

CANYON LIGHT PLANT SOLD TO A. J. ARNOLD

WHO WILL IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY FOR ITS PATRONS.

Negotiations were completed Wednesday, whereby A. E. Bent of Denver, Colo., sold the entire holdings and franchise of the Canyon Power company to A. J. Arnold.

Mr. Arnold is well known to the people of Canyon, having successfully managed the property for over three years. The people of Canyon will welcome this change in ownership, knowing that we shall, in the future have dependable light and water service.

Mr. Arnold stated that he would move back to Canyon on the 15th of November and take charge of his newly acquired property.

Town Divided Into Districts For War Work Campaign Next Week.

District 1.—North of Railway track and west of street in front of the J. M. Black residence. Misses Thelma Black and Lorena Frieze.

District 2.—North of railway track and east of street in front of the J. M. Black residence. Misses Thelma McGee and Miss Fern Martin.

District 3.—West of the Plainview branch. Mrs. L. L. Monroe.

District 4.—North of Evelyn St., East of Plainview Railway, to street east of public school bldg. Misses Boone and DeGraftenreid.

District 5.—South of Evelyn St., from Plainview Ry. to street east of Public school bldg. Misses Ida Rowan and Nannie Johnson.

District 6.—North of Evelyn St., from street east of Public school bldg. to street west of Presbyterian church. Misses Hazel and Sarah Park.

District 7.—North of Evelyn St., from street west of Presbyterian church. Mrs. Clyde McElroy and Miss Elva Ffonabarger.

District 8.—North of Houston St., to Ry., east from street in front of Baptist church to Guthrie garage. Mrs. J. A. Tate and Mrs. Levi Angel.

District 9.—North of Houston St., east from Guthrie garage, to street east of Episcopal church. Misses Blanch Croson and Penrod.

District 10.—North of Houston St., east from Episcopal church to street east of F. P. Guenther residence. Mrs. T. A. Ridgeway, Miss Fair Wiggins.

District 11.—Between Houston and Evelyn St., from in front of Dr. Stewart residence east to and including the west side of the public square. S. B. McClure.

District 12.—Between Houston and Evelyn Streets, East from and including the east side of the square to Gerald Boarding house. O. N. Gamble.

District 13.—Between Houston and Evelyn Sts., east from Gerald Boarding house to Huntleigh Hall. Grayson Bell and Ed. Gerald.

District 14.—North of Houston St., west and north of Normal Campus. Miss Louis Butterfield.

District 15.—Beginning on street, east of public school building, south of Evelyn street, east to street west of Presbyterian Church. Mrs. G. A. Brandon and Mrs. B. S. Livingston.

District 16.—South of Evelyn Street, from street west of Presbyterian church. Mrs. G. A. Brandon and Mrs. B. S. Livingston.

District 17.—South of Evelyn Street from street west of Presbyterian church east to street east of C. O. Keiser. Mrs. J. B. Gamble and Mrs. E. H. Powell.

District 18.—South of Evelyn street east of C. O. Keisers to street east of Christian Science church. Mrs. Dal Nickson.

District 19.—South of Evelyn St., from street east of Christian church to street east of S. A. Shotwells grain store. Mrs. C. R. Tate and Miss Louise Heiser.

District 20.—Normal Faculty. J. W. Reid.

District 21.—All Railway Employees, including section hands. R. McGee and J. F. Hughes.

Mr. McClure has kindly consented to do the necessary "mopping up."

These solicitors will begin their work Monday morning, and we wish to impress upon everyone that they are doing this work "free, gratis, for nothing", and their time is just as valuable to them as ours is to us, so let all be ready with our contribution and delay them as little as possible in the doing of their work.

A committee of six constant, well informed citizens of the town have gone over the list of names of every individual in this school district

NEW TEACHER APPOINTED IN PUBLIC SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the school board on Wednesday evening Miss Elva Fronabarger, who has been teaching the sixth grade was promoted to instructor of languages, in place of Miss Etta Thorpe, deceased, and Mrs. T. W. Hart, of Plainview was appointed as teacher of the sixth grade.

CITY SCHOOLS AND NORMAL TO REOPEN

"FLU" SITUATION WARRANTS LIFTING OF CLOSING ORDER ON TUESDAY.

Drs. Wilson and Stewart state that no new cases of influenza have developed within the past three days and at a meeting of the school board on Wednesday evening it was decided to reopen the schools on next Tuesday. President J. A. Hill, of the Normal also issued an order for the reopening of that institution on Tuesday, a copy of which will be found in another column.

and have placed each individual responsibility where it belongs with respect to the quota of this school district and we trust no one will fail to do their full duty in this work of our effort to do for our boys at home and abroad what these seven organizations are doing every hour of the day and every day of the week.

We who fail to do our duty at home are just as much a snicker as the fellow who evades his military duty. We trust these solicitors will not find a slacker in our school district.

Here is for over the top with our quota and unconditional surrender "Over There."

16 Boys Leave For Camp

Clarence Thompson left for Camp Mabry at Austin, Wednesday. On the 12th of November ten more are called to go to Camp Travis and on the 15th of November three more are called to go to camp Bowie.

Another Liberty Loan Coming

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has announced that, no matter what the results of the pending overtures for peace may be, there will be another Liberty loan. To use his expression, "We are going to have to finance peace for a while just as we have had to finance war."

There are over 2,000,000 United States soldiers abroad. If we transport these men back to the United States at the rate of 300,000 a month, it will be over half a year before they are all returned. Our Army, therefore, must be maintained, victualled, and clothed for many months after peace is an actuality.

The American people, therefore, having supported the Liberty loan with a patriotism that future historians will love to extol, will have an opportunity to show the same patriotism in financing the just and conclusive victorious peace whenever it comes.

Not for a moment, however, is the Treasury acting on any assumption that peace is to come soon. Until peace is actually assured the attitude of the Treasury and the attitude of the whole United States Government is for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and the motto of force against Germany without stint or limit will be acted up to until peace is an absolute accomplished fact.

One more Liberty loan, at least, is certain. The Fourth loan was popularly called the "Fighting Loan"; the next loan may be a fighting loan, too, or it may be a peace loan. Whatever the conditions, the loan must be prepared for and its success rendered certain and absolute. Begin now to prepare to support it.

Who does not know of the Cedar Lake Petroleum and Gas Co. of Lamesa Texas.

Knitted articles made from material furnished by the Red Cross, will be distributed by Red Cross representatives attached to camps and cantonments, hereafter. Another change announced is that regarding Red Cross comfort kits. The Government has asked that they be not given soldiers in camps in the United States as space for taking them overseas on transports is not available. The Red Cross will send them to Europe where they will be distributed.

Combine economy and thrift. Help develop the resources of your country by buying a share in the Cedar Lake Petroleum and Gas Co. of Lamesa, Texas. See ad in another column.

BROTHER OF NEWS MAN DIES OF "FLU"

CHAS. THATCHER, PROMINENT MUSICIAN AT AMARILLO VICTIM.

Walter Thatcher, foreman of the Randall County News, received word Tuesday night that his brother Charles was seriously ill of pneumonia in the sanitarium at Amarillo and immediately went to his bedside. Medical science proved of no avail and the young man passed away at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. As we go to press, funeral arrangements have not been completed. The Amarillo News had the following in regard to the demise of Mr. Thatcher:

"Charles Thatcher, 29 years old, died yesterday afternoon of complication of pneumonia and Bright's disease following influenza. Mr. Thatcher is well known in Amarillo having married Florence Crawford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Crawford, some three years ago. He leaves besides his wife and small child, a brother Walter who is in the newspaper business at Canyon, his father who is a farmer in Kansas, and a sister, Mrs. Ralph Price of Amarillo.

"Mr. Thatcher was a painter and paper-hanger by trade and was a favorite among his fellow workers, but he was also widely known among local musicians and music lovers because of his robust tenor voice which was well trained and of excellent quality. He sang the tenor solos in Handel's "Messiah" last spring at the Music Festival on which occasion he competed most favorably with the imported artists. He has for some months been tenor soloist at the Polk Street Methodist church. He will be greatly missed by the community and the immediate family will have the sympathy of a host of friends."

Tommy Harrison Dies of Typhoid.

Tommy Harrison, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Harrison died Saturday, Nov. 2 at 11 o'clock of typhoid fever. He was 19 years of age, and was a student in the Normal. He has lived in Canyon most of his life and will be missed by his many friends. The funeral services were conducted at the cemetery Sunday at 3:30 p. m. by Rev. R. A. Stewart in the presence of many friends who deeply sympathize with the bereaved family.

Many beautiful floral offerings were placed upon the grave by the friends of the family and by the faculty and students of the normal. The News extends sympathy to the bereaved family.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our friends and neighbors for the kindness and help we received from them during the sickness and death of our son, and especially the floral offering.

J. S. HARRISON and FAMILY.

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS DELAYED

As we go to press returns had only been received from three of the precincts in the county. As far as counted both the amendments had carried by big majorities and as there were no contests for the offices these furnished the only interest. The vote was very light.

DO YOUR BIT SAVE THE PIT

GOVERNMENT MAKES NEW APPEAL TO LOCAL COMMITTEES.

Our Government is asking The Red Cross to help in fighting the Huns. The Chapters through the Conservation Committees are responding with large shipments of Fruit Pits and Nut shells.

Do you realize that by your efforts you can save the lives of our men by protecting them from the gas attacks of the enemy? We think you do not realize what it means to supply our Government with the shells and fruit pits they ask for. There are only certain kinds of material that produce the proper kind of carbon for gas masks. Nut shells and Fruit Pits are the most practical, as you have read in the circular we sent you.

Chapters in your state are sending in to the Collection Centers large contributions but so far we have had none from your Chapter. What is the matter? Let us know how the good work is progressing. If you want any suggestions how to stimulate the collection, we are only too glad to give you any help needed.

Every Chapter should give all possible publicity to this campaign. The location of Chapter depositaries should be frequently published in the papers, and items of interest should also be published.

It should be made known that 200 peach stones will produce carbon sufficient to protect one soldier from German gas, and that 7 lbs of nuts will do the same.

Save prune pits, plum pits, cherry pits, date seeds, olive pits, peach stones, apricot pits, the shells of hickory nuts, butternuts and walnuts.

The carbon produced from these materials when placed in respirators will save soldiers lives by absorbing German poison gas. Dry materials thoroughly and deliver to points designated by the American Red Cross.

When you get a collection of the above materials let us know and we will send and get them.

PIPKIN GROCERY VETESK MARKET CANYON SUPPLY

RULES FOR SENDING XMAS PACKAGES

LOCAL RED CROSS RECEIVES INSTRUCTIONS FROM DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. D. M. Stewart hands us the following regulations for the forwarding of Christmas parcels to the boys over seas, and at home:

Many inquiries have reached the American Red Cross as to whether a Christmas parcel could be sent to Americans, serving with the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and other similar organizations, operating in connection with the military forces of the U. S. and the Allies, and individuals serving in the armies of the Allies. Under the post office regulations, it was impossible to send any parcel except when written permission approved by a commanding officer, had been received from Europe.

