

The Hale County Herald

IT'S A WISE DOLLAR THAT BUYS "THE HERALD"

FIRST CLASS
JOB PRINTING
A SPECIALTY

BEST MEDIUM
FOR PUBLICATION
IN THE WEST

VOLUME TWENTY-FOUR

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1913

NUMBER FIFTEEN

BUSY BUILDING CONCRETE WALKS

Contractors Say Everybody's Fancy
Has Turned to Sidewalks with
Coming of Spring.

BONDS ARE READY

Mayor Dorsett Says Money for Cross-
ings Will Soon Be Available; Ad-
vises Citizens to Go Ahead.

Plainview's fancy seems to have turned to concrete sidewalks this spring. F. L. Brown, J. B. Maxey, D. W. McGlasson and H. S. Brown are having concrete sidewalks put down in front of their homes, and other citizens say that they are just waiting their turn. "I want a sidewalk bad," Judge L. C. Penry said yesterday, "but I can't get it put down right now. The contractors are busy elsewhere."

It looks like Plainview may expect to have sidewalks everywhere before the summer passes. Of course, since there were only three votes against the bonds for street crossings at the November election, it was expected that much sidewalk building would follow their issuance. The people were just waiting until the town could put in good street crossings.

Mayor Dorsett says that the bonds have been sent away to secure the proper signatures at Austin. He has had three bids, and another gentleman will be in Plainview to see him about the bonds in a day or two. "This money should be available within a very short time," Mayor Dorsett said today. Then we will go right to work putting down crossings. The law provides that property owners must put down walks when the city puts down street crossings. We will have \$12,000 for that purpose.

Would Pave North Pacific.

Many of the property owners on North Pacific Street do not want to stop with putting down sidewalk. They favor paving the street from the public square to the depot. Dr. J. W. Grant says that he is ready to pay his part on the property he owns along North Pacific Street. A. E. Harp said today "We needn't wait until sidewalks are down. I am in favor of paving. We ought to do it right now." H. E. Skaggs thought that sidewalks ought to be put down first. After that is done, Mr. Skaggs says that he will favor paving. J. H. Slaton is a heavy property owner on North Pacific Street. Mr. Slaton says that he is ready to pave.

WILL DISCUSS INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM FOR TEXAS.

Seth Ward and Wayland Colleges Meet
in Debate Tuesday Night; Judges
Have Been Selected.

Representatives of Wayland College and Seth Ward will meet in debate Tuesday night, at Wayland auditorium. Wayland supports the initiative and referendum for Texas. J. T. Pickett and J. F. Nix are speakers for the west side institution. Clyde Goodman and Barney Wilkins will uphold the negative, for Seth Ward.

INTERMEDIATE LEAGUE.

Following is the program for the meeting of the Intermediate League of the Methodist Church at 3 o'clock on next Sunday afternoon, April 13:

- Subject—"The Mind of the Master."
- Leader—Henry Ansley.
- Devotional Service.
- Scripture Lesson—Proverbs 23:7;
- Psalms 19; Nehemiah 4:6.
- Song.
- 1. "Can a Man Think Worldly Thoughts and Live a Christian Life?"—Ivadeil Phillips.
- 2. "Some Men of Powerful Minds"—Birdie Bryant.
- "Daniel"—Meryle Marrs and Hester Jordan.
- Song.
- Benediction.

DEVELOPMENT COMPANY'S OFFICERS COMING.

Dr. F. S. Pearson, head of the Pearson Engineering Corporation of New York and London, and H. I. Miller, President of the Texas Land and Development Company, will reach Plainview over the Santa Fe southbound train at 12:05 tomorrow.

These visitors are at the head of the interests which are developing 60,000 acres of land around Plainview under irrigation.

BY AUTO TO GULF IS PLAN FOR ROAD.

Colorado Springs Asks for Highway
Data from Local Chamber of
Commerce.

D. E. Colp, secretary of the Bexar County Highway League of the Chamber of Commerce, has been asked by the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs to furnish data to that organization regarding the best Texas roadways and the roads in Texas most susceptible of treatment for permanent roadways. The data, which Mr. Colp is now collecting, is to be used in the plan for a Pike's Peak to Gulf highway through Colorado and Texas.

Yesterday Mr. Colp received a letter from A. W. Henderson, secretary of the Colorado Springs organization, stating that the chamber there plans to tour the proposed right of way by automobile in May.

Mr. Henderson suggests that meetings might be held along the way and some sort of permanent association formed as the tourists journey to the Gulf.

The automobile trip is planned in the campaign to stimulate interest in a Colorado-Texas highway.—San Antonio Express.

WOULD GROW TREES.

Citizens Along Principal Streets
Agitate General Planting.

A general tree planting will take place in Plainview this spring if efforts of many property owners prove successful. I. P. Landrum, of Hereford, Texas, was a visitor at The Herald office this morning. He is working with the people in an effort to stir up enthusiasm for tree planting.

On North Pacific Street, Mr. Landrum says, Ben Sebastian, H. E. Skaggs and W. H. Jeffries have all agreed to plant trees. It has been suggested that the city might agree to furnish water free of cost to water trees along the main streets. Another suggestion is that a general "arbor day" be set apart this month.

Mr. Landrum suggests that trees be planted twice as thick as they are to stand eventually—an elm, or some other permanent variety, say, every thirty feet, and some quick-growing variety, like the elder or locust, between. Then, after ten or twenty years, the latter tree may be cut out. This will give quick shade and will not hinder the growth of the permanent planting.

MRS. WILSON DIES.

Mrs. J. C. Wilson died Tuesday morning, at her home, 204 Jones St., in West Plainview, and was buried in the Plainview Cemetery Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Wilson's health had been poor for more than two years, gradually growing worse until Tuesday at noon, when death relieved her.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson moved to Plainview four years ago, from Sweetwater, Texas.

The funeral services were conducted Wednesday afternoon, at the residence, by Rev. S. A. Barnes.

The Herald joins a host of friends in sympathy for the bereaved husband and daughter.

MILLER'S HURTS LESS SERIOUS.

Fire Boy Less Severely Injured Than
Was at First Feared.

O. C. ("Red") Miller seems to have been less seriously hurt by his fall from the fire wagon last Saturday than was at first feared. Miller made a run for the wagon when it responded to a call from the Alfalfa Lumber Co. He fell, and the truck passed over one leg, crushing his ankle.

The injured fireboy was taken to the Guyton Sanitarium. Dr. Owens says that Miller will be able to be out before long.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

At Calvary Baptist Church, the regular Sunday School lesson will be followed by a sermon especially to the Sunday School pupils, on "Spiritual Farming." This will be illustrated by outlines and drawings on the blackboard, in order that the smaller children may enjoy the thought.

The B. Y. P. U. renders an interesting program that begins at 7:15 p. m. We begin our evening worship at 8 p. m. Subject: "Contending with the Footmen and Horsemen." This is a study of our daily living in the light of God's Word.

Everybody is invited.
C. R. HAIRFIELD, Pastor.

CIVIC LEAGUE HAS MUCH WORK AHEAD

Plainview Women Directing Fly Cam-
paign, Clean-Up Week and Equip-
ment of Playgrounds.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, TOO

Will Join with Other Clubs to Secure
Library Facilities; Work for
All, They Say.

Plainview's Civic League is anxious that the citizens of the town take active part in the work of the League. However, the women of the League are going right on with their work. Their fly campaign, a second clean-up week, the beautification of the ground given for park and playground, and a joint movement with other clubs for a public library, are some of the things which the League is doing.

Civic League Notes.

"In spite of the fact that the membership, so far, does not exceed twenty-five, the League feels that there are several conditions very much in favor of their work," says its secretary. "First on the list is the cordial cooperation with the papers. We take this as we do most things to which we are accustomed, as a matter of course; but replies to letters which the president has written to various leagues would indicate that such cooperation is the exception rather than the rule. In almost every instance where there are two papers the statement is made that 'one of the papers helped us; the other opposed us.' Certainly Plainview scores over towns where papers allow a spirit of rivalry, or that meanness of all human fribilities—jealousy—to effect their work for the common good. The liberal, helpful policy of the home papers is in marked contrast.

"At the last meeting of the League, the Mayor gave an account of the work in the administration of the city's affairs. A wise, economical policy seems to have obtained, with the logical results, and Plainview scores again over towns whose affairs are loosely managed.

"The fact that every member of the Council stands with the Mayor in being ready to help the League is a condition not always found. Usually there is a chronic objector or an iconoclast ready to tear down or criticize, with no idea for upbuilding or correcting what they criticize.

"The clubs of the town, in the same spirit of unanimity, are planning to work together for a public library. The League, seeing this spirit on every side, feels that everything necessary for an ideal town can be done if only each citizen will help.

"We can only repeat—it isn't work for a few, but for all and a large membership—every one to advise and assist is needed.

"T. P. Whitits volunteered to survey the new play ground for the Lamar school. The children are asked to save their money toward buying equipment for their pleasure. A personal, proprietary interest in and right of a choice of the apparatus will give keener zest to their enjoyment, and perhaps lead to greater carefulness.

"There are plans for a mass meeting this month, and for an illustrated lecture, details of which will be given next week. SECRETARY."

NOTICE OF MEETING.

The Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce calls a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in the Court House Tuesday night, April 22. Matters of importance are to be taken up at that meeting. All business men are urged to come out and join the Chamber of Commerce.

RECOMMENDS CARBOLIZED LIME.

The use of carbolized lime on every fifth pile is a matter which the fly fighters should not overlook, according to suggestion of Dr. E. F. McClelland. Carbolized lime contains crude carbolic acid, and is much more effective than ordinary lime.

MUST TAKE BETTER CARE OF FRUIT TREES.

O. E. Winslow, of Panhandle, Texas, is moving to Plainview. Mr. Winslow likes Hale County very much. He thinks that fruits may be grown here as fine as in California or the Northwest; but he says we must take better care of our fruit trees.

MEN AND WOMEN NEEDED, SAYS HAY

Ex-Governor of Washington Thinks
South Plains a Wonderful Coun-
try; Must Be Developed.

FAVORS PUMP IRRIGATION

Pavement and Sidewalks on North
Pacific Street Most Apparent
Need, He Suggests.

"Just tell your people to develop their proposition—that is all it needs." That was the comment Ex-Governor M. E. Hay of the State of Washington made to a representative of The Herald yesterday.

"The Democratic landslide hit me last fall," Mr. Hay said, "and I have found something better than politics." Governor Hay, his brother and party own some thirty thousand acres of land in Dallas County, Texas. They also own considerable land in old Mexico. They expect to visit the latter tract before going northwest again.

Yesterday Mr. Hay visited the property of the Texas Land and Development Company. He also went to Garwood and saw Mr. Garrison's irrigated wheat and his big well. Mr. Hay's company has put down one well in Dallas County; they have also sunk a number of test holes. It seems that water in that section is very little deeper than it is in Hale County.

Mr. Hay says that many of the best irrigation propositions in the Northwest are pumping propositions. He thinks that pumped irrigation has many advantages over the gravity system. There isn't any doubt about its being entirely practicable, and the only thing this country needs, he thinks, is live men and women for genuine development.

"Your progress is marvelous," Governor Hay said. "Your industry is certainly impressive. The land is extremely fertile; it is ready for irrigation without the expense of leveling; your citizens seem to be very broad-gauged and public-spirited citizens are a vital necessity to any country. Tell your people they needn't be one bit afraid of what they have here. But don't let them get a notion that they can buy property and sit down to wait for the other fellow to develop it. The great Southwest has no place for a parasite."

Governor Hay says that conditions over the country as a whole are good. Farmers are paying their debts, as is shown by increased bank balances. Confidence is expressed everywhere, he finds; and while he does not look for any phenomenal industrial development pending tariff readjustment and currency reform, he does expect considerable activity in the growing Southwest, which will gradually surpass any real development the country has ever known as trade currents swing to the Panama Canal.

In answer to a query from the reporter, Governor Hay suggested that he had not been in Plainview long enough to say what the town needs most. He likes Plainview very much. "Of course, first impressions to the visitor coming in over the railroad are rather bad. Your town would have a much better appearance, and I think it would be a wise investment," the Governor suggested, "if the street leading from your business center to the Santa Fe depot might have a sidewalk and were paved."

Governor Hay and party left Wednesday afternoon for Dalhart.

SCHOOL ELECTION MAY THIRD.

Terms of W. C. Mathes, J. O. Wyckoff
and H. W. Knupp Expire.

Three school trustees are to be elected May 3 for the Plainview Independent School District. The terms of W. C. Mathes, J. O. Wyckoff and H. W. Knupp expire at this time.

The present Board of Trustees is made up of O. Holland, President; H. W. Knupp, J. O. Wyckoff, W. C. Mathes, E. H. Humphreys, E. L. Kerr and H. E. Skaggs.

R. A. Barrow is manager of the coming election.

FOUR NEW BRICKS BUILDING IN LOCKNEY.

Four new brick buildings are being put up in Lockney, according to The Beacon. These are the Lockney State Bank and First National Bank Buildings; also buildings for E. P. Thompson and J. A. Baker.

DALLAS BUSINESS MEN WOULD MEET CITIZENS.

One Hundred Are Coming April 23;
Plainview Plans Automobile
Trip to Wells.

The Dallas Trades Excursion, one hundred strong, will reach Plainview at 9:25 Wednesday morning, April 23, and will remain one hour. The Chamber of Commerce is planning to meet our visitors with automobiles and take them on a quick trip to the experiment farm of the Texas Land and Development Company; also to see a number of the big well in operation. Citizens who have cars which they are willing to tender for that occasion should make this fact known to O. M. Unger or Mayor J. L. Dorsett.

"We are particularly anxious," says J. R. Babcock, Secretary of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, "to meet our citizens face to face and tell them how much we appreciate the courtesies and business favors you have extended to Dallas."

The visitors' train will consist of six Pullman sleepers, dining car, tourist car for the band and a cafe. It is a large opportunity for Plainview to impress upon the metropolitan visitors just how large opportunities are on the South Plains.

FREE BAND CONCERTS.

Plainview Boys Propose to Give Open-
Air Concerts This Summer.

Open-air concerts may be enjoyed by our people this summer, if plans of the band boys mature. The boys must have some place to give these concerts—some sort of a movable platform, O. M. Unger suggests. They also need a small amount of money for general band expenses.

Mr. Unger thinks that it would be a paying proposition for the people to go in and help the boys out. A good band is a real asset to any town. There are many occasions upon which the local boys have been called upon. They have not refused when music was wanted. The boys are planning a free concert for the near future.

AMARILLO PRESBYTERY CHOOSES REV. W. H. BAKER MODERATOR.

Fifty-five delegates attended the meeting of the Amarillo Presbytery, which has just closed at the First Presbyterian Church in Plainview.

Presbytery was opened Tuesday evening, with a splendid sermon by Rev. P. D. Tucker, of Vernon. Rev. W. H. Baker, of Quanah, was elected moderator, as successor to Rev. S. Park. The Presbytery listened to several excellent sermons, from Dr. McKee, of Wichita Falls; Rev. S. D. Waldrop, of Seymour, and others.

Committees on Home and Foreign Missions, Education and Colleges, Sabbath School and Publication made fine reports of the work that is being done on the field.

A reception was given the delegates at the new manse at four o'clock Tuesday afternoon, where they spent about 40 minutes getting acquainted with each other and inspecting the preacher's new home.

Immediately following this occasion fifteen automobiles lined up in front of the manse to give the delegates an auto ride and let them see the many improvements around Plainview. The visitors are indebted to Mr. Unger for this treat, and all spoke in highest terms of our growing city and its prospects.

A resolution was offered by the Presbytery thanking the pastor-host, his church and the people of Plainview for their hospitality.

RALSTON ASKS FOR HELP.

Mayor Dorsett is in receipt of an appeal from the Relief Committee of Ralston, Nebr., asking for help in providing for families stricken by the recent storm which devastated Omaha and surrounding towns. At the request of Mayor Dorsett The Herald will receive contributions and forward same, through the Mayor, to the relief committee. The names of all contributors will be published unless otherwise requested.

TRAINING FOR STATE MEET.

The fire boys are running every morning and evening now in preparation for the State Meet, which is to be held in Wichita Falls, May 12. The boys are getting in good condition. They expect to make things lively for the teams at Wichita Falls.

ONE "SWAT" MEANS 12,000,000 FLIES

Investigations Prove That Female
Will Produce Half a Ton of Off-
spring in Two Months.

CLEAN UP BREEDING PLACES

Dr. Hirschberg Says Open Winter
Prevents Much Sickness Unless
Flies Are Killed.

There will be more typhoid, more cholera, more infantum, more dysentery and more milk-borne maladies of infancy this year than has been known since the Spanish-American War," says Dr. L. K. Hirschberg in the New York American of March 30.

This prophecy is based upon the fact that there will be a billion times as many flies this spring as there were in the Julys and Augusts of the last fourteen years, according to Dr. Hirschberg. That every fly is the harbinger of disease and possible death is too well known to be argued about in this article, and it naturally follows that such an increase of the disease- and death-bringing flies means an increase of the diseases of infancy, for it is the little ones that suffer most from the plague of the germ-carrying house fly.

The whole secret of the increase in the number of flies due this year is really no secret at all; it is the "open winter." When a winter is unusually severe, or even normally severe, the flies cannot retain their hold on life so readily. The cold kills them; and while a great many flies always manage to tuck themselves away in some place about every home where the temperature never reaches the freezing point, during an exceedingly warm winter the number of flies that manage to live through is greatly increased.

For this reason the scientists, having given thought to our extremely mild winter this season, already know that typhoid, cholera and other perils will be worse than usual during 1913.

Hibernating in Cellar and Attic. It probably seems to almost every householder that winter kills off all the flies; even a month of cold weather seems sufficient for this, but if you will investigate you will be amazed to find many flies about your home. They may not be about your kitchen, for there constant scrubbing will doubtless rout them, but even

(Continued on Page Six.)

MISSIONARY SOCIETY TO MEET.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, will meet Monday afternoon, and the following is the program:

Subject—"Brazil, Mountain and Indian Work."

Meditation on God's Word: "The Power to Bear" (James 5:7-11)—Mrs. Otis Truelove.

Hymn—No. 198.

"Their Need of the Gospel"—

(a) "Brazil, a Land of Unlimited Resources"—Mrs. O. B. Jackson.

(b) "A Land without a Living Faith, a Land without a Bible"—Mrs. J. T. Mayhugh.

(c) "A Land Dominated by an Immoral Priesthood"—Mrs. N. V. Speer.

A Quiz on our Mountain Schools.—Mrs. J. M. Bull.

"Our Work Among the Indians"—Mrs. D. B. Shipley.

An administration quiz—Mrs. Roger Mayhugh.

Every member is urged to be present. These programs are just one hour in duration, and "brim full" of interest. Ask yourself this question: "Am I working, praying, living, giving so that my neighbor in Brazil, in the mountains and among the Indians may share with me the knowledge of a living Saviour—the great burden-bearer?"

ELKS-FIRE BOYS STAGE BASEBALL BENEFIT.

The Elks Lodge and the Volunteer Fire Department have planned a benefit baseball game for next week. They propose to use the funds received at this game to defray the expenses incident to "Red" Miller's hurt, when he tried to reach the fire truck last Saturday. The benefit is a simple appreciation of the fireman's efforts.

J. M. Murphy went to Amarillo Monday.

**DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER**

Makes Home Baking Easy.
Gives nicer, better food than baker's.
There is no baking powder like it
for hot biscuit, hot breads and cake.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

number increased?
Now, in the early days of April, or in the South as early as the first of March, the female fly that so cleverly tucked herself away in some warm nook of your house will begin to awake from her long sleep, flutter her wings, shiver a few shivers and then fare forth to multiply.

Multiply Geometrically.

This female fly has from 120 to 200 eggs which she wants to deposit, and which she will deposit. If there is no stable at hand, she will deposit those eggs in the garbage pan, or even in the earth of your rubber plant or ferns or palms—she will find some place to deposit these eggs—any place where there is exposed organic material.

Now, if the weather is fairly warm, every female fly that was hatched from the 200 eggs deposited by our first fly (the one that passed through the winter sleeping) will begin to deposit eggs at the end of ten days. For instance, if, out of 200 eggs deposited by the fly that lived in your houses through the winter, there were 100 female flies, at the end of ten days after hatching these 100 female flies will begin depositing from 120 to 200 eggs each, and in ten days more after hatching that lot this third generation will begin depositing eggs, while the original mother fly will probably be as lively as she was last fall, and keep right on depositing eggs.

So prolific are these flies that the

result is really appalling, especially in view of the great dangers with which their deadly microbes surround every household.

The little fly that first deposited eggs the first of April will have been responsible for descendants by the first of next September that will amount to ten raised to the thirteenth power, or more than one hundred thousand million! If one fly can do this, what can a houseful of flies do? And if there are perhaps fifty flies that live through the winter in your house when the winter is normal, there are doubtless 100 or 200 flies alive in your house throughout an extremely warm winter!

Flies Mean Disease.

With these on the inside so increased by warm winter, and those that get in from the outside in the spring, also increased from the same reason, it is only natural that scientists should declare that the coming summer will be an extremely bad one for babies.

Flies will go instantly to milk and sugar. Their feet and bodies are covered with terrible germs. They leave these germs on the rubber nipple of baby's milk bottle and on scores of things that finally reach the baby. Hence, it means a deadly summer for infants.

Flies allowed to feed on milk or sugar water in which germs are placed will be found to deposit those microbes ten times every hour, besides placing them in and on everything on which they light. One fly will have a progeny of 12,000,000, or nearly half a ton in weight.

The remedy is to begin now and fight the flies. Search your house as though you were looking for a two-carat diamond you knew were there; hunt up every fly in every cranny and crevice and kill it. Each fly killed now means 12,000,000 less flies by June 1. And when the warm weather comes keep up the fight with screens and traps and poisons, and, above all, with searching out the breeding places and destroying them.

A Fight for Everybody.

These breeding places are in out houses, garbage cans, open gutters, decaying fruits and vegetables, exposed market edibles, mosses, ferns, green groceries, butcher shops, thatched shingles and all exposed liquids and foods. Let every man, woman and child begin the great fight and keep it up. Eternal warfare on the fly is the only price of freedom from dread disease. Kill a fly today and say "There's twelve million flies less!" And do not stop until you are certain every fly in your house has been killed. Then keep up the search constantly.



PERFECTION PETE ONCE TIED A CAN TO THE TAIL OF A PUP WHOSE NAME WAS ANN ANN TRIED TO TEAR HIS SUNDAY PANTS BUT ALL SHE COULD DO WAS TO MAKE PETE LAUGH

ONE "SWAT" MEANS 12,000,000 FLIES.
(Continued from Page One.)

then you may find them snuggled close up in the corners of the sink, closets, or in crannies under pantry shelves. Look in your cellar and you

will doubtless find these flies patiently dozing away around the hot air pipes, in corners of the ceiling, in the rafters and crevices around the kindling piles, behind barrels and boxes stored away, and in many such places.

Look in the open attic, or in spare rooms, on the walls, about the chim-

neys that keep them warm, and there will probably be a number of flies.

They always manage to go into a sort of winter sleep, much as some animals hibernate, and even in the coldest winter many of them live through.

Take, then, a warm winter like this one, and how much greater is this

Seasonable Bargains of Interest to the Ladies Only

Sixteen inch, pure linen, Swiss embroidery--usual price 35c to 50c a yard--our price this week 25c a yard.

Regular 50c 17 inch Swiss embroidered flouncings--our price 30c a yard.

A splendid new assortment of latest styles and patterns in Ladies Neckwear Velvet bow pins 25c; Lace Jabots 15c; Fancy neck bows 15c.

Attractive Stenciled designs in Pillow Tops worth 25c--our price to close out 10c.

J. F. COAN & SON

North Side of Square

BUICK

The car that sells by the train load

WHAT A BUICK HAS DONE FOR OTHERS A BUICK WILL DO FOR YOU

Records of the past are the best promises for the future.

At the beginning of the 1913 season there were 110,000 Buicks on the road, and every one of those 110,000 Buicks has a record.

It is nothing unusual to see a Buick which has run from 25,000 up to 100,000 miles, and even more. And you never hear of a worn-out Buick.

Next to your home, the most important purchase you will ever make is your motor car. It must be an investment in long-lived satisfaction or it will prove a heavy loss.

Let the other fellow experiment. You want a car with enough history behind it to have proved its reliability with thousands of owners. You want a car with a verified low cost of up-keep and operation, so that owning it will not be a burden.

Buick Appearance--You want a car--a real car--one that you will be proud of in any company--a luxurious, liberal-looking, easy riding car. And you want the best money's worth obtainable. That is the **Pride of Ownership** you have when you own a **BUICK**.

Buick Power--The Buick overhead valve motor has more power to the cubic inch of piston displacement than any other type of motor ever built. It cost Buick more to make it, but it costs you less to run it.

Buick Cars are known for their **Simplicity** and **Durability**. No part of the accessories is ever put in without first having been tried and proved superior for the **comfort** and **service** of the owner.

We have on our floor as fine a demonstration of automobiles as you will find in any city several times the size of Plainview.

Plainview Machine and Auto Shop

The Best Equipped Garage on the Plains

E. E. ROOS, Proprietor

North Eureka Street

Here are some of them:

Priced

\$5.00

to

\$12.50

Carter - Houston
Dry Goods
Co.

Boy's Toggery from
Head-to-Foot

"The Detroit"

is a car on which you can depend for Business, Pleasure or in an Emergency

We received a car-load of 6 Detroiters last week. Included in the shipment was one Roadster. The Detroit is an attractive, straight-line automobile with the long-stroke motor, multiple disc clutch, full floating rear axle, platform rear springs, left-hand drive and center control-six best features that ninety-nine out of a hundred experienced motorists would check off as those most desired in any car at any price. But these six features are not all. Every part of the mechanism follows those ideas which experience has shown to be the safest, the least wasteful of power, and the most conducive to the comfort of the passengers--such ideas as a unit power plant with enclosed fly-wheel mounted on a three-point support, a selective three-speed transmission, and ball bearings throughout the car.

Fully Equipped, Electric Lighted \$950.00

Write, Telephone or Call and Let Us Demonstrate to You the Merits of

"The Detroit"

We have a complete line of automobile supplies and expert workmen to do all repairing in our garage.

KNIGHT AUTO COMPANY

L. A. KNIGHT, Prop.

W. California and Eureka Street

Our Motto: Quality

Good Things to Eat

The Busy Bee Cafe

LEE KEMBLE, Proprietor

Clean, Efficient, Quick Service. We Serve Everything the Market Affords

COMMUNITY CORRESPONDENCE

KRESS.

April 9.—Miss Essie Hobbs is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Vent Hobbs, this week.

Mrs. B. N. Graham and sister, Cora Austin, spent the week-end with relatives in Tullia.

Among those who attended the Panhandle Teachers' Association, at Canyon, were Mae Skipworth, Olene Valentine, B. N. Graham and D. Z. Hinshaw.

Bright Bagley and family left last week for New Mexico, where they will make their home.

Fay Kerr came home Saturday from Plainview, where he has been attending school.

WHITFIELD.

April 9.—Will Palmer has been staying with Jas. Pullen the past week.

Mrs. Lew Puckett is doing some sewing for Mrs. Joe Barrett.

A fine shower fell here Monday night.

Chas. Barrett left Sunday for Lincoln, Nebr.

Jas. Pullen has been quite sick the past two weeks, but is improving now.

Mr. Ooley and Vilgil took in the first Monday in Plainview.

The family of Mrs. M. E. Nations is having a seige of lagrippe.

Mrs. Williamson is improving rapidly now.

The dance at Mr. Sammann's Saturday night was well attended.

HAPPY UNION.

April 9.—There was a light shower of rain here Monday night.

Mrs. Pearson, who has been very sick, is improving now.

Albert, Gertrude and Ada Terry and their cousins, Claude and Elliott, from Seth Ward, visited R. L. Moore's Sunday.

A number of invited guests from Plainview, Happy Union and Ellen were entertained at John Bell's Saturday night. The guests enjoyed the various games and the music on the piano, by Mrs. Roffer. At 10.30 o'clock delicious refreshments were served.

Miss Ethyl Tyler spent Sunday with Miss Ether Moore.

A large crowd attended Sunday School here Sunday afternoon.

R. B. Mitchell was in Floydada Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Moore visited R. B. Mitchell's Sunday.

A number of our farmers were in town Monday.

Walter Tyler and Nolan Brown visited Ash and Don Bailey Saturday.

The singing at Mr. Moore's Sunday evening was well attended. Those

present were: Messrs. Charley Wendt, Herman Krause, Ralph McCall, Clarence Mitchell, Sam Long, Ash and Del Bailey, Earl Bassett, Oscar Jones and Makie Davis; Misses Edith McCall, Cecil and Ruth Bailey, Ethyl Tyler, Deleze and Cecil Mitchell, Mabel Davis and Leona Mitchell, of Ellen.

Mrs. O. J. Tyler and Mr. Krause were in Petersburg the latter part of last week.

Ralph McCall visited Sam Long Sunday.

R. L. Moore purchased an auto this week.

PRICE.

April 9.—A nice rain fell here Monday night.

Mrs. Will Williamson is well of pneumonia, and enjoying good health again.

The singing at Mr. T. J. Garner's Sunday night was well attended.

Miss Leorice Walling has been very sick the last week.

Miss Iva Garner is visiting her father and mother this week.

Mr. Jesse Lovvorn and Miss Oda Francis, Millard Taylor, Louis and Hollie Francis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pet Walling Sunday afternoon.

All reported a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Blackerby were pleasant callers at the Walling home Tuesday.

Mr. Jim Lovvorn went to Tullia last week, on business.

The Sunday School at Price is just fine.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Stark and Miss Mary McKory were the guests of Mrs. Williamson Sunday afternoon.

Misses Lola and Nola Stark were pleasant callers at the Francis home Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lun Pendley were out from Runningwater Sunday, visiting Mrs. Pendley's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Gaines.

Mrs. Neal was the guest of Mrs. Walling Sunday afternoon.

Miss Mabel Bass was on the sick list last week.

CARD OF THANKS.

My papa, uncles and aunts ask me to express our heart-felt thanks to all those who were so kind to us in our dear mamma's last illness, and for the floral offerings. May the Lord bless every one of you, and when the sad hour of death comes to you may you be surrounded by kind and loving friends, as mamma was.

Yours, in sorrow,
MINNIE AGNES WILSON.

NEW CITIZENS LOOKING FOR HOMES.

A. B. Bellis, of Muskogee, Okla., and N. N. Kaehler, of Porterville, Calif., have bought in with the City Plumbing and Electric Supply Co. These gentlemen have moved their families to Plainview, and are on the growing list of people hunting houses to rent.

ARE THE PEOPLE TALKING ABOUT Plainview?

YES

We want the Plainview people to talk about the Quality, Price and Service we give our customers and we need some "boosting" along this line to keep up with the rapid growth of the Plainview country which is improving very fast. Our trade is increasing very fast and we assure you we will do all in our power to merit this increase in our business as well as the country. It makes us feel good to know that we are "Coming" as the country grows--you all know how fast. We can take care of more customers with the same satisfaction to them as we are giving. Try us and we know we can then call you our customer.



We guarantee to please you
We have the Quality
We make the Price
We give the Service
We sell Queen of the Pantry Flour



Sewell Grocery Company

Two Phones 8 and 139

An ounce of **Carbolized Lime** is worth a thousand swats when used as a preventative in the "Swat the Fly" campaign. Use it freely about the barn and other places where the flies congregate. It's but a short distance from the barnyard to your table.

Carbolized Lime in Any Quantity at
Plainview Lumber Co.

The Hale County Herald

Issued Thursday of each week. BROWN & MILLER, Publishers. BUFORD O. BROWN, Editor. E. B. MILLER, Business Manager.

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NOTICE.

All announcements of any church, pertaining to services, are welcome to the columns of The Herald FREE; but any announcement of a bazaar, ice cream supper, or any plan to get money, is looked upon as a business proposition, and will be charged for accordingly.

Swat the fly! Swat the Flth Spot where flies breed! Swat the man who permits a breeding place for flies!

Is it the "white meat" the powers all want in their squabble over the Turkish embroglio? FORTY YEARS AGO AND NOW. In the "Forty Years Ago" column of the Kansas City Star this item occurs:

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad is now completed and trains running regularly to the Colorado state line, four hundred and ninety miles distant from Atchison, its present eastern terminus. Kansas City will, however, soon be its terminus—a fact that she may well be proud of.

Consider the brief time since a great city and a great railroad were "in the making." The man of vision sees somewhere on these south Plains the commercial metropolis of an empire; forty years will serve to grow a duplicate of the "metropolis of the Kaw" in Northwest Texas.

Shall that metropolis be Plainview? "SPOKESMAN OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE." By delivering his message in person to Congress President Wilson has carried out the ideal of intimate relationship between the executive and legislative branches of the government which he set forth in his book on "Constitutional Government" published four years ago.

"The president has, by custom," he says, "no access to the floor; many long-established barriers of precedent, though not of law, hinder him from exercising any direct influence on the deliberations of Congress; and yet he is the only spokesman of the whole people. They have again and again, as often as they were afforded the opportunity, manifested their satisfaction when he has boldly accepted the

role of leader to which the peculiar origin and character of his authority entitle him. The constitution bids him speak, and times of stress and chance must more and more thrust upon him the attitude of originator of policies." As the spokesman of the whole people, it was eminently fitting that President Wilson should speak in person to Congress—the lawmakers for the people.

A SPIRIT OF LAWLESSNESS. Is it true that a mistaken idea of personal liberty has bred in the American citizen a spirit of lawlessness—a disregard for the other fellow's rights? Can it be that the cancer of anarchy finds root in the vaunted freedom of the world's grandest republic?

Is it not possible for the fathers to teach their sons that law is not to restrict their freedom, but to insure to them personal rights? Indeed, is such instruction any less than a sacred duty of citizenship?

May it not be possible to inculcate into the American youth the truth that without organization there can be no life—that lawful authority is a guarantee for themselves and their firesides—that the "square deal" to the other fellow is the only honorable standard of life, the only permanent foundation for life?

