

The Hale County Herald

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

FIRST CLASS
JOB PRINTING
A SPECIALTY

BEST MEDIUM
FOR PUBLICITY
IN THE WEST

VOLUME TWENTY-FOUR

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1913

NUMBER NINETEEN

MORE TRACTORS FOR DEEP TILLING

Texas Land & Development Company Buy Two Big Fowler Tractor Engines.

WELL CREW MOVES

Will Put Down Thirty Wells in Lockney Neighborhood; Ten Now Under Way.

Two big Fowler tractors are a part of the latest equipment purchased by the Texas Land and Development Co. These will be used for deep ploughing. The tractors will plough twenty acres a day from sixteen to twenty inches deep; they have a slicing apparatus which will enable them to cut sixteen acres a day to a depth of thirty inches, according to M. D. Henderson, General Manager.

It is the purpose of the company to demonstrate with these deep-tilling machines the desirability of deep tillage for starting alfalfa under irrigation. A crew of five men are with the tractors and will see that they are thoroughly understood before leaving. Five freight cars were required for the purpose of transporting this shipment.

The big well just north of the Santa Fe depot has been dug. A pump will be installed at once. The well is 212 feet deep. Well No. 2, on Pioneer Park was pumped Saturday. Within half an hour after the big tractor was hitched to the pump 1,000 gallons of water were flowing over the wier a minute. The water was heavy with sand.

A crew of about sixty men have been planting trees on the Merrell place. It was the purpose of the Development Company to set out 65,000 fruit trees this spring. Scarcity of labor will prevent getting all of them out. Those that cannot be set will be healed in the nursery rows until fall.

Three pumping crews have been started about four miles southwest of Lockney. Thirty wells will be dug in this neighborhood. Two of the wells are already under way.

The company will put down 400 wells for irrigation purposes just as rapidly as they can be dug. Mr. Henderson says a. About 185 men are now being carried on the pay-roll of the company. The wells on the experiment farm and on Pioneer Park are working day and night. Incidentally, they are transforming the country touched by their magic flow.

SANFORD FOR POST OFFICE.

Congressman Stephens Advises Wyckoff of Recommendation.

Congressman John H. Stephens has recommended Ben Sanford for the local post office, according to letter received from Mr. Stephens by J. O. Wyckoff. Mr. Sanford has had nearly three years' experience in the railway mail service, and Congressman Stephens seemed to think that this appointment will please the greater number of his constituents.

SOCIALIST CASES DISMISSED.

Federal Court Releases Debs, Shepard and Warren.

Fort Scott, Kans., May 7.—The Federal cases against Eugene V. Debs, J. I. Sheppard and Fred Warren, the last two publishers of a Socialist paper at Girard, Kansas, charging attempt to obstruct justice, were dismissed by the Federal Court here today by orders of the attorney general. This ends the litigation resulting from the charge of misuse of the mails.

BOSWELL SUCCEEDS WYCKOFF.

George Boswell was elected to succeed J. O. Wyckoff on the local school board at Saturday's election. W. C. Mathes and H. W. Knupp were re-elected. The school board now consists of W. C. Mathes, H. W. Knupp, O. Holland, E. L. Kerr, E. H. Humphreys, H. E. Skaggs and George Boswell.

GOES INTO BUSINESS.

W. J. Klinger has resigned as agent for the Santa Fe at Plainview and is interested with F. E. Blassengame, selling confections and cold drinks. F. F. Bayless, of Amarillo, is Mr. Klinger's successor at the local office.

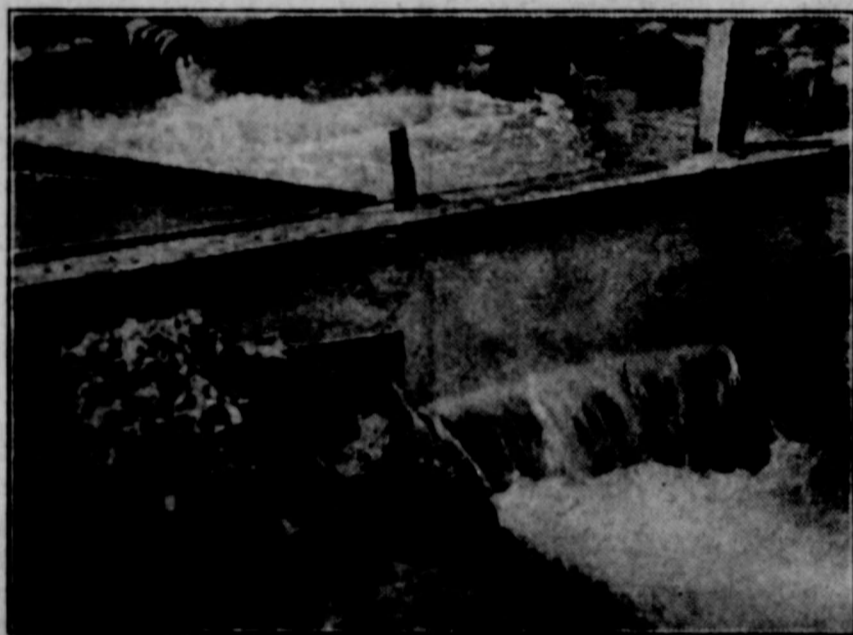
PURCHASED SOUTH PLAINS LAND FOR HIS CHILDREN.

Thomas W. Weston Paid 70 Cents an Acre for Two Sections, and Sold One for \$6,500.

"If the farmers who drive up hill and down over almost impassable roads and till worn-out farms could only see this country!" exclaimed Thomas W. Weston, of Newport, Kentucky, to a Herald reporter yesterday. "But they farm the same old lands their fathers did and see nothing better."

Mr. Weston is President of a \$1,500,000 Loan Company in Kentucky. Incidentally, he started out in life as a puddler in an iron and steel factory. He bought two sections of land in Hale County for 70c an acre. Recently he sold one section for \$6,500. "I don't want to sell the other one," Mr. Weston said; "if I could break away I would move out here in a minute. You have wonderful resources in this country—they have just been touched."

Mr. Weston bought this land, he said, for his children, and had no idea it would become so valuable during his life time.



THIS WELL PRODUCED 2,200 GALLONS OF WATER A MINUTE AFTER A FOUR-DAY PUMPING TEST.

—Courtesy Texas Land and Development Co.

BROUGHT FIRST PULLMAN SLEEPER INTO PLAINVIEW.

But Walter Day Says He Drove Prospectors in a Two-Cylinder Buick Before Railroad Came.

Walter Day claims the honor of being the first man to bring a sleeper into Plainview. "There were two of them," Mr. Day said. "It was six years ago. But I brought a great many prospectors into Hale County before the railroad came."

Mr. Day drove a two-cylinder Buick from Amarillo with prospectors, which he says was the first load to come in. He says that Perry & Dowden brought in the second lot in a two-cylinder Rambler. There were no cars other than two-cylinders then.

Mr. Day unloaded 109 men at Amarillo and hauled them to Hale County in automobiles and hacks. The party camped in a big camp-meeting tent. There wasn't any hotel for them. And that was only seven years ago, according to Mr. Day.

SIX THOUSAND FLIES IN TWO PINT JUGS.

Eg. Kerr has turned in the first flies reported by the fly committee of the Civic League anti-fly contest. There are two pints of them, and, by actual count, they number 6,000. The two pints of flies are on exhibit at J. F. Coan & Son's store, north side of the square.

WILL STUDY HEALTH CONDITIONS IN EUROPE.

Dr. I. L. McGlasson, son of our fellow townsman D. W. McGlasson, sailed from Galveston yesterday for England and Germany, to study health conditions, tropical diseases and methods of handling seacoast sanitary problems.

Dr. McGlasson is in the quarantine service at Galveston. He will return from Europe in September.

A. A. Whyte, of Lockney, was in Plainview Friday. Mr. Whyte has taught a successful term of school for the Pleasant Valley school, five miles south of Lockney. The school closed Tuesday, May 6th, with a well-rendered program.

Dean Reynolds of Wayland College went to Canadian Friday.

TEACHERS AT SETHWARD ANNOUNCED

Four Vacancies Are Filled with Instructors Who Come Highly Recommended.

FOR SUMMER STUDY

Misses Shook and Williams Will Study in Northern Universities During Vacation.

We are glad that, at this early date, we can announce the new teachers for the 1913-14 session. The present teachers who will not be with us next year are planning to study in Eastern schools. Misses Shook and Williams will study in Northern universities during the summer. All of the teachers who remain give assurance that better teachers will fill their places next year.

We have already begun making plans for the summer and next year's work. We are more than ever convinced of the necessity of stricter discipline. A man and his wife will occupy the Bay's Hall next year, and

POST OFFICE SHOWS INCREASE FOR YEAR

Parcels Post Is Proving Popular; C. O. D. System Will Be Installed July 1.

6 USE POSTAL SAVING BANK

Government Is Paying Local People Interest on \$411; Slight Decrease for April.

The local Post Office shows an increase in business for the year ending March 31 over the year before of something more than \$1,000, according to Elmer Anderson. Business of the local office amounted to more than \$12,000. Plainview is entitled to free mail delivery when our sidewalks are put down and street crossings built.

The Parcels Post is proving immensely popular in Plainview, as it is everywhere. On July 1 the Postal Department will inaugurate a system whereby parcels may be sent C. O. D. This additional privilege will likely make a large increase in post office business.

Six postal savings bank depositors in Plainview have \$411 on deposit with "Uncle Sam." There was a slight decrease in savings deposits by Plainview people for April, according to Elmer Anderson, of the local Post Office. However, the amount on deposit is gradually increasing. Two per-cent interest is paid on savings deposits. The Postal Savings Bank was established in August, 1911. Total deposits for the United States run high into the millions.

DEVELOPMENT EDITION USES TON OF PAPER.

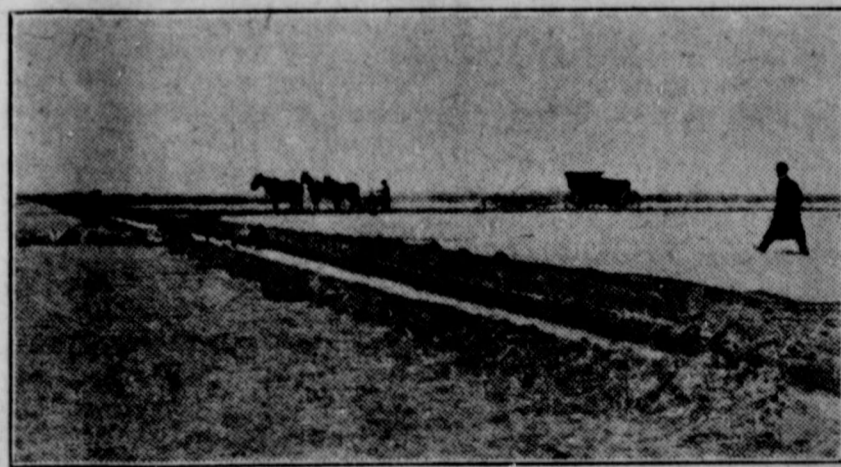
Copies Go to England, Canada and Nearly Every State in the Union.

The first development edition of The Herald will go to England, Canada and to nearly every individual state in the American Union. For the 4,360 copies of the issue, more than a ton of paper was required.

The Herald has grown in circulation from 1,200 last September to 1,300. This was done without the aid of any contest. The management of the paper preferred to invest all of its energy in making the paper give out so fully the life of the South Plains that no person would feel that he could afford to be without it. It is The Herald's aim to go into every home in Hale County.

SUNDAY PUMPING NECESSARY.

"It is necessary to run the pumps on Sunday for a short time in order to save our trees," said J. H. Kruger, of the Texas Land and Development Company, this week. Mr. Kruger asked that his statement be made. He says that they dislike to do Sunday work, but it is necessary just now.



YOUR CROP IS GUARANTEED UNDER IRRIGATION.

EXPERIMENT FARM.

—Courtesy Texas Land and Development Co.

SEVENTY-FIVE HUNDRED PER-CENT ON INVESTMENT.

White Seed Company is exhibiting two boxes of tomato plants. There are five thousand of these, all grown from 7c worth of seed. One box, containing Royal Red, was grown by J. D. Hanby, and a box of New Stone plants was grown by Mrs. J. C. Whitson. Mr. White bought these two boxes at an increase of nearly 7,500 per-cent. He expects to make a profit of 200 or 300 per-cent on these plants when he disposes of them, Mr. White says.

The farmers of Hale and adjoining counties are buying heavily of improved seed this spring. Mr. White says he expects them to reap a heavy increase in acreage.

REFUSED TO QUIT DIGGING FOR WATER.

Wyckoff's Determination Kept Men at Work When Others Lost Faith.

The Slaton well was dug in January, 1911. That was the beginning of irrigation on the South Plains. The story of how the mirage, a vision of unfalling water, was made a reality is the tale of three men, and finally of one man.

"Nearly every business man in Plainview 'threw into' the fund for digging this test well," said J. O. Wyckoff. The proposition was that if we struck water J. H. Slaton, President of the First National Bank, was to repay all expenses. If we didn't find water—but we found it. Just how near failure they were and how the dogged determination of one man turned apparent failure into success is interesting.

J. A. Graham, at that time Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; E. Dowden and J. O. Wyckoff were the men who undertook to demonstrate that there was sufficient water for irrigation by pumping. Mr. Graham left Plainview about the time the work was started. Finally everybody quit except Mr. Wyckoff. His watchword was "On and On and ON!" He wouldn't quit and the other men didn't. The rest of the story is best told by the purchase of the Texas Land and Development Company of 60,000 acres of land around Plainview and their proposal to spend \$2,000,000 developing this property into irrigated farms. Experts say that the Shallow Water Belt of the South Plains is the greatest region for irrigated farming in the world.

INTEREST MOUNTS HIGH IN SILO MEET SATURDAY.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the silo meeting to be held in the Court House on Saturday of this week at 1:30 p. m.

Mr. H. M. Balmer, agricultural demonstrator of the Santa Fe Railroad, will talk on "The Underground Silo."

George Bishop, formerly connected with the farmers' demonstration work in Oklahoma, and now connected with the Oklahoma Farm Journal, will come from Cordell to talk about "Surer Production of Crops in the West." He is well informed on conditions in Western Oklahoma, which are practically the same as in the Texas Panhandle, and talks from practical experience.

The steel silo will be explained; an effort is being made to secure a speaker from Topeka, Kansas who is an authority.

The monolithic silo will be explained by a speaker from Oklahoma City or by Hichox & Wyman, of this city. The wood-stave silos will be the subject of another talk, several of them being sold here. Some of them are being made in Amarillo.

The Agricultural Committee of the

FIRE BOYS BUSY FOR STATE MEET

Local Men Have Been Beating Time Which Won Last Year's State Meet.

PANHANDLE CHAMPIONS

Won at Vernon Last Year and Dalhart in 1911; Third Place at State Meet.

The local fire boys made a record of 28 seconds with the reel and 18 seconds without the reel this week. They run 100 yards, and time is counted from the time they start until water is thrown. At the State meet last year 212-5 seconds won the cup, and 29 seconds with the reel won first place. Naturally the boys are pleased with their time.

The cup team consists of C. B. Harder, Carl Wells, Fred Cousineau and Byron Hale. The reel team is made up of C. B. Harder, Carl Wells, Fred Cousineau, Byron Hale, Liston Dunaway, Guy Ivey, Carroll Harder and Gus Otto. This year's meet will be held at Wichita Falls. The boys leave Monday.

At their meeting Wednesday night the boys reported that \$264 of the \$263 necessary for expenses to and from Wichita Falls has been secured. The \$4 needed was secured Thursday.

The Plainview team won the Panhandle meet, held at Vernon, last year, and at Dalhart in 1911, taking every first at both meets. They tied for third place at the State meet. Caswell Franklin will go to Wichita Falls as Fire Chief.

At their meeting the fire boys expressed a vote of appreciation to Mrs. Newton for \$20 which she turned over to the department as a mark of recognition for the work done by the volunteer department when her residence caught fire.

BAND CONCERT PLEASES.

Open-Air Concert Will Be Repeated Next Thursday Night.

Local people showed their appreciation of the open-air concert given by our band by turning out in large numbers to-night. It was one of those nights on which it seems good to be outside. The boys show the result of hard practice and capable directorship.

Another concert will be given Thursday night.

is increasing and the area decreasing; pasture rates are going up, while the larger cattlemen see that the silo offers the only solution to the problem if they are to maintain their big herds. Practically every one who has looked into the question realizes that the feeding of silage MUST come; the difference of opinion or rather the doubt in many minds is whether to erect silos this year, next year, or how much longer they can afford to put the matter off. This may be due to procrastination, but is more likely due to the want of knowledge regarding silos and the inability to converse with feeders who have made practical tests with silage. Many wonder "Will it pay me to erect a silo or a number of them on my place?" Doubtless the experience of stockmen and the figures of people who are posted ought to help answer.

"There will be several well-posted speakers, so there should be a large number of stock-raisers at the meeting. While a poor silo is probably better than none at all, a good silo is what you will want when you do build; this is an opportunity for you to 'get next.'

"Perhaps we will be able to present a short talk of a local dairyman who found out which of his cows were paying for their board and which were not, and how he did it. He did the work himself, too, and got rid of the unprofitable cows.

The silo is the most important item. It will pay for itself in a few years, and sometimes in one year, and will present such losses as occurred during the winter of 1911-12. More food value from each plant, more stock on a given acreage, will surely interest you."—Amarillo News.

Mrs. E. B. Miller, wife of the new business manager of The Hale County Herald, who, after leaving Washington, D. C., spent some weeks in Missouri, visiting relatives, is at home in the Shropshire property, on Groves Street.

BUILDING MATERIAL OF - ALL - KINDS

Rockvale and Niggerhead

COAL

Alfalfa Lumber COMPANY
PLAINVIEW, :: TEXAS

EIGHT MUTES WILL LEAVE INSTITUTE.

State School For Deaf and Dumb Has an Enrollment of 426; Large Attendance Expected.

Austin, Texas, May 4.—A class of eight—five boys and three girls—will graduate this year from the State Deaf and Dumb Institute. They are: Mina Rogers, Luther Dozier, Cora Clinger, Georgia Hinsley, Larry Norman, Katie Richardson and Nona Lammon. The date for the graduation exercises has not yet been definitely fixed, but it will be during the first week in June. As in the past, the exercises will be held in the open. There will be programs for the afternoon and evening and speeches will be made by prominent educators. President Brooks of Baylor University has been invited to make the principal address. Musical numbers will feature the program. T. V. Archer, principal of the school, says he expects a large attendance.

This has been a successful year at the State Deaf and Dumb Institute. The total enrollment of the student body has been 426, and all but ten of that number will remain in the institution until the official close. Records of previous years shows that students were removed in the course of the year in far greater numbers and at times to such an extent as to hamper the school's activities.

By close economy the officers of the institute have succeeded in completing the year with the appropriation made by the Legislature, which was \$40,000 aside from new building and added equipment.

Of the students enrolled about sixty are freshmen under the ages of 8 to 12 years. These little boys and girls are to be found daily at work and play, active and already filled with energy and a determination to return next year and the year after until they have graduated.

DON'TS FOR THE HOG SHIPPER TO KNOW.

Here are "Don'ts" for hog shippers:

- Don't beat or shove; all animals are sensitive.
- Don't load or unload too hurriedly; a little extra time may pay.
- Don't lose patience; even human beings sometimes are stupid.
- Don't forget that a bruised or crippled hog often is not marketable.

This list of "Don'ts" is being shipped to many farmers, feeders and shippers of hogs throughout the country in the hope of reducing the num-

ber of bruised and crippled animals received at markets. Many reports of injudicious handling of hogs in driving them to the shipping point, loading them in transit and unloading them have been reported to the livestock exchanges, and impetus has been given to the campaign started some months ago to promote careful handling of hogs in shipment.

Too much care cannot be exercised in the handling of hogs for shipment. Great improvement has been made in the handling of hogs in the large stock yards, loss from beating, or too rapid driving or unloading having been reduced to the minimum in the large market centers; there is much to be learned, however in the small receiving stations and by farmers, breeders and shippers, as well as by the railroad employees who handle the carload lots in transit.

"In this day of systematic regulation of everything, there is no need for even slight injuries to hogs in shipment, except in rare cases," said one well-known buyer in the Chicago yards. "At all times of the year and especially during cold weather, when the ground, loading chutes and car floors are slippery, the greatest care should be exercised in handling hogs.

They should be driven slowly, loaded carefully and no car should be overloaded. They should be watched carefully. A sound hog is a valuable product on the market, but a bruised or crippled hog is not wanted."

Wherever hogs are being sold, representatives of the packing houses and all buyers are watching for bruised and crippled animals, and a lot of hogs that show a large percentage of injured animals is discriminated against. Thus an entire shipment can bring loss to the shipper because unwise handling of the animals has caused a number of them to be crippled or otherwise injured.

The advantages to the farmers, feeders and shippers in seeing that their hogs are properly handled can be easily seen. Frequently by so doing they would save themselves material losses.—Chicago Drivers Journal.

160 acres Patented Land, fenced with new posts and wire, 12 miles N. E. of Plainview, two miles from new German Church, for sale at a bargain. Address BOX 454, Plainview, Texas. —Adv. 22

payments. See C. A. BOWRON, Jeweler. —Adv. 17.

Horse Breeders Attention

California's Champion Hackney Stallion

ROSADOR

1231 AND 9583 REGISTERED

Imported Hackney Stallion is now at the Clint Shepherd Barn for Service and Sale

TERMS

and all particulars apply to H. Kenah, owner, Plainview

Special This Week

Drawnwork Center Pieces:

- Round, 30 inches in diameter - 25c
- Square, 30 inches - 25c

Also Have Fish Bowls:

- 2 gallons - - - \$1.00
- 1-2 gallon - - - 25c

Tanglefoot Fly Paper:

- 2 double sheets - - 5c

Fly Swatters 10c

Fly Traps 15c and 25c

Jardineers from \$1.00 up

J. F. COAN & SON

MAKING BOILED HAM LIKE DIFFERENT DISH.

Cooking Authority Declares Family Will Not Recognize It Prepared This Way.

It often is said that no one ever tires of home-made ham, but some do. A cooking authority recommends this rather elaborate method of boiling a ham, if the housewife has the time. The chief recommendation is that the ham-tired family will regard the product as a different meat entirely.

After soaking and cleaning the ham thoroughly, put it into a large pot. Cover with cold water and boil gently for an hour. Then take it from this water and cover it with stock, adding a clove of garlic, two carrots, one onion, six pepper corns, three cloves and two bay leaves. Let it simmer slowly for four hours. Then put it in a large stone pot and strain the boiling stock over it, if it is to be eaten cold. It is not really necessary to add the garlic or even the stock. Plain water, with the seasonings given, will cook the ham deliciously.

Of course, it is better with the stock and as the stock may afterward be skimmed and used for soup, this is not an extravagance.

Some cooks recommend boning and stuffing a ham. The cavity where the bone has been is stuffed with a bread crumb dressing, such as is used for turkey. Every crevice in the ham is filled with stuffing.—Post Dispatch.

CONGRESS TO PUT FACE OF SAN ANTONIO GIRL ON CURRENCY.

Miss Ellen Evelyn James, of San Antonio, an art student in New York City, is receiving congratulations of her friends, as she is the girl whose portrait is likely to become more popular than any other. It is a safe venture that her picture will be in every American home, as it will appear exclusively on Uncle Sam's paper money. Miss James' portrait was recently selected by a committee of Congress as the central feminine figure of a decorative group on the reverse side of the new currency, according to Associated Press dispatches.

Miss James is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. James, of San Antonio.

160 acres of Patented Land, fenced with new posts and wire, 12 miles N. E. of Plainview, two miles from the new German church, for sale at a bargain. Address BOX 454, Plainview, Texas. —Adv. 22



...THE...

CUT OF YOUR CLOTHES

will be pleasingly different from that of every other man you meet if fashioned for you individually by our famous Chicago Tailors,

Ed. V. Price & Co.

and have snug-fitting collars, coats without wrinkles, trousers of prevailing narrow width. Correct style costs no more here than out-of-date fashion elsewhere.

Waller Tailoring Co.

Exclusive Local Dealers

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C.

IF you are not you should be for the Herald is now printing from 12 to 16 pages of live news that you will enjoy reading. If you are a reader of the Herald we are glad and hope that you are. You can help us by telling your friends and neighbors how the Herald has helped you.

Are You a Member of the Herald Family?

joyed by all.
Mr. Oscar Moore purchased a new buggy last week.

STONEBACK.

May 6.—Farmers are all busy putting in the crops. Conditions are better for a crop than they have been for several years.
Ed Long left Thursday for a visit to his father. Miss Fay accompanied him as far as Lubbock, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Dalton.
Mrs. W. E. Stanford has about 350 little chickens.
Mrs. Ed Morton has been sick the past week.
Miss May Morton visited with home folks last week, returning to Plainview Friday.
Miss Bertha Warner had tonsillitis last week.
Mrs. Morrison and Miss Ethel visited in Plainview Saturday.
Mr. John Warner attended a party near Hale Center Friday night.
Mr. Willis Hawkins is the owner of a new buggy. The girls will be making "eyes" at him more than ever now.
Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Sunart and Mr. and Mrs. Clabe Powell visited at the Meister home Sunday.
Mrs. C. B. Rees and children, of Ellen, visited with Mrs. Morton one day last week.

arrived Sunday afternoon and are visiting at the Joe Barrett home.
Another rain fell here Sunday; also some hail.

WAYLAND WINS AND LOSES.

A number from here took chickens to town to sell Saturday.
Joe Barrett had a horse and a mule bitten by a snake last week, both on the same evening.
Mr. Puckett and Mr. Moore killed a big rattler last week.
The P. L. C. ladies sure did make the dirt fly last Thursday at Providence! No wonder the wind blew so hard! You could hardly see on the streets up here in Whitfield.
Miss Maud Farmway returned home, after a stay with her brother and wife.
The Singing at Providence Sunday was postponed until later on.
Mr. Ooley and Mr. Pullen did shopping in Plainview Saturday.
Mr. Carl Sammann lost a mule with colic Saturday while on the way to Plainview. The animal took sick and died at Mr. Tatum's place.
Mr. C. Vigal and Mr. Lovvorn were Plainview callers Saturday.
The Providence ladies will meet at the home of Mrs. Bates on Thursday, May 15th. New officers were elected last week, as follows: President, Mrs. Joe Barrett; vice president, Mrs. Win Hatchett; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. W. A. Bates; assistant secretary, Mrs. J. Underwood. Ladies are cordially invited to attend. Two new members were taken in.
Mrs. R. H. Nell was a pleasant caller at the Barrett home last week.
Mr. Barrett and son, Charles, went to Halfway Saturday, on business, in Williams, of Carlsbad, New Mexico, their auto.

Goodnight Academy Comes Back Strong In Second Game.

The hopes of Wayland College fans mounted high Wednesday when the west side boys trimmed Goodnight College 14 to 3. All that was between them and Panhandle championship was Thursday's game. With the score so top heavy, it looked comparatively easy. But "looks don't count," always.
Goodnight came back strong Thursday, and won 8 to 3. Both teams played good baseball; however, the visitors seemed to have the better of it on inside ball. A rough infield contributed to a goodly number of errors by both teams. Goodnight seemed to be a little in the air during the first inning Thursday. After that the out-of-town men tightened up and outplayed the local collegians.
Batteries for Goodnight were Pratt and Davis; for Wayland, Pickett and Frye. Batteries for Wednesday—Goodnight, Pratt, Jones and Wamsley; for Wayland, Pickett, Shaver and Scott.
Goodnight won from Lowery-Phillips in Amarillo, Wednesday by a score of 15 to 3.

SCHICK TO HAVE MOVING PICTURES.

Manager Bonner of the Schick Opera House is planning to run motion pictures this summer. He will begin as soon as some repairs are made.

COMMUNITY CORRESPONDENCE

PRICE.

May 1.—The singing at Mr. Raulph's Sunday night was fine.
Mrs. Williamson and Miss Leona Walling carried the mail Thursday from Whitfield to Plainview.
Misses Lola and Nola Stark and Messrs. Less Himer and R. C. Montgomery were the guests of Miss Maud Farmway Sunday afternoon.
A few of the Price young people went to Providence Saturday night to be literary, but were disappointed, as the literary was held the night before.
Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Walling, Miss Mona Walling and Messrs. Jim Lovvorn and Elmer Bass were pleasant callers at the Taylor home Sunday afternoon.
Mrs. W. J. Lovvorn is some better this week.
Mrs. W. A. Williamson was a guest Mrs. Randolph Wednesday afternoon.
Mr. Alton Blackerby went to Plain-

view Tuesday.
Mr. and Mrs. Neal were callers at the Walling home Thursday.

HAPPY UNION.

May 8.—A fine rain fell here Sunday.
The singing Sunday was a failure, as it rained so one could go.
Some of the young folks were disappointed Sunday, as it rained so they couldn't go to the big Singing Convention at Providence.
Messrs. John Bell, Carl Bell, Earl Blackerby and Jim Lovvorn and Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Walling and Mr. Jim Williamson and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Walling Sunday.
The Sunday School at Price is doing fine.
Messrs. Jim Lovvorn and Pet Walling went to Plainview Monday.
Messrs. Jesse, Ernest and Wes Lovvorn and Oda and Hallie Francis were the guests of Misses Lola and Nola Stark Sunday afternoon.
Messrs. Carl and Frank Bell have just returned from Alpine, Texas, and will stay most all the year.
Some of the Price young folks went to Lone Star Saturday night to the literary, and all report a nice time.
Mrs. Will Williamson was the guest of Mrs. T. J. Garner Monday.
Mr. Jim Lovvorn was in Tulla this

week, on business.

WHITFIELD.

May 1.—Rev. Mr. Brown, from Stoneback, preached to a large congregation here Sunday.
Our school, which was taught by Miss Ethyl Tyler, closed last Wednesday. There was a fine dinner, ice cream and cake served to her many welcome guests. In the afternoon the young folks enjoyed themselves by playing many games. The friends all departed congratulating Miss Tyler on her excellent work of the past year, trusting the same in the future, and expressing for her their sincere friendship.
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Halsey spent Sunday at Mr. Moore's.
Mr. Oscar Jones says he regrets very much that those brown eyes are gone.
Quite a number of people in our community have had bad colds from the effects of damp weather in the past week.
Our Sunday School has been re-arranged, now meeting at 10 o'clock in the morning.
Many people from here attended the box supper at Ellen Saturday night.
The singing at Mr. Moore's Sunday night was well attended, and was en-

Oxfords! Cut Low

Often you want a pair of oxfords, for every day wear and don't feel like paying the regular price for a good pair and don't want to buy the cheap kind, here is your opportunity.

A good selection of men's oxfords in good shapes and in all leathers. Broken lots that we are closing out.

Really Worth
~~\$3 to \$5~~
Now \$2 a pair

Ladies' oxfords--lace and button pumps and strap pumps in tan, black, all leathers, good shapes, and a full run of sizes and widths. Broken lots to close out at \$1.75 the pair worth up to \$4.00. Broken lots of children's oxfords, grades up to \$2, now \$1 the pair.

Carter-Houston Dry Goods Company
"The Store Accommodating"

THE MISSOURI

"The Show You House"

Are you coming to Plainview soon? You homeseeker, prospector or visitor. If you are, we would be pleased to entertain you while you stay in our city.

The Hotel Missouri IS FAMOUS

for its Splendidly Cooked and Served Meals, Airy Rooms and Home-like Treatment. We feed people from every state in the union, (and in some parts of Arkansas). You syndicate man, why not take your Sunday dinner at the Missouri House. We have "SPECIAL" SUNDAY DINNERS. We "know" we can please you. Look for Hotel Missouri Bus when you get off the trains. Hotel close to Opera House.

We Are Looking For You

C. T. McClure, Prop.

MAJESTIC

Ross Rogers, Proprietor

MOTION PICTURES ONLY

The best ventilated motion picture house in the West. Change of program daily. First show starts at 8 p. m. Matinee every Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

Special Attention Given to Theater Parties

10c 10c 10c

AMARILLOAN INJURED IN MARYLAND WRECK.

Among the passengers injured when east-bound train No. 2 was derailed near Oakland, Md., this week was E. B. Dudley, of Amarillo, Texas. He suffered a contused elbow.

Mr. Dudley, who is chief clerk in the claim department of the Santa Fe, left last Saturday, accompanied by his family, for a vacation trip in the East. No advices relative to the wreck have been received by Mr. Dudley's friends or office associates.—Amarillo News.

CHURCH OFFICERS ENTERTAINED

The members of the official board and their wives of the First Presbyterian Church were entertained by Rev. and Mrs. S. Park, at the manse, on Tuesday evening from 8:30 to 10 o'clock. A goodly number were in attendance and a pleasant evening was spent. Members of the board made excellent talks and a round table was conducted by the pastor, which brought out many amusing incidents characteristic of church work, and

caused much merriment. A two-course luncheon of salads and ices was served, after which the pastor and wife received many expressions of hearty appreciation for the delightful occasion.

EAST SIDE SCHOOL HAS DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

Two drinking fountains have been received for the East Side school. Due to the fact that some parts of the fountains were left out when shipped, they will not be installed before Friday or Saturday.

WILL OBSERVE MOTHER'S DAY.

Rev. S. Park announces that the First Presbyterian Church will observe Mother's Day Sunday morning. The music, sermon, every feature of the service is to be in keeping with the spirit of the occasion. White carnations will be used as the emblem of the day.

The Methodist Church will also observe Mother's Day. The Baraca Class is working to have 100 young

men at its class meeting Sunday morning, in the City Hall. Every young man will be given a white carnation. The young men's class has a membership of 43.

HALFWAY VISITOR SAYS LITTLE PLANTING DONE.

John Chilton, of Halfway, was a visitor at The Herald office this week. Mr. Chilton says that the ground is in fine condition. However, relatively little planting has been done, because of the unusually late spring.

REBEKAHS HOLD CONTEST.

A contest between the Noble Grand and the Vice Grand Rebekahs of Hale Center and of Plainview was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall in Plainview Monday evening. A large number of the Rebekahs and Odd Fellows from Hale Center were present, and a varied program of instrumental and vocal music and a short farce, "Wanted, a Wife," was rendered.

The evening's exercises were brought to a close when the ladies de-

Are These Names in Your Kitchen?

Are They in Your Neighbor's Kitchen?

"Quick Meal"--meaning the best in Gasoline Stoves.

"Revonoc"--the Oil Stove that cooks your meals at less expense.

"White Mountain" triple motion Ice Cream Freezers--stand for better deserts because the principle of whipping is correct.

"Herrick" Refrigerator--the only objection to it is that it takes so little ice to operate it.

Water Coolers that preserve the ice.

These Are All to be Found in Thousands of Well Regulated Kitchens All Over the World. Why Not Yours?

Donohoo-Ware Hardware Co.

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

Still Doing Business

At The Same Old Stand

with a larger stock than ever of

Lumber, Posts and Cement

Screen Doors, Window

Glass and Moulding

All Colors in House Paints

Fulton Lumber Company

PHONE 107

NORTH PACIFIC ST.

J. J. Bramley, Mgr.

lighted the audience with refreshments, consisting of cream and cake, after which Mrs. Etta Fitzgerald made the farewell address.

"THE LEAST OF THESE."

Our sense of Christian propriety has been so often shocked by the thoughtless names applied to the foreign population in the United States, that we feel constrained to publish the following verses from the pen of Bishop McIntyre and published in the Central Christian Advocate. We may have more to say about this matter in another place:

"Dago" and "Sheeney" and "Chink,"
"Greaser" and "Nigger" and "Jap,"
The devil invented these terms, I think,

To hurl at each hopeful chap
Who comes far over the foam
To this land of his heart's desire
To rear his brood, to build his home,
And to kindle his hearthstone fire,
While the eyes with joy are blurred,
Lo! we make the strong man sink
And stab the soul with the hateful word.