Realizing the inequality of this situation, the War Trade Board has worked out a plan by which it is possible to make shipments to the foregoing classes of persons. The War Trade Board has requested the Red Cross to co-operate in carrying out this plan. The plan as outlined by the War Trade Board, is in general the same as the plan under which we are now sending Christmas parcels to soldiers in the American Expeditionary Forces. There are three important differences:

Difference 1: Instead of the label, which was distributed to the soldiers, everyone wishing to send a parcel to individuals with the Red Cross, or serving in the armies of the Allies, must make an application in the following form:

"The undersigned hereby makes application to forward to

Name

Address

a Christmas package. The undersigned hereby represents and declares that he or she is the nearest living relative in the United States of the proposed recipient, and that the applicant, in the calendar year 1918, has not made or will not make any other Christmas shipment to the above named consignee."

When this application is presented to a Red Cross Chapter, it should be approved by some person who is selected for this purpose. This chapter official should be instructed to mark the application "Approved Chapter, A. R. C. and return it with a carton, to the applicant."

Properly approved applications should be accepted by Red Cross inspection stations in the same way as Christmas parcel labels received from soldiers and the routine of inspection is the same (including the affixing of the Red Cross inspection label), except as indicated in the following paragraphs, marked, Difference 2 and Difference 3.

Difference 2: In the case of a Christmas parcels label for soldiers, the label itself acts as an address label for the parcel. In the case of parcels for individuals serving with the Red Cross, etc., and serving in the armies of Allies, each parcel must be plainly addressed by the sender. Each parcel must also have plainly marked on it, the name and address of the sender.

Difference 3: In the case of parcels given to soldiers, only sufficient postage need be affixed to carry the parcel at 4th class rates, to Hoboken, N. J. In the case of parcels to the foregoing classes of persons sufficient postage, at 4th class or parcel post rates, must be affixed to carry the parcel to its ultimate destination.

It may be that there will be a shortage of cartons, in which case we suggest that the soldiers in our army should be taken care of first, and that applications for shipments

to the men serving with the Red Cross, etc., and in the armies of the Allies, should be postponed until our soldiers are taken care of.

Very Sincerely,
GEO. W. BRIGGS,
Asst. Manager.

WEST TEXAS NORMAL REOPENS TUESDAY

Under advice from the physicians I have decided to reopen the Normal next Tuesday, Nov. 12. This applies to all departments of the institution, including the training school. Boardinghouse keepers and others are requested to give as wide publicity as possible.

J. A. HILL

Contract for Highway Let

Travelers across Randall county from Amarillo to Happy, will be glad to learn that they are shortly to be relieved of many of the diabolical humps and hollows over which they have been forced to travel in the past.

The contract for the construction of this highway has been let to Rice & Babcock of this city and work thereon will begin shortly. The road will be built according to the specifications required on all National highways and calls for the expenditure of the aggregate federal, state and county funds, amounting to a total of \$57,500.

The highway begins at the southern edge of Amarillo and extends to the northern limits of the town of Happy. It will be constructed according to the state engineer's plans with concrete bridges and hard surface and when completed will be the last word in modern road construction.

In addition to this highway, Rice & Babcock will also build the road from Canyon to Umberger and it is expected that the two roads will cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000. From being a notoriously bad road, the highway from Amarillo to Canyon will be transformed into the best roadway that money and skill can produce and Randall county will take its place in the sun with all auto travelers.

W. M. Rice, the senior member of the contracting firm tells the Plainsman that the new road will follow what is known as the "west road" as far as the school house 10 miles southwest of Amarillo, and from this point continue south to the West Texas Normal at Canyon.—Southwest Plainsman.

A. D. Payne of Lamesa, president of the Cedar Lake Petroleum and Gas Company of Lamesa was in town the first of the week in the interest of that company. Notice their page add in this issue.

We Want You to Become Acquainted

With what many others already know---That our depositors have the advantage of a strong and conservative bank, efficient service, prompt and courteous attention to every transaction.

Every banking service is our daily attainment.

We hope you will give us the opportunity to serve you.

The First State Bank

Canyon, Texas

State Guaranty Fund Bank

A GOOD COMBINATION

Member Federal Reserve System

(THE ONLY GUARANTY FUND BANK IN RANDALL COUNTY)

NOTICE

We are permitted by the Government to sell material without permit, license, or restrictions of any kind, for repairs or additions to existing buildings costing in the aggregate not over \$2,500, and for new farm buildings costing in the aggregate not over \$1,000.

Rockwell Bros. & Co.

(CANYON LUMBER COMPANY)

Extra Protection

should be taken by those who take medicine. The wrong dose is sometimes fatal. Those who buy their remedies at our store never fail to get what they order and we have what you need for all average daily ills. Keep well by using care in the remedies you take.

THE CITY PHARMACY
THE REXALL STORE

FOR SALE

Registered Boars and Gilts of the most fashionable breeding.
DUROC-JERSEY AND YORKSHIRE

H. C. and A. A. McNeil, Canyon, Texas

"Insurance Service"

Is the prompt attention to all the details of the customer's insurance business.
We write all kinds of insurance.
Let us show you the service we can give you.

D. A. Park & Co.
INSURANCE

Modern Methods In Optometry

MODERN IDEAS—MODERN SERVICE—MODERN EQUIPMENT
MODERN EXAMINATIONS—MODERN LENS GRINDING PLANT
ANY LENSE DULICATED

L. N. Pittman

OPTOMETRIST

409 POLK STREET

AMARILLO, TEXAS

Remedy for Pneumonia

At the Newport board of health office circulars are being handed out to those interested, and because of the announced value of the cure for pneumonia it is herewith printed:

"Take six to ten onions, according to the size, chop fine, put in a large spider over a hot fire, then add the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar enough to form a thick paste, in the meanwhile stir it thoroughly, letting it simmer five or ten minutes. Then put it in a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs and apply to the chest as hot as the patient can bear.

"In about ten minutes apply another and thus continue by reheating the poultices and in a few hours the patient will be out of danger. This simple remedy has never failed to cure this too often fatal malady, usually three or four applications will be sufficient, but continue always un-

till the perspiration starts freely from the chest.

"This simple remedy was formulated many years ago by one of the best physicians New England has ever known, who never lost a patient by this disease, and won his renown by savings persons by simple remedies after the best medical talent had pronounced their cases hopeless.

Personally I can say that I know of three persons who were saved by the remedy last winter in this city, after their physicians had given them up to die, and if a record was made of similar cases during the last six years they would fill a good sized volume. Dr. J. Q. A. McCollister, one of Waltham's oldest physicians, states that he has used this remedy with success in every case.—Newport News.

Money from State School Fund
Hale county will receive \$7,865 from the state rural school special fund, to be distributed among the nineteen schools. In order to get this extra money the schools must fulfill certain conditions, as to site, grounds, building, equipment, teachers, average attendance of pupils, a special local tax, etc. Last year the county received \$5,025.—Plainview News.

Watch out for diseases and insect pests. Do not permit them to get beyond control. A little precaution at the proper time may save thousands of dollars to your community and hundreds of dollars for yourself.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, Etc.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

GIVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" TO CONSTIPATED CHILD

Delicious "Fruit Laxative" can't harm tender little Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing at once. When peevish, cross, listless, doesn't sleep, eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has sore throat, diarrhea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs" and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food, and sour bile gently moves out of his little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.

Away with DEADLY POISONS
RAT CORN
KILLS RATS, MICE AND GORBEES
FOR SALE BY
CITY PHARMACY

The Army and Navy

Notes From Camp Travis
CAMP TRAVIS, Texas, Nov. 1.—It will not be long now before Texas and Oklahoma will have another division ready to follow the 90th and 36th across the Atlantic. As soon as the 218th Engineer Regiment arrives from Camp Humphries, Va., where it is being organized, every one of the required units will have joined the 18 of its intensive training at Camp Travis. Already three brigadier generals have arrived and the division rapidly is growing to war strength by the constant addition of recruits out of the depot brigade.

Rapid progress is being made in the training of the division. The school of free instruction in shooting with pistol and rifle has begun its work. The 35th Infantry and the 19th Infantry have each put in a week on the rifle range at Camp Bullis and now the snipers and observers are receiving field training there. The school for gas defense which has been giving instruction to the infantry units now is receiving students from the artillery regiments. Machine gunners and artillerymen are well along with their work.

Conquering of the influenza epidemic has started the machinery of the depot brigade grinding again and recruits held back for several weeks, now are pouring into Camp Travis by the hundreds from Texas and Oklahoma. Since the 165th Depot Brigade was organized here little more than a year ago, more than a quarter of a million men who but yesterday were civilians, have written home folk: "I am in the depot brigade now," but few of those who read know just what a depot brigade is supposed to be.

The depot brigade is exactly what the name implies. It is a place where soldiers are received held and sent out to field units. But it does a whole lot of things while holding them. It is the depot brigade that receives the civilian and in the twinkling of an eye transforms him into a soldier. It outfits the recruit, determines where he is best fitted to serve, corrects minor physical defects and teaches him the A. B. C's of military life. It is the depot brigade that, in so many instances must overcome the false impression that military discipline destroys a man's individuality, that must seek out conscientious objectors and then their error or place them in some non-combatant branch of the service; and it is here that alien enemies generally are discovered and interned. It is the depot brigade that has to fight diseases brought to camp by recruits, for before a man can leave the depot brigade for a fighting unit he must be physically sound. The depot brigade is to the field army what the public school system.

Not only does the recruit learn the various marching movements in the depot brigade, but he also is given a rifle and instructed how to handle it. Before it turns the recruit over to the division the depot brigade teaches him how to take his rifle to pieces, how to keep it in perfect working order, the manual of arms, how to use the bayonet and not infrequently sends him to the big rifle range for actual target practice.

Without the work of the depot brigade it never would be possible for divisions to be so far advanced in their training as to be available for overseas shipment within three or four months.

The depot brigade now is confronting new problems with the coming of new increments containing men of more advanced years than previously. Among the men appearing for training under the new draft act will be many whose mode of life has deprived them of active physical exercise. It becomes necessary to modify in many cases, the strenuous character of the physical work that has been required in the past in order that these men may round into conditions without permanent injury. Commanders responsible for training this class of men will take positive measures to see that the physical capacity of the older men shall not be over-taxed and will exercise special care and supervision in this matter in the early stages of training.

Fund Will Include Army Camp Work And Aid For Drouth Stricken Churches

The Baptist of Texas are in the greatest campaign of their history to raise in cash, by the December meeting of the Baptist General Convention, the sum of \$300,000.

This is the largest amount in cash ever asked for by them in a simple campaign. It is urgently necessary that this entire amount be raised in order to take care of the various important interests fostered by the State executive board of the denomination. The regular missionary work in Tex-

as requires over \$150,000 to finance it. This, for many years, has been a most fruitful and far-reaching enterprise. The missionaries of the board in Texas within the last ten years have baptised more than 75,000 new converts and received 156,000 members into Baptist churches by letter, baptism and other recognized ways.

