand in protest against such unseemly language on the lips of a girl; and Aunt Rosy's look of deadly spite at Meely's accusation turned into a broad smirk of satisfaction. "Didn't I tell you Sam, how she's gettin' Lizzie spolt fur you? Learnin' her to swear and curse (you heard her call me a devil yet!) and to disrespect me and you—"



Then, Very Carefully, So as Not to Waken Her, He Carried Her Upstairs and Put Her to Bed.

other housekeeper; for no perfect stranger could do worse'n what you do! So if there's any more trouble and if things ain't kept cleaner 'round here, I will send you packin', now mind I'm tellin' you!"

Aunt Rosy, with a look of cold, concentrated resentment at Meely, turned to go instantly upstairs to her sister—but Mr. Schwenckton checked her by the simple, but effective means of barring her way with his brawny outstretched arm. "Not up there, I won't have Susie worried no more tonight!" He pointed to the door opening from the kitchen into a small bedroom. "To your own room, Aunt Rosy."

She looked at him reproachfully. "So this here's the thanks a body gets for leavin' my own home and comin' here to work myself to the bone for you—"

"Yes, well, if you did work for us—but you don't. You make my little children do all. Puttin' a little girl like Lizzie yet to the wash-tub! Yl, yl, yl! Don't you leave me hear of such a thing again!"

"It's her," Aunt Rosy pointed vindictively at Meely. "That makes you so contrary! Takin' your children's part agin your wife's sister! And standin' by a stranger that's tryin' to keep your wife sick by washin' her and openin' windahs on her—"

"That'll do, that'll do, Aunt Rosy. It don't need Meely to open my eyes—though for a while, there, I was awful dumb about you. But I only gotta take a look at this here crusty, through-other kitchen—and your puttin' Lizzie at the wash-tub, a child like that—well, le' me tell you that when I come in here this evenin' and see Lizzie at that there tub standin', I felt dangerous! I didn't show it none, but for a minute there I felt dangerous! So," he concluded, "don't leave it happen again. And don't go near Susie no more tonight."

For an instant Aunt Rosy wavered, as though weighing the possibility of defying her brother-in-law. But she

knew the futility of such an attempt. He'd simply pack her in his car and run her back to her own home; that's how he'd settle it.

So, with a parting glance of malice at Meely, she turned away and went to her bedroom.

Mr. Schwenckton stooped and, picking Lizzie up in his arms as though she were a baby, carried her across the room to a big rocking-chair, where, folded to his breast, he rocked her until she fell asleep.

Then, very carefully so as not to waken her, he carried her upstairs and put her to bed.

## CHAPTER III

It was at the heavy noon meal of the next day that Meely for the first time heard Mr. Schwenckton break his own rule against complaining at the table. "Ach, Aunt Rosy, these here flies is somepin awful! Susie she never has no flies when she house-keeps. And this here's October yet! My first wife, neither, she didn't have no flies. Leastways she not in October yet! Why do you so leave the flies in? Couldn't you manage with less flies?"

"It ain't my fault that there's flies. It's that there fat farm-hand of yours that gives flies in fur me, still; fur when he goes out the door, he's so fat he can't get out quick and that lets the flies in."

"You're always got a good excuse, Aunt Rosy?"

"But I don't see, Mister, why you ever got such a fat farm-hand that he gives flies in fur me and that he's so fat to set in your car and drive it for you." She diverted the conversation from flies.

"Yes, it is some onhandy that me and Absalom's both too big to drive our car easy," smiled the farmer, who liked his little joke, "we gotta set in the back seat and have such a chiffooneer! But, Aunt Rosy, blamin' Absalom for these here flies—no. That's goin' too far. I don't give you right. You better get after these here flies—"

"Did Absalom tell you," Aunt Rosy diplomatically interrupted, "who his company is that's wisitin' at their place?"

This question proved effective in diverting attention from the flies.

"Why, no, he didn't speak nothin' to me that they had comp'ny wisitin' 'em," said Mr. Schwenckton. "What makes you conceit that—that they have comp'ny?"

"I seen a strange shirt on their wash-line this mornin' that I recognized wasn't Absalom's. I didn't get time to run down and ast Missus whose the strange shirt was—what with all I had to do and Lizzie not helpin' any," she whined in a tone of deep injury. "But this after, meby, I'll get time to run down."

"That's funny, too, again—that they got a strange shirt hangin' out and Absalom not sayin' nothin' to me about comp'ny," remarked Mr. Schwenckton reflectively.

"But couldn't the 'strange shirt' be a new one of Absalom's?" Meely asked.

"No, it ain't Absalom's size or color," Aunt Rosy pointed out.

"Do you know," said Mr. Schwenckton thoughtfully, "what I suspicion about that there strange shirt? I suspicion they're got a boarder at Absalom's, like us. I guess Marvin Creighton's boardin' with 'em since his Pop turned him out! For, you see, this here township's very handy in the center of all the schools he has to visit. Yes, I bet you that's whose the strange shirt is! It's Marvin Creighton's! So then, Meely," he jocularly added, "you better watch your step, with the school superintendent livin' right handy here in sight of us! On our own farm yet!"

Meely stared blankly for a moment, without comment; then, pulling herself together, dropped her eyes to her plate.

As Meely remained silent, Aunt Rosy prodded her for an expression of her sensations at the great news.

"I suppose," Meely at last became articulate, "my teaching, when he holds it, will give him a shock! It's not," she sighed, "according to rule. I don't know the rules! I don't know anything about teaching! I do have some ideas of my own, though—"

The sudden realization that she was talking to one of the school trustees brought her to with a jolt.

## NEVER ALONE

The man who lives under an habitual sense of the divine presence keeps up a perpetual cheerfulness of temper, enjoys every moment of the satisfaction of thinking himself in company with his dearest and best of friends. The time never lies heavy upon him: It is impossible for him to be alone.—Joseph Addison.

## Soviet Cannot Make Mills and Factories Pay, Says Observer.

Riga, Latvia.—Both entering and leaving Russia is an experience. Going in one guards his tongue immediately upon boarding the train. The camaraderie existing between travelers is slightly strained. One subject is taboo and that is Russia. Upon leaving Russia as soon as the train crosses the frontier a change is noticeable among the passengers. It seems as though every one has heaved a sigh of relief. People who were friendly before become even charming. Tongues wag and before the train arrives at Warsaw, Riga or Reval, as the case might be, all the passengers in the car have become friends.

Leaving Moscow my neighbor in the compartment went to bed before I did and in the evening we did not see each other. In the morning, after we passed the Latvian frontier we both seemed to feel a load lifted from our shoulders. The peculiar mental depression which affects visitors to Russia was gone. We invited each other for breakfast and began to get acquainted. We had both been in Russia for three months and visited widely separated districts.

Visited Industrial Centers. He turned out to be a German engineer who had visited all of the industrial districts in Russia, from Leningrad right down to the Caucasus. Representing one of the big German industrial combines he had been sent to Russia to investigate industrial conditions and discover what chance there was of establishing a large plant in there. He talked with workers, foremen and managers. He was bringing back a pessimistic report and personally he was disillusioned about doing business in Russia. He also had met and talked with many Americans.

"After the Rapallo treaty was signed we Germans had illusions about exploiting the Russian market and gaining control of the Russian industry," he said. "Today we know better. We have discovered that the trade relations existing between Germany and Russia are not for the improvement of trade and commerce but for the furtherance of Bolshevik politics."

"Politics Ahead of Business. "Russia, we found, does not do business with countries where she can sell the most profitably and buy the cheapest, she does business for politics. Today in Moscow the hotels are filled with Americans, they sit in the waiting rooms at the various commissariats and are taking out officials of the various soviet trusts, syndicates and co-operatives to dinner. They are receiving encouragement. Just what we got before the Rapallo treaty was signed. They are going to learn just what we have learned during these last three years."

"The reason why there are so few representatives of German concerns in Russia today is not because we are not interested in the Russian market. Neither does it mean that we have capitulated to American competition. It only means the soviet government is now doing everything possible to convince Americans that business can be done and that there is much more business awaiting around the corner just as soon as they can force the United States to recognize the soviet regime. They worked the same game successfully with Sweden, Germany, Italy, England and France and now they are trying it on America."

Purchase Few German Articles. "At present there are very few German concessions operating in Russia. The soviet foreign trade monopoly is using almost no licenses permitting the import of German goods. I called on many trusts attempting to sell the many varieties of machines we produce, but found they all had to obtain special permits to import them from the trade monopoly, and if after long negotiations such a permit was received, then it would take several additional months before the order would be officially placed by the soviet trade delegation in Berlin."

"Just now the soviet delegation in Berlin is not buying because there is

no political profit in doing business in Germany. They would rather pay higher prices to the United States in hopes of obtaining political recognition and huge loans and credits in the future.

"The second reason for the poor business in Russia is the extreme poverty of all soviet institutions which all demand credit. These same syndicates, trusts and co-operatives bargain to the last pfennig and after endless bureaucratic negotiations and reams of requisitions one discovers they can buy nothing. If business is finally transacted there is no profit because of the expenses entailed.

State Factories Losing Money. "Heavy industry is buying the most abroad. The purchases mainly consist of replacements in machinery for mills, factories, mines, railroads, all of which need new equipment. The oil, coal and metal industries are buying most. In regard to the electrical industry I found many of the old works in operation and a few new ones. Some hydro-electric stations have been built and they are making slow progress in the process of electrification. Chimneys are smoking, workmen come to the mills and in the offices employees calculate endlessly for reports."