"Dago" and "Sheeney" and "Chink."

"Dago" and "Sheeney" and "Chink,"
These are the vipers that swarm
Up from the edge of Perdition's brink,
To hut, and dishearten, and harm,
O shame! when their Roman forbears
walked

Where the first of the Caesars trod;
O shame! when their Hebrew fathers
talked

With Moses, and he with God.

These swarthy sons of Japheth and
Shem
Gave the goblet of life's sweet drink
To the thirsty world which now gives
them

"Dago" and "Sheeney" and "Chink."

"Dago" and "Sheeney" and "Chink,"
"Greaser" and "Nigger" and "Jap;"
From none of them doth Jehovah
shrink,

He lifteth them all to His lap,
And the Christ, in His kingly grace,
When their sad, low sob He hears,
Puts His tender embrace around our
race

As He kisses away its tears,
Saying, "O, 'least of these,' I link
Thee to me for whatever may hap."
"Dago" and "Sheeney" and "Chink,"
"Greaser" "Nigger" and "Jap."
d.dra hKlHg shrdlu emfwyp vbgkqj

LOST—Gold pin, engraved "Walter." Finder please return to J. WALTER DAY, Ellerd Bldg. Adv. tf.

FARM LOANS

We are in position to make Loans in Hale and adjoining Counties, secured by first mortgage on improved farm lands.

SANDER & MARTINE

Concrete Bldg. East Side Square

Plainview, Texas



Costs Less Bakes Better

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

ECONOMY—that's one thing you are looking for in these days of high living cost—Calumet insures a wonderful saving in your baking. But it does more. It insures wholesome food, tasty food—uniformly raised food. Calumet is made right—to sell right—to bake right. Ask one of the millions of women who use it—or ask your grocer.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

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

Use the Hammar Brand Paint whenever you use paint. It pays. R. A. LONG DRUG CO. —Adv. tf

course of instruction in the Boone Institute of Massage, Plainview, Texas. See or write ALEX JONES, Silverton, Texas. —Adv. 19-pd.

LOST—A small black pup; responds by the name of "Buster." Reward if returned to WILLIS DRUB COMPANY. —Adv. tf

Don't paint your house or barn with ordinary paint—use Hammar Brand Paint. R. A. LONG DRUG CO. Ad. tf.

When in need of a good Paper Hanger or Painter, phone 459. PLAINVIEW DECORATING CO., W. D. Jordan, Manager. —Adv. tf.

For Best Maitland Coal, phone 337. FARMERS' COAL YARD COAL CO. Special prices Monday. —Adv. tf.

Leave orders for Cotton Seed for planting with MALONE LIGHT & ICE COMPANY. —Adv. tf.

WE EXPECT 1000

PEOPLE IN OUR STORE NEXT SATURDAY AND MONDAY

OUR SALE TICKETS show we waited on 480 customers last Saturday and fully 250 went away without being waited on. Possibly it was our fault you never got waited on but we never expected a rush like we had Saturday and Monday, as there had never been anything like it before in Plainview. We are going to do our part to make next week a bigger week for business than this has been. We will have on display Saturday and Monday over \$1000.00 worth of real bargains that you never had any chance to see this week.

We Have Positively Got on the Biggest Sale Right Now Ever Attempted in PLAINVIEW

If you have visited our store this week you know this is a fact. You know our prices on a general average are 10 to 20 percent below any other SALE pulled off at the close of the season.

Ladies we bought this week about 35 or 40 real leather hand bags at a price "Drummers Samples" These are the regular \$3.50 and \$4.50 bags. We can sell them at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. You never saw better bargains in leather hand bags.

We are expecting 1250 yards of "Good as Gold" bleaching by Saturday. We will put this entire shipment out at 7 1-2c per yard.

Thursday we received 100 dozen Clark's O. N. T. Thread which still goes at 7 spools for 25c.

We still have several thousand yards of lace embroideries going from 20 to 50 percent off. See the display.

Men, do you want a Straw Hat at 1-2 price, a suit at wholesale price---a Jno. B. Stetson Hat at \$3.75---a pair of \$5.00 pants at \$3.50---a \$1.00 Overall at 80c---a \$1.00 Union Suit for 85c---a 50c Garment from 37 1-2c to 40c?

SHELTON BROTHERS

*Sale Continues to
May 17 Inclusive*

*Sale Continues to
May 17 Inclusive*

The Hale County Herald

Issued Thursday of each week.

BROWN & MILLER, Publishers

BUFORD O. BROWN, Editor
E. B. MILLER, Business Manager

Phones—Business Office, 72; Manager's Residence, 165.

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All communications, remittances, etc., should be addressed to THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Post Office Box 368, Plainview, Texas.

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.
Subscription Price \$1.00 per year (Invariably in advance)

Pride goeth before and with the bill cometh the fall.

"The divorce court is the temple where liars go to pray."

"Where there's a will," says the lawyer, "there's generally a law suit."

THE NEED OF THE SILO.

We are indebted to Colonel Peter Radford, President of the Farmers' Union, for directing attention to the importance of the silo in Texas agriculture, says Commercial Secretaries. Colonel Radford says that the silo will increase the efficiency of our feed crops fully forty per-cent and enable cereals and forage crops to successfully compete in productive value with cotton.

Fortunately for the South Plains, cotton is not our "pre-eminent crop." We are already growing those crops which make silage. The silo will simply insure profitable production for our acres.

In the words of the Secretaries, "Silos and red barns are the twin agencies of prosperity, and fortunate is the farmer who possesses them." They are business educators, and arouse the spirit of thrift and enterprise.

THE COLLEGE MAN IN LIFE.

Just now the high school graduate and the college senior face the parting of the ways. There comes the ever-recurring question: "DOES A COLLEGE EDUCATION PAY?"

At the beginning of civilization man's dependence was upon the powers born in him. As population increased virgin opportunity has become less, and competition has now grown so fierce that if one would succeed he must train all of his faculties for service.

One American in 750 is college bred. But 36 per-cent of our Congressmen, 40 per-cent of our Senators, 70 per-cent of our Presidents and 83 per-cent of our Supreme Court Justices have been college bred men.

One physician in twenty is a college graduate—5 per-cent. Yet this 5 per-cent furnishes 50 per-cent of our successful doctors. Twenty-seven out of sixty-eight railroad presidents, in a census taken recently, were reported as college graduate—nearly 40 per-cent. And only one man in 750 goes to college.

The records show that a college education adds more than 200 per-cent to a man's earning power. No

arithmetic has yet been devised which can estimate the per-cent which it adds to one's manliness, usefulness and happiness.

Ignorance has never commanded the same respect as learning, nor has blind chance ever reaped the rich rewards of intelligent preparation.

A college education does not make a man, but it helps!

BE AN ENGINE.

Are you moving? And when you go is it forward? do you carry anything? Does your community realize that you are a plus quantity?

Have you ever stood in village, mart or city and watched the aimlessness of the masses? Well intentioned they were, but drifting.

Then there are others whose fires burn low; their bunkers are empty. They do not go forward, nor do they allow anybody else to move except over their protest.

In which class are you. Events of today will make epochs in tomorrow's history. It is a season of empire building.

Here on the South Plains developments are taking place of which few of us are cognizant. Men of vision tell us that we have here the most magnificent resources in soil and water that man has ever been privileged to enjoy. These are men whose judgment has won them fortunes in the battle of life. And they are backing their statements about the South Plains with their money.

Do you realize that anything unusual is taking place in Hale County? Have you observed that the Texas Land and Development Company is spending \$3,500,000 developing irrigated farms—that nearly \$2,000,000 if this amount has already been spent here? This means much for prosperity.

But what are you doing? Are you one of those who, by slighting word or suggestion, "knocks" this work of advancement? Of course, the knocker is with us; always will be—but are you knocking?

Quit it. For your own financial welfare, don't knock! For that love of the game typical of every American, don't knock! Out of respect for your friends who are bearing burdens, for your fathers who fought to win this empire, don't knock! Boost! Be an engine. Go forward, and pull something as you go!

For Best Maitland Coal, phone 337. FARMERS' COAL CO., at People's Supply Store. T. P. BUSSELL. Ad. 19

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—In car lots. Write for prices. M. D. BRAND, Glen Rose, Texas. —Adv. 17

The PRESBYTERIAN LADIES' AID will give their regular Market on next Saturday, May 10, at the Sewell Grocery Store. —Adv. 19

The Better Place TO GET LADIES WEARING APPAREL

Most every lady prefers to select her Season's Wardrobe with as little mental worry as possible. It's a bore and often a sad disappointment to plan and select material and trimmings for a dress and after a seige of pinning-ups and pinning-downs at the dress-maker's find that the gown don't hang right and in no way looks like you expected.

We would be glad to sell you materials and even make the dress for you, but really we've an easier, better plan that we'd like to show you.

It Is Our Ladies Ready-to-Wear Department

Here you see the garment finished—just as it will look when you are on the street or as you walk down the reception hall. You try it on with your hat—the colors are matched.

The styles are designed by trained artists whose individual services you could not procure. Buying a dress becomes a pleasure, and not a drudge.

Any changes that are to be made are promptly and successfully done in our alteration and fitting rooms.

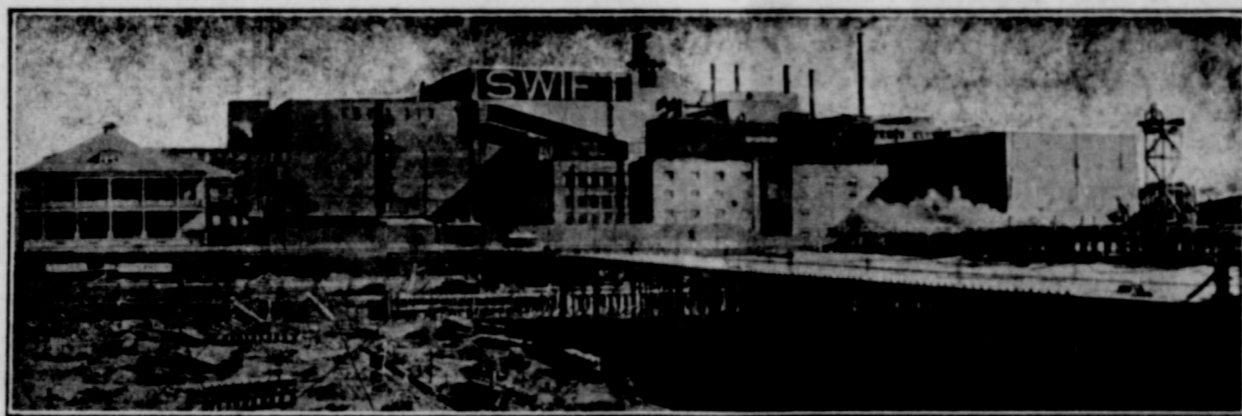
Ladies' and Misses' Dresses, sizes 14 to 44; Prices 65c to \$37.50.

Children's Dresses, ages 1 to 14; Prices 35c to \$8.50.

PATRONIZE PLAINVIEW'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE.

Richards Bros. & Collier
WHERE PEOPLE WHO DRESS BEST TRADE

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



A VIEW OF THE PACKING HOUSES AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS

BUSINESS PERSONALS THAT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Your troubles are ended when we do your work. Try us—Painting and Papering. PLAINVIEW DECORATING CO. Phone 459. W. D. Jordan, Manager. —Adv. 17

"LONE OAK HEALTH RESERVATION" is the name of a private sanitarium at Knickerbocker, Texas, where throat and lung troubles are being treated by the most scientific methods known. The sanitarium is situated 2,300 feet above sea level, and is said to have the finest climate in the world for the treatment of these diseases. —Adv. 21

A PRETTY HOME, well located in Highland Addition, at corner of Harp and Washington Streets, for sale. Call at residence, or address BOX 454, Plainview. —Adv. 22

FIVE PER CENT MONEY—Any amount on real estate loans at 5 per cent, simple interest; long time; small monthly payments. See C. A. BOWRON, Jeweler. —Adv. 17

FOR MOTHER'S DAY.

We will have Cape Jessamine Carnations and Roses in any quantity for Mother's Day. PLAINVIEW FLORAL COMPANY. —Adv. 19

MR. J. V. VAUGHN

Will be back in Plainview in about ten days. Hold your Piano Tuning for him. We recommend him as being a first-class workman.

20 LEYHE PIANO CO.
Let L. D. RUCKER PRODUCE CO. handle your GREEN and DRY HIDES. —Adv. 17

The MALONE LIGHT & ICE CO can supply Cotton Seed for planting. —Adv. 17

We can supply your wants with the best Coal all the time. COBB & ELLIOTT. Adv. 17

If you want to sell that close-in tract, list it with FAULKNER & BROOKSHIRE. —Adv. 19

We have some of the best trading propositions to be found anywhere. FAULKNER & BROOKSHIRE. Ad. 19

PLAINVIEW FLORAL CO. has a large supply of Strawberry Plants for sale at special prices. —Adv. 19

Parties wanting Cotton Seed for planting, leave orders at MALONE LIGHT & ICE CO. —Adv. 17

We please the most exacting in Painting and Paper Hanging. All work guaranteed. PLAINVIEW DECORATING CO., W. D. Jordan, Mgr. Phone 459. —Adv. 17

MONEY TO LOAN.—Real estate loans 5 per cent, simple interest; long time, small monthly payments. See C. A. BOWRON, Jeweler. —Adv. 17

See FAULKNER & BROOKSHIRE if you are looking for a bargain in a farm or ranch. They have it. Ad. 19

For the best Nigger-Head Coal, see ALFALFA LUMBER CO. —Adv. 17

Hammar Paint costs less in the long run. It wears well. R. A. LONG DRUG CO. —Adv. 17

For the best Rockvale Coal, see the ALFALFA LUMBER CO. Adv. 17

See COBB & ELLIOTT before you sell your Grain. —Adv. 17



Union Suits

are now the popular underwear, especially the

Klosed Krotch Kind

We are exclusive handlers of

Goodknit

and

White Cat Closed Crotch

UNION SUITS

IN ALL SUMMER FABRICS

If you prefer two piece suits we have them in all the summer materials.

Why not buy some SHIRTS? Some Doller Up Grades at 69c

Carter-Houston Dry Goods Co.

"THE HOME OF HART-SCHAFFNER & MARX"

CLOTHES

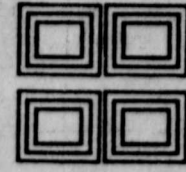
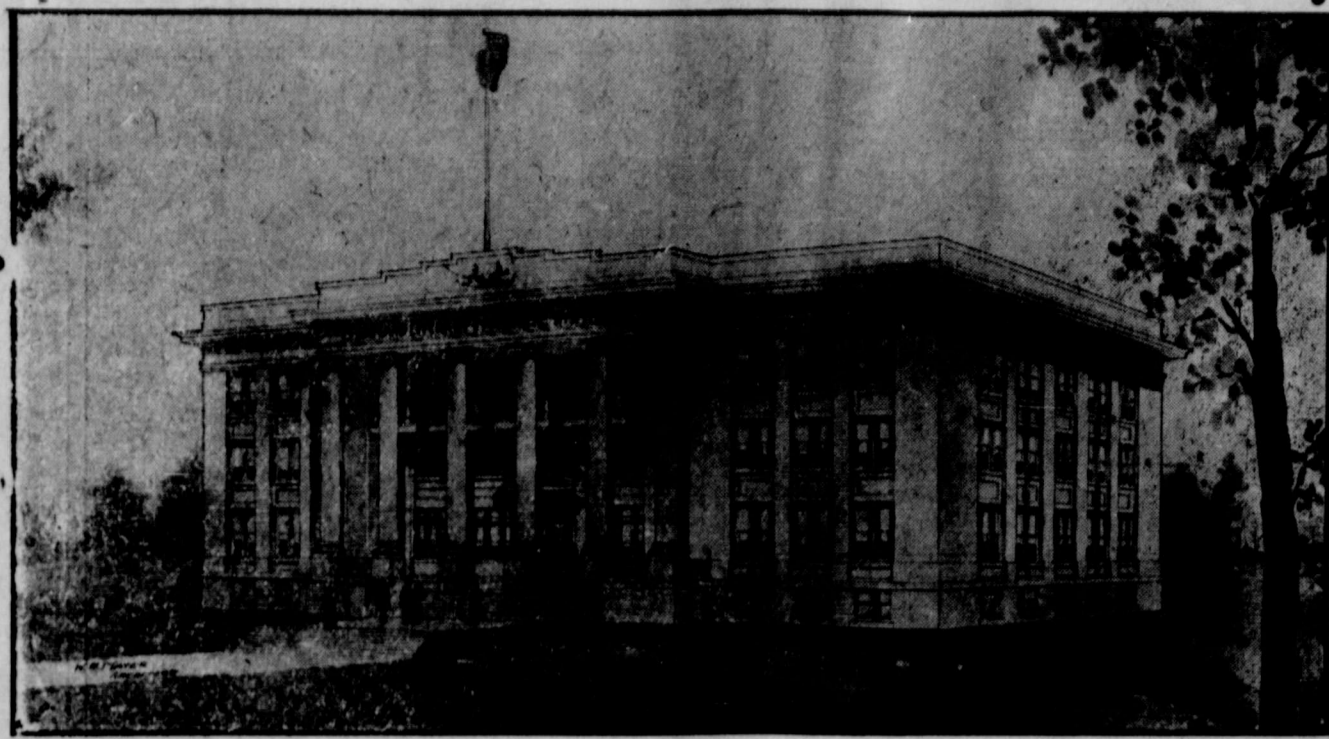
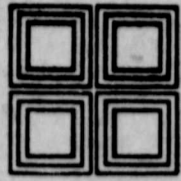
FARM LANDS

Improved and Unimproved

In the Shallow Water Belt of which Hale County is the center. We have some splendid bargains in this section, especially near Hale Center, and will be pleased to show them to you

WRITE US FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

AKESON BROS., Hale Center, Texas



Fall Term Opens September 2, 1913

WAYLAND BAPTIST COLLEGE OFFERS:

1. A location in a healthful climate.
2. Fire-proof buildings, where the lives and property of students are protected.
3. Dormitories comfortable and attractively furnished.
4. Material equipment necessary to teach the various branches of learning.
5. A faculty of capable Christian instructors.
6. An intellectual and religious atmosphere, promoting the development of a well-rounded Christian character.

WAYLAND BAPTIST COLLEGE is located in the beautiful city of Plainview, Texas. This is a young and growing city—no saloons—in one of the most progressive and rapidly developing parts of the great Plains. The intelligence, morals and hearty support of the citizens create an environment favorable to bringing out the best in students.

The building is of reinforced concrete, is fire-proof and sanitary throughout, up-to-date in every particular and ranks with the best in Texas. The main building is three stories above the basement, with a front of 152 feet, and contains many large, well-furnished class rooms and a chapel to seat seven hundred and fifty, and will be equipped with elevator, gymnasium and swimming pool.

Climate delightful the year round—malarial diseases are unknown. Students can study the entire year. Athletic department excellent, which, with other departments, insures strong, robust men and women; healthy and under Christian influence.

The matron will live in the girls' dormitory and have constant oversight of the girls. The boys' dormitory will be under supervision of the dean.

It is a co-educational Christian institution, dignifying the Bible with a place in the course of study, and is permeated by a warm religious atmosphere, favorable to the development of well-rounded Christian characters. Every teacher is a Christian with known scholarship and teaching ability.

WAYLAND BAPTIST COLLEGE

For Catalogue and other information address, I. E. GATES, President

A COMPARISON "THERE'S A DIFFERENCE"

A Bill of Goods at Prices Prevailing in Plainview the Day Our Store Began Business

28 pounds Standard Granulated Sugar	\$2.00
9 pounds Potatoes	.25
10 pounds Cabbage	.50
10 pounds Pure Lard	1.75
10 pounds Lard Compound	1.50
1 can Justice Corn	.15
1 can Pink Salmon	.15
1 2 1/2-pound can California Peaches	.25
1 can "Uncle Fritz" Kraut	.15
1 can Hominy	.15
3 pounds Mexican Beans	.25
2 pounds Dried Apples	.25
2 pounds Dried Peaches	.25
2 pounds Dried Apricots	.35
1 dozen Apples	.25
Total	\$8.20

A Bill of the Same Goods With Prices Now in Vogue at the People's Supply Store

28 pounds Standard Granulated Sugar	\$1.40
9 pounds Potatoes	.15
10 pounds Cabbage	.25
10 pounds Pure Lard	1.25
10 pounds Lard Compound	1.00
1 can Justice Corn	.10
1 can Pink Salmon	.10
1 2 1/2-pound can California Peaches	.15
1 can "Uncle Fritz" Kraut	.10
1 can Hominy	.10
3 pounds Mexican Beans	.15
2 pounds Dried Apples	.15
2 pounds Dried Peaches	.20
2 pounds Dried Apricots	.25
1 dozen Apples	.15
Delivery	.05
Total	\$5.55

We are doing our best to make high prices unpopular in Plainview. We have succeeded in some quarters. If you cannot buy the articles at prices quoted come and see us.

We Sell Bran at \$1.35 a Hundred. We Sell Pancake Syrup at 40c for 10 lb. Pail
We Pay the Highest Market Price in Cash for Foultry, Eggs and Butter.
We Deliver the Goods at 5c Each Delivery

The People's Supply Store

E. Van Deventer, Manager

East Side of Square

"There's a Difference"

Telephone No. 337

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Rev. H. H. Street returned from Dallas Tuesday.

Dr. I. E. Gates returned from Waco Wednesday.

Will Rauffer and wife were in Plainview Thursday.

Glen Dabney, of Cleburne, was in Plainview Wednesday.

John Ellerd made a business trip to Tulla this week.

A. H. Estes, of Post City, was in Plainview this week.

Oscar Hill made a trip to Amarillo and Portales, N. M., this week.

Otis Trulove is in Amarillo and Hereford on legal business this week.

Captain C. W. Tandy left Monday for Dallas and other points, on a business trip.

J. H. Foster, of Lockney, editor of The Optimist, was in Plainview Wednesday.

E. B. Warren and H. F. Burton went to Clovis, New Mexico, this week, on business.

Rev. S. W. Smith, pastor of the Baptist Church at Claude, Texas, came in Tuesday.

Miss Olga Schafer, of Tulla, is in Plainview, visiting at the home of J. M. Shafer.

H. C. Bull, of Coleman, has taken a position with the Herald Publishing Company, in Plainview.

Mrs. W. W. Hancock, of Keyesville, Mo., came to Plainview Sunday, and will spend the summer with M. C. Hancock.

Rev. C. R. Hairfield will go to Floydada Saturday, where he will preach the commencement sermon for the High School at 11 o'clock Sunday.

Misses Lovey and Sibyl Perry, students at Wayland College, went to Hale Center Friday to visit home folks. The Misses Perry's sister, Miss Ruby, will be married Sunday to Mr. S. L. McLaughlin, of Plainview.

J. H. Slaton leaves Sunday for Galveston, to attend the State Bankers Association.

Dr. J. C. Anderson left Sunday to attend the meeting of the State Medical Association in San Antonio. He will return via Dallas and attend the National meeting of the Shriners next week.

Mrs. G. F. J. Stephens and Miss Mildred Buchheimer will leave Sunday for Dallas. Mrs. Stephens will visit her daughter, Mrs. Logan H. Bagby, and Miss Buchheimer will visit Mrs. John T. Battle.

A pretty home well located on Highland Addition, at corner of Harp and Washington Streets, for sale. Call at residence or address BOX 454, Plainview, Texas. —Adv. tf.

THE FARMER WHO KNEW.

[National Crop Improvement Service.] An old-time farmer was examining the collection of ears being tested at the Wulfekuhler state bank at Leavenworth, Kan.

"I can tell good seed corn just by the looks and feel of it," said he. "There's what I call a good ear for seed."

Mr. Wulfekuhler took the number of the ear and then turned to the tester and located the square in which the test kernels from this particular ear had been planted. They had not sprouted.

"That just shows," said Mr. Wulfekuhler, "what we are up against. The great trouble is that most of these farmers do not believe what we tell them. They still think they can pick grain by looking at it. That 'think' of theirs will cost the United States a hundred million dollars this year."

SEE HERE, BOYS AND GIRLS.

[National Crop Improvement Service.] It is so simple to test seed corn before planting that a child may do it. The Council of Grain Exchanges is conducting a nation-wide campaign in favor of this step toward scientific farming. They say:

"You lose \$4 when you plant an ear of corn that will not grow."

"Seed selection will add 10 bushels an acre to the corn crop."

"Pure seed means 1,000,000 more bushels of corn in a county."

"School children can make the test that means a \$500,000 boost to the corn crop value of a county."

Here's a chance, surely, for the boys and girls, too young to vote, to perform a service to their country that will outweigh anything the average politician does. The young patriots should get busy.

White Crest Flour

Makes perfect bread because it's made under careful sanitary conditions. Nothing but sound, clear wheat goes into White Crest Flour and the result is never in doubt.

Chase & Sanborn COFFEE

Pleases the "hard to please." Delights those who know good coffee. Just phone us to include a sack of White Crest Flour and a can of Chase & Sanborn's in your next order.

Wright & Dunaway

RURAL SCHOOL PROBLEMS.

A Series by A. A. WHYTE.

The Patron.

No one is more ignorant of the conditions existing in the rural schools than are the farmer and his wife.

Last month when a teacher informed a patron that his eight-year-old Tommy only recited each day four lessons of from five to ten minutes each, he remarked that it was hardly worth while to send Tommy so far for so little instruction. When the teacher explained that eight grades of four studies each required a daily program of thirty or more recitations to be heard in six hours' time, the patron only remarked that when he went to school the teacher taught from sun-up to the measure still, to get a . . . till sun-down.

When the teacher introduced the measures and scales and dissected maps into the elementary classes some of the patrons threatened to take their children out of school "unless that play-house was put a stop to." When the teacher arranged for a mothers' meeting and invited the people to be present, announcing that he would explain the aims of the school and its means of accomplishing them, one father attended.

When the teacher rearranged his program so that the whole of the forenoon was devoted to the elementary grades, and that they be dismissed at noon, thereby giving them a third more time in recitation and one more subject to study, the patrons objected, on the ground that the little folks had as much right to a whole day's in the little folks had shrldu emfwypwv instruction as the larger ones. When the teacher put two large swings and a croquet set on the school grounds, some of the patrons objected, saying "Children were sent to school to learn, and not to play."

The foregoing is one type of patron, the type that prevents progress in the rural schools. There is another type who are well informed, progressive people. It is on this last type that the hopes of the rural schools depend.

The reason that town and city schools are better equipped than the rural schools is that most of the patrons of the town schools are either business men or employes of business men, and are in touch with the progressive spirit of the world, while the

patrons of the rural schools are farmers who have never come in contact with progress in any other form than the new farm implements their neighbors are using.

This in no sense casts reflection upon the farmer, for he is the governor of the machinery which moves the world. While it is true the city people are quicker to adopt new methods in the schools, it is also true that they adopt everything that comes along, good or bad. On the other hand, the farmers must be assured of the value of a thing before they take stock in it. For this reason, progress in the country schools has been, and will continue to be, slow, but sure.

The patron must be educated in the affairs of the school. He does not take it for granted that because modern machinery is necessary on the farm, it is also necessary, or even desirable, in the school room. The needs of the school must be discovered to him through knowledge of the conditions existing in the school. The condition of affairs may be presented to an uninterested patron by sending

him a report of the daily program of his children, as follows:

"John has five recitations of twelve minutes each.

"He studies on an average two hours each day, provided he does no home studying.

"Thus he is busy three hours of the seven spent in school.

"After deducting one and one-half hours for recesses, there remains two and one-half hours of unused time each day.

"Will you kindly call at the school house Friday afternoon at four o'clock to discuss means of improving conditions?"

Make the report to include each child in the family. When the patrons assemble make them a short talk, explaining why these conditions exist and how they may be improved. Encourage the patrons to express their views, and arrange for another meeting.

These meetings will educate the patrons in school affairs and secure their co-operation in introducing new methods.

Are You Nervous?

What makes you nervous? It is the weakness of your womanly constitution, which cannot stand the strain of the hard work you do. As a result, you break down, and ruin your entire nervous system. Don't keep this up! Take Cardui, the woman's tonic. Cardui is made from purely vegetable ingredients. It acts gently on the womanly organs, and helps them to do their proper work. It relieves pain and restores health, in a natural manner, by going to the source of the trouble and building up the bodily strength.

TAKE CARDUI The Woman's Tonic

Mrs. Grace Fortner, of Man, W. Va., took Cardui. This is what she says about it: "I was so weak and nervous, I could not bear to have anyone near me. I had fainting spells, and I lost flesh every day. The first dose of Cardui helped me. Now, I am entirely cured of the fainting spells, and I cannot say enough for Cardui, for I know it saved my life." It is the best tonic for women. Do you suffer from any of the pains peculiar to women? Take Cardui. It will help you. Ask your druggist.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free. J 50

11,000 Demonstration Farms in 215 Counties In Texas Industrial Congress Contest

From 1,746 students of better farming in 161 counties of the State in 1911, the Texas Industrial Congress has steadily increased this number to 10,869 in 215 counties in 1912.

Unique among associations for agricultural development, the Congress, by offering \$10,000 in gold annually for the best yields of specific crops, cost of production considered, has in a little more than two years awakened among the farmers of Texas enthusiastic interest in scientific cultural methods, improved seed selection, better preparation of the soil and the conservation of its fertility through crop rotation and diversification.

While this remarkable growth has been the result primarily of the stimulus caused by the prize offer, this inducement to use brains as well as brawn in crop production, is recognized by thinking men as but an incident for the purpose of accomplishing the real object of the Congress, which is to lower the cost of production

while at the same time increasing the acreage yield, hence its slogan, "Smaller farms; better farming." The enrollment of nearly 11,000 contestants in this year's competition means that many demonstration farms in as many neighborhoods, intensively cultivated by 11,000 farmers who are seeking the best information they can get both from the Congress and from other sources, and are striving for the highest farming efficiency, thus educating not only themselves but presenting an ocular demonstration of better cultural methods to their neighbors as well.



Every dot on the above map represents a demonstration farm cultivated in corn, cotton, cowpeas, kafir or milo, in accordance with the advice and suggestions of the Congress. This information is furnished by bulletins at frequent intervals and also by personal letters. The stars indicate those counties in which prizes were won in the contests of 1911 and 1912.

Among the 215 counties represented, Bexar County, which in 1911 had but seven contestants and in 1912 but nine, leads the State with 505 entries. Ellis County is second, having 381 contestants; Hunt County, with 339, is third and Kaufman, Cooke, Navarro, Tarrant, Dallas, Rockwall, Hill and Rusk Counties rank next in the order named.

The counties represented in this year's contest and the number of entries in each are as follows:

- Anders, 69; Andrews, 1; Angell, 17; Archer, 3; Armstrong, 7; Austin, 23; Bailey, 1; Bandera, 1; Bastrop, 19; Baylor, 23; Bee, 8; Bell, 28; Bexar, 505; Blanco, 2; Borden, 2; Bosque, 21; Bowie, 57; Brazoria, 51; Brazos, 24; Brisco, 2; Brown, 29; Burleson, 40; Caldwell, 37; Calhoun, 5; Callahan, 90; Cameron, 41; Camp, 19; Carson, 1; Cass, 73; Castro, 1; Chambers, 26; Cherokee, 30; Childress, 2; Clay, 50; Coke, 17; Coleman, 67; Collin, 172; Collingsworth, 6; Colorado, 37; Comal, 43; Comanche, 89; Concho, 5; Cooke, 318; Correll, 15; Cottle, 2; Crosby, 10; Culberson, 1; Dallam, 7; Dallas, 252; Dawson, 6; Delta, 27; Denton, 164; DeWitt, 14; Dickens, 12; Dimmitt, 3; Donley, 22; Duval, 2; Eastland, 158; Ector, 12;

- Ellis, 381; Erath, 28; Falls, 66; Fannin, 50; Fayette, 118; Fisher, 36; Floyd, 3; Foard, 10; Ft. Bend, 57; Franklin, 19; Freestone, 47; Frio, 63; Gaines, 1; Galveston, 33; Gillespie, 4; Glasscock, 1; Goliad, 1; Gonzales, 18; Gray, 37; Grayson, 124; Gregg, 26; Grimes, 75; Guadalupe, 43; Hale, 38; Hall, 30; Hamilton, 37; Hardeman, 22; Harris, 123; Harrison, 45; Hartley, 1; Haskell, 25; Hays, 17; Hemphill, 1; Henderson, 52; Hidalgo, 5; Hill, 220; Hockley, 1; Hood, 43; Hopkins, 115; Houston, 132; Howard, 120; Hunt, 339; Irion, 2; Jack, 163; Jackson, 7; Jasper, 26; Jefferson, 39; Jim Wells, 78; Johnson, 150; Jones, 76; Karnes, 3; Kaufman, 328; Kent, 7; Kendall, 1; Kerr, 2; Kimble, 1; Knox, 14; Lamar, 50; Lampasas, 6; La Salle, 51; Lavaca, 59; Lee, 32; Leon, 6; Liberty, 11; Limestone, 46; Live Oak, 2; Llano, 1; Loving, 4; Lubbock, 18; Lynn, 3; Madison, 25; Marion, 19; Martin, 7; Mason, 1; Matagorda, 63; Maverick, 17; McCulloch, 11; McLennan, 121; Medina, 50; Menard, 4; Midland, 22; Milam, 50;
- Mills, 7; Mitchell, 134; Montague, 29; Montgomery, 46; Moore, 3; Morris, 32; Motley, 5; Nacogdoches, 52; Navarro, 280; Newton, 7; Nolan, 139; Nueces, 45; Ochiltree, 2; Oldham, 2; Orange, 3; Palo Pinto, 11; Panola, 72; Parker, 124; Polk, 25; Potter, 1; Rains, 9; Randall, 8; Red River, 87; Reeves, 31; Refugio, 15; Roberts, 2; Robertson, 92; Rockwall, 238; Runnels, 44; Rust, 213; Sabine, 5; San Augustine, 29; San Jacinto, 7; San Patricio, 13; San Saba, 30; Scurry, 23; Schleicher, 6; Shackelford, 4; Shelby, 143; Sherman, 2; Smith, 177; Somervell, 13; Starr, 1; Stephens, 12; Sterling, 1; Swisher, 1; Tarrant, 279; Taylor, 180; Throckmorton, 1; Titus, 47; Tom Green, 4; Travis, 52; Triality, 2; Tyler, 21; Upshur, 54; Uvalde, 6; Van Zandt, 127; Victoria, 16; Walker, 68; Waller, 20; Ward, 9; Washington, 25; Webb, 19; Wharton, 25; Wheeler, 55; Wichita, 15; Wilbarger, 26; Willacy, 2; Williamson, 60; Wilson, 6; Wise, 32; Wood, 109; Young, 14; Zavala, 6.

SELECTING MILO SEED.

In farm bulletin No. 322 issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on milo as a dry-land grain crop, the selection of grain for seed from erect heads is recommended as a remedy in breeding out the "goose-neck stem." From an experience of 10 years with milo we believe this suggestion, if followed out, will tend to degrade instead of building up a better and more robust type.

The bulletin says: "Through selection and thicker planting the heads have been changed from mostly pendent to mostly erect." Now, if seeds are selected from erect heads they will not be taken from the largest and best developed heads. The stem of milo is weak when green, and pithy, as this bulletin acknowledges. The reason the original type of milo bent over and formed "goose necks" was because the heads were so heavy and the stem so weak and limber, and not because of any particular type.