There is a spirit of vandalism here. It has become necessary for the Texas Land and Development Company to notify intruders that they will be prosecuted; fences have been cut, property destroyed, presumably because these individuals wanted to increase their grazing range.

Now comes the complaint that attempts to beautify ground around the public schools are being defeated because children want to play where the flowers are planted—or from a spirit of vandalism.

Parents should take this latter in hand. The pride of manhood will ordinarily keep a grown-up individual from such acts. Ordinarily the people who live in the West are men and women. Plainview has no place for lawlessness in any form.

Vandalism must cease. "LOPPING OFF SPECIAL PRIVILEGE." It looks like genuine tariff revision.

While one cannot pass judgment on the tariff measure submitted by Representative Underwood—while analysis of experts may reveal shortcomings, the summary of the tariff bill seems to indicate an honest effort to revise the tariff downward.

The slashes in cotton and woolen schedules are in contrast to the bolstering of those schedules in the fake revision of the last administration. On metals and chemicals the reduction is apparently drastic; there is considerable reduction on agricultural products, and sugar is to go on the free list in three years.

The Kansas City Star calls attention to obvious inequalities, "such, for instance, as the retention of a duty on wheat, a raw material, with flour, a manufactured product, on the free list." "But these," the Star continues, "can undoubtedly be adjusted, as the discussion proceeds."

The bill bears the impress of President Wilson's determination to fulfill election pledges made by his party. In 1908 we unmistakably indorsed tariff revision. Since that time the people have emphasized their determination to lop off the special privileges conferred by the tariff.

President Wilson can count on the support of public sentiment in his efforts to carry out the people's mandate.

I will give ten per cent of all cash sales on Saturday, April 19th, to the Episcopal Guild. R. A. LONG. Ad. tf.

"PLAY BALL!"

Than these words, no sweeter music was ever sounded upon the ear of the normal American youth.

That he may enjoy the ball game to its fullest, he must wear a good Suit—one that will not rip or lose its buttons. He also enjoys the possession of his own special bat.

SATURDAY and ALL NEXT WEEK we will in exchange for

Table listing exchange rates for suits: \$1.25 give our \$1.50 Suits, \$1.65 give our \$2.00 Suits, \$2.20 give our \$2.50 Suits, \$2.50 give our \$3.00 Suits, \$3.00 give our \$3.50 Suits, \$3.40 give our \$4.00 Suits, \$4.25 give our \$5.00 Suits, \$5.50 give our \$6.50 Suits, \$6.00 give our \$7.50 Suits, \$7.00 give our \$8.50 Suits, \$8.50 give our \$10.00 Suits.

In addition to the above special prices we will give, while they last, to each boy over ten years of age, who buys a suit, one genuine Spalding bat.

When you get "Spalding" on the bat and "Mother's Favorite" on the Suit you have a line up that Tesreau, Speaker, or Matthewson would envy.

Richards Bros. & Collier WHERE PEOPLE WHO DRESS BEST TRADE

102 North Pacific St. PLAINVIEW, TEXAS. 107 West Main St.

WAYLAND MEETS SETH WARD ON DIAMOND MONDAY.

The college baseball season in Plainview will open Monday, when Wayland and Seth Ward cross bats on Wayland campus. The managers of both teams report their men working well. They anticipate a hard game, and each expects to win.

Green and Terry are the batteries announced for the Methodists; Shavers and Pickett will work for Wayland.

Mrs. Hal Wofford went to Fort Worth Monday, to visit relatives.

KEISTER'S LADIES' TAILORING COLLEGE.

Term begins Monday, May 5th, 1913. Keister's is well and favorably known throughout the country. The Keister's Ladies' Tailoring System is absolutely the most perfect and practical now in use in America.

You can make your own Suits and Gowns at Keister's. You can learn to be an Expert Tailoress at Keister's. You are invited to inspect our method and work.

For terms and other information, see or write MRS. D. J. THOMAS, Principal, Lockney, Texas. —Adv. tf.

CALOMEL IS UNSAFE.

Local Druggist Who Sells Dodson's Liver Tone Guarantees It to Take the Place of Calomel.

If you liver is not working just right, you do not want to take a chance of calomel. Go to R. A. Long Drug Co., who sell Dodson's Liver Tone, and pay 50 cents for a large bottle. You will get a harmless vegetable remedy that will start your liver without violence, and if it does not give complete satisfaction the druggist will refund your money with a smile.

If you buy a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone for yourself or your children, you have insured your family relief from attacks of constipation, biliousness, lazy liver and headache. It is as beneficial and safe for children as for adults. A bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone is something every man or woman should keep in the house. Your money is safe, because you can return the bottle if it fails to satisfy. —Adv. 15

'Twas Adam first offered the apple, Extolling its rich, rosey hue; And little George gave us the cherry, But who slipped a lemon to you? —S. P., in Chicago Press Club Scoop.

A CARD.

This is to certify that all druggists are authorized to refund your money if Foley's Honey and Tar Compound fails to cure your cough or cold. John Bernet, Tell, Wis., states: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar Compound as a family medicine for five years, and it has always given the best of satisfaction and produced good results. It will always cure a cough or cold. For children it is indispensable, on account of its pleasant taste and its freedom from opiates." Refuse substitutes. R. A. Long's Drug Store. —Adv. 17

Take your GREEN and DRY HIDES to L. D. RUCKER PRODUCE CO. —tf.

For the best Nigger Head Coal see the ALFALFA LUMBER CO. —tf

Rooms for light housekeeping first door north of Herald office. Adv. pd.

L. D. RUCKER PRODUCE CO. buys GREEN and DRY HIDES. Adv. tf.

For the best Nigger-Head Coal, see ALFALFA LUMBER CO. —Adv. tf

Get your Hair Work done now. MRS. FILMORE, at Plainview Hotel. —Adv. pd.

Let L. D. RUCKER PRODUCE CO. handle your GREEN and DRY HIDES. —Adv. tf.

"Whistling Man" begins this week in Saturday Evening Post. WHITWORTH'S NEWS STAND. —Adv. 15

I will give ten per cent of all cash sales on Saturday, April 19, to the Episcopal Guild. R. A. LONG. Ad. tf.

COBB & ELLIOTT buy Grain six days in the week, and talk about it on Sunday. —Adv. tf

While away these spring evenings listening to a "Victor," J. W. WILLIS DRUG CO. has them. —Adv. tf.

Advertisement for Duncan's Pharmacy: "We solicit your patronage and assure you that your smallest purchase is appreciated. Duncan's Pharmacy The Store Where You Feel at Home"

We can supply your wants with the best Coal all the time. COBB & ELLIOTT. Adv. tf

We have exclusive agency for the "Victor" Talking Machine. Buy one today. J. W. WILLIS DRUG CO. —Adv.

Now is the time to sell, or have combings made up or old switches made over. The very best work assured. MRS. FILMORE, at Plainview Hotel. —Adv. pd.

Get this week's Saturday Evening Post, and begin at the beginning to read "Whistling Man"—one of the biggest stories ever carried in The Post. WHITWORTH'S NEWS STAND. Ad. —tf

WANTED—To rent a Piano; must have good tone and action. Will be taken care of. Notify The Herald office. R. —Adv. tf.

WANTED—Pasture for 25 or 30 head of cows. State price per head per month for 5 to 6 months. PASTURE, Box 386, Plainview, Texas. —Adv. 15-pd.

WANTED—A house or 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping by reliable party. Call phone 314. —Adv. 15-pd.

WANTED—Gentlemen boarders. Board \$5.00 a week or \$1.00 a day. Both hot and cold water. Call and see rooms or phone 155. Adv. 16 paton.

NOTICE—Lady who found coats on road near Halfway may return same to owner by leaving at Herald office. MOLLIE DYE. —Adv. tf.

LOST—A heavy plush laprobe on the streets of Plainview. Finder please leave at Herald office and receive reward. T. HAMMOND. Ad. pd.

Cash paid for combings, large or small amounts. MRS. FILMORE, at Plainview Hotel. —Adv. pd.

STATE OF OHIO, City of Toledo, 188. Lucas County,) Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. —Adv. 17

Advertisement for Window Glass: "Window Glass All Sizes AT Fulton Lumber Co. Plainview, Texas Telephone 107 Ask for Tickets to the Free Matinee Saturday Afternoon"

Quitting the Business

We Are Quitting the Men's and Boys Clothing Business.
We Have Received This Season Over \$2,500.00 Worth
of Men's Clothing and Most of These Suits
Are in the \$20.00 Line.

Beginning Saturday, April 12th

All \$20.00 Suits go at \$12.50 All \$15.00 Suits go at \$10.00
Other Suits Priced in Proportion.

We mean it, we are quitting the Clothing Business.

Extra Special for the Next 10 Days

We will on all bills amounting to \$10.00 and over allow
15 per cent discount-suits excepted. EXAMPLE:--You
trade \$10.00 worth you pay us \$8.50. This is worth your
attention.

SHELTON BROTHERS

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Nolia Jones returned Monday from Canyon.

Mrs. J. M. Rogers went to Kansas City Monday.

Mrs. J. Walter Day went to Slaton Monday to visit her sister, Mrs. S. H. Adams.

Mrs. D. T. Scott, of Petersburg, went to Stephens County, Texas, Monday.

Mrs. A. C. Walker, of Lockney, was in Plainview Monday, on her way to Sweetwater.

Mrs. H. F. Long, of Morenci, Ariz., came in Tuesday to visit her parents, Judge L. C. Penry and wife.

Miss Oliver Foster, who has been at Lockney some weeks, returned Friday to her home, at Stilwell, Okla.

T. E. Richards went to Dallas Monday, to attend the Baptist Laymen's Convention, in session there this week.

W. W. Jones and wife left this week to make their home in the state of Washington. They will spend some time with Mrs. Jones' brother, in Puyallup, Washington.

Rev. J. M. Harder returned Tuesday from Memphis, Miami, Clarendon and other points. Mr. Harder reports splendid meeting at Memphis—40 professions. The Baptist people at Miami voted to build a ten-thousand-dollar church house, and half of the money was immediately raised.

Miss Nora Betts and Miss Margaret Gardner went to Tullia Friday.

Mrs. J. A. Price, of Floydada, was in Plainview Monday, shopping.

C. Surgiuer and wife, of Floydada, were in Plainview Monday, on their way to Amarillo.

Mrs. H. T. Akers went to Estancia, New Mexico, Friday to visit her sister, Mrs. Alva Akers.

Miss Elida Shoop, who has been visiting Mrs. J. S. Daugherty, at Olton, returned to her home, at Jericho, Texas, Monday.

B. T. Hatchell and family returned Saturday from San Angelo, Texas, where they have been some weeks visiting relatives and friends.

Lee Kemble has bought John Winslow's interest in the Busy Bee Cafe. John is going to Southeast Texas for a visit. He says that he will return to Plainview to live.

Rev. J. W. Saffle, financial secretary and evangelist for Wayland College, left today for Merrell, Texas, to visit home folks. Rev. Saffle will move his family to Plainview as soon as school closes at Merrell.

Mrs. Newt Sheppard, who has been visiting Mrs. H. S. Anderson, at Matador, was in Plainview Tuesday, on her way to Amarillo, where she will visit some days and then go on to Tucumcari, New Mexico.

Mrs. Oscar Schilling and Mrs. B. W. McCasline, of Amarillo, are in Plainview this week attending the Presbytery in session at the First Presbyterian Church. They are being entertained by Mrs. C. W. Tandy.

Mrs. W. L. Williamson, of Matador, was in Plainview Monday.

Mrs. Ida Ingram, of Greenville, Texas, came in Monday to visit at the home of G. W. Crow.

W. E. Routh, of Hamlin, Texas, was in Plainview Monday, on his way to Canyon to enter the Normal.

Misses Lovey Turnage and Sibyl Perry, students at Wayland College, went to Hale Center Friday, to spend Sunday with home folks.

Mrs. E. A. Curtis and her son Jim, who have been at Seth Ward College some months, returned to their home, at Cimmaron, New Mexico.

P. W. Jackson was a visitor at The Herald office this week. Mr. Jackson lives five miles southeast of Plainview. He has lived in Hale County four years, and says that it looks better all the time. Our visitor says that crops look good around him.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS.

By MRS. W. B. JOINER.

"Keep your face always toward the sunshine, and the shadows will fall behind you." What a great and true saying that is, and how few of us practice it! Many of us turn, as it were, our backs upon the smiles of happiness and the sunshine that might be found strewn along our pathway, and walk in our own shadows, shutting out the sunlight that God has meant we should enjoy. We are so engrossed in our own selves that we fail to see the brightness of the sun, and plod along, not only in our own light, but throwing the shadow of our approach across the pathway of those we meet, bringing darkness and gloom into their lives, when, had we kept our faces toward the sunshine, our appearance would have brought a trace of brightness and joy, and that part of our day would not have been lived in vain. What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!

I read of a man who had a motto over his door which read thus: "I've had lots of trouble in this world, but the greatest troubles I have ever had are those that never came." Many of us would do well to inscribe this thought in our hearts and minds, and live as God intended we should live, not looking for the dark side, the trials, the unhappiness, but, day by day, counting our blessings and passing them on to our neighbor, making ourselves a benediction to him.

It has been well said that no man ever sank under the burden of the day.

It is when tomorrow's burden is added to the burden of today that the weight is more than a man can bear. If we find ourselves so loaded it is our own doings, not God's; for he begs us to leave the future to Him and mind the present. When today's trials and troubles do overtake us, and we feel their tremendous weight, we would do well to say as did Longfellow—

"Oh, fear not in a world like this, and thou shalt know ere long,
Know how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong!"

If we were to count the sunny and the cloudy days of a whole year, I am sure we would almost invariably find that sunshine predominates. Burdette says: "The pattern of our lives is made up of smiles and tears, shadows and sunshine. Some see only the bright, sunny tints and happy figures that the tearful, shaded background throws out in golden relief. They would never stop to think that, without the shadows, the clouds and the somber tints of the background, the picture would be flat, pale and lustre-

less." And yet, every cloud has a silver lining, and faith brings the bright side around into view.

It is true that half the world is on the wrong scent in the pursuit of happiness. People think it consists in having and getting, and in being served by others. Making others happy is the best way of gaining happiness for one's self, and if we would give something every day, even if it be just a little bit of love, we would experience the truth that it is the every-day giving that keeps the heart warm and the sunshine in our souls.

If we would keep our faces toward the sunshine, and the shadows behind us, and would endeavor to help our heartsick brother to do the same; if we would make him contest by taking him gently to the storehouse of his present blessings and counting them over with him; if we would make him peaceful and patient by leading him to the Council Chamber of the Universe, on whose portal is the ancient legend, "All things work together for good"; if we would make him power-

ful and hopeful by kneeling with him at the feet of Him who said "Be not afraid; I have overcome the world"—then, my friends, our lives are in accordance with God's will, for He has said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

J. W. WILLIS, DRUGGIST, DESERVES PRAISE.

J. W. Willis, druggist, deserves praise from Plainview people for introducing here the simple buckthorn bark and glycerine mixture, known as Adler-i-ka. This simple German remedy first became famous by curing appendicitis, and it has now been discovered that A SINGLE DOSE relieves sour stomach, gas on the stomach and constipation INSTANTLY. Ad. 15

There is an attractive and interesting Demonstration of New Styles in Hairdressing at the Plainview Hotel this week. Combing bought; switches made. Ladies invited. —Adv. pd.

Rockvale Coal

A uniform heat producing coal for cooking
IN ANY QUANTITY

Good Threshing Coal, and Clean
Best Quality Nigger Head Coal
Always on Hand

Alfalfa Lumber Co.

These Are Kodak Days

Picture the events of today for the future. We have a full line of Kodaks and Supplies.

Don't forget the famous "HAMMAR" PAINTS and VARNISHES when you brighten up this spring.

PARKER'S "LUCKY CURVE" FOUNTAIN PENS are always handy and they are dependable.



FOR CHICKENS AND HOGS

We have a complete stock of the
LEE POULTRY REMEDIES
(Guaranteed)

Our Prescription Department is our Hobby. Fresh Drugs are Carefully Compounded.

R. A. Long Drug Comp'y

SOUTH PLACES LITTLE STRESS ON MUSIC AND FINE ARTS.

Dr. Seay Says The Child Should Be Taught in School Appreciation for Real Art.

Dr. Frank Seay, head of the chair of philosophy in Southwestern University, at Georgetown, Texas, lectured at the Methodist Church Tuesday night, under the auspices of the three literary societies of Seth Ward College. President Pearce, of Seth Ward, says: "It is a lamentable fact that only a handful of people heard Dr. Seay, for his lecture was one of the best; in fact, there has been nothing to compare with it in Plainview."

Dr. Seay spoke on "The South and Its Wastefulness in the Field of Literature and Art." He emphasized the greatness of American enterprises, and said: "The South is really great in what America counts great—politics and statecraft—but we fail to emphasize art and music. Even in Mexico one can hear the very best of music, and only for the pleasure of the visiting American will the band strike up on ragtime."

Dr. Seay believes it essential that the American child be taught in the school room the appreciation of the paintings of the great artists. He suggested that the school rooms and assembly halls should be supplied with paintings from the masters in art just as judiciously as we supply them with blackboards, charts, etc.

CURING TUBERCULOSIS AS AN INVESTMENT.

Dr. H. L. Barnes, Superintendent of the Rhode Island State Sanatorium, has recently demonstrated by some interesting studies of patients discharged as "apparently cured" from that institution, that a sanatorium is a sound investment for any state or city. The gross earnings of 170 ex-patients obtained in 1911 amounted to \$102,752, and those of 211 cases in 1912 to \$112,021. By applying the same average earnings to all ex-patients of the sanatorium living in 1911 and 1912, Dr. Barnes concludes that their income in these two years was \$551,000. This sum is more than three times the cost of maintenance of the sanatorium, including interest at 4 per cent on the original investment and depreciation charges. Dr. Barnes concludes, however, "While institutions for the cure of tuberculosis are good investments, there is a good reason for thinking that institutions for the isolation of far-advanced cases would be a still better investment."

FOR SALE BY OWNER.

160 acres, high, red, sandy loam soil, 5 miles from Plainview. This farm may be had for part cash and payments to suit. Address "N. R. L.," care of Herald. —Adv. 16-pd.

BAINER URGES PEANUTS.

Would Use Goobers and Vines for Hog Feed.

"Watch the rabbits." That is the advice given by H. M. Bainer, agricultural demonstrator of the Santa Fe, in some suggestions offered regarding a peanut crop. Mr. Bainer has experimented largely with peanuts on the South Plains. He believes that they may be profitably raised. The following suggestions are given by Mr. Bainer as the result of his experiments:

The Crop.—Under favorable weather conditions, Spanish peanuts will mature in 10 to 120 days. The Spanish variety is best adapted to the entire Panhandle and Plains conditions. They will resist as much dry weather as milo maize, after getting started. They are easy to cultivate, on account of their erect growth, and they are easy to harvest, from the fact that the nuts adhere well to the vines. As a pasture crop for hogs they are excellent. It is hoped that every peanut co-operator working with our department this year will try out this crop as a hog feed, both from a pasture and a hay crop standpoint.

The Seed Bed.—Peanuts, like all other crops, respond to good tillage methods. Early deep plowing is to be recommended; fall plowing is preferred. Spring plowing must necessarily be shallower than in the fall. Peanut land should be worked enough in the spring to keep down all weeds and to save the moisture until planting time. It is advantageous to kill two or three crops of weeds on the ground before planting time.

If plowing cannot be done at the proper time, listing is practiced with good results. The ground should be single listed early and the ridges should be harrowed down somewhat two or three times before planting. At planting time these remaining ridges should be split with lister and the peanuts planted immediately after.

Planting.—One bushel of good, unshelled peanuts is enough to plant an acre, especially if the ground is prepared well and the seed evenly distributed. The plants should be from 12 to 15 inches apart in the row, with the rows 3 1/2 feet apart.

All planting should be done in sweep or lister furrows. For planting on a large scale, use a peanut planter, but on the small scale it is necessary to do dropping by hand. Sometimes two seats are arranged on a riding lister, one for the driver and another, behind, for a man who drops the nuts from a box, through a tube, to the furrow. It is almost impossible to make an even distribution, however, with this last method.

To insure an extra good stand on a small patch, the nuts should be shelled. In shelling, great care should be exercised to prevent breaking the thin, papery covering surrounding the nut. If the nuts are planted in the unshelled condition, they should be soaked in water from 24 to 48 hours, after which they should be planted at once. The nuts should be covered to a depth of from 1 1/2 to 2 inches and the ground should be packed over and around the seed very much the same as for kaffir or cotton.

H. L. Knight, of the Texas Experiment Station, recommends soaking the nuts in the following solution, to prevent mice and gophers taking out the seed. We know that this is good: "Soak the whole nut for 24 to 48 hours in water to which has been added a kerosene emulsion made as follows: Shave fine a one-pound bar of ordinary laundry soap, and add one gallon of boiling water. Stir vigorously for ten minutes, then add one-half pint of coal oil and stir another ten minutes. Pour this liquid into water enough to cover one bushel of peanuts. Let them stand in this water for 24 to 48 hours, when the water may be drained off, and the peas planted."

Time to Plant.—Do not plant until all danger of frosts is past. May 10th is about an average date for this crop; however, the date will depend on moisture conditions.

Cultivation.—Cultivate frequently with sweeps or small shovels, keeping the ground as nearly level as possible, until about the last cultivation, at which time it is usually advisable to ridge slightly with a wide ridge. Care should be exercised not to injure the plants during the last one or two cultivations. Do not cultivate shallower than 2 1/2 to 3 inches at any time.

Springtime Again

and We Are Ready for it. Our Shelves Are Full of the Latest Spring Styles in Men's Furnishings. We Invite Your Careful Inspection of Our Complete Assortment of

Carefully designed Spring Suits, Light Mesh Spring Underwear, Latest Blocks in Panama and Plain Straw Hats.

Newest Shades of Men's Silk Hose, New Trousers to Match the Coat Left Over Last Spring, Nobbyest Tan and Black Oxfords, Dobbs & Co's Distinctive English Stiff Hats.

JO W. WAYLAND

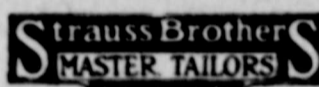


The Successful Business Man

WHO must always be dressed "up to the minute" will appreciate the advantages of our tailoring service. We offer a variety of staples, new pattern Worsteds, Homespun, Chevots, Novelty Cassimeres, etc., in short, a line complete in every detail. We invite your early inspection.

Jo W. Wayland

Exclusive representative for



Mrs. Housekeeper

Since our last letter to you we have received a car load of Furniture and House Hardware. We can now please you in Quality and Price. Our claim for a share of your patronage is based on business principles.

FIRST:--We guarantee you your money's worth. SECOND:--If it isn't good, we make it good.

We have come to stay as we believe it is the best country in the United States, but do not expect to get rich in one year. Our aim is to keep pace with the country, build a business of which we will be proud by fair dealing and close prices.

We buy or exchange for old furniture. All kinds of repair and upholstering work done. All work guaranteed satisfactory or your money refunded.

W. E. WINFIELD

Successor to Nash & Co.

Delicious The Pure Ice Cream

The kind that is Home-Made. Handled, Frozen and Packed under extreme sanitary conditions. We invite you to inspect our plant and assure yourself of our cleanliness.

CALL FOR "DELICIOUS" AT THE SODA FOUNTAIN

All soft drinks bottled by us. Let us send you a case of Hires Bottled Root Beer. We also sell Clean, Sweet Creamery Butter.

PLAINVIEW CREAMERY

PHONE - 361 - FOR - FREE - DELIVERY

COUNCIL TRANSACTS BUSINESS.

May Forbid the Use of Sidewalk for the Sale of Merchandise.

The City Council transacted routing business Monday night. The Superintendent of City Water Works was also instructed to install water meters wherever he may deem necessary.

An ordinance in regard to burning trash was referred to the ordinance committee. T. W. Sawyer and B. E. Mitchell were appointed to secure a place for housing the city's mules. It was moved and carried that an ordinance be drafted to prohibit the use of sidewalks for the sale of merchandise and wares, and to regulate the use of same for the display of goods. T. W. Sawyer and B. E. Mitchell were appointed to decide upon the matter of extending fire limits.

Ladies, don't fail to attend the Hair Demonstration now in progress at the Plainview Hotel. It's free. Adv. pd.

One of the biggest stories ever carried in the Saturday Evening Post begins this week—"Whistling Man," by Maximilian Foster. —Adv. 15



Latest Millinery Styles

We are showing this year the best assortment of

Smart Millinery Models

we have ever offered the people of Plainview.

This assortment contains the newest styles in turbans, Tam O'Shanters, etc., and offers the widest range in colors and shades shown in recent years.

It means something to every woman to consult our experienced milliner and her assistants as to color and shape effects. These ladies are never too busy to give careful consideration to your needs.

Then after all the price is the thing and we have tried to make our prices so attractive that when you buy a Plainview Mercantile Company's hat your satisfaction is complete.

Ask for Your Cash Register Receipt When You Get Your Hat

Plainview Mercantile Company

W. A. Shofner, Manager

The Citizens National Bank

Plainview, Texas

With our bank the personal element is the keynote. We want to know you and we want you to know us, our financial methods and banking service.

Capital \$100,000.00

J. N. DONOHOO, President

E. R. HUGHES, Cashier

TARIFF GOES ONTO LUXURIES. Imposts on Necessities the Main Target of Democratic Revisionists; Schedule K Demolished.

The Ways and Means Committee in Congress, in a statement given out Monday from Washington, declares that it kept in mind the distinction between luxuries and necessities. "The time has come," said the tariff framers, "when the American manufacturer must meet honest competition and develop his business along the most economical lines, where, when he fights at home to controf his market, he is forging ways, in the economic development of his business, to extend his trade to the markets of the world." Interest is centered on Schedule K. Raw wool is to be admitted free and reductions are to be made in the duty on yarns, blankets, flannels, dress goods and carpets.

To make up for the deficit which is expected to result from the cut in the tariff, the committee included in the bill a provision for the long-expected income tax. The measure is expected to yield 125 million dollars a year.

The chemical schedules show heavy reductions. The rates on all brick are cut, and drastic slashes are made on pig iron, beams and forgings. Steel rails will be admitted free.

In the lumber schedule, sawed boards, except cabinet woods, are listed free.

In explaining the action taken on sugar, the members of the committee say that they desired to respond to the public demand for free sugar. A big cut is made on sugar which tests not more than 75 degrees. The duty on molasses testing 40 degrees is cut from 20 to 15 per cent.

There is no change in the tobacco and spirits tax. A sweeping change was made in the tariff on agricultural products. It is impossible to estimate what the reduction on cotton amounts to because of the classification. Cotton thread drops from 31.54 per cent to 17.29 per cent; spool thread from 22.95 to 15; cotton cloth from 42.74 to 26.69; waterproof cotton from 50.56 to 25; ready-made cotton clothing from 50 to 30.

The Tariff Bill at a Glance.

- Free raw wool.
- Free steel rails.
- Free sawed lumber.
- Tax on incomes above \$4,000.
- Sugar duty slashed; to be duty-free in three years.
- Unlimited free trade with the Philippines.
- Ad valorem rates substituted for specific duties.
- Luxuries maintained at present duties or slightly decreased.
- Cotton rates cut, to give cheaper clothing, bagging and necessities.
- "Market basket" necessities free or reduced to minimum.

LAND FOR SALE.

480 acres, being N. E., S. E. and S. W. Quarters of Survey No. 132, in Block D. No. 2, Hale County, Texas. INSPECT TRACT. Make me your best offer first reply. Must sell quick. A bargain. J. A. DuBOISE, -Adv. tf. Hawkinsville, Ga.

PARCELS POST FINDS MOTOR CAR NECESSARY.

With the advent of the parcels post, still another field of activity has been opened up to the motor car. Although the people generally have not awakened to the wonderful advantages of this service, the rush has already been so large in some cities that the post office department has been literally buried, and the only way they could get out from under was by calling on the motor car.

In the town of Battle Creek, Mich., for instance, a town of only about 25,000, the rush of stuff on Monday mornings is such that the ordinary equipment is far from adequate.

"We would never be able to make the deliveries in any kind of time if we had to get along with horses," said Assistant Postmaster Ferguson. "Furthermore, there has never been such a stack of mail destined to so many different parts of the town delivered in so short a time in the history of the office." The Battle Creek office uses a Buick.

According to official figures from the Post Office Department, at Washington, more than 8,000,000 packages were handled during the first week of the service.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

The report of Mr. Henderson, of the State University, has been received, and we feel gratified to know that our school has been placed on the list of affiliated schools. We received credits in the three subjects applied for, namely: English, history and mathematics. Now that we are on the list, it will not be difficult to add to these credits from time to time until the Plainview school will rank with the best city schools of the State.

The High School basketball team, accompanied by members of the corps, went to Canyon last Friday. While there this team was defeated by the Canyon High School team by a score of 13 to 14. Our girls played a good game, but they were handicapped by having never before played on an indoor court and by electric lights. There will be a return game on the High School grounds here on Saturday, the 12th. On their return trip, the Plainview girls, still in a state of intense excitement over their defeat, deliberately walked out of the railway coach and left their new basketball on the train.

The baseball team has been taking advantage of every day when the weather was suitable for practice, to get in trim for their coming games with the Post City team. These games will be played in Plainview, one on Friday and two on Saturday of this week.

The teachers who attended the Panhandle Teachers' Association meeting, at Canyon, last Friday and Saturday report a pleasant and profitable time.

EVERETT BRYAN, FRED BULL, KELLEY HOOPER, Reporters.

Subscribe for The Herald.

Diamond Vitilized Rubber

Automobile Tires and Tubes

Decline in Prices

The Famous Safety Tread Tires

All Kinds of Repair Work in Rubber Goods
All Work Guaranteed

Carter-Winn Rubber Co.



THERE ARE MANY REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY A "PALMER GARMENT"

The first reason, of course, is that you receive actual, full value, which is guaranteed by a half century of conscientious work in producing quality garments.

But style is a big feature—and you have it, no matter what "Palmer Garment" you select.

In the wear, however, is where you see the full results, for the "Palmer Garment" always gives satisfaction.



SIMMONS GLOVES

SIMMONS GLOVES in all the latest New York Colors and Shades. All lengths. Full stocks.

Corsets! Corsets! Corsets!

We handle the unsurpassed Sossard Front Lace Corsets the most genuinely comfortable corset on the market and the most carefully constructed.

\$5.00 and \$8.50

La Vida -- regular \$5.00 corset we are featuring at \$3.50.

We have every facility for properly fitting or instructing in fitting all corsets sold.

Plainview Mercantile Co.

Ask for Your Cash Register Tickets.

W. A. SHOFNER, Manager





KABO
STYLE
4024

CORSET STYLES

Change as often as the styles in hats or any thing else, and of course you want the latest styles when you buy.

If you ask for **Kabo Corsets** you'll be sure to get the style you want, as at all times we carry a complete line of the newest numbers.

* Lace Front Corsets are very popular. Best grades **\$3.50** and **\$5.00**.



KABO
STYLE
7024

Kabo Style No. 7024 has the boneless hip feature and unmarked waist line.

An exquisite Broche effect **\$3.50**

Kabo Style 3025, a splendid style of dotted rep, each **\$1.50**



KABO
STYLE
3025

Carter-Houston Dry Goods Co.

PRESBYTERIAN MANSE IS OPENED.

Rev. and Mrs. S. Park Receive Friends in New Home.

The Presbyterian manse was opened to the people of Plainview at 8 o'clock Friday evening. More than two hundred guests called during the evening. Miss Flora May Scudder was pianist and Miss Mildred Buchleimer soloist for the evening. Rev. S. Park and wife were at the head of the receiving line, and gave a warm welcome to the guests.

The hostess served refreshments, consisting of punch and waters.

MRS. BROMLEY IS PRESIDENT.

Episcopal Guild Elects Officers for Coming Year.

At the meeting of the Episcopal Guild on Friday, with Mrs. J. C. Anderson, officers for the year were elected. Mrs. J. J. Bromley was chosen president. Miss Edna Mayhugh, vice president, and Mrs. F. N. Catto was made secretary and treasurer.

Reports of the past year's work were made and discussed. The Guild is glad that within the past year they have bought and paid for the pews for their church, met all current expenses, and are now ready to begin another year's work without debt and with some money in the treasury.

REBEKAH LODGE HONORS MR. AND MRS. W. W. JONES.

The Rebekah Lodge entertained Monday night with a farewell reception at the I. O. O. F. Hall to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Jones, who moved this week to the State of Washington.

As a token of appreciation of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, the lodge presented them with a gold pin—the lodge emblem. A. A. Hatchell made the presentation speech. G. C. Keek proposed a toast to the guests, Mrs. C. Smith, of Hereford, Texas, and Mrs. F. N. Keahler, who has recently moved here from Porterville, Calif.

Miss Edith Edwards, Miss Mary Cox and Miss Grace Tilson gave entertaining music and readings during the evening.

A. A. Hatchell presented the guests a bouquet of carnations, at the conclusion of which refreshments were served.

HONORING APRIL BRIDE-TO-BE.

The I. F. E. Girls, with Mrs. Peyton Randolph as hostess, held an informal morning musicale Wednesday for Miss Florence Harrington, the bride-to-be of the Anderson-Harrington wedding, which will be solemnized April 17th.

The Randolph home, already so dainty, was made charming with pink and white decorations, potted plants, cut flowers and pink and white hearts.

A miscellaneous shower "in linen white as milk" was given the bride. This was a rich collection of fragile beauty made by the willing and skillful hands of the I. F. E. Girls. The hostess, Mrs. Randolph, served punch and a salad course.

Those present, other than the members of the girls' club, were Mrs. J. C. Anderson, mother of the groom-to-be; Mrs. H. C. Randolph and Mrs. C. C. Gidney.

A SHOWER FOR MRS. JONES.