At least \$50,000 of the \$300,000 objective will be invested in providing for religious services for the many thousand soldiers stationed in Texas. The work of the denomination along this line has been aggressive and of telling effect and significance.

Adequate support for aged ministers and free service for the needy poor in the various Baptist sanitariums will also be provided out of this fund. Baptists pay a monthly stipend to the support of their retired preachers who are incapacitated for self-support. They also maintain a home for aged ministers at Palacios. They have two great hospitals, one at Dallas and another at Houston, with two more in contemplation, out at Waco, which is nearing completion, and another soon to be started at San Antonio. In these hospitals free treatment is given to the sick and afflicted who are unable to bear the expense of such treatment themselves.

The hundreds of churches in the drouth sections of Texas will receive aid from this fund. Hundreds of preachers and missionaries will be enabled to continue with their churches and their fields by virtue of the assistance that will be supplied to them out of this fund. This is perhaps, one of the most critical and urgent calls that the State executive board success of the pending campaign, because of the vital interests and tremendous obligations involved.

It has been arranged to accept Liberty bonds as cash and the use of these securities will no doubt, greatly enhance the offerings. Churches and their members are urged to buy Liberty bonds and give them to this cause, thus helping both the Government and the great work of the denomination.

The interest in the campaign is State wide and intense. It is being carried on and participated in with wonderful heartiness and with a determined purpose to win. It is being watched with keen and growing interest by the public in general. If the Baptist win out, which it is expected that they will, it will be regarded as a great victory.

The headquarters of the Baptist executive board, under whose direction the campaign is being conducted, in Dallas. The secretary of the board is Dr. F. S. Groner, 720 Slaughter Building, Dallas. Mr. Groner requests all funds be remitted promptly to this address.

Beware of False Rumors

German propagandists again are seeking to cause dissatisfaction and heart ache among the thousands of homes in Texas and Oklahoma, and other sections of the country, from which men have gone forth to do their part in the present war. Insidious and venomous as the plans have been, they have always been discovered in time to prevent them being successful.

Now comes the German and the German sympathizer with stories "from reliable people" as to the horrible conditions which have been found to exist in the hospitals and military training camps of the country. According to these people the men are given no attention, they are allowed to die of cold, or of hunger. They

\$100,000.00

To Lend on Texas Farms by the Federal Land Bank of Houston. Long time, low interest, easy payments.

Let Us Tell You About It.

W. J. Flesher, Sec.-Treas.
Canyon National Farm Loan Association.

have been given no medicine, or improper medical attention.

Then some subtle German mind conceived the idea of having doctors and nurses caught in the act of injecting influenza germs into the food of men in the camp. To make this more realistic they decided these men or women should be "shot at sunrise." Then they spread their stories in the hope of making people lose faith in the government and its efforts. This story was started in various sections of the country and has been attributed to practically every camp in the United States.

Added to this have been frequent telephone calls from anonymous parties to prominent Red Cross people in San Antonio and elsewhere alleging that men in camps were without cover, were without food, etc. These workers, often in the middle of the night, have hurried in cars to the places mentioned and found that their informant merely had been seeking to cause trouble.

It will be recalled that last winter when pneumonia broke out in the camps of the country that frequent rumors of a very similar nature were circulated. These were found to be false. Then it was charged ground glass had been found in food of soldiers at training camps. Again this proved false. Then the propagandists switched their efforts to flying camps and it was charged that engines had been tampered with, that wires and nuts on the wings had been loosened, that goggles had been issued of such nature as to make vision defective, and many aviators had been killed as a result.

Later came nation-wide charges that Red Cross garments issued to the soldiers by the Red Cross were being marketed generally at a price from fifty to seventy-five cents. This was an effort to discourage Red Cross knitters giving their time and money and assistance to the government. The government since has taken charge of all knitted garments and issues them as it does other clothing, requiring a strict accounting.

Now, with the soldiers of the United States carrying the Stars and Stripes through Germany's "impregnable lines," the propagandists are seeking to cause worry by circulation of reports of lax conditions in army camps. They have charged all manner of things which never have been proven. Parents, friends and relatives of men in the service have seen the people attacked. Every effort has been made by the German sympathizers to cause dissatisfaction at home, to cause worry at home. Then letters naturally would go forward to the men and weaken their morale.

The latest efforts of the Germans in the United States has been directed toward parents of those whose loved ones are in camps. False letters have been sent consoling them in the loss of their sons, husbands or friends. Investigation proves the parties alleged to be dead, to be in good health. But the German believes he created a germ of dissatisfaction? He believes he lessened the willingness of the people to stand behind their government.

Parents, wives, children of the men in camps are warned to pay no attention to the constant rumors that are circulated but which are never printed, as authentic in reputable newspapers. Beware of the people that tell of horrible conditions in army camps or elsewhere and can only charge it to "someone told me." When you hear such rumors do not pass them on. Brand them as false and help beat the German at his own game in the United States, just as your loved one are defeating and beating him down by force of arms in Europe.

RECEIVING WAR CROSS



The patriotic spirit and devotion with which American women have so far performed war-service work and made sacrifices has never been equalled in the history of any country. Mothers, wives and sisters support this burden with strength and fortitude. But those who are already miserable from the complaints and weaknesses which are so common to women, should take the right tonic for the womanly system.

If a woman is borne down by pain and sufferings at regular or irregular intervals, by nervousness or dizzy spells, by headache or backache, "Favorite Prescription" should be taken. "Favorite Prescription" can now be had in tablet form as well as liquid at most drug stores. Send to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for a ten-cent trial package of tablets.

For fifty years Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have been most satisfactory in liver and bowel troubles.

Houston Heights, Texas.—"My mother used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. She was in very ill health, was all run down and it seemed like she could not get anything to do her any good until she took this medicine. It did her more good than anything she tried and I am always willing to recommend it to friends who need a fine tonic."—Mrs. Julia Stinson.

It's Time to Prepare for Winter Comfort

The long, hot summer days are over and October is here with its cool evenings and that refreshing "tang" in the air which sends one indoors to the warmth of the bright fire. Now is the time to consider comfort—comfort in furniture for the home; a roomy davenport for that western wall, a pretty sewing table for that corner near the lamp; comfortable and beautiful furniture splendidly made and reasonably priced, whether you wish a single piece or a complete outfit.

How About Your Bedroom

Make your bedroom reflect the harmony and daintiness which is becoming to the room which you occupy most. Our stock of bedroom furniture is complete.

Brighten your Living Room

More coziness in the home can be obtained from our large stock of beautifully designed and moderately priced living room chairs, rockers and davenports.

518 TAYLOR STREET

Cazzell Bros.

AMARILLO, TEXAS

We pay the freight to your station—Terms to suit purchaser

Work of Canning Club Girls
Samples of the work of the Potter County Canning Club under the direction of Miss Leah Harris have been on exhibition, this week, in the windows of the Amarillo Hardware store. The products show a great variety both in the vegetables canned and the methods of putting them up and make an attractive sight in these "high cost of living" days.

The girls not only canned these products but raised them as well and they represent about everything that may be grown in a garden, in the way of vegetables and small fruits.

In the window is also a pen of beautiful White Orpington chickens raised by Raymond Thompson, an 11-year-old fancier who raises some fine birds.—Southwest Plainsman.

Combine economy and thrift. Help develop the resources of your country by buying a share in the CEDAR LAKE PETROLEUM AND GAS CO. of LAMESA, TEXAS. See ad in another column.

Lice in Poultry
Through the cooperation of the Bureau of Entomology we are now advising the exclusive use of a commercial drug, Sodium Fluoride, a by-product of feldspar, for the control of all lice affecting poultry, says F. W. Kazmeier, Poultry Husbandman Extension Service A. and M. College of Texas. This has proven very successful, either as a dusting powder or a dip. It is clean and easy to handle, relatively cheap in price and sure death to lice.

When used as a powder we apply

it by the pinch method, placing small pinches on the head, neck, back, wings fluff and below the vent, using altogether about eight pinches of the powder. In warm weather a dip is made using one oz. of the powder to each gallon of water. Five gallons of solution should take care of 100 hens.

The fowl is grasped by the wings and plunged in to the solution, and the feathers ruffled to permit penetration to the base of the feathers. The head is then immersed and the fowl turned loose.

This is the most practical method for a flock consisting of fifty or more birds, and will do no harm in warm weather. Of course we never dip setting hens. The powder can also be used most successfully on young chicks, which cannot be said of blue ointment.

Touring Party All Die

Mrs. Luther Reed died at the Southern hotel at Amarillo Tuesday morning. Deceased was the wife of the late Luther H. Reed and was about 23 years of age. The deceased is the last member of an automobile touring trio who were passing through the city about ten days ago and stopped over on account of the bad weather. They all stopped at the Southern hotel where medical attention was given them when they complained of feeling ill and all was done that could be to restore them to health, but the exposure in bad weather for a few days previous to their stopping made all efforts in vain and the first of the trio to succumb to influenza was a brother to the deceased, Luke M. Savell, who died some few days ago; the husband

died Friday of last week and his body has been held in state waiting results of the then bed-fast wife. The wife is now dead. The body of the first member to die was sent to Rosco, Texas, for burial some days ago and the wife and husband will be sent this evening accompanied by the father Alexander Reed.—News.

Mites in Poultry

We have found that the mites in poultry can be controlled by the liberal use of crude oil sprayed over all the wood-work of the houses and in all cracks and corners, says F. W. Kazmeier, Poultry Husbandman Extension Service A. and M. College of Texas. Crude oil has a very heavy body and is not so volatile as the coal tar products. We find it necessary to dilute it with 25 per cent of kerosene so that it will pass thru a spray nozzle. It may be used undiluted when applied with a brush. We also recommend the coal tar by-products when the crude oil cannot be obtained.

Incidentally crude oil is an excellent treatment for scaly leg mites, although care must be taken not to cover the shank above the hock, as the crude oil causes a painful burning when it comes in contact with the tender skin of the fowl.

Do you know these men? (Officers of the Cedar Lake Petroleum and Gas Company of Lamesa, Texas) A. D. Payne, Pres., Rob E. Downey, Sec. Treas., R. M. Hester, Active Vice Pres., Chas. W. Alexander, Assistant Sec. Study their records and deal with them.

GARBAGE Questions and Answers



Is it true that garbage as collected in cities contains valuable material? Yes. It contains grease, materials convertible into agricultural fertilizers, and material valuable as food for hogs, chickens, and cattle.

Has not the amount of such valuable materials been decreased or eliminated? Decreased but not eliminated. Reports from a number of cities show about 13 per cent decrease in garbage collected and with a much greater decrease in the percentage of grease, content in such garbage. It is impossible to eliminate garbage because of the inedible nature of certain portions of our foods.

Can not the valuable ingredients in such garbage be recovered? Yes. Twenty-nine of our larger cities are recovering about 72,000,000 pounds of grease and 150,000 tons of agricultural fertilizer per annum. The total present value of these materials is over \$11,000,000. Numerous other cities are likewise utilizing all or part of their garbage as food for hogs, chickens, or cattle.