"The soviet press is full of articles about industry, the industrialization of the country is the latest slogan. There are lots of meetings and conferences. They are going to make everything they need themselves. That is, when they get the machinery they need to start this miracle working program. But when one has seen it all one has the impression of looking at a dead body being galvanized into action by an electric current. This is because all of the mills and factories are working with worn-out machines. Under state monopoly, having a protected market, still all these concerns are losing money and are continually in need of new subsidies from the government."

Jobless Army 2,500,000. "Nationalized industry in Russia is a luxury which the soviet government can ill afford. If tomorrow the present Russian industry were placed in a position where it could compete with European industry, still it could not exist. Imagine six weavers on an island having a monopoly. Suppose one weaving machine started to work there. What would the other five weavers do. Russia today has more than a million and a half unemployed skilled workers and another million unemployed unskilled and white collar workers. Industry in Russia is so old fashioned that it cannot be compared with any industry in more progressive countries."

"What is more amazing is that all industry in Russia is operating at a loss. It is not helping to increase state revenues, but exists because it is supposed to support itself and it does not do that. I obtained the impression that one of the chief reasons why industry is continued in Russia is as an advertisement to show that industry actually can exist under Communist government. This is an expensive advertisement."

Chaos for Industry. "The peasant pays. He is paying for the present government. He is paying for the good-for-nothing industry and he pays the demoralized workers who are so busily engaged in balling water with a sieve. The government appropriations to purchase new equipment are not a drop in the bucket of Bolshevik need."

"The enterprises themselves, administered and run by former workmen are a sad sight to an industrial man. The management is without experience or education. They have been appointed chiefs of enterprises which even though they may not be modern, still are large, and the leads of which should have theoretical and practical education and culture."

"It is true they are now trying to remedy this situation by calling back the 'specialists,' those who were the brains before. But they are employed only in an advisory capacity. If the Communist director wishes to demonstrate three times each week against Germany, England, or America he

## French Claim Many of "Biggest" Things

Paris.—France really leads in many things, says a newspaper writer, who, like many Frenchmen, rather smart under the endless list of things—"the biggest in the world"—that are from time to time reported as existing in the United States.

Here are some of the things claimed for France as being the "biggest" in the world:

- Tour Eiffel, the highest structure.
- The Caraby viaduct, the biggest metal viaduct.
- L'ile de France, 42,000 tons, the biggest steamer built since the war.
- The Saint Pierre de Vauvray bridge, the biggest reinforced concrete bridge.
- The fastest electric train, running from Paris to Vierzon.
- Le Bourget, the biggest airfield.
- The biggest aviation hangars, at Orly.
- The Canal de Rove, the biggest underground canal.
- The 1,000,000,000 candle-power searchlight at Mount Valerien.
- The 50,000-kilowatt alternating current generators, at Gennevilliers.

calls out all the workers and gives them a half holiday to listen to his speech. With proper encouragement he will talk all afternoon. He frequently does this, and no wonder production falls off.

High Prices for Poor Products. "In many of the mills they are trying to produce several articles. And this is the age of standardization. It is hardly necessary to speak about the awful quality of the goods produced, but it is necessary to remark about the prices. They are by far the highest in the world today. Such is the soviet nationalized industry which is being managed by a bunch of incompetents."

"And despite the terrific loss in operating this industry the soviet government is now engaged in trying to cut down prices. This is more senseless politics. How can prices be cut when industry is being operated at a loss? When prices are cut quality also falls. To reduce overhead means the discharge of more employees, and, as I have mentioned, the unemployment problem is serious enough without making it more serious."

"As for the condition of the workers and employees at the mills, well, there is a strong discipline. They are not forced to work, but they know for every employed man there is three jobless willing and anxious to take his place."

Fines, Deductions, for Workers. "There is a system of fines which cut into the worker's pay, and from his pay envelope is also deducted between one-fifth and one-fourth his entire wages for the aid of various government revolutionary enterprises, such as the Aviation-Chemical society, which is preparing Russia for the next war, the International society, to provide foreign imprisoned revolutionists with luxuries in jail; the fund to aid the homeless children, etc., without end."

"There is supposed to be an eight-hour workday, but it averages between nine and ten hours, with a military drill in the evening three times each week, lasting an hour. However, the Communists I talked with never mentioned war. It is not a popular subject. The workers and employees have a hopeless look, which depresses one. There is nothing to defend in Russia. A laugh startles the hearer. The government is not popular, but the people seem too apathetic to hate."

"My final conclusion? Well, I'm not a politician. I am an engineer and merchant. I know my line. I also know that it is sensible to have trade politics, but I believe that political trade cannot exist. Political trade, that is the crowning absurdity of Russia today."—Chicago Tribune.

## Must Return Ring

New York.—Murray Brenner raised a mustache and got fat to please his fiancée, he testified to a jury, and the jury decided that Miss Frances C. Berge, who broke their engagement, must return a \$1,000 diamond.

## ELIMINATES BAD WEATHER, ASKS U. S. FOR \$18,000,000

Brooklyn Man Presents Elaborate Report of Services Performed and Requests Pay.

Washington.—Michael J. King, writing from No. 488 Fourth street, Brooklyn, to United States senators, says the government owes him \$18,000,000 for "services rendered in the elimination of inclement weather conditions in the United States of America in rotation from Vermont to Kansas." This sum, he says, pays for the period from 1892 to June 6, 1925.

Mr. King's letter hit here at a bad time for favorable consideration, for Washington has seldom seen a more inclement week.

"It is possible to control atmospheric conditions and distribute the elements according to our needs, also to the financial advantage of the mercantile, building and agricultural association," King wrote.

"In the past year I have performed work consistently to the advantage of the entire associated business enterprises of New York city. The minimum valuation of the work that I performed in elimination of inclement weather I would estimate to be at the rate of \$25,000,000 a day."

Mr. King presents an elaborate account of his elimination, and adds: "To continue this work for the next few years without an accountability would be unwise."

The letter is carefully typed and it carries with it, on a separate sheet, the bill for the \$18,000,000.

## Tomb of Lafayette Once Execution Pit

Paris.—Americans' frequent visits to Lafayette's tomb have brought to light the little-known fact that he lies

in what was once an execution pit. The Picpus cemetery was a gravel bed where the bodies of more than a thousand of the French nobility, executed during the revolution of 1793, were thrown.

Lafayette was related to some of the nobles who were beheaded and his body, therefore, was placed in this cemetery, which, aside from its origin, is perhaps the most unusual in France.

Princesse de Hohenzollern, members of whose family were revolutionary victims, returned to France after the country became quiet and obtained a secret authorization from the government to establish a cemetery. She was enabled to buy the sand pit where the 1,793 executioners tossed the bodies of those beheaded on what is now the Place de la Nation, near by. There were 1,306 bodies there. Of these about 100 were of certain noble families that co-operated in establishing the cemetery. It is private property, controlled still by representatives of the Lafayette and other families.

# Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Dean Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (©, 1927, by Western Newspaper Union)

## Lesson for November 27

### ISAIAH TEACHES TRUE WORSHIP

LESSON TEXT—Isa. 1:1-20. GOLDEN TEXT—O magnify the Lord with me and let us exalt his name together. I saw the Lord and he heard me and delivered me from all my fears. PRIMARY TOPIC—Worshiping God. JUNIOR TOPIC—Worship That Pleases God. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Worship That Pleases God. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Nature of True Worship.

Isaiah had a long ministry, beginning in the days of Uzziah and extending through the reign of Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah. For a history of the nation in this time see II Kings, chapters 15 to 20. Isaiah's visions present the redemptive purpose of God through the consummation of Messiah's kingdom. Chapter 1 is the title to the whole book. It contains the great arraignment of the people for their sins.

- The Moral State of the People (v. 2-4).
- Fillal Ingratitude (v. 2). The universe is summoned to hear the Lord's complaint against Judah and Israel for their base ingratitude.
- Brutal stupidity (v. 3). The ox and the ass are proverbially stupid, but Israel's stupidity exceeded theirs. Israel would not recognize His right as sovereign, nor authorize His right as sovereign, nor authorize His right as sovereign.
- Habitual evil doers (v. 4). They were not sinners in act merely, but in nature and heart were laden with iniquity. By heredity they passed their vices from generation to generation.
- Their Consequent Miseries (v. 5-9).
  - Their perplexity (v. 5). Chastisement only hardened them. Their afflictions were followed by deeper and more heinous sins.
  - Their awful confusion (v. 6). The calamity which befell them extended to all classes. No one was able to minister to their comfort.
  - Desolations in the country (v. 7, 8). Revolts from within and invasions from without left their country desolate. Physical ruin always follows moral and spiritual decadence.
  - A saved remnant assured (v. 9). God's purposes cannot fail. A remnant was saved in Israel—a remnant shall be saved in the church.
- Formal Worship Rebuked (v. 10-15). Their awful calamities were not due to the neglect of religious rites and ceremonies. They punctiliously observed the forms of religion while indulging in iniquitous practices.
  - God does not need sacrifices (v. 11). Worship and service are not for God's benefit, but for that of the worshippers themselves.
  - God's attitude toward formal worship (v. 12-14). The very rites and ceremonies which God ordained for the purpose of helping men to approach Him become disgusting and irksome to Him.
  - God's refusal (v. 15). Every act of worship while the heart and life are steeped with iniquity only incites the anger of the Holy One.
  - An Amended Life God's Requirement (v. 16-20). Though the nation had so grievous a sin, their case was not hopeless. In order to enjoy that mercy there must be:
    - A cleansing. "Wash you, make you clean." The washing by water symbolized the cleansing by the blood of the Son of God.
    - "Put away the evil of your doings." There could be no cleansing while continuing in sin.
    - "Cease to do evil."
    - "Learn to do well" (v. 17). One can only cease to do evil by learning to do well.
    - "Seek judgment." One must not only be upright himself but should protest against the wrongdoing of others. Burdens should be removed from the oppressed. Justice should be done to the fatherless and the widows should be befriended.
    - Encouragement to come to God (v. 18). Though their guilt was great and the judgment which befell them was awful, God's pardoning and cleansing grace were sufficient.
    - Conditional promise (v. 19). This means that they could only enjoy good on God's terms.
    - Solemn warning (v. 20). Rebellion against God brings ruin.