Mrs. W. W. Jones, who moved this week to Puyallup, Washington, was honor guest Tuesday afternoon at a farewell "shower" given by the ladies of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, at the residence of Mrs. J. T. Muyhugh. Mrs. Jones received many tokens of appreciation for her faithfulness as a co-laborer in furthering the interest of this organization.

Altogether, the afternoon was one of pleasure to all. Dainty refreshments of cream and cake were served to a large number.

MRS. DOWDEN ENTERTAINS NEEDLECRAFT CLUB.

The Needlecraft Club met Friday afternoon with Mrs. E. Dowden, at the Ware Hotel. This club consists of eighteen members. Mrs. L. A. Knight is their president. They hold a meeting every two weeks.

Mrs. Dowden had as guests of the club Mrs. F. N. Catto, Mrs. Weis and Mrs. Testman. The hostess served fruit punch, chocolate cakes and philopenas.

MRS. TANDY ENTERTAINS.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Tandy were hosts Friday with a fish luncheon to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. J. Stephens and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McIntyre.

HARRINGTON-ANDERSON WEDDING ANNOUNCED.

The marriage of Miss Florence Harrington to Mr. Jim Anderson is being informally announced for April 17th.

The Majestic

Motion Pictures Only

10c 10c

Complete Change of Program Each Night

FIRST SHOW 7:45

SECOND SHOW 8:30

All Pictures Passed by the National Board of Censorship and the Most Expensive That Can Be Bought

Complimentary Matinee Every Saturday, Given by the Business Men of Plainview to Their Out-of-Town Customers only. Look for the List and Ask Them for Tickets.

White Crest Flour is Best Because the Cook Says So

She ought to know for she has to get results. When her bread is soggy, her rolls heavy and her pie crust tough she looks for a reason why and generally she will admit that its because she used some new flour when she had always found **White Crest Best By Test.**

Again we say--

Chase & Sanborn's Coffee has years of guarantee back of it and they have stopped trying to make it better for they found they couldn't.

Wright & Dunaway

Telephones 35 and 355

Time to Re-Tire

Reduction in Tire Prices

Firestone Tires
Red Tubes Give
"Most Miles per Dollar"

Fisk Heavy Car Type
Pure Gum Tubes
Use Fisk--No Risk

Brown Motor Company

FIRST CLASS
JOB PRINTING
A SPECIALTY

The Hale County Herald

BEST MEDIUM
FOR PUBLICITY
IN THE WEST

IT'S A WISE DOLLAR THAT BUYS "THE HERALD"

VOLUME TWENTY-FOUR

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1913

NUMBER FIFTEEN

WHERE ALFALFA IS KING.

Z. E. BLACK, in Farm and Ranch.

Dinah had just returned to the cotton patches and fleshpots of Georgia, after a two years' exile as cook on one of the large irrigated plantations of the West. Upon being asked if she liked her late home, she said emphatically: "No, sah! Dey don't raise nuffin' in dat country but alpacab, an' dey has to irritate dat befo' hit'll grow."

It is evident that Dinah would not have made a good immigration agent for a firm of Western "real estaters." However, she was not far from right in her statement. The arid and semi-arid West will produce a great variety of crops under irrigation, but alfalfa is about to get a corner on popularity as the general staple crop.

The fertile and porous alluvial soil of these arid states has never been leached of the necessary elements for the growth of alfalfa as potash, phosphorus and lime. As a rule, there is a deep and pervious bed for the am-

utilizing value of the roots and stubble of mature plants at \$35 per acre per annum, when measured by the commercial value of artificial fertilizers on the market. Thus alfalfa is the most suitable crop for following different plants to replenish exhausted soils.

Greatest Factor in Developing West.

The irrigated alfalfa area has been doubled the past few years by the discovery that the centrifugal pump may be utilized to bring the underflow to the surface from depths hitherto thought to be prohibitive on the millions of acres of plains country lying directly east and southeast of the Rocky Mountains. Western Kansas was the pioneer in the development of underground resources. Gasoline engines and electric plants supply the power, and some single wells have been brought in that yield 2,000 gallons per minute.

The latest territory of this character to be discovered is in the Staked Plains region of Texas and New Mexico. Throughout the entire plains country alfalfa is the staple irrigated crop. In the region of Plainview, Texas, Eastern capitalists bought

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WILL OFFER FREE MATINEE TO VISITORS.

Local Business Men Are Giving Out-of-Town Customers Tickets to Majestic.

The local business men are offering a free matinee each Saturday at the Majestic Theater to their out-of-town customers. Plainview merchants are trying to establish closer trade relations with people living over the South Plains. The complimentary matinee is in appreciation of the trade of the people living in the country tributary to Plainview. Tickets for the complimentary matinees may be had for the asking.

LITTLEFIELD TO HAVE BANK.

Yellow House Manager Contracts Unborn Calves to Spade Ranch.

Littlefield, Texas, April 5.—J. P. White, Manager of the Yellow House Ranch, and W. L. Ellwood, owner of the Spade Ranch, have made a contract by the terms of which the latter buys all but 500 of the calves of the former for the year 1913. Prices and terms private. The calves will number about 6,000. The unusual feature is the purchase of such a large number of unborn cattle.

Arrangements have been perfected which will give Littlefield a good, strong bank. The best corner lots in town have been bought and one of the strongest financial institutions in West Texas will open its doors for business in the near future.

NORTHER FOLLOWS RAIN.

But Mercury Doesn't Go Low Enough to Damage Fruit.

Forty-three one-hundredths of an inch of rain fell in Plainview Monday night. The Amarillo News reports two inches at Tulla; visitors from south of town say that a good rain fell for a considerable distance in that direction.

The rainfall will be of considerable benefit to wheat general farming and gardens. It brought out the colors of spring vividly. Some of the "old timers" say that the Government gauge was in error. Dr. I. E. Gates says he knows it rained an inch at his home, near Wayland College. But the records are steadfast at forty-three hundredths.

Tuesday evening a strong north wind tumbled the mercury. The drop was not sufficient to bring killing frost.

Mrs. M. L. Green and daughter, Miss Eva, came in Friday, and will make their home in Plainview.

"PREVENT THE FLY" IS SLOGAN OF BOY SCOUTS.

Plans Are Being Devised for Crusade Against Breeding Places by 300,000 Boy Scouts.

"Prevent the Fly" will be one of the slogans of the Boy Scouts of America this summer, according to advice from headquarters, in New York City. The boys will go scouting for the fly. Though last year "Swat the Fly" was their motto, a plan of campaign has been outlined for them which goes effectively into the question of eradicating the disease-bearing pests. This plan provides for the co-operation of the boy scouts throughout the country with the State Boards of Health and the City Boards of Health, or any other organization that is carrying on an active campaign against the fly.

Cards bearing the motto "Prevent the Fly" will be sent to the boy scouts. These cards will contain not only the life history of flies and give a picture of the damage they do, but also will contain specific instructions for the scouts.

First: The scouts will be urged "to swat the fly"; namely, to kill the old ones that have lived through the winter time, or are of the first brood of the spring season. Second: They will go scouting for the breeding places for flies, such as stables, pigstys, garbage cans and the like, for by cleaning up those places they prevent the fly. If the breeding place is a stable, the scout will go to the owner and will endeavor to get him to sign a promise to keep the stable clean. Third: If the scout finds a garbage can that is not being taken care of properly he will report it to the city authorities. Fourth: If he finds breeding places that are not being properly cared for and no available means is provided for cleaning up these places, he and his companion scouts will undertake the work themselves.

The plan is to divide up each city and town into sections, and appoint a troop to look after that section. As a troop has several patrols, the section will be sub-divided, so that each patrol will have a separate district to cover.

BERKSHIRE BREEDERS OFFER \$300 IN PRIZES.

The Texas State Berkshire Breeders' Association offers prizes aggregating \$300 for the best Berkshire hogs shown during 1913. The prize money is divided into five classes, according to communication published in Farm and Ranch by Geo. C. Sculley, secretary of the Texas Berkshire Breeders' Association.

The Association held its semi-annual meeting in Fort Worth, March

Berkshire barrow.

Twenty-five dollars for champion pen of Berkshire barrows. The above cash prizes are open to the world, and the Association expects to see a fine showing of Berkshires at the next shows.

Further information may be obtained by writing to the secretary of the Association, at Seguin, Texas.

The next meeting was called for some day during the Texas State Fair, Dallas, to be named and announced later by the president.

GEO. C. SCULLEY, Secretary - Treasurer, Texas State Berkshire Breeders.

BASEBALL TOMORROW.

High School Will Cross Bats with Post City.

Plainview High School will cross bats with the Post City High School for two games of baseball—Friday and Saturday—on the High School grounds. Both teams are reported in good condition, and the boys are expecting a hard game.

The local High School has played three games this season. They defeated Seth Ward College twice and were beaten in a hard game with Wayland Baptist College. They are playing a game which deserves the enthusiastic support of baseball rooters.

GREER HEADS PETERSBURG BANK.

New Institution Will Open for Business About April 20.

S. A. Greer is President, A. S. J. Martin, Vice President, and J. R. Hall, Cashier, of Petersburg's bank. Ed M. White, I. Z. Smith, Dr. H. A. Gillian, J. R. Hall, A. S. J. Martin, E. C. Reagan and S. A. Greer are directors. There are fourteen stockholders in the new bank; individual liability will amount to nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

It is the purpose of the directors to incorporate as a State bank under the laws of Texas as soon as business will justify it. The new bank will open for business, according to J. H. Massey, Manager for W. C. Reagan & Co., about April 20.

IT IS SILO TIME.

New Is Season Progressive Farmers Are Building Silos.

A report from the Texas Industrial Commission last week noted 210 silos in Texas, without crediting one to Hale County. That was an error. South Plains farmers are looking for



THE KIND OF LIVE STOCK ALFALFA PRODUCES.
(Courtesy G. L. Akeson & Bro., Hale Center.)

bitious alfalfa roots, good drainage, and therefore no acid conditions to kill or weaken the plants. Alfalfa revels on the plains of Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, New Mexico, the desert portions of Arizona, below sea level in Southern California, and in Colorado it may be seen in vigorous growth at altitudes above 8,500 feet. It may be found growing under rainfall conditions alone, by sub-irrigation methods, under pumpage from wells, streams and reservoirs, and the majority of the desert reclaimed by mammoth gravity projects has been seeded to alfalfa.

3,000,000 Imported Annually.

As an evidence of the popularity of the clover, 3,000,000 pounds of alfalfa seed are imported by the United States annually. Fifteen years ago the hay was practically a stranger in the Kansas City market, but today the Sunflower State alone boasts of 1,000,000 acres planted to "Lucerne." Alfalfa made its first appearance in the United States in California, and in 1912 the value of the alfalfa crop in that State was approximated at \$25,000,000.

How can California, with her wonderful climate and high-priced land, afford to devote so large an area to a hay crop? A Californian furnishes the answer in a few words:

"Several years ago," he said, "I sold 3,000 crates of grapes from my vineyard to commission men at 25 cents per crate. Three weeks later I happened to be in an Eastern state and saw several crates of grapes in a store with my brand on them, and upon inquiring the price found they were retailing at \$4.50 per crate."

"Who got the \$4.25?" he was asked.

"Commission men and transportation companies. We now have our co-operative marketing associations, but it is next to impossible to get all our farmers and fruit growers to stand by an association. Since the 'raisin days' have come in our vineyards are paying better, but still it is hard to get our marketing methods so perfect that we growers of perishable truck and fruit will not be more or less at the mercy of the cold storage men, commission 'sharks' and transportation companies."

A typical experience like the above is one of the reasons why so much fabulously-priced irrigated land has been rooted to alfalfa. This crop is not in any sense perishable. The given feed will produce. The protein

pound of alfalfa meal goes as far to content of alfalfa is four times as great as that of red clover, and more than five times as great as that of cowpeas or corn. There is no animal in the barnyard that is not fond of or will not thrive on alfalfa, and it promises health, strength, growth, bone and sinew in all young animals, rather than fat alone. Besides, there are several factories in the United States where alfalfa is made into food products for human consumption.

Crop Is Perennial.

But the independence of the alfalfa grower in the matter of markets is not the only reason why it pays to "irrigate" this crop even on land valued up to \$500 per acre. Under proper natural conditions and with average care, it is practically everlasting. It is claimed that fields in Mexico have continued to produce for over 200 years without reseeded, while in France there are fields positively known to be over a century old. Other than an occasional discing, alfalfa requires no cultivation.

The astounding yield is another advantage of alfalfa, the supply of water being usually the limiting factor. Under irrigation, the average yield throughout the West is from four to seven cuttings, or an average total of from 5 to 12 tons of dry hay per acre per annum.

This hay had its first official recognition on the Kansas City market in 1898, with quotations of \$6 to \$6.50 per ton, or about the same as prairie hay, but with little demand. In December, 1900, the price reached the \$10 mark, and since has sold above that, all the way to \$26 or more, as was the case in the spring of 1911. Alfalfa has not yet been introduced extensively into many of the large hay-consuming centers of the world, and, since many new uses are being discovered for same every year, it is not likely that the price will ever become lower.

As the earth becomes older, alfalfa's most important advantage—the enriching of the soil—will be more generally recognized. Alfalfa is a legume, and takes nitrogen from the air and adds it to the soil. Grain crops take out rich plant foods and mineral elements and leave nothing in return, but, to quote some one, "the alfalfa grower sells things from the farm without selling the farm itself." In 1906 the chemist of the Colorado Experiment Station estimated the fer-

60,000 acres in 1912, 20,000 acres of which are being placed to alfalfa under pumped irrigation. The lift for the pump in this section ranges from 30 to 60 feet, and the cost of pumping is approximately \$1 per acre foot of water. One well flowing from 1,000 to 1,500 gallons per minute is estimated to take care of 160 acres of plains alfalfa. Over this territory about 20 pounds of seed to the acre are used. It is planted in August or September, since no "nurse crop" will then be required to protect it from weeds, and in depth from an inch to an inch and one-half. It is sowed after an irrigation when the ground is just dry enough not to bog. No inoculation is absolutely necessary, but better stands are secured if a crop of cowpeas is turned under while green in the spring on the land which is to be planted in alfalfa.

Alfalfa has been the greatest developing factor in the West, and yet it is still in its infancy in the United States, and in many instances is being mistreated through ignorance. It is now generally recognized that good alfalfa land is the prize package of the agricultural world, and too roseate a future can hardly be pictured for the "Wonder Crop." No matter whether you reside in the North, South, East or West, it will be worth your while to try alfalfa out on your plantation.

LARGEST PASSENGER VESSEL IS SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED.

"Vaterland," Given to the Waves at Hamburg, Will Carry 4,050 Passengers and 1,200 Crew.

Hamburg, Germany, April 3.—The largest passenger vessel in the world, 5,000 tons bigger than the Imperator, also of the Hamburg-American line, was launched here today and christened the Vaterland by Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria. She carries eighty-three lifeboats, seventy of which can be utilized even if the ship has a heavy list, or during a storm, as they may be launched from either side. In the seventy boats accommodations are provided for all the 4,050 passengers and 1,200 crew. Two of the lifeboats are fitted with motors. Two other similar vessels are to be constructed by the same company.

Subscribe for The Herald.

HARDWARE MEN CHOOSE AMARILLO.

The Panhandle Hardware and Implement Dealers' Association will meet in Amarillo again next year, for the fifth time. For this year, the Association elected T. C. Thompson, Canyon, president; W. R. McInnis, Claude, vice president; L. E. Lyles, Amarillo, secretary-treasurer.

The hardware men adjourned Tuesday.

MR. AND MRS. C. W. TANDY MAKE QUICK TRIP IN A "HUP."

C. W. Tandy and wife visited Kress, Tulla and Silverton last Friday, covering one hundred and four miles in two and one-half hours. The trip was made in a Hupmobile.

11 and 12. The report of the secretary and treasurer showed the Association to be in a very healthy condition, Mr. Sculley says.

The Association has recently issued its by-laws and constitution, and anyone may obtain same by writing for them. The future of the Berkshire looks bright if all breeders will join and help the work along. At this meeting several new names were added to the list. Also, the Association offered the following cash prizes at the following shows:

One hundred dollars for the Boys' and Girls' Hog Club Show, to be held in Dallas, when won on Berkshires.

One hundred dollars for champion car of hogs if won by animals showing a preponderance of Berkshire blood.

Fifty dollars for champion barrow of show if won by a Berkshire.

Twenty-five dollars for champion

just such "insurance policies" on their crops as the silo affords. There are ten or a dozen silos in Hale County, and by another season that number, it is pretty safe to estimate, will be doubled.

Hall Brown is putting up a "Sagawaw" stave silo on his farm near town. Mr. Brown has a metal silo already. R. P. Mayhugh proposes to build a 200-ton silo this season, he says.

The silo not only guarantees a crop, but it increases the feeding value of the crop from two to four fold. Farmers who have tried the silo say that no progressive farmer can afford to be without one; now is the time to build one for this year's crop, they say.

Rev. Jewell Howard, pastor of the First Christian Church, Floydada, was in Plainview Monday.

SORGHUM SHOWS PROFIT WHEN FED AS SILAGE.

Southwest Texas Feeder Figures \$32 an Acre Dry Year; Silo Will Revolutionize Cattle Industry, He Says.

Mr. C. H. Rathje, of San Angelo, Texas, fed 200 steers this winter on sorghum silage, with a little cottonseed meal, and when he marketed them in Kansas City the second week in March they weighed 1,190 pounds each and sold at \$8.05 per hundred pounds. In an interview at the stock yards, after making this sale, Mr. Rathje said:

"The silo in the great plains and arid districts of Texas where rainfall is not regular, is going to revolutionize the cattle raising industry of that country.

"On my ranch," Mr. Rathje went on to explain to a group of farmers and stockmen, "I have a silo of 620 tons capacity. Last season was very dry and forage fed was cut a little short. I had 150 acres in sorghum and I ground it all up and put it in that big silo. Ordinarily 50 acres of sorghum would have filled it, but the crop was light. I kept a close tab on the silage and the amount I fed to my steers, and in figuring it up I find that it paid me just \$32 an acre. Now, if a crop of sorghum in a poor year will bring an income of that much per acre, I am very certain that when the season is more favorable it will do

much better.

"In looking at this sorghum proposition, we find that in no other form could it have possibly been fed out to any such advantage. If I had cut and harvested it and fed it to my steers in bulk, I would not have realized one-third as much per acre for it as it brought in silage.

"I have lived there 27 years and have experienced all the ups and downs in the cattle industry. We have lost cattle by the thousands there for want of feed. But here comes the great protector against drouths and short crops, the silo, which can be used in such a way as to tide us over. With this assurance of feed, there is no better cattle country on the map. In early days, when the country was wide open and we could go where we pleased, and when cattle prices were very low, it made little difference whether we lost heavily during the drouth season or not. But with cattle such as I had, fattened on silage, bringing close to \$100 each, then it is worth while to build silos."

Respecting the building of silos in the Southwest, an Iowa stockman recently made a trip to Amarillo, Texas, and on his return stated to friends at the stock yards at Kansas City that there was hardly a moment of the trip during which he could not see at least one silo from the car window. He admitted that the new Southwest was ahead of Iowa in the number of silos on farms, with reference to the total number of farms.—J. A. Rickart.

It will not be hard to prepare for Sunday Dinner if you will step into our store Saturday and select from our fresh clean assortment of good things--among them:

- Strawberries
- Green Beans
- Tomatoes
- New Potatoes
- Lettuce
- Turnips
- Mustard
- Radishes
- Spinach
- Onions

Scudder Grocery Co.

Telephone Number 244 Southwest Corner Square

For Coupons Out of the Duke's Mixture Sack

Many men are getting untold pleasure out of the Liggett & Myers Duke's Mixture sack. One 5c package holds many pipefuls of pure, mild smoking—or, if you please, it will make many cigarettes of the good old-fashioned kind that you roll yourself.

Liggett & Myers
Duke's Mixture

Duke's Mixture, made by the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. at Durham, N. C., is the favorite with cigarette smokers. It's the tobacco that makes "rolling" popular with men who want the true taste of pure, mild, selected tobacco.

We're making this brand the leader of its kind. Pay what you will, you cannot get better granulated tobacco than Duke's Mixture.

You still get the same big one and a half ounce sack—enough to make many cigarettes—for 5c. And with each sack you get a book of cigarette papers and a present coupon, FREE.

Save the Present Coupons

With the coupons you can get many handsome, desirable presents—articles suitable for men, women, boys and girls. Something for every member of the household.

Our new illustrated catalogue of presents will be sent free to anyone who sends us their name and address.

Coupons from Duke's Mixture may be assorted with tags from HORSE SHOE, J. T. THURLEY'S NATURAL LEAF, GRANGER TWIST, coupons from FOUR ROSES (the tin double coupon), PICK PLUG CUT, FREDRICK'S CIGARETTES, CLIX CIGARETTES, and other tags or coupons issued by us.

Premium Dept.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

CHEAP PORK MAY BE GROWN WITH PEANUTS.

R. L. Poe Says That Goobers Keep Porkers in Thrifty Condition and Produce Weight.

R. L. Poe, of Cisco, Texas, is a West Texan who champions the peanut for pork production.

Mr. Poe plants about 30 acres a year. He lives in Eastland County, on light sandy land, where corn is rather uncertain, but where failure is almost unknown with the peanut. He makes two or three plantings of the peanut, and in this way extends his grazing season. He begins planting about April 10, and finishes about July 1.

The land is prepared like cotton wa sto be planted, the beds being elevated slightly. The rows are about three or three and one-half feet apart and the plants from eight to twelve inches in the row. At this rate it requires about one to one and one-half bushels of nuts to plant one acre. The Spanish peanut is the variety planted. Cultivation is like that given cotton, except the hoeing. Usually from two to three cultivations are given.

As soon as the nuts are mature enough the pigs are turned onto the peanut field. The brood sows are not allowed in the field until the pigs have, in a large measure, consumed the nuts and vines. Mr. Poe finds that the sows get too fat for breeding purposes when they are turned on the fields before the crop is fairly well grazed off. But after the pigs have grazed the field, they are moved to another and the sows are turned onto the field just vacated by the pigs.

In this way the pigs make enormous gains without other feed and the sows keep thrifty and in fine condition for breeding. By dividing the peanut fields into small enclosures with hog wire, he has grazing practically all the winter, it being necessary to feed very little grain. He has oats and rye for spring and winter grazing, and thus supplements the peanuts pasture with succulent food. Peas are planted in corn and in fields to themselves, and these also contribute toward the production of cheap pork.

MEAT SUPPLY GROWS SHORTER. Country Becoming Importer of Cattle Instead of Exporter.

Washington, D. C., March 23.—Why the price of meat is going skyward is explained by a report issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce today. The shortage of cattle is getting worse, and the country no longer raises enough meat to feed its own millions, and is becoming a cattle importer instead of exporter.

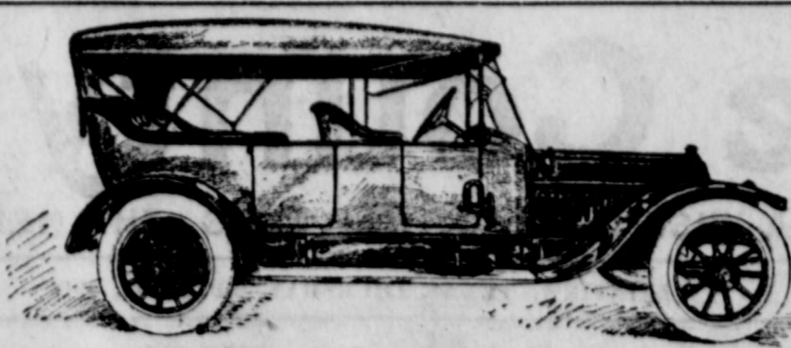
The figures published will be cited often in the tariff debates of the approaching special session of Congress. Both cattle and meats are protected by a duty. The Democrats propose to put dressed meats on the free list but protect cattle.

The February export figures of the bureau show the number of cattle exported in the eight months ending March 1, 1913, but 12,656 head, against 270,219 head in the corresponding months of 1907, and the quantity of fresh beef exported but 4,709,047 pounds, against 175,806,649 pounds in the corresponding months of 1907.

The total number of cattle on farms, according to figures of the Department of Agriculture, was on January 1, 1913, but 56,527,000, against 72,534,000 on January 1, 1907. Cattle imported into the United States in the eight months ending March 1, 1913, were 222,000 head, against 12,500 head in the corresponding months of 1907.

"Whistling Man," in Saturday Evening Post. WHITWORTH'S NEWS STAND. —Adv. 15

The J. W. WILLIS DRUG CO. will sell you a "Victor" Talking Machine, manufactured by the Victor Talking Machine Company. —Adv. 15



The six cylinder masterpiece combining every feature of luxury, comfort and convenience such as you would expect in cars only in class with the new HUDSON '54'
A Six \$2,450 f. o. b. Detroit.

Automobiles that are not electrically lighted and started are proven to be out of date from the standpoint of value, without these features you have nothing more than was offered last season, the change in body design and color doesn't make new models.

TIME TO RETIRE

Harley-Davidson Motorcycles—The silent gray fellow.

Our stock is complete in tires, tubes, accessories and supplies

FISK HEAVY CAR TYPE
Use Fisk—No Risk
Any size to fit any rim

BROWN MOTOR COMPANY

DIAMOND SAFETY TREAD
The only non-skid principle
Works like a "squeeze"

No. 5475.

Report of the Condition of

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

At Plainview, in the State of Texas,
at the Close of Business,
April 4th, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$ 551,109.35
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	500.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.	3,100.00
Banking House, Furniture, and Fixtures	56,000.00
Other Real Estate owned	19,380.77
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	22,515.98
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies, and Savings Banks	42,697.28
Due from approved Reserve Agents	263,051.71
Checks and other Cash Items	3,486.14
Notes of other National Banks	350.00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels, and Cents	97.77
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie	\$ 9,188.40
Legal-tender notes	24,845.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	1,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	600.00
Total	\$1,023,172.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$ 100,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid	120,046.16
National Bank Notes outstanding	25,000.00
Due to other National Banks	6,219.97
Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers	15,011.92
Individual deposits subject to check	517,487.10
Time certificates of deposit	215,552.47
Certified Checks	3,739.28
Reserved for taxes	115.50
Total	\$1,023,172.40

STATE OF TEXAS.)

County of Hale, ss:)

I, Guy Jacob, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GUY JACOB, Cashier.

CORRECT—Attest:

J. H. SLATON,
W. C. MATHES,
F. G. HUDGINS,
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of April, 1913.

C. S. WILLIAMS,
Notary Public.

CARAMEL COFFEE IS GOOD.

Here's a Winter Drink the Children Will Like.

Did you ever hear of caramel coffee?

Well, it is one of the nicest of hot drinks for children in cold weather—and for grown-ups, too.

Wise parents will not let their children drink tea or coffee, and the little ones get tired of cocoa.

But they will like caramel coffee, I am sure.

This is how it is made:

Into a shallow pan put two tablespoons of granulated sugar and keep on the stove until the sugar has browned—not until it is burnt, as for ordinary caramel or "kitchen bouquet."

Remove pan and pour in four or five tablespoons of water, then

GUYTON SANITARIUM

Offers excellent treatment in surgical and maternity cases. While Dr. Guyton is at school the Sanitarium will still be open. All physicians may be sure that their patients will receive the best of attention.

MRS. J. V. GUYTON, in charge

For Better Eats

We have purchased the Bain Cafe and are prepared to SERVE YOU PROMPTLY with the best of meals. Short orders at all hours.

THE DELMONICO

STOVILL & DIXON
N. Side Square

I now have on hand a registered Percheron Stallion; Two standard bred trotting horses; one Hambletonian Stallion. Also two good Jacks that will make the season 1913 at my barn.

Mares foaled for \$10.00. Not responsible for accidents. Come and see these before breeding elsewhere.

Clint Shepard

IT'S

"Home Building Time"

For the best Lumber at
Prices that are right

Plainview Lumber Co.

J. H. SLATON, President W. C. MATHES, Vice President
GUY JACOB, Cashier

The First National Bank

Plainview, Texas

CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS 170,000.00

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT
Your business solicited, appreciated and protected.

replace on stove and stir until a syrup is formed. Meantime, bring a quart of milk to the boiling point, and when the syrup is ready, add it to the milk, stirring well. Then serve in cups and sweeten with old-fashioned brown sugar.

This is a healthful drink, and the little folks are always glad to have it, because it looks like real coffee and makes them feel as if they were

grown up. And in cold weather great care should be taken to see that children get plenty of warm food.—Anna B. Scott, in the Philadelphia North American.

We are still in the market, and are paying the highest prices for Kaffir and Milo Heads, Bulk Grain, Millet Seed and Cane Seed. COBB & ELIOTT. —Adv. 15



The "PURE FOOD" LINE

The little tots are always fond of pastry, but if made from lard it's bound to be greasy and indigestible, and isn't good for their little stomachs; if made from butter, it's too expensive—at present butter prices.

Cottolene

is far better than lard because it is a vegetable product, never makes food greasy, never causes indigestion. It is the equal of butter at about one-third the price. So why be extravagant?



Feed the "kiddies" their fill of pastry—if made from Cottolene it won't harm them.

Cottolene is both economical and healthful.

TRY THIS RECIPE:

Doughnuts
 3 tablespoons Cottolene 1/4 cup sugar
 3 egg yolks 1 white 1/4 cup milk
 2 1/2 cups flour 1 cup freshly mashed potatoes
 1/2 teaspoon salt 3 teaspoons baking powder
 1/2 teaspoon gr'd mace 1/4 teaspoon gr'd nutmeg
 Cream the Cottolene, add sugar, then the eggs, stir in potato and milk, add flour gradually, use more if necessary. Roll and cut all doughnuts needed before frying. Fry in deep Cottolene.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

PLAINVIEW HAS A REAL SEED HOUSE

—One that sells neither Pills nor Prunes, and yet conducted by a man that does know SEED, having had over 25 years' experience in producing High-Grade Seed. It's worth your time and money to go there and buy the GOOD KIND, and get started on the road to Prosperity by planting them. All wise men concede the fact that pure seed will almost double the yield. You can afford to plant them and grow rich, as others have done. Why not do it NOW?

C. E. White Seed Co.

Plainview, Texas

YEAR BOOK of Stark Bro's Nurseries & Orchards Co. MAILED TO YOU FREE

Just say on a Postal Card: "Send me a copy of Stark Year Book for 1913." When writing, also tell us how many trees, shrubs, vines, etc., you will probably plant this season.

This Year Book is more than a mere catalogue of Stark nursery products, it is a practical, easy to understand text book for the guidance of the man who plants trees. Our own experience of nearly 100 years, the reports of experiment stations and the opinions of planters from all sections are condensed and reproduced for the benefit of busy people. An encyclopedia of orchard information, containing full size color illustrations of gloriously tinted fruits and many photographic reproductions in black and white; also information on many subjects in which the orchardist is interested.

Hundreds of varieties of apples, pears, peach, plum, cherry, apricot, quince, grape and all small fruits are described; weaknesses of each variety are pointed out and good points are explained. We feel that planters should know both.

Those interested in growing fruits or flowers or shrubs or shade trees will find this book of inestimable value; totally different from the average nurseryman's publications. It is a book you will keep for reference, and one on which you can depend as being absolutely accurate. Write today for your copy.



STARK BRO'S Nurseries & Orchards Co. LOUISIANA, MO.

FRAIL, SICKLY CHILD

Restored to Health by Vinol—Letter to Mothers.

Anxious mothers often wonder why their children are so pale, thin and nervous and have so little appetite. For the benefit of such mothers in this vicinity we publish the following letter.

J. Edmund Miller, New Haven, Conn., says: "My little daughter, ever since her birth, had been frail and sickly, and was a constant source of worry. Several months ago we commenced to give her Vinol. I immediately noted an improvement in her health and appearance. I gave her three bottles of Vinol, and from the good it has done her I can truly say it will do all you claim."

This child's recovery was due to the combined action of the medicinal elements extracted from cods' livers, combined with the blood-making and strength-creating properties of tonic iron, which are contained in Vinol.

Vinol will build up and strengthen delicate children, old people and the weak, run-down and debilitated. We return the money in every case where it fails.

J. W. WILLIS DRUG CO., Plainview, Texas.

TEXAS INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Kerrville.—A twenty-three room addition is being built to the St. Charles Hotel of this place, at an approximate cost of \$10,000.

El Campo.—Plans are about completed and approximately \$5,000 raised for the holding of an agricultural fair, to be held here this fall.

Wharton.—The citizens of this county recently purchased fifty silos, which will be erected at an early date.

Rosebud.—The split-log drag is being used extensively in this vicinity after each rain, and the roads are being kept in a good condition.

Austin.—President Woodrow Wilson, Postmaster General Albert Burleson and Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston will be invited as special guests of the University, June 8, 9 and 10, when that institution celebrates its thirtieth anniversary.

Houston.—The plans and specifica-

tions for two additional bridges to span the ship channel at his place have been approved by the City Council. Construction work will start at an early date.

Harlingen.—J. T. Avery, a farmer living near this place, claims the distinction of marketing the first new potatoes this year. He has sold a quantity to local buyers.

Matagorda.—Machinery has been received by Lorins Brothers for the new ice factory, which is nearing completion in this city. The plant will have a daily capacity of eight tons.

Dallas.—Postal receipts for March, 1913, totaled \$95,536.46, a gain over the corresponding month of 1912 of \$22,908.08, or approximately 32 per cent.

Abilene.—Taylor County citizens recently voted bonds to the amount of \$150,000 for the erection of a new court house in this city.

Austin.—During the last fifteen days, this city has shipped 7,500 crates of spinach to Northern markets. An average of one car a day is now leaving Austin for Northern points.

Waxahachie.—The dormitory of the Trinity University in this city has just been completed, at a cost of \$50,000, and the school is now one of the best equipped denominational schools in Texas. It is prepared to accommodate 750 pupils.

Temple.—At a recent mass meeting of the farmers of this county, the Bell County Experiment Station Association was formally launched, and, in addition to its other work, will make a special study of marketing.