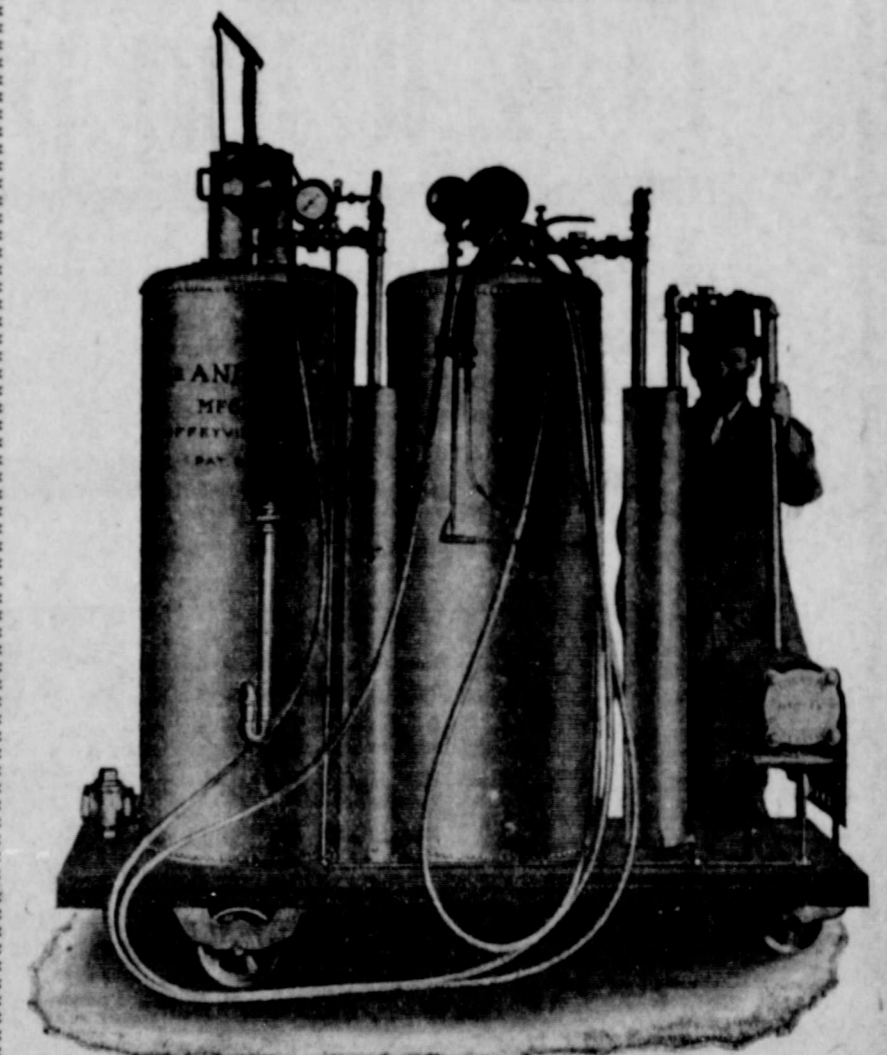
Those most familiar with milo know that the heaviest and largest heads grow on the "goose necks."

If the heads are heavy the neck will give way and droop. Of course if the maize is drilled in thick the heads will be small and light and therefore erect, instead of pendent, for the reason that the heads are not heavy enough to cause the neck to give way under the weight. I would recommend the selection of planting seed from the heavier heads. For when good seasons come again and maize is thinned out like corn you will have big heads and "goose necks."

The real reason our milo was erect for the last few years was because of exceedingly dry weather and thick planting.

We planted the same seeds side by side in three-foot rows and six-foot rows, and the wide rows had the heaviest heads, and consequently "goose necks," while the three-foot rows had small, erect heads.—John Ballew, in Farm and Ranch.

DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR BROKEN CASTINGS



These Tanks Do Autogenous Welding

We can weld them and make them as strong as new. Auto and gas engine work a specialty. All work guaranteed. Located at Hoover's Blacksmith Shop. Agent for Indian Motorcycles in Hale and Floyd Counties.

CLARENCE D. GREEN
Plainview, Texas

SETH WARD COLLEGE NOTES.

Methodist School Now Making Great Plans for Commencement.

President Pearce went to Dallas last week to attend the meeting of the General Board of Education. He returned Saturday, and went to Lockney on Sunday to fill the pulpit of the Methodist Church there at the morning and evening hours.

We are glad to note that the catalogue for the term of 1913-14 is in the hands of the printers, and will be ready for distribution by commencement.

All of the grounds at the College have been worked recently, and the campus will soon be the prettiest place in all of the Plainview country. With the additional trees that have been put out this year, there are now more than five hundred on the campus. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce are seeing that flowers are planted everywhere that it is possible for them to grow, and soon the College premises will be beautiful.

The recitals that are being given by the Fine Arts Department are, well attended, and the programs are splendid. The pupils show careful and thorough work on the part of the teachers. Recitals will be given on next Saturday, Monday and Wednesday nights.

The students and teachers are working hard preparing for the final examinations and commencement programs. Much rivalry exists between the literary societies, and they are working on their declamations, orations and debates, etc. The young ladies' society is preparing an entertaining program also.

Many visitors are expected at the College during commencement. The District Conference will close in the afternoon before the commencement exercises begin at night, and several who will be in the city attending the conference will stay for a part of the exercises, at least.

Rev. Comer M. Woodward, of Abilene, Texas, will preach the commencement sermon. The Board of Trustees of the College will have its annual meeting here during that time, and many prominent men are expected from other towns, both preachers and laymen. The College authorities and citizens of Plainview always extend a cordial welcome to visitors.

The commencement program will be as follows:

Saturday, May 17.

8:30 p. m.—Grand Concert.

Sunday, May 18.

11 a. m.—Commencement Sermon.
8:30 p. m.—Sermon to Undergraduates.

Monday, May 19.

10 a. m.—Declamation Contest.
3 p. m.—Reading Contest.
8 p. m.—Oratorical Contest.

Tuesday, May 20.

10 a. m.—Literary Address.
3 to 5 p. m.—Reception and Program by Young Ladies' Society and Art Exhibit.

8 p. m.—Inter-Society Debate.

Wednesday, May 21.

10 a. m.—Graduating Exercises and Presentation of Diplomas.

CIVIC LEAGUE NOTES.

The May meeting of the Civic League was held in the Court House. Nearly all the members were present. A misunderstanding as to the time and place of meeting resulted in the secretary being tardy and several arriving after the meeting was over. The hour is to be 3 o'clock, in future, and place of meeting, the Club Room at the City Hall.

Several new members were added to the list, which makes it about thirty. It ought to number five hundred, at least.

Mr. Williams reported work on the playground partially done. More trees have been given by Robert Tudor. Enough are wanted to complete the row around the grounds. Funds are needed to do all that should be done. An outside wire gives protection from animals, and everything is being done that available help and means allow.

Mayor Dorsett says many people in the town are expressing their pleasure in the fact that there were fewer flies than ever before at this season, and they ascribe this fact to the early cleaning up of the town.

Only one boy, so far, has brought flies to the committee, and he certainly is doing fine, having captured a quart, or, as Mrs. Rucker estimates, sixty thousand. Just think what that number would mean later!

This is the week for an extra effort to make the town look its very best. Nature is doing her part. It is good to be alive when "green things are growing." Let us help her to make things beautiful by putting away and destroying all things that offend the eye. This week the children should plant the flower seeds and be encouraged to care for them and enjoy the results. Nothing can be done to "boost" the town that will prove more effective than making it clean and

beautiful. The President asks very earnestly that more citizens, both men and women, join in this work, that it may be well and quickly done.

SECRETARY.

Clean-up Reduces Number of Flies.

Wednesday was a gala day for the Civic League and Cemetery Association. Enthusiastic session for both of these organizations were held in the County Court Room at the Court House.

The Civic League held its session first, Mrs. L. Lee Dye, the President, presiding. Reports from various committees were heard.

The committee on "count the dead flies" reported that the two clean-up weeks for Plainview had so materially reduced the "fly population" of our fair city that the committee will in all probability lose their job.

Under the head of new business, the League appointed a committee of three, consisting of J. B. Oswald, Mrs. W. H. Mason and Mrs. R. S. Charles, to draw up new by-laws and constitution for the League.

Mrs. C. W. Tandy reported that the various clubs have accepted the invitation of the Mystic Club to hold their regular meetings in the Club Room at the City Hall. The League discussed at this time the invitation and accepted same. In the future all meetings of the Civic League will be held in the City Hall.

Mayor Dorsett, President of the Cemetery Association, called this body together immediately after the Civic League adjourned. Much interest was manifest in the possibility of the Association fencing the cemetery in the near future, and to this end Mayor Dorsett appointed a committee of six to solicit funds. Mrs. C. W. Tandy, Mrs. E. R. Williams, Mrs. O. B. Jackson, A. A. Hatchell, E. R. Williams and Mr. Harlan make the committee.

The roll of membership was materially increased and the treasury replenished. The plan of this committee is to go to work immediately and secure funds to put a keeper at the cemetery.

Buy Sunshine Maitland Washed Nut and Rockvale Nut Coal of E. C. HUNTER COAL CO. Weighed on Public Scales. Phone 331. Adv. 1f.

A PRETTY HOME, well located on Highland Addition, at corner of Harp and Washington Streets, for sale. Call at residence, or address BOX 454, Plainview, Texas. —Adv. 22

Let Us Talk Job Work With You

Pamphlets, books, booklets, cards, stationery, posters, in fact anything that can be printed we are in a position to print. Our enlarged facilities afford quick service and classy work. Phone for the Herald man and talk it over.

ELK BARBER SHOP

R. M. PEACE, Proprietor

The Finest Shop" in the West"

A Clean Cool Place for HIGH GRADE TONSORIAL WORK

Baths, Drinking Fountain, Ladies' and Gentleman's Shoe Shining Stand

News and Cigar Stand

High Grade Groceries

—AT—

Low living prices

Our store is full of Good Groceries and it certainly would be a pleasure to have you call and inspect our stock.

Fresh Fish All The Time

Vickery-Hancock Grocery Company

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF BONDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NECESSARY BUILDINGS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AND ALSO FOR BUILDINGS OF VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS, AND AUTHORIZING IMPROVEMENT BONDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF NAVIGATION, IRRIGATION, CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES AND THE MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.

(S. J. R. No. 18.)

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION.
To be entitled A Joint Resolution proposing and submitting to a vote of the people of Texas an amendment to Sections 49 and 52 of Article 3 of the Constitution, authorizing the issuance of bonds and the levying of a tax to pay the interest and sinking fund on same for public improvements.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Sections 49 and 52 of Article 3 of the Constitution of Texas be amended so as to hereafter read as follows, to-wit:

Section 49. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection and defend the State in war or pay existing debts, and no debt created to supply deficiencies in current revenues shall ever exceed in the aggregate at any one time five hundred thousand dollars. The Legislature, however, shall have power to authorize the issuance of bonds to be approved by the Governor for the purpose of purchasing additional ground and erect necessary buildings for the University of Texas, including a medical department, an Agricultural and Mechanical College and all departments and activities of a complete university of the first class. The revenue received from the permanent University fund shall be available for the payment of interest on these bonds and for the redemption at maturity, and for the creation of a sinking fund for their redemption at maturity and the Legislature shall also have power to issue bonds for the construction of necessary buildings for State institutions. The Legislature shall also have the power to authorize the issuance of bonds secured by lien on the real property of the penitentiary system to be approved by the Governor for the purpose of constructing buildings and making permanent improvements.

Section 52. The Legislature shall have no power to authorize any county, town or other political corporation or subdivision of the State to lend its credit or to grant public money or thing of value in aid of or to any individual association or corporation whatsoever or to become a stockholder in such corporation, association or company; provided, however, that under LEGISLATURE provisions any county, any political subdivision of a county, any number of adjoining counties or any political subdivision of the State or any defined district now or hereafter to be described and defined within the State of Texas and which may or may not include towns, villages or municipal corporations upon a vote of a majority of the resident property taxpayers voting thereon who are qualified electors of such district or territory to be effected thereby in addition to all other debts may issue bonds or otherwise lend its credit in any amount not to exceed one-fourth of the assessed valuation of the real property of such district or territory, except in case of improvement of rivers, creeks, and streams, in building levees to prevent overflow, in which case the bonded indebtedness may be for an amount not to exceed one-half of the assessed valuation of the lands of the district to be reclaimed; and, except, further, that the total bonded indebtedness of any city or town shall never exceed the limits imposed by other provisions of this Constitution, and levy and collect such taxes to pay the interest thereon and provide a sinking fund for the redemption thereof as the legislature may authorize and in such manner as it may authorize the same for the following purposes, to-wit:

(a) The improvement of rivers, creeks and streams to prevent overflows, and to permit of navigation thereof or irrigation therefrom or in aid of such purposes.

(b) The construction and maintenance of pools, lakes, reservoirs, dams, canals and water-ways for the purposes of irrigation, drainage or navigation or in aid thereof.

(c) The construction, maintenance and operation of bridges and macadamized, graveled, sandy clay, or clayed sand or paved roads and turnpikes or in aid thereof.

(d) The construction, maintenance and operation of public warehouses or in aid thereof.

Sec. 2. The foregoing amendment to Sections 49 and 52 of Article 3 of the Constitution of Texas shall be submitted to the qualified electors of this State for adoption or rejection at a special election hereby ordered for the third Saturday in July, 1913, the same being the nineteenth day of said month. All voters on this proposed amendment at said election who favor its adoption shall have printed or written on their ballots the following:

For amendment to Sections 49 and 52 of Article 3, of the Constitution, authorizing the issuance of bonds for the University of Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical College, State Penitentiary System, and other public improvements and building of warehouses for agricultural products.

Those voting against its adoption shall have written or printed on their ballots the following:

Against amendment to Sections 49 and 52, of Article 3, of the Constitution, authorizing the issuance of bonds for the University of Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical College, State Penitentiary System, and other public improvements and building of warehouses for agricultural products.

Those voting against its adoption shall have written or printed on their ballots the following:

Against amendment to Sections 49 and 52, of Article 3, of the Constitution, authorizing the issuance of bonds for the University of Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical College, State Penitentiary System, and other public improvements and building of warehouses for agricultural products.

Previous to the election the Secretary of State shall cause to be printed and forwarded to the County Judge of each county, for use in said election, a sufficient number of ballots for the use of voters in each county on which he shall have printed the form of the ballot herein prescribed, for the convenient use of the voters.

Sec. 3. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue his necessary proclamation ordering this election, and have same published as required by the Constitution and laws of the State. The sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any fund in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated to defray the expenses of publishing said proclamation and printing of tickets and necessary blanks to use in said election.

JOHN L. WORTHAM,
Secretary of State.

(A true copy.)

AGE NO BAR.

Everybody in Plainview is Eligible.

Old people stoop with suffering, Middle age, courageously fighting, Youth protesting impatiently; Children, unable to explain; All in misery from their kidneys. Perhaps a little backache first. Urinary disorders, dropsy may quickly follow. Doan's Kidney Pills are for sick kidneys. Are endorsed by thousands. Here's Plainview testimony: Mrs. W. J. Mitchell, W. California Ave., Plainview, Texas, says: "I can say that Doan's Kidney Pills are a good remedy for those afflicted with weak kidneys. We got our supply from the Long Drug Co. and gave them to a child who had trouble with the kidney secretions. Doan's Kidney Pills were the only remedy that brought beneficial results." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other. —Adv. 20

FOR SALE AT HALF PRICE.

Two three-gang, 12-inch, mould-board John Deere Plows; suitable for either engine or horse power. One new, the other has plowed only 100 acres. O. E. WINSLOW, Plainview, Texas. —Adv. 1f.

CONSERVING TEXAS SOILS.

O. H. SELLERS, A. & M. College of Texas, in Farm and Ranch.

This article is written with the idea of presenting, in as concise and clear a way as possible, the great need and great importance of conserving the fertility of our farm lands.

The first farming of a virgin soil has nearly always been grain farming. Grain is grown every year, with no provision for keeping up the humus supply, either by means of barnyard manure or by plowing under materials.

Soil Fertility Must Be Maintained.

The necessity of maintaining the fertility of the soil cannot be too strongly urged. We have but to look around us to see the devastating effects of failing to provide for this.

It is probable that all of these crops will not be suited to any one's special soil, but at least some one of these will grow on your farm if proper attention and care is given them.

There is another way in which nitrogen can be returned to the soil, and a way in which we save paying such a high price for it; this is by the growing and turning under of leguminous crops, such as cowpeas, alfalfa, peanuts, soy beans, bur clover, velvet beans, and crimson clover.

Nitrogen can be returned to the soil through commercial fertilizers, leguminous crops and barnyard manure. The most important commercial fertilizers that are rich in nitrogen are cottonseed meal and nitrate of soda.

pounds of meal, and is, therefore, inexpensive. It also contains some phosphate and potash. There are several grades of this meal, those that contain the largest proportion of hulls being the least valuable.

The Use of Commercial Fertilizers.

Nitrate of soda is a fertilizer with more than twice as much nitrogen as cottonseed meal. It costs more than twice as much per ton, but does not need to be used in such large amounts.

There is another way in which nitrogen can be returned to the soil, and a way in which we save paying such a high price for it; this is by the growing and turning under of leguminous crops, such as cowpeas, alfalfa, peanuts, soy beans, bur clover, velvet beans, and crimson clover.

Nitrogen can be returned to the soil through commercial fertilizers, leguminous crops and barnyard manure. The most important commercial fertilizers that are rich in nitrogen are cottonseed meal and nitrate of soda.

contain the element phosphorous in the form of phosphoric acid. There are three kinds of phosphate, that are of different value. The first is natural or raw phosphate, sometimes called Tennessee phosphate, Florida phosphate, or floats. It is simply the phosphate rock just as it is dug from its place in phosphate beds, except that it has been ground into a very fine powder.

phosphate, because it will not dissolve in pure water, it is called insoluble phosphate. Acid phosphate is so called because it is made by adding sulphuric acid to the raw or natural phosphate. This acid so changes the phosphate that roots can immediately absorb it.



IRRIGATION WELL OF THE TEXAS LAND AND DEVELOPMENT CO.

phosphate, because it will not dissolve in pure water, it is called insoluble phosphate. Acid phosphate is so called because it is made by adding sulphuric acid to the raw or natural phosphate. This acid so changes the phosphate that roots can immediately absorb it.

Lee's Poultry Remedies are always EFFECTIVE

LOOK OUT FOR LICE HAMMAR PAINTS and VARNISHES Stick and always Look Fresh. Includes an illustration of a chicken and text about lice treatment.

HAMMAR PAINTS and VARNISHES Stick and always Look Fresh

There's a Cure for Every Poultry Ill in this line of Guaranteed Remedies.

Hammar Paints Varnish and White Lead. Includes an illustration of paint cans and brushes.

"Hammar" means Quality in Paint Language. If you once buy it you won't have to buy soon again, but when you do you'll get more "Hammar"

R. A. LONG DRUG CO.

SAN ANTONIO UNVEILS REPLICA OF ALAMO HEROES' MONUMENT.

One of the features of the Fiesta San Jacinto, San Antonio's annual spring carnival, was the unveiling of the replica of the proposed Alamo Heroes' Monument.

Emil Locke, Manager of the Alamo Heroes' Monument Association, and D. E. Colp, Secretary of the organization, are busy all the time devising new methods of work to represent to the county field agents to bring the project before the people of Texas.

When the old capitol building in Austin was burned there was destroyed a painting by Bromley, a noted artist from Chicago, entitled the "Siege of the Alamo," for which the State paid \$10,000.

IRRIGATING AT GARWOOD.

Water is being turned on Garwood's wheat field a second time. The first irrigation was in December. This wheat stand heavy on the ground and is more than knee high.

Garwood is an experiment farm for the Shallow Water Land Company.

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

plants can use. This and the soluble phosphates are added together and called the available phosphoric acid; that is, the kind the plants can use promptly. The use of lime is a point in the proper fertility scheme of a farm, for it your soil is acid or sour the leguminous plants will not produce the tubercules which have the power of fixing nitrogen in the soil.

One of the fundamental causes for the decrease in crop yields is the exhaustion of the humus supply. There are three ways of supply the humus to the soil. The first and best is the addition of stable manure.

Fertilizer Material Returned in Farm Manure.

One hundred bushels of corn contains 100 pounds of nitrogen, 17 pounds of phosphorous, 19 pounds of potassium; manure from 100 bushels of corn contains 75 pounds of nitrogen, 13 pounds of phosphorous, 16 pounds of potassium.

One thousand pounds of cotton seed contains 31.5 pounds of nitrogen, 5.5 pounds of phosphorous, 9.5 pounds of potassium; manure from 1,000 pounds of cotton seed contains 23.6 pounds of nitrogen, 4.4 pounds of phosphorous, 8.1 pounds of potassium.

It is very evident by referring to the above that the cheapest and surest way for the farmer to enrich his land and make larger profits is by constantly adding vegetable matter.

First—It makes the soil loose and mellow, allowing the roots and air to come into direct contact with all parts of the soil.

Second—After it is rotted, it enables the soil to hold moisture in dry weather.

Third—It furnishes plant food to the roots of growing crops.

Fourth—It adds bacteria and causes the beneficial ones already in the soil to thrive and multiply, thus helping the crops.

ure the future welfare of the people. If they are amaintained in fertility, the coming generations will be prosperous; if they are depleted by unwise system of soil management it will bring disaster to great numbers of people.

If one wishes to study this question in detail he will find that the A. and M. College of Texas is giving correspondence courses on soil and fertilizers, and the lessons are graded by experts connected with this institution.

160 Acres of Patented Land, fenced with new posts and wire, 12 miles N. E. of Plainview, two miles from the new German Church, for sale at a bargain. Address BOX 454, Plainview, Texas.

Remember

We have one of the best and largest stocks of Groceries on the Plains.

Quality and Service Our Motto

We pay cash for country produce. Your trade is solicited.

Warren & Scudder

Successors to Warren & Sansom Phones 145 & 244 Plainview, Texas

House Wiring a Specialty

Prompt Service

Electric Supplies of all Kinds

Plainview Plumbing and Electric Company

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

Chas. McCormack, Manager

Agents for Edison Mazda Lamps and Hot Point Irons

PHONE 447

PLAINVIEW,

TEXAS

Delicious

ICE CREAM Everybody's Eating It

It delights the young folks---refreshes the older folks---good for everybody. When you buy "Delicious" you know you've got the best. Tell the kiddies to go to the stores where they serve "Delicious" then you won't worry about health results. It's pure.

Plainview Creamery Company

T. W. MORRISON, Manager

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS STATE OF BONDS FOR IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS, AND ALSO FOR THE OPERATION OF PUBLIC WAREHOUSES FOR STORING, HANDLING, CLASSING, MEASURING, WEIGHING, ELEVATING AND LOADING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

(S. J. R. No. 4.)

JOINT RESOLUTION.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Section 52, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State: Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, that Section 52 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be amended so as to hereafter read as follows:

Section 52. The Legislature shall have no power to authorize any county, city, town or other political corporation or subdivision of the State, to lend its credit or to grant public money or thing of value in aid of, or to any individual, association or corporation whatsoever, or to become a stockholder in such corporation, association or company, provided, however, that under legislative provision any county, any political subdivision of a county, any number of adjoining counties, or any political subdivision of the State, or any defined district now or hereafter to be described and defined within the State of Texas, and which may or may not include towns, villages, or municipal corporations, upon a vote of a majority of the resident taxpayers voting thereon, who are qualified electors of such district or territory to be affected thereby, in addition to all other debts may issue bonds or otherwise lend its credit in any amount not to exceed one-fourth of the assessed valuation of the real property of such district or territory, except that the total bonded indebtedness of any city or town shall never exceed the limits imposed by other provisions of this Constitution, and levy and collect taxes to pay the interest thereon, and provide a sinking fund for the redemption thereof, as

the Legislature may authorize, and in such manner as it may authorize the same, for the following purposes, to-wit:

(a) The improvement of rivers, creeks and streams to prevent overflows, and to permit of navigation thereof, or irrigation thereof, or in aid of such purposes.

(b) The construction and maintenance of pools, lakes, reservoirs, dams, canals and waterways for the purposes of irrigation or in aid thereof.

(c) The construction, maintenance and operation of macadamized, graveled or paved roads and turnpikes, or in aid thereof.

(d) The construction, maintenance and operation of public warehouses for storing, handling, classing, measuring, weighing, elevating and loading agricultural products. Provided the Legislature may establish such means and agencies as may be necessary for accomplishing the purpose of this amendment and if a State warehouse commission be provided for, their term of office shall be fixed by the Legislature.

Sec. 2. The Governor is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for submitting this amendment to the Constitution to the qualified electors of the State of Texas on the third Saturday in July, same being the 19th day of said month, and the amendments proposed to Section 52 of Article 3, as above indicated, shall be voted upon separately.

Those favoring the amendment to authorize road or other public improvements by a majority vote, shall have written or printed on their ballot: For amendment to authorize road and other public improvements by a vote of a majority, and those opposed to said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballot: Against amendment to authorize road and other public improvements by a vote of a majority.

Those favoring the issuance of bonds for the construction of public warehouses shall have written or printed on their ballot: For the amendment authorizing the issuance of bonds for the construction of public warehouses for agricultural products. Those voting against said amendment

shall have written or printed on their ballot: Against the amendment authorizing issuance of bonds for the construction of public warehouses for agricultural products.

Sec. 3. The sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury of the State of Texas, not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of such publication, proclamation and election.

JOHN L. WORTHAM,
Secretary of State.

(A true copy.)

YOUR SHOES WILL WEAR LONGER

Nothing shows the lack of care sooner than shoes, and when they are carelessly treated, they retaliate by looking their ugliest. Our footwear should always be treated with every consideration, and the difference between "treed" and "untreed" shoes cannot be too much emphasized. This applies not only when the shoes are in constant use but when putting them away. The winter shoes should be brushed and wiped clean. Calfskin and other heavy leathers should be rubbed with mutton tallow. After the grease has soaked in they should be wiped off with a piece of flannel. Kid shoes should be wiped with cream and shiny leathers preserved with oil. Each shoe should be "treed" or stuffed with newspaper, then wrapped separately in tissue paper and boxed. The original shape of the light slippers can be maintained by stuffing them with cotton or tissue paper and packed away in their own boxes.

A PRETTY HOME, well located, on Highland Addition, at corner of Harp and Washington Streets, for sale. Call at residence, or address BOX 454, Plainview, Texas. —Adv. 22

"THE FLY MUST DIE."

Civic League Determined to Rid Plainview of Pest.

There are few problems attracting more attention at present than the problem of the house fly, and means of exterminating this pest. This subject is well presented by a well-known writer on scientific matters in answering the imaginary question, "Why is a fly?" At the request of the Civic League this article is reprinted:

"We may admire him for his industry, pertinacity, and business enterprise; we may even love him lukewarmly—as one of God's creatures; but we had better wipe him gently but firmly out of existence just the same. He is one of the best traveling salesman known, carries a grip on each of his six legs, and a trunk in his head. His line of samples is extensive and will last from time to eternity. He is more of a nurseryman and tree agent than anything else, the only one whose seeds and cuttings bear blossoms and fruit equal to the pictures in the catalogue. In fact, they bloom, never fading, on the other side of the Jordan, or translate you to bloom there.

"A fly in the house is as dangerous as a rattlesnake, as filthy as a louse, as disgraceful as a bedbug. The time will come when any modern cleanly home will feel itself ashamed and disgraced by the presence of a fly, and when every householder upon whose premises a brood of flies is detected will be fined heavily and sent to jail. The fly is a literal 'eye of the Lord,' because he is in every place beholding the evil and the good, especially the evil, for he loves to lay eggs in it. You can't hide dirt from a fly. He is also the most intimate and domestic

animal we breed and keep. An ounce of cleanness is worth a ton of fly paper and wire screens. One-half of the money wasted on fly traps and window screens, one fifth the energy squandered in slapping and profanity, would clean up the back yard and wipe out the fly."

Absolute cleanliness around houses, stables and outbuildings seems to be the only solution of the fly problem offered by those who have made a study of it. The fly question seems to be in reality a dirt question. "No dirt, no flies," is what the sanitarians tell us. To prevent the breeding of this insect, animal manure should be kept in a tightly covered box and removed frequently to a place remote from the dwelling houses. The garbage can at the back door should be kept clean and always covered, and dirt inside the house should be an unknown article. Flies spread disease. Therefore anyone who makes an effort to reduce their number, performs a distinct service to humanity.

WAYLAND JUNIORS RECEIVE SENIORS.

These are memorable days at the colleges of Plainview. The Seniors, Juniors and "Freshies" are doing things. On Saturday night of last week the Juniors of Wayland College gave their annual reception to the Seniors in the parlors of the girls' dormitory. Green and white, the Seniors colors made the decorations. Punch was served throughout the evening.

John Wayland was toastmaster for the Juniors, and was responded to by J. W. Smith, president of the Senior Class. At eleven o'clock, an ice course was served to Miss Nell Webb, Lulu Goode, Josie Goode, Lorene Boswell,

Virginia Dalton, Nannie May Dunaway, Lois Reynolds, Pauline Gates and Messrs. J. W. Smith, J. M. Pickett, Carl Curtis, John Wayland, Houston Reynolds, Robert Reynolds, Vaughn Gouddy, Guy Seigler and Forest Street.

FROG FARMING MAY BECOME POPULAR AND PROFITABLE.

Frog legs may become as ordinary a dish as bacon and eggs if the United States Bureau of Fisheries succeeds in the propagation scheme with which it has just started to experiment, says a Washington dispatch.

At the bureau's hatcheries at Edenton, near the western end of Albemarle Sound, North Carolina, efforts are being made this spring for the first time to discover how frogs may be propagated rapidly. There is much territory in North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, as well as in some other States, where, in the opinion of fish experts, frogs could thrive so plentiful that in the course of a few years they would become articles of common diet.

SELLS FOUR OVERLANDS.

R. W. Corlett returned Tuesday from Amarillo, where he and E. N. Egge unloaded another car of Overland automobiles. All six of the cars were lined up in front of the Amarillo Hotel and a photograph made. Drivers were secured and the cars were taken about the city in a string, making an attractive demonstration. Mr. Corlett says that his company sold four Overland cars in Amarillo this week.

While away these spring evenings listening to a "Victor." J. W. WILLIS DRUG CO. has them. —Adv. 11

Irick & Company

MILLINERY

Only Exclusive Millinery Store in Plainview

Beginning This Week We Offer

Special Prices on all Summer Hats

We pay especial attention to designing, and always have a full line of trimmed hats.

L. D. Rucker Produce Co.

Wholesale Dealers In
**Hides, Poultry
Butter and Eggs**

We are in the market for your produce.
See us before selling

Telephone 174 Plainview, Tex.

Some Things The Texas Land & Development Co.

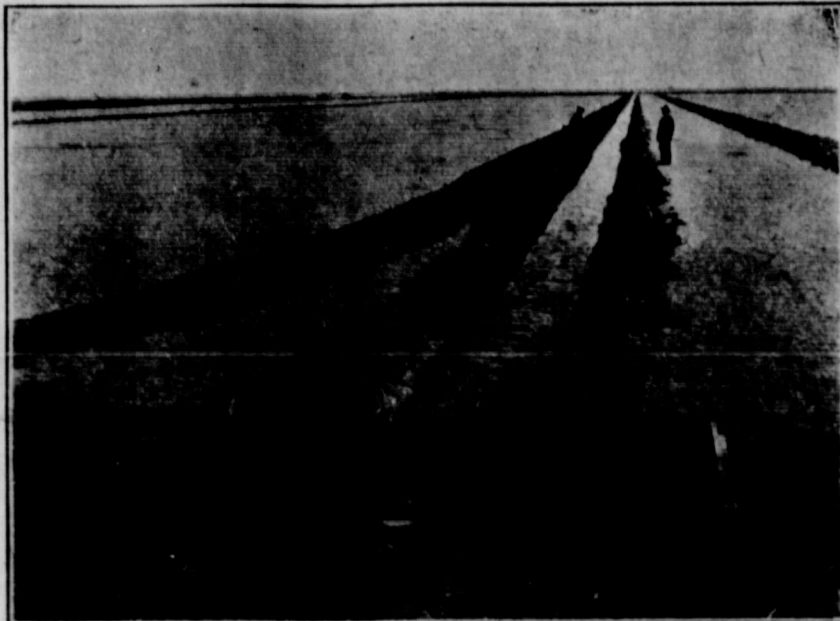
IS DOING

Placing 60,000 acres under irrigation in the Shallow Water Belt of the South Plains of Texas at a cost of \$3,500,000

Planting 65,000 fruit trees and grape vines.

Planting 90,000 tamaracs for shade

OFFICES IN
Denver, Kansas City, and Columbus, Ohio



IRRIGATING ON EXPERIMENT FARM.

Developing a pleasure park for Plainview.

Maintaining a 630 acre experiment farm with experts in charge for the benefit of Hale County farmers.

Fully improved, planted and irrigated tracts of 40, 80 and 160 acres will be sold on easy terms. Write for illustrated literature.

Texas Land & Development Co.

M. D. HENDERSON, Manager :: PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

MITCHELL-KEMBLE WEDDING.

Lee Kemble, proprietor of the Busy Bee Cafe, and Miss Lula A. Mitchell, of Vandalia, Mo., were married Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock, at the residence of Rev. Nance, near Whitefield, Texas. Rev. Nance saying the ceremony.

Miss Mitchell was cashier at the Warren & Sansom Grocery Co.'s for six months.

Mr. and Mrs. Kemble are at home in rooms over the Opera House.

MISS PERRY TO WED.

Miss Ruby Perry, of Hale Center, and S. L. McLaughlin, of Plainview, will be married, at the bride's home, in Hale Center, Sunday. Rev. W. A. Turnage, pastor of the Baptist Church at Hale Center, will perform the ceremony. Mr. McLaughlin will bring his bride to Plainview, where they will make their home.

"500" CLUB WITH MRS. HARREL.

The "500" Club was entertained Tuesday afternoon in its regular meeting by Mrs. H. W. Harrel, at her home, on Archer Street. Mrs. Harrel had as guests of the club Mrs. Charlie Malone, Mrs. E. Dowden, Mrs. F. W. Clinkscales and Mrs. Bromley. Salad and ice courses were served.

Mrs. T. J. Finney is hostess at the next meeting of the Club.

MRS. JOINER IS HOSTESS TO HIGHLAND CLUB.

The Highland Club met Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. G. C. Keck, with Mrs. W. B. Joiner as hostess. Forty-two was played at five tables throughout the afternoon. Those privileged to accept the hospitality of the charming hostess were Mrs. C. W. Tandy, Mrs. T. P. Whittis, Mrs. Bob Meyers, Mrs. L. C. Wayland and Mrs. J. R. Kerley.

Mrs. Joiner was assisted in serving and entertaining by Mrs. Keck, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Kerley and Miss Rosa Fowle. Salad and ice courses were served.

Mrs. J. L. Vaughn will be hostess to the club at its next meeting.

VISITOR FROM PETERSBURG.

J. E. Massey, manager for W. C. Reagan & Co., of Petersburg, was in town Tuesday. Mr. Massey says that conditions are good in the Petersburg country. Their new bank is much appreciated.

IN HONOR OF MISS COBB.

Miss Etta Cobb, who taught in the Plainview schools last year and is now teaching in the Tulla schools, was honor guest at the slumber party at Mrs. J. C. Anderson's Saturday evening, given by Misses Alleen Smith and Gertie Hooker.