Are not large amounts wasted? Yes; and even worse than wasted. In many cities considerable coal and other fuels are employed to destroy the garbage. Over 350 cities of more than 10,000 population, a total of over 14,000,000 people, do not utilize their garbage.

Could such cities conveniently make use of their garbage? In most cases, yes. Twenty-five are of over 100,000 population, of sufficient size to recover grease and manufacture fertilizer. These are destroying about 30,000,000 pounds of grease and 80,000,000 tons of fertilizer tankage valued at nearly \$5,000,000. This grease would produce over 4,000,000 pounds of nitroglycerine and 65,000,000 12-ounce cakes of soap. The garbage from the remaining cities could almost all be utilized as feed.

What use is being made of the grease and fertilizer? The grease produced is utilized for making nitroglycerine, soaps, waterproofing compounds, paints, etc. The fertilizer is used in agriculture. The grease now produced contains sufficient glycerine to produce the powder charge for about 16,000,000 75-mm. shells and sufficient acids for about 200,000,000 2-ounce cakes of soap. The fertilizer tankage produced would replace the nitrogen and other elements taken from the soil by about 3,000,000 bushels of wheat.

How is this grease and fertilizer obtained from garbage? By extraction in modern garbage reduction plants.

Is this better than feeding such garbage to hogs? It has certain advantages, mainly due to the garbage from the larger cities containing foreign materials which might be harmful if fed to hogs. The gross returns per ton of garbage are practically identical whether treated by the reduction process of fed to hogs. The reduction process, however, is applicable only to large cities, while hog feeding can be successfully carried on in the smallest communities.

How much pork is produced annually on garbage feed? About 300 cities of over 10,000 population and totaling more than 9,000,000 people are feeding their garbage to hogs. The amount of pork actually marketed exceeds 30,000,000 pounds.

How much pork can be produced by using one ton of garbage as feed? One hundred pounds of pork.

Is there any evidence that garbage-fed hogs are more subject to disease or trichinosis than grain-fed hogs? No.

How do grain feed and garbage feed compare? Gains in weight are not made as rapidly with garbage as with grain. Six pounds of garbage in recent tests were found to give the same total gain as a ration of four pounds of grain.

Can the difference between garbage-fed hogs and grain-fed hogs be detected in quality of pork? Experts can not tell the difference.

WAR PROGRAM FOR ALL PUBLIC EATING PLACES IN AMERICA

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE BY FOOD ADMINISTRATOR.

General Orders Issued Covering Every Phase of Cooking Service and Conserving Foodstuffs.

The "War Program for Public Eating Places of America" has been announced by the United States Food Administration. It is released simultaneously over the United States, and the rules became enforceable October 31, 1918. The initial issue of the pamphlet, consisting of twelve pages, has been struck off in 250,000 booklets and shipments were made from Washington to the forty-eight cities of the United States where the Federal Food Administrators have their headquarters. Up to the announcement of a definite set of general rules governing public eating places, the program was somewhat nebulous and its application over the nation did not indicate so much a lack of uniformity as a variance in interpretation. The new rules embody twelve general orders. A failure to comply with any of the orders will be regarded as a wasteful practice forbidden by section 4 of the Food Control Act of August 10, 1917.

Conservation Necessary.
A clearly defined conservation program in public eating places is necessary in view of the fact that enormous quantities of food are dispensed in these places under various conditions are leading the public to patronize public eating places more than heretofore. It is estimated that 100,000,000 people eat at the public eating places of America—hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, clubs, dining cars and so forth. The food consumption in these places is larger than in the average homes.

The program in many particulars is more strict than last year. It does not embody rationing. The plan is simply an appeal to the intelligence in public eating places of America to work out for themselves the means and manner of saving.

The twelve general orders which will govern all public eating places in food conservation after October 31 are as follows:
20 Per Cent Substitute.
General Order No. 1: No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bread or other bakery product which does not contain at least 20 per cent of wheat flour substitute, nor shall it serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one time more than two ounces of this bread, known as victory bread, or if no victory bread is served, more than four ounces of other breads (such as corn bread, muffins, Boston brown bread, etc.). Bread served at boarding camps, rye bread containing 50 per cent or more of rye flour and sandwiches are excepted.

General Order No. 2: No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served bread or toast as a garniture or under meat.
General Order No. 3: No public eating place shall allow any bread to be brought to the table until after the first course is served.

General Order No. 4: No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to one patron at any one meal more than one kind of meat. For the purpose of this rule meat shall be considered as including beef, mutton, pork, poultry and any-by product thereof.
General Order No. 5: No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bacon as a garniture.

One-Half Ounce Butter.
General Order No. 6: No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any time more than one-half ounce of butter.
General Order No. 7: No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of cheddar, common or American cheese.

General Order No. 8: No public eating place shall use or permit the use of the sugar bowl on the table or lunch counter. Nor shall any public eating place serve sugar or permit it to be served unless the guest so requests, and in no event shall the amount served to any one person at any one meal exceed one teaspoonful or its equivalent.
General Order No. 9: No public eating place shall use or permit the use of an excess of sugar in excess of two pounds for every ninety meals served, including uses of sugar on the table and in cooking. Excepting such sugar as may be allotted by the Federal Food Administrator to hotels holding a bakery license. No sugar allotted for this special purpose shall be used for any other purpose.

Shall Not Burn Food.
General Order No. 10: No public eating place shall burn any food or permit any food to be burned, and all waste shall be sold to feed animals or reduced to obtain fats.
General Order No. 11: No public eating place shall display or permit to be displayed food on its premises in any such manner as may cause its deterioration so that it can not be used for human consumption.

General Order No. 12: No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served what is known as double cream, or cream de luxe, and in any event no cream containing over 70 per cent of butter fat shall be served.
The general plan includes among others the following interpretations:
Sparing use of cereals.
Service of as few fried dishes as possible, to save fats.
One teaspoonful of sugar to a patron at one meal.
No candies after meals.
No icing made with cane or beet sugar on cakes.
Wide use of vegetables and vegetarian meals.
Because of shipping space to carry coffee, economize in its use.
Discontinuance of service of cheddar cheese as garniture.
Ice to be served sparingly.
Elimination of fourth meal.
Elimination of meats at suppers and use of substitutes.
Simple fare for lunches and banquets.
Reduction in service plate and ware in public eating places and use of one plate instead of side dishes.
Standard menu cards, with foods set forth in English.
Cafeteria system recommended as money, time and labor saver.
Use of local and seasonal supplies.
All waste foods to be saved to feed animals or for reduction to obtain fats. No food to be burned.
Prices to be adjusted to meet reduction in quantity of food served.
Hotel, restaurant and public eating house proprietors are reminded in this connection of Herbert Hoover's pledge to the allies.

"I have taken the attitude for the United States that whatever the war food program of the allies requires of us, we are prepared to meet; that the world food conference need not consider whether or not we have supplies—we are prepared to find them; that their sole anxiety must be to maintain the health and strength of their people and conserve shipping to transport the American army; that we, by the economy of our people, have the reserves in food to supply all necessities."

The seven organizations to benefit from the results of the United War Work campaign are the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council, which includes the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army. "Seven in name but one in aim" is one of the slogans used in the campaign.

MARKETS
Kansas City Live Stock.
CATTLE—Receipts 20,000; markets closing steady to 15 lower; native steers, \$9.50@18.50; native cows and heifers \$5.50@12.50; stockers and feeders, \$8.50@15.65; bulls, \$4.00@ \$9.00.
Hogs—Receipts 16,000; markets closing steady to 5 higher; packers, top \$18.25; rough heavy, \$15.40@16.90; heavy, \$17.35@18.15; market and butchers \$16.95@18.25; light, \$15.40@18.10; pigs, \$12.50@16.25; bulk, \$17.00@18.00; receipts 14,000, fair clearance.
Sheep—Receipts 10,000; markets 25 to 50 lower; lambs, \$13.75@16.00; ewes, \$8.50@9.50; wethers, \$9.00@10.00.

"Pulled a Bone"
Last week, Dean and Leland Kirk, of this city, were down in Swisher county, near Tulla, looking at a piece of land when their attention was attracted by something projecting from a nearby sand bank. Upon investigation, the "something" proved to be a bone and it is safe to say that if the rest of the animal belonging to that bone had been present in the flesh, the Kirk Brothers would have hot-footed it out of that vicinity in defiance of all the speed laws and cops in the U. S. A.

About 19 inches of the bone was broken and crumbled off in getting it out but the piece that they brought home with them is 31 inches long and 9 inches in diameter at the joint. Originally, it was one of the lower leg bones of some cadaverous prehistoric critter which disported itself over the Plains after the fashion of the owner of the famous "seven-league-boots" and a look at it will readily convince the most pessimistic individual that there are compensations in living at the present day and age.

The bone has been on display in the window of the White & Kirk store and has been the object of much curiosity. There are said to be many such bones in the section where this one was obtained.—Southwest Plainsman.

A Big Deal in Real Estate
Joe J. Mickle has just made one of the largest real estate deals recently made in Hall county. This transaction involved the sale of his large brick business house, where Joe J. Mickle & Son conduct a dry goods business, and his large and elegant home property at Corner 8th and Brice Streets, besides several pieces of city rental property owned by Mr. Mickle. In this transaction Mr. Mickle becomes the owner of one of the best black land farms in Tarrant county, containing between 700 and 800 acres, being highly improved and near the city of Fort Worth. We understand this splendid property is within one-half mile of an interurban railway station and paved road. The value of the properties changing hands in this transaction approximates \$150,000.—Memphis Herald.

PLANS MADE FOR UNITED WAR WORK SUNDAY, NOV. 10.

Sunday, November 10th, will be United War Work Sunday, according to the plans of the church section of the United War Work Campaign of the Southern department which comprises the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico and Arizona.

Sermons detailing the religious, educational, entertaining and other features of the activities of the Y. M. C. A. and other agencies serving the soldiers and sailors in this country and abroad will be preached in all churches. Catholics, Protestants and Jews will join in this observance of the day. In some cases where Orthodox Jews hold their services on Saturday the observance of the day will be advanced.

Sunday schools, Christian Endeavor societies, Epworth Leagues, Societies of the Baptist Young Peoples Union and similar organizations connected with the church will use the whole or part of the time for their service to a consideration of the needs of the soldiers and sailors and the means provided by the welfare forces to supply the needs. In many cases a special patriotic service in which the service flag representing the boys who have gone to the front from the church will play a prominent part.

While the epidemic of influenza has caused the closing of most of the churches for a time, it is expected that by "United War Work Sunday" all of them will have been re-opened. This will be added reason for rejoicing and will increase the gifts toward the United War Work Campaign, according to the campaign leaders.

The seven organizations to benefit from the results of the United War Work campaign are the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council, which includes the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army. "Seven in name but one in aim" is one of the slogans used in the campaign.

Public Sale

Two and one-half miles east and seven and one-half south of Canyon; half mile north of Billie Schmitzs.