Stamford.—One of the latest industries of which this town can boast is a modern broom factory with a capacity of one thousand brooms a day.

Midlothian.—At a mass meeting of the citizens of this town, a Commercial Club was organized, with the following officers: T. C. Perry, presi-

dent; Dr. J. E. Sewell, vice president; D. B. Holland, secretary; Buck W. Brown, treasurer. The first work of the club was to establish a monthly trades' day.

Lott.—There were more than five miles of cement sidewalks laid here within the past few months, and the good work is still going on.

Emhouse.—The Emhouse News came out this week with an elaborate good roads edition. The issue consists of fifty-two pages and cover, and is full of interesting data concerning Emhouse and Navarro County.

Orange.—The Orange Commercial Club announces it is anxious to locate a wood creosoting plant in this city. Secretary Anderson states that there is timber in abundance in this section, and that the plant, if properly managed, would be a great success.

Denton.—The trades' excursions which were recently inaugurated by the business men of this city have proven very successful. The first trip was made to Stony, Ponder, Justin, Roanoke and Argyle. The trip was made in automobiles.

Snyder.—The Snyder Free Press is the name of a new weekly paper which has just made its appearance here. John R. Blaze is editor and proprietor.

Blackwell.—R. E. Gatewood recently traded his highly-improved dairy near Cleburne for the W. A. Nix ranch, which consists of twenty-two sections of land near this place. The deal represents a valuation of \$95,000.

Beaumont.—Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation has awarded contract for the grading, fencing, culverts and bridges for the new interurban line connecting this city and Port Arthur, involving an expenditure of \$150,000. Work is to start not later than April 5th, and the contract requires completion of all work by July.

Caldwell.—Postmaster Potts, of this place, has received a notice to the effect that a new rural route is to be established and put into service on June 2 from Caldwell by Cooke's Point, Pittsbridge and Gregg. This will make three mail routes from this place.

Belton.—The citizens of this place have raised \$1,000 to obtain a survey for the proposed interurban line connecting this city with Austin, Waco, Temple and Georgetown. It is reported that work is to start at an early date.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of Hale.

BY VIRTUE of a certain Order of Sale issued out of the Honorable District Court of Hale County, on the 3rd day of April, 1913, by W. H. Box, Deputy District Clerk of said County, against J. M. Murphy and W. W. Jones, for the sum of Seven Hundred and Twenty-Eight Dollars and Forty-Two Cents, and costs of suit, in cause No. 934 in said Court, styled The First National Bank of Plainview, Texas, (a corporation) vs. J. M. Murphy and W. W. Jones, and placed in my hands for service, I, J. C. Hooper, as Sheriff of Hale County, Texas, did, on the 3rd day of April, 1913, levy on certain Real Estate, situated in Hale County, described as follows, to-wit:

Part of survey Number Thirty-Four, Block JK2, surveyed by virtue of Cert. No. 4-646, issued to the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Co., an ddescribed by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at a point 60 feet north of the Northwest Corner of Block No. 40, in West Boswell Heights Addition to the town of Plainview, and 30 feet east of the West Boundary line of said survey No. 34, for the Southwest Corner of this tract, thence East 220 yards, thence North 440 yards, thence West 220 yards, thence South 440 yards to the place of beginning. (And whereas said Judgment has been credited with Two Hundred Dollars, I will therefore sell said property in satisfaction of the Balance of said Judgment, which is the sum of Five hundred and Twenty-Eight Dollars and Forty-Two Cents) and levied upon as the property of said J. M. Murphy and W. W. Jones. And on Tuesday, the 6th day of May, 1913, at the Court House door of Hale County, in the City of Plainview, Texas, between the hours of ten a. m. and four p. m., I will sell said land at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, as the property of said J. M. Murphy and W. W. Jones, by virtue of said levy and said Order of Sale.

And in compliance with law, I give this notice by publication in the English language, once a week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding said day of sale, in the Hale County Herald, a newspaper published in Hale County.

WITNESS my hand, this 3rd day of April, 1913. J. C. HOOPER, Sheriff of Hale County, Texas.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE RE-SURVEYED.

Mason and Dixon's line between Pennsylvania and Maryland has recently been surveyed for the third time. The new survey was for the purpose of restoring to their places many of the historic monuments along the line, and it is reported that they were all recovered and put in their proper places.

The first survey was made by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, between 1763 and 1767, at the instance of the Lords Baltimore, proprietors of Maryland, and the Penn family, proprietors of Pennsylvania. The line was 250 miles long. At the end of every fifth mile a stone was planted bearing the arms of the Penn family on one side and on the other the arms of Lord Baltimore. The intermediate milestones were marked simply with P. and M.

The first revision of the survey was made in 1849, and found, as did the last survey, that the original survey was substantially correct. Mason and Dixon's line, commonly known as the line between the North and the South, runs on parallel 39 degrees 43 minutes 26.3 seconds, and should be distinguished from the line of the Missouri Compromise, on parallel 36 degrees 30 minutes.

Mason and Dixon's line never had

anything to do originally with the question of slave and free states, but achieved an accidental association at the time of the Missouri Compromise, in 1820, when John Randolph, in Congress referred to it as separating freedom from slavery; after that it was commonly referred to in all controversies on the slave question.—Magazine of American History.

HEED THE COUGH THAT HANGS ON.

The seeds of consumption may be in lurk, and a cough that hangs on weakens your system, and lowers your vital resistance to disease. Take Foley'soney and Tar Compound. It stops the cough, heals the inflamed membranes, and strengthens the lungs. E. D. Rountree, Stillmore, Ga., says: "La Grippe left me with a deep-seated, hacking and painful cough, from which I could get no relief until I took Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It completely cured me." Refuse substitutes. R. A. Long's Drug Store. —Adv. 17

Get the first chapter of Maximilian Foster's big story, "Whistling Man"—begins this week in the Saturday Post — at WHITWORTH'S NEWS STAND. —Adv. 15

Subscribe for The Herald.



Ah!!

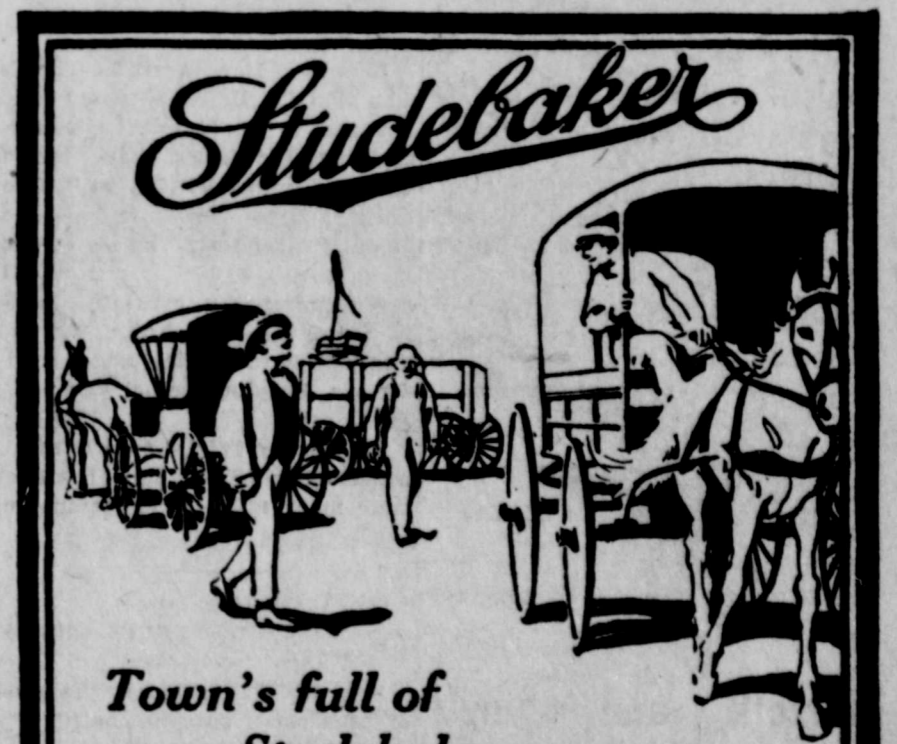
This is the syrup that gives the sweet tooth a treat. Pour on plenty—it's a wholesome sweet—let the children eat all they want of it, it's good for them.

White Swan CANE SYRUP

is just as simple as it is good—just the pure juice of Louisiana Sugar Cane boiled down to the right consistency and canned without the loss of a particle of the sugar. Better than the law requires.

Your Grocer will be glad to recommend it because he knows you'll come back for more.

Waples-Platter Grocer Co. Dallas — Denison — Fort Worth



Town's full of Studebakers

Studebaker Farm Wagons, Studebaker Buggies and Studebaker Delivery Wagons.

—and every owner of a Studebaker vehicle is proud of it. Because he knows it is the best.

Studebaker wagons and buggies are built on honor and with the experience that comes from sixty years of wagon building, and you get the benefit of this experience when you buy a Studebaker vehicle

Whether you live in town or country; whether you want a work or pleasure vehicle, there's a Studebaker to fill your requirements. Farm wagons, contractor's wagons, trucks, municipal vehicles, ice wagons, dump wagons and carts, road ollers, buggies, depot wagons, surreys, pony carts, runabouts—we make them all. —also harness, for any sized animal, for any vehicle, of the same high standard of quality as the Studebaker vehicles.

See our Dealer or write us.

STUDEBAKER South Bend, Ind. NEW YORK CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER MINNEAPOLIS SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

The Plainview Tailoring Co.

is showing a full line of the famous
A. E. ANDERSON SUIT GOODS

\$16.50 to \$40.00

a pattern.

EVERY PIECE OF GOODS GUARANTEED

The Anderson line embodies all of the correct styles and shades. Anderson tailors follow our careful measurements carefully and deliver promptly.

We pay special attention to pressing, cleaning and all kinds of alterations.

THE PLAINVIEW TAILORING COMPANY

Phone 398



CATTLE ARE STRONGER.

Hogs and Sheep Also Show Upward Tendency.

Kansas City Stock Yard, April 7.—The cattle market was firmer after Tuesday of last week, closing 25 to 35 cents above the low time of the week, and 10 to 20 cents above the close of the previous week. There was a better feeling with respect to the future, and some commission men were led to state in their weekly market letters that prices would probably work toward a higher level this month. That was the reverse of their forecasts each of the two foregoing weeks.

Steers got the best support, partly because there was a fair country demand for fleshy feeders at \$7.90 to \$8.25, but more because receipts were light and beef channels were open again. Local supply today is 8,000 head, the same as on last Monday, and the market is about steady.

Except for a run in Chicago a few thousand above normal today, prices would have been strong. Native steers brought \$8.75 today without much ex-

ertion, and strictly prime steers might beat that. Heifers brought \$8.25 today, heavy cows worth \$7.50 for best, bulls \$7.25, veal calves up to \$9.00.

Quarantine cattle arrived to the number of 22 cars today, prices steady. Oklahoma steers brought \$8.00, and some South Texas steers, weighing 1,120 pounds, brought \$7.40 today. Cattle from that section are expected to lower butcher cattle prices; some were here last week at \$6.50 to \$7.35, but the movement is still light.

Colorado sugar mills had several shipments here today, steers at \$8.10 to \$8.45 largely.

Hog prices have a rising tendency, though the advance is slow. Receipts 6,000 today, market strong; top \$9.05, bulk \$8.80 to \$9.00. Average weights are increasing, and the premium on light hogs is becoming greater, heavy weights stopping at \$8.90 today. Eastern markets will not receive many hogs before May or June, and demand from shippers will be a strong support to the market up to that time. After spring pigs are weaned packers expect increasing supplies of heavy sows. The magnetic influence of present prices may do it.

Sheep and lambs are making gains constantly, in the face of pessimistic forecasts. Run is 12,000 here today, prices 10 cents higher than Friday, and 25 to 40 cents above a week ago; top lambs \$8.80, wethers \$7.00, ewes \$6.75, clipped wethers and yearlings \$6.10. Middle class Texas muttons sold at \$6.10 last week; goats \$4.00 today. Light runs are in sight for the balance of the week.

J. A. RICKART,
Market Correspondent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC WILL DIG \$14,000,000 TUNNEL.

Estimated Will Take 7 Years to Construct 16-Mile Hole; 4 Miles Longer Than Alpine Tunnel.

Winnipeg, Man., April 5.—The Canadian Pacific Railway announced today that it would begin construction shortly of the longest tunnel in America. The tunnel will be built through Lackey Hirse Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, and will be sixteen miles long, costing \$14,000,000. It will take seven years, it is estimated, to build it. The great hole through the mountain will be four miles longer than the famous Simplon tunnel through the Alps.

Railroad officials assert that the construction of this tunnel will eliminate many miles of dangerous snowsheds.

FAIR WARNING TO FRUIT GROWERS.

Now RIGHT NOW! is the time to order a small spraying outfit to save your fruit this year. Peach trees are in full bloom; apple trees will be within ten days. You must spray with arsenic of lead while the apple blossom is dropping its petals to kill the codling moth egg.

We have had a dry and mild winter, and you can expect the codling moth to do its work, and do it well, this year, whether you do or not. You may put off your spraying from day to day, but the moth will be in your orchard on time, if you are not ready to kill the eggs at the proper season.

You must not expect to have perfect fruit, and possibly you will have no fruit at all, unless you spray. The cold facts are, the codling moth is here, and here to stay, as in all other apple countries, and if you don't prepare to spend a few dollars to fight the pest you are not only doing yourself an injustice, but you are harming your neighbor. The moth travels and spreads at the rate of ten miles a year. I may hear you say this fall, "My

apples are wormy and falling off." You can expect me to say for an answer: "I warned you in time to save your fruit. You would not take the time nor spend the money, and the fruit is your own, not mine. Come to my orchard and pay your good money for such fruit as you could have had yourself, to say nothing of the satisfaction itself of raising choice fruit." Again I say unto you—TAKE WARNING!
E. DOWDEN.

U. S. SENATORS WILL BE ELECTED BY DIRECT VOTE.

Connecticut's Ratification Makes Constitutional Amendment Effective.

Direct election of United States Senators by the people was made compulsory Tuesday, when the Connecticut Legislature ratified the constitutional amendment submitted by Congress last year. The new amendment gives State Legislatures the right to prescribe methods of electing Senators. Since many of the Legislatures have adjourned, it is likely that the plan will not be in operation before the general elections in 1914. In some states the representatives will perhaps ask the governor to appoint senators temporarily until the people may elect at regularly called elections.

"Whistling Man." Maximilian Foster's big story, begins this week in the Saturday Evening Post. —Adv. 15

THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of Hale.

Whereas, by virtue of the authority vested in me as trustee, named and appointed in a certain deed of trust recorded at page 70 of volume 5 of the real estate mortgages of Hale County, Texas, executed and delivered to me on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1912, by J. D. Kendrick for better securing the payment of one certain promissory note for the sum of Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1400.00), fully described in said deed of trust, executed by the said J. D. Kendrick and payable to the order of the First National Bank of Knox City, Texas, due on the 1st day of March, 1912, and bearing interest at ten per cent per annum from date until paid, and also providing for the payment of ten per cent additional upon the amount of principal and interest as attorneys' fees, if not paid at maturity and if placed in the hands of an attorney for collection;

And, whereas, the said First National Bank of Knox City, Texas, is the holder and owner of said note and the said J. D. Kendrick has made default in the payment of same and the same is now past due and unpaid, principal, interest and attorneys' fees by reason thereof and as provided for in said note and in said deed of trust;

And, whereas, I have been requested by the said First National Bank of Knox City, Texas, to enforce said trust, I will offer for sale, between the legal hours thereof, to-wit, ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1913, the same being the sixth day of said month, at the Court House Door in the Town of Plainview, in Hale County, Texas, the following described property, to-wit:

All of a 640-acre tract of land situated in Hale County, Texas, known as Survey No. 39, in block A-1, save and except 8.55 acres heretofore granted to the A. T. & S. F. Railway Company, and save and except 542 acres conveyed by deed of trust to H. G. McConnell, Trustee for A. N. Deering, dated April 18, 1911, the part of said section conveyed by the deed of trust as hereinabove mentioned and to be sold as herein advertised, consisting of all of the above-named sur-

vey which is situated on the north side of said railroad, including about 90 acres of land, the same having been patented on April 11, 1881, to J. J. Stevens, Assignee of the East Line and Red River Railroad Company by patent No. 91, volume 60, to which reference is here made for particular description, together with all the rights, members and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise incident.
Witness my hand this 1st day of April, A. D. 1913.
H. G. McCONNELL,
Trustee.

Warm Spring Days Suggest Refrigerators

When you think refrigerators you naturally think price and service. Of the many makes at present on the market the famous

Herrick Refrigerators

provide the greatest service, that is, the greatest refrigeration for the least ice cost. Compare the original cost with those of many well known makes and we'll sell you a Herrick. The cost of a Herrick should be charged on your household account as summer health insurance.

WE ALSO HAVE

Ice Picks, Ice Shavers, Water Coolers and Other Warm Day Necessities.

Donohoo-Ware Hardware Company

For Sale or For Rent

Section 13 J K 2, all nice level land and good soil. 200 acres has been broke. For particulars

ADDRESS

J. A. PALLISTER, Englewood, Colo.
Box 556

See COBB & ELLIOTT before you sell your Grain. For the best Nigger Head Coal see Adv. of the ALFALFA LUMBER CO.



PERFECTION PETE TAKES TO THE RAIN THE SAME AS ANY DUCK YOU'D NAME HE'S NOT AFRAID OF GETTING WET HIS CLOTHES DON'T EVEN LOSE THEIR SET

Rainy Days make no difference to boys who wear Perfection Clothes.

They are made for all sorts of weather.

Good in sunshine.

Good in rain. No shrinking when they get wet.

At all times they are truly "satisfaction" clothes.

That is why we sell them.

We have some bully styles this season. See them now while the stocks are at their best.

Norfolk and Single Breasted Suits at

\$5.00

to

\$12.50

Boy's Toggery from Head-to-Foot

Carter - Houston Dry Goods Co.

Vickery-Hancock Grocery Co.

When you think the name think of good things to eat. As soon as it appears on the market ask for it at our store.

Fresh Vegetables and Strawberries Daily

Fish and Oysters All the Time

Best Brands--Best Values of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Vickery-Hancock Grocery Co.

Phones 17 and 400

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of Hale. BY VIRTUE of a certain Order of Sale issued out of the Honorable District Court of Hale County, on the 9th day of April, 1913, by W. H. Box, Deputy District Clerk of said County, against A. D. Summerville and Myrtle Summerville for the sum of Two Thousand Two Hundred and One Dollars and Twenty-Two Cents, and costs of suit, in cause No. 913 in said Court, styled J. A. Price et al. vs. A. D. Summerville et al., and placed in my hands for service, I, J. C. Hooper, as Sheriff of Hale County, Texas, did, on the 9th day of April, 1913, levy on certain Real Estate, situated in Hale County, described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 6, in Block No. 24, as shown by the Original Plat of the Town of Plainview, Hale County, Texas, and levied upon as the property of said A. D. Summerville and Myrtle Summerville. And on Tuesday, the 6th day of May 1913, at the Court House door of Hale County, in the City of Plainview, Texas, between the hours of ten A. M. and four P. M., I will sell said Lot at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, as the property of said A. D. Summerville and wife, Myrtle Summerville, by virtue of said levy and said Order of Sale.

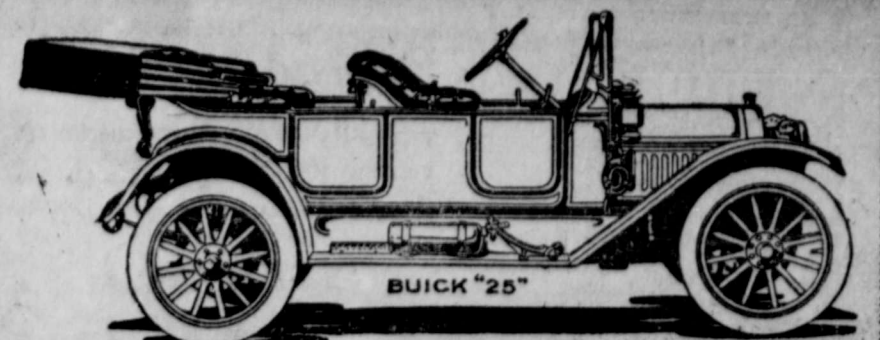
And in compliance with law, I give this notice by publication, in the English language, once a week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding said day of sale, in The Hale County Herald, a newspaper published in Hale County.

WITNESS my hand, this 9th day of April, 1913. J. C. HOOPER, Sheriff, Hale County, Texas.

Ladies are invited to attend a Free Display of the latest styles in Hair-dressing at Room 1, Plainview Hotel. Your combings made into Switches, Puffs, Cruls, Braids, etc., by the old-fashioned hand process. Absolutely honest and reliable work guaranteed. Inspection invited. A line of fine Hair Goods for sale. This Demonstration remains in Plainview but a week, so ladies are urged to call immediately. MRS. MILDRED FILLMORE, Plainview Hotel. —Adv. pd.

BIG GERMAN MILLET SEED FOR SALE.

I have 400 bushels, at \$1 a bushel. HENRY JONES, northwest part of town. —Adv. 18-pd.



THE MOST MODERN GARAGE IN NORTHWEST TEXAS

You would naturally expect such a garage to carry every accessory or repair part, also a corps of expert workmen. Yours servingly,

Plainview Machine and Auto Shop
E. E. ROOS, Proprietor

THE NOBBY, COMFORT-ABLE NU BONE CORSET

Mrs. W. B. Dare announces that she is again in Plainview representing the Nu Bone Corset Company, Corry, Pa., with

An Entire New Line of Spring Weights and Styles

and will be glad to have her customers call to see her at her former rooms over

Boyd Grocery Company's Store



Spring days are Ford days. When the open road allures, you'll want and need a light, right and economical Ford. But, unless you get yours today you're almost sure to be disappointed. The supply is big but the demand is bigger.

Our great factory has produced nearly a quarter of a million Model T's. Prices: Runabout, \$595; Touring Car, \$670; Town Car, \$800--f. o. b. Detroit with all equipment. For particulars get "Ford Times"--an interesting automobile magazine. It's free--from Detroit factory. Ford Motor Company, 1444 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Get Particulars direct from factory or Barker & Winn. Plainview Texas.

God bless a young man like him. His work will never die.

Now, I again request that you come and share with us the joys of the sweet music rendered by this choir on each Sunday morning at 9:45 o'clock. A FRIEND.

HIS INCOME TAX 2 MILLION.

John D. Rockefeller Must Pay Large Sum if Bill Goes Through.

John D. Rockefeller will have to contribute 2 million dollars a year to the support of the Government under the new Income Tax Bill if it is enacted into a law, says a New York dispatch to the Kansas City Star. Wall Street has figured up the incomes and estimates that the tax some of our multi-millionaires will have to pay is as follows:

William Rockefeller	\$800,000
Andrew Carnegie	600,000
Marshall Field estate	240,000
George F. Baker	200,000
Henry Phipps	200,000
Henry C. Frick	200,000
William A. Clark	160,000
J. P. Morgan estate	300,000
E. H. Harriman estate	146,000
Russell Sage estate	128,000
W. K. Vanderbilt	100,000
John S. Kennedy	130,000
John Jacob Astor estate	140,000
W. W. Astor	140,000
J. J. Hill	140,000
Isaac Stephenson	148,000
Jay Gould estate	140,000
Mrs. Hetty Green	120,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt estate	100,000
William Weightman estate	100,000
Ogden Goelet estate	100,000
W. P. Moore	100,000
Arthur C. James	100,000
Robert Goelet estate	120,000
Guggenheim estate	100,000
Thomas F. Ryan	100,000
Edward Morris	90,000
J. Ogden Armour	90,000

Rheumatism as a result of kidney trouble, stiff and aching joints, back-ache, lumbago and sore kidneys, all yield quickly to the healing and curative qualities of Foley Kidney Pills. They regulate urinary irregularities, and restore normal action. John Velbert, Foster, Calif., says: "I suffered many years with kidney trouble, and could never get relief until I tried Foley Kidney Pills, which effected a complete cure." Contains no habit-forming drugs. R. A. Long's Drug Store. —Adv. 17

WAYLAND SENIORS PLANT TREES.

College Students Inaugurate Custom for Beautifying Campus.

The Senior Class of Wayland College planted their class tree Friday. It is expected that each senior class hereafter will plant a class tree.

The class formed in the college chapel and marched to the campus. Behind them were the juniors. Both classes joined in the college song, and J. W. Smith gave the class history. Miss Lula Goode gave the class poem. The class prophet, Houston Reynolds, came next to take the spade. His speech was short—simply asking the tree to grow and keep pace with the senior class. Mr. J. N. Pickett's part was an ode to the tree. After singing the class song, the president, J. W. Smith, in behalf of the class, presented the spade to John Wayland, president of the Junior Class, who responded aptly and pleasingly for his class.

Buy Sunshine Maitland Washed Nut and Rockvale Nut Coal of E. C. HUNTER COAL CO. Weighed on Public Scales. Phone 331. Adv. 17

TO LOVERS OF MUSIC:

A child with the face of purity and the voice of an angel singing praises to Jesus is the prettiest scene the eyes of man can behold in the Twentieth century; then, my friends, after a week of toil and the cares of this world, let a friend of the Junior Choir of the First Baptist Church invite you to come each Sunday morning, at 9:45 o'clock, and hear these children sing.

Their songs will lift you above the mist of this world, and give you a glimpse of that home beyond; and, under the voices of these dear children, you will hear heavenly music rendered by six instruments, and the men and women that make this music have been born of the Spirit of God, and His grace is abounding from their finger tips, and is thereby imparted to the ear and soul of the hearer. And the good leader that has so faithfully labored in the training of this choir is now reaping his reward, for each Sunday morning as he stands before these children you can see that their sweet voices he has trained and the music of the six instruments lift him far above the cares of this life.

After all is Said About Clothes



and the tailoring world has used up every complimentary word in the dictionary--then

Ed. V. Price & Co.

tailored-to-order clothes are the logical purchase. If ultimate satisfaction counts most with you, you'll leave your measure with us today.

WALLER TAILORING Co.

EXCLUSIVE · LOCAL · DEALERS



Dependable Trains

—equipment that adds to your comfort and schedules that serve your convenience

The *Katy Flyer*
and
The *Katy Limited*

Your choice of these trains enroute to St. Louis or Kansas City assures you a quick, comfortable trip right through to your destination—for it's



KATY ALL-THE-WAY

Young Women

Read what Cardui did for Miss Myria Engler, of Faribault, Minn. She says: "Let me tell you how much good Cardui has done me. As a young girl, I always had to suffer so much with all kind of pain. Sometimes, I was so weak that I could hardly stand on my feet. I got a bottle of Cardui, at the drug store, and as soon as I had taken a few doses, I began to feel better. Today, I feel as well as anyone can."

TAKE CARDUI The Woman's Tonic

Are you a woman? Then you are subject to a large number of troubles and irregularities, peculiar to women, which, in time, often lead to more serious trouble.

A tonic is needed to help you over the hard places, to relieve weakness, headache, and other unnecessary pains, the signs of weak nerves and over-work.

For a tonic, take Cardui, the woman's tonic.

You will never regret it, for it will certainly help you.

Ask your druggist about it. He knows. He sells it.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free. 738

Salves Can't Cure Eczema

In regard to skin diseases, medical authorities are now agreed on this: Don't imprison the disease germs in your skin by the use of greasy salves, and thus encourage them to multiply. A true cure of all eczematous diseases can be brought about only by using the healing agents in the form of a liquid.

WASH THE GERMS OUT.
A simple wash: A compound of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, and other ingredients as combined in the D.D.D. Prescription. This penetrates to the

disease germs and destroys them, then soothes and heals the skin as nothing else has ever done.

A 50 cent bottle will start the cure and give you instant relief.

We have made fast friends of more than one family by recommending this D.D.D. Prescription to a skin sufferer here and there, and we want you to try it now on our positive guarantee. D.D.D. Soap keeps the pores clean; ask us.

R. A. LONG DRUG CO.

To Our Friends and Neighbors

You know us. You know we would not—that we could not afford to go back on our word. Nor can you afford to ignore this money-back-if-not-satisfied offer on this splendid laxative.

We honestly believe we have the best bowel remedy ever made—the most pleasant-to-take, most permanently beneficial laxative for relief from the miseries and dangers arising from constipation.

We wouldn't say this if we didn't believe it to be true. We wouldn't risk our reputation by making such statements did we not feel sure you would find them true.

Our faith is built both on the knowledge of what Rexall Orderlies are made of and on observation of very many severe cases in which they have proven their merit.

Try them at Our Risk

If they do not abundantly prove their merit with you also—if you are not entirely satisfied with them—we will refund your money—and we will do that on your mere say-so. We don't ask you to risk a penny. Isn't that fair?

Just let the bowels fail in properly doing their work—just let their action be delayed and incomplete and the entire system and every other organ suffers. Wastes that

CAUTION: Please bear in mind that Rexall Orderlies are not sold by all druggists. You can buy Rexall Orderlies only at The Rexall Store. You can buy Rexall Orderlies in this community only at our store:

J. W. WILLIS DRUG CO.

PLAINVIEW

The *Rexall Store*

TEXAS

There is a Rexall Store in nearly every town and city in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. There is a different Rexall Remedy for nearly every ordinary human ailment especially designed for the particular ill for which it is recommended.

The Rexall Stores are America's Greatest Drug Stores

To Women Seeking Health and Strength

For those ills peculiar to women Dr. Pierce recommends his "Favorite Prescription" as

"THE ONE REMEDY"

A medicine prepared by regular graduated physician of unusual experience in treating women's diseases—carefully adapted to work in harmony with the most delicate feminine constitution.

All medicine dealers have sold it with satisfaction to customers for the past 40 years. It is now obtainable in liquid or sugar-coated tablet form at the drug store—or send 50 one-cent stamps for a trial box, to Buffalo.

Every woman may write fully and confidentially to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and may be sure that her case will receive careful, conscientious, confidential consideration, and that experienced medical advice will be given to her absolutely free.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar coated, tiny granules easy to take as candy.

SUMMARY OF WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK.

President Wilson will ask Congress to provide enough money for salary and maintenance of United States Ambassadors to foreign countries so that a poor man may accept appointment to the diplomatic service. A case in point is William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and worth \$150,000. He wants to go to France and President Wilson has offered him the post. McCombs finds it will cost him about \$30,000 a year in addition to the salary of \$17,500, and so must decline the appointment.

One of the big German airships designed by Zeppelin descended in France, on the parade ground at Leneville, where a brigade of soldiers was drilling. The soldiers seized the airship, raising a delicate issue.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of English militant suffragettes, was found guilty of inciting the dynamiting of David Lloyd-George's country home, and sentenced to three years in prison. The jury asked the mercy of the Court for Mrs. Pankhurst, who accepted responsibility for acts of her followers. She says she will go on a hunger strike. Women in the court room hissed the judge and left the room singing "March On," the battle hymn of the suffragettes.

Jacques Worth, head of the house of Worth, which dictates Parisian styles for women of America and other nations, is paying his first visit to the United States. While in this country he will travel and lecture. He will ask Congress to prevent the copying of exclusive models sent to this country. He will also try to arrange while here a syndicate to which models may be shipped direct, thus avoiding the chances of their being copied by placing them on exhibition in Paris. Worth says of the slit skirts: "No!" of the corsets, "Ah, yes," indicating that the slit skirt must go, but the corset may stay.

It is announced in Washington that President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan have agreed on a diplomatic note recognizing the new Chinese republic.

The great fortress of Tarabosch, at Scutari, was won by the Montenegrin army through the self-sacrificing heroism of 200 men who advanced to cut wire entanglements and throw bombs into the Turkish lines.

The wife of F. Augustus Heinze, copper magnate, of New York, sent for her husband when physicians told her she was dying. They had been separated for months, and the wife's suit for divorce had been granted. A reconciliation was accomplished at the death bed, and Mrs. Heinze instructed her attorneys to have the suit withdrawn from the records, if possible, for the sake of her young son. The husband's appeal for an interlocutory decree will also be removed from the records, if possible.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke, comic opera comedian, died in Chicago, aged 53. His greatest success was attained 20 years ago in "The Isle of Champagne." He was employed in a bank before going on the stage, and his last appearance was in vaudeville.

A prize of \$50,000 has been offered by the Daily Mail of London to the first person who pilots a water plane across the Atlantic within 72 hours. Contestants may start from either side at any point.

William D. Haywood, organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, was sentenced to six months in jail at Patterson, N. J., on a disorderly conduct charge. A strike is on in Patterson, and Haywood has been active in organizing meetings in defiance of police orders.

President Wilson is planning a trip to Panama as soon as the special session of Congress is ended. He thinks Congress will finish its work by August 1.

Secretary of State Bryan has broken one old rule and issued an order that elevator operators need not remain on duty as long as he is in the building if in so doing they would be required to remain beyond their working hours. He abolished this rule when he found a man had been kept working two hours overtime on his account. "It won't hurt anybody to walk down two flights of stairs," he said.

The regular session of the Texas Legislature has adjourned, and the members have been notified to return July 21 for a special session. Speaker Terrell made a long address at the closing session in which he attacked the official acts of Governor Colquitt.

At a meeting of fire insurance managers held in Chicago a committee appointed to investigate Missouri conditions recommended that all companies

suspend business, owing to new legislation considered unfair by insurance men. This legislation makes the companies amenable to the anti-trust laws, and they fear suits if they establish unfair rate cards.

Former President Taft was welcomed by 3,000 students and a brass band on his arrival at Yale, where he is to be a professor in the law school. Mrs. Taft was presented with a bunch of violets, and her husband was carried away to the campus, where he joined the students in college songs and the Yale yell. The former President has just completed a three weeks' visit to Augusta, Ga.

William H. Page, editor of the World's Work, and a member of the Doubleday, Page Co. firm of book publishers, has accepted President Wilson's offer to be Ambassador to Great Britain. His business interests are in New York and his home is Garden City, Long Island. He is wealthy and can afford the honor.