A seven-o'clock dinner was served to Misses Cobb, the honor guest, Roebuck, Justus, Longmire and Williams, after which the young ladies spent the evening around the "42" table.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Plainview will close Friday, May 16. On Monday evening following, May 19, the graduation exercises will be held at the Schick Opera House. The following program will be rendered:

- Chorus, "Welcome Sweet Spring-Time"—By Seniors and Juniors.
- Salutatory, "The Financial Value of Education"—Grady M. Vaughn.
- Music (Polonaise)—Irene Lycan.
- Class History—Clarence Bell.
- Class Prophecy—Prentiss Rosson.
- Music, "Spring Dawn" (William Mason)—Ruby Hatcher.
- Class Poem, "Us"—Lucile Abraham.
- "Gifts"—Willie Farmer.
- Music, "Winter Bon-Bons Waltz" (Julia Reire King)—Leita Green.
- Valedictory, "The Man of the Hour"—Burke Mathes.
- Class Address—Hon. F. M. Ryburn, of Amarillo.
- Awarding of Diplomas—O. Holland, President Board of Trustees.

COMMENCEMENT AT WAYLAND.

- Piano Recital—Lula Goode and Nell Webb—Wednesday Evening, May 14.
- Piano Recital—Lillie Cole and Nannie May Dunaway—Thursday Evening, May 15.
- Graduating recital in Public Speaking—J. Wesley Smith—Friday Evening, May 16.
- Inter-Society Debate—Saturday Evening, May 17.
- Baccalaureate Sermon—Sunday Morning, May 18.
- Oratorical Contest—Monday Morning, May 19, 11 o'clock.
- Fine Arts Graduating Recital—Monday Evening, May 19.
- Commencement—Tuesday Morning, May 20.
- Alumni Banquet—Tuesday Evening, May 20.

On Friday evening, May 16, at 8:30 o'clock, a graduating recital in public speaking will be given by J. Wesley

Smith. The following program will be rendered:

- "Sparkling Cascade, Mazurka"..... T. Williams
- Lula Goode
- "The Dawn of a Tomorrow" . Burnett
- J. Wesley Smith
- "Just Like Love" Shelley
- "Ashes of Roses" Woodman
- Nell Webb
- "Hyacinth Halvey" ... Lady Gregory
- J. Wesley Smith

Saturday evening, May 17, at 8:30 o'clock, there will be a debating contest between the representatives of the two Literary Societies, on the question of "Woman Suffrage."

Commencement exercises will be held Tuesday morning, May 20, at 10 o'clock.

PROGRAM.

- Processional Sanders
 - Invocation Rev. Street
 - "Onward, Christian Soldier" . Shelley
 - Baccalaureate Address Rev. J. D. Sandefer, of Abilene
 - Presentation of Diplomas Dean J. P. Reynolds
 - Closing Words .. President I. E. Gates
 - Recessional Scharwenka
- An invitation to attend these exercises is heartily extended to all.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Miss Prudence Bower, music graduate of Wayland College, will give her final recital Friday evening, in the College Chapel.

Mrs. C. W. Tandy will entertain Saturday evening from 8:30 to 10 o'clock, honoring Miss Prudence Bower, honor graduate in music at Wayland College.

TEACHERS AT SETH-WARD ANNOUNCED.

(Continued from Page One.)

unusually ability, and from every town where she has taught she brings the highest testimonials as to her splendid work and attainments and her strong Christian character. Rev. S. A. Barnes recommends her most highly.

For the head of the Department of Instrumental Music, we consider ourselves fortunate in being able to secure the services of Miss Gladys Marsalis, of Mansfield, La. She is a graduate of Randolph Macon Woman's College and also of Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. She has had five years of successful experience and has taught piano, pipe organ and violin. She was for one year Director of Music in Grayson College, but the

past three years has been at Mansfield Female College.

"Miss Marsalis is a young woman of beautiful Christian character. She is very popular with college students. She is a talented pianist, and also plays and teaches the violin. She is enthusiastic and progressive—has organized a musical club and conducted an orchestra. She is agreeable and obliging as a teacher. She leaves of her own accord; I regret her decision to go," says President R. E. Bobbett of Mansfield Female College.

Miss Clara Bain, Directress, says: "Miss Gladys Marsalis, of Athens, Louisiana, has been for quite a while a student of pianoforte, violin, theory, harmony, history of music and pipe organ at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. Having attained the degree of proficiency, she has been awarded an artist certificate in piano and normal certificate in violin.

"She has previously graduated in music at Randolph Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., and at the Conservatory she continued her studies under the eminent concert pianist and pedagogue, Mr. Frederick Shalla Evans; the eminent concert violinist and teacher, Mr. Pier Adolfo Firdinelli, and the choir director and organist, Mr. Carl Otto Staps, in whose classes she ranked with the most thorough students.

Possessed with noble ambition and artistic nature, she will exercise an inspiring influence over her pupils. Miss Marsalis is a young woman of refinement and excellent character."

Her pastor at Mansfield First Methodist Church writes to us about her as follows: "Miss Marsales is always ready to do anything she is called upon for in the church. I shall very much regret to lose her as a member, she is efficient, willing, consistent and liberal."

By a conspiracy of very fortunate circumstances, we are glad to announce that Mrs. Cora Pritchett, of Norman, Okla., will have charge of the Voice Department. By way of introduction, we will state that Mrs. Pritchett is the sister of Mrs. Marshall Phelps, of Plainview, and the widow of Dr. Joe Pritchett, of Missouri, who, when he died, was one of the most promising young preachers of the Southern Methodist Church.

We have many testimonials from the most competent critics, all of which testify to Mrs. Pritchett's thorough equipment, her unusual artfulness in conducting choirs and teaching her pupils, the excellent quality of her voice and forceful personality, and her real worth as a stal-

wart Christian character.

Suffice it to state that she has studied with several of the most famous teachers in her work in America and that she has had ten years of experience as a successful teacher. She has been for the last five years at the head of the Voice Department of Oklahoma University, where she remain as long as she desires.

We give one testimonial: "Mrs. Pritchett is not only an accomplished musician, but is a lady of such rare personal qualities as to make her a most desirable member of any faculty or community. She is not only gracious and refined in manners, but is so lofty and admirable in character as to exert a strong and wholesome influence upon her pupils. I do not hesitate to commend her without reserve to any who need such services as she is offering to render. (Signed)

"BISHOP JAMES ATKINS, "Waynesville, N. C."

We have selected these teachers because we believe in their ability to fill th places as teachers. But we will state that they are all Christians, as the testimonials indicate, and members of the Methodist Church. We heartily commend them to our patrons and friends. We are trying to run a first-

class Junior College—nothing more, and nothing less.

W. M. PEARCE, President.

PENNY POLLS 151.

There were 153 votes polled in the election for Representative to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Hunt, held Tuesday. Of these 151 were for Judge L. C. Penry. One vote was for T. J. Tilson and one for G. Graham. No report has been received of the vote over the district outside of Plainview.

FREE MATINEE DRAWS.

The free matinee given by local merchants each Saturday afternoon to out-of-town visitors is attracting many people to Plainview, says Ross Rogers, of the Majestic Theater. Mr. Rogers says that more than 400 attended the matinee Saturday, April 26, and more than 300 last Saturday. Merchants say people have been in their stores whom they never before saw in Plainview.

The purpose of the free matinee is to attract trade to Plainview. It seems to be used with much success elsewhere.

Housekeepers This is What You Have Been Looking For

A Floor Finish that Will Not Scar

"KYANIZE," the New Floor Finish that positively will not scar or turn white when walked on or receives hard knocks. Just what you need to apply around the art square, and when properly applied will last longer than any other-floor finish.

While KYANIZE is made expressly for Floors, it cannot be excelled for Retouching your Furniture and Interior Woodwork.

KYANIZE ENAMEL for Beds and all Iron Work is sure to give satisfaction.

We have KYANIZE in all colors and sizes, and will be glad to explain its merits if you will give us the opportunity.

DUNCAN'S PHARMACY
The Store Where You Feel at Home

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

The Hale County Herald

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

FIRST CLASS
JOB PRINTING
A SPECIALTY

BEST MEDIUM
FOR PUBLICITY
IN THE WEST

VOLUME TWENTY-FOUR

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1913

NUMBER NINETEEN

SELLING \$400,000 WORTH OF GOODS IN A TOWN OF 800

Strasburg, Ohio, is a town of 800 population, about 18 miles south of Massillon, 24 miles north of Canton, near Canal Dover, New Philadelphia and Ulrichsville.

Possibly some business men would say that it is not a very promising location for the development of a big business, especially when it is known that the transportation facilities are strictly first-class. Strasburg is on the B. & O. Railway, and has several trains in each direction every day, in addition to the excellent interurban service with Canton and other towns. But, nevertheless, this little city of 800 population boasts of a great store that does a business of over \$400,000 annually, and employs a large force of salespeople and keeps six delivery wagons and an auto delivery truck busy all the time. This store is known as "Garver Bros., the Big Store."

One passing through this little city is very apt to wonder why such a business happens to be in a town of this size, but it must be said that it does not happen. It was not developed by chance or luck, but it is there because the founder and developer of the business was a shrewd business man, and because the present proprietors are also keen, alert business men.

As you enter this big store you are confronted, right on the main floor, by Mr. Albert Garver, general manager of the institution. In place of having his office back in the rear or possibly up on the third floor, as one might expect, Mr. Garver has his desk near the main entrance of the store, where he has a chance to meet every customer personally as they enter, and he makes it a point to meet them and extend to them a hearty welcome. This is a powerful factor in developing such a business as the Garver Bros. have.

Recently the Journal's idea man visited this store, and in writing about it he told of one thing that made a mighty impression upon him. As he entered the store, one of the first things that caught his sight was a monster bolt of muslin. This piece of goods was 78 inches wide and contained 978 yards—over a half-mile—of muslin. Above this great roll appeared one of the suggestions that is constantly employed by the managers of this business. It was a neatly written card bearing this statement, "Here is the reason for our low prices. Over one-half mile of unbleached muslin, all in one piece, bought direct from the factory at a price that enables us to sell regular 25-cent goods at 16 cents per yard."

The idea man said that the sight of this monster bolt of muslin, and this statement, made an impression upon him, and it is only reasonable to think that, if a thing of this kind made a favorable impression upon him, it would also impress other people when they enter that store. One of the principles of the senior Garver, founder of this institution, that is being adhered to by his sons in the present management of the business is to buy goods in the very largest quantities possible, in order to get the lowest possible price, and they continually impress this point upon the minds of the people about them—through their advertising.

The Garver Bros. are doing one thing that many merchants seem afraid to do, that is, they are buying a quality of goods that enables them to make prices to equal any competition. We do not mean by this statement that they are selling a cheap grade of goods, entirely. Not at all. They handle a great deal of strictly high-grade merchandise, but they know that the people want and are satisfied with cheaper goods in many instances, and they try to cater to these people, as well as to the people of their community who want better goods, and the growth and success of their business is certainly the very best evidence that they are following the correct principle.

The history of this store is interesting, of course. The history of any such phenomenal business is interesting, but the Garver Bros. are not living in the history of their business, but they are on the alert, every instant, for things that can be applied to the development of their business today. While they are proud of the history of their business they feature the fact that their business has had a wonderful history less than some of the present-day things that are of interest.

For instance, it might be interest-

ing to the average customer entering that store to know that it was founded more than a half-century ago, by one Phillip A. Garver known favorably by people throughout that section of the country, but they are really interested more in the fact that today Garver Bros. provide a great big free lunch for them, because the lunch touches the tender spot of the hungry customer, and so the brothers today devote more thought to advertising the fact that they are there to



A CROP THAT IS A WINNER—WATERMELONS.

—Courtesy E. E. Winn Realty Co.

serve the people in every way, even to furnishing free lunches, and to furnishing free feed barns, where the farmers may have their teams cared for in the shelter, for these are the things that are of present moment and interest to the people.

It is, of course, pleasing to the farmer to drive into this little town, and have his team cared for, free of charge, by Garver Bros. attendant at the barn, and then go into the store and be given a great big free lunch. These things appeal to people, and, after all, the merchant who hopes to sell goods to the people about him must learn to appeal to the simple human nature of these people.

It has not been so long since Garver's store was an ordinary store, in point of volume of business. As late as the year 1888, when the senior Garver retired from business, and turned the management over to his sons, the store was doing a volume of business totaling only \$10,000 per year, but now it is doing a volume equal to almost four times this amount every month.

When the sons took charge of the business, it was at a time when there were great changes being wrought in

interest. Such advertising was new, and novel, and they did not know exactly what to expect, but when the first answer came from a lady who drove five miles in order to take advantage of a bargain in calico that they had advertised, they were satisfied. They knew that if they could appeal to this woman, and cause her to drive five miles to take advantage of the bargain, they could induce other people to come. They felt that they were on the right track, and they kept it up and the years that have passed since have certainly proven that they were indeed following the correct principle.

They have built a reputation for honest dealing with their customers, and they are striving today in every way possible to keep up that reputation and to serve the people the very best that it is possible for them to serve, and now their auto delivery truck is to be seen daily, on the roads in that section of the country, delivering goods as far as 15, 20 and 25 miles in every direction. Indeed, they report that they are getting considerable business from some of the largest towns in that section of the state.

estimate of the business that he should do, personally, the coming month. This system keeps every salesman on the alert. He has two things before him all the time, the record of his past month, and the possibility of his exceeding the estimate given him for the coming month. Incidentally, the salesmen who exceed the estimate are awarded special prizes.

The clerks have an association, one feature of which is a class for the study of salesmanship. These classes meet once a week. Incidentally, we are very glad to know that in this work they are using the Journal's course in salesmanship, in connection with Mr. Vardaman's book, "The Master Salesman," and they are getting a great deal of benefit from this study. The heads of the departments take a special interest in helping the salesmen under them, and there is a friendly rivalry between the different departments throughout the entire business.

It is with a great deal of satisfaction that we are able to tell Journal readers something about the success

FROM TEXT BOOKS TO PIGS

"REMEMBER THE CLEANING DAY."

A New Set of Commandments by Clean-Town Advocates.

These ten commandments are especially commended to all believers in good citizenship and are interested in doing the things that will make their town or city better, cleaner and more beautiful to live in:

1. Thou shalt honor thy city and keep its laws.
2. Remember thy cleaning day, and keep it wholly.
3. Thou shalt love and cherish thy

How a College Girl Decided the Question of a Career.

I am a woman who dared and did. I am the woman who kept pigs and made money from them and saved myself from poverty.

Of course everybody says, "Oh!" with a questionable inflection and looks at me in wonder and asked why I did such a thing. Some mention the fact that I am a college graduate and ask me why I turned to pigs instead of the treasures of my brain for a livelihood in a way that shows quite plainly that they consider I have abused my privileges and am a disgrace to my alma mater. But these people who treat me and my pigs with fine scorn do not know that a college education is not worth a snap of your finger when you are in actual want and need assistance in a hurry.

"It's Pigs or the Poorhouse."

I could stand in a shop at \$5 a week and get white and wan and weak and spend all I earn in paying doctor bills afterward. I could get no place in an office, for I should have to learn book-keeping or typewriting, and I have no time for that.

I had been let down all at once and had no time for anything but to work and earn my bread.

Reared in the gentest of atmospheres, taught only to dance and dine, talk small talk and dress divinely. Result—I keep pigs.

The chief reason was that I had to be outdoors to keep my health, and then I heard a friend say that she never had pork on her table any more because it was not sweet and fine and well fed, but came from the mysterious depths of the west and was fed on refuse.

I thought it all out in the still watches of the night and I said, "It's pigs or the poorhouse." And pigs it was.

And now I am prosperous and happy and healthy and like my pigs and they like me. There it is in a nutshell, and now for the details of my story.

To begin with, I had enough money to buy my pigs and to live on for three months. I have been keeping pigs now for three years and I am not ashamed of my mistakes, but am as proud as a peacock of my success.

In Spite of Scornful Farmers.

I had my pigs sent to my country home in a New England town. I felt very important when I ordered them placed in the new pen back of the stable. I had read up diligently on pigs and I was pig wise to the last degree.

The man who brought the pigs had heard of my intentions and he stood back and looked me over scornfully.

"You ain't going to feed no pigs in that dress, be you?" he asked with a dirty finger pointed at my pink lawn frock.

It was June and I was fresh and clean and cool, that was all. The fact that my cheap pink lawn was smartly fitted and I held myself straight made it look unfit to him, but that frock and two or three others of a different shade but of equal cheapness were my "pig gowns" for all summer.

And how I did watch and tend my precious pigs!

I cooked and arranged their food myself. I carried it to them in small buckets and poured it into their clean troughs. I fed them on fresh grass that I cut myself. I made them clean beds in a corner and there was never any dirt or "piggy" odor about the pen. I treated my pigs respectfully and gave them opportunities to be clean and they became sweet and orderly and self-respecting.

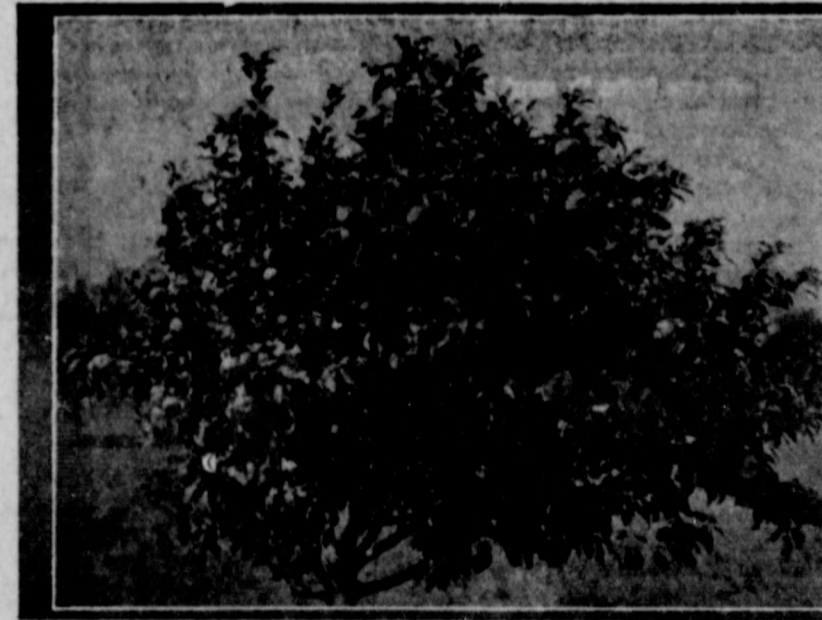
Sent Out Printed Statements.

I suppose because I have said that I still go to receptions and dinners and keep up my friends and fashion and people will think I find my market among them and that I prosper because of the charitable patronage of my pitying friends.

Not a bit of it. My friends have never had a taste of my pork unless it was a gift, and that is the way I make gifts nowadays. A cut of my spareribs is deemed far more choice than a piece of sterling silverware.

My market is as independent of my relatives and friends as I myself? When I got ready to sell the products of my piggery I sent printed statements to a list of wealthy people, without using my name, stating that I had for sale so many clean, well-fed pigs, the pork of which was the meat of butternuts.

Results? I couldn't begin to supply the demand.



A 4-YEAR-OLD APPLE TREE.



A 4-YEAR-OLD PEACH TREE.

—Courtesy E. E. Winn Realty Co.

merchandising. They found the stock consisted largely of old-style goods, old-fashioned hoop skirts, for instance, Shaker bonnets, serge gaiters, and many other such articles that were rapidly going out of style. They immediately started a campaign to clear out all such goods, and began putting in new and up-to-date merchandise, so that they could appeal to the people, and offer them just as great bargains as they were able to get in the larger cities and towns about them. Remember that this little town is surrounded by towns and cities of many times its size, and Garver Bros. can not hope for business to

One thing in connection with their business that is worthy of note is their windows. There are not very many people in Strasburg—800 population is out a great many people, but nevertheless Garver Bros. find that it pays them to have strictly up-to-date windows. It will be noticed that they have windows as large as you find in the city department stores, and they employ two window-trimmers to care for and dress these windows. They use artistic tickets and show-cards, because they have learned that the people there about them are exactly like the people in the cities in one respect, that is they like to see these

of this remarkable business, because we find that they are doing a great many things, that they are following a great many principles that we have been urging upon our readers all these years. Here is this store, established in a little town surrounded by larger towns and cities with every facility offered the people to go away from the little town to do their shopping, and yet the management of this store is demonstrating that it is possible to reach out in the face of this competition, and bring people in, and develop a wonderful business.—Merchants Trade Journal.

the father of a dead Indian; later the secretary of the Interior confiscated the land for townsite purposes and issued certificates to the different lot holders for their land as a government townsite. Mr. Dowden filed suit in support of his claim under the "dead Indian" clause, winning his contention in the Oklahoma state courts. The United States Superior Court for Oklahoma has just rendered its decision in favor of our fellow-townsmen. The suit was begun just nine years and two months ago.

Tuttle is a town of about 1,000 people located in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

A. S. McAdams Lumber Co.

LUMBER AND PAINTS

We can save you money on any kind of building material. Call and get our prices.

J. P. FRANCISCO, Manager

Phone 52

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. B. HUGHES, Cashier

There is Nothing Finer than

ALBATROSS FLOUR

For all Good and Wholesome Baking. Its made from the best Ozark Wheat. Try a Sack.

J. W. SANDERSON'S GROCERY

J. M. 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.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

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.

GUYTON SANITARIUM

Offers excellent treatment in surgical and maternity cases.

All physicians may be sure that their patients will receive the best of attention.

MRS. J. V. GUYTON, in charge

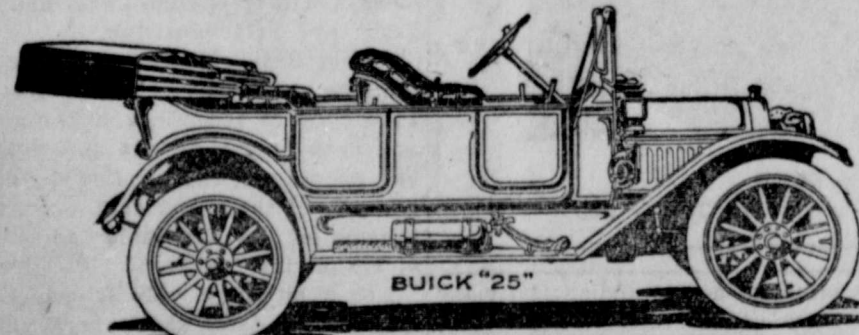
Rockvale Coal

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.



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

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION PRESCRIBING QUALIFICATIONS FOR DISTRICT JUDGES OF THIS STATE AND PRESCRIBING THEIR TENURE OF OFFICE.

(S. J. R. No. 11.)

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Amending Section 7, Article 5, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, relating to the creation and formation of judicial districts, the terms of compensation and qualification of the judges of the district courts, and the times of holding court.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Section 7, Article 5, be amended so as to hereafter read as follows:

Section 7. The State shall be divided into as many judicial districts as may now or hereafter be provided by law, which may be increased or diminished by law. For each district there shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, at a general election, one or more judges, each of whom shall be a citizen of the United States and of this State, who shall have been a practicing lawyer of this State, or a judge of a court in this State for six years next preceding his election; who shall have resided in the district in which he was elected for two years next preceding his election; who shall reside in his district during his term of office; who shall hold his office for a period of four years, and shall receive for his services an annual salary of three thousand dollars, until otherwise changed by law. Court shall be held by a district judge at the county seat in each of the several counties at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for the holding of the district court when the judge thereof is absent, disabled or disqualified from acting. The district judges who may be in office when this amendment takes effect shall hold their offices until their respective terms shall expire under their present election or appointment.

Sec. 2. The Governor of the State of Texas is hereby directed to issue necessary proclamation for the submission of this amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Texas at an election to be held on the 19th day of July, 1913, at which election all voters favoring this amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words: "For the amendment of Section 7, Article 5, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, relating to district judges and district courts," and all voters opposed to said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words: "Against the amendment of Section 7, Article 5, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, relating to district judges and district courts."

Sec. 3. The sum of five thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to pay expenses for carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

JOHN L. WORTHAM,
Secretary of State.

(A true copy.)

NO ALLIANCE AGAINST REST OF THE WORLD.

Ambassador Bryce Says There Should Be Nothing Exclusive in Friendship.

"My mission has been to bear a message of friendship to the American people from the British," said Ambassador James Bryce in his farewell to the American people, given before the Pilgrim Society at New York City on Friday night of week before last. Mr. Bryce's address contains so much which is worth while that it should be read by every American. It is appended, in part:

"My mission," he said, "has been not merely to represent my sovereign and government for diplomatic purposes, but also to bear a message of friendship from the British to the American people. No two peoples in the world are so called upon, one might say, so appointed by Providence, to be friends to one another. It is not merely that the original stock of those who founded this great Republic came from England to Virginia and New England, for many new elements that are neither English nor British have been subsequently added. It is that their first settlers brought with them a language, a literature, a system of institutions, political traditions, and, above all, a love of ordered freedom, which have spread out over the whole of the United States, have formed the character of the people, and are today a common inheritance on which the greatness and moral strength of your people and of our people are based. It is in these things that our unity lies; it is from this fountain head that our fraternal friendship must continue to flow.

"In that friendship there is not and there ought not to be anything exclusive. I have never suggested that you and we should make any sort of alliance against the rest of the world. We may usefully co-operate for many purposes, because our aims and our spirits are substantially the same. But what we desire is that the ties of friendship which bind the United States and Great Britain to one another should be extended to embrace other countries also.

Home Owners Nation's Safeguard.
"These have been six eventful years for the United States as well as for Europe," Mr. Bryce continued. "Here, too, you have your difficulties, and I see that they make some among you anxious for the future. In watching with keenest interest, I find for you two strong grounds of hope. One is the fact that you have, standing be-

tween and detached from those two classes who seem to be everywhere in the world now opposed to one another, the large capitalists and employers on the one hand and organized labor on the other, a third body, that large body of sensible and fair-minded citizens, especially among your rural population, persons who own the land they till and the houses they live in.

"Such an element in a nation gives it strength and stability, and it's an element larger here than anywhere else in the world. The other fact is that the standard of civic duty among all your citizens is steadily rising. There is a larger proportion of men now in your cities who are resolved to secure good government by working for it. There is a higher conception of the duty which the rich owe to the poor, and of that which we all owe to secure just and upright administration.

"We are all of us apt, when we are forging higher ideals, to be more dissatisfied than we were before with the contrast between ideals and practice. But this is no reason for despondency. Let whoever begins to despond look back and see how much worse many things were at former epochs of your history than they are now. No country has shown greater powers of overcoming difficulties and escaping from dangers than America."

STOCK MARKET RECUPERATES.

Stock Cattle and Feeders Still under Last Week.

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 5.—Repair work to the extent of 15 to 25 cents was done on the cattle market last week after the break Monday and Tuesday, which left prices still a dime under the close of the previous week. The good work was resumed today, when a supply of 7,000 head was marked up for Kansas City, steer sales 10 to 15 cents higher, cows 10 to 25 higher.

Native steers sold at \$8.40 this morning, bulk of sales running from \$7.50 to \$8.25. Western fed steers reached \$8.35. A prominent sale was two cars of Oklahoma heifers from Shattuck, averaging 604 pounds, at \$7.90, considered 15 cents higher than Friday. Thirty-three cars of South-erns arrived today, containing meal and cake-fed steers at \$7.00 to \$7.85 and cows at \$6.50 to \$7.25. Twelve loads of grass cattle from South Texas were included, steers at \$6.15 to \$6.75 and cows and bulls at \$5.50.

Stock cattle and feeders are half a dollar lower than ten days ago, and they show but slight recuperative power, selling at \$7.00 to \$7.85. A year ago they brought \$6.00 to \$7.15. A good rain all over Kansas and Missouri yesterday put grass in fine condition, and helped to hold receipts down today. Kansas pastures are lightly loaded this season, in some places steers having six and seven acres each, which ought to mean some good cattle this summer.

Hogs remained steady today, at the prices in force Saturday, top \$8.40, bulk \$8.25 to \$8.35, receipts 8,000 head. Future prices will depend upon the volume of receipts, which most dealers think will be disappointing. Heavy runs of brood sows are counted on by packers after weaning time, but market observers believe the policy will be to breed even the big and undesirable ones again.

Packers are said to have only a three days' supply of lard on hand—a poor basis from which to conduct a bear campaign.

Sheep and lambs are off 10 to 25 cents today, lambs selling at \$8.25 to \$8.50 largely, Texas muttons at \$5.50 to \$5.85, Texas goats at \$3.25 to \$4.25, and Arizona spring lambs at \$8.10. Receipts are 14,000 head, but light runs are expected through this month.

J. A. RICKART,
Market Correspondent.

LIVER GETTING LAZY? DON'T STOP WORKING.

Take Dodson's Liver Tone and Go About Your Business—It Will Liven Up Your Liver Without Harm.

A bilious attack or constipation can be relieved in a short while by a spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone—the mild, vegetable remedy that every druggist guarantees.

Just ask R. A. Long Drug Co. about Dodson's Liver Tone. They know that it is a harmless preparation that starts the liver without violence and puts you in shape without interfering with your habits. This store guarantees it to be all that, and will give you your money back if you don't find Dodson's Liver Tone gives you quick, easy relief.

Dodson's Liver Tone is for both grown-ups and children. It has a pleasant taste, and is safe and reliable. The price is 50 cents for a large bottle, and your 50 cents back to you if you tell R. A. Long Drug Co. that it hasn't been a benefit to you.

Don't take calomel and don't buy imitations of Dodson's Liver Tone—you may run into danger if you do. Buy Dodson's—the medicine that R. A. Long Drug Co. recommends and guarantees. —Adv. 18

Our Motto: Quality

Good Things to Eat

The Busy Bee Cafe

LEE KEMBLE, Proprietor

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

Preserve the health of your family and reduce your ice bill by using a

McCray Refrigerator

thoroughly sanitary, used in all branches of United States Government Service in the food testing laboratories at Washington.

For Sale by

R. C. Ware Hardware Co.

Telephone 178

Garden Tools of Every Description

Rubber, cotton and wire bound hose

Poultry Wire and Lawn Mowers

The Famous Geo. W. Graves Saddles

Made by G. W. Graves on the Famous "Meania" Tree, and the Celebrated "Ebehard" Leather, from Santa Clara, California. The three above can not be beat.

Call and see my Patent Front Rig—the Best ever

Put on a Stock Saddle

I am making all the time a full line of Hand-Made Team and Buggy Harness out of Pure Oak Leather at less price than you can buy factory-made harness.

We carry a full line of Horse Collars, all sizes and the best makes at the lowest price; Blankets, Bridles of all kinds, Buggy Whips of the best makes, fine Spurs and Bits; in fact, we have the most complete Saddlery and Harness House in the Panhandle. Call and look through.

Geo. W. Graves Saddlery Company
PLAINVIEW, TEXAS



Attention Veterans



WILL OFFER THE USUAL VERY LOW RATES

TO THE

U. C. V. REUNION

Chattanooga

May 27-29

A rare chance to visit the great battle fields of Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge, Chicamagua, etc.

SPECIAL THROUGH CARS THE QUICKEST LINE CHOICE OF THREE ROUTES

See T. & P. Ry. Agents for full particulars or write

A. D. BELL,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

GEO. D. HUNTER,
General Passenger Agent
DALLAS, TEXAS

Patronize a Home Industry

by buying

PRIDE OF THE PLAINS

FLOUR

Do you remember the fable about the dog, who, crossing a bridge with a bone in his mouth, saw the reflection and dropping the bone, dived for the shadow?

That's what you do when you accept a Substitute for Pride of the Plains Flour

BUY A SACK TODAY

Harvest Queen Mills

Telephone 151

Plainview, Texas

manent certificates, are also offered. These courses are becoming more and more profitable and popular, because they give the students solid information and thorough training, instead of encouraging them to pursue the more "cram" method in preparing for the State examinations. A few of these teachers' courses may also be used as admission credits to the University. A large number of both elementary and advanced professional courses are also open to superintendents and teachers who desire to pursue special work in education.

WOMEN FOOL MEN BY IMPROVING THE TOWN.

Commercial Club Members Thought Feminine Auxiliary Sort of a Joke.

There is an old adage that a new broom sweeps clean, but in the hands of a woman it is apt to sweep still better. The Commercial Club at La Salle, Ill., has found out that this is true. When the organization received a petition last March from a score of women asking permission to organize the Women's Bureau of the La Salle Commercial Association some of the men were inclined to treat the request as a joke. Others, more gallant, spoke in favor of the petition, and it was finally voted to approve the women's organization and give them free rein to work in the interest of the city.

While nominally a branch of the Commercial Club, the Women's Bureau has been operated practically independent of the men's organization. Its stated object is to assist the business men in plans for the betterment of the city, either by suggestion or cooperation. The men were content to devote their time to obtaining industries and encouraging local enterprises, and they gave the women unrestricted authority to do what they could in the way of civic improvement.

The women increased their membership to 50 and elected aggressive officers. An unsightly spot on First Street was converted into a park, with grass and flowers. A "clean-up" week was indorsed by the entire population, the result being a surprise and delight to the entire community.

The bureau organized a campaign against flies and unsanitary alleys and stables. This campaign was successful. A spring clean-up is now being agitated.

The Women's Bureau is also inves-

DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

Purity in food, lower cost of living—these are the demands of the day.

Pure food is health, and health is economy itself. We cannot have health without healthful food.

The most healthful foods are the quickly raised flour foods—biscuit, cake, muffins, crusts and other pastry, when perfectly made from wholesome ingredients.

Dr. PRICE'S baking powder makes these foods in specially attractive, appetizing and wholesome form, and for both economic and hygienic reasons, such food should be more largely substituted for meat in the daily diet.

But bear in mind that alum, or unwholesome baking powder, can never make pure, wholesome food.

tigating the question of pure milk and sanitary dairies. The subject is being studied scientifically, one of the high school teachers providing data and giving scientific lectures at the request of the bureau. The members of the bureau voted to take up one leading question each year and, after studying it, commence a campaign.

The officers just elected are: President, Miss Idalette Campbell; secretary, Miss Mary I. Duncan; treasurer, Mrs. Fred Zimmerman; directors, Mrs. Frank Zwick, Mrs. W. S. Evans and Mrs. Margaret Christopher.—Post-Dispatch.

FOR YOUR SEWING MACHINE. I CAN GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. I AM AN EXPERT ON REPAIRING SEWING MACHINES.

Call me at the Missouri Hotel,
J. M. GONZALES

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION PROVIDING ALL STATE, DISTRICT, COUNTY AND PRECINCT OFFICERS WITHIN THIS STATE SHALL BE COMPENSATED BY THE PAYMENT OF A FIXED SALARY.

(H. J. R. No. 41.)

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Of the Legislature of the State of Texas, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State by adding to Article 16 thereof a new section to be known as Section 58, providing for the tenure and compensation of public officials.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That there be added to Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas a new section to be known as Section 58, which shall read as follows:

Section 58. All State, district, county and precinct officers within the State of Texas shall hereinafter be compensated by the payment of a salary to be fixed or provided for by the Legislature.

Sec. 2. The Governor of this State will, as directed by the Constitution, make publication of this proposed amendment in the manner and for the time as required by the Constitution, the amendment to be voted upon by the qualified electors for members of the Legislature of this State at the general election to be held for State

officers on July 19, 1913, the returns of which shall, as provided for in the Constitution, be made to the Secretary of State, the result ascertained and proclamation made as provided for in Section 1, Article 17, of the Constitution. There shall be written or printed on the ballots to be used at such election "for the adoption of Section 58, Article 16, as an amendment to the Constitution, providing a salary compensation for certain officers and fixing term of office at four years;" and also "against the adoption of Section 58, Article 16, as an amendment to the Constitution for certain officers and fixing their term of office at four years;" and those favoring the adoption of said amendment shall erase the language "Against the adoption of Section 58, Article 16, as an amendment to the Constitution, providing a salary compensation for certain officers and fixing their term of office at four years," by running a pencil or pen through the same, and those opposing the adoption of said amendment shall erase the language "for the adoption of Section 58, Article 16, as an amendment to the Constitution, providing a salary compensation for certain officers and fixing their term of office at four years," by running a pencil or pen through the same.