### Religion

Trusting God with a sincere and open heart, ready to obey what He suggests, asking His guidance, and ready to take it, believing in Him and simply trusting life to Him—that is religion.—James Reid.

### Cost of Discipleship

Christ tells us to count the cost of discipleship, but He never asks us to count the gain. He knew we could not; there is no arithmetic to compute that.—W. L. Watkinson.

## Information Is Need of Poultry

### Market Man Must Base His Operations on Limited Knowledge.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Need for more complete poultry statistics with which to enable producers and the trade more efficiently to meet consumption demand was emphasized by Rob R. Slocum, poultry marketing specialist of the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, addressing the National Poultry, Butter and Egg association at Louisville, Ky. "Under present conditions," Mr. Slocum declared, "the market man must base his operations on such limited information as is now available and on his own opportunities, often decidedly limited, to form an opinion as to probable production. The producer, likewise, must adjust his production program on a decidedly inadequate basis on which to judge of the probable size of the poultry and egg crops which will be available during the ensuing season. The industry needs a much clearer picture of current conditions and of the probable trends of the immediate and the more remote future to enable it to regulate production most intelligently and to market the poultry and egg crops to the best advantage."

**Value of Product.** The poultry industry, according to Mr. Slocum, accounted last year for 10 per cent of the total value of live stock and its products, but because the industry is widespread and because of the relative invisibility of the crop, accurate and complete poultry crop information is particularly difficult to obtain. A Department of Agriculture committee has been giving careful consideration to the problem of developing more adequate basis statistics for this industry. The collection, tabulation and release of which, the committee believes, may be performed most logically by the state and federal government.

**Collection of Statistics.** A tentative program formulated by this committee includes the collection of statistics on producing stocks on hand, hatchlings, young stock on farms, and receipts at country concentration points, a great deal of other important data can be derived. "To undertake the collection of these basic statistics," Mr. Slocum said, "it would be necessary for the department to expand considerably the reports which it now receives, probably to reclassify its list of voluntary reporters and to extend their number considerably, and very likely to employ some paid observers. It would also be necessary to employ a competent statistician with adequate assistants who could devote their entire time to work for the poultry industry. The wholehearted support and co-operation of the trade would be required."

### Make and Store Butter for Use During Winter

"Making and Storing Farm Butter for Winter Use" is the self-explanatory title of Leaflet No. 9-L, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is designed for use in farm homes where there is a surplus of butter in the summer and where the winter supply is not always adequate for the needs. For butter which is to keep for months, it has been found by experiment that pasteurized sweet cream should be used, and the butter churned at a fairly low temperature. After being churned it should be washed carefully, salted, wrapped in rolls or prints and covered in a strong brine and kept in a cool place. The brine method of preservation in stone crocks was found far superior to covering with parchment paper, storing in dry salt, or covering with paraffin. This leaflet is devoted primarily to suggestions for storage and supplements the more detailed bulletin No. 87-F, "Making Butter on the Farm." These publications may be obtained by application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Agricultural Notes

- Sugar beet tops have been used for silage and are quite satisfactory.
- Alfalfa and corn for silage are among our most profitable crops.
- Every man who grows legumes operates his own Muscle Shoals nitrogen factory.
- The fertilizer value of the manure that is lost in feed lots that are not paved is no small item and should not be overlooked.
- If vines, cornstalks and other truck aren't gathered up and burned they'll shelter insects through the winter that'll make you grief next season.
- Pumpkins and squashes should be allowed to ripen and harden but not freeze. Well matured specimens should then be stored on racks or shelves in a dry, warm room.
- Paving of feed lots is an investment that pays good dividends. If a complete program of paving the entire lot cannot be carried out, there are certain places that should be by all means paved.

## Increasing Demand Made for Soy Beans

### Call for Expansion of Production in This Country.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Soy-bean growing is a branch of agriculture in which the national supply does not meet the demand. W. J. Morse of the United States Department of Agriculture pointed out to an Illinois audience at the State Soy Bean day celebration at Urbana. In spite of the very rapid spread of soy-bean culture in the United States in recent years, we imported last year about 31,000,000 pounds of soy-bean oil, 43,000,000 pounds of soy-bean cake, and 4,000,000 pounds of soy beans. These large imports and the increasing utilization of the crop, Mr. Morse said, call for an expansion of soy-bean production in our own country.

In the United States the industry is in its infancy and although soy beans are used primarily for forage, our oil mills offer an opportunity for a greater production of seed. In China the soy bean is primarily a cash crop. It is used in many food products and is an indispensable part of the national diet. In Manchuria, which produces about 70 per cent of the world supply of soy beans, the crop occupies about 25 per cent of the cultivated area, producing on the average about half a ton to the acre.

That the Department of Agriculture is doing its share in promoting soy-bean culture is reflected in the fact that one of its agricultural explorers in China obtained approximately 2,000 introductions of seed, which are being tried out by the government with promising results.

### Life of Farm Machinery Depends on Winter Care

Many claims are made on the amount of saving made by housing farm implements, says John W. Sjogren, in charge of farm mechanics, Colorado Agriculture college.

One authority states that the life of a machine can be doubled through proper care and housing. There is no doubt that placing farm machines under cover will keep them in better running order and in many instances increase the life of the implements.

If a machine shed is not available, Professor Sjogren states, the implements should at least receive enough care to place them in some corner where they will be out of the way. All parts such as plowshares and cultivator shovels should receive a coat of heavy axle grease to prevent the formation of rust. Tongues and other wooden parts should receive a coat of paint to keep moisture out of cracks as far as possible.

While putting the machinery away a card should be made out for each machine and a list made of all overhauling that should be done and of repairs to be ordered. Repair work can then be done at odd times during the dull season.

### Two Coats of Paint Are Usually a Sufficiency

A little paint is good, but more is better. A single coat of paint serves its purpose as a preservative for a while but it does not have the staining weathering action so very long. If it is reinforced with a second coat, it will have much greater efficiency. It is estimated that a two-coat job of painting will last well and give as good results as three separate single coats put on at different times. In other words, single coat painting costs 50 per cent more to get the same efficiency.

Two coats are usually sufficient to cover a surface well if the paint is properly mixed and properly brushed out. Three coats are usually not necessary unless the surface is in exceedingly bad condition. If the paint is applied too thick it is likely to peel and blister and thus be impaired in value.

### Pyrethrum Flowers Form Basis of Insecticides

Uncle Sam is preparing to "roll his own" insect powders. In other words, the Department of Agriculture is conducting field experiments to determine whether or not pyrethrum flowers, which, when ground, form the basis of many insecticides, can be grown successfully on a commercial scale in the United States.

The plant is closely related to the common oxeye daisy and has been produced commercially in California, but the supply now comes largely from Dalmatia and Japan. It costs from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 annually, and the department wants to know what can be done to ward keeping the money at home.

### Summing Up Economic Value of Farm Silo

Summing up the economic value of the silo, where large numbers of experiments and tests are averaged, you can safely figure that the silo will save \$1 on the production of 100 pounds of beef or growth. It will save 12 cents on the cost of producing a pound of butter. It will save 40 cents on the production of 100 pounds of milk. It will save \$1 in the production of 100 pounds of mutton. For keeping horses, mules, young stock, and dry cows, it will save 30 per cent on the feed bill. Every stock keeper can figure out the value of the silo to him on this basis.

# POULTRY FACTS

## ORNAMENTAL AND OTHER CHICKENS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Chickens of the Continental European, oriental, game, ornamental, and miscellaneous classes often have an unusual appeal, and a breeder who may first be attracted to such fowls by their unusual plumage or form may later develop a flock which has decided utility value, says the United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1507-F, "Standard Breeds and Varieties of Chickens II," just issued, discusses the qualities of the various breeds and varieties listed so that the inexperienced person may make a wise selection by reason of familiarity with the merits of each.

The Continental European class includes several breeds, among them the Polish. This breed was formerly popular in the United States, but with the increase in popularity of the Leghorn, interest in the Polish variety waned. It is still popular, however, as an ornamental fowl. A characteristic feature of all Polish birds is a crest surmounting the head.

There are bantams in several classes of the larger chickens and also classes of bantams for which there are no corresponding larger breeds. The bulletin discusses the more important characteristics of the breeds and varieties in the classes mentioned.

A copy of the new publication may be obtained free upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Finishing Poultry for Market Difficult Task

Finishing fowls for market is not fully comprehended by the average poultryman. It is practically an art, and one must be guarded largely by previous conditions.

In the case where birds have been confined to a yard the entire season, they may be penned in a small enclosure and finished up for market in about ten days simply by feeding them all they can eat.

But when fowls have had unlimited range it is best not to shut them up and begin stuffing them from the start. Such a course is often attended by considerable loss. Fattening must be done gradually.

A favorite fattening mixture is made as follows: Corn meal, three parts; ground oats, one part; bran, one part; crude tallow, one part—all parts by weight.