President Wilson has selected Windsor, Vt., for his summer home, and will lease the farm of Winston Churchill, the St. Louis novelist. The farm contains 700 acres, a part of which is in pine groves. The house commands a fine view of the Connecticut River Valley and the Green Mountains. It is in a quiet and unfrequented section of the State.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Roosevelt, second daughter of Col. Roosevelt, and Dr. Richard H. Derby, was celebrated at Oyster Bay Friday, with none of the elaborate features attending the wedding of Nicholas Longworth and Alice Roosevelt in the White House. The ceremony was performed at the church in Oyster Bay, and was followed by a reception at Sagamore Hill. Miss Mary A. Tucker and Miss Cornelia Landon attended the bride, and Roger A. Derby was best man for his brother.

The funeral of King George, assassinated ruler of Greece, was an imposing ceremony, bringing together representatives of many Eastern and Western nations. The burial was the occasion for a great church and military display.

Express companies have filed a protest against readjustment of their rates, and they assert that a loss of 6 per cent revenue has resulted from introduction of the parcel post. The heaviest loss is on 11-pound packages. This amounts to 16.58 per cent.

Henry W. Kell, Republican, was elected Mayor of St. Louis by a plurality of 2,285 over Dr. John H. Simon, Democrat. Frank Gerhart, Progressive, received 4,625 votes out of a total of 123,000. To other city offices the Republicans elected E. B. Kinsey, President of the Board of Public Improvements; Ed Koeln, Collector; M. R. H. Witter, Register, and Charles E. Mohrstadt, Marshal. The Democrats elected Sam Lazarus, President of the City Council; James Y. Player, Comptroller; Frank W. Schramm, Assessor; Henry C. Menne, Treasurer; Jeremiah Sheehan, Auditor, and James W. Griffin, Inspector of Weights and Measures. Seven members of the City Council were elected, four Democrats and three Republicans. The six hold-over members are Republicans. The new House of Delegates stands 17 Democrats to 11 Republicans.

Mississippi Valley equal suffragists held a three-day conference at the Buckingham Hotel, in St. Louis, Mo. It was attended by delegates from nineteen states. Many other delegates were detained or prevented from coming by the floods. Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, of Chicago, served as chairman at the opening session, and to prevent delegates from talking overtime she appointed Mrs. Stockwell, of Minnesota as official timekeeper. She was furnished with a stop watch and instructed to halt any woman who talked beyond the time limit assigned her. In an address to the conference delegates, former Governor Folk of Missouri said he thought women would have the ballot in all states within ten years.

Archbishop John J. Glennon, of St. Louis, has been notified by cable of the death of his father, Matthew Glennon, in County Mearth, Ireland. He lived in this country from 1851 to 1859, and was an American citizen. A week after the funeral in Ireland the Archbishop will say a solemn requiem mass in the New Cathedral Chapel.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A BARGAIN!

FOR SALE: 190 acres 5 miles west of Plainview; 125 acres in cultivation; four-wire fence, cross-fenced; fruit of all kinds now being set out. Two good wells, house, barn, chicken house; 150 chickens, 6 cows, 6 horses. Brand new farm tools; house furniture; feed and grain. Meat and lard to do a family for two years. \$8,000; easy terms. C. E. STEVENS.

—Adv. 15

Coal will be higher when winter sets in. These crisp mornings remind you that it is getting time for fires. Save money by ordering your coal now.

SOLE HANDLER OF

Simon Pure Nigger-heads, Rockvale and Domino Coals

I BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

E. T. COLEMAN

COALAND GRAIN DEALER

Between Depots

Phone No. 176

Hardware and Implement Dealers Annual Meeting



Amarillo, Texas
April 7th and 8th



Tickets on Sale, April 6, 7. Limited, April 9. Fare \$3.00

For Full Particulars See Ticket Agent.
Phone 224 W. J. KLINGER, Agent

Auto Service

Auto service between Plainview and Olton via Running Water and Halfway. Arrive daily at Plainview at 10 a. m. Leave Plainview from Ware Hotel at 2 p. m. Can also give service from Olton to Spring Lake.

J. J. CLARK

Marsh Music Company

STATE AGENTS FOR
HOLTON BAND INSTRUMENTS
Second hand instruments bought, sold and exchanged. Send for our second hand list and Drummers Catalog.

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Spanking will not cure children of wetting the bed, because it is not a habit, but a dangerous disease. The C. H. Rowan Drug Co., Dept. 1913, Chicago, Ill., have discovered a strictly harmless remedy for this distressing disease, and, to make known its merits, they will send a 50c package, securely wrapped, Absolutely Free to any reader of The Hale County Herald. This remedy also cures frequent desire to urinate and inability to control urine during the night or day in old or young. The C. H. Rowan Drug Company is an Old Reliable House; write them today for the free medicine. Cure the afflicted members of your family, then tell your neighbors and friends about this remedy.

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We offer you the best in Rose Buds, Yearlings and Two-Year-Olds. A heavy line of Bedding Geraniums and Chrysanthemums. All plants that go to the open in Spring.

The addition to our Greenhouse is almost complete. We will keep, in season, all kinds of garden plants—Sweet Potato Slips, Tomatoes, Pepper, Cabbage, etc.; also a supply of **best bulk Vegetables and Flowers.**

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We propose to keep on hand at all times everything in Cut Flowers and Pot Plants found in a first-class Greenhouse.

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We have a number of beautiful species of Canaries, Red Birds and Gold Fish for your home.

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WILL MAKE BABIES IMMUNE TO TUBERCULOSIS.

An interesting experiment for the purpose of creating immunity against tuberculosis is being tried in Pittsburgh, under the direction of the Tuberculosis League of that city. Dr. William Charles White, Medical Director of the League, says it will probably take ten years before definite results of the work will be appreciated. The experiment is being conducted on the theory that much, if not all, tuberculosis infection begins in childhood. In view of this fact, the League is aiming to supervise the growth of every baby born for the next ten years in the South Side district of Pittsburgh. The babies and their mothers will be taken in charge at the birth of the infant, and everything possible will be done to increase the resisting power of the child to disease and to make it thereby immune to tuberculous infection. The theory of the Society is that by fortifying the body in the earliest period of a child's life, the infant will, in most cases, become immune to the diseases with which heredity and environment may threaten it.

EVERY STREET IN PLAINVIEW

Has Its Share of the Proof That Kidney Sufferers Seek.

Backache? Kidneys weak? Distressed with urinary ills? Want a reliable kidney remedy? Don't have to look far. Use what Plainview people recommend. Every street in Plainview has its cases.

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Says Mr. Pendley: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they relieved me of bladder trouble and pains across my back and kidneys. Before I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, I could hardly get up from a chair. I procured my supply at the Long Drug Co., and they did me a world of good."

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THE MODERN WEATHER PROPHET

Recollect last spring when that late frost struck your orchards and produce? You'd have given a mint to have had fair warnings.

A Rural Bell Telephone will summon help when frosts threaten, besides being profitable in countless other ways. Our nearest Manager will cheerfully furnish information or write to.

THE Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Co. DALLAS, - TEXAS

Miss Minerva and William Green Hill



By FRANCES BOYD CALHOUN

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(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER XVI.

The Humble Petition.

Billy, sitting in an old buggy in front of the livery stable, had just engaged in a long and interesting conversation with Sam Lamb. He was getting out of the vehicle when the sharp wire around the broken rod caught in the back of his trousers and tore a great hole. He felt a tingling pain and looked over his shoulder to investigate. Not being satisfied with the result, he turned his back to the negro and anxiously inquired: "Is my breeches tore, Sam?"

"Dey am dat," was the reply, "dey am busted 'm Dan ter Bearheba." "What I goin' to do 'bout it?" asked the little boy. "Aunt Minerva sho' will be mad. These here's bran-spankin' new trousers what I ain't never wore tell today. Ain't you got a needle an' thread so's you can fix 'em, Sam?"

"Nary er needle," said Sam Lamb. "Is my union suit tore, too?" asked Billy again turning his back for inspection.

His friend made a close examination. "Yo' unions is injured plum scari-ous," was his discouraging decision, "and hit 'pears ter me dat yo' hide done suffer, too; yo's got er turrible scratch."

The child sighed. The injury to the soles was of small importance—he

was ready when he got home and he walked into the dining room with his customary ease and grace. But he took his seat uneasily, and he was so quiet during the meal and ate so little that his aunt asked him if he was sick. He was planning in his mind how to break the news of the day's disaster to her.

"You are improving, William," she remarked presently, "you haven't got into any mischief today. You have been a mighty good little boy now for two days."

Billy flushed at the compliment and shifted uneasily in his seat. That patch seemed to burn him.

"If God'd jest do his part," he said darkly, "I wouldn't never git in no meanness."

After supper Miss Minerva washed the dishes in the kitchen sink and Billy carried them back to the dining-room. His aunt caught him several times prancing sideways in the most idiotic manner. He was making a valiant effort to keep from exposing his rear elevation to her; once he had to walk backward.

"William," she said, sharply, "you will break my plates. What is the matter with you tonight?" A little later they were sitting quietly in Miss Minerva's room. She was reading "The Christian at Home," and he was absently looking at a picture book.

"Sam Lamb's wife Sukey sho' is a beautiful pacher," he remarked, feeling his way.

She made no answering comment, and the discouraged little boy was silent for a few minutes. He had worn Aunt Cindy's many-colored patches too often to be ashamed of this one for himself, but he felt that he would like to draw his aunt out and find how she stood on the subject of patches.

"Aunt Minerva," he presently asked, "what sorter patches'd you ruther wear on yo' pants, blue patches or browns?"

"On my what?" she asked, looking at him severely over her paper.

"I mean if you're me," he hastily explained. "Don't you think blue patches is the mos' nat'ral lookin'?"

"What are you driving at, William?" she asked; but without waiting for his answer she went on with her reading.

The child was silent for a long time, his little mind busy, then he began: "Aunt Minerva—"

She peered at him over her glasses



could hide that from his aunt—but the rent in his trousers was a serious matter.

"I wish I could get 'em mended 'fore I goes home," he said wistfully.

"I tell you what do," suggested Sam, "I 'low Miss Cecilia'll help yeh; jest go by her house an' she'll darn 'em up fer yeh."

Billy hesitated.

"Well, you see, Sam, me an' Miss Cecilia's engaged an' we's fixin' to marry jes' 's soon's I put on long pants, an' I 'shame' to ask her. An' I don't believe young 'omans patches the breeches of young mans what they's goin' to marry now. Do you? Aunt Minerva ain't never patched no breeches for the major. And then," with a modest blush, "my unions is tore, too, an' I ain't got no nothin' else to hide my skin."

Again he turned his back to his friend and, his clouded little face looking over his shoulder, he asked: "Do my meat show, Sam?"

"She am visible ter the naked eye," and Sam Lamb laughed loudly at his own wit.

"I don't believe God pays me much attention now," said the little boy dolefully; "ev'ry day I gets put to bed 'cause sumpin's all time a-happenin'. If he'd had a eye on me like he oughter they wouldn't a been no snaggin'. Aunt Minerva's goin' to be mad th'oo an' th'oo."

"May be my ol' 'oman can fix 'em, so's dey won't be so turrible bad," suggested the negro, "tain't fer, so you jes' run down ter my cabin an' tell Sukey I say fix dem breeches."

The child needed no second bidding—he fairly flew. Sam's wife was cooking, but she cheerfully stopped her work to help the little boy. She sewed up the union suit and put a bright blue patch on his brown linen breeches.

Billy felt a little more cheerful, though he still dreaded confessing to his aunt, and he loitered along the way till it was nearly dark. Supper

a second, then dropped her eyes to the paper where an interesting article on Foreign Missions held her attention.

"Aunt Minerva, I snagged—Aunt Minerva, I snagged my—my skin today."

"Let me see the place," she said, absently, her eyes glued to a paragraph describing a cannibal feast.

"I 's a-settin' on it right now," he replied.

Another long silence ensued. Billy resolved to settle the matter.

"I's gettin' sleepy," he yawned. "Aunt Minerva, I want to say my prayers and go to bed."

She laid her paper down and he dropped to his knees by her side. He usually sprawled all over her lap during his lengthy devotions, but tonight he clasped his little hands and reared back like a rabbit on its haunches. After he had rapidly repeated the Lord's Prayer, which he had recently learned, and had invoked blessings on all his new friends and never-to-be-forgotten old ones, he concluded with:

"An', O Lord, you done kep' me f'om meddlin' with Aunt Minerva's hose any mo', an' you done kep' me f'om gittin' any mo' Easter eggs, an' playin' any mo' Injun, an' you done kep' me f'om lettin' Mr. Algernon Jones come ag'in, an' now, O Lord, please don't lemme worry the very 'zistence outer Aunt Minerva any mo' 'n you can help, like she said I done this mornin', an' please, if th' will be done, don't lemme tear the next new breeches what she'll gimme like I done ruint these here what I got on."

(To be continued.)

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There's a distinctiveness about Kuppenheimer Clothes not found in any other makes. Look them over. They are made to keep their shapes.



Ask for Your Cash Register Tickets

Ask us to show you our stock of Kuppenheimer Spring and early Summer Suits. All new models. All honest values. "Kuppenheimer" means good clothing—that's what the name stands for. We back the name by guaranteeing satisfaction.



Lion Shirts and Collars contain the wear. This summer when linen must be laundered often you will appreciate the way in which Lion Linen will withstand the laundry. There are more trips to the laundry in Lion Collars than in others. Learn to look for the Lion trade mark.

All of our shoes are 100 per cent Leather. You get what you pay for when you buy

Steadfast, Nettleton, Star or Beacon Shoes.

We are showing a complete line of Tan and Black Oxfords in new Spring Shapes.



We have a full line of new spring blocks in Lion and Stetson Hats.

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**A Very Fine Smoke
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Surprise yourself—right now. Step up to the nearest cigar case and exchange a nickel for one J. M. M. SMOKER. Smell it, taste, light it, smoke it. Delight yourself with a taste, fragrance and aroma just as delicious as you have been accustomed to in cigars costing from twice to five times as much.

If you'd rather pay a nickel for a cigar than a quarter you can't do better than get the J. M. M. SMOKER. You'll get your money's worth, and then some. You'll get a genuine, Cuban, hand made, clear Havana cigar and all the pleasure and satisfaction that only a genuine Havana cigar can give. It's a fact. One smoke will prove it.

J. M. Martinez Company,
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A GOOD REASON.**

Because they cured him of kidney and bladder trouble, C. H. Grant, 230 Waverly St., Peoria, Ills., tells the result of his taking Foley Kidney Pills. "Backache and congested kidneys made me suffer intense pains. Was always tired and floating specks bothered me. Took Foley Kidney Pills and saw big improvement after third day. I kept on until entirely freed of all trouble and suffering. That's why I recommend Foley Kidney Pills. They cured me." They are tonic in action, quick in results. R. A. Long's Drug Store.

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farms belonged to somebody, while the school house belonged to everybody. Yes, that was one reason; but there was another.

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Any merchant not on this list who wishes to appear thereon may do so by notifying the Manager of the Majestic Theater.—Adv.

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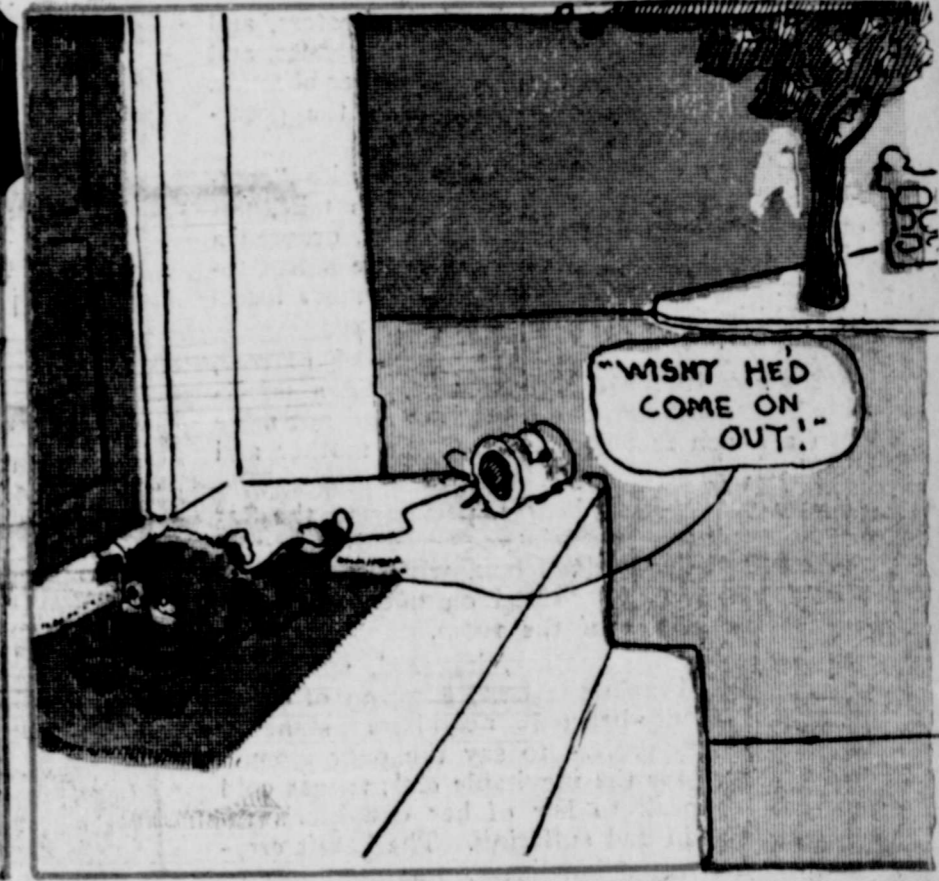
PLAINVIEW'S SLOGAN: "NOTHING SHALLOW BUT THE WATER"

The Hale County Herald

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1918.

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Below is a list of the prominent business men of Plainview who are furnishing a free matinee at the Majestic every Saturday afternoon to their out-of-town customers and will be given for those people only who live outside of the city limits of Plainview.

The merchants and business men of the town want the country people to take advantage of this free entertainment, and want them to feel that it is a slight token of their appreciation to the people in Hale County who do their trading in Plainview. Complimentary tickets to the entertainment can be secured at any of the business houses listed below. Ask for them.

- R. C. Ware Hardware Co., J. W. Willis Drug Co., R. A. Long Drug Co., Carter-Houston Dry Goods Co., Vickery-Hancock Grocery Co., Duncan's Pharmacy, J. C. Wooldridge Lumber Co., Donohoo-Ware Hardware Co., Fulton Lumber Co., Wright and Dunaway Grocery Co., E. R. Williams' Furniture Store, Stephens and Sams' Grocery Store, Elk Barber Shop, Elk News Stand, E. T. Coleman, Coal and Grain Dealer, Boyd Grocery Co., City Bakery, Shelton Bros., Dry Goods and Furnishing Store, Sewell Grocery Co., Busy Bee Cafe, H. C. Whitworth, News and Cigar Stand, J. W. Wayland, Men's and Boys' Furnishings, G. W. Graves Saddlery Co., The Necessity Store, Scudder Grocery Co., Hatchel & Johnson Grocery Co., G. S. Fairris' Grocery Store, Delmonico Cafe, The Surprise Store, Hartley-Mise Hardware Co., Plainview Lumber Co., Alfalfa Lumber Co., Cochrane's Studio, Plainview News, Hale County Herald, Warren & Sansom's Grocery Store.

Any merchant not on this list who wishes to appear thereon may do so by notifying the Manager of the Majestic Theater.—Adv.

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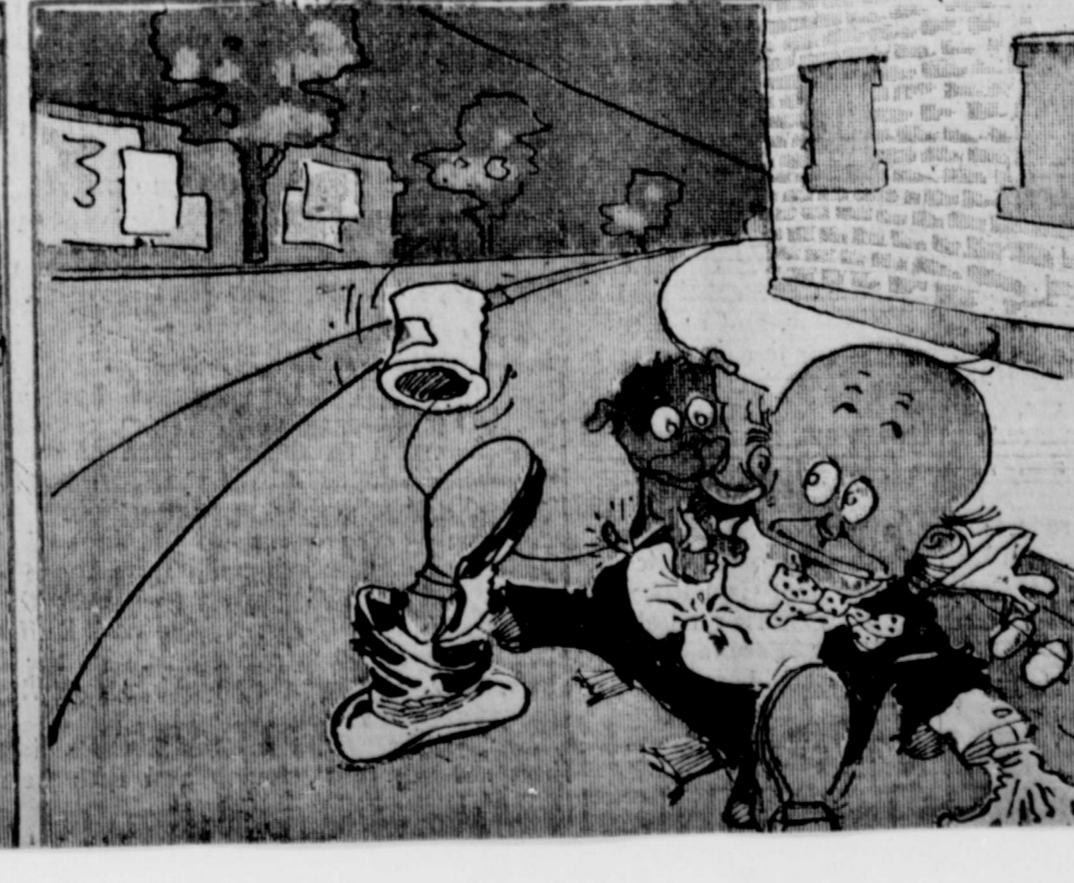
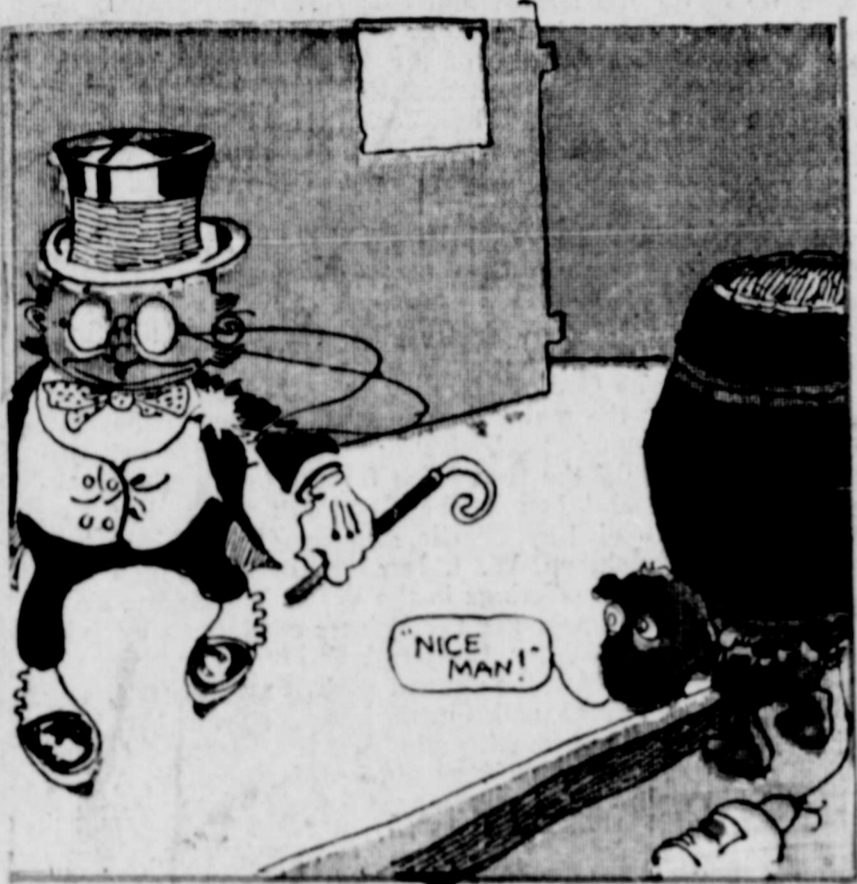
PLAINVIEW'S SLOGAN: "NOTHING SHALLOW BUT THE WATER"

The Hale County Herald

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"WAG" THE DOG THAT ADOPTS A MAN



PAREPA-ROSA'S GREATEST SONG

Incident of a Grand Opera Singer of Long Ago

By J. C. HENDERSON

MANY years ago, in the city of London, a poor widow living a hard life of never-ending struggle for bread and butter, was deprived by death of the one treasure she had in all the world, her only child. For fifteen years mother and daughter had toiled together, their only ray of sunshine being their loving companionship. But the girl was always delicate, and at last, under the heart-broken mother's watchful eyes, she faded and wasted away with consumption. For many months the two had been supported by the sewing which the mother could get to "take home," and it was while making a visit to one of the east side London tenement houses that a woman well known in the musical circles of that city came upon the struggling pair, gave the mother employment, and with books and flowers and kindly words, won the love of the helpless daughter. Having no kindred ones, the dying girl's grateful thoughts turned in her last moments to this new friend, and she begged her mother to notify the lady of the funeral, and ask her to attend.

It was the last of December. A cold, pelting rain made the day doubly dreary. In her cozy rooms, with blinds closed to shut out the storm, and with the gas lighted to cheer her spirits, the woman of prosperity sat down to enjoy the beauty of her costly apartments, when suddenly Parepa, the great operatic idol of London at that time, burst in upon her. The two were warm friends, and were just congratulating themselves upon their prospects for a delightful day together, when a little tear-blotted note was handed in, asking the recipient to go to the humble funeral of the sewing woman's daughter.

"This is terrible!" exclaimed the hostess, and then explained to Parepa the circumstances, and planned for her some amusement in her absence. "But I shall go with you," said the great-hearted songstress.

So the two wound their throats with "comforters," a precaution singers always take, put on heavy cloaks and worsted gloves, ordered a closed carriage and started off in the storm together. But the rest of the story is more forcibly told in the narrator's own words:

"We climbed flight after flight of narrow, dark stairs to the top floor, where in a miserable little room, scantily furnished and not more than a dozen feet square, lived the mother and daughter.

"The canvas-back hearse, peculiar to the S25 London funeral, stood in the street below, and the small cherry-stained box, with its ruffle of glazed white muslin, stood on uncovered trestles in the center of the room.

"There was the mother, haggard, speechless in her grief, beside the box; a group of hard-working, kindly-hearted neighbors standing about. It was useless to say the poor woman was prepared for the inevitable end; it was cold comfort to speak to her of her daughter's release from pain and suffering. The bereft creature, in her utter loneliness, was thinking of herself and the awful blank future, of the approaching moment when the box and its precious burden, would be taken away and leave her insupportably alone. So, therefore, with a sympathizing grasp of the poor, worn, bony hand we sat silently down to attend the funeral."

"Then the minister came in—a dry, self-sufficient man, with nothing of the tenderness of his holy calling about him. Icier than the day, pitiless as the storm, he rattled through some selected sentences from the Bible and offered a set form of condolence to the broken-hearted mother, telling her of her sin in rebelling against the decree of providence, and assuring her that nothing could bring back the dead. Then he hurriedly departed, while a hush fell upon every one gathered in the little room. Not one word had been uttered of consolation, of solemn import befitting the occasion. It was the emptiest, hollowest, most unsatisfactory moment I ever experienced.

"Then Parepa arose, her cloak falling about her noble figure like a mourning drapery. She stood beside the stained cherry box. She looked a moment on the white, wasted face, upturned toward her from within; she laid her soft, white hand upon the forehead of the dead girl, and while it lay there tenderly she lifted up that matchless voice of hers in the beautiful melody:

"Angels, ever bright and fair
Take, oh, take her to thy care,
Speed to your own courts her flight,
Clad in robes of virgin white."

"Her voice, at first low and somewhat affected by the tears in her eyes, rose clear and sweet, swelling into an epic of melody as the last words of the song died upon her lips. If ever the angels in heaven paused to listen to earth's music, it was when Parepa sang so gloriously beside that poor dead girl. No words can describe its effect upon those gathered there. The sad mother mourner sank on her knees and with clasped hands and streaming eyes implored Parepa to sing on. The little band of mourners stood reverently around the singer.

"No queen ever went to her grave with a grander funeral ceremony.

"To this day, Parepa's glorious tribute of song rings in my memory as the most impressive service I ever witnessed. I have heard her sing to large audiences who were wildly insistent in their applause, but never so sweetly as she sang to the dead girl in the cherry-stained box."

Thus was a gifted songstress privileged to

pour out upon that lonely mother's heart a sympathy that would heal and bless her throughout all her after years. Truly, there is nothing in all a singer's life more beautiful than the happiness she is enabled to contribute to others. In company, in church, at home and abroad, in all the changing scenes of life, someone is sure to be blessed by the subtle power of a real musical voice. Fortunate is the child who has this enviable gift; fortunate, indeed, the parent who has the privilege of perfecting its development to maturity.

Parepa-Rosa, familiarly called "Parepa," an operatic singer, was born at Edinburg May 7, 1836. She was the daughter of the Baron Georgiades de Boyesku, a Wallachian noble. On the death of her father, about 1836, her mother took to the stage to support herself and her child.

Parepa was instructed in languages and in singing by her mother and soon learned to speak English, Italian, French, German and Spanish with fluency. In 1855 she made a highly promising debut in opera as Amina in "La Sonnambula," at Malta. She afterward appeared at Naples, Rome, Florence, Genoa, Madrid and Lis-

In 1872 Mme. Parepa-Rosa made her last appearance in London during the Convent Garden season, when she was heard on three occasions as Donna Anna and Norma, and at the Philharmonic, where she sang "Ah Perfidio." The winter of 1872 she passed in Cairo where, at the grand opera she played in "Ruy Blas."

Later in the year she was in England, rehearsing the part of Elsa in an English version of "Lohengrin," which her husband had arranged to produce at Drury Lane. But before the performance took place she died at 10 Warwick Crescent, Maida Vale, on Jan. 21, 1874. She was buried at Highgate cemetery.

Mme. Parepa had a fine sympathetic soprano voice of two and a half octaves in range and an admirable stage presence. She was loved for her many philanthropies and kindnesses as well as for her great gift of song. Her sympathy was ever with the unfortunate; also her purse.

The story here told of her attendance upon the funeral of the little girl in a London garret, singing over her dead body, is one among many similar stories of her magnanimous nature and noble character.



"Then Parepa Arose."

bon. At Lisbon she was received with every mark of favor by courts and public. King Ferdinand was so impressed with her attainments as to give her a letter of introduction to the prince consort. The young artist was put to the test by the prince consort in person, and she was promptly commanded to sing before the court at Osborne.

Her first appearance in opera in England took place on May 21, 1857, when she sang the part of Elvira in "I Puritani" at the Lyceum theater. In August of the following year she played Camille in "Zampa," after the reopening of Convent Garden and for several years she continued to sing with success at that theater, and at Her Majesty's her "creations," including the title part of Mellon's "Victorine," "La Reine Topaze" in Masse's opera, etc.

She also appeared at the Philharmonic concerts in 1860 and at the Handel festivals of 1862-65.

In 1866 Parepa made a professional tour through America under the direction of Maurice Strakosch and Bateman, and here met Carl Rosa, to whom she was married in New York on Feb. 26, 1867. Shortly afterward the Parepa-Rosa English Opera company was formed and remained a conspicuous feature in American musical life for the next few years, its promoters making a considerable fortune.

PRIZES AWARDED TEXAS POULTRY BREEDERS.

H. J. McClung of Tyler, who is one of the largest breeders of Brown Leghorns in the state, took the largest number of prizes in that class of birds and carried off the Finney special prize of \$25 in gold for the best cock, cockerel and pullet at the Fat Stock Show in Fort Worth. He also won the Fryatt cup for the best cockerel and was awarded the cup offered by Emmett Curran, manager of the show, for the largest exhibit in the Brown Leghorn class.

In the Indian Runner duck class E. W. Olds & Sons of Tyler swept the boards. With but a few exceptions the Olds farm won in every class entered. The Olds winnings were not confined to either of the varieties, but they took off first honors in each. More special prizes were awarded to them than to any other exhibitor. They carried off the Burton silver cup besides several other special prizes.

Following close upon the winnings of the McClung and Curran winnings were those of Mrs. W. R. Gill of Dallas, who took everything she competed for in the Partridge and Buff Cochins class, except two minor prizes. In the bantam class, Mrs. Gill won everything for which she competed along with several specials.

Mrs. Gill received awards for the first cock, first, second, third, fourth and fifth hens; sec-

ond, fourth and fifth pullets; first, second and third cockerels.

She was also awarded \$25 in gold by W. C. Stripling for the best display of parti-colored birds. She received \$10 in gold for the best display in the Asiatic classes and a life scholarship in the Brantley-Draughon Business college for the largest and best display.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Johnson of Arlington, who won a number of the prizes in the Buff Rock class, were awarded the Pohlzon cup, valued at \$15, for the best cock, cockerel, hen and pullet of the Buff Rock variety. The cup was offered by H. C. Pohlzon, one of the office managers at Armour & Co.'s packing plant.

Mrs. Harry Singleton of Dallas, who has won more prizes than any other breeder of Black Langshans in the South, was winner in that division. Mrs. Singleton's birds won four firsts but failed to land any of the specials.