Sec. 3. The sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

JOHN L. WORTHAM,
Secretary of State.

(A true copy.)

HOME-STUDY COURSES.

Correspondence Feature of State University Work is Popular.

The University of Texas is constantly broadening and extending its advantages to the citizens of the State. The work of the Home-Study or Correspondence Division is reaching out in to the remotest corners of the State and bringing life and hope and educational progress to many an ambitious person who is debarred by force of circumstances from gaining a college education. Over five hundred students in all parts of the State are now actively engaged in this correspondence work. Since the founding of the Extension Department, three and a half years ago, over two thousand applications have been received in the Correspondence Division. There are, in our own community, persons who are prepared to take work who are prepared to undertake work of college grade, but who have little or no prospect of being able to go away to school. To such persons the University offers advantages that may be made immediately avail-

able. It takes tenacity of purpose and a strong ambition to pursue successfully these courses in absentia, but there are, no doubt, many of our young men and women who have the proper qualifications to do creditable work of this kind.

An examination of the University bulletin announcing the correspondence courses discloses the wide range of subjects now being offered. There are courses in English composition and literature, elementary and advanced courses in Latin and Greek, and in the Modern foreign languages, Spanish, French and German. There are also courses in pure and applied mathematics, in history and philosophy, agriculture, public speaking, and other academic branches. A few elementary courses in such sciences as botany, zoology and geology are also offered, but the laboratory courses in the sciences can rarely be successfully given by correspondence.

Of special interest to persons of a practical turn of mind are the technical courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, and in drawing and architecture. These courses are adapted to the needs of practical machinists, electricians, surveyors, builders and architectural draftsmen. The purely practical courses do not command University credit, but the technical courses may be counted toward the engineering degree.

Among the most popular subjects taught by correspondence are the law courses. The elementary subjects in law are offered to ambitious youths who can pursue the courses profitably, either for purely business purposes, or in preparation for the State examinations for admission to the bar. Admission to the law school of the University as an applicant for the law degree is based on the full entrance requirements and one year's college work in the academic department, but candidates for the bar examinations who are of mature age may be admitted to the University correspondence courses without becoming candidates for the law degree. In addition to the regular elementary subjects in law, a few topics, such as legal business, and the rights of married women, are offered without college credit. These courses are designed for business men and for women who own property and desire to become acquainted with the law on these subjects.

Teachers' courses, designed to prepare applicants for first-grade or per-

SWEET POTATO, TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS---in any quantity

All plants large and hardy. Ready for open planting.

Window and Porch Boxes already planted and ready for delivery. No trouble to you. No two alike. Big assortment to select from or we can design boxes to suit you.

For Your Rose Garden

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.

CUT FLOWERS.

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

BIRDS AND FISH.

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

Plainview Floral Company

W. H. JEFFRIES and E. S. KEYS, Proprietors
North Pacific Street Telephone No. 195

"FAGGED-OUT" WOMEN

Will Find a Helpful Suggestion In This Letter.

Overworked, run-down, "fagged out" women who feel as though they could hardly drag about, should profit by Miss Richter's experience. She says: "Last winter I was completely run down and felt fagged out all the time, was nervous and had indigestion.

"One of my friends advised me to take Vinol, and it has done me great good. The tired, worn-out feeling is all gone, and I am strong, vigorous and well. The stomach trouble soon disappeared and now I eat heartily and have perfect digestion. I wish every tired, weak, nervous woman could have Vinol, for I never spent any money in my life that did me so much good as that I spent for Vinol." Marie Richter, Detroit, Mich.

Thousands of women and men who were formerly weak and sickly owe their present rugged health to the wonderful strength-creating effects of Vinol. We guarantee Vinol to build you up and make you strong. If it does not, we give back your money.

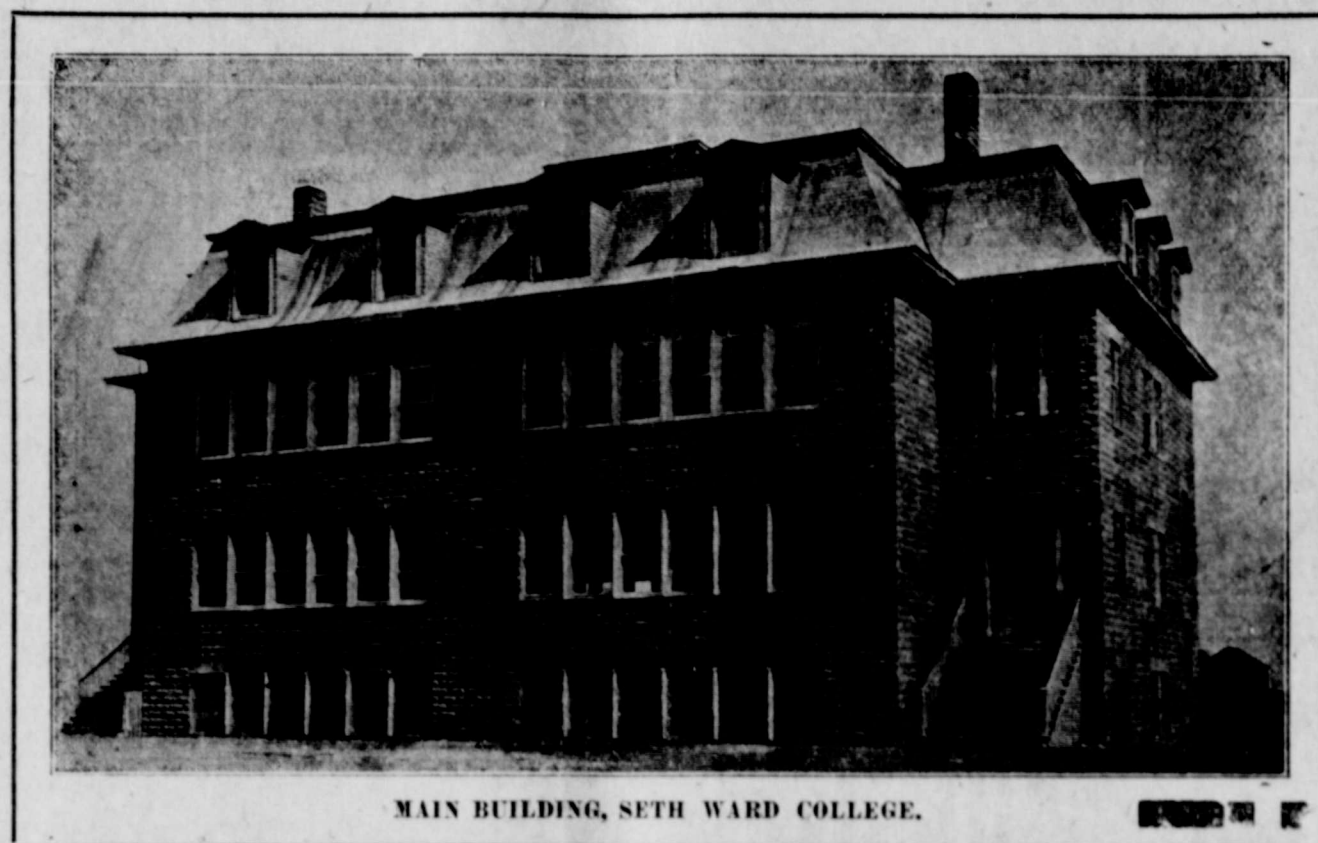
J. W. WILLIS DRUG CO.,
Plainview, Texas.

(Adv.)

Seth Ward College

Plainview, Texas

A JUNIOR Co-Educational College, under the direct supervision of the Northwest Texas Conference of the M. E. Church, South. Graduates enter the Junior Year at the best universities of the state.



MAIN BUILDING, SETH WARD COLLEGE.

Splendidly equipped for giving instruction in both Literary and Fine Arts Branches. Large laboratories fully equipped for thorough work in science. Faculty selected from graduates of best institutions in the south; men and women of positive Christian character. Plans completed for Gymnasium for use during next school year.



A GROUP OF HOUSES IN SETH WARD COLLEGE COMMUNITY.

Three buildings situated in center of beautifully parked 40 acre campus. Over 500 trees already set out. Own dairy, poultry yards, heating and light plants, and water system. All labor on campus done by students desiring financial assistance.

GIRLS DORMITORY---BOYS DORMITORY

Christian Home Life Emphasized. College Authorities encourage the highest type of physical and moral development. Strict discipline maintained.

SETH WARD COLLEGE

For further information or catalogue address W. M. PEARCE, Plainview, Texas



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 teasp'n gr'd mace 1/4 teasp'n 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

TEXAS INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Athens.—A new \$200,000 brick and tile plant is to be erected by the Athens Firebrick and Tile Company. An unlimited supply of material lies adjacent to this place, as does the lignite, that is mined for fuel.

Yoakum.—Plans have been completed for the new five-story hotel to be erected here, and bids will be opened shortly for the construction of the building.

Port Arthur.—The steamship "Wm. P. Palmer" cleared from this port with two full carloads of broom straw from Canadian, Texas, for Philadelphia, Penn. Besides this shipment, the cargo consisted of three cars of timber, three of lumber, one of rice and several tons of press cloth.

Beaumont.—Work has started on the last section of Beaumont's deep water-way, and the work of straightening the channel is now nearly completed. A large dredging boat is now at work in the Neches River at Mansfield's Ferry, and work of clearing the turning basin is also now in progress.

San Angelo.—Reports to the Chamber of Commerce from the cattle ranges in the vicinity of this city state that the recent copious rainfall has caused the grass to spring forth abundantly, resulting in general stock conditions being better at this time than for the past several years.

Anna.—The business men in this vicinity recently organized a gin company with a capital stock of \$10,000. Committees are looking after the matter of a location and the purchasing of machinery.

Cameron.—The \$150,000 good roads bond election recently held in Justice precinct 1 of Milam County resulted in an overwhelming victory for the bonds. This is the second district to vote a good roads bond issue in Milam County, Gause having voted a \$50,000 issue April 1.

Orange.—The Orange Commercial Club has secured a gas engine factory for this city. The site for the plant will be secured in a few days, and work will begin at once on the erection of suitable buildings for the enterprise.

Brownwood.—The organization of a stock company to erect a \$20,000 hospital in this city has been perfected and \$15,000 already subscribed. The local physicians are pushing the movement.

Wichita Falls.—The growing importance of this city as a manufacturing center and distributing point is most artistically set forth in an attractive booklet just issued by the Chamber of Commerce.

Palestine.—The Young Men's Business League of this city has organized a stock company with all stock subscribed for the erection of a \$100,000 modern hotel. The building will be five stories and basement and modern in every respect.

Houston.—The actual work of deepening and widening the turning basin in the Houston ship channel has started, and nearly a half million cubic yards of earth are to be removed from the banks and bottom of the basin. Rapid progress is being made on the ship channel by the four dredges, a minimum depth of 25 feet being secured.

Cooper.—A contract has been let for the erection of a modern brick hotel here to cost approximately \$15,000. The new bath house will be completed and opened early in May.

Rock Island.—The ladies of this place met with the Commercial Club on San Jacinto Day and organized a Civic League. Immediate steps will be taken by the joint organizations to improve the streets and beautify the city.

Cleburne.—The Santa Fe will spend \$175,000 on shop and yard improvements at this place.

Port O'Connor.—A meeting of the Intercoastal Canal Celebration executive committee has been called for Monday morning, May 5th, by President C. S. E. Holland, its chairman, to perfect plans for the celebration. All the commodores are requested to be present, as an admiral for the fleet will be selected.

Hamilton.—The Hamilton County Wool Growers' Association will hold its annual meeting here on May 22. W. H. Beck, assistant secretary of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, will address the meeting on the subject of good roads.

Swan.—Four carloads of strawberries, averaging 480 crates each, were shipped from this point in Smith County in one day. The berries averaged the growers \$2.50 per crate, or a total value of \$4,800 for the shipment.

aged the growers \$2.50 per crate, or a total value of \$4,800 for the shipment.

San Antonio.—The City Council has adopted the ordinance appropriating \$240,000 with which to purchase bonds for the proposed widening of Commerce Street from Alamo to Soledad Streets.

Galveston.—The steamer "Viator" will clear on May 9 for Haiti with a full cargo of general merchandise, products of Texas packing houses and the output of Texas wholesalers. The extension of trade to Haiti is but the first step toward further advances, and it is predicted that Caribbean shipments out of Galveston will be doubled before the end of the year.

Corpus Christi.—All arrangements for the fortieth annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Texas, Knights of Pythias, which meets in Corpus Christi May 11-14, have been completed. A feature will be the presence of the Children's Brass Band from the Pythian Orphans' Home at Weatherford.

Fort Worth.—A record-breaking consignment of calves was received at the Fort Worth stock yards when a car of ninety-four calves averaging 212 pounds was sold for 8.75 per hundred, or 26 per head. This is 50 cents higher than the record price for calves paid last year, and the highest price made in the history of the yards.

Jacksboro.—The largest cattle deal in the history of Jack County, and one of the largest in the history of the cattle industry in the State of Texas, was consummated here when James W. Knox sold to R. E. Gatewood, of Cleburne, the celebrated Knox herd of Aberdeen Angus cows and bulls. The contract calls for 2,700 cows, two years old or more, and 110 head of registered bulls to be delivered on May 5th, at \$60 per head. Terms, cash.

Dallas.—In the presence of a notable gathering, the corner stone of the new men's dormitory of the Southern Methodist University, which will be erected at a cost of \$175,000, was laid.

Comanche.—The local Chamber of Commerce has inaugurated a movement to amend the Texas road laws so that a majority instead of a two-thirds majority will carry a good roads bond issue. Letters have been mailed out to the Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Clubs asking co-operation in the matter.

AMERICA'S TEN MOST VALUABLE CITIZENS.

Recently we put the following question to our readers:

Who are the most useful Americans? If life insurance could really insure against loss of life on whose lives should the American people best afford to pay the highest premiums? In other words, who among our contemporaries are of most value to the community. Whose place would be most difficult to fill? If Congress should decide to award ten prizes to the most deserving men and women in the country and leave the choice to a popular referendum, who should get the largest number of votes?

Though we offered no prize to the correct answer to our conundrum, because we did not know it ourselves, the inquiry caused a great deal of interest. It was put to classes in modern history and current events in several colleges and high schools. It was made a subject for debate in reading circles and clubs. It was discussed by ministers and editors.

When the returns came in we found that we had more than 10,000 names to count and that 343 different persons had been considered worthy of the honor of being included in the list of the ten most valuable citizens of the United States. The ten who led are the following:

- Thomas A. Edison 898
- Jane Addams 611
- Andrew Carnegie 604
- Theodore Roosevelt 514
- Helen Gould Shepard 474
- Alexis Carrel 470
- George W. Goethals 461
- William J. Bryan 458
- Woodrow Wilson 427
- Luther Burbank 398

Altogether these names received more than fifty per cent of the votes, but since the number ten is purely arbitrary it is proper to name also those who stand next in order receiving over 100 votes each:

- Booker T. Washington, 326; Harvey W. Wiley, 310, Oeville Wright, 221; William H. Taft, 162; the Mayo Brothers, 143; Ben B. Lindsay, 122; Charles W. Elliott, 119; John H. Patteson, 101.

BENEFITS LOCAL PEOPLE.

Plainview people have discovered that A SINGLE DOSE of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as compounded in Adler-i-ka, the German appendicitis remedy, relieves gas on the stomach and constipation AT ONCE. J. W. WILLIS, Druggist. —Adv.

To the Farmers:

We need more of your trade. We need more

Fresh Eggs and Butter

than we are getting; we will pay you the top of the market for

Fresh Eggs and Butter

We have always had the confidence and large trade of the FARMERS where we came from [Mart and McGregor] and there are several farmers living here that can tell you about us; ask them; give us a trial.

To the City Trade:

We want to thank those who have traded with us and assure them that we appreciate their business.

To Those Who Have Not Traded With Us:

We will certainly be glad for you to give us a trial---we want your business.

To Everybody:

We have just installed a large Refrigerator of the latest model to take care of Butter, Eggs, Fruits, Vegetables, Cheese, Etc. It is large enough to take care of in good condition anything we handle that needs ice during the hot weather. That insures that you get the best in this line.

We Have the Goods
We Make the Price
We Give the Service
We Want Your Trade

SEWELL GROCERY COMPANY

Phones 7 and 139

SAVE YOUR WATER

Don't Let it Evaporate but Make Every Drop Produce Bigger Crops for You

WITH THE

Hardin Porous Tile

you can put all your water underground where it will reach the roots. Don't seal your surface and bake your ground with surface irrigation, but practice sub-irrigation, the only scientific method of applying water to the soil.

Let us tell you about it at Our Factory

South Plains Tile Co.

North Covington St.

Plainview, Texas

SEEDS

MILLIONS OF SEEDS FOR YOU

THE KIND THAT MAKE FARMERS RICH WHO PLANT THEM.

PLANTS—100,00 Sweet Potato, Cabbage, Celery, Pepper, Tomato and Cauliflower—all home grown and good strong plants—at prices way below that price you have been buying them at heretofore.

SPRAY YOUR TREES—AND DO IT NOW! We handle the Sherwin-Williams Insecticides and Fungicides; also the Spray Pumps.

Come to a SEED HOUSE for your supplies. We make it our business to furnish you with the best that money will buy, and every dollar you invest with us is sure to return accompanied by many big brothers at harvest time, all smiling, in glad return from your small investment. A few hundred pure-bred seed farmers can make this and adjoining counties a great seed district that will be known the world over and increase the value of lands ten fold. Will YOU be one of them?

C. E. White Seed Co.

Plainview, Texas

Special Excursion

Conference General Boards M. E. Church

South

Dallas, Texas

April 26th to May 11th



Tickets on sale May 3rd and 10th. Return limit, May 13th
Round trip fare \$14.75

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

C. F. SJOGREN,
Kress, Texas.
General Farm and Live Stock
AUCTIONEER.

Write Me for Dates.
My references are those for whom I have conducted sales in past years.

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C. D. WOFFORD,
Dentist
Rooms 14-16, Ware Hotel Bldg.

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

IT COULDN'T BE DONE.

Somebody said that it couldn't be done,
But he, with a chuckle, replied
That "maybe it couldn't, but he would be one
Who wouldn't say so till he'd tried."

Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do that;
At least, no one ever has done it"—
But he took off his coat and he took off his hat,

There are thousands to tell you it can not be done,
There are thousands to prophesy failure;
There are thousands to point out to you, one by one,

DALLAS WILL ENTERTAIN SHRINERS.

Dallas, Texas.—The official program for the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Imperial Council, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, which will be held in this city May 11-15, has been announced.

The Imperial Special trains will depart for a circle tour of the State on Thursday, May 15. The circle tour for Imperial officials and representatives and their ladies was inaugurated by Dallas Shriners in 1898, when the Imperial Council meeting was first held in this city.

The grand parade and review of all patrols, bands and temples by the Imperial Potentate on Tuesday, May 13, and the regimental review, massed band concert and exhibition drills at Fair Park on Wednesday morning, May 14, are chief events.

BRALLEY FAVORS AMENDMENT.

Austin, Texas.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction F. M. Bralley, after making a careful study of the proposed amendment to sections 49 and 52 of Article 3 of the State Constitution, which the people will vote upon at the special election called by the Governor for July 19, 1914,

which, if passed, will provide needed financial aid for Texas schools, most heartily urges its support at the polls.

The proposed measure not only includes the University of Texas and the Agricultural and Mechanical College, but also the College of Industrial Arts and the four State Normal Schools.

Lack of necessary buildings and permanent equipment is causing serious embarrassment to the State educational institutions, and has appreciably impaired their efficiency. The measure, if adopted, will not increase taxation on the property of the people of this State.

PREPARING FOR TEXAS EDITORS.

San Antonio, Texas.—Elaborate preparations are being made to entertain the members of the Fourth Estate of Texas at the annual convention of the Texas Press Association which meets in this city on May 15-17. The San Antonio Press Club and the Chamber of Commerce have joined hands to make the stay of the Texas editors a most pleasant one.

BARACAS WANT A GAME.

The Wesley Baraca Class of the Methodist Church have organized a baseball team, and want to try their hand against other teams in Plainview. They will perhaps match a game with the Baraca Class of the Baptist Church.

Hot Weather Demands ICE

We furnish Ice in any quantity from a 5 cent block to a 15 ton car and furnish it promptly. No order too small for our careful attention.

Hot Weather Demands Electric Fans
You Furnish the Fan
We Furnish the Current

Plant now has total of 600 horsepower which affords 24 hour power service for all purposes, including irrigation.

Malone Light & Ice Company

(BRANCH PLANT AT LUBBOCK)

Telephone 13

Plainview, Texas

You'll Be Agreeably Surprised

when you see our new shipment of Dining Room and Library Furniture just received. The furniture and the prices combine to demonstrate that no home need be deprived of GOOD Furniture because of prohibitive prices.

Dining Tables, China Cabinets, Buffets, Library Tables, and Bookcases just from the factories.

Nice Line Straw Mattings

E. R. WILLIAMS

Plainview, Texas

LINDSEY WILL ANSWER INQUIRIES.

Fort Worth, Texas.—The Texas Commercial Secretaries and Business Men's Association has secured the services of Judge S. A. Lindsey, of Tyler, chairman of the Texas Farm Life Commission and a member of the American Commission now en route to Europe for the investigation of rural credits, to write a series of articles for its Special News Service on farm life and rural conditions in the countries to be visited.

The methods and extent of co-operation in Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Russia, Germany, England, Ireland and Switzerland will be studied by Judge Lindsey. If there are any persons who desire any particular question investigated or information on any particular phase of the investigations and they will send their requests addressed to the Texas Farm Life Commission, Fort Worth, Texas, the questions will be investigated and answered.

RAISING THE HEIFER.

One of the phases of the dairy industry more or less neglected in the Northwest is the raising of the heifer calf. In these newer settled sections the farmers are not financially able to go into the dairy districts and buy their herds outright; and even if they were so situated this would not be advisable, because of the risk of importing inferior cattle. Therefore, the more permanent system, although somewhat slower, is to raise the heifer calves from the best cows.

Young animals require food that will make rapid bone and muscle growth, and in milk we have such a feed. There is a difference of opinion as to the length of time the calf should remain with its mother. It is becoming more and more customary to remove the calf within 48 hours. Whatever method is followed, the calf should have the first milk or the colostrum from its mother, as it has slightly purgative effect, which acts beneficially in the digestive tract, and if the best results are to be obtained this colostrum should not be withheld.

For the first week or two five or six quarts of its mother's milk a day is all a calf should be allowed to have, and this should be given two or three times a day, three times being better than two, and the calf's stomach is not large and an excessive amount

of milk at one time results in indigestion and sour.

As the calf grows older somewhat more milk can be used, but at no time does it need more than sixteen or eighteen pounds per day. Any time between ten days and three weeks skim milk may be substituted in part for whole milk, and in about ten or twelve days after beginning this substitution skim milk may replace the whole milk altogether.

At the age of four to six months skim milk may be dropped out of the ration, and at this time the grains should be increased.

In the rearing of calves, keep the feeding utensils absolutely clean, feed the milk worm, and do not overfeed. If these rules are followed little digestive disorders will result.

E. V. ELLINGTON,
In charge Dairy Production, Idaho Experiment Station.

SILLO SOLVES FEED PROBLEMS.

The coming of the silo will make Roswell and the Pecos Valley a feeding and finishing ground for live stock, is the belief of J. P. White, owner of the Yellow House Ranch, the most famous ranch of the plains.

Mr. White has tested the practicability of ensilage, and is such a firm believer in it that he will have four more silos built on the Yellow House Ranch property this spring.

There are already two silos in the ranch. These are each twenty feet in diameter and thirty feet high, each holding about 85 tons. The products put in them were milo maize, Kaffir corn and sorghum.

Mr. White says that the stock was greedy for it. He says it saves practically 100 per cent of the crop, while when the feed in cut and stacked in the field a large per cent is lost.—Roswell Record.

COMPLIMENTARY MOTION PICTURE MATINEES.

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. Woodridge 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; Jo 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.

HERALD READER SENDS GREETING FROM BURMA.

Captain Eph Wells and party, from Sistersville, W. Va., who are touring the world, send greetings to The Herald from Rangoon, Burma. Captain Wells will return to America about June 5.

KELIEHOR TOP MARKET.

Plainview Porkers Bring the Highest Price at Fort Worth.

Joe Keliehor received word that a carload of hogs which he shipped to the Fort Worth packers last week had topped the market. The shipment brought \$8.50 a hundred pounds.

This is the fourth time that Hale County hogs have topped the hog market this year.

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 & ELLIOTT. —Adv. 12

Three Times Protected Your Life

by a Legal Reserve Life Insurance Policy.

Your Title

By Careful Abstracting

Your Credit

By loaning you money to pay debts and stock your farm at 8 per cent. No graft.

Three times yours,

H. A. Wofford

Miss Minerva and William Green Hill

By
FRANCES BOYD CALHOUN

(Copyright, by Reilly & Britton Co.)
(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER XIX.

Twins and a Sissy.

Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Black were sitting on Miss Minerva's veranda talking to her, and Lina and Frances were in the swing with Billy. The attraction proved too great for Jimmy; he impolitely left a disconsolate little visitor sitting on his own porch while he jumped the fence and joined the other children.

"Don't you all wish you could see Mrs. Brown's new twins?" was his greeting as he took his seat by Billy. "Where'd she get 'em?" asked Frances.

"Doctor Sanford taken 'em to her last night."

"He must've found 'em in a holler stump," remarked Billy. "I knows, 'cause that's where Doctor Shackelfoot finds all'er ol' Aunt Blue-Gum Tempy's Peruny Pearlins, an' me an' Wilkes Booth Lincoln been lookin' in ev'ry holler stump we see ever sence we's born, an' we ain't never foun' no baby 't all, 'cause can't nobody but jes' doctors fin' 'em. I wish he'd a give 'em to Aunt Minerva 'stidder Mrs. Brown."

"I wish he'd bringed 'em to my mama," said Frances.

"I certainly do think he might have given them to us," declared Lina, "and I'm going to tell him so, too. As much money as father has paid him for doctor's bills and as much old, mean medicine as I have taken just to 'commode' him; then he gives babies to everybody but us."

"I'm awful glad he never give 'em to my mama," said Jimmy, "'cause I never could had no more fun; they'd be struck right under my nose all time, and all time put their mouth in everything you want to do, and all time meddling. You can't fool me 'bout twines. But I wish I could see 'em! They so weakly they got to be hatched in a incubator."

"What's that?" questioned Frances. "That's a somep'ing what you hatches chickens and babies in when they's delicate and ain't got 'nough breath and ain't got they eyes open and ain't got no feathers on," explained Jimmy.

"Reckon we can see 'em?" she asked.

"See nothing!" sniffed the little boy. "Ever sence Billy let Mr. Algernon Jones whack Miss Minerva's beau we can't do nothing at all 'bout grown folks 'r' stuck right under your nose. I'm jes' cramped to death."

"When I'm a mama," mused Frances, "I hope Doctor Sanford 'll bring me three little twines, and two Maltese kittens, and a little Japanese, and a monkey, and a parrot."

"When I'm a papa," said Jimmy, "I don't want no babies at all, all they's good for is jus' to set 'round and yell."

"Look like God 'd sho' be busy a-makin' so many babies," remarked Billy.

"Why, God don't have none 'a the trouble," explained Jimmy. "He's just got him a baby factory in heaven like the chair factory and the canning factory down by the railroad, and angels jus' all time make they arms and legs, like niggers do at the chair factory, and all God got to do is jus' glue 'em together, and stick in their souls. God got 'bout the easiest job they is."

"I thought angels jes' clam' the golden stair and play they harps," said Billy.

"Ain't we going to look sweet at Miss Cecilia's wedding?" said Frances, after a short silence.

"I 'll betcher I 'll be the cutest kid in that church," boasted Jimmy conceitedly. "You coming, ain't you, Billy?"

"I gatter go," answered that jilted swain, gloomily. "Aunt Minerva ain't got nobody to leave me with at home. I jes' wish she 'd git married."

"Why would n't you be a page, Billy?" asked Lina.

"'Cause I did n't hafta," was the snappish reply.

"I bet my mama give her the finest present they is," bragged the smaller boy; "I reckon it cost 'bout a million dollars."

"Mother gave her a handsome cut-glass vase," said Lina.

"It looks like Doctor Stanford would 've give Miss Cecilia those twines for a wedding present," said Frances.

"Who is that little boy sitting on your porch, Jimmy?" asked Lina, noticing for the first time a lonely-looking child.

"That's Leon Tipton, Aunt Ella's little boy. He just come out from Memphis to spend the day with me and I'll be awful glad when he goes home; he's 'bout the stuck-up-est kid they is, and skeery? He's 'bout the 'fraidest young un ever you see. And look 'im now! Wears long curls like a g and don't want to never get his clothes dirty."

"I think he's a beautiful little boy," championed Lina. "Call him over here, Jimmy."

"Naw, I don't want to. You all 'll like him a heap better over there; he's one o' these here kids what the fuder you get 'way from 'em, the better you like 'em."

"He sho' do look lonesome," said Billy; "vite him over, Jimmy."

"Leon!" screamed his cousin, "you can come over here if you wanta."

The lonesome-looking little boy promptly accepted the invitation, and came primly through the two gates. He walked proudly to the swing and stood, cap in hand, waiting for an introduction.

"Why did n't you clam' the fence, 'stead of coming th'oo the gates?" growled Jimmy. "You 'bout the prais-est boy they is. Well, why don't you set down?"

"Introduce me, please," said the elegant little city boy.

"Introduce your grandma's pussy cats," mocked Jimmy. "Set down, I tell you."

Frances and Lina made room for him between them and soon gave him their undivided attention, to the intense envy and disgust of the other two little boys.

"I am Lina Hamilton," said the little girl on his right.

"And I'm Frances Black, and Jimmy ought to be 'shamed to treat you like he does."

"I knows a turrible skeery tale," remarked a malicious Billy, looking at Lina and Frances. "If y' all wa'n't girls I 'd tell it to you."

"We are n't any more scared 'n you, William Hill," cried Frances, her interest at once aroused; "I already know 'bout 'raw meat and bloody bones' and nothing 's scarier 'n that."

"And I know 'Fe, Fi, Fo, Fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman. Be he alive or be he dead, I'll ground his bones to make me bread,'" said Lina.

"This here tale," continued Billy, gluing his big eyes to those of the little stranger, "is one Tabernacle learnt for a speech at school. It's all 'bout a 'oman what was buried in a graveyard with a diamond ring on her finger, an' a robber come in the night—"

The child's tones were guttural, thrilling and hair-raising as he glared into the eyes of the effeminate Leon, "an' a robber come in the night an' try to cut it off, an' ha'n'ts was groanin' an' the win' moan 'oo-oo' an'—"

Leon could stand it no longer.

"I am going right back," he cried rising with round, frightened eyes, "I am not going to sit here and listen to you, scaring little girls to death. You are a bad boy to scare Lina and Frances and I am not going to associate with you;" and this champion of the fair sex stalked with dignity across the yard to the gate.

"I'm no more scared 'n nothing," and indignant Frances hurled at his back. "You're just scared yourself."

Jimmy giggled happily. "What 'd I tell you all," he cried, gleefully. "Lina and Frances got to all time set little 'traid cats 'tween 'em," he snorted. "It's just like I tell you, he's the sissiest boy they is; and he don't care who kiss him neither; he'll let any woman kiss him what wants to. Can't no woman at all 'cepting my mama and Miss Cecilia kiss me. But Leon is 'bout the kissingest kid they is; why, he'd just as soon 's not let Frances and Lina kiss him; he ain't got no better sense. 'Course I gotta let Miss Cecilia kiss me 'cause she's 'bout the plumpest Sunday school teacher they is and the Bible say 'If your Sunday school teacher kiss you on one cheek turn the other cheek and let her kiss you on that, too,' and I all time bound to do what the Bible say. You 'd better call him back, Frances, and kiss him, you and Lina 're so stuck on him."

"I would n't kiss him to save his life," declared Frances; "he's got the spindliest legs I ever saw."

DRUGGIST GIVES MONEY BACK.

Dodson's Liver Tone Gets a Four-Square Guarantee from R. A. Long Drug Company's Drug Store.

When an article is sold by a druggist who is willing to give it his personal guarantee, it's a mighty strong proof of real merit.

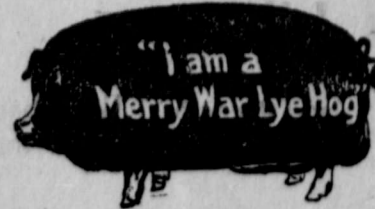
That's exactly the case with Dodson's Liver Tone. It is a pleasant-tasting, vegetable remedy for a slow and sluggish liver. Since Dodson's Liver Tone came on the market the sale of calomel has gone 'way down. The reason is simply this: Dodson's Liver Tone is safe and harmless and guaranteed to be satisfactory; calomel is often uncertain, sometimes dangerous, and no druggist wants to guarantee that it won't knock you out of a day's work or maybe send you to bed.

R. A. Long Drug Company sells Dodson's Liver Tone and guarantees it. For you and for your children, it's a good thing to keep a bottle always in the house.

R. A. Long Drug Company will give you your money back if you think Dodson's Liver Tone is not worth the price. "Keep your liver working and your liver men's medicine out of working," is of your youth, but feet.

Your druggist can supply you by—
Adv. 50 one-cent stamps to Dr. P. W. 19
Great Institute, Buffalo, N.Y.

You Can Prevent Hog Cholera— Kill Hog Worms and Have Fat Hogs.



Don't let Hog Cholera and Worms scare you—it's an easy matter to prevent them. This positive fact is vouched for by thousands of Farmers and Hog Raisers in nearly every state in the Union. Just feed with the daily hog ration a small quantity of

MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE

It renders hogs immune to Cholera; tones them up; keeps them on their feet; makes them fat and sleek; destroys Worms; increases your pork profits.

MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE has proved itself to be the surest preventive of Hog Cholera, exterminator of Worms and the best hog conditioner and fattener in the world. Here is evidence that will convince you. Mr. H. H. Unterkircher of Wever, Iowa, writes: "I am recommending MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE to everyone I see, as it is a great hog conditioner and worm destroyer."



Ask us about MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE.
Hatchell & Johnson,

PLAINVIEW, TEX.
Send to E. MYERS LYE CO., Dept. H. L. ST. LOUIS, MO., for Free booklet on Hog-

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Third National Bank

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IT'S "Home Building Time"

For the best Lumber at
Prices that are right

Plainview Lumber Co.



"Father,
I'm Glad
You Smoke
Duke's Mixture"

Before we tell you about the boy and his air rifle, we want you to hear about *Liggett & Myers Duke's Mixture*—the tobacco that thousands of men find "just right" for a pipe—the tobacco that makes "rolling" popular.

Liggett & Myers

Duke's Mixture

This favorite tobacco is fine old Virginia and North Carolina bright leaf that has been thoroughly aged, stemmed—and then granulated. It has the true tobacco taste, for the very simple reason that it is *pure* tobacco.

Pay what you will—it is impossible to get a purer or more likeable smoke than Duke's Mixture. It is now a *Liggett & Myers* leader, and is unsurpassed in quality.

In every 5c sack there is one and a half ounces of splendid tobacco—and with each sack you get a book of cigarette papers FREE.