The entire mess should be scalded and given for the first three meals of the day, with all the corn and wheat potatoes are also excellent for fattening. They should be cooked and thickened with cornmeal. They will put more flesh on a hen in the shortest time than any other food known.

### Picking Geese Feathers

Geese yield an abundant crop of feathers, but they should not be picked until after the breeding season. The feathers are ripe for picking when the quills appear dry and do not contain blood. Although the demand for these feathers is increasing, the feathers add to the profit of geese raising. Geese should not be picked just before marketing as the feathers must be right for the fowls to bring highest prices.

### Poultry Notes

- Laying hens need water and neglect to provide it may seriously reduce the egg yield.
- Much disease can be kept out of the poultry flock by burying or burning the dead birds.
- In mixing a ration the physical effect of a feed must be considered as well as the chemical nutrients.
- Poultry yards are necessary on the farm, if the flock is to be properly cared for. Disease prevention and control are impossible if the hens range all over the farm.
- Ground oats may be used for growing stock or laying hens when fed in limited quantities.
- A straw loft in the poultry house is an advantage to the flock owner. The straw loft helps to keep the house cool during summer and warm during winter.
- Too much salt is a poison for hens, but they need a little just as humans do. A pound to 100 pounds of mash improves their appetite and aids digestion.
- Let the chickens on the farm rough it and rustle for themselves and they will give little in return.
- The hens should exercise and have plenty of green food. If they are fed properly and not overfed, you will have no trouble with soft-shelled eggs.
- Bran mixed with meat scraps fed dry in hoppers, oats scattered in a litter of straw, corn fed on the cob and anything in the shape of green stuff, such as beets, cabbage, pumpkins, etc., should be fed to hens.

# FARM STOCK

## PREVENTION OF STUNTED STOCK

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The prevention of stunted growth and death losses among young live stock makes stock raising a more profitable enterprise, says the United States Department of Agriculture, in leaflet No. 1-L, "Ways to Save Young Live Stock."

The system worked out for saving the lives of young pigs is simple in practice. The farrowing pen is thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed to remove all eggs of the roundworm, one of the chief causes of death among young pigs. The sow is then thoroughly cleaned up, a special effort being made to remove all eggs from the udder.

Within ten days after farrowing the sow and pigs are removed to a field sown to forage crops and not pastured to swine since sown. The pigs are provided with a good supply of water and shade and kept in this field for at least four months, after which time they are reasonably safe from severe or injurious worm infestation.

Experiments with sheep have shown that rotation of pastures or of different kinds of stock on the same pasture is an aid in the control of stomach worms. Lambs are safer on fairly dry hillside away from wetlands and all older sheep except the mothers, wherever possible, and the mothers should be treated for worms.

Calves are not only subject to parasites but also to tuberculosis, bacterial diseases of the digestive tract, and other diseases. Eradication of disease among the mature stock and control of parasites, however, give an animal more vitality and greater resistance to ailments that may arise.

A copy of the leaflet may be obtained free upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Best Marketing Weight of Baby Beef Animal

The average baby beef calf that has been well fed with the expectation of marketing it as baby beef should weigh from 600 to 750 pounds at nine months old. One can hardly expect such a calf at that age to sell as well, however, as a finished baby beef animal. Such calves will hardly be large enough and usually not fat enough. The best baby beef comes from calves marketed at fourteen to eighteen months old, weighing 900 to 1,100 pounds.

A considerable variety of feeds can be used in feeding baby beef calves. A good grain ration may be composed of shelled corn, ground ear corn, or a mixture of shelled corn or ground corn 70 per cent and oats 30 per cent, or barley could be used as the principal grain. In any case, about 10 per cent of a good protein supplement feed such as linseed meal, cottonseed meal or gluten feed should be added to the grain ration. Alfalfa or clover hay is the best kind of hay to use. A little silage can be fed and the calves can be turned out on pasture as soon as the grass is suitable.

### Marketing Cattle When Only Moderately Fat

Although the market usually pays a premium for very fat cattle, the feeder must remember that the cost of grain increases during the latter part of the feeding period. A greater profit is often secured from cattle marketed when they are moderately well finished rather than holding them in the feed lot long enough to put on the extra finish that results in a top market price. If market quotations are satisfactory when the cattle reach good condition, it is safer to ship them than hold them another month with the steadily increasing cost of grain.

### Live Stock Notes

- An animal that is gaining in weight makes the best meat.
- The fact is that alfalfa hay should be provided for all farm live stock.
- It is risky business not to vaccinate. You can't hold your pigs indefinitely.
- The wool crop will pay for the upkeep of the ewes, leaving the lambs as clear profit.
- Pigs cannot utilize enough pasture to supplement a full ration of corn. Some tankage or skim milk or other protein supplement is necessary.
- Horses will rest better and their skin functions more freely if they are groomed every evening, especially while at heavy work.
- Hog men who do not raise alfalfa for summer as well as for winter use are not living up to their opportunities.
- Sheep can find good pasture in a stubble field after threshing. Rape sown with small grain in the spring furnishes the best pasture until the late hard freezes in the fall.

# DAIRY

## DAIRYMEN CHANGE VIEWS ON FEEDS

Dairymen now favor moderate protein feeding, says E. J. Perry, New Jersey state extension specialist in dairying. Mr. Perry reports that a number of the leading dairymen have found that rations containing too much protein are likely to cause udder troubles and sometimes breeding difficulties.

The practice among the most successful dairymen is to get a considerable part of the protein needed in the ration from alfalfa, clover, soy bean or other legume hay. With hay of this nature a grain mixture containing 16 to 18 per cent total crude protein has given excellent results. When corn stover, timothy or other hay low in protein is used, the practice is to furnish the animals with a grain mixture containing 24 per cent total crude protein.

Experience has shown, says the specialist, that variety is helpful in keeping dairy cattle in good condition and in their highest production. The old two-grain mixtures are being superseded by feeds composed of four or more kinds of grains. Biochemists report that where a variety of grains is used, the animals are more likely to get the different vitamins and other constituents needed by the animals.

Observation of thousands of dairy animals on farms and under tests at experiment stations has shown that no set rules can be given controlling the quantity of roughage and grains needed by individual animals. The needs of various cows differ according to breed, weight, production, temperament and season. By weighing both the milk given by the animal and the feed supplied to her, the leading dairymen experiment until it is found what amount of feedstuffs cause the animal to give the largest amount of milk. To assist dairymen in solving feeding and other dairy problems, the college of agriculture maintains a staff of experts whose assistance is furnished free.

### Dry Cows Require Good Feeding and Long Rest

If dry cows are to produce well during the coming lactation period it is necessary that they receive proper feed while they are dry. Dry cows should not be fattened, but they should receive sufficient feed so that they become sleek and vigorous in appearance. When cows are bred for high milk production, they have the tendency to use up some of their body tissues in producing milk.

In order to prepare cows for their next period of lactation they deserve a rest period of six weeks. During this time they should receive feeds that will tend to develop their bodies and make up for any deficiencies that developed during the time when they were producing milk. When this policy is adopted in handling dry cows, the rest period can be put to profitable use.

### Commercial Mixed Feeds of Several Ingredients

Commercial mixed feeds usually contain a wide variety of ingredients obtained from several different plants. These feeds are especially convenient for the small dairymen who must buy most of his concentrates or who finds difficulty in getting the ingredients for mixing a good ration at home. They may be mixed with ground corn, barley or oats to good advantage, the proportions depending on the amount of protein in the commercial feed. Each feeder must exercise his judgment in this regard. The most important point to consider in buying a commercial feed is the reliability of the manufacturer.

### Dairy Notes

- Alfalfa develops healthy growth in young stock.
- Separators do not operate efficiently if the bowl is not properly balanced.
- The greatest loss to the dairy co-keeper is caused by improper feeding.
- Protect a cow from cold drafts for a few days after calving, as her vitality is low.
- Get ready for winter. Production is bound to fall off in winter unless the cows are comfortable.
- New alfalfa hay is very palatable and the cows will eat it with a relish even if the pasture is in fair condition.
- The richer the cream, the easier it is to churn. But have it fairly cool—about 70 degrees—or else you'll lose a good deal of butter.
- The program on every farm should provide for the growing of all or most of the dairy herd, as this is necessary to insure the most profits.
- The more skim milk used to flush the bowl, the thinner will be the cream. Therefore, always use the same amount. Always use skim milk and hot water for flushing the bowl.

# ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS

## A Gigantic Picturization of the Charge Up San Juan Hill ISIS THEATRE Monday and Tuesday

### COUNTY BRIEFS ROSELAND

Roseland, Nov. 21.—With the exception of a few sand storms we have been enjoying some lovely weather. This is very suitable weather for cotton picking which seems to be the chief occupation here at this time. We

are expecting and hoping for some damp weather in the near future.

The third month of the school is drawing to a close. This means examination and report cards, good grades and poor grades, glad faces and sad faces.

We will have our Thanksgiving program next Wednesday afternoon after three o'clock. Just now our minds are on fat gobblers and Thanksgiving goodies, but after our holiday Thursday we will turn our thoughts toward Christmas festivities and celebrations.

Arthur Brown and Gleen Hackney spent the night with Frank Allen and Lem Roberson last Saturday.

Misses Faye Marble and Viola King visited home folks this last week end.

Miss Dorothy Byars visited Mrs. Whorton last week end.

Mr. R. D. Harper and G. D. Hawkins who work in Quitaque visited their homes in this community last Sunday. They returned to Quitaque Monday morning.

Lem, Frank and Allen Roberson, Arthur Brown ate dinner at South Plains Sunday and explored the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hudson and family visited relatives in Kress Sunday.