November 16

at 10 o'clock a. m. I will sell at public auction and pay debts and start new, the following property:

HORSES—2 mules, 4-year-olds, weight about 1,000 lbs. each.
1 mare, 5-year-old, weight eleven hundred lbs.
1 horse, 9 year old, weight nine hundred pounds.
3 colts, 1 coming 3-year-old; 2 coming two-year-olds.

COWS—5 Jersey milk cows, 2 extra good (one giving 3 and one 4 gallons a day), 2 good, to be fresh soon; one later.

HOGS—12 small shoats.

CHICKENS—125 hens and pullets.

HARNESS—1 set good heavy leather harness, 1 set chain harness

TOOLS—1 P. & O. Lister, good as new; only used to plant 215 acres.

1 one-row go-devil.
1 16-inch sulky.
1 Disk, 1 harrow.
1 No. 12 DeLaval Separator, good as new.
1 Ford Truck in good repair.
1 low-wheeled wagon, 1 hay baler.

SOME HOUSEHOLD GOODS including 1 bedstead, springs and mattress, 1 mantle folding bed, 1 cook stove, 1 dresser, 1 Kitchen safe and other things.

TERMS: All sums under \$10 Cash. All sums \$10 and over, ten months time. Notes bear ten per cent interest from date of sale. 5 per cent discount for cash.

G. W. WILLIAMS
Canyon, Texas

McNEAL BROTHERS, Auctioneers GRADY OLDHAM, Clerk



The Randall County News
 Incorporated under the laws of Texas
 Oscar Hunt, Manager
 Entered at postoffice at Canyon, Texas, as second class matter. Office of publication, West Houston St.
SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 PER YEAR

Hold Your Liberty Bonds
 Next to the imperative duty of American citizens to support the Liberty loan is their duty to hold their Liberty bonds. It is not full service to the country to purchase Liberty bonds and then throw them upon the market, thus putting upon others the real burden of financing the war. Unless the necessity for disposing of them is very great every owner of a Liberty bond should hold fast to it. Holding onto one's bonds means that one has not only lent so much money to his government but also that he is not spending that money for goods, labor, and transportation needed by the Nation in the prosecution of the war, and is thus leaving the resources of the country more freely at the disposal of the government as well as giving it financial backing. This is a double service.

Secretary Baker says that the wide distribution of the Liberty bonds amongst the mass of the American people makes our Liberty loans the soundest national financing in history. It is a good thing for every Liberty bond holder to be a creditor of his or her government, and it is a good thing for the Nation for its obligations to be widely scattered amongst its citizens and not congested into the hands of the rich. It is a most hopeful thing for the United States that the best investment in the world the Liberty bonds are very widely distributed amongst millions of its citizens.

Judging the future by the past, our Government bonds issued during this war are going to rise greatly in value with peace. In 1888, 4 per cent United States bonds sold in the open market as high as \$130, and in 1901 brought over \$139—that is, \$139 and some cents for a \$100 bond. That the Liberty bonds are going to rise well above par in value is something that the most conservative will admit is well within the bounds of possibility.

The shrewd and unscrupulous, the birds of prey in finance, realize the worth of Liberty bonds, and are going to use every effort to secure them from the hands of those owners of them who are uninformed or who are ignorant of stock and investment values. The favorite method will probably be offering stock of wildcat companies or

other speculative ventures. Speculative is really too conservative a word to apply to some of these stocks, since to say that they have a speculative value is flatter in the extreme; they have no value at all, except in the hands of unscrupulous people, who trade them for money of Liberty bonds to ignorant investors.

Some of the get-rich-quick schemers propose not to trade their gold-braided stock for Liberty bonds but to lend their clients money to buy their stock, taking Liberty bonds as security. This is camouflage—only a thinly disguised method of securing Liberty bonds for worthless or near-worthless stock.

Every holder of a Liberty bond before he disposes of it, and especially before he trades it for stocks or other bonds, should consult a bank. Much money will be thereby saved to the owners of Liberty bonds and the finances of the American people be better conserved.

WAYSIDE ITEMS

After a suspension of two weeks, the public school resumed its work on the 4th inst.

Farm work has been greatly retarded on account of so much rain. Many fields are still too wet to work. Many are anxious to finish sowing wheat, but the ground is still too wet. More rain is threatened soon.

Great flocks of wild ducks are eating the grain of the row crops. In most instances they come in bunches which number into the thousands.

It is reported that S. C. Sluder and wife of Channing, have lost two of their children who succumbed from the effects of influenza, the elder being Guy, 18 years of age and Jewell, about 14 years of age.

J. S. Sluder and wife accompanied their daughter, Miss Grace Sluder to Plemons, Texas, last Sunday where she resumed her school work after it having been suspended for two weeks. They went by way of Dumas and returned by the same route on Monday.

Ira Painton, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Painton of Orion, Okla., formerly of Armstrong county, Texas, died during the month of October from Spanish influenza.

W. H. Hamblen and D. L. Adams were judges of the election held the 5th. J. T. McGehee and W. R. Franklin were clerks.

RED CROSS IRONATED HERBS (WITH PEPSIN)
 If you don't feel well or if you wake up tired and all run down with headache, biliousness, indigestion and feel all out of sorts, take a bottle of IRONATED HERBS with PEPSIN. Guaranteed to put you in the pink of condition. This and more than one hundred other Red Cross Remedies and Toilet Preparations sold and guaranteed only by

BRIEF WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Austria-Hungary, the last and most powerful ally of Germany, passed out of the world war today under terms of abject surrender.

Not only have the armed forces of the once powerful Austro-Hungarian empire laid down their arms to await the end of the war and peace terms dictated by the allies and the United States, but Austro-Hungarian territory is open for operations against Germany. Even the munitions of the former ally are to be used against the kaiser's armies if refusal to accept conditions now being prepared for them make prolonged fighting necessary.

The terms which stopped the victorious advance on the Italian field were accepted by the Austrian commander in chief in the field in the name of the Vienna government, and their execution is guaranteed by the thorough beating already administered which had converted the defeated army into a disorganized, fleeing horde.

Even the terms imposed previously upon Bulgaria and Turkey hardly were so drastic. In addition to all of the military precautions, the Austrians are compelled to retire from a single strip of territory within the borders of their empire when the war began, surrendering all of Italia Irredentia and thereby losing any advantage for argument, over boundaries around a peace table.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The terms of the Austrian armistice with explanations of minor errors in cable transmission, were announced by the state department today as follows:

Following are the terms of the armistice imposed upon Austria, which went into effect at 3 o'clock today:

One: The immediate cessation of hostilities, by land, sea and air.

Two: Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North sea to Switzerland.

Within Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in clause three below, there shall only be maintained as an organized military force a (?) reduced to pre-war effectiveness (effectiveness).

Half the divisional corps and army, artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the allies and United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

Three: Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austro-Hungary since the beginning of the war. Withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the commander-in-chief of the allied forces on each front of Austro-Hungarian armies.

Four: Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of allied and associated powers to be given in the Adriatic and up the River Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austro-Hungary.

The allies and associated powers shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions and the positions of these are to be indicated. In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortification or defense works.

Five: The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture save exceptions which may be made by commission nominated by the allies and the United States of America.

Six: All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and impactionized in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the allies and United States of America.

Seven: Evacuation of all the Italian coasts and of all ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory and the abandonment of all floating craft, naval materials for inland navigation of all kinds.

Eight: Occupation by the allies and the United States of America on the land and sea fortifications and the islands which form the defense and of the dock yards and arsenal at Pola.

Nine: All merchant vessels held in Austria-Hungary belonging to the allies and associated powers to be returned.

Ten: No destruction of ships or materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

Eleven: All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the allied and associated powers in Austria-Hungarian hands to be returned without reciprocity.

The war situation for Tuesday is summarized by the Associated Press as follows:

The terms on which Germany may have peace have been delivered. The element of softness is absent from

them. Like the peace given Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, the price Germany will have to pay is virtually the price of absolute surrender.

The claws of the great military machine of Germany are to be drawn; invaded territories must be evacuated and compensation must be made for all damage done to the civilian populations in attacks by land and sea and from the air. Impotency by Germany again to take the fields is to be insisted on.

Meanwhile the German armies in Belgium and France are being defeated. Nowhere are they able to stand the attacks of the allied forces. Ground is being given over a wide area in Belgium and in France from the Belgian border to east of the Meuse river.

The British and Belgians in Flanders have dug deeply into enemy-held territory and the enemy is reeling under the assaults. From Valenciennes to the Aisne the British and French are driving the enemy in what seems utter disorder backward toward his border. Greater, perhaps, than all the other strikes, however, is that of the Americans and French in the Meuse river region north and northwest of Verdun where fast strides are being made northward over a wide front which threatens to cut off the enemy's retreat and bring about the defeat of the Germans on the battlefield.

From Belgium to the Meuse the Germans are in jeopardy. Especially critical is the situation for them in the great sack from Belgium to the north ward and with the important lines of communication under fire it seems probable that large numbers of them are destined to be cut off and forced to surrender.

Likewise the crossing of the Meuse river by the Americans places in peril the large enemy forces in Lorraine south of the Metz. There are indications that operations with a view to overwhelming the enemy in this region are in the making. The German official communication of Tuesday announced that the Americans had made "partial thrusts" west of the Moselle river which runs through Metz.

Large numbers of towns have been reclaimed by the allied troops through out the entire fighting zone, many thousands of Germans have been made prisoner and large numbers of guns and enormous quantities of stores have been captured. In addition the enemy has suffered terrible losses in men killed or wounded.

Judging the situation from the military map the crisis on the battlefield is at hand. The Germans have come to the realization that the Foch military machine is the master of the German machine. Therefore, they are giving ground everywhere before it breaks in their border line in order to prevent being crushed.

Frolic for Texas Editors

The Texas Editorial Association, the thirty-year (and over) service men and women are preparing to hold their annual reunion Dec. 5, 6 and 7. The place is Oak Shore, near Rockport on the Gulf and the Oak Shore Inn is to be the habitat of the editors during their carnival. The proprietor, Andrew Sorrenson, guarantees all the sea food, such as fish, oysters, crabs, shrimp, etc., that can be eaten, and that is a huge promise. He writes: "I also think a fish-fry and oyster roast sandwiched in occasionally during the day will be greatly enjoyed." And he insures all who may attend "a real Texas coast good time."

"There are some enthusiastic sportsmen among the members of the association who are going down ahead of the meeting," says the emeritus president, "whose purpose is to furnish an abundant supply of ducks, geese, brants and probably venison and wild turkeys. Among these are Colonel R. L. Heflin, who clips off duck's heads with his rifle, and Captain C. R. Lucas of Berclair, who always furnishes the fatted calf when the meeting is at Oak Shore. He intends to be present this time and bring that fatted calf with him. "It is learned," says the emeritus president, "that several members will Hooverize before going down that they do justice to the eats." Notably Bob and Pink Gresham, John Lunsford, Father Kirwin and Active President Bowen will fast two weeks before leaving home that they may be able to do justice to the Lucullan feasts."