How the Boy Got His Air Rifle

In every sack of the *Liggett & Myers Duke's Mixture* we now pack a Free Present Coupon. These Coupons are good for all kinds of useful articles—something to please every member of the family. There are skates, sleds, balls and bats, cameras, umbrellas, watches, fountain pens, pipes, opera glasses, etc., etc.

As a special offer.

we will send you our new illustrated catalogue of presents, FREE. Just send us your name and address on a postal.

Coupons from *Duke's Mixture* may be associated with tags from HORSE SHOE, J. T. TINSLEY'S NATURAL LEAF, GRANGER TWIST, coupons from FOUR ROSES (20c fine double coupon), PICK, FLUG CUT, PIEDMONT CIGARETTES, CLIX CIGARETTES, and other tags or coupons issued by us.

Premium Dept.

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



Gold Leaf Sign Writing

PAINTING and
DECORATING
ARTISTICALLY DONE

FRITZ DOYE

SHAHER HOUSE

PHONE NO. 14

Woman Is As Old As She Looks

No woman wants to look old. Many in their effort to look youthful resort to the "beauty doctor's" prescriptions. Their mistake is that they visit the wrong department in the drug store. Beauty depends upon health. Worry, sleepless nights, headaches, pains, disorders, irregularities and weaknesses of a distinctly feminine character in a short time bring the dull eye, the "crow's" feet, the haggard look, drooping shoulders, and the faltering step.

To retain the appearance of youth you must retain health. Instead of lotions, powders and paints, ask your druggist for

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

This favorite prescription strikes at the very root of those enemies of youth and beauty. It makes you not only healthy, but young.

Luggage That You'll Like

First of all for its beauty, and strength. Burly baggage men have no terrors for the traveling accessories that we sell.

If you've caught the going away fever, come and let us show you through our stock.

Pick up any bag or case regardless of price. See how sturdily it is made—frame well braced; handles tight; corners made for hard knocks. You'll buy instanter.

We have said nothing about cost because there's no need to. There's a range of prices to suit any purse and you can't buy better at the price.

It's the "Doing" that Counts

A man's profession as to his abilities amounts to little; it is the performance which tells.

What is true of the man is true of the store. Shrieks about quality, size of stocks and low prices are lost on the air unless behind them there is a store capable of fulfilling its promises.

Quietly this store has been forging ahead, because behind every pledge there has been fulfillment. To do rather than to say, has been our motto.

Going Traveling?

Put a Pair of Our Shoes in Your Bag

There's nothing like a change of footwear for easing feet tired with the wear and tear of travel.

And there's no footwear so well able to ease tired feet as that which we sell.

All shoes resemble each other when they are nesting in a box. It's only when you put them into service that the weaknesses crops up. That's why it pays to buy at a safe store.

When you purchase shoes of us you are guaranteed comfort, style and wear. Let us fit your feet for vacation time.

Costly Thy Habit

It is good economy to spend as much for your suit "as thy purse will buy." If you will pay a fair price you should demand absolutely correct style, such as the best dressed men are wearing today; not what they wore last year.

We offer you this service in our clothing department.

Hats that Retain their Style

The new shapes in Soft Hats, Stiff Hats and Straws are all in. We were never in better shape to care for your needs, however large or however small. The matter of style means more today to the retailer than it ever did. The wearer demands three things: Style, Quality and Moderate Price. These three form the key-note of our business.

J. W. WAYLAND

PLAINVIEW,

TEXAS

PARCEL POST TO HAVE

C. O. D. AFTER JULY 1.

New Order Allows Insuring and Collecting of Price; Will Improve Service.

The United States parcel post will inaugurate C. O. D. system after July 1. The Postmaster-General at Washington, D. C., sometime ago sent out official order NO. 6888, amending parcels post regulations by the addition of a section which provides that the sender of a mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may have the price of the article and the charges thereon collected from the addressee upon payment of a fee of 10 cents in parcel post stamps affixed, provided the amount to be collected does not exceed \$100. Such a parcel will be insured against loss, without additional charge, in any amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed \$50.

The sender of a C. O. D. parcel will be given receipt showing the office and date of mailing, the number of the parcel and the amount due him. A C. O. D. parcel will be accepted for mailing only at a money order office and then addressed to a money order office.

If a C. O. D. parcel is received at a non-money order office the postmaster will notify the office of mailing of the amount of postage required for its return. The postmaster at the office of mailing will ascertain from the sender whether he desires the parcel returned or delivered without collection of the charges. If the sender notifies him in writing that the parcel may be delivered without collecting the charges he will attach the order to the office coupon and notify the postmaster at the office addressed to that effect.

The C. O. D. tag issued to the sender will show the amount due him, the money order fee necessary to make the remittance and the total amount to be collected. It will be attached to the parcel which will be

numbered to correspond with the tag, stamped C. O. D. and the charges to be collected written thereon. The parcel will be treated as ordinary mail until it reaches the office of charges shrdlu emfwyp p yp wyp q dress, where on payment of all addressee, or unless otherwise direct-charges, it will be delivered to the addressee, to the person, firm or corporation in whose care it is addressed, or to any responsible person to whom the addressee's ordinary mail is customarily delivered, tained on the tag attached thereto.

The receipted tag will be considered a receipt for the parcel and will be as the addressee's application for a money order for the amount due the sender. A money order fill then be issued, stamped C. O. D., and mailed to the sender in a penalty envelop by the postmaster, who will enter on the tag the number of the money order, the amount and date of issue and file it with other money order applications. No return receipt will be furnished the sender, as the money order serves that purpose.

The addressee will not be permitted to examine the contents of a C. O. D. parcel until it has been receipted for and all charges paid. A parcel may be refused when it is tendered for delivery, but after delivery has been effected, it cannot be refused.

AN APPEAL FOR THE HELLO GIRL

"Notice: Remember when you talk to 'Central,' you are talking to a lady."

That's the exact quotation—verbatim—printed on a small placard and posted just above a telephone in one of the leading grocery stores in Brenham, Texas. It was placed there by one of the proprietors.

Most anyone knows that "Central" is a lady. That is, if they stopped sufficiently long to think about it. The trouble is, the average man using a telephone regards "central" not as a living, breathing piece of humanity

—sweet, girlish humanity, but a portion of the machinery which makes the telephone system. Perhaps she is a part of the machinery, just as you are part of the machinery in your special line—besides you are a great big husky man, and she—well, she is a lady.

It's a two to one shot that the average individual who gets mad and rants and swears over a telephone because he is not answered within two seconds after taking down his receiver, would be less agitated and considerably less profane and sassy, and not at all subject to fits, if a man were at the "central office" instead of a sweet voiced

the placard says: "Remember she is a lady."—Swiped.

13-YEAR OLD COW HAS A TEN-TON MILK YEAR.

Kansas Agriculture College Animal Is Believed to Have Broken All Records.

Manhattan, Kansas.—Maid Henry, the phenomenal 13-year old cow of the Kansas Agricultural College, gave 19,600 pounds of milk during her last lscal year. She produced 716 pounds of butter-fat, which is equivalent to 835 pounds of butter. And her av-

will rear another calf this year. Her rations consisted of bran, corn crop, all meal and cottonseed meal, alfalfa hay and silage. She had all the alfalfa hay and silage she could eat and in addition, ate about one pound of grain for every four pounds of milk produced daily.—Post-Despatch.

TRAIN COLLEGIANS FOR WAR.

Summer Camps to be Established at Gettysburg and Monterey.

Washington, May 5.—College men under the latest scheme devised by the War Department will be organ-

ism." Under the plan students volunteering for instruction and drawn from the eastern and southern universities would be transported to Gettysburg, while those from other sections of the country would go to the Pacific coast. The plan has been carefully worked out and able-bodied students more than 17 years old will be given opportunity to learn the duties of an officer in command of men.

Letters already have been sent to the War Department to the presidents of all large institutions of learning in the country and encouraging them to lay the matter before the students. It is believed 2,000 college men will respond to the call.

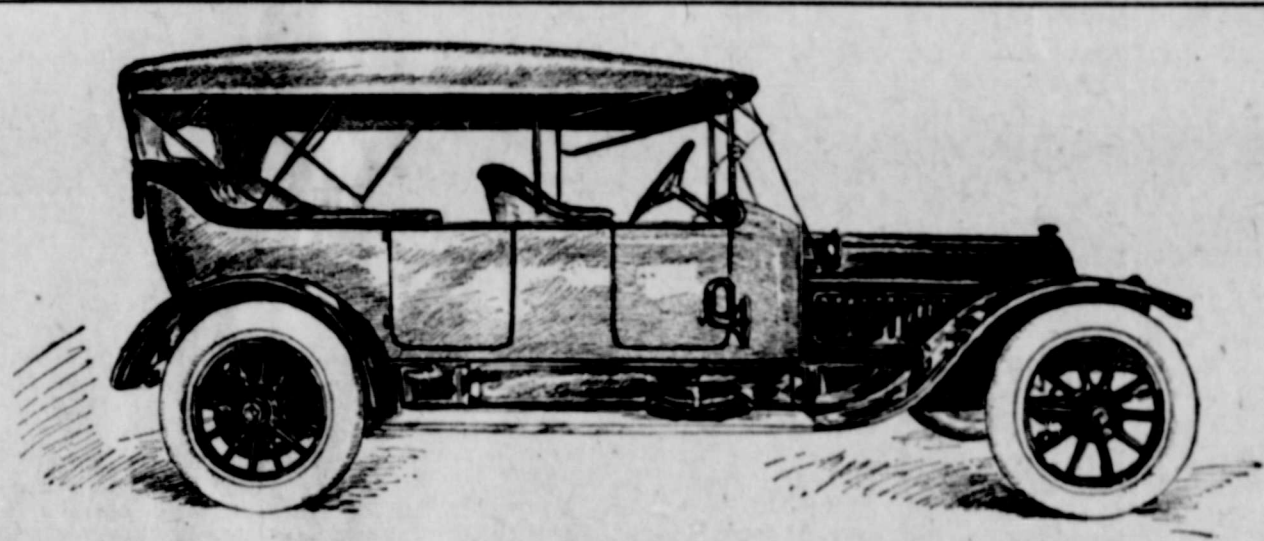
TURKEY BOWS TO INEVITABLE.

Having failed in the final effort to retain Albania as a Turkish possession, the Ottoman government has bowed to the inevitable and ordered the two Turkish armies in that province to return to Turkey, says a Vienna dispatch. It is understood that they entered into an agreement with Greece allowing both armies to return with their arms.

The Austrian government has notified Montenegro that the international fleet in the Adriatic off the coast of Montenegro has been authorized to arrange with Montenegro for the evacuation of Scutari, and stating that after the Montenegrin forces have been withdrawn from Scutari, the international fleet has been ordered to lift the Montenegrin blockade.

GROUND BROKEN FOR NEW MISSOURI STATE CAPITOL.

Ground was broken Tuesday for the new three and one-half million dollar state capitol building at Jefferson City. E. W. Stephens of Columbia, Chairman of the Commission, turned the first dirt. A large number of officials and citizens of Missouri attended the ceremony.



THE NEW HUDSON "SIX."

girl. He would not feel nearly so anxious to abuse and cuss and criticize in vehement terms if there was a probability of that voice on the other end coming back in the same arjectives and muscular development to emphasize the retort if necessary. There are occasions when one is rather certain that the telephone system is an incorporated insult to its patrons, but it's not the fault of "central." Something may be wrong with other portions of machinery, and she may be having a blamed sight worse time than the abusive patron. But

erage test throughout the year was 3.65 per cent.

The most remarkable thing about this record is that Maid Henry should have retired from milk-giving life several years ago. But she insists upon giving milk. According to Malcolm Gardner, superintendent of the Holstein Advanced Registry, no Holstein cow as old as Maid Henry, so far as his records show, ever produced 716 pounds of butter fat in a year.

Maid Henry finished the year in good condition; in fact she is as healthy or better than a year ago. She

ized into a reserve of officers available for the command of volunteer troops in case of war. Secretary Garrison and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, would establish two camps of instruction, one at Gettysburg and the other at the Presidio at Monterey, California, to which the college students would be sent. They would be placed under the direct instruction of regular army officers who will be detailed to the two posts.

Major Gen. Wood believes the plan will not meet with any objection from those opposed to so-called "militar-

WILBERT PETERSON

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PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

Complete Stock of Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Cut Glass, Clocks, Hand Painted China and

Optical Goods

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Of Tailored-to-Measure Suits

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing Carefully Done
Ladies' Fine Tailoring and Dressmaking

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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, MAY 8, 1913

NUMBER NINETEEN

ALLEY MAKES IRRIGATION PAY

Grows 127 Bushels of Milo Maize to the Acre one and three-fifths Tons Alfalfa at a Cutting

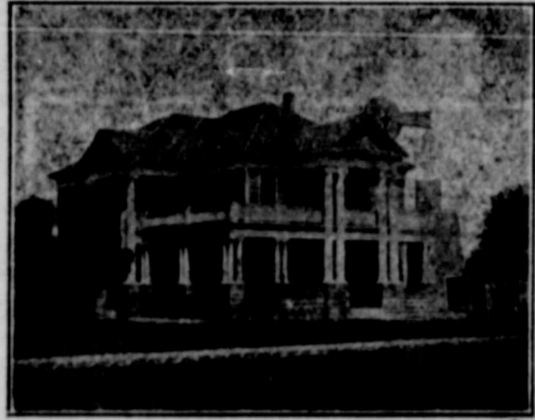
BUILDING SILOS

Strict Account is Kept of All Experiments; Will Dry Farm 1,000 Acres.

R. F. Alley of Hale Center is a South Plains farmer who is making

"The demand is greater than we can supply. I had inquiries last year after all my alfalfa had been sold. However I expect to feed everything I grow and let it 'walk to market.' In that way I can maintain the fertility of my soil; at the same time realizing larger profits. The South Plains is an ideal stock country."

Mr. Alley plans to let hogs graze the first crop of his alfalfa. About the first of May he will take off the hogs and irrigate the plant. A modern barn 76x100 feet with two large silos are the latest equipments planned for the Alley farm. Tree planting all around the farm is another



THE HOME OF ROBERT F. ALLEY, NEAR HALE CENTER.

irrigation pay. It is as a farmer that Mr. Alley finds his greatest delight, although he is president of the Hale Center Bank. But being bank president doesn't keep Mr. Alley away from his farm. He is irrigating 160 acres and dry farming 1,000 acres.

The reporter called Mr. Alley by long distant telephone. It took just four hours to get him—and no fault could be found with the telephone operator. Connections were made immediately. Mr. Alley was down in the pit of his big well, and the telephone call waited until he could leave his work. Mr. Alley believes that the most successful way to get results from hired men is to stay in front—do more work than they do. He practices that theory.

A visit to Mr. Alley's farm that afternoon found him and Mrs. Alley, with two friends inspecting wheat and alfalfa. He had just shut down the big well. The Alley well is fitted with a fifty horse power engine and burns distillate. It produces 1,500 gallons of water a minute.

An Experiment Farm.

Last year Mr. Alley entered irrigation in the State Industrial Congress contest. His crop produced 127 bushels to each acre. This year he expects to grow a larger crop, because he has found out how to prevent some errors of last year. State officials took weights on his maize, kept a record of time spent cultivating and harvesting it, and the State is authority for the statement that after deducting a charge for all labor and other cost of production the maize yielded a net income of six per cent on \$600 for each acre.

"We keep a record of every crop we grow," Mr. Alley told the reporter, "so that we know just how much profit each one pays. We also keep account of errors made so that they will not be repeated. In that way we are learning many things of value. In this respect you might call it an experiment farm. Everything grown must pay a profit—profitable farming is our purpose." The reporter thought that "profitable" farming would appeal most strongly to the men and women who are looking to the South Plains for homes. And Mr. Alley is solving many of their problems for them when they come.

Mr. Alley also grew forty bushels of wheat to an acre of ground last year, and he followed the wheat with a crop of kaffir corn. He grew five cuttings of alfalfa from a plant less than twelve months old. The fifth cutting of alfalfa was made just nineteen days from the time when the field was irrigated. This cutting produced one and three-fifths tons to the acre. It sold for \$16 per ton after being baled.

An imported Turkestan alfalfa with which Mr. Alley is experimenting appears to have a little heavier foliage than the native plant. He has not yet demonstrated whether it is superior to the ordinary variety.

Will Grow Live Stock.

"I expect to get six cuttings this year from my alfalfa," Mr. Alley said.

plan. The trees will not only beautify the country, Mr. Alley thinks they will help break the force of the wind and enhance the value of the land. Fruit growing is a profitable industry also.

A sixteen room home with steam heat, hot and cold water, and all other conveniences which the Fifth Avenue

inhabitant of New York City enjoys gives this Hale county farm an individuality prophetic of the homes which men of vision see all over the irrigated farms of the shallow water belt. One finds there the hospitality of which our fathers love so much to talk which existed in the Old South.

A 2,000,000 gallon reservoir will serve as an emergency should anything happen to the big well. It will also afford a pleasure spot; and, stocked with fish (as Mr. Alley proposes to do) it will invite the angler.

There was no expense for leveling this farm before it could be irrigated and that is typical of Hale county lands. By simply opening and closing the ditch gates water may be shunted to every acre of the one hundred and sixty. Mr. Alley is also dry farming 1,000 acres this year. He is using a big tractor and his experiments will be watched with interest. Business methods applied to farming are always attractive, and when a man is working out the problems of nature for the profitable utilization of millions of acres of land of unbelievable fertility his experiments take on larger worth. He is building an empire for civilization.

"I believe that the most successful combination for the South Plains," Mr. Alley answered his visitor, "is Kaffir, maize, alfalfa, grain—all fed to livestock. Of course fruit growing will prove immensely profitable."

Brood sows should have a quiet, warm, dry place, where their litters may spend the first week without being unnecessarily disturbed.

GOOD PROFIT IN BETTER HORSES IS ILLINOIS IDEA.

Eliminate Undesirable Stock and Breed Draft and Saddle Stock Is Advice of Experienced.

Central Illinois farmers are uniting to raise the standard of their horses, believing that the improvement of draft stock will bring large returns for the time and labor expended. They are trying to counteract the belief in many quarters that it is a waste of effort to improve the quality of the horse in the face of the rapid increase in the use of the auto truck, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

While it is generally conceded that the auto trucks are here to stay, that they have been developed to a point that produces efficiency at a reasonable price and that they have taken the place of many horses, yet investigation convinces the farmers of Central Illinois that they will supplement rather than displace draft horses.

To this end, the farmers of this section of the State are urging all stockmen to produce a higher grade of animals, asserting that this personal work will do more to improve the horse stock of Illinois than all other agencies combined.

The total value of horses upon farms in Illinois is \$163,363,400. This valuation is greater than the combined valuation of cattle, swine, sheep, goats, poultry and bees in this State. Iowa leads in the total number of horses, but Illinois is second. The census of 1910 gave to Illinois 1,452,727 horses, with an average value of \$112 each. It is argued that, if farmers can, by patient work, so raise the standard of horses that they will average \$200 per head, which is less than the price now realized for good draft animals, the financial benefit to the horse own-

er touched 88 degrees Saturday. It was the warmest weather New York has experienced during the first week of May for forty-four years. There were two heat prostrations.

FEDERAL EGG MARKET STATION IN MISSOURI.

Experts Will Study Selling Conditions and Seek to Establish Quality Standard.

The Federal Government will locate a poultry department at Sedalia, Mo., for the purpose of studying the marketing of poultry and eggs. This department has been located in Nashville, Tenn., under the direction of Dr. Mary E. Penington and Prof. H. C. Pierce.

Its transfer to Missouri is an acknowledgment of the prominence the Missouri hen has attained in recent years.

One of the first steps to be taken after the department is established in that city will be to organize the dealers and get them to buy eggs on a quality basis, which will eliminate bad eggs and raise the price of good ones three cents a dozen.—Post-Dispatch.

FARMERS' UNION SELECTS GALVESTON.

Fort Worth, Texas.—The executive committee of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas selected Galveston, Texas, for the next State convention at the recent meeting held at their headquarters in this city.

The reason given for holding the convention at Galveston this year is that conditions in the southern part of the State relative to marketing will be studied by committees during the session. Several days will be spent in

LAND VALUES GOING HIGHER

Johnson County Stock Farmer Pays Record Price of \$10,500 for 80 Acres.

A BLUE RIBBON COUNTRY

But Hale County Has Failures; Success Dependent upon Initiative and Industry.

In 1901 Hale County land sold at \$2 an acre. Possibly some land may have been transferred at a lower price; the writer does not know of any. Roger P. Mayhugh purchased 600 acres of land at Running Water at that price; the same year he bought 680 acres for 4 an acre. One of Mr. Mayhugh's tracts had a small acreage in alfalfa, and Mr. Mayhugh figures that the alfalfa paid for that tract of land the first year. It was an unusually good season.

In 1913 E. A. Zollicoffer purchased through Hall-Shook Land Company 80 acres of land from W. A. Miles, paying therefor \$10,500. This land is 1 1/2 miles from Plainview, and is reasonably well improved. It is not under irrigation. Dr. J. C. Anderson purchased a section of land some five miles west of town two years ago and paid \$70 an acre for it.

The Texas Land and Development Company bought 60,000 acres within fifteen miles of Plainview during 1912, paying \$1,500,000 therefor, or an average of \$25 an acre. Some real estate in Hale County may be bought

County won 19 first prizes and 6 second prizes out of 27 entries; in 1912 Hale County won 36 blue ribbons and 16 red ribbons—more than the combined winnings of any other ten counties in Texas. Nearly all of these exhibits were grown on unirrigated land.

But Hale County has crop failures. The average annual rainfall for ten years has been about 24 inches. An Illinois farmer said to the writer, "A man can do well here if he works like we had to work in Illinois. I have never failed to make a crop during eleven years." Other men have failed more often than they succeeded. Wheat produced 40 bushels to the acre and oats 60 bushels; other fields have failed entirely. Alfalfa has produced as much as 6 tons to an acre. One man near Abernathy grew 9 bales of cotton last year on 22 acres; the year before he picked 11 bales on his 22 acres. But Hale County is not strong on cotton. Men are making money growing feed and live stock. The soil is wonderfully fertile. It will grow a feed crop which every year may be saved with the silo. Under irrigation it will produce fabulous yields. There is no alkali in land nor water.

First Wooden Building in 1883.

The first building of material other than wood was a concrete block building erected by Dr. J. H. Wayland on the southwest corner of the public square in 1907, the spring after the Santa Fe Railroad built into Plainview, in January. The town had about 600 people when the railroad came. The census of 1910 gave a population of 2,800, and Bradstreet's report for 1912 places the figure at 5,000. Plainview's public schools, together with the attendance at Wayland and Seth Ward Colleges, has an enrollment of more than 1,000.

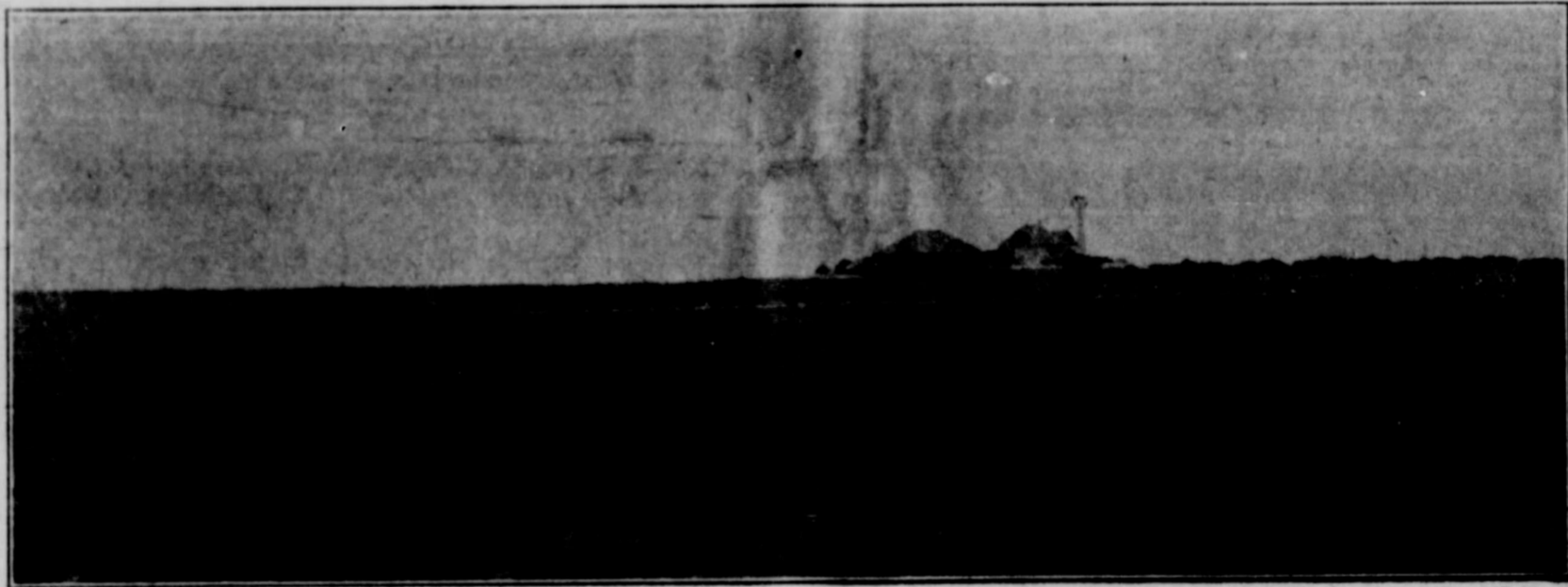
P. F. Bryan built a wooden house in Plainview twenty-seven years ago. He hauled lumber from Colorado City, more than 100 miles south, on the Texas and Pacific Railroad. C. E. McClelland also hauled lumber from Colorado City for a home in 1886. Mr. Bryan says that the first wood house in Hale County was built by H. Groves near where Hale Center now stands. He thinks that house was put up in 1883. So that it hasn't been very long since the first settler in Hale County built him a wooden home.

WHERE THE SILO ORIGINATED.

It will be interesting to many Rural Life readers to learn that the silo is a Mexican invention. Buried in the jungles of the State of Jalisco, Western Mexico, says "Technical World Magazine," there stands today three generations of the ancestors of an invention which has done more for the small cattle raiser of the Eastern and Middle Western States of the Union than has any other device yet put upon the market—the green fodder silo.

First, and most primitive of all, come the square adobe houses, raised off the ground and floored, also with the same clay. From the square box described above it was but a step to the cylindrical repository.

After the square box and the cyl-



HOGS IN THE ALFALFA PASTURE.

—Courtesy E. E. Winn Realty Co.

Houston also, where warehouse plans will be given consideration.

GOOD ROADS WILL BE DISCUSSED.

Mineral Wells, Texas.—One of the many features of the Commercial Secretaries' Institute to be held in this city on July 15 to 19, inclusive, will be the subject of good roads. In addition

as cheaply as \$10 or \$15 an acre yet; of that fact the writer is not certain. Most of the sales are recorded at from \$17.50 to \$35 for relative unimproved land, with prices ranging upward according to location and improvements.

Men of vision say that Hale County land is "dirt cheap" now. Under irrigation the land will yield from \$100 an acre upward. The Texas Land and



THE ALLEY WELL, HALF MILE FROM HALE CENTER—1,500 GALLONS A MINUTE.

NEW YORK HAS HEAT RECORD.

Mercury Reaches Highest Mark For First Week of May in 44 Years.

The mercury in New York City

tion to an address by J. C. Travilla, of Fort Worth, there will be talks by R. O. McCormack, Fort Worth; L. M. Ward, Sherman; H. Galbraith, Terrell, and O. L. Williams, Bowie, on the subject of improved highways.

Development Company states that it will place its lands on the market at prices ranging from \$125 for irrigated stock farms to \$350 an acre for orchard and truck farms.

A Record for Ribbons.

At the Texas State Fair in 1911 Hale

indical concrete "vase" comes the real silos of Mexico. These are towers, as silos in the United States, tapered to the top, strongly built with thick walls to conserve the cool air and keep out the hot.—Rural Life.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME

Own a Home in the Shallow Water Belt of the South Plains of Texas

Where the soil is a rich light to a dark chocolate loam, very productive, and is especially suitable to the successful raising of wheat, oats, alfalfa and a great variety of other field and garden crops.

This land is at a valuation that makes it a fine investment. The price is moderate and the advance is sure to come. Crops being sure with the development of irrigation, the climate very pleasant and the railroad and market facilities good, all insures a splendid profit.

The climate of this section of the State is unexcelled by any in the State, and is even a rival of the noted climate of Colorado. The summers are very pleasant and the winters

are mild. It is a very rare occurrence that we have zero weather.

It is of much importance to one who is thinking of buying a home to know what kind of a neighborhood he is about to enter.

The opportunities that are being offered the investors have attracted a most intelligent and well-to-do class of people; men of keen foresight are finding out the real value of the land for farming purposes, and are buying and settling down to make their living by the most improved methods of irrigation—an extremely desirable community of men and women, well informed, thrifty and thoroughly modern. It

is among just such families you would wish to bring up your children.

We have some splendid properties to offer in farms and city and ranch property. Farm lands are from \$12.50 per acre up; ranches from \$5.00 per acre to \$10.00 per acre; good homes in the city at reasonable prices.

We earnestly solicit your correspondence and invite your thorough investigation of the merits of this country. Through our correspondence we will use our best efforts to lay the facts before you just as they are.

Write us about what you are most interested in—and do it today; do not delay.

HARLAN & JEFFUS

Plainview,

Texas

UNCLE SAM TELLS HOW TO COOK YOUR MUTTON.

Sheep Is Exploited as an Excellent Food and Cheaper Than Beef.

The Federal Department of Agriculture is exploiting mutton as an excellent and cheap food. Apparently Uncle Sam is anxious to get back to the days when every farmer raised a few sheep and on special occasions, such as big family dinners or threshing, the farmer caught a sheep or a lamb, slaughtered it and served it as the main dish for the next day's meal.

Mutton, as a food, is highly praised, being placed on a par with beef as to digestibility and value. The economy is in the lower price at which mutton sells in the average market. This newest cookbook is Farmers' Bulletin No. 526, and is sent for the asking.

The ways in which mutton can be prepared for the table are very numerous. Some of these are well known

who wishes to economize can make savory dishes from the inexpensive cuts of mutton, which are palatable as well as wholesome.

The bulletin on mutton was prepared by C. F. Langworthy, Chief of Nutrition Investigations, Office of Experiment Stations, and Caroline L. Hunt, Expert in Nutrition, who has had much experience in the study of scientific and practical problems relating to food. Miss Hunt made an extensive study of mutton cookery especially for this bulletin.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FRUIT GARDEN.

This Is the Time to Destroy Pests and Insure Healthy Plants and Results.

Remove all blossoms from newly-set strawberry plants, and provide a good mulch of salt or marsh hay for those that are to bear. Mulching not only conserves the moisture and keeps the berries out of the dirt, but

den. Do it regularly, not only to keep down the weeds, but to conserve the moisture. Every ten days is not too often.

If the leaves on your blackberries and raspberries are covered with what appears to be a golden yellow powder, they have been attacked with rust. There is no cure for it. Destroy it by burning all infected plants.

During this month the raspberry sawfly also appears. Arsenate of lead will hold it in check. If shoots on the plants begin to wilt, evidently the grub is at work. Cut them out and burn them.

Mildew on gooseberry plants can be prevented by spraying with potassium sulphid, one ounce to two gallons of water.

Arsenate of lead will hold currant worms in check. Later on when the fruit begins to grow, pyrethrum powder can be used.—Post-Dispatch.

EVERYBODY READ!

On First Monday we will have on sale at the PEOPLE'S SUPPLY

will sell sugar at the same price, and will continue until wholesale prices change, for DAYS ARE ALL ALIKE TO US. —Adv. 18

DEHORN THE CALVES BEFORE THE HORNS START.

Humane Way of Treating Animals Is Cheapest, Easiest and Quickest.

The best way to dehorn a calf is to prevent the growth of horns, before they get a start, by the use of a little caustic potash, say the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The operation should be performed when the calf is from one to three weeks old, or as soon as the buttan of the horn can be distinctly felt when rubbing the hand over the poll, writes a Kansas Agricultural College expert in The Industrialist.

The only articles necessary are a sharp pair of shears or clippers and a few sticks of caustic potash and a little water. Back the calf into a corner, or into a narrow place, and

put its head between your legs, holding it firmly. Find the out-growing horns and clip the hair from the spots about one inch in diameter. Then take a piece of caustic, wrapped with paper at one end to prevent burning the fingers, and moisten the other end slightly and rub on the coming horn. Be careful to get none of the skin of the animal except over the budding horn.

The ease with which this can be done, its rapidity in healing, and the minimum amount of pain it causes the animal, make it one of the most humane and modern methods of preventing horns. Do not use this method when the files are active unless you can protect the animal.

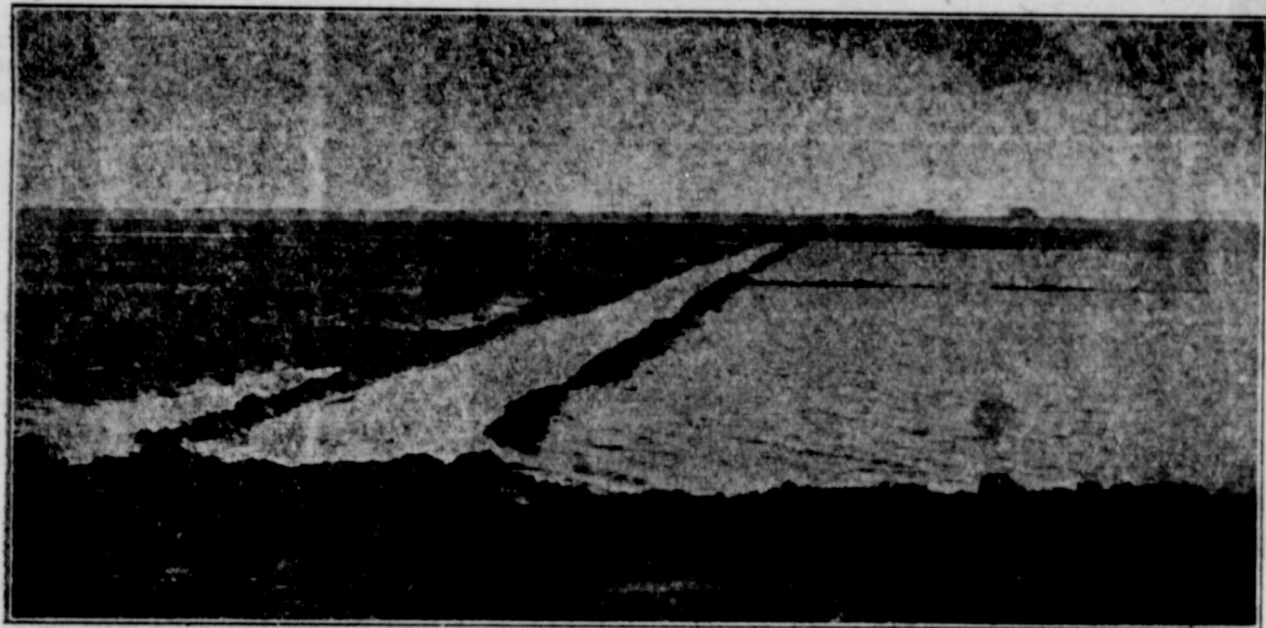
144,000 FREE MEALS FOR THE VETERANS.