The people of the Roseland community met at the school auditorium for singing Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

W. M. Witcher visited Garent and Norman Hilburn Sunday.

Next Sunday is the regular preaching day for the Methodist pastor.

Mr. and Mrs. Wicker and son Troy, and Mr. Smithermann visited in the Lone Star Community last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Roy Tinsley's brother of Fort Worth has been here visiting for the past several days.

Mr. Luke Watson of Memphis, Texas is visiting R. W. Watson and family.

Cheryl Pauley spent Monday night with Lottie Bell Hackney.

Rev. Jones Weather of Plainview, pastor of the Baptist Church at Roseland held morning and evening services here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bybee visited in the Lone Star community Sunday.

## THANK YOU

Thanksgiving days is here again, and we have many things to be thankful for, and we are especially thankful to our many friends who have intrusted us with their insurance business. We have tried to please you and promise to give you better service if possible the coming year, and on the basis of good service, we solicit your business.

Angel & Childers

Fire and Life Insurance Farm and City Loans

## THANKSGIVING DAY

This essentially American holiday had its inception three hundred and six years ago, in the grateful hearts of the Pilgrims, in Plymouth colony, Massachusetts.

The Pilgrim Fathers had none of the conveniences that make life so pleasant today. Natural Gas for instance.

We express the wish, that as the families in the communities we serve gather about the family tables they will find much to be grateful for, on this great American holiday, and that they will find in the glow and comfort of natural gas service, a cause for genuine Thanksgiving.



Office in McCollum Bldg. West Side Main Street  
Office Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

I have purchased the City Shoe Shop from Mr. Calvin Copeland and will conduct same in the future in the rear of the G. S. Morris Hokus-Pokus Grocery. We are in position to handle all kinds of shoe repairs, auto top and upholstery work and all kinds of canvas work.

I also wish to announce that R. P. (Bob) Shelton, our expert shoe, harness, and auto top repair man will still be in the employ of the firm.

BRING US THOSE OLD SHOES—WE MAKE THEM NEW

## CITY SHOE SHOP

"Old Soles Made New"  
Bill Hodel, Proprietor

### PLEASANT HILL

Pleasant Hill, Nov. 21.—Our school has dismissed for three weeks in order that the children may help gather the cotton crop.

Miss Laura Mays, the primary teacher, has gone to her home in Lorenzo while school is suspended.

The ladies embroidery club met with Mrs. E. A. Shelton last Wednesday. There were ten ladies present. After enjoying an afternoon of work and conversation, the hostess served delicious refreshments. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. T. Cardinal.

Mr. and Mrs. Claud Fawver visited in the L. Y. Woolsey home Sunday.

Misses Winifred and Grace Fowler visited Miss Laura Mays Sunday.

Miss Dora Essie Lloyd of the Newland community visited Miss Lucille Evers Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Battey and children visited D. S. Battey of the Harmony community Sunday.

John Pratt, of Houston, Texas visited his uncle, A. T. Pratt several days last week.

A number of people of our community enjoyed a party at the G. W. Blankenship home Saturday night.

### LIBERTY

Liberty, Nov. 21.—School opened again Monday with a small attendance. So many of the children are out on account of the crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Langley were here the past week visiting with relatives. They returned home Monday.

Gene Gilly the small son of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Gilly sustained a broken arm Monday. He was on his way to school when the horse became frightened and threw him.

Mr. J. G. McGuffey and family visited at the Thornton home Sunday night.

### NEWLAN

Newland, Nov. 21.—Rev. T. L. Davis filled his regular appointment at Newland Sunday afternoon.

Miss Dora Essie Lloyd spent Saturday night and Sunday with Miss Lucille Eavers of the Pleasant Hill community.

Miss Luella L. and Miss Bessie Shearer spent Sunday with Miss Reba Woodruff.

Mrs. J. J. Knight left Tuesday morning for Mineral Wells. She will be gone about two weeks.

Several people from Newland attended the debate at McCoy Friday evening. The question of the debate was resolved "That the World is getting better." On the affirmative side were C. L. Lincoln from Newland and Mr. Tardy of McCoy. The negative side was presented by W. J. Berry and Mr. Rankin, the principal of the McCoy school.

Mrs. K. H. Butler visited the school Tuesday.

Mrs. S. J. Smith spent Sunday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Shearer and family and Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lincoln visited in the Carden home Sunday.

Grandmother Carden spent Sunday

with Mrs. Shelby Scott.

There was a large attendance at the Christian Endeavor Sunday Evening. The program was very interesting and was well rendered. Everyone is cordially invited to attend the meeting each Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. The following program will be rendered next Sunday.

Subject—If I were to be a Home Missionary, Where would I want to work?

Leader—Miss Reba Woodruff.

What all do you include in home missions—Stella Furrow.

Why do you use the terms "Foreign Missions" and "Home Missions?"—Dora Floyd.

Why do we hear so much about foreign missions and less about home missions—J. R. Strait.

What home missionary work needs to be done in your community—Mrs. S. D. Scott.

What home missions fields are there in your state—Andy Lane.

Through what agencies can you do home missionary work?—Haskell Redd.

What home missionary work could your society do—Alva Redd.

What home missionary work could your local church do—Olen Grey.

### McCOY

The school boys and girls played the ex-boys and girls last Friday afternoon. The score was a tie for

the boys and the girls scored 11 and 15 favoring the school.

The Baker high school team will play McCoy boys next Thursday.

Miss Lucille Fairchild visited in the home of R. F. Day Sunday.

Miss Mildred Raley visited her sister in Floydada.

Mr. Ernest Tommy visited in Canyon Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. Lollar accompanied by Rev. Warren a teacher in Wayland College visited in the Jackson home Sunday.

The young people of this community organized a B. Y. P. U. The officers elected were: Mr. John Rankin, president, Miss Minnie Nixon, vice-president and Miss Mildred Raley, secretary. They will render their first program next Sunday night.

The people of this community were favored with a debate, "Resolved the World is Growing Better," by Mr. John Rankin, and Mr. Berry, negative and Rev. Lincoln and Mr. Vester Lee Tardy, affirmative.

### ANTELOPE

Mr. H. G. Aston and Mr. L. W. Baker, of Spur spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Aston and family.

Church was held here Sunday morning and Sunday night. The sermon was enjoyed by everyone.

Miss Jewel Woolsey of Baker spent Sunday with Miss Ester Peck. Joe Smith and Homer Farmer of

Floydada spent the week end here.

Mrs. Charlie Nickels, left Thursday for Mart, where she will visit her parents.

Miss Bernice Nickels spent Saturday in Floydada.

Mr. John Aston, spent Monday in Crosbyton.

Mr. Paul Peacock of Baker, attended church here Sunday night.

Mr. Joe Peck organized a singing class Sunday night. The club will meet Sunday night at the Antelope school house.

Mr. Bill Brown of Floydada spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Willie Wisdom.

### BAKER

Baker, Nov. 21.—The Graves and Teague children are back in school now. They have been out for several days picking cotton.

The speaking by Mr. Williams of Floydada was enjoyed by a number here Friday night. Mr. Williams will be with us again next Friday night.

Miss Annie Graves spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mrs. Jones Miss Opal Nelson spent the week end with Miss Maggie Graves.

A crowd of young people from Baker went to the tunnel on the new railroad near Quitaque Sunday.

Mr. Paul Peacock visited with the Crescents at Joe Bailey Sunday afternoon.

The Baker school will have two days off Thanksgiving.

## EXTRA! EXTRA! Values Unheard Of

Thousands of dollars worth of merchandise at real honest to goodness low down prices.

Avail yourself of this Money Saving Event

## E. Guthrie & Co.

LOCKNEY, Leaders in Low Cash Prices TEXAS

It Pays To Pay Up!



ARE YOU? MEETING YOUR OBLIGATIONS

AS YOU PROMISED TO DO IF NOT, WHY NOT?

Pay that check the bank did not cash. Do not disgrace your family and friends by permitting a Fraud charge to be filed against you. That is just what will happen if you do not. Texas Bogus Check Law, article 1422 Revised Statutes.

Retail Merchants' Association

of Floyd County

Affiliated with State and National Retail Merchants Associations.

ISIS THEATRE

Program Week Commencing Monday, Nov. 28, 1927

Monday and Tuesday—'Roosevelts' Rough Riders'

Picturization of Roosevelt's Charge up San Juan Hill NEWS

Wednesday and Thursday—RIN TIN TIN

'Below the Line' A SNOOKUM COMEDY

Friday—DOUGLAS McLEAN

'Soft Cushions' COMEDY—'A MAD SCRAMBLE' NEWS

Saturday—TOM TYLER

'Tom and His Pals' COMEDY—'WHAT PRICE DOUGH' NEWS

LAKEVIEW

Lakeview, Nov. 21.—We are still taking up school at eight o'clock in the morning and turning out at two. The trustees think maybe the school will not stop for cotton picking. The attendance so far has been good.

Mrs. H. L. Sim's father, Mr. J. W. Holt, of Dawson county visited with her Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Smith and family visited Mr. and Mrs. Trice of Floydada Sunday.

Mr. Weldon Anderson and family visited in Bro. J. M. Attaway's home at McCoy last Sunday.

Mr. Donathan and family visited their daughter, Mrs. Hines of Amarillo this week end.

Mrs. Martin's daughter, Mrs. E. Roy Embry spent the past week with

her. Mr. Newberry was carried from the Lubbock Sanitarium to his brother's home in Lubbock Saturday. He is expecting to be able to come home by next Saturday. We will be glad to have him in our midst again.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Stelter, November 16, a ten and one-half pound boy which was christened Teddy Lawrence.