The Godfrey Poultry farm, Midlothian, Texas, won the major portion of the prizes in the Buff Plymouth Rock classes. The Godfrey farm carried off the first prize for the best pullet, cockerel and hen in the Plymouth Rock class.

Headed by Charlie, a prize-winning bird wherever shown, W. J. Jennings of Midlothian won the best offerings in the White Wyandotte class. Besides winning the Winter cup, given by John Lewis Winter, the Jennings entries received the awards for the second cock, first cockerel, second, third and fourth hen; also for the first, third and fourth pullet and the first and second pen. Mr. Jennings entered forty of his White Wyandottes, which was one of the largest exhibits made at the show.

John Lewis Winter of Fort Worth came out with many winnings in the second and third denominations and landed the Allison cup for the best cock, cockerel, hen and pullet.

Mr. Curran was a large winner, too, carrying off the first prize for the best cockerel. He also won the Con Hines cup for the best Brown Leghorn exhibit.

W. A. Smith of Lockhart won the awards for the best White Plymouth Rock male and female exhibited in the show. Mr. Smith also won the Depew special cup for the best female White Rock.

Roy McDonald of Dalhart and H. M. Cornelius of Midlothian were winners in the Barred Plymouth Rock class. Mr. Cornelius won first cock, second cockerel and second pen. Mr. McDonald won third cockerel and fourth hen.

The Finney cup, valued at \$25, offered by H. E. Finney, general manager of Armour & Co., was awarded to H. F. Vermillion for the best cock, cockerel, hen and pullet of any variety. Mr. Vermillion also won the Carter cup for the best cock, cockerel, hen and pullet in the Rhode Island Red class.

THE SWEETEST TIME O' YEAR.

The blackbird in the hollow and the robin in the tree,
Are shouting hallelujahs up to heaven and to me;
The forest trees are budding with a freshness rich and rare,
And pronounce a benediction through the blossom-scented air.

The south wind in his rambles, searches ev'ry shady nook,
And gathers sweetest perfume from the blossoms by the brook.
The sun in gorgeous splendor smiles upon the sprouting grain;
The flowers nodding to and fro are welcoming the rain.

I love to hear the droning of the husky bumble-bee,
As he tumbles through the meadow in a muffled ecstasy.
I love to hear the ripple of the bustling little rills,
And the music of the breezes as they kiss the daffodils.

There is something that is pleasing ev'ry minute of the day,
When Apriltime brings the blossoms out and flaunts her banners gay.
All the glories of the seasons in a single bunch appear
For the blossoming of nature is the sweetest time of year.

It's a part of my religion I would like to have you know,
That a loving smile's an antidote for ev'ry human woe.
It's a trite and useful saying and its secret I'll impart,
When your thoughts are with the flowers there's no winter in the heart.

—BUSH PHILLIPS, in Outdoor Life.

Ten thousand new coke ovens are to be built in Connellsville, Pa., at a cost of \$20,000,000.

Twelve million packages of garden seed will be sent out by congressmen before May 1.

A four-mile tunnel through the Selkirks, built at a cost of \$12,000,000, will eliminate the delays caused by landslides experienced by a Canadian railroad.

It is expected that in 1913 over 1,400,000 immigrants will land in the United States.

There are 250,015 children in Chicago under 5 years old.



"They at Once Gave the Alarm."

INDIAN RAIDS IN TEXAS

By
Col. Acie Sooner

Battle of the "Adobe Walls"

NOTWITHSTANDING the battle of Antelope Hills has been copiously exploited by almost every writer on Indian warfare in Northwest Texas. I have concluded to recount it in this chapter.

Colonel Buck Barry, who died recently at Walnut Springs, Bossque county, Texas, although he did not participate in the battle of Antelope Hills, was afterward associated with Colonel John S. Ford, who was in command on this memorable occasion.

This was the first great battle in which the Tonkawas participated since their terrible conflict with the allied tribes in Palo Duro canyon.

The scenery on the South Canadian, at the foot of Antelope Hills, was rough and almost unapproachable. This was the home of the fierce Comanches.

When pursued by government troops they invariably retreated to this refuge, where they felt secure from attack, by reason of the natural difficulties presented to an invading force.

It was the spring of 1858, after returning from a very successful raid into the North Texas settlements, that the Comanches rendezvoused in this their favorite retreat.

The Comanches were led by their great chief, Pohebits Quasho, better known as "Iron Jacket," because he wore a coat of mail beneath his hunting shirt, which rendered him safe from the arrows and rifle balls of his foes. Where the old chief procured this coat of mail is still a mystery, although some writers claim that it was an heirloom captured from the Spanish invaders by "Iron Jacket's" father. Be that as it may, no doubt it gave him great power over his tribe, more than had ever been exercised by any other chief who preceded him.

"Iron Jacket" was not only the head chief, but also the great medicine man and prophet of his people, who were ignorant as well as superstitious of the real cause of his immunity from death in battle. He was idolized like some heathen god whose charmed life belonged to the supernatural power of the Great Spirit.

The sub-chief, or second in command of the Comanches, was Peta Nocona, the son of Iron Jacket, and husband of Cynthia Ann Parker, a white girl captured at Parker's Fort in the year 1836. (Quanah Parker, son of Peta and Cynthia Ann, succeeded as chief of the Comanche nation.)

It was during the year of 1858 that the Comanches became so troublesome to the white settlers on the border, especially along the Brazos and its tributaries, that the state government determined to follow them to their stronghold in the Antelope Hills, and if possible drive them out, capture their women and ponies and destroy their teepees.

For this purpose Colonel Ford was directed by the government to make up an expedition, and begin a war of extermination upon the Comanche Indians.

This expedition, made up of soldiers, rangers, settlers and a band of Tonkawa scouts, under Chief Placido, started for Antelope Hills about May 1, Colonel Ford in command.

About a week after the command began the march the Tonkawa scouts discovered the main body of Comanches near the foothills of the mountain range. Contrary to their usual vigilance, the Comanches were caught napping, and did not know of the approach of Ford's command until the day of the battle, notwithstanding they were camped within a few miles of their stronghold the day previous. Consequently the Comanche camp was taken by surprise at daylight, and before sunrise a fierce battle was being fought.

The best account we have of this battle was published in the Victoria Advocate. That paper said the panorama of the surrounding country thus presented to the rangers was so beautiful that their pent-up enthusiasm found vent in a shout of exultation, which was speedily suppressed by Colonel Ford.

Just at this moment a solitary Comanche was descried riding southward, evidently heading for the village that Placido had so recently destroyed. He was wholly unconscious of the presence of the enemy. Instant pursuit was

made. He turned and fled at full speed toward the main camp on the Canadian, closely followed by the Rangers. While dashing across the stream he revealed to his pursuers a safe ford to the miry and almost impassible river. He rushed into the village beyond, sounded the note of alarm, and soon the Comanche warriors presented a bold front of battle between their squaws and papooses and the rangers. After a few minutes forming a line of battle, both sides were arrayed in full force. The friendly Tonkawas were placed on the right, and a little forward. Colonel Ford's object was to deceive the Comanches as to the character of the attacking force and as to the quality of the arms possessed. Pohebits Quasho, arrayed in all of his gaudy trappings, coat of mail, shield, bow and arrow and lance, completed by a headdress with war paint, gayly cantered about on his war horse, midway between the opposing lines, delivering taunts and challenges. As the old chief dashed to and fro a number of rifles were discharged at him at point blank range without any effects whatever, which seeming immunity from death encouraged his warriors greatly and induced some of the best shots among the rangers to inquire within themselves if it were possible that old "Iron Jacket" really bore a charmed life. Followed by a few of his braves, he now bore down upon the rangers, described a circle, gave a few necromantic puffs with his breath and let fly several arrows at Colonel Ford, Chief Placido receiving his fire without harm. But as he approached the line of Tonkawas, a rifle ball directed by the steady aim of Jim Pockmark, a Tonkawa brave, brought the big medicine man to the ground. The shot was a mortal one. The fallen chief was instantly surrounded by his braves.

These incidents had occupied but a short time, when the order to charge was given, and then ensued one of the grandest assaults ever made against the Comanches. The enthusiastic shouts of the rangers and the triumphant yells of the Tonkawas greeted the order to charge, which was responded to by the defiant war whoop of the Comanches. The battle was now on.

The shout of enraged combatants, the wail of squaws, the piteous cries of the terrified papooses, the howling of frightened dogs, the rush to and fro of riderless ponies, the deadly reports of rifle and revolver, constituted a discord infernal and indescribable. The conflict was short and sharp. A charge, a momentary exchange of rifle and arrow shots, the heartrending wail of discomfiture and defeat, and the Comanches abandoned their lodge and camp to the victors, falling into a disorderly retreat. But sufficient method was observed to take advantage of each grove of timber, each hill and ravine to make a stand against their pursuers, and thus enable the women and children to make their escape. The tumult of battle now diverged from a common center in every direction and continued for several hours, gradually growing fainter, as the pursued disappeared in the distance.

Another band of Comanche braves, numbering 500, under command of the noted chief, Peta Nocona, distant ten miles from the scene of the first engagement, heard the report of firing and were soon on the way to the relief of their comrades.

About 1 o'clock in the afternoon as the last of the rangers returned from the pursuit of the band of Pohebit Quashos, they found a force under Colonel Ford arrayed in line of battle, and on inquiry as to the cause, Colonel Ford, pointing to the hills, replied:

"Look there and you will see."

A glance in that direction disclosed a force of 500 Comanches, drawn up in battle array. Colonel Ford, with 221 men had fought 400 Comanches, and now he was confronted by a stronger force, fresh from their village higher up the Canadian. They had come to drive the pale-faces and their hated allies, the Tonkawas, from the captured camp, to rescue prisoners, and retake over 400 horses and a large amount of booty. They did not fancy the defiant note of preparation awaiting them in the valley, and were watching to avail themselves of some incautious movement on the part of the rangers. But the ranger

was a soldier of too much sagacity to allow any advantage to a vigilant foe. The two forces remained thus, contemplating each other for over an hour, during which time a series of encounters took place between single combatants, illustrative of the Indian mode of warfare and the marked difference between the wandering, migratory Comanches and the Tonkawas. The Tonkawas took advantage of the ravines, trees and other natural refuge. Their arms were rifles and revolvers. The Comanches came to the attack with shield, bow and lance, mounted on gaily caparisoned, prancing horses, and flaunting feathers, and all the gorgeous decorations incident to savage display and finery. They were probably the most expert equestrians in the world. A mounted Comanche warrior would gaily canter to a point halfway between the opposing lines, yell a defiant war whoop and shake his shield. This was a challenge to single combat. Several of the Tonkawas who accepted such challenges were placed "hors de combat" by their more expert adversaries, and in consequence Colonel Ford ordered them to decline the savage banter, much to the dissatisfaction of Placido, the Tonkawa chief, who had conducted himself throughout the series of engagements with the bearing of a savage hero.

"In the combats," said Colonel Ford, "the mind of the spectator was carried back to the days of chivalry, the jousts and tournaments of knights of old, and to the concomitants of knight errantry. The feats of horsemanship were splendid, the lance and shield were used with great dexterity, and the whole performance was a novel show to civilized man."

Colonel Ford now ordered Placido, with a part of his warriors, to advance in the direction of the enemy, and, if possible, to draw him into the valley, so as to afford the rangers an opportunity to charge. This had the desired effect, and the rangers were ready to make a charge, when it was discovered that the Tonkawa Indians had removed the white bandages from their heads, because they served as a target for the Comanches. Consequently, the rangers were unable to distinguish friends from foes. This necessitated the entire withdrawal of the Tonkawas. The Comanches witnessed these preparations, and now commenced to retreat. The rangers advanced at a gallop, and a headlong charge followed. Lieutenant Nelson made a skillful movement and struck the enemy's flank, breaking the Comanche's line. A running fight now ensued for three or four miles. The enemy was driven back wherever he made a stand. The most determined resistance was made in a timbered ravine. Here one of Placido's warriors was killed, and one of the rangers, young George W. Paschal, was wounded. The Comanches left some dead on the field and several wounded. After routing them at this place the rangers continued to pursue them for some distance, intent upon taking the women and children prisoners; but Peta Nocona, by the exercise of those commanding qualities which had often before signaled his generalship on the field, succeeded in covering the retreat and effecting the escape of the women and children.

It was now about 4 p. m., both horses and men were almost exhausted, and Colonel Ford ordered a halt and returned to the village. Brave old Placido and his warriors fought like demons. It was difficult to restrain them, so anxious were they to wreak vengeance upon the Comanches. In all of these engagements seventy-five Comanches were killed. The loss of the rangers was small—two killed and six wounded. The trappings worn by Pohebits Quasho, or "Iron Jacket," the noted Comanche chief who was slain, consisted of lance, bow, shield, headdress, and the celebrated coat of mail, were gathered up on the field and brought to Austin, where they were deposited by Colonel Ford in the old state capitol. Placido, the chief of the Tonkawas, fell a victim of Comanche vengeance on the government reservation at Fort Sill. He had always been the friend of Texans, and rendered invaluable service to the early pioneers, by whom he was implicitly trusted.

Several years passed after the sanguinary battle of Antelope Hills before the Comanches recovered from the effects of their severe punish-

ment at the hands of Colonel Ford's command. In the meantime their brave chief, Peta Nocona, seemed to be thirsting for revenge and lost no opportunity to attack an isolated ranch house or kill a lone traveler. Encouraged by the success of these raids, he grew bolder, until he started out with a picked band of warriors on an extended raid upon the settlements along the Brazos and Red rivers, going as far even as Jacksboro. During this raid the settlers lost large bunches of cattle and horses, besides the wilful destruction of their houses and barns.

It was during the closing years of the civil war that Peta Nocona's band became so dangerous it threatened to depopulate the frontier of white settlers. Notwithstanding the scarcity of any kind of troops in Texas, the authorities at Austin saw the necessity of sending an expedition against the Indians. For this purpose a squad of fifty rangers, with the aid of the Tonkawas, and the settlers en route, took the trail of Peta Nocona's band with orders to either destroy or drive them beyond the borders of the state.

At this time Peta Nocona was in the zenith of his power, and was not only the chief of his own tribe, but by reason of his dashing bravery was often chosen to lead the allied forces of the Comanches, Apaches, Kiowas and Kickapoos.

On the occasion of this expedition, that culminated in the battle of Soldier's Hole, on the Peas river, Chief Nocona was leading an unusually large band of warriors on a successful raid, laden with booty. He was also accompanied by his wife and children, Cynthia Ann Parker, two sons, Pohibit and Quannah, and a daughter, Prairie Flower. Quannah, the oldest son, was acting as sub-chief.

The rangers avoided the trail and made a cross-country march ahead of Nocona's band, and lay in ambush near Soldier's Hole.

The unsuspecting Indians, flushed with the spoils of the raid, rode down the peaceful valley to their doom. The rangers and Tonkawas opened fire on them at close range, and, though surprised and thrown into confusion, the Comanches fought desperately, with their gallant chief, Peta Nocona, in the thickest of the fight. But the superior equipment of the rangers and Tonks, armed with Spencer carbines, was too great an advantage to overcome with spears, bows and arrows, and a few old pistols and guns.

At last, when hope had fled, and the warriors began to retreat, Peta Nocona tried to shield the women and children, but was killed while covering the retreat of his own wife and children. Quannah Parker and his brother, Pohibit, mounted on fleet-footed ponies, escaped, but Cynthia Ann Parker and her daughter, Prairie Flower, were captured, notwithstanding Cynthia Ann made a brave resistance, and but for the fact that her blue eyes attracted attention and proclaimed her to be a white woman, she would have been killed by the Tonks. The fight terminated in a rout, and the fleeing Indians and pursuing rangers carried on a running fight for several miles.

On the return of the expedition east, Cynthia Ann and her daughter, Prairie Flower, were sent to relatives in Parker county. And though everything was done to reclaim them, they always longed for the wild life of the Indians. The beautiful Prairie Flower withered and died before she bloomed into womanhood. Cynthia Ann, though never entirely satisfied with her environments, gradually submitted to the influences of civilization.

With the blood of tribal chiefs coursing his veins, the young chief, Quannah Parker, was not content to remain idle, but thirsting for revenge, he determined to organize a band of select warriors and avenge the deaths of his father, Peta Nocona, and grandfather, Pohebits Quasho. Young Quannah became chief by right of succession and acknowledged leader by reason of his skill and bravery.

During the beginning of the systematic killing of buffalo for the hides, several firms in Fort Dodge, Kan., sent out an expedition consisting of a long wagon-train loaded with supplies and with instructions to locate in the center of the range. Arriving on the upper Canadian in a valley merging into the Staked Plains, they found the ruins of an old mission, once occupied by

the Spanish friars, where a trading post and a mission school stood in the days when Texas belonged to Mexico. The walls of three buildings were in excellent preservation and without great expense were made to accommodate the agents of the Kansas firms in which to store their goods and open supply stores. The two large buildings were occupied by James Langton and Fred Leonard, and the smaller one was taken possession of by Jim Hanrahan with a general store. Tom Keefe started a blacksmith shop in the old chapel. Fred Leonard also erected a stockade and conducted a wagon yard and a mess house for the freighters and hunters. This trading post grew into importance soon and became a center for traffic in hides.

Roving bands of Indians became troublesome and began to attack isolated camps, and rumors were afloat that a concentrated attack would be made on "Adobe Walls." The medicine men of the Comanches were conjuring up "good medicine," that would allow the Indians to kill the hunters while they were asleep. Captain Arrington, with a squad of Texas rangers, trailing a band of rustlers, passed by "Adobe Walls" and reported that the Comanches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes were concentrating for some purpose on the Deep creek of the Colorado river.

It was during the moonlight nights in June, 1874, and the hunters were so busy killing and drying buffalo hides that they paid no attention to the rumors of attack. The storekeepers at "Adobe Walls" sometimes discussed the topic, but came to the conclusion that the Indians would confine their raids to outlying camps and not attack so formidable a place as "Adobe Walls."

Consequently they were not prepared when Quannah Parker led 900 painted warriors down the peaceful valley about two hours before daylight and cautiously approached "Adobe Walls"—900 well armed, well mounted red men eager for battle—perhaps the largest body of Indians that ever charged a white settlement in Texas.

With their front rank formed into a phalanx and disguised to resemble a herd of buffalo, by wrapping buffalo robes about their bodies, they had hoped to approach the "Adobe Walls" without being discovered. The plan of attack was to take the walls by assault before the inmates could organize a defense.

But for an accident at Hanrahan's at 3 a. m. the plans of the wily foe would have succeeded. A cottonwood beam used as a ridge pole in the end of Hanrahan's store began to give way with a cracking sound that awakened every one in the room. The danger of the dirt roof falling upon them forced the men to take steps to prop up the beam, and two of them mounted the roof and shoveled off the dirt to lighten the weight. The stir at Hanrahan's aroused Tom Keefe, who raised himself upon his elbow and gazed at

what he supposed to be a buffalo herd about one-fourth of a mile northwest. He watched them intently.

While he was looking, not satisfied in his mind that everything was all right, two men by the name of Watson and Ogg started out to hunt their horses, intending to get an early start for the range. They, too, saw the supposed herd, but on closer observation discovered that it was a band of Indians. They at once gave the alarm, and the Indians, realizing that they could no longer keep up the deception, uttered their blood-curdling war whoop and charged down upon the settlement.

Tom Keefe, who was sleeping outside of his blacksmith shop, ran to Langton's and aroused the inmates, and was admitted as a volley of arrows and bullets struck the wall of the building.

Watson and Ogg turned and ran to Hanrahan's and closed the door in time to escape death or capture.

When the sun rose that morning every house at "Adobe Walls" was in a state of siege, and the occupants fighting for their lives.

Quannah Parker with his warriors made a dash for Leonard's open door to force an entrance. Someone pushed the barrel of a gun in the doorway and fired. A Comanche chief fell off his horse with a bullet hole through his breast, which confused the warriors long enough for the door to be closed.

The roar of the battle became incessant. The Indians had divided into bands, and were using every device known to savage warfare to dislodge the defenders.

There were ten men in Hanrahan's, five men and one woman in Langton's and twelve men in Leonard's. Ike and Shorty Sadler were sleeping in their wagon and were killed and scalped before they could escape.

Again and again, many times during that long, hot day, the Indians tried to force the doors, but could not withstand the destructive fire of the buffalo guns. This was a new high-power rifle built especially for killing buffalo. Fortunately the houses were so situated that the men could keep up a cross-fire and concentrate on any given point. This gave them a decided advantage and proved very disconcerting to the Indians.

When Quannah Parker was wounded and put out of commission, the command devolved upon the sub-chief, Stone Calf's nephew. Becoming exasperated at the many futile attempts to force an entrance, this brave young chief led fifty picked warriors in an attack on Hanrahan's house, and tried to break down the door by whirling and backing the weight of their ponies against it. But the withering fire from the Sharp's rifles killed the chief and many of his braves, and forced the remainder to retreat.

The Indians then withdrew out of range and held a pow-wow. During the last charge a man named Tyler was mortally wounded and died before the sun set.

After the powwow a young Kiowa chief assumed command and led sixty warriors in a fierce charge on Leonard's corral, but was killed when he dismounted to open the gate. Six braves fell near his body during this destructive fire. The Indians then withdrew and kept up the battle from long range. The ground around the adobe buildings was strewn with dead and wounded Indians and ponies. During the remainder of the day the Indians tried to carry off their wounded.

At the base of a low rough hill "Adobe Walls" creek ran through a grove of trees, which proved an excellent concealment for a band of Indian sharpshooters, who peppered away at the windows from which the defenders delivered their deadly fire. The Indians gave up their attempt to capture "Adobe Walls" by direct attack, and resorted to strategy. Under cover of the buffalo grass some of them gained the rear of Leonard's store behind a pile of buffalo hides and prepared to set the building on fire and force the defenders to come out in the open.

The men in the building could hear the Indians behind the hides talking to those concealed in the grass, and believing that some devilry was being hatched, Bill Dixon and Fred Leonard began firing their high-power guns into the hides, the bullets passing through the pile of hides, killing a pony and driving the Indians from concealment.

In the meantime the Indian sharpshooters kept up such a hot fire at the windows and loopholes that the besieged dare not venture within sight of their foe. Under cover of this fire the Indians removed their wounded.

The Indians then formed a distant line of battle and came swooping down, and began circling the building at full speed, shooting from beneath their ponies' necks. During this maneuver the chiefs gathered on a distant mound to view the situation and hold a council of war. This attracted the attention of Billy Dixon and Bat Masterson, who elevated the sights of their buffalo guns and blazed away at the bunch. One chief fell from his horse and the medicine man's horse was killed, which ended the powwow.

When the Indians desisted from their attack the hunters began to sum up casualties. They found Tyler dying from his wounds, and the two Sadler brothers dead and scalped. They were buried in one grave at the close of day.

During the night Hanrahan's was abandoned and all of the hunters concentrated in Leonard's and Langton's stores, dug wells and barricaded in anticipation of a renewal of the battle.

A man by the name of Reed was sent to Dodge City for assistance. Very little fighting was done

during the second day, the Indians maintaining their distance and keeping up a state of siege.

The third day the battle was carried on at long range, the Indians keeping up a fire from Adobe Walls creek, and the hunters replying from the windows.

William Olds was killed while taking observations from the roof of Leonard's house. He fell through the trap door at the feet of his wife.

During the third night the besieged were reinforced by the arrival of about 100 men from the surrounding country.

After two more days without any open demonstration, the hunters supposed that the Indians had given up the siege, and two by the name of Huffman and Roberts walked out to a small hill to make an observation. Huffman was killed and Roberts escaped to the protection of the defenders at Leonard's.

It was ten days before the Indians, after losing eighty-five braves killed and wounded, raised the siege and withdrew from "Adobe Walls."

Fearing a renewal of hostilities the hunters marched out, and the majority of them went to Fort Dodge and some of them to Fort Griffin, to reorganize their outfits for the winter's hunt.

They met A. C. Myers, Leonard's partner, on the trail with eighty wagons to get the stores, which he hauled back to Fort Dodge.

The commanding officer at Fort Dodge refused to believe Reed's story that twenty-eight white men were fighting 900 Indians, and sent no soldiers to relieve the situation.

Governor Osborn of Kansas was willing to arm the citizens of Dodge City if they would send out a relief party, and he forwarded 1,000 guns with the necessary ammunition, but before any relief could be organized, couriers came in and reported that the hunters had abandoned the Walls.

The Indians returned after the hunters had left, and burned and destroyed the "Adobe Walls" settlement, leaving only the old walls standing like mourners at the graves of the departed.

It was a long time before Quannah Parker was able to head another war party. The alliance of the Indians was broken up, and each tribe went back to its own hunting ground.

The next season the hunters, with but few exceptions, made Fort Griffin their headquarters, securing their short order supplies from Conrad & Rath's branch store on the Deep creek of the Colorado.

Many of the outlying camps owed their safety to the severe lesson the Indians learned at the siege of Adobe Walls. They were taught to respect the long range guns and superior marksmanship of the white men.

"Indian Raids in Texas" will appear once each month in our magazine section.)

FACTS ABOUT MEXICO

Its History and Resources



ACCORDING to the census of 1900 the population of Mexico numbered 13,607,259, of which less than one-sixth were classed as whites, 38 per cent as Indians, and 43 per cent as mixed blood. There were 57,507 foreign residents, including a few Chinese and Filipinos. Since then the Japanese have acquired an industrial footing in Mexico. Under the constitution of 1824 all race distinctions are abolished, and these diverse ethnic elements are nominally free and equal. For many years, however, the Indians remained in subjection and took no part in the political activities of their native country. Since about 1866, spurred on by the consciousness that one of their own race, Benito Juarez, had risen to the highest position in the gift of the country, they have taken greater interest in public affairs as indicated by the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz by the Maderistas. In southern Mexico the Zapatecas furnish school masters for the village schools. Peonage, however, is still prevalent in many of the larger estates and serious cruelties are sometimes reported. The old Diaz form of government must be held partly responsible, as for the transportation of the mountain-bred Yaquis to the low tropical plains of Yucatan, but the influence of three and a half centuries of slavery and peonage cannot be shaken off in a generation.

According to Humboldt the census of 1810 gave a total population of 6,122,304, of which the whites had 18 per cent, Mestizos 22 per cent and the Indians 60 per cent. The census of 1895 increased the whites to 22 per cent, which was apparently an error; the mixed bloods to 47 per cent, and reduced the Indians to 31 per cent. It is probable that the returns have never been accurate in regard to the mixed bloods and Indians, but it is the general conclusion that the Indians have been decreasing in number,

while the mixed bloods have been increasing. Neglect of their children, unsanitary habits and surroundings, tribal intermarriage and peonage are the principal causes of the decreasing Indian population. Recent observers, however, deny the assertion that the Indians are now decreasing in number except where local conditions are exceptionally unfavorable. The death rate among their children is estimated at an average of not less than 50 per cent, which in families of five or six children on an average permits only a small natural increase. The larger part of the population is to be found in the southern half of the republic, owing to the arid condition prevailing in the north. The unhealthfulness of the coastal plains prevents their being thickly populated, although Vera Cruz and some other states retain a large population. The most favorable regions are those of the tierras templadas, especially on the southern slopes of the great central plateau which were thickly populated in prehistoric time.

The dissimilar races that compose the population of Mexico have not been sufficiently fused to give a representative type, which, it may be assumed, will ultimately be that of the Mestizos.

Mexico was conquered by 700 Spanish adventurers, led by Hernando Cortes, who landed at the port of Vera Cruz March 4, 1519. The success of Cortes in capturing and destroying the natives attracted thither a large number of his own people. The discovery of rich deposits of gold and silver together with the coveted commercial products of the country, created an urgent demand for laborers and led to the enslavement of the natives. To protect these adventurers and to secure for itself the largest possible share of these sources of wealth, the Spanish crown forbade the admission of foreigners into these colonies and then harassed them with

commercial and industrial restrictions, burdened them with taxes, strangled them with monopolies and even refused to permit the free immigration thither of Spaniards. Out of such adverse conditions has developed the present population of Mexico. It was not till after the middle of the nineteenth century that a long and desperate resistance to foreign intervention under the leadership of Benito Juarez infused new life into the masses and initiated the creation of a new nationality. Then came the long firm rule of Porfirio Diaz, who first broke up the organization of bandits that infested the country and then sought to raise Mexico from the state of discredit and disorganization into which it had fallen.

The white race is of Spanish descent and has the characteristics common to other Spanish-American creoles. Their political record previous to the presidency of Porfirio Diaz was one of incessant revolutionary strife, in which the idle unsettled half-breeds took no unwilling part. The Indian element in the population is made up of several distinct races—the Aztecs, or Mexican, Misteca-Zapoteca, Mayas or Yucateco, Otomi or Othomi, and in smaller number the Totonac, Tarasco, Apache, Mathlanzingo, Chantal, Mixe, Zoque, Guaicuro, Opata-Pina, Tapijulapa, Seri and Huariz. As the tendency among separate tribes of the same race is to develop dialects, and as habit and custom tend still further to differentiate them, it may be that some of the smaller families are branches of the others. In 1864 Don Manuel Orozco y Berra found no fewer than fifty-one distinct languages and sixty-nine dialects among Indian inhabitants of Mexico, to which he added sixty-two extinct idioms—making a total of 182 idioms, each representing a distinct tribe. Thirty-five of these languages, with sixty-nine dialects he succeeded in classifying under eleven linguistic families. A later

investigator, Don Francisco Belmar, has been able to reduce these numerous idioms to a very few groups. None of them were written except through the use of ideographs, in the making of which the Aztecs use colors with much skill, while the Mayas used an abbreviated form or symbol.

Before the present insurrection and exile of Porfirio Diaz, the republic of Mexico was politically divided into twenty-seven states, one federal district and three territories. The states were generally divided into districts and these into municipalities which correspond to the townships of the American system. The federal district consisted of thirteen municipalities. The territory of Lower California is divided into two large districts, northern and southern, and the latter into partidos and municipios—the larger divisions practically forming two district territories.

The agricultural resources of Mexico are large and unusually varied, as they comprise some of the cereals and other food products of the temperate zone, and most of the leading products of the tropics. Agriculture, however, receives slight attention, owing to the early development of the mining industries. The indirect result of the industrial development of Mexico, which began during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, has been an increased interest in agriculture, and especially in undertakings requiring large investments of capital, such as coffee, sugar and rubber plantations. A large part of the country is too arid for agriculture, and even with irrigation no water supply is sufficient for only a small part of the dry area. This region has, for the most part, a temperate climate, and produces wheat, barley, Indian corn and forage crops. Long droughts often destroy the wheat and Indian corn, and compel their importation in large quantities to supply the people with food. This uncertainty in the wheat crop extends to the southern limits of the higher plateau and is a serious obstacle to the increased production of this cereal. Indian corn, also, is a staple food with the poorer classes. The deficiency is made up through importation. These drawbacks tend to restrict agriculture on the plateau to comparatively limited areas, and the country people are, in general, extremely poor and badly nourished.

Stock-raising dates from the earliest Spanish settlements in Mexico and receives no slight encouragement from the mother country. For this reason much importance has always been attached to the industry and stock-raising of some sort was to be found in every state of the republic, prior to the insurrection and overthrow of the Diaz rule, though not always to a great extent. The Spaniards found no indigenous domestic animals in the country, and introduced their own horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Cortes brought ten cavalry horses with him in his ships, from which the natives fled in terror, having never seen horses before and believed they were

sent down by the heathen gods from heaven to destroy them. From these horses and cattle are descended the herds and flocks of today, with no mixture of new blood until toward the end of the nineteenth century. The horses and cattle are of a degenerate type, small, ungainly and used to neglect and hard usage. The horse is chiefly used for saddle purposes and is not reared in large numbers. The mule and burro, is more generally used in every part of the country, being hardier, more intelligent and better adapted for service as a draft and pack animal. The transport of merchandise and produce was wholly by means of pack animals before the advent of railways, and is still the common means of transport away from the railway lines. For this purpose the sure-footed burro is invaluable. In some districts, however, oxen and ox carts are employed, especially in the southern states, and always in the open, level country. The varying climatic conditions of Mexico have produced breeds of cattle that have not only departed from the original Spanish type, but likewise present strikingly different characteristics among themselves. Those of the northern plateau are small, hardy and long-lived, being bred on extensive ranges in a cooler atmosphere and accustomed to long journeys in search of water and pasture. In the south they are larger and better nourished, owing to the permanent character of the pasturage, but are less vigorous, because of the heat and insect plagues. In Yucatan the open plains, rich pasture and comparative freedom from moist heat, insects and vampire bats, have been particularly favorable to cattle raising, and the animals are generally rated among the best in Mexico. Notwithstanding the frequency of long, destructive drouths, cattle-raising is a preferred industry among the land owners of the northern states and especially near the American frontier. Almost total losses are frequently experienced, but the profits of a favorable season are so great that losses seldom deter ranchers from trying again. In the sierra regions of western Chihuahua and Durango, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Aguas Calientes, San Luis Potosi and the plateau states farther south the rainfall is more abundant and the conditions are more favorable. The largest herds are to be found in Chihuahua and Durango. Above 1,000 feet the wild pasturage is short, tender and reproduces itself annually. It is exceptionally nutritious but it disappears altogether in the dry season because of its short roots. The lowland pasture, from 2,000 to 5,000 feet, is composed of more vigorous grasses, with an undergrowth of an exceedingly succulent character. The stock raiser on the border pastures his herds on the uplands during the rainy season and on the lower pastures during the remainder of the year.

Next in importance is the breeding of sheep, which is largely confined to the cooler sierra districts. They are commonly of the Spanish Merino breed and suffer in many localities on account of insufficient pasturage.