Fast President Charles J. L. Martin urges every eligible to lay aside all cares, work and worry and go down to the seashore to recreate and forget the war for once. All who have been in the newspaper or printing business for thirty years, men and women are automatically members. There is no initiation fee, no dues. Just notify Secretary Hamp Cook at Houston, or President W. A. Bowen at Arlington of your eligibility, pack your grip and go to Oak Shore, near Rockport and be happy a few days. All Texas papers are asked to copy this.

Kaffir, Maize and Bran Chops. Best balanced cow feed and milk producer known. At Pipkin Gro. Co. \$0-2t

Suit for 170,000 Acres of Land
 County of Potter vs. C. C. Slaughter Land & Cattle Co. is the style name of a suit filed in Lubbock, Texas, and to come up for its initial hearing, November 25th, 1918.

This suit is for the recovery and removing a cloud to title of 170,000 acres of valuable land lying in Cochran county being attached to Lubbock county for judicial purposes. The land in question was originally school land and was allotted to Potter county by the state of Texas for public school purposes. In the year 1897 this land was sold by Potter county to R. S. Ferrell and in turn he sold it to the C. C. Slaughter Land & Cattle Co., of Dallas, Texas.

Along with the transfer of the title to this land, now in question, there were certain exceptions and conditions which the plaintiffs will endeavor to show were not met with by the defendants, and it will be asked by the plaintiffs that the title be set aside and the cloud removed. This is one of the largest land title cases ever litigated in West Texas and one to which there is considerable interest attached and if the plaintiffs prevail will add greatly to the school fund of Potter county.

No Open Season on Pigeons

Numerous reports stating that hunters were killing bandtailed pigeons have been received by the Albuquerque Game Protective Association. It is said that an impression exists that the closed season on these birds had expired. The Association points out that the killing of bandtailed pigeons is prohibited at all times throughout the United States by the new Federal Migratory bird law. The band tailed pigeon is a large stocky bird about the size of a domestic pigeon, and is found mainly in the mountainous districts. It has been increasing in numbers since protected by the federal law.—Clovis (N. M.) Journal.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can soon feel its strengthening, invigorating effect. Price 50c.

French Crop Summary

The total nutritional value of the 1918 cereal crop as well as of beans and potatoes in France is below that of last year. The wheat crop is larger and of better quality but the maize, barley, oats, beans and potato crops are considerably smaller.

These facts announced by M. Boret, French Food Controller, shows the need for continued and increased conservation in the United States. The U. S. Food Administration points out further that the French wheat crop, though larger than last year is only slightly more than half as great as during the three years before the war.

Give Wine to Chickens

Mrs. Hen says to her lord and master, "Another little drink would not do me any harm." And it will be no use for him to argue the point. She is backed by authority.

The professor of agriculture at Fontainebleau has been making a discovery about eggs.

He took a dozen hens and gave six of them a little wine each day and kept the other six enforced teetotalers. Stimulant triumphed over prohibition and the teetotalers were beaten to a frazzle! They laid only 27 eggs, as compared with the wine-bibbers' 480, and the latter were much superior in quality.

It is a dangerous discovery to have made in these days of strikes, especially with winter coming. Now that women are getting their rights everywhere (or almost everywhere), it is quite conceivable that all hens will go on strike and refuse to lay eggs unless they get their beer.—Oklahoma Livestock News.

CALOMEL SALVATES AND MAKES YOU SICK

Acts like dynamite on a sluggish liver and you lose a day's work.

There's no reason why a person should take sickening, salivating calomel when a few cents buys a large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone—a perfect substitute for calomel.

It is a pleasant, vegetable liquid which will start your liver just as surely as calomel, but it doesn't make you sick and can not salivate. Children and grown folks can take Dodson's Liver Tone because it is perfectly harmless.

Calomel is a dangerous drug. It is mercury and attacks your bones. Take a dose of nasty calomel today and you will feel weak, sick and nauseated tomorrow. Don't lose a day's work. Take a spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone instead and you will wake up feeling great. No more biliousness, constipation, sluggishness, headache, coated tongue or sour stomach. Your druggist says if you don't find Dodson's Liver Tone acts better than horrible calomel your money is waiting for you.

S. A. T. C. NOTES.

Huntly Hall and surroundings has taken on quite a military air in the last few days. The sanitary conditions are the best. Lieut. Parker pronounces our S. A. T. C. facilities equal to any he has found in his visits to various camps. A military band has been organized and is now ready for duty.

On Nov. the 6th the complete company was organized. The following promotions were recently made:

Private Daniel Sanders—Sergeant-Major.

Private Burges Holland—Supply Sergeant.

Private Waldo H. Fox—Mess Sergeant.

Private Timothy Morse—First Sergeant.

Private Robert N. Williams, Leonard F. Johnson and Ira V. Younger were made duty sergeants.

The number of S. A. T. C. men has been rapidly increasing. Our commanding officer, First Lieutenant Harry D. Parker and Lieutenant George, personnel-adjutant, have been quite busy inducting and organizing the men.

Recently Lieut. Zoglin and four sergeants, members of the medical corps, were transferred from Rice Institute to our S. A. T. C.

There are now only five or six sick men in the barracks.

The Whisper That Comes in the Night

The Glorious Knowledge Women Gain When a Wonderful Thought Steals Over Them.



Happiness in its most thrilling degree comes to woman with the thought of possessing a baby. Every woman in the joy of coming motherhood should prepare her system for the unusual strain. Three generations have found the tried and reliable preparation, Mother's Friend, of the greatest help at such a time. By its daily use throughout the period, the acts of the abdomen is made soft and elastic, expanding muscles relax easily when baby arrives, and pain at the crisis is in this way avoided.

The inflammation of breast glands is soothed. Obtain from your druggist, by all means, this great preparation which science has offered for so many years to expectant mothers. Write the Bradford Regulator Company, Dept. D, Lamar Building, Atlanta, Georgia, for their helpful and interesting Motherhood Book, and begin the use of Mother's Friend. It is for external use, is absolutely safe and wonderfully effective. And remember, there is nothing to take the place of MOTHER'S FRIEND.

We Will Have a Mixed Car Of

FEED

to arrive next week consisting of---

- Corn
- Corn Chops
- Hominy Feed
- Barley Chops
- K. M. B. Chops

GET OUR PRICES

Try a sack of shelled corn on that pig, nothing better for producing fat.

Pipkin Gro. Co.

F. L. Marney, D. V. S., President U. E. Marney, D. V. M., Sec. Treas.
 Germ Free Blackleg Vaccine (Aggressin)
 U. S. Veterinary License No. 120

THE U.S. BLACKLEG SERUM CO.

INCORPORATED
 OKLAHOMA CITY, U.S.A.

ONE VACCINATION—PERMANENT IMMUNITY

25c Dose GERM FREE HARMLESS SAFE AND PURE 25c Dose

Original Germ Free Blackleg Vaccine (Aggressin) (Kansas Experimental Station Method)

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NO DOUBT ABOUT IT—
THE TEXAS HAND MADE
 is the Best Cigar in Texas
 Made in Amarillo by
The Great Western Cigar Co.
 (THAT MAN BENESCH)
ON SALE EVERY PLACE
 Try one and you will be satisfied.
 We know what we are talking about

DARNALL'S CAFE
 WHILE IN AMARILLO SHOPPING
 Call in and let us give you a good meal. Located on Polk Street, right in the heart of the business section; it is the most convenient place for you to stop. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.
GOOD PLACE SPLENDID COOKING EXPERT SERVICE
DARNALL'S CAFE
 411 Polk Street P. E. Darnall, Prop. Amarillo, Texas

RED CROSS DEPARTMENT OF NURSING ENROLLED 30,000
 Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—The American Red Cross has expended \$1,500,000 in equipping base hospital units and has expended \$850,000 in equipping nurses assigned to duty abroad, says a report just made public by the War Council of the organization.

The report states that it has been estimated that an additional 9,000 nurses will be needed for the army alone before the end of the year and that if the war continues on the present scale at least 50,000 nurses will be required for military hospitals here and abroad by July next.

Up to Oct. 1, the Department of Nursing of the Red Cross, has enrolled 30,000 nurses; says the report. More than 17,000 of these are serving soldiers and sailors, half of this number already being overseas. Seven hundred nurses have been assigned to either the Federal Public Health

Bureau, or to the Red Cross service in the United States. The 12,000 nurses enrolled, and not assigned, are those who have been found not available for active service. They will be utilized for home defense work, thousands of them having answered the call to fight the influenza epidemic.

Card of Thanks

To the kind friends of Canyon who showed their kindness during the burial of our son, Virgil. We wish to express our heart felt thanks.
 Ewell C. Brown and Family.

Relief Ship Arrives at Archangel

National Red Cross headquarters received a cable telling of the safe arrival of a Red Cross relief ship at Archangel. The ship carried a cargo of food, medicines and supplies, valued at several hundred thousand dollars. The articles will be distributed to American soldiers and destitute civilians.

PERSONAL MENTION

Dr. and Mrs. Ingham were in Amarillo Wednesday.

Mrs. J. P. Camron left for Black Wednesday morning.

J. B. Gamble is in Kansas City with a shipment of cattle.

Prof. W. R. Clark went to Albuquerque Wednesday.

Mrs. M. C. Reeves who has been quite sick is improving.

Miss Prudia Prichard is home from her school at Lipscomb.

Rev. R. A. Stewart is attending conference at Abilene this week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schultz, Oct. 11, a daughter.

Judge A. S. Rollins of Amarillo, was in town Monday on legal business.

Clyde McElroy has returned from a business trip to Van Horn, Texas.

Miss Mary Dorcus Cullum was visiting friends in Canyon the last of the week.

Judge Word and Miss Winnie May, of Amarillo were Canyon visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. J. B. Gamble and Miss Mary Dorcus Cullum visited friends in Happy Monday.

The Red Cross room is open for work after being closed on account of the flu.

Gingham dresses for women and children at the Supply & Co. at 25 per cent discount.

T. M. Murphy of Erick, Okla. spent two or three days in town last week. He was looking for some cattle but failed to buy.

Archie Foster of Hereford was here Tuesday in route to Floydada to help out the Hesperian whose people are all sick.

J. L. Prichard and Judge B. Frank Buie returned Tuesday from an overland trip to Lake Arthur and Carlis-

bad, New Mexico.

We are giving 1-4 off on Ladies and children's gingham dresses. You can't buy the goods for the money. Canyon Supply Co.

Mrs. G. L. Phillips of Plainview returned to her home Wednesday after visiting her boys who are attending the Normal and S. A. T. C.

C. E. Harding of Chicago, owner of the Green Valley Ranch west of Canyon was in town last week looking after his business interest.

C. N. Harrison has moved his office from over the First National Bank building to the old First State Bank building on the South East corner of the square.

Mrs. Overstreet of Farwell who has been nursing her son Lawrence at the barracks, returned to her home Sunday. Lawrence is very much improved.

S. M. Downing returned from Kansas City this morning, where he has been with several cars of cattle and hogs. He reports the market very bad, owing to the large receipts.