The death angel knocked at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stelter and took away the darling little boy Teddy Lawrence. The funeral was held at the home of Mrs. Stelter's parents at four o'clock, Rev. Hill officiating.

Singing school has been changed to first and third Friday evenings. Don't forget the big singing at Lakeview first Sunday afternoon.

The committee for the cemetery association is to meet Friday night. We hope to improve and beautify our cemetery soon.

CENTER

Center, Nov. 21.—We were away from home last week at news writing time and our community was not represented.

Mrs. Montgomery entertained a large number of friends with a sumptuous dinner Sunday. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Nolan and their families, also Mrs. Ruby Williams and children, Messers Otis Berl and Earl Huckabee, Miss Eula Huckabee and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Gill and daughter Ruth. We had everything to eat.

In the afternoon the young people gave us music on the piano, violin, banjo and harp. Everyone had an enjoyable time.

Mr. Lightfoot was on the sick list Sunday and not able to attend Sunday School but came to prayer meeting Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Veach entertained with a social Saturday night. A good crowd was present who enjoyed them selves immensely.

The road grader is busy on our road running east and west for two miles and north one mile. We hope they will get it all in fine shape soon.

Mrs. Leslie Crabtree spent Monday afternoon visiting her brother, J. C. Bullard at the sanitarium.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Eubanks visited their uncle and aunt Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mathews Saturday and Sunday.

The writer spent second Sunday night with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. King of Paducah and had a very enjoyable time.

A. A. Tubbs was attending court

at Floydada today. There were a number of Center folks at town, but do not know how many of them were attending court.

Some of the Center folks attended the singing at Campbell Sunday.

A. A. Tubbs, Tom Jernigan and Claud Carpenter went down to the Baptist State Convention at Wichita Falls Wednesday returning home Friday. There were at least forty messengers from Floyd county.

FAIRVIEW

Fairview, Nov. 21.—Fairview school will begin work next Monday after a vacation of three weeks.

We are very glad of the many improvements which have been made in our school lately. The basket ball and tennis equipment and the curtains and other stage equipment are donations of the dramatic club. The fountain and general science laboratory have been installed and now ready for use.

Cecil Newsome who has been suffering from a broken leg is improving nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Nix of Amherst were visiting in this community last week end.

Mrs. R. M. Cannon continues to improve after a long illness.

The Methodist congregation has been invited to observe Thanksgiving with the Baptist people. There will be an all-day program and dinner on the ground.

Don't forget the negro minstrel which is near at hand.

AIKEN

Aiken, Nov. 21.—Many faces were absent at the Baptist Sunday School Sunday. We hope a large crowd will attend next Sunday.

Rev. J. N. S. Webb has been sent back to his regular work at the Methodist church.

Miss Maudie Meredith has returned to liberty to take up her school work.

Miss Mary Davidson was able to attend B. Y. P. U. services Sunday night.

Mrs. McAvoy was a Plainview visitor Wednesday.

John and Tom Cooper visited with Ernest McAvoy Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Charlie Elin and family visited relatives at Kress Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorman took Sunday dinner with Mrs. Jones.

Mrs. Mullins daughter from Slaton is here this week visiting relatives.

T. E. L. CLASS

The T. E. L. Class of the Baptist Sunday school met in a social and business meeting at the home of Mrs. Hamilton, November 11. With Mrs. R. T. Stevenson as joint hostess. The house was decorated in keeping with Armistice Day. Vice-president, Mrs. Harper presided in the absence of the president.

After the business session an enjoyable social hour was spent which consisted of games and contests. After which delightful refreshments consisting of pumpkin pie with whipped cream, and hot chocolate was served by the hostesses, with miniature flags as plate favors.—Reporter.

SERVICES AT WEST SIDE CHURCH OF CHRIST SUNDAY

Elder Alva Johnson will preach at the West Side Church of Christ Sunday, November 27th, at both morning and night services. Everybody is invited to hear him.

WARNING TO THOSE WHO TAMPER WITH MAIL BOXES

Postmaster Homer Howard has asked us to warn those who are prone to tamper with rural mail boxes that they are taking a great risk. The law is very strict along this line, and anyone caught putting articles of any nature, in the boxes, tearing them down or shooting holes in them, etc., are taking the risk of having to pay

heavy fines or serve a sentence in the Federal Penitentiary. The mail boxes on rural routes are protected by Federal laws just the same as the boxes in the postoffice, and anyone tampering with them is flirting with a lot of trouble.

Mrs. Willard Pearson and children from Amarillo are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Tom Pearson. She will return home today.

NOTICE TO THE PATONS ON THE RURAL ROUTES

The following changes will be made on routes A, 2 and 3 effective December 1st, 1927, as follows:

Route A, leaves office at 2 p. m. and returns by 5:45 p. m.

Route 2 leaves office at 8:45 a. m. and returns by 12:30 p. m.

Route 3 leaves office at 8:45 a. m. and returns by 1:00 p. m.

The above schedule will be observed until March 16th, 1928, then the following schedule will be observed.

Route A leaves office at 2:45 p. m. and returns by 6 p. m.

Route 2 leaves office at 2:45 p. m. and returns by 5:45 p. m.

Route 3 leaves office at 2:45 p. m. and returns by 6:00 p. m.

Patrons on the above routes will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

There will be rural service on all the routes on Monday following Christmas, but the carriers will be allowed to leave the office as early as they

can, so if you are expecting a parcel meet the carrier early. Mail your parcels early and avail yourselves of the special delivery service also the special handling service and any other information relative to the postal service that anyone may desire we will gladly welcome you and give you the information desired or get it for you. Wishing you one and all Merry Christmas, I am,

Yours for the betterment of the service.

H. Howard, P. M. Lockney, Tex.

ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS TO BE SHOWN HERE

A picturization of Roosevelt's Rough Riders and the charge on San Juan Hill the climax of the Spanish American War.

Paramount made most of this picture in Texas near San Antonio with the co-operation of the U. S. Army and a special cost of including Wallace Berry and George Bancroft.

They succeeded in making a gigantic historical picture chuck full of pathos and comedy that every man, woman and child should see.

VISITS OF THE STORK

Born to Mr. and Mrs.:

Milford Carthel, north of Lockney, Tuesday, November 22nd, a girl.

Will McClendon, six miles north of Lockney, Sunday, November 29th a girl.

City Market

For Quality and Service

None Better

E. L. Marshall Phone 101

MARCELLING .35c

OLIVE ROBBS Phone 150

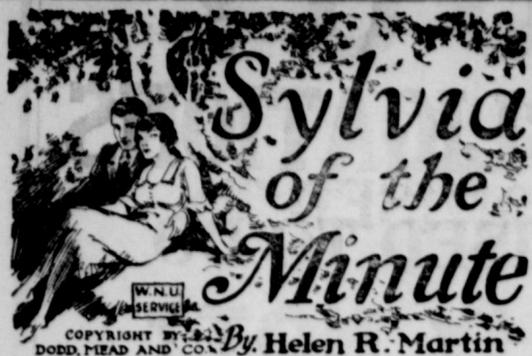
Chas. Boertz, near Providence, Monday, November 14th, a girl.

FOR SALE—Teams, tools and feed, 40 acres sown in wheat. Place goes with deal to right man—See R. G. Spence, 1 mile south Irick school house. 1 tp

Mrs. Willard Pearson of Amarillo is here visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Simmons and Mr. and Mrs. John Fore.

Advertisement for South Plains Drug Co., Inc. featuring jewelry and gifts. Text: 'Gifts of Outstanding Beauty Are Selected Early'. Includes images of various jewelry items like rings, necklaces, and watches.

Advertisement for Dyer Motor Company. Text: 'This Car has been carefully checked and now stands where necessary'. 'USED CARS with an OK that counts'. 'Reconditioned Right—and Priced Right!'. 'Dyer Motor Company Lockney, Texas. QUALITY AT LOW COST'.



# Sylvia of the Minute

W.N.U. SERVICE

By Helen R. Martin

### STORY FROM THE START

Handsomeness, fastidious and wealthy—young St. Croix Creighton awaits his sweetheart at their trysting place. She is late. This ordinary little Pennsylvania Dutch girl, Meely Schwenckton, but he awaits her eagerly. She is so demurely beautiful, he thinks, but so out of his "class." Despite her seeming innocence and ignorance, she succeeds in keeping him at a distance, to his chagrin. Meely, in the Schwenckton home, where she is boarding, is altogether unlike the girl who meets St. Croix clandestinely. She is the teacher in the neighborhood school, of which Marvin Creighton, St. Croix's brother, is superintendent. Due to family differences, Marvin Creighton boards in town, near Meely. Meely learns that Marvin was to have married his cousin, a titled English lady, but, believing she was attracted by the Creighton wealth, had refused the alliance. It is the rumor that St. Croix is to take Marvin's place and marry the English girl.

### CHAPTER III—Continued

"But," said Mr. Schwenckton, puzzled, "you must know how to school-teacher when you're a grad-yate of Kutztown Normal yet! Well, I guess anyhow! Us we don't elec' no teacher to our William Penn that ain't got her Normal school diploma."

"Oh, yes—well, but—yes, of course," Meely concluded in some confusion. She glanced surreptitiously at Aunt Rosy—and found, to her discomfort, that she was being regarded with a look of cunning suspicion.

"Say!" suddenly spoke up Rosy. "Have you got such a Kutztown Normal school diploma?"

"Why—why, of course—why, of course I have."

"Mister," she demanded of her brother-in-law, "did you ever see her diploma?"