Some attention is given to the breeding of goats because of the local demand for their milk, meat and skins, but the industry is apparently stationary. The raising of swine, however, is increasing. In the last decade of the nineteenth century the capital invested in these livestock industries was estimated by Bancroft to exceed \$700,000,000, but an official return of June 30, 1902, gave an aggregate valuation of only \$120,423,158 (Mexican). According to this report, which is not strictly trustworthy, there were in the republic 5,142,457 cattle, 859,217 horses, 334,435 mules, 287,991 asses, 3,424,430 sheep, 4,206,011 goats and 619,139 swine. The greater part is consumed in the country but there is a considerable export of cattle to the United States, Cuba and Central America, and of hides and skins to the United States and Europe. A few mules are sent to Central America, but the home demand usually exceeds the supply.

There are no fisheries of importance except the pearl fisheries on the eastern coast of Lower California, and the tortoise fisheries on the coasts of Campeche, Yucatan and some of the states facing the Pacific. The pearl fisheries have been worked since the arrival of the Spaniards, and were once very productive, notwithstanding the primitive methods employed.

The best known and most productive of the industries of Mexico is that of mining. It was the chief object of Spanish exploitation and was the principal occupation of European residents and capitalists during three centuries of Spanish rule. Agriculture and pastoral industries gradually gained footholds here and there, and in time became important, but mining continued far in advance until near the end of the nineteenth century. Mines of some description are to be found in twenty-six of the thirty-one states and territories, and of these the greatest majority yield silver. The most celebrated iron deposit is that of the Cerro del Mercado, in the outskirts of the city of Durango—a mountain 640 feet in height, 1,100 feet in breadth and 4,800 feet in length, reputed to be almost a solid mass of iron. Large masses of the metal are also said to exist in the sierras of Lower California. The principal coal fields that have been developed are in the vicinity of Sabinas, Coahuila. They have been opened up by American capitalists and the coal is used on the railways passing through that region. Mexican coal is of a low grade, but as an official geological report of 1908 estimates the supply in sight at 300,000,000 tons, its industrial value to the country cannot be considered inferior to that of the precious metals. The same is true of the petroleum deposits of Tamaulipas, near Tampico, and in southern Vera Cruz. An investigation by the United States Geological survey in 1909 finds that the crude Mexican oils are of low grade, but that while not equal to those found in the upper Mississippi basin for refining purposes, they furnish an excellent fuel for railway engines and other industrial purposes. Many of the Mexican railways are using these fuel oils, which are superceding imported coal. In 1909 a well was opened in the southern oil fields whose yield was equal to the best American product.

Few countries, if any, can present a greater

diversity in plant life as Mexico. This is due not only to the geographical position and its vertical climatic zones which give it a range from tropical to arctic types, but also to its peculiar combination of humid and arid conditions in which we find extensive barren table land interspersed between two tropical forested coastal zones. These widely divergent conditions give to Mexico a flora that includes the general and special characteristic of nearly all the zones of plant life on the western continent—the tropical jungle of the humid coastal plains with its rare cabinet woods, dogwoods, limas and palms; the semi-tropical and temperate mountain slopes, where oak forests are to be found and wheat supplants cotton and sugar cane, and above these the region of fine forests and pasture lands. Then there are the mangrove-fringed coasts and the dripping wooded slopes where rare orchids thrive and above these on the inland side of the sierra a treeless, sun-scorched tableland where only the cactus, yucca and other coarse vegetation of the desert can thrive without irrigation.

To a large extent the climate of Mexico is determined by vertical zones. According to H. H. Bancroft (Resources of Mexico, pp. 3-4), the tierras calientes, which include a coastal zone thirty to forty miles wide and the low-lying states

rise from sea level to an elevation of 3,280 feet. The tierra templada, or sub-tropical zone rise to an elevation of 5,577 feet and comprises the greater portions of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosi, nearly half of Tamaulipas, a small part of Vera Cruz, nearly the whole of Chiapas, nearly all of Oaxaca, a large portion of Guerrero, Jalisco, Sinaloa and Sonora, together with small parts of the inland states of Puebla Mexico, Morelos and Michoa. The mean annual temperature is about 75 degrees. Above this is the tierra fria, which ranges from 5,577 to 8,200 feet and includes all the higher portions of the Mexican plateau and which corresponds to the temperate regions of Central United States where frosts are very rarely experienced. Even here the high sun temperatures give a sub-tropical character to the country. In the sierras, above the tierras frias, which are not "cold lands" at all, are the colder climates of the temperate zone, suitable for cereals, grazing and forest industries, and farther up the isolated peaks which rise into the regions of snow and ice.

(This is the first series of "Facts About Mexico," second series will appear in next issue of our monthly magazine section.)

THE REAL WOODROW WILSON A Character Study

"IT GRIEVES ME," said President Wilson to one of his traveling companions during the campaign, "to realize that there are a lot of people who think that because I've been a college professor I'm a stiff old ass who doesn't know anything."

Those who come to know him during the next four years will realize how little any such description applies to him. The men who have been his constant associates since he was nominated at Baltimore have found him a delightful companion and their most disagreeable experience has been in meeting persons who ask if Mr. Wilson is a regular human being. One of the reasons why the personality of the new President is so little known is that he is not inclined to display and when he does something spectacular the chances are ten to one that he doesn't know it until he reads the newspapers the next day.

His love of plain fun and good stories is in itself a refutation of the idea that he is a reserved, austere scholar with aristocratic leanings. Whether it was aboard a train, in the smoking room of the steamer bound for Bermuda or in the quiet of his study at Princeton, Mr. Wilson has revealed himself as a very approachable individual, one whose dignity is not of the kind that hurts and yet one whose jocoseness never causes him to forget his manners. The Scotch and Irish in him are well mingled and a love of laughter offsets constantly upon a tendency to sombreness.

Mr. Wilson was 56 years old on Dec. 28 last. He stands 5 feet 10 inches in his socks and his weight of 177 pounds is well placed. He can run half a mile at a good clip without losing his wind. Golf and walking are his favorite exercises and while he enjoys motoring he frequently goes to sleep in the car. His fondness for sleep is marked. It has been remarked that he fondles the idea of going to bed. He takes nine hours sleep when he can get it and doesn't object to adding a few more when business is not pressing. He can sleep anywhere and often in railroad trains when he has appeared to be deep in thought closer inspection has shown him to be dozing peacefully.

While exemplary in his habits Mr. Wilson

would hardly be called an ascetic. He never drinks ice water. He does not use tobacco. Once in a while he takes a little wine or a Scotch highball when he is very tired. Buttermilk is his favorite beverage. One night he was sitting with the newspaper men swapping stories. From time to time they offered him lemonade, a glass of plain soda or something equally innocuous. Finally he looked around with a gleam in his eye and said:

"Gentlemen, there are but two great beverages in the world; the first is water, the second buttermilk. Make mine a glass of cold buttermilk."

He got it. Ordinarily Mr. Wilson is careful of his speech. He generally has himself under excellent control. But Scotch temper will out, and on those occasions there is a punch in everything he says. For good measure he throws in now and then a wholesome great big D, like the Captain in "Pinafore." He has three stock phrases: "That's exceedingly interesting," "I am very much gratified," "I am deeply grieved." Every interviewer has bumped up against them. He can listen so hard that the silence is deafening. When he does speak he uses words with such discrimination that the interviewer needs a book of synonyms in order to be sure he has caught his meaning.

The favorite author of the President is Shakespeare, and he likes "Henry V." best. He says the spirit of that drama appeals to him. But his reading has been in many fields and his knowledge of the best English poetry is surprising in one whose particular work has not been literary. He is fond of the theater, but prefers comedy or light opera to the heavy plays.

In his lifetime Mr. Wilson has collected some curios. One acquisition is the alleged first suit case ever invented. He insisted on taking it with him during the early stages of the campaign. Various schemes were devised by the newspaper men to get rid of it, but his watchful eye was upon it almost constantly. He would never let anyone carry it for him. One night in Chicago he lost it and had to borrow a dress suit to go to a reception, but it came back and is still preserved in the family.

Another peculiarity of the President is a fondness for soft brown hats. The campaign and

Bermuda made inroads upon the one which he had been wearing for many months and when he arrived in New York on Dec. 16 and declared he must have another hat his friends had hopes. He left the Waldorf, went up Fifth avenue and returned with another brown one.

President Wilson is a shorthand and typewriting expert. His prepared speeches, very few in number, have been written first in shorthand. The typewriter he uses is no longer described in newspaper advertisements as the best typewriter made. It is the machine upon which he has done most of his writing, however, and he declines to part with such a tried friend.

The number thirteen has no terrors for the President. There are thirteen letters in his name and in his thirteenth year at Princeton he was elected as the university's thirteenth president. Time and again it has happened that his chair on a train has been number thirteen. He carries a horse chestnut in his pocket always. It is his talisman of good fortune, not a symbol of his stories. However, he might look hard if one referred to it after hearing one of his limericks.

He is impatient of military display and pomp of any kind. The secret service men have a hard time getting him to take all the precautions against possible attack which they believe advisable. He objects strenuously to being taken through private thoroughfares and into elevators in such places as big railroad stations. He likes to be one of the crowd and frequently persons coming to meet him at a railroad station have found him on a stool in the quick lunch place oblivious to everything except the plate of beans before him.

Mr. Wilson shaves himself. When at home he uses the ordinary kind of razor, but employs a safety when traveling. His razor strop is his barometer. According as it is hard or soft does he know whether the day is to be fair or rainy. He never wears a raincoat, but will carry an umbrella if he has to. Shortly after election he bought one in Princeton and was quite proud of it. He paid \$3 for it. He admired the intricacy of it. There was a lot to it. But as an umbrella it wasn't much. The first time he opened it the handle came off and the second time he opened it he couldn't get it closed again.

The President has no illusions about his face. He has referred to "the visage that won't mind marring." He has enormous ears and a large mouth. His teeth are large, irregular and somewhat discolored. His chin is protruding and the muscles at the point of his jaw are knotted. His head is massive and covered with iron gray hair, except on the top, where baldness has begun to appear. His lips are full. He wears glasses all the time and when reading uses a monocle for his right eye, which is almost blind as the result of an accident in his youth.

His smile is fetching. It was remarked upon frequently by campaign crowds, and his general aspect when he is speaking is pleasant. His voice is deep and sonorous. In the largest meeting places he speaks apparently without effort, but is heard to best effect in the auditorium of a theater or a small banquet hall.

One of his delightful characteristics is his outlook upon life. There could be no pleasanter experience than a walk with him through places affording him an opportunity to point out interesting things. His observations are always refreshing. There is nothing bromidic about him. He is eager for enjoyment and will dwell rather on the good points of a play or a game than upon other features.

He is quick to meet cynical remarks and to attack the point of view of the scoffer. Bitter experiences in politics and in his scholastic life have not soured him. If he has a difference with a man he will sit down and talk the thing over. If he thinks he is right he sticks. If the other fellow misrepresents him he remains silent or adopts some positive action as the best means of showing where he stands. He is not given to noisy denial, nor does he call other men names.

Of the solemnity of the task to which he has now set his hand he is fully aware. The spirit in which he contemplates his responsibility has manifested itself on many occasions. He hopes for reform in many things, but he scouts the idea of revolution. How he feels may be illustrated by what he said one night at Seagirt when he was at dinner with the newspaper men and the task before the next President was being discussed.

He said that a poor woman who was being aided by his daughter Jessie in one of the social settlement houses in Philadelphia had often expressed the wish that Mr. Wilson might be elected. When she was asked why, she said:

"Because bread is going to be cheaper then." "Think of what is in that woman's mind, gentlemen," he said. "I have no doubt many think the same. To make bread cheaper! My God, I can't do that, but I must face the hopes that give such ideas birth."

HEAVY WOOL PRODUCTION.

A special from San Angelo says stockmen in that vicinity expect one of the heaviest lamb crops in the history of the industry, during the next three months. The lambing season begins the middle of March and continues steadily until the latter part of June, although the birth rate becomes greater about the latter part of April and the first of May. In the territory adjacent to San Angelo it is estimated that over 150 miles of wolf-proof fences have been constructed this season and stockmen in all parts of the Concho country are restocking their ranges with sheep and goats. This industry is fast gaining in favor with the cattlemen in the surrounding territory. One of the heaviest spring wool clips in years is predicted this season and local hardware men report numerous sales of modern clipping machines which are supplanting the old-fashioned hand shears. The local warehouses are undergoing repairs incident to the handling of next season's clip and both producers and dealers are optimistic over the prospects.

Over 850 children are crowded out of Cleveland public schools.



The Fine Arts

CHICAGO-PHILADELPHIA GRAND OPERA COMPANY

Never has Dallas enjoyed so great a musical treat as that given by the Chicago-Philadelphia Grand Opera company. Music lovers crowded the Coliseum during the four operas to hear the different artists. Many people were unable to secure tickets for Saturday night, when the great coloratura soprano Tetrazzini appeared in Donizetti's Lucia de Lammermoor. Tetrazzini at once recognized that she was singing before a Texas audience, and her glorious tones which have captivated the hearers of the musical world, flowed out with all the freshness and freedom of the laugh of a child. Such waves of tonal beauty were never heard before. They aroused the hearts of the hearers and gave to her the greatest ovation ever tendered anyone. Her graciously and thorough love for her audience caused her to cast aside all formality and custom and readily respond with three encores, a special privilege long denied the vast audiences that crowd the great opera houses of the world where Tetrazzini appears.

Mary Garden endeared herself to her hearers in Massenet's Thaïs.

Mrs. Alda was heard in song recital in the Palm room of the Adolphus March 14, this being the fifth of the series of recitals offered by Mrs. Jutes D. Roberts.

Sunday, March 16, at 7:45 p. m. the choir of the Central Presbyterian church of Dallas rendered the sacred oratorio, "Olivet Cemetery," written by Mauder, assisted by an orchestra, soprano soloist, Miss Alma Bullock, and Miss Eileen Newton; tenor, David L. Ormesher; baritone, E. C. Bracken; organist, Miss Kate Hampton; tenor and director, David L. Ormesher.

David L. Ormesher sang the tenor role in the "Crucifixion," which was given by the choir of the Episcopal church of Paris, Texas.

BRILLIANT ARTISTIC SUCCESS.

Robert N. Watkins, secretary Dallas Grand Opera committee says the season of grand opera, the first in Texas, which has just closed, was a brilliant artistic success. The grand opera company gave four excellent performances and the audiences were one of the most representative and fashionable which have graced any function in the city of Dallas, the music lovers being well represented, and Dallas society was there in its most dazzling display. We feel sure that the public appreciated the opera season, which was made possible through the enterprise of the Dallas Grand Opera committee, composed, as it was, of Dallas's most prominent business men. To those who made opera possible, music-lovers must surely be grateful and look with pleasant anticipation next year. The thanks of the committee are certainly due to the citizens of Dallas and of Texas, who cooperated to the best of their ability to the success of the opera season. Especially thanks are due to the railroads, interurbans, newspapers, business houses, banks, etc., who have been liberal in their co-operation.

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man heart. One night—it was dreary and misty—we happened in on two friends who were playing piano and violin selections from old Scottish airs. We suggested that our baritone friend sing "The Last Rose of Summer." He sang this and many other old songs so well that we asked why these old songs were not included in his repertoire. He replied he sang them sometimes, but that they were more suited for parlor than public rendition.

This baritone friend is strong in the classics of music and has a fine voice, but he seems to think public audience does not want to hear him sing the old-fashioned songs. Following close upon the grand opera in Dallas was a lady remark: "Oh, if only some one's grand voice would break away from the French, the Italian and the German and sing an old song in English."

LATE POPULAR SONGS.

Following are the latest popular songs in sheet music: "All Night Long," "That's How I Need You," "On the Mississippi," "Waiting for the Robert E. Lee," "Be My Little Baby Bumble Bee," "Floating Down the River."

MENDELSSOHN MALE QUARTETTE.

The Mendelssohn male quartette composed of R. W. Fender, W. A. Jones, S. S. Losh and T. H. Hubbard, appeared in their second recital at Mulkey Memorial church Tuesday night, March 4. The recital was given under the auspices of the Mulkey Memorial Woman's Missionary society. It is hardly an exaggeration to proclaim this the best male quartette in the state. Messrs. Jones, in tenor; Losh, in baritone, and Hubbard in base have magnificent voices, with a wide compass and under perfect control at all times.

WALL PAPER FASHIONS.

Fashions in wall paper are largely the outcome of common sense, or the multiplied expression of experience of the decorators and the home owners. For this reason red has dropped out of usage, because it has been found impractical, light destroying and tiring. Instead of bright and restful. Everything in the newest papers runs to neutral tints and soft tones. Lavender is coming in again as a tone for bedrooms and drawing rooms, for the former the light and for the latter the dark. But no purple is used. It must be lavender. Also grays are in vogue, and particularly are they chosen for halls in country houses. The popular designs in it for the hall is the foliage or tree pattern, but the leaf design in foliage papers is no longer used.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.

Marsh & Needles band house of Dallas reports the sale of imported band instruments as somewhat diminishing. Holton instruments, manufactured in Chicago out-selling the imported kind. The bands over Texas are demanding the best and have outgrown cheap importations. The Ludwig drum is also becoming popular.

PIANO SOLOS.

Miss Augusta Bates played two solo numbers for the Euterpean club at the Majestic theater Feb. 4.

CANTATA.

The Weatherford Choral society gave a cantata March 20 from "Midsummer

Night's Dream," by Paul Bliss, which was a pronounced success. Mr. George Walter Weiler of Fort Worth conducted the cantata. E. Clyde Whitlock of Fort Worth gave selections from the violin.

PICTURES.

Pictures are no longer considered a luxury. They are as much a necessity in the model American home as music or books, for they combine in its most entertaining form art and an educational influence. They are even more effective than books, from the fact that the story of a picture lies open to the eye and is read every day. The story of a book, once read, lies between covers that must be opened. Good reproductions of some of the best pictures that ever decorated the walls of every home. Pictures that bear on the nation's history do much to stimulate a love for country. One of the best in this line is "The Declaration of Independence," painted by one of America's foremost painters, Joe Trumble. This is one of four historical pictures he was commissioned to paint for the capitol at Washington. He died in New York in 1843.

Most everyone owns a reproduction of Raphael's "Sistine Madonna." It is probably the best known picture in the world. Raphael painted it in 1518 for the Benedictine monastery of San Sixto at Piacenza. It was bought in 1754 by Augustus III, elector of Saxony and taken to Dresden. It is the most loved of all the Madonnas, and hangs in hundreds of school rooms all over the country. It is a daily inspiration to the pupils, exerting a silent unconscious influence to higher ideals of life. Good pictures are within the reach of all these days. Let us be satisfied with nothing less than the best.

While the Houston Art League has done much for Houston in bringing about a larger appreciation for the things which possess no standard save the standard of beauty, it has never done more to satisfy its artistic need than when it announced the presentation of Eugene Iyase at the Prince theater on the evening of April 2. Iyase stands head and shoulders above the violinists of the world and his appearance in Houston was a fitting climax to the season which has given to the music lovers that city one surprise after another.

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Automobile Hints

AN INTERESTING STORY.

There is in the New York office of the Ajax-Grieb Rubber company, a casing that recently was taken from the rear wheel of a car owned by Horace de Lissier, which tells an interesting story. The tire ran 6,954 miles before it blew out and even then, save for the whole in the tread, it was as clean and fresh looking as if it had only gone a 1,000 miles or so, yet that tire never was off the rim until it blew out. Mr. de Lissier says the tire's fine appearance, aside from naturally good tire building, is due to care in inflation, caution in avoiding glass on the roads and considerate driving over the worst stretches. The other three tires on the car have done 7,300 miles and are still going. "The same precautions I have taken to make these tires of mine stand up," says Mr. de Lissier "will produce like service for any other consumer if he drives carefully and keeps the tires properly inflated, then the casings will last."

TREATING AN OIL LAMP PROPERLY.

Generally a man when extinguishing the oil lamps on his car turns down the wick to save wax and turns on the door hinges which frequent usage occasions. Instead of turning the wick up again, when the flame has gone out, he usually puts doing this off until the lamp is again required, by which time he has forgotten which way to turn the thumb wheel to bring the wick up. In many cases this results in the wheel being turned the wrong way, and the wick dropping down into the oil reservoir, from where it has to be fished out, a proceeding which is not likely to add to the fisher's out's amiability. While the best way to extinguish the light is to open the door of the lamp and blow the flame out, thereby leaving the wick in a proper position for relighting, those who insist on adhering to the practice of turning down the wick to extinguish the lamps should at least turn the wick up again before leaving, so that it will be ready for use.

ONE CAUSE OF GEAR DESTRUCTION.

Many a gear box has been ruined by using unsuitable lubricants, and many an owner has viewed with dismay the condition of his gears, although he has superficially taken all precautions. Keeping the gear box well supplied with grease. I believe it is not generally known that if a suitable lubricant is not used the gears will "lock" or, in other words, will displace the grease, and leave a clear channel for them to revolve dry, with disastrous results. To obviate this a thicker-than-oil lubricant must be used and doing so considerably quiets the running.

KEEP THEM OUT OF CYLINDER.

Should a valve or the porcelain in a spark plug break be certain that none of the pieces get into the cylinder. If any have done so they should be removed before attempting to run the motor, as it does not take a piece of steel or a few chips of hard porcelain very much time to cut a cylinder so that it must be renewed. As a rule, cylinder walls are not of sufficient thickness to permit reboring where it is necessary to take off more than the merest suspicion of a cut, while a few chips caught by the piston can make fairly deep grooves the entire length of the stroke.

WARE THE WRENCH!

Though a monkey wrench is a most serviceable article in itself, nevertheless it is an instrument of destruction in the hands of a novice. A wrench should be used to occasionally go over the various nuts to see if all are tight and true, but to be everlastingly tinkering with a vehicle or its motor, as some seem unable to refrain from doing, is ruinous to the nuts, threads and washers, and means that it is absolutely necessary to shift a screw the wear on the sides of the nut makes doing so quite impossible. Use a wrench judiciously and carefully, or else don't have one at all.

FAR SLIPPING CLUTCHES.

In the case of a slipping leather cone clutch a little fuller's earth will prevent the trouble for the time being; when the car reaches home a good dose of castor oil should be well rubbed to make it right. If no fuller's earth can be procured, a little dust or very fine sand will do, but care should be taken to clear away all traces of this on arriving home.

APPEALS TO THE BUYER.

Other things being equal, the car which makes the least noise in action is apt to be most attractive to the purchaser. Therefore silent running should be a quality sought most carefully by the designer and fostered by the dealer in making his adjustments. The matter resolves itself usually into a reduction of lost motion and of providing sound deadening mediums wherever possible.

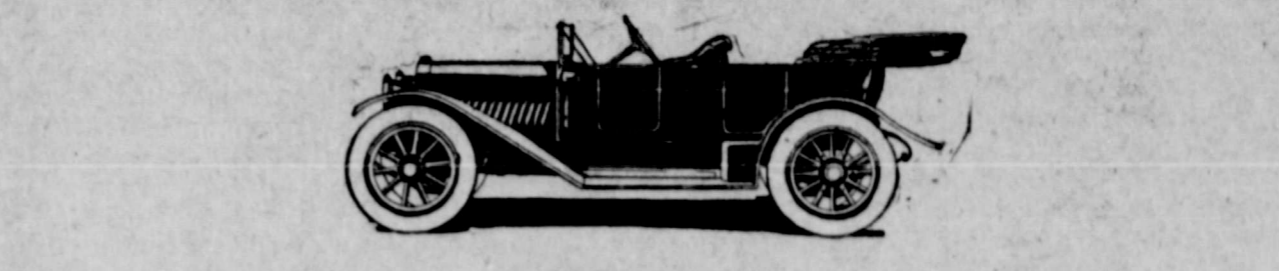
HINTS ON THE REPAIRING.

The greatest faults with most vulcanizers and tire repair men is the repairing of old, worthless tires. You have often heard the remark: "Never have a tire retreaded, as it doesn't pay, and a number of times it doesn't." As stated before, some repair men are so anxious for the job that they overlook the condition of the tire, and the result is another retread gone to the bad. I don't mean to say that all retreading is a failure; it is not; but before having a tire retreaded look it over and use your own judgment. The first thing to consider is age and mileage of the tire. If the tread is gone, care given the tire; if the tire is stiff with age and the beads crack and break on bending, the tire may as well be junked and a new one bought. In the casing inward, pushing in on the tread with thumbs, and you will notice the different defects, such as separated fabric and stiffness of tire. If the plys of fabric are badly separated



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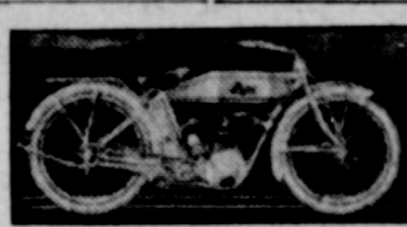
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MOTORCYCLE NOTES.

Motorcycle dealers of Baltimore are anticipating that 1,000 machines will be sold there during 1913.
A 245-mile endurance run was held by the San Jose, Cal., Motorcycle club March 2.
A motorcycle club of twenty-two members has been formed at Lindsay, Cal.
An Indianapolis, Ind., confectionery store delivered valentine packages by special motorcycle messengers.
The Salt Lake Motorcycle club is the worst foe of the reckless rider, and a member of the club who is caught speeding is summarily dealt with.
A minister of Welcome, Minn., who has charge of several country churches, uses a motorcycle in going from one charge to another.
California motorcyclists are already working to secure the 1915 F. A. M. convention for San Francisco.
Aurora, Ill., boasts of having the greatest number of motorcycles of any city its size in the country.
Alabama and Portland have been added to the list of states having State Federations of American Motorcyclists.
P. Gravatt of Atlantic City rode his motorcycle twenty-four and three-fourths miles, using only one pint and fourteen ounces of gasoline.
A membership campaign conducted by the Aberdeen, S. D., Motorcycle club resulted in the addition of ninety-two members.

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MORGAN'S MEN

STORIES OF THEIR EXPLOITS

As Told by C. W. GEERS, One of Morgan's Men



Duke left Abingdon at nightfall and encamped about three miles from the town on the Saltville road. The enemy entered Abingdon at about 10 o'clock, driving out our rear picket of about thirty men, and causing another sudden flight of our clerical force.

Duke's brigade was immediately gotten under arms in expectation of an advance but the enemy moved down the road toward Glade Springs and by the main road in the same direction.

Duke moved his brigade rapidly to Saltville, reaching that place before noon. General Breckenridge had already concentrated there all of the reserves that could be collected, and which had just returned from the valley.

Vaughan had retreated, when he found himself cut off, toward the North Carolina line, and was virtually out of the fight from that time. Our force for the defense of Saltville was not more than 1,500 men; for offensive operations, not 800.

On that day the enemy made no demonstration against Saltville, and at nightfall General Breckenridge ordered Duke to move with 150 men of his brigade through McCall's Gap, and passing to the right of Glade's Springs, where the enemy was supposed to be, enter the stage road and move toward Wytheville. He had received information that 300 or 400 of the enemy had gone in that direction and he wished Duke to follow and attack.

Duke moved as directed. He found the enemy, not at Glade Springs, but at the point at which he wished to enter the main road. Driving in the pickets, he advanced his whole force to within a short distance of the road, and discovered convincing proof that the entire federal force was there. He did not attack, but withdrew to a point about a mile distant, and permitting the men to build fires, and posting pickets to watch the enemy at the crossroads, awaited daylight. His guide had fled away when the pickets fired on Duke's men, and he could only watch the movements of the enemy and be governed as dictated by circumstances.

Just at daylight a force of Yankees, about 1,200 strong, appeared in Duke's rear and between him and Saltville. The force had passed through Glade Springs and far around to the rear. Fortunately, his men were lying down in line and by their horses, which had not been unsaddled. They were at once formed, the pickets called in and the line moved slowly toward the enemy who had halted.

The noise of the pickets galloping up the road made the enemy think that reinforcements were arriving. Not caring to fight when directly between two superior bodies of Yankees, and but a short distance from either, Duke wheeled into column, and soon as the pickets detailed arrived, moved toward a wood on his right. The enemy did not pursue vigorously, and soon halted. Only one shot was fired and that by one of our pickets, who killed his man. No one of Duke's detachment knew the country, but a citizen guided him over an almost impracticable route to the road which enters Saltville at Lyon Gap.

The enemy crossed at Seven-Mile ford and went toward Wytheville. Breckenridge determined to follow, harass him and prevent the waste which was the object of the raid. He marched out from Saltville on the night of the 16th with 80 men, leaving the reserves and the men belonging to the cavalry without firing a shot, as there was no one there to fire at but defeated a detachment of Vaughan's command, not far from town, taking and destroying the artillery which was attached to this brigade. The Yankees also captured and seriously damaged the lead mines.

On the 17th Colonel Wycher, who had been sent in advance of the column commanded by General Breckenridge, attacked a body of Yankees near Marion, and drove it to Mount Airy, eight miles from Wytheville. General Breckenridge pressed on to support him, and when our men reached Marion they found Wycher coming back, closely pursued by a much larger force of Yankees. Cosby's brigade, which was in front of our column, at once attacked and the whole command, having deployed and moved on, the enemy was easily driven back across the creek. Duke's brigade crossed and pressed the federals back some distance further on the right of our line of advance. Night coming on, Duke took a position on a commanding ridge which stretches from the creek in a southeasterly direction. Duke's left flank rested near the ford at which he had crossed, and his line was an obtuse angle with that of the other brigade, which had not crossed, and inclining toward the position of the enemy. During the night Duke kept his men in line of battle. On the next morning it became known that Stoneman's entire force had arrived during the night and was confronting the Confederates. After feeling the line, commencing on the left, the enemy apparently became impressed with the belief that the proper point to attack was on the right, and he made heavy pushes in rapid succession upon Duke's position. Duke had about 220 men, and was reinforced at midday by Colonel Wycher with fifty of his battalion. The line Duke was required to hold was at least half a mile long, and the troops fought resolutely. The men were formed in a single thin skirmish line with intervals of five or six feet between the files and yet the Yankees could not break the line or force them away. Our men were forced to receive attack where the enemy chose to make it,

not daring, with our limited number and the important responsibility of holding our position, to attack in turn. Many Yankees were killed and wounded here, while not one of our men received a scratch up to this time. Had the position been taken the ford would have fallen into the possession of the enemy, and they would have been master of the entire field. The fire which met the advancing federals at every effort was the most deadly ever witnessed by the writer. Our ammunition gave out three times, but fortunately our men were enabled to replenish it during the lulls in the fighting. The sharpshooting on both sides, in the intervals of attack, was splendid. Men were killed at almost every shot by the sharpshooters. Charles Taylor, one of the best shots in Duke's brigade, and one of the bravest soldiers, killed a Yankee at every shot on the line of the sharpshooters. As his rifle cracked, the dust on the breast of the Yankee would fly and he could be seen to fall. Sometimes he would shoot them through the head and they would fall as dead as if their heads were chopped off. He would always aim for the head when distance was not too great. On one occasion he shot a Yankee just above the right eye and the ball passed around to just above the left eye. The Yankee fell and floundered like a dying chicken. There were other sharpshooters almost as fine as Taylor, but none superior.

Every officer and private in Duke's brigade, on this occasion, claimed the distinction of having killed at least one Yankee. They must have done so, for there were more dead and wounded federals buried here than there were men in Duke's brigade.

About 3 o'clock Colonel Napier, who was commanding the extreme left, advancing, and sweeping down the line, drove back a body of Yankees immediately confronting his own little battalion, and struck the flank of another moving to attack the right of the position. But coming suddenly upon a line of white and negro troops, which rose suddenly from ambush and fired on his men, the line halted. The combatants fought here for a while, with clubbed guns, and the negroes, ferociously used their guns as they would mauls. Several of our men were knocked heels over head by buck negroes, whose eyes were as big as saucers, so to speak, and whose strength came upon them in proportion. One very large negro, dressed from head to foot in blue and brass buttons, seemed to be surprised when first stumbled upon, and exclaimed "Dar dey is!" His eyes almost popped from their sockets. He cocked his gun as he ran backward, but was killed with a pistol by an officer before he could fire. Soon after this the most serious charge of the day was made upon our right and center. The enemy came in two lines, each 1,200 or 1,500 strong. The front line swung first one end foremost, then the other, as it came on at the double quick, and Duke's line swung to the right and left, massed alternately at the threatened point. This time the federals came up so close to our men that they could see their eyes. Their repulse was chiefly due to the exertion of the men of Captain Lea and Colonel Wycher. They had approached so closely that 200 of them were shot down in their tracks immediately in front of our lines, and when they fled they continued in range so long that our men were enabled to fire at their backs three times before they could reach shelter. Thus they lost heavily and fled from the field in disorder.

The enemy fired to high, and our loss was surprisingly small. Receiving a reinforcement of sixty men, just before sundown, Duke sent it to get in the enemy's rear and attack, but nothing was done on account of the timidity of the officer in command.

The enemy having disappeared our men marched back to Marion. Marching then southward through the gorges of the mountain, Duke reached Xye Valley, fifteen miles distant, by morning. From Xye Valley Duke moved to the main pad again, striking it at Mount Airy thirteen miles from Marion. Here General Breckenridge learned that the enemy had marched directly by to Saltville. General Breckenridge ordered Duke to collect details, from all the brigades, of men who were least exhausted, and the most serviceable horses, and follow the enemy as closely as he could, relieving the small detachment at Saltville, if the garrison held out until he arrived. He accordingly marched with 300 men, arriving at Seven-Mile ford at nightfall on the 19th. He halted until 1 o'clock at night, and then pressed over terrible roads and reached the vicinity of Saltville at daylight. The night was bitterly cold, and the men were so chilled that they were scarcely able to sit on their horses. Passing through Lyon's Gap indications were that Saltville had indeed fallen. Still it was necessary to make sure, and Duke moved in the direction of the southern defenses. Shortly afterward the enemy was sighted. A sharp skirmish ensued in which four Yankees were killed and we lost one man. The Yankees sprang to arms when they heard the firing, and we saw that the force was too strong to attack successfully by a charge. Scouts were then sent all around the enemy and reported that they held all entrances.