Integrity, Honesty and Efficiency are the grounds upon which the Cedar Lake Petroleum and Gas Company of Lamesa, Texas, solicit your business.

Mrs. Samuel Ash received a card, Nov. 1 from her son J. L. Ash, who is in the veterinary corps of the army, at Woodbine Station, Nashville, Tenn. He states that they have all had influenza, but are better now.

Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover, wife of National Food Administrator, has been appointed assistant director of the Bureau of Canteen service of the American Red Cross. She will serve for the period of the period of the war.

Sherman Clayton who runs a hotel in Amarillo was in town Saturday. He has traded for the Buchmann property on the south side of the square, states that as soon as he can sell out in Amrillo he will move to Canyon and open up some sort of business.

Mrs. Doggett and her aunt Mrs. Black, returned to their home at Higgins last week after spending several days with the farmers sick brother at the barracks. He is now out of danger, but his mother, Mrs. D. J. Young will remain with him a while longer.

Mrs. Ed. Hagood and children left Wednesday morning for Canyon, where they will join their husband and father. Mr. Hagood was accepted a position as chef at the West Texas State Normal. May health and prosperity continue to attend these people is the sincere wish of their Tulsa friends.—The Tulsa Herald.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Briggs who have been managing the cafe at the Palace Hotel left Tuesday for Waldron, Arkansas where they were called by pressing business matters. Monroe Henson from Ft. Worth, son of the proprietor of the "Palace" will have charge of the cafe. He is an experienced restaurant man and will, no doubt keep this popular dining room up to its former high standard.

Among the recent arrivals at the Palace Hotel were:


W. H. Ator, Fort Worth, H. A. Jons and son, of Cherokee, Okla., B. L. Fuser, of Vinita, Oklahoma, J. H. and W. L. Garrison, of Happy, P. A. Little of Buffalo, New York, Pat Brown, of Plainview, J. J. Addington, and wife, of Childress, W. R. Robbins, of Floydada, C. A. Stoner, of Ridge-way, Mo., C. M. Ayres, of Wichita Falls, L. A. Flynt, of Tulsa, B. A. Reed, of Amarillo, S. Bankle, of New York, W. C. Joplin, St. Louis, T. M. Murphy, of Erick, Okla., J. W. Mullasky, St. Louis, Miss Everett, of Hereford, C. E. Harding, of Chicago, Henry Hankins and W. W. Fagg, of Childress, Mrs. Doggett and Mrs. Black, of Higgins, R. Beadslee, of St. Louis, J. R. Mann, of Siminole, Texas.

The best geologists obtainable have said unconditionally that the Best prospects for oil and gas they have ever surveyed are found on the holdings of the Cedar Lake Petroleum and Gas Co. of Lamesa, Texas. See ad in another column.

A Moment of Prayer
 The Red Cross "Silent Moment" has met with such approval thruout the Southwestern Division of the Red Cross that in some sections a move is afoot to make its observance general. At 12 o'clock noon each day all work ceases in the Red Cross shops and a minute is devoted to silence and prayer for the success of the war and for the safety of the American fighting forces. The "silent moment" which was adopted by the War Council of the organization will continue until the end of the war.


Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
 Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles. Instantly relieves itching Piles, and you can get relief also after the first application. Price 5c.

The Goles Air Tight Heating Stove



is the most economical in the use of fuel and will hold fire longer than any other stove. See us while our stock is complete and have your stove ready for cold weather to avoid the rush when a cold snap comes.

THOMPSON Hardware Co.



and grief.
 Friends of Noah L. Sharpe received this week a card containing his overseas address. Mr. Sharpe went from us to Great Lakes, Illinois. From this point he was transferred to Quantico, Va., and from there to Cuba. Only a few weeks ago he was returned to Quantico, and a few days later was transferred to overseas duty.

No Worms in a Healthy Child
 All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a General Strengthening Tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the Child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle.

Treatment for Roupé
 The best treatment for roupé in chickens in its advanced stages is to kill and burn the fowls affected. This stage of roupé may be recognized by a severe swelling of the head, causing a bulge as large as a walnut, sometimes forcing out the eye balls, says F. W. Kazmeier, Poultry Husbandman Extension Service A. and M. College of Texas.
 When the fowls are affected with the incipient stages they can be treated as follows: Spray the heads of the infected birds with a solution of one part kresol, 10 parts kerosene and 10 parts water. Give the fowls a dose of epsom salts, using one teaspoonful to each fowl. Dissolve the salts in water and mix with a bran mash. Repeat this dose about three times a week.

Did you know that the Cedar Lake Petroleum and Gas Co. of Lamesa, Texas is offering stock for sale today where an investment of \$100 may make you and your children independent for life.
 Investigate and prove to your self that the best opportunity open today for an oil investment is with the Cedar Lake Petroleum and Gas Company of Lamesa, Texas.

feed; but good feed is too valuable for sorry chickens and good chickens are too valuable for sorry feed. Send the sorry chickens to market, and make a careful study of rations and the care of desirable chickens for best results in the poultry flock.
 If you have cattle and no feed, or feed and no cattle, talk to your County Agent about the matter. Efforts are being made to bring the two together.

For Indigestion, Constipation or Biliousness
 Just try one 50-cent bottle of LAX-FOS WITH PEPSIN. A Liquid Digestive Laxative pleasant to take. Made and recommended to the public by Paris Medicine Co., manufacturers of Laxative Bromo Quinine and Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic.

How to Save Money on Clothes



ARE you saving all the money you can? That may sound like a personal question; but not these days when every cent saved can be turned to good use for the nation.

The best way we know to save money on clothes is first to go ahead and spend it. Pay the higher prices asked for higher quality clothes; invest your money freely and take your saving in the long service that the best clothes will give.

You save when you invest in such clothes as Hart Schaffner & Marx make because one suit will last you such a long time that you buy less often.

We're ready to show you how to save and we guarantee your satisfaction.

The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes.

The Canyon City Supply Co.
 DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING & GROCERIES
 CANYON, TEXAS

Professional

MRS. C. M. THOMAS
 Exclusive undertaker. All kinds of funeral supplies or embalmers furnished to all parts of the Panhandle by first train or auto. Excellent stock of caskets and coffins. Work, goods and prices guaranteed to please.
 Phone 165

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 List your land or property with me. I look after your interests.
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 The Careful and Conservative
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 LAWYER
 Complete Abstract of all Randall
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 All Kinds of Insurance

W. S. WILLIAMS
 Auctioneer
 HEREFORD, TEXAS
 Twenty years experience in the Sale
 Ring.

See me before dating your sale, as
 we handle sales on the Guaranteed
 System.

**Reliable Standard
 Windmills.**
 All piping and well
 material.
McDADE BROS.
 Well Contractors -
 TELEPHONE 162

MICKIE SAYS

OUR REPORTER SAYS
 NOT GITS HIS COAT IS
 THAT THE FELLER WHO
 NEVER GIVES HIM ANY
 NEWS IS ALWAYS HOLLERIN'
 ABOUT THEY BEIN' NO
 NEWS IN THE PAPER!



Grove's Tasteless chili Tonic
 Destroys the malarial germs which are transmitted
 to the blood by the Malaria Mosquito. Price 50c.

LARGE GARBAGE SAVING



Sufficient grease was recovered from household garbage collected during the month of May from eleven American cities to make the explosive charge for more than half a million 75 millimeter shells, besides millions of pounds of soap and other products, according to figures issued by the United States Food Administration. The garbage grease was sufficient to produce 129,040 pounds of glycerine, from which nitro-glycerine is made, and for which there is a big demand at this time.

The figures indicate an increase in the amount of grease recovered over the same period last year, particularly in Chicago, which showed an increase well over 200 per cent. The entire amount of grease recovered is an increase of 43 per cent over May, 1917. The returns are from eleven cities having a total population of over 6,000,000.

Since the campaign for garbage utilization has been urged by the Food Administration there has been an appreciable increase in the amount of garbage collected for reduction. This does not indicate that there are more foodstuffs being wasted, but that the cities are making a more earnest effort to collect all available garbage instead of permitting it to be burned, dumped or otherwise utilized. A number of cities which have been wasting garbage have taken steps to install reduction plants, so that the valuable material contained in table and kitchen refuse can be recovered.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT SAVINGS IN TEXAS FOR JULY.

To be able to report to the U. S. Food Administration once a month on every meal served in public eating places of Texas, and also to make a definite report on the quantities of meat, sugar, and wheat used, and the amount saved, is one of the accomplishments of the Federal Food Administration for Texas. The sugar savings for the month of July by the public eating places of Texas was 115,408 pounds, and although the rules allow three pounds of sugar for each 90 meals, plus an additional amount for use in bakery departments of restaurants holding baking licenses, the total consumption of sugar was .7 less than three pounds.

The wheat consumption was 1.3 less than the amount allowed, or a saving of 193,978 pounds. The record of the four licensed commodities in which the Food Administration is most interested is as follows:

Meats served	14,869,743
Meat	1,559,889 pounds
Sugar	380,246 pounds
Wheat	797,330 pounds
Wheat substitutes	701,674 pounds

The average consumption for each 90 meals served during the month of July was as follows:

Meat	9.4 pounds
Sugar	2.3 pounds
Wheat	4.7 pounds
Wheat substitutes	4.24 pounds

During the month of July there was only one restaurant penalized in Texas and this was not for violation during that month. The record shows that there has not been any violations by public eating places during the months of July and August and the savings reported are the product of voluntary denial and conservation.

USES SUGAR IMPROPERLY; PAYS \$200 TO RED CROSS.

Joe Moley, a retail grocer at Orange, Texas, took sugar which had been allotted to him as a retailer and used it in the manufacture of soft drinks. He was called to account by the Food Administration and has promised to not violate the rules and regulations again. Moley is a small dealer, and his offer to pay \$200.00 to the Red Cross rather than endure the sting of an unfair order, has been accepted by Administrator Peden. The money has been paid the Red Cross and the file is closed.

SEED MEN ELECT TO BE CONTROLLED BY FOOD CHIEF

COMMITTEE REPORTS TENTATIVE RULES WHICH ARE BEING CONSIDERED BY ADMINISTRATOR PEDEN.

The absolute need of assuring farmers pure seed and seed that will reach a maximum germination, and facing the fact that Texas has no State laws regulating (1) standard of cleanliness in seed, (2) standard of germination in seed, (3) distinction between grain and seed, a conference of seed growers, seed dealers and seed distributors was held in Houston on August 23, at which a resolution was adopted urging that the seed industry in this State be regulated by the Federal Food Administration for Texas until such time as regulatory legislation is created.

Administrator E. A. Peden, after throwing the conference open to discussion, particularly on whether it were best for the Food Administration to attempt regulation, suggested that a committee be named to draw up a set of rules and regulations. The committee as appointed consisted of Fred W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture, as chairman; Ed H. Schulte, Houston; Robert Nicholson, Dallas; Frits Engeland, president of the Texas Farmers' Congress, Eagle Lake; Dr. H. H. Harrington, Kingsville; L. J. McKnight, A. and M. College, and Hon. John G. Willacy, San Antonio.