"Ach, Rosy, what's over you? To be sure, she had to send her diploma along with her application and her photygraft when she wrote for the job here at our William Penn. Your photygraft," he said to Meely, "don't favor you much. You're a lot prettier than that there photygraft."

"It's funny," answered Meely, "how my photygrafts never look like—never do me justice," she amended her remark.

Again she found Aunt Rosy's little cunning eyes boring like gimlets into hers.

Meely Schwenckton seemed to herself, these days, to be ever walking in fear. Yet never in all her young life had she found existence so exhilarating, so tense with interesting suspense. It was not really fear, she decided, only a thrilling apprehension that hung over her every minute of the day and night; an apprehension which even if realized could not really bring harm to her, only awkward embarrassment.

"But somebody else would feel more awkward and embarrassed," she smiled to herself.

However, this apprehension, following her ceaselessly, was a bit nerve-racking; and the startling knowledge just acquired that Marvin Creighton (her "Steady Date's" brother) stood over her as the school superintendent and was therefore bound to make her acquaintance very soon, greatly augmented her sense of the danger of her situation—a situation brought about less by her own plotting than by a succession of fortuitous and unforeseen circumstances. Never would she have had either the audacity or the ingenuity to have arranged such an extraordinary chain of circumstances.

"Up to now, I've always held fiction to be stranger than truth—but never again! If I were a novelist I'd never have the cheek to make up such a lurid and improbable yarn as I'm living! Loe amazedly told herself. "If I offered it to the movies I'm sure they'd consider it too true to life to be convincing."

If either of the Creighton brothers should ever see her in the other's company! Or if St. Croix discovered she was the district teacher, instead of the ignorant cow she feigned to be! Or if any of the Schwenckton family discovered her meeting with St. Croix or any of the other things about her which they were congenitally incapable of suspecting!

It was just three days after her last rendezvous with St. Croix that one afternoon at a quarter past four, school having been dismissed and her plain tailored school dress having been changed right here in her empty schoolroom for the fancy, cheap flattery in which she always disguised herself to meet her "Date," that she came out of the schoolhouse and after locking the door and hiding the key under a stone, glanced cautiously and down the road before starting

for the distant hilltop where St. Croix would be waiting for her. For she intended again today to keep him waiting.

Last Monday she really had been at their meeting place long ahead of the appointed time and, having been curious as to how he would treat her tardiness, she had, on his appearing in the distance, hidden in a clump of bushes and watched him; his restless impatience, the eager light in his eyes when once he thought he heard her coming; and then his childish maneuvers to deceive her—his descending the hill, skirting the base and climbing up again on the other side in all that mad! How she had enjoyed herself watching him!

Evidently Marvin was not such an ass as St. Croix. "From all accounts he sounds like the Noble Army-of-Martyrs-Praise-True! Which is worse, I wonder—to be a bounder or to be so uncomfortably noble?" It certainly did sound uncomfortably noble to be willing to live at Absalom Puntz' when you could live in the much more comfortable home of the Creightons.

For Aunt Rosy's investigations had proven Mr. Schwenckton's surmise correct—Marvin Creighton was boarding, for the time being, at Absalom's cottage on the Schwenckton farm, which fact added considerably to Meely's uneasy apprehensions.

As she strolled on her way to her meeting with St. Croix, in the lovely October sunlight, she wondered whether she should amuse herself with "luring" Marvin as she was "working" St. Croix (for other reasons than her amusement). Marvin might not be such easy game; they said he despised girls—

"Probably he's afraid of them! Or he doesn't know any nice ones of the Noble-Army-of-Martyrs style. Could I work the noble stunt, I wonder? Risky! Might get my two roles mixed up! Better keep off Marvin!"

It was just as she came to this conclusion that suddenly, with a jump of her heart, she saw him emerge from a lane on the road ahead of her and, turning in her direction, come straight toward her on the highway in a long swinging stride. She recognized him by that stride, for she had seen him that morning going across the Schwenckton's orchard to Absalom's cottage. That strong, free gait of his would have arrested attention anywhere. How different from St. Croix' dapper prancing.

Suddenly she realized that she dared not let him recognize her in this ridiculously festive frock she was wearing, for as he was bound to meet her soon in her school room dressed in her own character, the contrast would make him suspicious. But how to elude him? The highway offered no escape. She wore no hat that she could pull down over her face. And he was almost up with her!

In desperation, as they were about to pass, she raised both her arms to fuss at her hair and thus conceal her face.

But through the crook of her left arm she saw that she might have spared herself the trouble, for he never so much as glanced at her; apparently so engrossed in his own thoughts that he remained quite unaware of the passing of a pretty girl!

"Well!" she breathed in mingled surprise and pique, for she was used to young men's looking at her as they passed. "Never batted an eyelash at me!"

She had caught a glimpse of his face and the rest of her walk to the hilltop seemed all too short for the interesting reflections aroused thereby. For she had perceived the remarkable fact that Marvin and St. Croix Creighton looked extremely alike, yet totally unlike; alike in feature and coloring and unlike in countenance. St. Croix' smugness was here replaced by a rather wistful melancholy; St. Croix' cynicism by an expression of grave kindness; St. Croix' scornful pride by a look of genial humor; St. Croix' keenness by a reflective, inquiring expression

touching by bewilderment. Of course, all this was not revealed in a passing glimpse. But a great deal of it unfolded to her consciousness as, while she walked, she continued to gaze on the mental image she had caught, of a face so arresting as to make that of his brother, whom she was going to meet, seem by comparison insignificant.

So absorbed had she been, as she loitered along, that she forgot all about St. Croix' annoyance if he were kept waiting for her. So that, when turning a curve in the path up the hill, she suddenly saw him standing there above her, looking coldly offended at her tardiness. It brought her up with a sharp start. The expression of his face made her feel more like turning tail and going back than going on to the top.

"Just imagine," she thought as she toiled up the rest of the slope, "being married to such a disposition!—to a man who'd take it out of you so whenever things didn't suit him exactly!"

She smiled inwardly as she thought that if she were a girl whom he wanted to marry, he would surely never so reveal himself to her.

"He'd surely have the sense to hide, not flaunt, his selfishness and egotism and show me a better side of himself; for of course he must have a better side." Probably with his own class of people, his own family, he was quite different; she had surmised from things he had unconsciously betrayed that he adored his mother and would die before he would hurt her; that he greatly honored his father; and that though he almost hated his elder brother, he respected him.

"So you're actually here, are you?" he ironically greeted her as she stood before him, looking like Magdalene, the Penitent.

"Oh, but, Mr. Creighton," she pleaded, "my stepmom's so bad, she can't set and she can't lay! This here wasn't no gay-love day for me, now 'mid I'm tellin' you, with Susie so poorly and all! I near broke my neck gettin' here!"

"I suppose you mean gala day? Don't, my child, use words you're not sure of. Well," he added, grinning appreciatively, "if Susie can't even cackle, maybe she'll soon be creaking."

She did not laugh this time, but gazed at him blankly. "And I was up so late last night," she continued her excuses, "that I was near too tired to come this here three miles this after."

"You poor child! You mean you were sitting up with your sick stepmother?"

"No. Widower Holzapple he's settin' up with me Thursdays."

"What? Holzapple? Who's he?"

"Ach, such a old man, as old as Pop yet, with three full-grown children. Pop's awful pleased, for Mr. Holzapple he's well fixed and owns his own place clear. But, you see," said Meely in an injured tone, her eyes anxious, "he never says straight out he wants to marry me, he just insinuates that way. He'll set for an hour without passin' a remark—just set—and me tryin' to keep awake. And then all of a sudden he'll shoot off a remark—'My children says, now Pop'll never be lonesome no more.' Or he'll hitch his chair closer to me and say, 'My children are pleased.' Or if he sees my head noddin', I'm that sleepy, he'll wake me with the remark, 'Charlie will give us a weddin' dinner over at his place.' But, you see, Mr. Creighton," she complained, "it never leads up to nothin'. He never gets furdern' insinuations. He never yet held my hand once nor even tol' me my eyes were pretty."

"But how could you marry an old man with grown children?" asked St. Croix disgustedly, taking his usual seat on the broad, flat stone and motioning her to hers a few feet away.

"Look here, you're not seriously thinking of marrying that old man—what's his name? Holzapple? Are you?" he demanded.

"I gotta marry somebody. What difference is it?—seem I can't marry the one I like!" she mourned.

He hastened to divert her from this dangerous snog. "Come here to me." She obeyed him eagerly.

"See what I've brought you." He produced two packages from behind the stone.

With childish acquisitiveness and a touch of Pennsylvania Dutch acquisitiveness, she opened the box of a dozen ornate handkerchiefs (so ornate she had to check a laugh at sight of them); he had evidently judged her taste from her blue voile frock trimmed with artificial flowers; she would keep one for a souvenir and give the rest to Lizzie—how Lizzie would adore them!). But her pleasure in his other offering, a five-pound box of candied fruits, was not assumed.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Napoleon and Lincoln Among the Henpecked

The henpecked man can scarcely be classed as a product of modern times. Historians relate that many of the world's most famous men, including Napoleon, Lincoln and Socrates, were henpecked. One of the letters written by Napoleon to his wife, Josephine, ends with the postscript: "A thousand kisses—as burning as yours are frosty."

Lincoln, it is said, was henpecked because he was too shy. Count Montgeles, the German biographer of Lincoln, declares that Lincoln's wife loved him superficially, her own selfish ambitions predominating, adding that she constantly pecked at him and almost drove him mad.

### The Dashed-Off Effect

Nothing that sounds dashed off is, if it is any good.—Ohio State Journal.