The Confederates then went into camp to await an attack from the superior force, but on the 22nd he retreated and marched toward Kentucky. We followed. At Hyter's Gap the forces of the enemy divided. Those under Gillem (who had gotten together another brigade after his former one had been destroyed) moving in the direction of Tennessee and those under Burbridge going straight toward Kentucky. We continued our pursuit of Burbridge. The

weather was the coldest of the year. The horses of Duke's men, already tired and half starved, could scarcely walk. Those of the enemy were in about the same condition, as the roads he traveled were strewn with dead horses. They lay dead and frozen in every conceivable attitude, as death overtook them in their agony.

Saddles, guns, accoutrements of all kinds, strewed the road like the debris of a rout. Many stragglers were picked up. Some pieces of artillery were abandoned and burned.

(Stories of "Morgan's Men" will appear in the May issues of the Monthly Magazine section.)

WHEELERS AND DRAG SCRAPERS

We carry a full stock of all kinds of scrapers and road plows. Also road drags.

Wm. T. Fuiton Co., Dallas, Texas



None Better

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

WELL DRILLERS

When you wish to make a well that will produce the most water use a STANCLIFF PATENT WELL SCREEN.

Also Manufacture Deep Well Pumps.

For information and prices address STANCLIFF WELL SCREEN & MFG. CO. 506 W. Walnut St., Houston, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Surveying parties are in the field between Temple and Waco gathering data for the construction of an interurban line between the two points.

A local automobile dealer recently unloaded a full carload of eight autos for distribution. All of the cars were sold to farmers over the county before arrival.

Of every description. Low freight water rates to Houston enable us to sell machinery very cheap. Let us know just what you want and we will make you an estimate.

Estimates on Machinery

D. J. Hays & Co.

509 W. Washington Ave., Houston, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Leipzig is to have a library wherein will be collected the entire literature of the German empire that may be completed or

It is estimated that the last presidential election cost the people of the United States more than \$27,000,000.

"Honest Fixtures"

SHOW CASES OF STANDARD DESIGNS—Careful selection of materials; honest workmanship. Fixtures for Bank, Store and Office. Ask for Catalogue No. 16. HOUSTON SHOW CASE AND MFG. CO. HOUSTON, TEXAS. Twelve Years of Quality.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Harold Savage of Belton has returned from the pigeon show



KATTMANN & KNEELAND TENT CO.

Manufacturers of TENTS, AWNINGS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS, ETC. 209-211 Crawford St., Houston, Texas. Phone: Preston 831; Automatic A 2831.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

at Leavenworth, Kan., where he had twenty-two entries and captured eight prizes with his birds.

HATS

BY PARCEL POST

Send us \$1.25 by mail and we will make your old hat look new and send it back to you prepaid by parcel post.

LEVIN BROS. 406 Travis Street, Houston, Texas.



DAVIS HATS ALL MEN

Ask Your Dealer for It

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

The New Hotel Bristol

FIREPROOF.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Modern in All Its Appointments.

European Plan.

60 Rooms at \$1.00.
75 Rooms at \$1.50.
75 Rooms at \$2.00.
20 Rooms at \$2.50.

Cafe in Connection

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Wanted Agents

TO WRITE

HAIL INSURANCE ON CROPS

Hustler can make from \$150 to \$200 per month. Address

Texas Mutual Hail Insurance Co., 610 Wheat Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

GRAVEL ROOFING SUPPLIES

(Wholesale)

Tarred Felt, Red and Gray Building Paper, Pitch and Coal Tar. Write for full line of samples and prices. Address

JOHN G. FLEMING & SONS

STATION A, OAK CLIFF, TEXAS
Long Distance Phone, Cliff 4.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Cafe Ritter

Is the place for everyone to go for real first-class Sea Foods, of which they make a specialty.

Galveston, Texas

Opposite News Office.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

INSECT SCREENS



We offer exceptional improvements both in price and quality, to answer wishes to equip any class of building with insect screens.

Everyone using screens should be interested in our "Lock Strip" method of securing every strand of screen wire to frame and holding it drum tight instead of fastening about one strand in twelve with tacks, allowing the wire to pull loose or become buggy and unsightly.

Write us your requirements and let us advise. Send list of openings for estimate.

BROWN MANUFACTURING CO., 2811 Preston Avenue, Houston, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Look Young

Like the spring. Increase your efficiency and your power for making money. No one is so unfortunate that he cannot help himself. The world needs quick-thinking and quick-acting men. We have helped many men with our Artificial Limbs. We want to help you. Write confidentially to

Fort Worth Artificial Limb Co.

D. E. HEDGECOCK, Mgr., Fort Worth, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

WEST & CO. MACHINISTS

Heavy Forging

Experts in General Machine Repairs, Model Making, Gears Cut to Order, Machine Designing, Installing Machinery, Tool Making a Specialty, Building, Repairing and Testing all Classes and Makes of Scales, Engine Cylinders Re-bored, Engine Indicators, Steam Pumps Overhauled. We have the best machine equipment in Dallas.

Corner Magnolia and Caruth Sts. Phone Main 4264. Dallas, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

BOILERS,

Stacks, Tanks and Irrigating Pipes, Sheet Iron and Heavy Plate Work of All Descriptions; also Patching and Repairing. Rush orders our specialty. TIGHT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

RAILS

Relayers a specialty, also new Spikes, Bolts, Frogs and Switches, Rebuilt and Second-Hand Cars and Locomotives. NATIONAL IRON AND STEEL CO. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

HULLS

CAKE AND MEAL. STRAIGHT AND MIXED CARS. STREET & CO. HOUSTON.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

J. W. HINE

GENERAL CONTRACTOR, 807 1/2 Congress Ave., Houston, Texas. I can do work anywhere in the state. Write for estimates or phone Preston 8762.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Gravel Roofers

Pitch, Felt and Coal Tar.

M. F. DOUGHERTY & SON, Phone Main 3000. Dallas, Texas

APPLY CRESCENT ANTISEPTIC TO

FRESH CUTS, BURNS OR OLD SORES. A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY. MADE BY

Crescent Chemical Company

214 EAST FOURTH STREET FORT WORTH, TEXAS

We Give Special Attention

to buying and selling stock in all Insurance and Trust Companies doing business in Texas. Get our prices before trading.

The Dallas Exchange

Wilson Bldg. Dallas, Texas

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Stocks and Bonds

We buy and sell the stock of Texas Insurance Companies, Banks, Trust Companies and Industrial Corporations.

Write us for quotations, whether you want to buy or sell.

T. F. Denman

Union National Bank Bldg. Houston, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

C. H. Scholar, President, George H. Bird, Sec'y. and Treas.

Corporation Audit Company

Public Auditors and Accountants.

We straighten and adjust complicated books and accounts for any business and for towns and counties.

General Offices, Junata Building, Telephone Main 2379, DALLAS, TEXAS.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

HOUSTON STOCK PRICES.

At the weekly open market sale of stocks and bonds, held in the office of T. F. Denman, 201 Union National Bank Building, Houston, Saturday, Jan. 4, the following quotations were recorded:

Stock	Bid.	Asked
American Home Life, Fort Worth	115	118
American Securities	5	7
American Surety & Casualty	125	125
American Trust Company	80	75
Amicable Life Insurance	18	19
Amidon Fire	10	10
Amstein Fire Insurance	115	115
Bankers International Life	141	141
Bankers Trust Company	140	141
Beaumont Improvement Company	200	200
Chas. H. Manning (Waco)	115	115
Commonwealth Trust Company	300	300
Continental Trust Company	14	14
Eagle Lake Rice Milling	50	50
Equitable Life Insurance	14	14
First Mortgage Trust	30	30
Frost-Johnson Lumber	80	80
General Bonding & Casualty	185	185
Gayette County Trust	12	15
Globe Fire Insurance	100	115
Greater Houston Suburban	100	115
Great Southern Life	19	21
Guarantee Life Insurance	200	210
International Cr. & Com. Co.	135	150
McKinney Cotton Oil	115	115
National Bank of Commerce	105	105
Peoples Improvement	100	100
Pritchard Rice Milling	50	50
Prudential Life Insurance	101	105
Republic Trust	7	7
San Antonio Life Insurance	30	37
San Antonio National Fire Insurance	100	100
Southern Union Life Insurance	111	111
Southland Life Insurance	95	95
Sumner Mfg. & Supply	95	95
South Texas Commercial Nat. Bank	300	310
South Texas Mortgage	100	100
South Texas Trust & Guar.	105	105
Southern Trust Company	150	160
Southwestern Casualty Insurance	125	125
Southwestern Surety Insurance	17	18
Texas Cotton Mill	55	55
Texas Fidelity & Bonding	115	125
Texas Life Insurance	8	8
Texas Loan & Guaranty	8	8
Texas Traction (Common)	22	22
Texas Traction (Pref.)	80	80
Thompson Ford Lumber	90	90
Turkey Basin Development	55	55
Union Life, Waco	19	19
Union National Bank	195	205
Western Casualty & Guaranty	15	16

Satisfaction

We think it better to and give satisfaction with every pair than to sell cheap glasses to everyone with no satisfactory results. PROVE US. TRY THEM ALL.

THOMPSON & SWANSON, Manufacturing Opticians, Dallas, Tex. Sumpter Bldg., Ground Floor.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

PATENTS

are usually worthless until a working model or sample is made by a practical manufacturer, because mfg. methods are very different from job shop methods. We have designed and made many intricate devices and are now manufacturing machines, tools and novelties which are in general use.

F. K. RUSSELL MACHINE CO., DALLAS, Established 1895. References, Your Own Banker.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Multigraphing

Use our circular letters made by the multigraphing process. Looks like real typewriting. Get twice as much business as printed letters. Write for samples, prices, etc.

Toy Bros. Letter Co.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Send in a trial order. Guaranteed satisfaction or your money back.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Stuart A. Giraud

Public Auditor and Accountant. Suite 321-22 Chronicle Bldg. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Civil Service

examinations open the way to good Government positions. I can coach you by mail at small cost. Full particulars free to any American citizen of eighteen or over. Write today for Booklet O-1162. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Stories for Children

HONOR FOR OLD COMANCHE.

Writing from Sheridan, Wyo., a correspondent of the Minneapolis Journal states that Comanche, the famous old horse which escaped death at the hands of the Sioux Indians at the massacre of the Little Big Horn in 1876, is soon to receive a military burial beside the Custer monument where are buried the bones of all the soldiers killed in the battle. According to reports made at Fort McKenzie, arrangements are being made to disinter the bones of the horse from where they now rest at old Fort Lincoln, and to have them reburied close to the monument.

Comanche was ridden into the battle by Private Miles Keogh. Two days later, when relief came, the animal was standing on the battlefield, head down, wounded in six places—and every one a desperate wound. Around him were dead men and dead horses and at his feet was his dead master. He was the only living thing on the battlefield. Every man of Custer's command was there, all but two had been scalped. One was "Yellow Hair" Custer, the other was a soldier who had saved his last bullet for his own heart, and as no Indian would so much as touch a suicide, his body was neither scalped nor mutilated.

Old Comanche was carried almost bodily down to the Little Big Horn river and his wounds bathed and bandaged. At first it was considered necessary to shoot him. But the soldiers begged so hard that the colonel gave permission that they might make an effort to save his life. His master, Keogh, was buried with the other dead soldiers, and when the relief boat came down the Yellowstone, it carried Comanche.

The horse was taken in charge by other troops of the Seventh cavalry and nursed back to health. General Sturgis then issued an order that Comanche should not be ridden again. It was ordered that he never again be harnessed, never know the sting of a spur, never feel a rein upon his neck. His rations should be the full measure of those of a cavalry horse and he was to be given a special stable in which no other horse should be kept.

Furthermore, at regimental formations, Comanche was ordered draped in mourning and led by one of the men of Troop I, Seventh cavalry. Wherever the regiment went, Comanche was to go. The Seventh was the Custer regiment.

This order was carried out literally and for sixteen years old Comanche was the idol of his regiment. From post to post the Seventh cavalry went; the organization was stationed at practically every foot west of the Mississippi. And at every one of these stations Comanche was the guest of honor. Because of their pride in the old horse, Troop I became the "crack" troop of the regiment. Comanche grew fat and lazy with years of idleness and little exercise.

Sixteen years after the Custer battle, Troop I of the Seventh was back at Fort Lincoln where Comanche had recuperated and recovered from his desperate wounds. One day he refused to eat his oats. There was consternation in the regiment. The veterinary was called. The regimental surgeon offered his services also. The next day Comanche died and the entire regiment went into mourning. The old horse was buried with full military honors and a volley was fired over his grave.

Today Comanche is simply a tradition in Troop I. All his old friends have been retired, or pensioned or buried. Some time ago it was decided to have his bones transferred to the Custer battlefield and there reburied near the monument. But the Custer battlefield is a national cemetery and is under the direction of the war department.

Advices at Fort McKenzie are that permission of the department has now been secured and the transfer will be made shortly. Men of Troop I will be detailed to give old Comanche another, and final, burial.

COURTESY A BUSINESS ASSET.

One of the big cities in the east thirty-odd years ago had a famous "dry goods" establishment. In a way it was the forerunner of the big department stores of today, though of course much smaller. To it came seven-tenths of the high-grade trade of that city, and along with this a "market-basket custom," women from a nearby tenement section attracted by the excellence of the goods and the considerate treatment they always got. Two partners ran this store. One was hidden in some inaccessible office, managing and planning. The other occupied a desk in plain sight on the store's ground floor.

The latter had one of the best social positions in the town. Nearly all of his day was spent in greeting and chatting with people. At sixty he was one of the gallants of his city. Hundreds of people traded there merely for the pleasure of meeting him. But it was always to be noted that the old beau would give precisely the same attention, give the same careful thought, to a poor woman with a shawl over her head, whose purchase could scarcely have been more than 30 or 40 cents, or a shabby child, no one knew from where. There was not a single shade of difference.

The old gentleman had the first principles of courtesy as applied to trade. He served—in the good ancient sense. Out of his courtesy grew a business that was wonderful in his day. Were he now, living no better model for the youth in big companies in this generation could be found, and he would be eagerly sought after. He was deferential without being servile, never above his business, raising it to his personal level, taking the ground that his customers were doing

him a favor and honor when they came to his store.

The unthinking young man of the present, he who has not yet fully learned the spirit of business, would call this old merchant a "back number" and laugh behind his back. But the young man's elders, those who have the responsibility of affairs, know better. They would eagerly reach for the opportunity to graft some of this courtesy and consideration into the vigorous, go-ahead personalities of their most promising men. It would mean many dollars in their pockets if they could. For, chemically analyzed as it were, it is in this trait that the modern young man is weak. His fire, dash and originality lack this one vital element. Those that have it go up rapidly, provided the other qualifications are theirs. Those that lack it stick in places below the top; if by chance they rise they are the blunderers, seen or unseen.

A corporation president tells the story of once picking a man from a job because of his smile. He noticed him first as a minor clerk. He walked out of his way through the office half a dozen times just to watch that expression. Somehow it made him feel better. It was a mental tonic. Within a week he had asked the manager of his department about him.

"Good boy—Blake," said the manager. "It's strange, sir, there are others quicker and more accurate; but, somehow, he's the best of the lot."

The president laughed gently. "I thought so—I was sure of it," he replied.

From that moment he had that young man in training, constantly in his mind's eye. He saw the rare commercial power of that smile, and could hardly picture the uses to which he could put its possessor. With the smile he knew would go consideration, diplomacy, thoughtfulness. It all came out as he had foreseen, and some day that youth will step into his own shoes. Men like this are difficult to get.

EDISON'S INVENTIONS.

When you send a telegram across the continent, half dozen or more messages over the same wire at the same instant; you can do this quickly and cheaply, because of Edison's inventions. When you telephone, it is Edison again who has made this simple, easy and economical; a luxury once, a necessity now, within the reach of the common and the poor man. When you press a button to light the house, you do it thanks to Thomas A. Edison. When you fill your home with the music and the cheer of the talking machine, it is Edison who gave you this. When you travel, ride in a motor boat, dictate a letter, build a house or till the soil—somewhere, somehow, directly or indirectly, you are reaping the benefit of one of Edison's inventions.

Aristotle and Roger Bacon were but the forerunners of the fruition of this practical mind. Future ages will better understand the momentous importance of Thomas A. Edison in the history of human development. We may say that he is one of the few geniuses of the 3,000 years of recorded history whose fame was acknowledged within his life. But his fame, we know, will grow as the ages roll by.

BELIEVE.

Believe in yourself.
Believe in humanity.
Believe in the success of your undertakings.
Fear nothing and no one.
Love your work.
Work, hope and trust.
Keep in touch with today.
Teach yourself to be practical, up-to-date and sensible.
You cannot fail.

BOYS TAKE NOTICE.

The following birds are absolutely protected by the law and it is unlawful to kill or injure them in any way: Mocking birds, whippoorwill, (bullbats), night hawks, bluebird, redbird, finch, linnnet, wren, martin, swallow, bobolink, catbird, nonpareil, scissortail, seagull, tern, shearwater, egret, heron or pelican. It is not unlawful to kill the following birds at any time and in any number: English sparrow, hawk (except night hawks), crows, buzzards, blackbirds, ricebirds and owls.

BELIEVES IN "CHARGE ACCOUNTS."

The housemother trying to economize should watch the garbage pail, for here often is the greatest leak, and watch the daily papers for advertised sales. The papers, with their advertising sheets, are a blessing to the housemother, and though some may not agree with me, I believe absolutely in the "charge account" at the large city stores, for it's a time saver. A penny postal will bring any advertised article and if not satisfactory a penny postal can have the store send and credit the customer.

The knowledge that these bills have to be paid the first of the month should make the buyer use care in purchasing.
For a small family it is absurd to buy food in large quantities if there is danger of spoiling or if the goods are cheap and not standard brand. When buying standard brands the housekeeper knows she is getting goods made under sanitary conditions and state inspection. L. G. R.

Berlin architect says there is no reason why skyscrapers 1,000 feet high may not in future be erected.

Five francs (96.5 cents) is more than the average laborer gets for a day's work in the Lyon district of France.



King's Daughters Hospital

NONSECTARIAN Temple, - Texas

One of the most modern and best equipped fireproof hospitals in the state, especially equipped for surgical cases.

Wanted—A few bright young women to enter training school for nurses.

KATHERINE KELLEY, R. N., Supt.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

SPECIAL
Secure Your Favorites NOW.
WAX RECORDS
Reduced to **31¢**
Choice of any 4-minute wax record at this cut price.

Order From
Southern Talking Machine Co.
Dallas, Texas.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Edison Machines and Products. These prices are f. o. b. Dallas.

EDISON WAX RECORDS
Four-minute selections **31¢**
Two-minute selections **21¢**

SPECIAL
The old must make way for the new.
WAX RECORDS
Reduced to **21¢**
Closing out all 4-minute wax selections at this cut price.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Metropolitan Business College

DALLAS, TEXAS.

"THE SCHOOL WITH A REPUTATION." The Metropolitan was established 25 years ago, and is endorsed and patronized by the best people of Texas. We teach in a most thorough manner Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Letter Writing, Commercial Law, Spelling, Success Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, etc. Write for free catalogue.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

JOHN M. SPELLMAN, J.S. MURRAY
PATENT ATTORNEYS
U. S. AND FOREIGN
OUR CLIENTS CAN CONSULT US PERSONALLY AT 1717 COMMERCE ST., DALLAS, TEXAS.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Easy Walking

Wearers of our Limbs find it so. Believe us by trying us. Yours for Service,

Texas Artificial Limb Co.
303 1/2 San Jacinto Street.
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

NO TACKS
THIS CUT ILLUSTRATES OUR METHOD OF SECURING WIRE TO FRAME

Agce Screen Co.
FORT WORTH

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Write Me For a Puzzle

Get Busy, Get a Prize.

As we PUZZLE You with this Puzzle, so do we PUZZLE our Competitors in the quality and price of our work.

I WANT YOUR BUSINESS. ED EISEMANN, the Tank Man, 708 Franklin Ave., Houston, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

TILE TERAZO FLOORS
MARBLE WAINSCOTING

COLUMBIA TILE CO.
Contractors and Dealers.
1212 Congress Ave., Houston, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

COMMONWEALTH CASUALTY CO.

Wants good live men to handle accident and health insurance agencies throughout the state. For particulars write

E. J. CUNNINGHAM,
317 Waggoner Bldg. Fort Worth, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

SMOKE
Chas. A. Culberson
Cigar 5c
Henry & Reizer, Makers, Dallas.

Shippers should be careful to plainly mark every package with their name and address. The quickest way is to use a Rubber Stamp and the best place to buy them is from

J. V. LOVE & CO.
Galveston, Texas, Rubber Stamps, Stencils, Metal Checks, Seals, Etc.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Ask I. & G. N. Agents

About the Low Round-Trip

Rates to Gulf Coast Points

In Effect Daily. Long Limit. Direct Route. LOW RATES TO WACO AND MARLIN DAILY.

W. O. Monroe, A. G. P. and T. A., Houston, Texas.
D. J. Price, G. P. and T. A.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

TO

California **\$32.50**

VIA THE TEXAS TROPIC PACIFIC RAILWAY

THE QUICKEST.

On Sale Daily to April 15, Inclusive. Liberal Stopovers and Transit Limit. Tourist and Standard Sleepers, Dining Cars, Courteous Treatment and Service That Pleases.

GEO. D. HUNTER, G. P. A., A. D. BELL, Asst. G. P. A., DALLAS, TEXAS.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)



Wholesome Coffee—

Maxwell House Blend is agreeable coffee, free of all waste and foreign matter. It has no excess of acid or harsh after-taste and combines with all food stuffs without harmful reaction.

Souled case at grocers

Check-Neal Coffee Co.,
Nashville, Boston, Jacksonville.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

It is estimated that the Niagara falls, if completely harnessed, would yield 5,000,000 horse-power, equivalent to the consumption of 60,000 tons of coal a day.

WOMEN



Be Attractive, have a good complexion, and be beautiful. We have a full and complete beauty course, telling you how to become lovely, pretty and stay so. This course should be appreciated as it is full of merit and contains full instructions and formulas used. The above will be mailed on receipt of \$1.00, which is cheap for any one of the formulas used in course. All correspondence treated confidential and replies sent in plain envelopes.

MADAME DE CRISON,
Postoffice Box 408, Houston, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

The turpentine output of the world exceeds 25,000,000 gallons a year, the United States being the greatest producing country, begun after Jan. 1.

KODAKS

We are the Eastman Agency and carry a full line of Kodaks, Films and Supplies. Write us for catalogues.

Developing and Printing—Our entire third floor is devoted to this department. Mail orders our specialty. Received one day and mailed the next. We pay the postage. Our prices are right. All work guaranteed or money refunded. Give us one trial. Write us for price.

Purdys' Book Store
Galveston, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

All male employees of the General Electric company of Schenectady receive a pension upon reaching the age of 70 years, if they have been in the service of the company for twenty years. Women are pensioned at 60 if they have completed this service.

Ladies, Notice!

We French Clean

Dresses, Coat Suits, Gloves, Plumes, Panama Hats

We dye anything in any shade. Men's Suits thoroughly French or steam cleaned. \$1.50. Hats cleaned and re-blocked, \$1.25 to \$1.35.

USE THE PARCEL POST.
We pay the express on Parcel Post going out; you pay coming in.

WEAVER BROS.
"Dallas' Finest Cleaners."
Plant and office, corner Bryan and Harwood, Dallas, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Feathers and Mattresses

We make all kinds of Mattresses, Make Feather Beds into Sanitary Feather Mattresses; steam renovate feathers. Address:

DALLAS BEDDING CO.,
522 South Akard, Dallas, Texas.
NO AGENTS.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Elzey's Gymnasium

AND

TURKISH BATH

2109 1/2 Meacham St.
Over Ritter's Cafe.
Phone 454. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Although New York's subways when built were designed to carry only 400,000 passengers a day they carried an average of 800,000 daily in the last fiscal year.

LADIES—

Save Your Hair Combing

THEY ARE WORTH MONEY

We have been established eight years in Houston as a manufacturer of Hair Goods, and understand climatic effects on hair in Texas. If the hair on your head is long you will get a long switch, if short a short switch. We make beautiful Switches, Pompadours, Curls, or anything pertaining to head dress. For particulars write.

Sturgis Hair Dressing Parlors
Rooms 402, 404, 406, 408 Beatty Bldg., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Fashions and Household



FASHION NOTES.

Costumes follow anything new. After the appearance of the Russian dancers, Russian blouses were quite popular, and are still considered the best of taste; now the Balkan blouse is entirely the latest thing in a suit. Balkan trimmings, laces, colored embroidery, etc., are to be worn on everything.

Costumes are made of the new imported cotton fabrics that are rivals of the silk, such as ratine, cotton crepe, sheerest cotton voile, lingerie, cotton epon, embroidered mouseline and exquisite.

Parasols should match your gown. Good tailored suits are fashioned of such suitable materials as fine serge, bedford cord, wool bengaline, wool eponge, fancy worsted diagonals, mixtures in the new one, two and three-button effects, the Balkan blouses, the cutaway and the Russian blouse.

Somewhere between an assortment of styles for morning, afternoon and evening gowns you will fit the correct colors, including Nell rose, Copenhagen, sand and yellow in all shades.

The late models found this year are represented copies from Paquin, Cheviot, Poiret, Callot and Worth. The largest collection of handsome gowns ever shown and, as far as we know, ever exhibited in the South. In this collection you will find the richest of silks and woolsens ever brought to America. They are divided into three general classes—Chinese, Japanese, Indian Oriental, Parisian and Turkish silks; Balkan, Servian, Bulgarian and Roumanian silks; French, Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor, Louis XVI, and Pompadour. In this great showing it is made possible for Texas ladies to have a voice in the fashions for spring.

This is a season of novelty in the most charming suits ever produced. Brocaded charmeuse coats, with solid color charmeuse draped skirts; brocaded canton crepes, brocaded and Faille silk; linen crotone printed coats with cream wool skirts and other charming combinations and designs exquisite and attractive are being shown.

The new skirts are novel and beautiful. They are draped to the side and button trimmed. New model skirts are shown in black and white checked woolen serges, new striped worsted and eponge.

New blouses are made of shadow laces, sheer voiles trimmed with Bulgarian embroidery, with hand embroidery and with lace, boucle crepes, embroidered nets, fine trend lawn and lingerie.

There are small hats so pronounced in departure their newness is refreshing. The wonderful new French colorings and the adorable styles are attractive, becoming and charming. There are large hats, for Paris says they are still popular, greatly modified, however, from previous seasons styles. The curves are graceful and the models correct.

HOME IS A BUSINESS.

I have resolved my home into a business. My husband is president and superintendent, while I fill the position of manager and all the other offices. I have studied the nourishing foods. I do not consult my butcher as to what I shall serve, but I consult my scrapbook which advocates the simple life, that life the well disposed stomach responds to, and I find myself growing younger and more beautiful each day. No more care or worry.

My family likes chicken or roast for Sunday. That meal almost works out its own salvation. But it's Monday and the left-overs! No one but the initiated knows what it means to take the left-overs into the repair shop and work them over until they look like new. And here let me say, don't spread a few indistinct pieces of fowl

over a large platter, when it would look so much more appetizing fitted into a casserole just its size. Have a stew once in a while, but not too often. Withdraw it from the exposed glare of an electric dome and conceal it under a golden flaky crust and it almost arises to the dignity of chicken pie. S. J. B.

AN ART TO CULTIVATE.

An Englishwoman addressing a school of girls said, "I would express my admiration for the girls of today, especially those who belong to the educated classes. At no time in the world's history has the young woman so well mastered the art of making the best of herself and taking care of her clothes.

"I maintain that no girl can be taught too young to take a healthy interest in dress, to understand its preliminary laws, to study color and style and to master the rudiments of millinery and dressmaking. To be able to make a good blouse, or to renovate last season's millinery, is even a more useful accomplishment than to have a smattering of science, to sing, play or paint, or even to bake bread."

That was bold to talk to a graduating class, but it is talk that is worth while. Nowadays a woman must look her best to do her best. Clothes and the way they are worn are a factor in success.

A musical club wished to engage a soloist for one of the club's musicales. Two names were under discussion; each had the same number of votes on the committee. The chairman, who had the deciding vote, said: "I decide for Miss Blank. She may possibly not be quite so much of an artist as the other, but her personality is so charming, she dresses so well, has so attractive a presence that she'll 'take' better."

That holds true in everything one does. Given two applicants for a position, two strivers for social success that girl wins out who has studied how to make the most of herself.

It is an unkind person who decides the modern girl is frivolous because she wants to look well. The maiden of today in her mid-Victorian fichu is more practical than the girl who first wore a pannier and puffs and tucker. She usually has her own dress allowance and learns to live within it. To her, clothes mean winning out in everything she undertakes.

And it's another mistake to think the girl of today cannot sew. She may not learn at home, but she begins to handle her needle in kindergarten days and doesn't stop until she is through the practical sewing courses in the intermediate schools and is ready for technical dressmaking and millinery in special domestic science courses.

The girl so behind the times as not to know how to make the best of herself and take care of her clothes should specialize on that art. Time and money spent in its acquisition yield big returns in increased power.

As our minds run to economy let's not let the kitchen be the beginning and the end. Let every department bear its own share of the responsibility. Where will economy be found better than in sewing? Do you remember a series of articles in the Ladies' Home Journal where articles were shown where the store-bought and home-made articles were shown upon a girl and you were asked which was which. I couldn't tell, could you? They have every tot learn to sew.

THE DINING ROOM.

Our very health is dependent upon right surroundings in the dining room. A dark, depressing room checks the appetite just as a bright, stimulating room whets it. As Wordsworth says, "Their colors and their forms were then to me an appetite." Truly color plays a more important part than is generally realized.

Too often we give less attention to the dining room than to the other rooms. We are tempted to feel we must conform to regulations. For this reason the dining room is frequently commonplace and conventional and lacking in individuality.

Since originality is almost impossible in the necessary furniture of the dining room it is all the more important to give a distinctive touch to the room through the treatment of the walls. The position of the dining room is generally such that comparatively little light enters the room. For this reason dark papers should be avoided, for light in a dining room is essential. Since the heavy furniture and the doors and windows occupy a considerable amount of room, the decoration of the walls must be concentrated upon the space above the eye level. A plate-rail tastefully arranged with quaint or striking china gives a pleasing effect. Plain or neutral walls make a good background for such treatment. Unless plates have a distinct decorative value they are meaningless. Plate rails are in doubtful taste today.

There are not as a rule pictures, books, photographs, etc., to give interest to a dining room, and the walls have therefore an added responsibility. Since the furniture is apt to be massive it is necessary to give the impression of strength to the walls above the furniture level so that a correct proportion may be attained and the entire weight of the room may not seem to rest about one's feet.

It is well to infuse the spirit of "livableness" into the dining room, for the homemaker must realize that she has to meet competition in the public cafes and restaurants which are daily adding patrons to their numbers at the expense of the home table.

NO WAITS, DELAYS, OR MISCONNECTIONS WHEN YOU RIDE.

The Interurban Lines

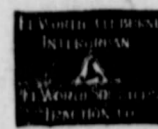
BETWEEN

Fort Worth and Dallas and Fort Worth and Cleburne

CHEAP RATES, FAST TIME, SPLENDID SERVICE



H. TULLY BOSTICK, G. P. A.,
Fort Worth, Texas



(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

For Best Results Ship Your Cattle, Sheep and Hogs to Rhome-Farmer Live Stock Com. Co.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Represented in All Markets.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

PLUMES

Cleaned, per inch 4¢
Dyed, per inch 7¢
Send via Parcel Post cash with order—you pay coming in, we pay returning.

THE PANTATORIUM,
Houston, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

WE WANT MORE CREAM

And always pay the highest market price for hand separated cream of good quality. Write us today for further information.

NISSLEY CREAMERY COMPANY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

TURKEYS,

CHICKENS, EGGS, BUTTER WANTED

Largest receiver and shipper in the state. Local or carlots. Cold storage and freezing facilities. For prompt returns and fair treatment let your shipments come forward. Established 1909.

BEN ABLON, 1000-1002 Camp St. Dallas, Tex.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

IF YOUR ENGINE COULD TALK IT WOULD SAY

500 AUTO OIL, Please

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

LONE STAR OIL CO.

D. E. GARVIN, Manager. HOUSTON, TEXAS

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

LIGHT CRUST FLOUR

Always Good—Good All Ways

Burrus Mill and Elevator Co., Fort Worth

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

WE SHIP

Fresh Bread

DAILY.

Wrapped in waxed paper. Samples sent by Parcel Post.

Schepps Bakery

Dallas, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Shaw Bros... Creamery Co.

Manufacturers of

**Pure Ice Cream
Fancy Creamery Butter**

Highest prices at all times for Hand-separated Cream. Write for prices.

SHAW BROS. CREAMERY CO.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

HOTEL WALDORF

(Dallas' New Hotel.)
Furnished in Birch and Marble. Capacious lobby. Artesian water. Excellent service. In heart of city; convenient to street cars. Interurbans pass the door. Rates not too high for average business man or tourist. Come and make yourself "at home."
W. S. MCRAE, Proprietor.
1202 Commerce Street.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

A swiss scientist has invented an instrument for accurately measuring the intensity of X-rays when used on deep-seated human organs at any depth desired.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL

CHAS. HODGES, Proprietor.
WILSIE SIMMS, Asst. Manager.
DALLAS, TEXAS.
Rates \$1.00 and up.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

WOOD & CO.

Old Hats Made New

WE ALSO DO

Cleaning and Pressing

Four Cents Will Mail Us Your Hat.

405 Main St. Fort Worth, Texas

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

HOTEL MAIN

EUROPEAN.

Cor. Main and Market Sts., Dallas, Tex. A comfortable home-like place in business center. Rates 50c per day and up. Your patronage solicited.
S. CROSBY, Prop. and Mgr.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Classy Ladies' Tailoring

By expert ladies' tailors. Suits, riding habits, furs, etc., made to order and perfect fit guaranteed. All kinds of remodeling.

I. FLEISCHER
Ladies' Tailor.
801 1/2 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Towns Without Laundries and that want BASKET WORK

Will please write, phone or call

Natatorium Steam Laundry

"The Laundry That LEADS"

N. E. Gambrell, Prop. Phone 176
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)