The committee met at 1 o'clock and after several hours of careful consideration reported back that a tentative set of rules and regulations had been recommended, and these recommendations were placed in the hands of Administrator Peden for consideration. Later, if the regulations are approved, Administrator Peden will issue the text to the industry affected and the public through the press.

POULTRY AND EGG RULES ARE CHANGED.

A number of changes have recently been made by the Food Administration in the special rules and regulations on frozen poultry and cold-storage eggs. According to one amendment, the original packer or shipper of frozen poultry can not sell to the wholesaler at an advance over cost of more than 6 per cent. He may charge an additional 5 per cent if he sells to jobbers or suppliers of hotels and institutions. In case he sells to retailers he may charge an additional advance not exceeding 10 per cent. When he himself supplies hotels and institutions, he may take not to exceed 15 per cent in addition to the 6 per cent.

One sale of any lot of this kind of poultry may be made between dealers in the same class, to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business, if an immediate report is made to the local Federal Food Administrator. Ordinarily, when such sales are made, an advance of not more than 5 per cent may be taken, but when the sale is made by the original storer he may take not to exceed 6 per cent. If the sale is made by a commission merchant to a wholesaler, the commission can not exceed 5 per cent.

Changes have been made in the rules governing the sale of cold-storage eggs by the original storer. One sale between dealers in the same class may be made, if it is reported to the local Federal Food Administrator, and a 4 per cent advance over cost may be added. However, if such a sale is made by the original storer he may charge not more than 6 per cent. When a commission merchant sells to a wholesaler, his commission shall not exceed 4 per cent.

Another revision of the rules makes it plain that the original packer or shipper shall not sell cold-storage eggs to wholesalers at an advance of more than 6 per cent over cost. He may charge an additional advance of 4 per cent if he sells to jobbers or suppliers of hotels and institutions. In selling to retailers, he may charge 5 per cent in addition to the 6 per cent allowed when selling to wholesalers, providing the eggs are sold "at mark"—that is, in the original packages. The change here makes it clear that an additional charge not to exceed 4 per cent may be made when the original packer or shipper performs the wholesaling function of selling to jobbers and suppliers of hotels and institutions.

MAXIMUM BASE PRICES ON HAMS, BACON, SKINNED HAMS AND PURE REFINED LARD.

At a meeting of the packers on August 16, at the Food Administration Building, Washington, maximum prices were agreed upon as follows, price L.o.B. Chicago:

Standard Cure Light Ham,	
14 lbs. and down	32½c
14 lbs. to 18 lbs.	32c
18 lbs. and upward	31¼c
Fancy Cured Ham,	
Of the same weights, not more than 1c advance over standard hams of like weight. A differential not exceeding 2c per lb. for skinned hams over the price of regular hams of the same weight and grade may be added to standard ham prices.	

Standard Wide Bacon,	
10 lbs. and down	43½c
10 lbs. to 14 lbs.	41¼c
14 lbs. and upward	40¼c
Fancy Dry Cured Bacon,	
Of the same average of any trim not exceeding 5c per lb. advance.	
Pure Refined Lard,	
Tierce basis	27¼c

When goods are sold from branch house, peddler cars, or agencies which perform the general services of branch houses, there may be added freight from Chicago, cost of package, and a cost to sell not exceeding 75 cents per hundred. Orders taken through traveling salesmen to be shipped from packing houses shall not be considered to provide a type of service which shall justify any additional charges over base prices.

CANNING



Why does the Food Administration at present encourage canning without sugar? Because perishable fruits would be lost if not canned. If fruit is sterilized and air excluded, sugar will not be needed as a preservative and enough can be added when the fruit is eaten to make it palatable.

Can jams and jellies be made later when sugar is more plentiful? Yes; from the fruit pulp and juices that have been sterilized and canned or bottled without sugar.

How small an amount of sugar can be used in making jams, jellies, and preserves which depend upon sugar as well as sterilization for their keeping qualities? Allow no more than three-fourths of a pound of sweetening to each pound of fruit. One-half pound for sweet fruits is enough.

Can sugar substitutes be used in canning? Yes. Corn syrups and other palatable syrups not made from granulated sugar can be used with sugar. In some parts of the country suitable varieties of canned syrups and sorghums are available for preserving without adding any sugar.

How else may fruits be saved without the use of sugar? Some fruits may be dried; others may be stored in a cool cellar. Fruit pulp may be evaporated to a paste, thus concentrating the natural fruit sugar.



MAKING THE FRUITS COUNT



To Make Fruit Drinks.

The principal charm of a fruit drink lies in the smooth blending of the various flavors. When ready to use, supply the needed sugar in the form of a syrup, for otherwise the juices and sugar must be mixed and allowed to stand together for several hours before serving. A sugar syrup may be omitted and in place of each cup omitted, 1 cup of honey or 1½ cups of white corn syrup. It saves time and fuel to make a quart or so of this syrup at a time and bottle it boiling hot in sterilized jars for subsequent use.

A small amount of some strongly acid juice should always be added to the fruit drink to give it the proper degree of acidity. The juice of rhubarb or barberries is sufficiently sour to take the place of lemon juice, which is often recommended for this purpose. Orange juice may be substituted for lemon juice by adding to it a small quantity of elder vinegar.

Add to the fruit juices enough of the syrup to sweeten them, enough acid juice to contribute the desired zest, and dilute the whole to taste with shaved ice or with ice water.

To Make Fruit Leathers.

Concentrate fruit juices by boiling them over direct heat, then by drying them in the top of a double boiler, or on platters or enamel pans set in a moderate oven. The juice is sufficiently concentrated when, on cooling, it makes a highly glazed, tough, dry, leathery jelly. Dry the leather in thin sheets, and roll the sheets like jelly rolls, then cut them across; or dry it in a sheet ¼ of an inch thick, and cut it in cubes. In either of these forms the leather makes a tempting confection. Store in air-tight containers or in dry place.

Leathers are also made from unsweetened or slightly sweetened fruit pulp. Peach leather is unsweetened peach marmalade dried in the oven, sprinkled with sugar, rolled and cut. Strawberry leather is made by crushing sweet, ripe strawberries, and drying them without cooking, in the oven.



DEALERS IN HAY ARE REQUIRED TO HAVE FEDERAL LICENSES.

The Federal Food Administration for Texas has ascertained that there are in this State (Texas) a number of dealers in hays who have failed to apply for license. All persons who ship hays, except farmers who handle exclusively the hays produced by themselves, should hold a license, authorizing them to transact business. Failure to secure license subjects them to penalties.

Special Sale OF FALL AND WINTER COATS

Every Coat in this Collection is here because of its stylish lines and worthy quality fabrics, and what is more important is the fact that sharp price reductions have been made on each garment.

\$50.00 Coat of Brown Broad Cloth for	\$38.50
\$50.00 Coat of Red Silvertone Cloth for	\$38.75
\$50.00 Coat of Brown Silvertone Cloth for	\$38.75
\$45.00 Coat of Field Mouse Velour for	\$36.50
\$45.00 Coat of Black Seal Plush for	\$36.50
\$48.00 Coat of Purple Velour for	\$37.00
\$43.50 Coat of Navy Velour for	\$33.00
\$42.50 Coat of Navy Velour for	\$32.00
\$42.50 Coat of Burgundy Broad Cloth for	\$32.50
\$40.00 Coat of Pekin Blue Velour for	\$29.00
\$35.00 Coat of Navy Velour for	\$27.75
\$32.50 Coat of Green Velour for	\$26.00
\$31.00 Coat of Pekin Blue Velour for	\$25.00

This list is only a part of our stock of beautiful Coats—all at Sale Prices.

Moore-Mathis Co.

AMARILLO, TEXAS

Temporary Injunction Issued

It having been learned that the Government had notified the officers and employees of Santa Fe railroad at this place that the general offices of that road would be moved to Topeka on the first of November, a meeting of Amarillo citizens was held at the Board of Development rooms, on Tuesday evening of last week, to protest such action.

The following day, the petition was heard before Judge Henry S. Bishop of the 47th Judicial District and the injunction asked for was granted.

It is stated in the petition that in 1898, in consideration of the general offices being established here, the city of Amarillo gave the railroad company a bonus of \$50,000, donated them 30 acres of land and the right of way through Randall county.

Again in 1907, when the Southern Kansas Railway Company secured from the legislature permission to change their tracks so as to run from Panhandle to Amarillo instead of going to Washburn, in order to connect here with the Panhandle & Santa Fe, Amarillo and Potter county raised another bonus of \$25,000 and donated another tract of 60 acres of land and the right of way from Panhandle to this city.

In consideration of these things the railroad companies were to establish their general offices, round house and machine shops here to be equal to those of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe at Topeka and to employ at least 1,500 men.

The citizens of Amarillo fulfilled their part of the contract but the railroad companies never built the machine shops here and when their attention was called to the matter they agreed to enlarge their general office building and increase their office force, which they did.

It is felt that while the loss of the general offices at this time would not be so severe a blow as it would have been at an earlier date, it nevertheless would be a great blow to the city to have so many thrown out of employment and obliged to seek other locations. Further, the business interests would suffer from the removal of the income of these many employees whose salaries aggregated not less



than \$45,000 a month. Many of these employees are paying for homes here on the installment plan and the removal of the offices would work a very great hardship on them.

The companies claim that they can do away with a large part of their present clerical force by moving the offices to Topeka.—Southwest Plainsman.

Rations for the Dairy Cow

Replying to a letter in which the writer stated that he had 40 cows giving only 50 gallons of milk and that he was feeding these 4 sacks per day of cotton seed meal, peanut meal, and cocoanut meal, and that they had free access to prairie grass pasture, Mr. R. L. Pou, Extension Dairy Husbandman, A. & M. College of Texas, says:

I have just figured on the ration that you are feeding and find that it is a ration that is entirely too narrow. That is, it contains too much protein for the amount of carbohydrates and fat. The proper ration to feed a dairy cow for proper results, is one consisting of one part protein, for every six parts of carbohydrates and fats. You will get much better results from feeding a grain mixture consisting of some carbohydrates, such as maize chops, corn chops, wheat or rice bran, also with such feeds as cottonseed meal, cocoanut meal and peanut meal, than you will get from feeding strictly protein concentrates, such as cottonseed, peanut, and cocoanut meal.

For information regarding balanced rations talk to your County Agent or write to the Extension Service, A. & M. College of Texas.

Who said oil stock? Buy it in the cleanest company you ever had a chance to deal with, THE CEDAR LAKE PETROLEUM AND GAS CO. OF LAMESA, TEXAS. See ad in another column.

A PATRIOTIC DUTY

Almost as vital as that of protecting the honor of flag and country, is the duty of protecting and safe-guarding health. When strength is well-nigh exhausted and the resistive powers are reduced, then is the time disease germs are the most potent and when

SCOTT'S EMULSION

affords splendid and effectual means of offsetting the tendency toward weakness and protecting strength. The abundant tonic and unique nourishing properties of Scott's Emulsion make it a dependable agent that may be used everyday, by anyone, to protect strength.