# Bread and Meat World Problem

## Wheat Keeps Pace With the Growing Population, Meat Lags Behind.

Washington.—What of the world's bread and meat supply since the World war?

The world's population has been growing: Have these two primary food items kept pace?

Since the problem is being approached from the Western world, let wheat stand, for the moment, for bread, and beef for meat.

A bulletin from the Washington (D. C.) headquarters summarizes the world wheat and beef production as follows:

"The average yearly world production of wheat during the five years immediately preceding the World war was roughly three and a half billion bushels. In late years the average has been closer to four billion bushels. The wheat supply, therefore, has advanced along with the number of mouths to eat it. So too with that part of the wheat crop that is transplanted from country to country. Approximately eight hundred million bushels (nearly 23 per cent of the production) of wheat and flour entered international trade channels in pre-war days, and about eight hundred fifty million bushels (22.4 per cent) enter now.

"But although the World war had no lasting effect on wheat production and its steady growth, it played havoc with the world trade in wheat. This flow of wheat from the less developed countries to the countries with great urban centers has been an important factor in world economies since the rise of cities. Doubtless Babylon drew grain from its satellite countries. When Rome came to be a great power a veritable river of grain flowed to it from northern Africa, Spain, and the Near East.

### Medieval Flow of Grain.

"During the Middle ages commerce in food staples lagged, each country, for the most part, producing its own food. But with the planting of colonies and the coming of the machine age, the tide of grain began to run again, setting toward England and western Europe from Russia, the Western hemisphere, and finally from the antipodes.

### U. S. Leads Also in Beef.

"In beef cattle, as in wheat production, the United States leads the world, with close to sixty million head. Russia probably ranks next with slightly under forty million, although both Argentina and Brazil have almost as many. Germany, Russia was the big factor in the wheat trade before the war. She produced more than one-sixth of the entire world crop, and exported a fifth of the total international shipments. After a big drop, Russia has almost reached her former position in the matter of production. But apparently the Russians of today are better fed; only 3 per cent of the world's wheat exports now come from that country.

"Canada has become the chief factor in the international wheat trade. She produced less than two hundred million bushels before the war, and shipped only 11 per cent of world shipments. In 1926 she grew more than four hundred million bushels and her exports far surpassed the greatest shipments of Russia, reaching 37 per cent of total international exports.

"But although Russia and Canada have stood out as the greatest shippers of wheat, in the matter of production they have been surpassed since well before the World war by the United States. This country, in 1926, produced eight hundred thirty-two million bushels, more than a fifth of the world total. Only European Russia came anywhere near this mark, with five hundred ninety million bushels. Even when Asiatic Russia's two hundred million bushels are added, the United States is still in the lead by more than forty million bushels.

"But Uncle Sam's 120,000,000 mouths consume most of this vast volume of wheat. Some year the exports jump to a quarter of a billion bushels. Usually, however they are little more than one hundred million bushels, making up the 2 per cent of world shipments that was the rule even in pre-war days.

Smaller Nations Exports Drop.

"While Russia has dropped out of the world wheat trade since the war, at least temporarily, and Canada has

moved to first place, there have been significant shifts in the positions of other wheat-producing countries. Rumania which contributed one-sixteenth of the world exports, dropped out entirely for some years, and now supplies only one-ninety-sixth. Bulgaria has cut her contribution to one-third the former figure; and Hungary's fifty-five million bushels have shrunk to twenty million. India, too, has been slowly losing ground as an exporter.

"Next to Canada, Australia has shown the greatest growth in wheat shipments, raising her pre-war figure of 6 per cent of the world shipments to 15 per cent. Argentina has shown a less spectacular growth from 10½ per cent to 12 per cent.

"A surprising fact disclosed by a survey of the wheat situation is the magnitude of the crops produced by France, Italy and Germany, all of which are relatively densely populated, consuming countries. France's crop of three hundred thirty million bushels in 1926 was considerably larger than that of Argentina (two hundred twenty-three millions) and approximately twice that of Australia. Italy's two hundred forty million bushels was also greater than the Argentine crop; while Germany's one hundred eighteen million bushels was not far short of the Australian production. All three of these countries found it necessary to supplement their heavy home production by taking from 4 to 9 per cent of the world shipments. There has been little change in the volume of French wheat and flour imports since before the war, but that of Italy has increased, and that of Germany has decreased.

"The greatest importer of wheat continues to be Great Britain, which takes about one-quarter of all international wheat shipments. In 1926 she imported two hundred three million bushels of wheat and flour, an amount about equal to the total combined shipments of the United States and Argentina. In addition, Great Britain raised more than fifty million bushels of wheat at home.

### Gift from Radicals

This statue of a youth with the emblems of the Soviets—the sickle and the hammer—was presented by the Young Pioneers of America, an organization of young people of radical trend, to the "Young Leninists" of Soviet Russia, on the occasion of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Soviet republic.

### Meat for Convicts

St. Joseph, Mo.—Sing Sing is to have some choice meat on its tables. Eight prize-winning baby beefs of the recent interstate baby beef show here have been sold to the prison.

### Skirts Make Trouble

Jersey City, N. J.—Mrs. Marie Spratt, who is suing her husband for custody of their two children, says her short skirts were one cause of family dissension.

### Does Her Stuff

Buffalo, N. Y.—Trained two years by its owner to scream when a stranger entered the house at night, a parrot did just that when the occasion arose and drove off a burglar.

## TOMB OF GENGHIS KHAN IS FOUND IN A SECRET CAVE

### Seven Silent Lamas, Writes Explorer, Keep Watch at Coffin in Central Asia.

London.—The Russian explorer, Prof. Peter Kozloff, says the Sunday Express, has solved darkest Asia's greatest archeological mystery by the discovery of the tomb of Genghis Khan (Jenghis Khan), Mongolian conqueror, 700 years after his death, near the ruins of the dead city of Kharakhoto, in the Gobi desert.

Professor Kozloff has devoted 20 years to the search. He found the great khan's remains in a silver coffin resting on the crowns of 78 princes and khans whom he had conquered.

The secret wonders of the conqueror's tomb, says the Express, lie with those of Tut-Ankh-Amen. Seven silent lamas guard the secret place and every seven hours one of them strikes seven times on a huge jade bell hanging above the sarcophagus.

### Speech Is Misdemeanor

Washington.—Profanity is a misdemeanor—even in the heat of an athletic contest—according to the capital's vigilant police force.

Two park police waited until the end of a soccer game on the monument grounds one afternoon and then arrested Robert Hall, goal keeper for the Marlboro team. They said Hall's exclamations during the game were profane enough and loud enough to shock the spectators.

It cost Hall's friends \$10 to get him out of the clutches of the law.

France, and Australia follow with seventeen, fourteen and thirteen million. There are heavy holdings of cattle in India and other parts of the Orient, but the beef production from these countries is very light owing to religious scruples and vegetarian habits.

"The World war seems great; to have affected the meat-eating habits of the West. Apparently France learned meat eating from her allies. Her pre-war imports of beef were only forty-one million pounds, while she exported sixty-two million pounds. Now the exports have been cut almost to one-half the former figure, while the imports have increased more than six fold. They are now 7½ per cent of all international exports.

"Germany has doubled her imports, and now takes 13 per cent of world shipments; her exports both before and since the war are negligible.

"As with bread, so with beef Great Britain is the greatest importer. She imports now more than one and three-quarters billion pounds per year, against one and a quarter billion in pre-war days.

"Changes in the sources of beef have not been great; rather, the pre-war tendencies have been followed out. Russia was never an important factor in Europe's beef supply, and her withdrawal from European affairs had little effect on the meat trade.

The World's Meat Counter.

"Argentina is the world's chief beef purveyor. Before the war her contribution was 46 per cent of the total international exports; now it has grown to 50 per cent. Uruguay is a poor second with 11 per cent; double her pre-war proportion. Australia, which furnished 14 per cent of beef shipments before 1914, sends out only 9 per cent now. The United States, too, has dropped from a 10 per cent contribution in the years prior to the war, to 5 per cent today.

"The only other country with exports which equal 6 per cent of world exports is, strangely the Netherlands, with more than 7 per cent. This country has only two million cattle. The explanations lies in the heavy imports of beef, most of which are re-exported.

"Because the teeming population of the East lives largely on rice, it would be natural to assume that more rice is grown than wheat. But the fact that the people of the West are on the whole much better fed, apparently turns the scale in favor of wheat. The average estimated world rice crop for five years preceding the World war was two and a half billion bushels, while the corresponding wheat crop was approximately one billion bushels greater. The average annual crops for the year 1921 to 1925 were nearly three billion bushels for rice, and nearly four billion bushels for wheat.

Less Rice Exported Than Wheat.

"A much smaller percentage of the rice crop enters international trade than that of the wheat crop. In pre-war days 8 per cent of the world's rice production was exported, as against 23 per cent of the total wheat. The percentages now are practically the same.

"Fork plays second fiddle to beef, as rice does to wheat among the meats and grains consumed by man. There are far fewer hogs in the world than cattle—about two hundred fifty million as against more than six hundred million. The United States leads all other countries in the number of its hogs—between fifty and sixty millions. The nearest competitors are Germany with sixteen million and Russia with fourteen million.

"The United States is also first in pork exports, sending out nearly one and a quarter billion pounds, more than half the total international shipments. The next more important exporters are Denmark with four hundred sixty-three million pounds, and the Netherlands with two hundred fifty-nine million.

"In pork England is again the world's best customer, taking more than one and one-third billion pounds of the world's exports, 57 per cent of the total."