Immense Preparations Being Made at Chattanooga to Entertain Confederate Veterans Next Month.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—In commemoration of the bloody battle at Chicka-

mauga 50 years ago, Chattanooga announces perfection of the plans for entertainment of the United Confederate Veterans and the Sons, who will hold their 23rd annual Reunion May 27-29. High officials of the G. A. R. state that Chattanooga's expenditures for entertainment and amusement, etc., will be on a more lavish scale than was ever necessary for their meetings, even surpassing the high water mark at Los Angeles.

It is expected in Chattanooga that upward of 12,000 veterans will be present, all of whom will be tendered free lodging and meals at Camp Alexander P. Stewart. Some fellow with a love for statistics has figured that this means the service of 144,000 free meals in the course of four days. The requisite number of Government tents and cots have been loaned by the War Department. This year, 1913, will perhaps mark the last pilgrimage of most of the veterans of 1863 to ground made sacred by the heroes of the Blue and Gray on the heights and in the shadow of Lookout Mountain.



You Don't Have to Level Hale County Land Before You Can Irrigate.

to the housewife, and others are less familiar. All are worthy of a trial, since the ability to make these dishes with any given foodstuff is an easy way of obtaining variety in the diet, which is so desirable. The housewife

also prevents weeds from growing.

Remember that the only way to hold the plum curculio in check early is to keep after the pest without ceasing.

Cultivate the fruit garden just as you do the vegetable and flower gar-

STORE in Plainview 20 pounds of standard fine granulated beet sugar for \$1.00; also, we will sell 19 pounds of cane sugar for \$1.00. Incidentally, we will mention that on Tuesday, Wednesday and every other day we

T. B. IRWIN REALTY COMPANY

—DEALERS IN—

Farm Lands and Ranches

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

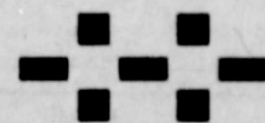
Hale Floyd and adjoining counties in the Shallow Water Belt of the South Plains of Texas offer to homeseekers an opportunity today equal to that offered by Illinois and Iowa forty years ago. Soil of unsurpassed richness. Rainfall abundant. Climate salubrious. The land of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, alfalfa and fruits and vegetables of all kinds.

Paradise of the Hog and Cattle Raiser Special Rates to the Homeseeker

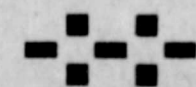
over all railroads on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Hale county has many irrigation wells, pumping from fifteen hundred to two thousand gallons per minute.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

A. E. HARP



INVESTMENTS



PLAINVIEW TEXAS

Better Your Condition

By Owning a Farm in the Irrigated District of Hale County
A Close Investigation Will Surprise You

We have several tracts under contract that we can deliver for a short time that were listed several months back and are now worth much more money than we ask.

If interested in this part of the country write us for **illustrated literature** containing much information of interest.

Yours truly,

SHALLOW WATER LAND COMPANY

Immigration Agents

Hale County

Plainview, Texas

\$500,000 IS ASKED FOR FRISCO EXPOSITION.

Massachusetts Legislature Is Urged to Provide for Representation at San Francisco.

To pay the expenses of Massachusetts' representation at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the legislative committee on Federal Relations has been asked to recommend an appropriation of \$500,000. The suggestion was made that the appropriation extend over three years, with \$250,000 available this year, \$150,000 in 1914 and \$100,000 in 1915, the money to be spent in such sums as the Governor and executive council might approve.

In calculating the amount of the appropriation, the board received the advice of experts, it is said.

"Architects of the highest standing estimated the cost for the state building, and the estimates for state boards, commissions, departments, bureaus and institutions are those of executive heads," the report states, and continues: "Letters requesting estimates were sent to every executive

state officer and, in many instances, there were personal conferences. "The Boston Society of Architects was requested to appoint a committee to take care of the statehouse building proposition."

FOARD COUNTY PLANTERS PURCHASE CAR OF SILOS.

Three Farmers Buy Large Supply: Crowell a Good Feed Country, They Say.

A full car of silos is billed for Crowell, and will be erected by three of Foard County's prosperous farmers. The silos have been purchased by J. B. Smith, J. W. Bell and A. F. Miller.

Ensilage properly cared for has more than three times the substance than feed that is allowed to take the weather and dry out, besides it is more satisfactory to handle, and stock eat it much better. If one ton of feed placed into a silo will go three times as far, and put on four times as much fat as loose feed piled into a crib or allowed to lie out in the open, it is plain to be seen that a silo will pay

for itself and even declare a dividend the first season.

This is a good feed country, and those crops that make the finest silage do well here, and with the present price of cattle there is nothing to prevent our farmers from making a neat little sum each year from their cattle if they will but invest a few dollars in a silo, or two silos, if they need them.

FARMERS' UNION WILL HAVE SELLING AGENCY.

Central Bureau for Texas, Located at Houston, Will Dispose of Products.

A communication addressed to the members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas, issued by the executive committee, says, in part:

"The problem of marketing has been the most difficult one to solve, partly because of the system that has grown up as a result of inattention on the part of the farmers and partly because of the fact that it is a hard matter to get farmers, who have heretofore been content to produce and let

others sell and distribute, to realize the importance of co-operative marketing. A proper marketing system is as essential to profitable farming as is production. Realizing the importance of this, we have arranged for the establishment of a central selling agency at Houston, with Brother E. F. Shropshire in charge, for the purpose of selling all farm products. We have also arranged for all the money at 6 per cent per annum we will need to finance the agency and make it effective every way. Brother Shropshire is a union man of recognized ability and integrity, and with proper co-operation on the part of the membership throughout the State he will make a great success of this union enterprise. The demand has been strong for a system of this kind. You now have it, with ample funds to take care of the business, and it is up to you to make a success of it. We do not ask you to subscribe one cent of your money, but we do ask you to get in touch with this agency and give it your patronage and support. We have done all we can in this respect; it is now your time to act. It is our ambition to give you a system of which we will all in time be proud, but we can not do it alone; we need your help and we feel that we are going to get it.

"J. L. McCONKEY,
Chairman Executive Committee;
"J. E. PEARSON, Secretary;
"F. A. GRIMBERG,
"JOSEPH LANGFELD,
"J. H. McDANIEL."

LADYBUGS INVITED
TO DINNER PARTY.

36,000,000 of Them Will Devour
Crop-Destroying Pests in
California.

Sacramento, Calif., May 3.—Thirty-six million lady birds (sometimes called lady bugs) have been harvested from the snows of the Sierras and are now on cold storage in Sacramento, awaiting the opening of spring and the coming of the melon and fruit aphids, when these busy little ladies will be turned loose to rid the farmers of the pests and save the crops.

These bugs hibernate during the cold winter months, buried deep under the snows of the Sierras, sleeping in the warm pine-made beds until spring opens, when they return in swarms to the valley to feed on insects which prey on fruits, vines and the melons.

The State Horticultural Commission at Sacramento has had a crew of men digging these bugs from the snows in Placer and Nevada Counties for more than a month. The crop is now almost harvested, and already demands and orders for "colonies" of the useful insects are being received by the commission.

EASIER FOR THE SHIPPER.

Important Changes Ordered by Texas Railroad Commission.

Austin, Texas, May 2.—The State Railroad Commission last week decided the case taken under advisement at the March hearing effecting the fruit and melon movement. Some important changes are ordered, all of which are regarded as favorable to the fruit and vegetable industries. The minimum weight on carloads of strawberries, blackberries and dewberries is reduced from 20,000 to 17,000 pounds. The table of weights on fruits, which reach a maximum of 30 cents in common point territory, is canceled, and fruits are to be included in the same rates with vegetables, in straight or

mixed cars, giving a maximum rate of 20 cents in common-point territory. Stopover privileges will be allowed on mixed cars of fruits and vegetables. As many as three stopovers will be allowed to load and a similar number to unload, with a charge of \$5 for each stopover made.

At present the destination of a car cannot be changed if instructions are not given within forty-eight hours after arrival of car. It is ordered that this be waived and destination may be changed at any time after arrival. At this time the destination of a car cannot be changed after a portion of the contents of a car has been removed. It is also waived on fruits and melons and vegetables and the destination can be changed after part of the shipment has been taken from the car.

The commission refused to require the carrier to bear the cost of stripping, cleaning and bracing. Shippers will continue to pay for stripping, etc.

Brighten the furniture and floors this spring with Hammar Brand Varnish. It will make them look like new. R. A. LONG DRUG CO. Ad. if.

For **Genuine Bargains In Land**

SEE

H. E. SKAGGS

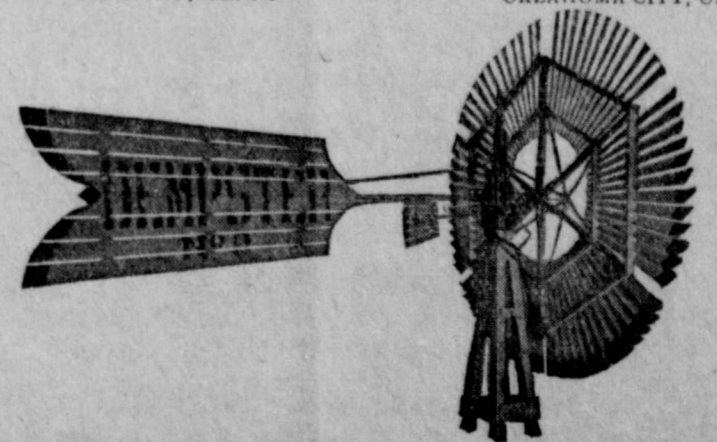
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An absolute guarantee furnished that not more than 5 per cent commission is ever charged. If you want to sell, list with him for quick results. If you want to buy, buy from him and save yourself money.

Prices in Shallow Water Belt Range
From \$14.00 to \$25.00 Per Acre

MAIN FACTORY
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BRANCH HOUSES
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DENVER, COLO.
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Farm and Ranch Water Supplies, Windmills, Pumps, Grain Drills, Cultivators, Implements, Well Machines, Tanks, Feed Grinders, Gasoline Engines, Irrigation Plants

A Western Factory for Western People
BEATRICE, NEBR.

GIVE US A CHANCE

To figure with you before buying anything in house furnishings. We are constantly adding to our line every thing used in furnishing the home and can save you money.

We do our own work and as we believe buy our goods as cheap as any one in Plainview. Our repair shop pays a big per cent of our running expenses which enables us to sell you goods on a very close margin. Come to see us and be convinced.

We appreciate your business and will treat you right. Our motto is; "If it isn't good we make it good." We are just adding to our big stock a nice assortment of trunks, suit cases and traveling bags. Yours for business,

W. E. Winfield

Plainview,

Successor to Nash & Company

Texas

STOCK FARMING IN THE PLAINVIEW COUNTRY.

Written by Texas Land and Development Company.

Texas has always been known as the greatest live-stock state of the and our broad Plains section has been chiefly responsible for this reputation. Although herds of wild horses and buffalo no longer roam at will over our countless acres, and while the free range has gone and even the great pastures have dwindled, Texas still holds first place as to the value and number of its cattle; Texas holds third place in hog production; Texas produces one-sixth of the mules of the nation, and ranks third in the number and value of its horses.

The success of the Plains of Texas in stock growing has become famous for all time. The nutritive native grasses, the suitable altitude, cool summers, mild winters, pure water, and freedom from ticks, scab, parasites, cholera, contagious diseases, and practically all the ills that menace animals in other sections insure for the Plains a pre-eminence in the breeding, rearing of horses, mules

and fattening of cattle, hogs, sheep and other livestock, not attainable in any other given section of the universe.

A Transition in Stock Raising.

But the discovery the agriculture was possible on the Plains, and more recently the advent of highly profitable irrigation farming, have brought about a revolution in our stock raising industry. The rancher formerly fought the farmer. Now their two respective industries are welded into one and together are working out a golden destiny. Perhaps it would be better to say that the farmer raises stock rather than that the stock-raiser farms, but it is a thin wavering line between them. While the cowboy is now the plowboy and the lariat is used for a plowline, still the live-stock census is not depleted.

However, as land values increased, it was necessary to raise better stock, and in a more economical manner. Perhaps the best method of raising live-stock is to keep a sufficient number and variety to consume all waste from your money crops, all the waste and surplus from your irrigated orchards and truck farms—in short, utilize them to plug up the leaks that occur in the best regulated irrigated

plantation. Money saved is money made, and it becomes big money when the waste is fed to live-stock at the present prices.

Only "Blooded Stock" Here.

The famous "Teas Longhorn" is seen no longer in the Plainview country. Thousands of dollars and years of time have been spent in importing bulls of a better beef strain and acclimating them. There are now only high-grade Herefords, Durhams, Polled Angus, etc., beef cattle in this section—big-mawed, commercial machines that top the markets and take prizes in many cattle and fat-stock shows throughout the country.

The broom-tailed mustang has been replaced by pedigreed stallions and mares from the best raising sections. During the spring of 1912 several hundred brood mares were brought into Hale county. Polo ponies, draft horses, and racing stock are bred here with great profit. Kentucky jacks and Percheron mares are used in mule-breeding. \$25 will cover the cost of raising a mule up to two years of age, when he will bring \$150.

Our hogs have always been the best registered Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, Berkshires, etc., and Hale county swine have topped the market and

taken prizes more frequently than those of any other portion of Texas. Hogs can graze here throughout the year and expensive housings are unnecessary. There was never a case of cholera in the Plainview country, and a sow seldom loses a pig. Alfalfa fields, winter wheat, an abundance of kaffir, maize and skimmed milk, the waste from orchards and stuck patches, and other ample provender of an irrigated farm places the cost of production down to 2 cents per pound.

Sheep are profitable. There are no low-grade animals in this section, and the livestock markets are always clamoring for fat wethers and lambs. Shropshires and Merinos are the most popular breeds. There is a low mortality among lambs in the Plainview country.

"Crops That Walk to Market."

To fail to keep stock on an irrigated farm to utilize the waste is inexcusable negligence, and there are some farmers who claim that with the present prices of horses, mules, and meats—and there is every reason to believe that they will advance—it is a mistake to sell all your crops even on a high market. "Drive your crops to market on four feet," is their slogan.

The profits of a stock farm in the Plainview country are infinitely great. This industry appeals to the modern scientific farmer who wants to put his business in a mathematical—certainty basis. He likes to watch the results from feeding various kinds of crops and from balancing the ration; he is interested in seeing that no by-product of his irrigated crops is wasted; he enjoys "breeding up" the most suitable animals for this section.

It has been found that for fattening cattle for market Kaffir and maize are as valuable as corn, and they make wonderful yields here. Particularly are they suited for packing a silo, that our immense dairy herds, and in fact all other stock, may have green stuff during the winter months. The Plainview country leads Texas in the installation of silos.

The Plainview country is becoming the banner dairying section of the state, and on account of the pureness of our Switzerland-like atmosphere, our rain-like water, and the absence of tuberculosis, the cream and butter demand the highest prices. The big-uddered Holstein and the rich-milk-producing Jersey are the chief dairying strains.

Advantages of "Diversified Farming." Diversified farming in its highest state is practiced on the stock farms of the Plainview irrigation belt. There

are no dull seasons with the farmers or periods of depression for the merchants. There is money in circulation throughout the year. The Plainview country raises every general farm crop of the United States. Harvests of such crops come on at various seasons. Cattle, sheep and hogs may be sold to the butchers or packers almost any month in the year; horses and mules are in demand at all seasons. Returns from cream and butter come in every week. It is not unusual for a Hale county cow to produce \$100 worth of cream and butter in a year, with a calf thrown in for good measure.

You need poultry on your stock farm to take care of the waste that the larger animals cannot secure. Eggs and live fowls find a ready and high market, and eggs can be produced in the Plainview country at a cost of less than 5 cents per dozen, and poultry can be sold at a profit below 5 cents per pound. One car of live hens, turkeys, ducks and geese, shipped by Plainview farmers in 1912, returned \$4,000 to the shippers. This section is ideal for poultry, as there are no varmints, but few insects, practically no disease, no floods to drown the little chicks, and but little cold weather.

Plainview Stock-Farming An Ideal Occupation.

The stock-farmer of the Plainview country, and by that is meant the man who keeps all manner of stock on his irrigated farm, is the most in-

dependent person on earth. His garden, his farm and his orchard, his dairy, his flock and his herds will return almost all his household needs. He is getting the greatest amount of revenue from his investment because there is absolutely no waste or leakage in the little Empire of which he is sole Monarch. (Perhaps, though, we had better pay tribute to his wife, who is the very important Queen of the Realm.) This royal pair is happy, and they are getting rich. Big red barns, sleek, high-grade stock, the latest farm machinery and irrigation well equipment, and a rapidly swelling balance in the bank testify to the fiscal condition of their little empire.

They should be happy—comfortable, luxurious farm homes, all modern conveniences: the telephone, good schools, nearness to colleges, rural mail deliveries, automobiles, excellent roads, convenient churches, and congenial educated neighbors, make for conditions in the rural districts of the Plainview country superior to the advantages of modern city life.

"LONE OAK HEALTH RESERVATION" is the name of a private sanitarium at Knickerbocker, Texas, where throat and lung troubles are being treated by the most scientific methods known. The sanitarium is situated 2,300 feet above sea level, and is said to have the finest climate in the world for the treatment of these diseases. —Adv. 21

H. C. Whitworth's News and Cigar Stand

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All daily newspapers, Weekly and Monthly MAGAZINES

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Country Gentleman
and Saturday Evening Post

We take subscriptions for these publications at the same rate you pay direct

A full line of Cigars and Cigarettes

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Satisfaction Guaranteed in Every Instance. Give Us a Call

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Plainview, Texas

SUMMARY OF WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Secretary McAdoo of the United States Treasury Department announced that all depositories of Government funds will hereafter be required to pay interest of 2 per cent per annum beginning June 1. Simultaneously he authorized an increase of \$10,000,000 in Government deposits in national banks, making the total \$52,649,964, from which the Government will draw interest of \$1,053,000 annually.

Finley J. Shepard and his bride, who was Miss Helen Gould, returned to New York from their three months wedding trip over Europe and up the Nile.

Mrs. Shepard said she felt more than ever like doing what she could to help people and would not abate her philanthropic work.

Former Senator Bourne of Oregon, presented to the Joint Congressional Committee on Federal Aid to Post Roads a proposition for the expenditure of \$3,000,000,000 for good roads, \$1,000,000,000 for immediate construction and \$2,000,000,000 in the next fifty years.

The first annual convention of the Missouri Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers' Association met at Louisiana, Missouri, and adopted resolutions urging a safe celebration of the Fourth of July, inspection of medicine and dentistry, the purification of the humorous pictures printed in Sunday newspapers, that a reformatory for first offenders be provided, that added accommodations for the feeble-minded children of the State be provided and that the State establish a censorship of all picture shows.

V. Bronaugh and Ed L. Reed were arrested at Hugo, Okla., charged with conspiracy to poison Ellis Wood, a Choctaw. They are alleged to have been implicated in a plot for the wholesale poisoning of Indians for sake of getting possession of their lands. The plan, it is alleged, has been to persuade aged Indians to deep their land to white men in return for an allowance of \$10 a month and then poison the Indians. Other arrests are expected to be made as results of investigations by secret service officials.

President Wilson put in a hard days work getting caught up with his duties, so that national business would not suffer while he was away on a two days' speaking trip in New Jersey in behalf of some local bills that he initiated while Governor.

A flight of more than one thousand miles from Biarritz, France, to Kollum Holland, across France, Belgium and the Netherlands, was completed in 22 hours by Ernest Francois Gilliaux, who made only two stops to replenish his fuel.

The Missouri Supreme Court issued an order restraining the 182 fire insurance companies during business in the state from withdrawing from the State or terminating insurance contracts now in force and citing them to show cause in 10 days why a permanent injunction should not be issued. April 30 was the day set for the withdrawal. Several companies will continue to write business. A separate order directs the companies to show cause in 10 days why they should not be fined as asked by Attorney-General Barker, who has filed quo warranto proceedings against the companies in the Western Insurance Union and the Western Insurance Bureau. The companies' desire to withdraw is on account of the passage of the Orr anti-trust and rate bills, forbidding insurance companies from using common rate cards. Gov. Major declares that he will not call an extra session to revise the laws and he threatens to initiate a state insurance system.

A pension bill to provide \$1 to \$4 a week for persons over sixty-five years of age whose incomes are under \$10 a week was introduced in Congress. Criminals, lunatics, inmates in almshouses and men who have not been earning according to their ability are excepted.

The home of James T. Bacon, former member of the Colorado Legislature, at Cripple Creek, Colorado, was blown up with nitroglycerin. Bacon's wife and daughter were killed and received probably fatal injuries. The explosive was placed in the cook stove supposedly by persons who had fallen out with him over some mining claims in which he was interested.

Dr. Jacob W. Bollotin, who is blind, has been appointed attending physician of the tuberculosis hospital at Dunning, Illinois. He is the only blind man who has taken a full four-year course in medicine and passed the present Illinois examination for medicine and surgery. He also is licensed to practice osteopathy, massage and medical gymnastics.

S. F. Duncan was shot and killed and his nephew, Lee Duncan, was wounded seriously in a duel between them at Carthage, Mo., over the location of a school house.

Announcement is made that the British Government will provide an annuity of \$500, in addition to the admiralty pension of \$1,000, for the widow of Captain Robert F. Scott, who perished while returning from the South Pole. A joint annuity of \$1,500 is also to be provided for Captain Scott's mother and two sister and an annuity of \$1,500 for the widow and sister-in-law of Dr. Edward A. Wilson, chief of the scientific staff of the expedition.

The fourth American Peace Congress opened at the Odeon in St. Louis Thursday morning. It was called to order by James E. Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Congressman Richard Bartholdt presided. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor Major and Major Kiel. Andrew Carnegie was the first speaker. His subject was "The Baseless Fear of War." He said that the army and navy expenses of the United States exceeded \$1,000,000 a day and predicted that President Wilson would gain immortal fame by dealing successfully with the question of world peace. Secretary Trueblood of the Peace Society recounted the history of the world-peace movement. He urged that the next Hague tribunal adopt a general obligatory arbitration treaty and that the reduction of armaments be made a progressive actuality.

At Thursday night's session, at which Acting Chancellor Hall of Washington University presided, the speakers were Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice-President; Miss Laura Hill of Sewanee, Tenn.; Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago, Charles E. Geals and Booker T. Washington. Secretary Bryan was unable to get here from California in time to deliver the address scheduled for yesterday.

Sir Wilfred Peck, English baronet, the merchant and famous hunter, is in St. Louis to wed Miss Edwin Thornough. The ceremony will take place next Wednesday. Miss Thornough is the daughter of Mrs. W. C. Stribling of Portland Place.

Edwin A. Lemp, one of the six principle stockholders of the Lemp Brewing Company, in St. Louis, has disposed of his interests to his brothers, Charles A. and William J. Lemp, Jr. Business differences are given as the cause. It is estimated that his holdings were worth \$4,000,000,000.

Countess Spotiswood Mackin, of Paris, formerly Miss Sallie Britton, a St. Louis belle, arrived to attend the International Peace Arbitration Congress as a delegate of the American Daughters of the Revolution. Her father was a former Mayor of St. Louis and the Prince of Wales, late King Edward VII, made much of her while he was in this city.

Hugh R. Lysle, Assistant Secretary of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, and one of the principle heirs of the \$3,000,000 estate of the late David P. Rankin, is dead from a skull fracture suffered in a fall down a stairway at the home of Mrs. A. J. Moriarty, 7 Beverly Place. Several guests were being entertained at the Moriarty home. Lysle went to telephone and accidentally stepped into a dark stairway.

Because of the dearth of tall men who want to be policemen, the Board of Police Commissioners has reduced the minimum stature requirement from 5 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 8 inches.

Tom Randolph, former First Vice-President, has been unanimously elected President of the National Bank of Commerce to succeed B. F. Edwards, who resigned at the request of the board a few days ago. His salary will be \$25,000. He is 57 years old and came to St. Louis from Texas about 10 years ago.

The Jefferson Memorial Building in Forest Park, St. Louis, erected with the \$450,000 surplus from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was dedicated. It was preceded by the largest parade St. Louis has had since the World's Fair, and the crowds that saw the parade and later attended the ceremonies of dedication were reminiscent of World's Fair days. A statue of Thomas Jefferson and a tablet was unveiled by Miss Natalia Norton and Miss Dixie Wells Manning, descendants of Jefferson. David R. Francis, Louisiana Purchase Exposition president, presided and delivered an address and turned the keys of the building over to Mayor Kiel, who accepted it for the city. William M. Thornton of the University of Virginia and Senator Jones of Washington delivered addresses. Governor Major of Missouri and Governor Dunne of Illinois and their staffs took part in the ceremonies. The exercises closed with a banquet at the Jefferson Hotel. Senator James E. Martine of New Jersey spoke as President Wilson's representative. Other speakers were Congressman Kahn of California, Congressman Cullup of Indiana, Govs. Major and Dunne, and Ignacio Caldera, Ambassador of Bolivia. D. R. Francis presided at the dinner and introduced, as deserving of especial credit for the success of the World's Fair and Memorial dedication, former Mayor Wells, former Governor Stephens, Secretary Walter B. Stevens of the Exposition Company, Samuel M. Kennard and Sculptor Karl Bitter. Francis announced that although this was the last annual function of this organization, annual meetings would continue to be held on April 30 the anniversary of the dedication of World's Fair, as long as five members of the organization survived.

Information was received of the death in New York of Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Moline, Ill., widow of the late Charles H. Deere, son of John Deere, founder of Deere & Company, of Moline, with branches in 15 cities. With her death, the family name that was made famous by John Deere, who made the first steel plow, in 1838, and organized the largest individual business in the world, becomes extinct.

SADDLE HORSES FOR SALE.
 Four- and five-year-old broke horses for sale; will make ideal cow ponies. Wire or write me about them.
 C. A. WASSON,
 20-pd. Adv. Roswell, N. M.

Our work has stood the test. Ask any one. PLAINVIEW DECORATING CO., Painting and Paper Hanging. W. D. Jordan, Mgr. Phone 459. Ad. 11.

IN THE HEART OF THE Shallow Water Belt

THE Country with unsurpassed soil and climate, good rainfall in the growing season, and water in abundance from 30 to 150 feet under the surface. No alkali in the soil, no minerals in the water.

Irrigation wells which pump from 1200 to 2200 gallons a minute are being developed in all parts of Hale County. The only sure way to make it rain when you want it is yours at a minimum cost.

Our list of ranch and irrigable lands is as complete as any and we are sure that we have some bargains you can't possibly duplicate. Let us show you.

DeLay & Wilks
 Plainview, Texas

Speed Oil Co.

Gasoline and Kerosene

Fibre, Transmission, Differential, Cup and Axel Greases, Auto Lubricating, Machine, Neatsfoot and Harness Oils, and Waste.

AGENTS FOR
Sanitary Gas Generator
 AND
Kerosene Lamp Burner
 IT DOES AWAY WITH THE SMOKE

SPEED OIL CO.

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

Phone 332 101 Railroad Ave.

PROFITABLE PORK PRODUCTION

The following, on "Profitable Pork Production," is one of the highly instructive lectures delivered by H. E. Singleton, the McKinney swine expert, on the tour of the Santa Fe's agricultural educational special. It is reproduced because it shows just what the Texas farmer can do by the use of proper methods:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I will ask your indulgence for a short time and endeavor to interest you in the subject of profitable pork production on the farm. We must show it as a profitable business if we interest you in it, for the farmer is not going into any business unless he can see an opportunity to make some profit out of it.

"You will agree with us that there is an increasing shortage in the production of meats in the United States, and particularly in Texas. During 1912, there has been offered on the Fort Worth market more than 152,000 head of hogs fewer than for 1911. For the past number of years we have been shipping into Texas, from sections where it cannot be produced as cheaply as here, from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 worth of pork and pork products annually. On these products you farmers are paying the freight. It is time we should take up this work of producing what we can of our living on our own farms.

"There are three essentials in profitable pork production. One of these is the stock of hogs, another the feed and the third, as important as either of the other two, the man behind the work, the man who mixes the feed and look after the little details of the business.

"We will first consider the stock; where one enters into competition with another he must be equally as well equipped as his competitor. We may make pork with the razorback, or with the scrub hog, but to make it at a profit is another thing. There is no scrub, there is no grade, or cross breed quite the equal of the pure bred hog, but I am not going to advise that you pay fancy prices for full blood sows even though they have long pedigrees for a foundation, but rather select the very best bred animals you can obtain at a reasonable price. Never be satisfied with anything less short of a pure bred boar of the breed you admire, and if your sows are not as well bred as you would like, save from the largest litters good, smooth, thrifty gilts, buy another boar of the same breed, a better one if you can find him, and in a few generations you will have a herd of sows that will nearly equal the full bloods for pork production, and by selecting from the large litters you will soon have a stock of hogs as prolific as you desire.

"The first essential in feeds is a pasture. The Northern farmer has five months of the year in which he has pasturage for his hogs; during this season, with additions of corn for a concentrated feed, with one litter a year from his sows, he is supplying us with our pork. He will tell you that his hog crop is the most profitable crop on the farm and that the South is the market for this produce, that his hogs have paid the mortgage off his farm. Yes, Brother Farmers, you have paid off the mortgage from the Northern farm, but we have left the mortgages on our own farms unpaid.

"Pasturage, I say, is the first essential. There is where the Texas farmer has a great advantage, in that he can have as good a pasture for twelve months of the year as his Northern brother can for five months, with his alfalfa in some sections, his Bermuda grass in all sections of the State. Dwarf Essex rape, twelve pounds to the acre, or eight pounds of Dwarf Essex rape seed and half a bushel of

rye mixed and sown on one acre of ground will furnish an immense amount of the finest of hog pasture throughout the winter.

"Another valuable winter pasture for hogs is burr clover, about twelve pounds of clean seed, or twenty-five pounds of seed in the burr, per acre. This is a winter annual and can be grown on Bermuda sod as well as elsewhere; does not require cultivation, merely sow the seed on the Bermuda sod or in the cotton or corn field, or even in the woods. In the spring it dies down after seeding and the other grasses come; in the spring an oat field followed with a pea patch, bearing in mind that variety is appreciated even by a hog.

"Then follows the peanut, the greatest of all hog feeds for the cheap production of pork, a feed that should be used more generally for all kinds of stock than it is. I do not think that on any of this East Texas soil that will produce as much as twenty-five bushels of corn per acre, that corn should be planted for stock feed. Grow forty to sixty bushels of peanuts instead and use the Spanish for harvesting off the ground; the Tennessee Red for hog pasture, as it will remain sound in the ground all winter and the Spanish will sprout and decay the first rain that wets the ground thoroughly after it ripens. Grow the Spanish to cure and house up for the cows, horses, mules, turkeys, geese, chickens and ducks, and the hogs from planting time in the spring, when the Tennessee goes out, until a new crop comes in, making provision to have an abundance of feed, that the animals may not from their earliest feeding age be deprived of all the feed they will consume, and that of the greatest variety obtainable, keeping in mind that the cheapest gains are made on the younger animals and six to eight months is as long as a hog intended for slaughter should be kept. If good stock, with proper feeding they should be made to weigh 200 to 250 pounds and command the top price.

"I have not enumerated any of the great family of legumes that grow and produce so abundantly in this part of the State, excepting the peanut and burr clover. All of the bean family, the velvet, Yokahoma, soy and mammoth white are excellent hog feeds, valuable from the standpoint of cheap feeds and also valuable as soil builders. The sweet potato, another good hog feed, can be grown in great abundance and is a cheap pork producer.

"I have not mentioned corn for the reason that so many tell me they cannot raise hogs without corn. We recognize corn as a good hog feed, and it can be used in finishing off, and, in fact, all through the fattening period, particularly the last three or four weeks of the finishing period. This will harden up and make a better quality of meat.

"If Kaffir corn can be grown more successfully than corn, it is equally as good, but it should be ground to get best results. The by-products of rice mills, bran and polish, are among the best of concentrated feeds to feed in connection with these bulky feeds mentioned. With these varieties of feeds in a country where swine diseases are scarcely known, shipping facilities good and the market the best in the United States, no reason can be given for the Texas farmers not growing their own meat and a surplus to sell as a money crop.

"Close attention to little details of the business is an essential for success; clean, sanitary quarters, pure water to drink, do away with that filthy, disease-breeding wallow, keep salt and ashes where hogs can have access to it. Feed the smaller animals separate from the older hogs; feed

sweet feed, or at least do not let it be very sour. Sprinkle freely once a month with crude oil, and lice will not be known. Prepare shelter for your hogs, to protect them from the cold rains and winds of winter, and give them shade from the hot sun in summer.

"Again let me repeat, be liberal with a variety of feed, and it is a safe assertion that the best quality of pork can be produced right in this section at 2½ cents per pound."

SUPERINTENDENT OF CHILDREN'S HOME AND AID SOCIETY HERE.

Rev. W. A. Nicholas, Superintendent of the Western District for the Texas Children's Home and Aid Society, located at Fort Worth, is in Plainview today. This institution was organized in 1897, and has since that time placed over 700 homeless children in childless homes.

Mrs. Martha Estes Folk, mother of former Gov. Joseph W. Folk and widow of the late Judge Henry B. Folk, of Brownsville, Tenn., died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James A. Webb, following a long illness.

Irrigable and Non-Irrigable Land for Sale in the South Plains Country--the Greatest Stock Farming and Feeding Country in the World

30,000 Acres Choice Farm Land in Hale County and Adjoining Counties, Improved and Unimproved, in Tracts to Suit the Purchaser

7,040 acres in a solid body partially improved, over 99 per cent tillable, shallow water, 40 to 50 feet of the surface; lies perfect for irrigation, nothing better in all this country. Price, \$16.50 per acre.

2,560 acres unimproved land in a solid body, fenced, with one well and windmill. Shallow water, 40 to 50 feet of the surface; choicest farm land, over 99 per cent tillable; soil chocolate loam, 3 to 4 feet deep. Lies perfect for irrigation; nothing better in the Plainview country. Price, \$15.00 per acre; one-third cash; balance in five equal payments, or \$13.50 per acre all cash.

1,760 acres of land 10 miles from Lockney, in Floyd County, 480 acres of which is well improved—good farm house, well and windmill, sheds and about 300 acres in cultivation. Entire tract first-class farm land. Price, \$16 per acre. About 16 sections of land adjoining that is being leased, which can be included if wanted.

640 acres improved land two miles from Plainview; fenced, and about 400 acres in cultivation; good farm house; well and windmill, sheds, etc. Shallow water, about 45 feet of the surface. Desirable for irrigation. Price \$42.50 per acre.

320 acres choice land; over 99 per cent tillable, and lies perfect for irrigation; located 7 miles of Plainview, with

water about 35 feet of the surface; 100 acres in cultivation, and fenced. Price, \$26.50 per acre.

160 acres improved land two miles of Plainview and about one mile of Seth Ward College; all good farm land of a chocolate loam; fenced, and all in cultivation; good farm house, well and windmill, etc. Price, \$60 per acre. Good terms.

640 acres improved land 15 miles of Plainview; in Floyd County, and about 8 miles from Lockney; all choice farm land; fenced, and about 400 acres in cultivation; two farm houses, one cost about \$2,000; two wells with windmills, lots sheds, etc. Price, \$25 per acre. Water on this land is 50 feet of the surface.

960 acres unimproved land in solid body 9 miles of Plainview and about 4 miles of Kress. This is all first-class farm land, and lies perfect for irrigation; can't be beat in any respect. Will sell in tracts of 320 acres, with one-sixth cash; balance in four equal annual payments.

80 acres choicest farm land, 100 per cent tillable, located near Plainview and the Baptist College, and on two public roads. Well fenced; nothing around Plainview more desirable. Will sell in 20-, 40- and 80-acre tracts on good terms.

The Above List is Only a Few of the Many Tracts We Have for Sale Exclusively. They will Bear Investigation. For further information and descriptive literature address,

OTUS REEVES REALTY COMPANY

Plainview, Hale County, Texas

E. E. Winn Realty Company

Land and Ranches

For Sale

Taxes Paid and Property Looked After for Non-Resident Parties

We Are Well Prepared to Show You Lands

We sell exclusively in the Shallow Water Belt and have some exceptional bargains close in to Plainview.

We extend a cordial invitation to call on us and let us show you what we have and where it is located. . . .

Rooms 15 and 16, First National Bank Building
PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

J. B. NANCE, The Land Man

wants his friends to know that he is doing business at the same old stand. Have some fine bargains--better call and ask for them.

Land in any size tracts any terms you want, improved and unimproved. Am prepared to show you what I have for sale.

Rent houses and collect rents. My commissions are reasonable. Render for taxes all lands intrusted to my care; pay taxes for non-resident people. In fact, I work to please all people.

I sell land--I buy land. I will show you my best bargains if you are in the market. I have some land that is under the market prices. If you don't believe what I say come in and talk with me

J. B. Nance

THE LAND MAN THAT SELLS MORE LAND THAN ANY MAN IN TEXAS

No Investment Surpasses a Deed in the Plainview Country

HALE COUNTY is in the HEART of the great South-west's activities and opportunities, a county endowed by nature with peculiar and manifold advantages—where the land owns the water and irrigation is beyond the experimental stage, with a two-crop season for truck growing, while all field crops produce abundantly—one crop often paying for the land.

Substantial farmers from the North and East have been

are placing their stamp of approval upon this country by making investments here.

Our past developments and those now under way are backed by a class of men whose character, standing and shallow water, soil and excellent climatic conditions, this country is without a rival in the production of fruit and alfalfa, while our live-stock has always been the best. Our new railroad will be speedily constructed, which will connect us with a country on the west rich in mineral, timber

and agricultural resources, and the leading markets of the East.

Buy NOW! No investment is surer, greater nor swifter than the advance in our lands. If you buy a small tract it will make you an ideal home, while a large tract will make you rich. We have some special bargains in close-in properties and several large bodies farther out, including some fine farms, ranches and colonization tracts.

A letter to us will bring detailed information.

Faulkner & Brookshire Land Company

REFERENCE:—Any Bank in West Texas, and Hundreds of Prosperous Farmers to Whom We Have Sold Land.

Plainview, Texas

VITAL STATISTICS FOR MONTH OF MARCH.

Pneumonia Given as Leading Cause of Fatal Affections, with Bright's Disease Second.

These vital statistics for the month of March have been compiled. According to the official figures of R. P. Babcock, State Registrar, there were a total of 4,669 births and 2,647 deaths in March. There were 58 sets of twins.

Pneumonia was the leading cause of death, with tuberculosis a strong second. Bright's disease caused 106 deaths.

Some twenty-five persons lived to over ninety years old and three reached 100. Bexar county reports a death at 111 years and Galveston one at 110 years.

Mr. Babcock's detailed figures for March are as follows:

Births.—White, 4,159, black 394. Stillbirths—White, 92, black 24. Total, 4,669, as follows, males, white, 2,083, black, 192. Females, white, 2,065, black, 189. No sex given, white 11,

black 13. Stillbirths, white 92, black 24. Total 4,669. Twins, 58 sets as follows: Males, white 18 sets; females, white 13 sets; males and females, white 24 sets; females, black 2 sets; males and females, black 1 set; total 58 sets. Of these 116 children, 113 were born alive and 3 were stillborn.

Deaths by ages.—Under 1 year, 478; from 1 to 5 years, 213; from 5 to 10 years, 61; from 10 to 20 years 153; from 20 to 30 years, 332; from 30 to 40 years, 290; from 40 to 50 years, 227; from 50 to 60 years, 225; from 60 to 70 years, 267; from 70 to 80 years, 192; from 80 to 90 years, 127; over 90 years, 26; unknown, 62; total, 2,647.

Leading causes of death.—Pneumonia, 370; tuberculosis, 296; senility, 111; Bright's disease, 106; stillbirths, 91; organic disease of heart, 82; ill-defined organic diseases, 81; congenital debility icterus sclerema, 78; cerebro-spinal fever, 72; cerebral apoplexy 62; influenza, 54; sudden death, 52; acute nephritis, 47; diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years), 44; other diseases peculiar to early infancy, 42; acute bronchitis, 31; typhoid fever, 30. Extreme Old Age.—White: Bexar

county, female 111 years; Galveston county, female 110 years; Behar county, female 99 years; Montague county, 98 years; Harrison county, male, 97 years; Travis county, female, 96 years; El Paso county, male 95 years; Erath county, female, 94 years; Galveston county, female, 94 years; Goliad county male, 93 years; Scurry county, female, 92 years; Fayette county, male, 92 years; El Paso county, male, 90 years; Parker county, male 90 years. Black.—Travis county, female, 100 years; Gaudalpe county, male 93 years; Galveston county, female, 98 years; Harris county, female 94 years; Fannin county, female, 90 years.

MUST GIVE UP VALUABLE LAND.

Court Orders Southern Pacific Property in California, Worth \$30,000,000 Returned to Government.

Land stipulated to be worth \$30,000,000 and estimated by experts to have a value of \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000, has been ordered taken from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and returned to the Federal Govern-

ment by Judge C. E. Wolverton in the United States District Court.

The Oregon-California land grant case, involving more than 2,300,000 acres, will be carried to the Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting at San Francisco, and later to the United States Supreme Court for final adjudication. The case was submitted today without argument after an agreement of counsel out of court.

This case was instituted in 1908. Early in the history of the case A. W. Lafferty filed about sixty private suits for men induced to locate on the lands. The main case, demanding forfeiture of 2,300,000 acres remaining unsold, then was filed.

In the decree authorized today, the Lafferty and all other intervening cases were ordered dismissed and the Government's main contention for forfeiture was declared the final verdict of the lower court.

A total of 820,000 acres of the land has been sold, some of it as high as \$40 an acre.

In regard to the Union Trust Company's intervention, for which J. M. Gearin appeared today, the court ruled that the trust company, owning \$17,000,000 of mortgage bonds on the lands and property of the Oregon and California system, could not interpose the plea of an innocent purchaser.—Dallas News.

CARRIED LEE IN VICTORY AND DEFEAT.

The most celebrated charger in the Confederacy during the war was Gen. Robert E. Lee's Traveller, described to the writer by Sheridan, who first saw him on the day of surrender at Appomattox, as "a chunky gray horse."

He was born near Blue Sulphur Springs, in West Virginia, in April, 1857, and when a colt won the first prize at the Greenbrier Fair, under the name of Jeff Davis. When purchased by the great Virginian early in February, 1862, his name was changed by Lee to Traveller, his master being very careful always to spell the word with a double 'l.' The horse was sixteen hands, above half bred, well developed, of great courage and kindness, and carried his head well up. He liked the excitement of battle, and at such times was a superb and typical war steed. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee said to me that Traveller was much admired for his rapid, springy walk,

high spirit, bold carriage and muscular strength.

It may be doubted of any of the great commanders mentioned in American history possessed greater admiration for a fine horse than General Lee, who said, "There is many a war horse who is more entitled to immortality than the man who rides him." On the third day of the Battle of Gettysburg, when Pickett's gallant charge had been successfully repulsed by Hancock, and the survivors of his broken and decimated command were returning to the Confederate position, Lee appeared and spoke encouragingly to his defeated troops. While he was thus occupied, observing an officer beating his horse for shying at the bursting of a shell, he shouted: "Don't whip him, captain! Don't whip him! I have just such another foolish horse myself, and whipping does no good."

A moment later an excited officer rode up to Lee and Traveller and reported the broken condition of his brigade.

"Never mind, general," responded Lee, cheerfully, "all this has been my fault. It is I that have lost the bat-

trious soldiers had met in Mexico while serving under General Scott, but after separating in April, 1865, never saw each other again but once—when General Lee called at the White House to see President Grant.

Soon after the close of the Civil War, Lee accepted the presidency of Washington and Lee University. For five years, until his death, he almost daily rode or fed his favorite charger. At the hero's funeral Traveller was equipped for service and placed close to the hearse. When the flower-covered coffin was carried out from the church, the faithful horse put his nose church, the faithful horse put his nose attached master for two years, when a nail penetrated his right forefoot while grazing in a field, and, although it was immediately removed, and everything possible was done to save him, lockjaw developed.—James Grant Wilson in the Century Magazine.

The Arbitration Board appointed to hear complaints of firemen on Eastern railroads, in its report made public at New York, awards the firemen wage increases aggregating between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000. The ad-



A Hale County Orchard.

tle, and you must help me out of it in the best way you can."

As with Napoleon and Wellington at Waterloo, so was it with Grant and Lee, who saw each other but once during their many fierce encounters about Richmond in the eleven months previous to the final surrender, and then only at a great distance, Grant, as he told me, recognizing the gray horse, but not his rider. The illus-

vance, averaging from 8 to 10 per cent over present wages, goes into effect May 3. It affects all railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. The firemen's demand for an extra man on engines weighing 200,000 pounds and over was disallowed.

Use only Hammar Paints and Varnishes. R. A. LONG DRUG CO. Ad. tf

HALL & SHOOK LAND CO.

We Make a Specialty of Shallow Water Land in Hale County

On our list are farms with wells and other improvements and virgin irrigable land ready for development. We have some splendid bargains close to Plainview. In the Littlefield section we are showing 70,000 acres. This land we can sell in any size tract from 80 acres up.

One Fourth Cash

TEN YEARS TIME AT 6 Per Cent

Hall & Shook Land Co.
Plainview, - - - Texas

Is Your Crop Insured Against Damage From Hail?

If not, you had better see the Saint Paul agent at once. The Saint Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company is an old line stock company, organized in 1865; assets nearly Nine Million Dollars. This Company will insure against hail damage the following kinds of crops:

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Rye, Flax, Maize, Kaffir Corn, Cotton

St. Paul policies are sold for a standard premium, and you cannot be assessed to pay your neighbor's loss.

The ST. PAUL has been writing INSURANCE in Texas for more than THIRTY-TWO YEARS, and has a record of losses promptly and fully paid.

Remember—There is only one REAL ST. PAUL—The Saint Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company of St. Paul, Minnesota.

WE ALSO WRITE FIRE, TORNADO AND PLATE GLASS INSURANCE

Office in concrete block building East side public square

Malone & Sanders, Agents

Ready for 1913 Market

One Hundred Thousand Apple Trees Fifty Thousand Peach Trees Fifty Thousand Plum Trees
 Thirty Thousand Cherry Trees Thirty Five Thousand California Privett Shrubs
 One Hundred Thousand Assorted Shade Trees Ten Thousand Grape Vines

Seven
 Thousand
 Young Trees
 to the
 Row
 Being
 Budded at
 Plainview
 Nursery



Note
 Movable
 Shade
 on
 Wheels
 Which the
 Budders
 Work
 Under

This Picture Was Taken September 1st, 1912

Native Stock from Native Stock Grows Best on the South Plains. Only hardy stock is sold from our grounds. We have a full assortment of bulbs, garden plants, hedges, etc. We invite inspection. We want more agents. Write, Phone or See Us for we have the kind of stock you can sell easily and guarantee satisfaction.

Plainview, Texas --- PLAINVIEW NURSERY --- L. N. Dalmont, Prop.

OVER SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES IN CANTALOUPES.

Farmers Near Roswell, N. M. Going Into Cantaloupe Growing Industry.

There will be more than 700 acres planted to cantaloupes around Roswell and South Springs, N. M. this year, says a Roswell correspondent. The crop will be handled through the cantaloupe division of the Berrento Growers' Association, with Rev. A. D. Crile as manager. The growers hope to ship 150 cars out of the two loading stations, this acreage being independent of that contracted for by John Nix & Company, of Chicago.

HEN THAT LAID FORTY-FIVE HUNDRED EGGS IS DEAD.

Theodosia Roosevelt Lived Twenty-Five Years and Made Wonderful Record.

Theodosia Roosevelt, so-named because of her antagonism towards race suicide, according to the Chicago Tribune, said to have been the oldest hen in America, died Sunday at the home of her owner, Mrs. Elizabeth

Grinnell of Pasadena, California. She was twenty-five years old. Theodosia numbered among her friends many of the notables who have passed their winters in Pasadena in the last quarter of a century, among them Mrs. Russell Sage, who on her last visit to Pasadena made three calls at the Grinnell home to pet Theodosia. The hen laid approximately 4,500 eggs in her life, besides mothering many broods of incubator hatched chickens.

SPRAYED VS. UNSPRAYED APPLES IN THE MARKET.

Average Prices Are Compiled from Missouri Orchard Owners' Reports.

Columbia, Mo., May 3.—Does it pay to spray apples? John Bland, secretary of the Missouri State Board of Horticulture, is publishing figures which answer affirmatively.

The State Board, by means of questions sent out to the fruit growers of the State, compiled the following data regarding the prices received for the 1912 apple crop. These figures were

averaged from reports received from several hundred fruit growers, each reporting for his own orchard.

In order to maintain uniform conditions, the cost of picking, packing and loading is included in these averages:

Sprayed Apples.		Un-graded.	
Average price per bu., in bu. lots	.56	.38	
Average price per bu., in box lots	.98		
Average price per bu., in barrel lots	.74		
Average price per bu., in cwt. lots	.34		
Average price per bu., for sprayed apples	.65½	.38	
Unsprayed Apples.		Un-graded.	
Average price per bu., in bu. lots	.48	.35	
Average price per bu., in barrel lots	.51	.33	
Average price per bu., in cwt. lots	.25		
Average price per bu., for unsprayed apples	.49	.30½	
Average price per bushel for apples	.51 cents.		

VALUATION ENGINEERS ARE ANNOUNCED.

I. C. C. Announces Personnel of Board of Engineers Who Will Value Railroads.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has announced the personnel of the board of engineers appointed to assist the commission in formulating plans for the physical valuation of the railroads of the United States and to have direct charge of the carrying into effect of these plans, says a Washington dispatch.

The five engineers named are: R. A. Thompson, now engaged in valuation work for the California State Commission and previously employed by the Texas Commission in similar work.

Howard M. Jones, of Nashville, Tenn., a consulting engineer.

Prof. W. D. Hench, consulting engineer for the Wisconsin State Railroad Commission.

J. S. Worley, of Kansas City, consulting engineer.

J. F. Wendt, of Pittsburg, president of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

LITTLEFIELD TO CELEBRATE COMPLETION OF RAILROAD.

To celebrate the advent of the railroad into Littlefield and to observe the formal opening of the townsite, a unique program is being planned for July 4, which will take place at Littlefield. It is expected that the largest concourse of people ever assembled on the South Plains of Texas for a similar occasion will be present, and not only will it attract statewide interest, but several states in the Union will be represented as well. Gov. Colquitt, together with prominent men from all parts of the state, has been extended an invitation to be present upon this occasion and to participate in the "after dinner" speech making.

While all the plans have not as yet been decided upon in detail, it may be said that the entertainment will be unique in every respect and that the West Texas ranch life will be given full sway, and that the cowboys of the Yellow House Ranch and adjoining ranches will have the pleasure of demonstrating to the visitors the "how" of the genuine round-up of some 2,000 head of full-blooded range cattle, making use of the branding

iron, together with a realistic bronch-busting exhibition. Dinner, consisting of barbecued beef with its accompaniments, together with a "hand-out" from the ranch chuck wagons, will be served the visitors who are in attendance upon this extraordinary occasion. Special excursion rates from all parts of the country will be run into Littlefield on the above dates mentioned.

"LONE OAK HEALTH RESERVATION" is the name of a private sanitarium at Knickerbocker, Texas, where throat and lung troubles are being treated by the most scientific methods known. The sanitarium is situated 2,300 feet above sea level, and is said to have the finest climate in the world for the treatment of these diseases. —Adv. 21

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. DuBOSE, —Adv. 11. Hawkinsville, Ga.

The First National Bank

OF PLAINVIEW

has grown to be the *strongest financial institution* on the South Plains because of its broad-gauge principles in dealing with financial problems; its *liberal spirit of co-operation*; its *accuracy, promptness and courtesy* to all the people.

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VOLUME TWENTY-FOUR

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS,

NUMBER NINETEEN

PROVES KEROSENE GOOD MOTOR FUEL

Road and Track Test of Harroun Carburetor Made by Motor Age Representative.

OIL CARBURETOR A SUCCESS

Four Different Grades of Petroleum Products Handled Easily by New Device.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Herewith appears the report of a series of tests made of the Harroun carburetor by Motor Age. These included a road test of 225 miles with low-grade kerosene as fuel and exhaustive economy, speed, and acceleration tests on the speedway at Indianapolis with gasoline, Motor Spirits, and two grades of kerosene as fuel. This is the first published account of the new carburetor and its capabilities. The results obtained are considered of utmost importance, in that they show that low-grade fuels can be employed successfully in motor car engines, and also that any of the available fuels can be employed in this particular carburetor without adjustment.)

The course was from Chicago to Indianapolis, Ind., by way of Logansport and Kokomo. At the beginning of the test the fuel tank was drained of its contents and filled with kerosene at a garage. This was 44 degrees Baume gravity Perfection oil, the kind that is sold the country over at 10 cents retail. About 4 o'clock last Thursday afternoon we started. The party consisted of Ray Harroun, driver, the writer as observer and Dillwyn M. Bell, president of the Ward-Bell Co., Chicago, as supercargo.

Fitted out with supplies, our driver put his heel on one button, his toe on another for an instant and the motor was running as sweetly on coal oil as though that were its natural food. Starting up in a garage can be depended upon to bring out the smoking capabilities of a motor, but even this did not develop excessive smoking. The smoke could be noticed, but it was not evident as with the major portion of gasoline cars on the streets.

Down through the Midway in Chicago we passed a boulevard policeman who is noted the city over for his eagle eye for smokers, but he did not give us a second glance. Two miles north of Highlands, Ind., we struck some heavy sand where the road was being repaired after the late deluge. Most of the distance into the town was made on first or second speed, but the motor did not seem overly warm at the end of the stretch.

We made Valpariso for late dinner, and then over the sand roads through the swamps to Knox, where we spent the night. The car was left standing under the trees, and when we started in the morning the primer button had to be held for eight seconds. This was the only time that the engine did not take hold almost instantly.

At Logansport we took on one quart of oil. After a run of 136 miles, then stopped at Kokomo for lunch and at Westfield for two gallons of kerosene. This also was Standard Perfection grade, but cost only 10 cents a gallon. It had a gravity of 43 degrees Baume at a temperature of 60 degrees.

Indianapolis, the end of the cross-country kerosene cruise, was reached in the afternoon. After considerable running about town, the fuel, lubricating oil and water tanks again were filled, to determine the amount used on the run. The total distance recorded was 224.2 miles, and the consumption of kerosene for the run was 17.25 miles per gallon. Complete results of this part of the test are appended.

Carburetor Tested on Speedway. The second half of the tests were

drained and the motor run until the carburetor ran dry before another fuel was put in the tank. Before tests were commenced the odometer was checked over measured distances on the speedway and found correct.

In the economy tests 1 gallon of the fuel was put in the special tank and the car run at a practically constant speed of 25 miles per hour till the fuel was exhausted. The miles thus covered on the speedway with one gallon of each of the four fuels was recorded as the miles per gallon economy of that fuel. The necessity of a stop during test No. 1 for a tire change necessitated a similar stop in each of the succeeding economy tests. Had it not been for these stops it is probable that the economy on all of them would have been a shade better. These tests were made with driver and observer, top down and windshield up.

Kerosene Gives Most Speed.

Next the four fuels were tested for their relative values as speed producers. No attempt was made to show the speed possibilities of either the Overland car or the Harroun carburetor. No adjustments had been made on either the car or the carburetor. Everything was just the same as it was upon leaving Chicago. Speed, economy and acceleration tests were all made with the same adjustment of the carburetor, except as it may be controlled from the driver's seat. By tuning up car and carburetor after their tour it is certain that speed and acceleration showings would have been still better than they were.

Speed tests of the fuels were made by timing the car with a stop-watch over a measured mile and a measured one-half mile on the speedway. Occupants of the car on these tests were driver and observer; top and windshield down. Kerosene showed 5 per cent more speed than Motor Spirits and 12 per cent more speed than Crown gasoline.

Acceleration tests on the fuels were made by timing with a split-second stop watch the number of seconds necessary to increase the speed from 10 to 20 miles per hour and from 10 to 30 miles per hour. In this one test alone Motor Spirits was conceded first place, followed by gasoline.

In general the total deductions to be drawn from this series of tests are that:

- 1—As handled by Harroun's new carburetor, the low-grade kerosene known as Perfection oil and selling practically everywhere at one-half the cost of gasoline gives better mileage, gallon for gallon, than any of the other fuels tested; gives more than twice as much mileage dollar for dollar than gasoline; gives more speed

MY LADY AS A MOTORIST, AND WHY SHE MAKES MISTAKES IN DRIVING.

From the time a woman promises to "love, honor and obey" she takes a decided dislike to law of any kind. She is like the child who said to his mother: "You shouldn't say 'don't' to me, mamma; it makes we want all over." A woman's dislike for discipline goes even further back than the marriage ceremony—from the cradle she starts out to prove to the men that made them that laws are for one purpose only, and that is to be broken. Is it any wonder, then, that she drives in many instances with a frank disregard for the laws of the road, the laws of the crossing and even the laws of common courtesy? Have you ever heard a woman say, "That policeman is the meanest man I ever saw?" Have you never heard her say: "Now, why couldn't he have let me go on; I could have been across by now?" And when she is on the wrong side of the road, have you never heard her say: "Well, go on and toot your old horn; there's plenty of room in which to pass?"

I am waiting for Gelett Burgess to write another clever booklet on what he knows about women, but this time I expect it to be on her automobile driving.

I saw a woman driving a smart roadster, slow up for a crossing, but, contrary to the municipal rules, give no signal as to which way she wanted to go. She had probably said in her mind: "There's no sense in blowing that horn every time I see a policeman; he can tell where I'm going by the way my car is pointed." So she waited. The policeman had probably directed fifty women drivers that morning, and who shall censure him? He looked at her, and waited too. In fact, they both waited, and then the policeman gave the signal for the other line to come ahead and left the woman standing, a lone figure on her side of the crossing. When the crossing had cleared, she tooted her horn with a heat that must have ruined the battery, but the policeman waited. When the crossing had been cleared on all sides, he quietly and deliberately looked all around as though making sure that there wasn't a possible thing she could hit and then gave her the signal to come on, while he held up a line of wagons, street cars and motorists on all other sides. She was so angry that she became confused and stalled her engine. Of course, one wouldn't expect the engine to crank easily under the circumstances, and it was only after several vicious lunges that she finally turned the engine and threw herself back into the car.

that all other drivers are adhering to that rule and expecting her to do the same. But if an accident resulted from her passing on the wrong side, she would immediately say: "He heard me coming and turned right into me."

An incident occurred in Cleveland that proved to one woman, at least, that rules and regulations are sometimes a good thing. This woman was driving an electric and was running in slow speed because a street car and a laundry wagon were just ahead of her and keeping the most of the road. She rang her bell several times, and the laundry wagon made no move to give her any room. She started to pass on the right, but fortunately for her the foreman of the garage where her car was kept was in the car with her. He cautioned her to keep to the left. She came slowly up on the wagon and street car, and, although the laws of the road in Cleveland say "Make a far turn," the laundry driver made a short one at the near corner, and the electric hit his wagon, converting the street into the sorting room of a good-sized laundry.

"Never mind," said the garage foreman, "you're in the right."

The owner of the laundry and the driver called for a settlement. They maintained that there was plenty of room for the woman to pass on the other side to her right. He was advised to go to the city hall and read the laws of the road and then come back and pay the damages to the lady's car.

If a woman would but realize it, laws and regulations in motor car driving are her greatest protection.

Women Not Always at Fault.

And yet, it is not always the woman driver who is at fault. Often it is the companion with her who worries the one driving with suggestions and warnings and cautions until an expert race driver would go mad. It is so easy to forget that there is a fine courtesy due the driver of a car—a confidence which is the greatest kind of an assistance in an emergency.

I have a woman friend who sells automobiles for a living. Recently she was demonstrating an electric to a woman who wanted to purchase a car, when they came to a steep hill, overlooking a thirty-five foot river bed. The woman asked to have the car taken down the hill, and, contrary to the saleswoman's advice, insisted. As a question seemed to be raised about the ability of the car's brakes to stand the test, it was up to the saleswoman to give the brake demonstration. Half way down the hill the caretaker had been sprinkling the macadam, and the car started to skid. Just as the skidding began, a 4-year-old child started across in front of the car and stood crying on the edge

of the car.

This friend I mention is a good driver. She uses good judgment and backs that judgment up with quick action. She takes few chances, and knows how to handle and save her car. Her husband wanted to join a crowd of men friends who were going to canoe down the river, starting from a point twenty miles away from their home town. He asked us to take him over in his wife's machine.

We planned a pleasant day in the country and started forth at 7 o'clock in the morning, laughing and happy.

The road to the small town was an endless chain of hills. My friend drove blithely along until we hit the first hill. When we reached the top her husband said:

"You certainly took that hill rottenly, Kate; you ought to know better than to shift your gears that way."

"Well, we're up, anyway," Kate laughed, and the matter was dropped.

We skimmed along for about half a mile when her husband grabbed the side of the car and yelled: "For heaven's sake, Kate, can't you see a bump when you meet one?"

"There was a worse one on this side, my dear, and of two evils I chose the lesser one."

"Huh," he grunted. "It couldn't have been much worse."

"Oh, yes, it could," she said, just as we came to the end of the road.

"Make the turn short now—quick!" her husband called; and then—"What under the sun are you trying to do?"

"Make the turn short," she replied, determined to keep good natured.

Silence, and then—"Give 'em plenty of room—that horse may be scary—slow down! Well, you needn't kill your engine just because I tell you to slow down. Gee, for a nice, comfortable time, give me a motor trip with a woman driving. There's a stone in the middle of the road."

"I see the stone, my dear." The stone was large enough for a monument.

Kate was getting nervous and so was her husband. We struck a bad stretch of road, and, miscalculating the depth of the wagon track, the pan scraped the road.

"You'll smash this car yet. Don't you know enough to keep out of a rut? You'll make a swell road driver! But go ahead and smash the car—the sooner you do, the sooner I'll get some peace."

"My dear, I haven't any intention of smashing this car, but if I should do so it would not be the first one in our family to smash up a brand-new car."

Nagging Ruins Any Driver.

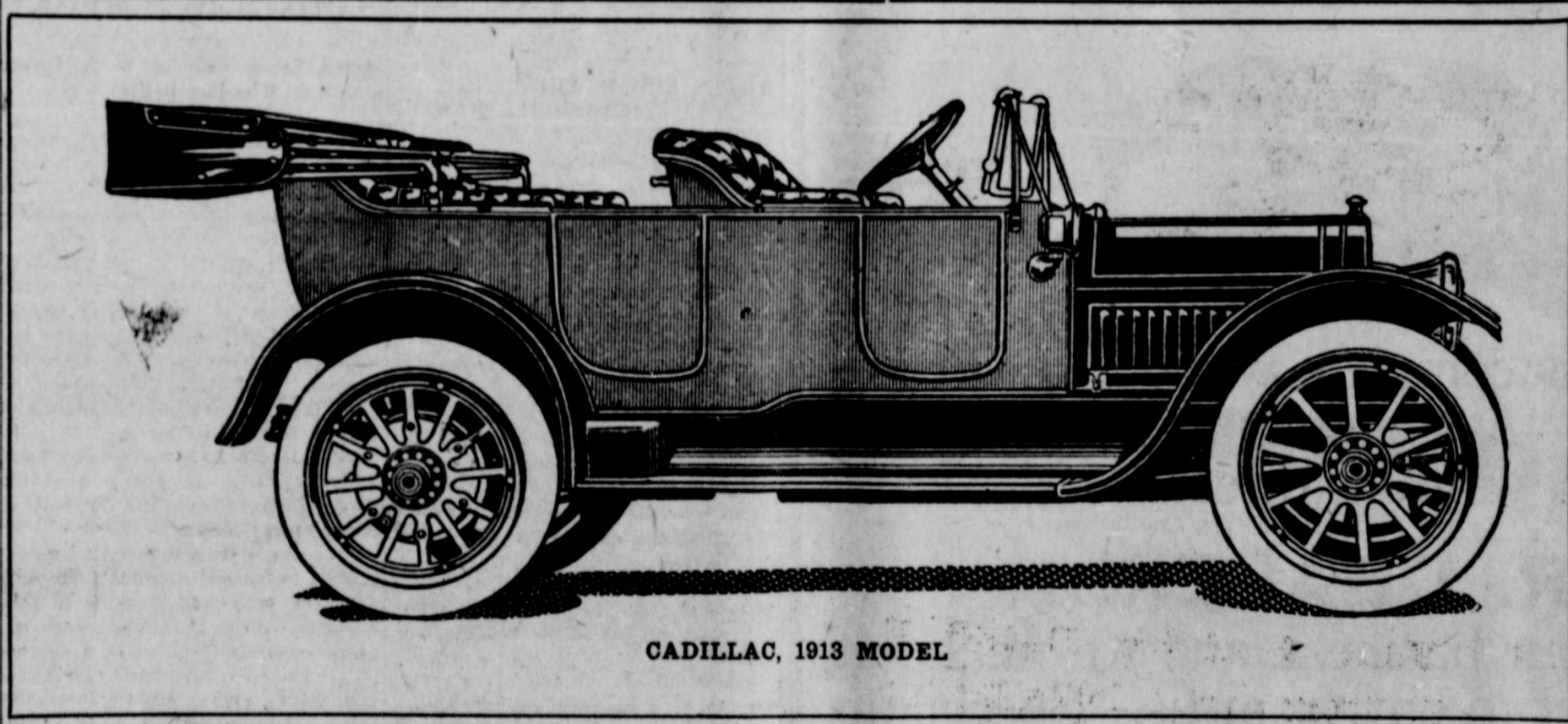
Why continue? The suggestions and exclamations kept following one after another until the finest road driver in the country would have been unfit for driving. As a matter of fact, this man was a splendid driver—had driven for years, and could sense a road in the pitch darkness of night, but despite this he was breaking all the laws of driving courtesy and the very laws that he demanded of others. If he had left his wife in peace to do her own driving, as he wished others to do for him, we would have had a pleasant drive and a safe one. But he made the mistake that lots of good drivers make—frets until he has the wheel himself, and, in fretting, unfits others for driving.

We were about half way to the small country town when we came to a narrow bridge with steep inclines on both sides. The man called—"Now, for heaven's sake, Kate!" The car swerved, we hit a hole, and she swerved to the other side, within a foot of the embankment—the man swore—and the car swerved some more—we were in immediate danger of going over—when I called to him: "Hush; she'll make it all right!"

The thought that someone had confidence in her acted like a stimulant, and we hit the bridge in the right spot. It was a narrow escape, but one thing only was responsible—the man's constant nagging.

He didn't realize what he was doing. He wanted, of course, to help his wife in her driving, but he went about it the wrong way, and did more harm than good. Confidence in the one driving is a courtesy we owe him. If we haven't that confidence we shouldn't get in his car.

The general use of the automobile has opened a new channel of pleasure, recreation and health-service for women. It is up to her to demonstrate that she is fit to use it as such. There is no reason why she shouldn't enjoy the driving of her own car. It is not in the spirit of criticism that this article is written, but rather in an effort to enforce certain points by practical and actual illustrations.—Star-Telegram.



CADILLAC, 1913 MODEL

conducted on the speedway to determine the relative values of four different grades of petroleum products as handled by the new Harroun carburetor. These fuels were: Crown gasoline of 60 degrees gravity; the Standard Oil Co.'s new product, Stanolind Motor Spirits, of 62 degrees gravity; Palacine oil, which is the highest grade of kerosene and tested at 49 degrees gravity; and Perfection oil, which is the ordinary kerosene you buy in every country grocery, testing 43 degrees Baume.

These fuels were drawn direct from the storage of the Standard Oil Co. at Indianapolis, tested for gravity at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and the cans sealed. Then the main fuel tank was disconnected and a special tank attached to the outside of the car, where it could be filled and drained readily. After each test, the special tank was

than any of the other fuels; acceleration almost as good; carbonization, nil; smoking, negligible; general action the same as gasoline except for the necessity of preheating the fuel.

2—The lower the gravity of the common petroleum distillates, the better economy in miles per gallon and cents per mile—excepting motor spirits, which seems to fall between gasoline and Palacine oil in these considerations.

NOW STANOLIND MOTOR SPIRITS.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana announces that the trade-mark name for its new fuel will be Stanolind Motor Spirits, although it will be familiarly known as Motor Spirits. It was found that in England "motor spirits" is used to designate fuel, which prevents the use of the name here as a trade-mark.—Motor Age.

Now that woman hates that policeman. She made a disagreeable scene and what her husband would probably call a "holy show" of herself—and probably blames it on the policeman. Why? Because she would not adhere to the laws of the crossing.

An Adherent to "Special Privilege."

By nature, woman is an adherent to "special privilege"—she wants things for her just a little bit different than they are for anyone else. It's the old abhorrence of law—of being forced to conform.

It is this same hatred of law that makes her pass on the wrong side. It is this same disregard for rule and regulations that makes her pass on the side of the road where there is most room, or best driving, regardless of the rule that says: "Pass to the left," and regardless of the fact

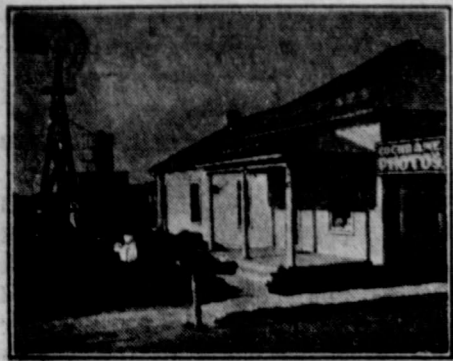
of the bank. The woman "salesman" called to the little chap to stand still and started righting her car when the other woman grabbed her steering arm and screamed. A quick blow struck the hand free, but only by a foot and a half was the car stopped from going over the embankment.

Turning to the other woman, my friend said: "I don't want to sell you a car. You are one of the women who have no business owning a car of any kind. If we had gone over that embankment it would have been your fault."

Her Husband at Fault.

I suppose every woman who has a husband or brother or even a father will sometimes behave so—has had the experience recently undergone by another woman I know. This is but another example of a lack of courtesy on the part of the person riding in

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SMALL MOTORS WILL BE RULE IN 1914.

Motor Age Predicts That Refinements Will Be Made to Secure Additional Power.

Nineteen hundred and fourteen will witness smaller motors in many of the American cars than are used in them for next season. This trend of construction has been as the wind stirring in the tree tops for several months, in fact, years, says the Motor Age. It was two years ago when makers began carrying out motor refinements to secure additional power instead of adding more inches to the cylinder bore or the stroke of the piston. But the end, is not yet. The average motor size for 1913 gives promise of being slightly under that of the present season; the reduction may be quite small, but will prove sufficient to indicate the direction of the wind.

Are on Toboggan.

Europe has been working consistently for smaller motors, and so continual has the pruning process been that today a motor with a 4-inch bore is considered a big motor. And the makers of high-powered cars have practically dropped all of their big models, this change being particularly apparent with several of the excessively high-powered six-cylinder designs that were touted so broadly a couple of seasons ago. Today they are on the toboggan in Europe, and the small-power, high efficiency type is taking their place.

The fact that the Indianapolis speedway for its 500-mile race next year has already announced a maximum piston displacement of 450 cubic inches, instead of 600 cubic inches, which has been the size ever since the conception of the race, is a practical acknowledgement of there not being sufficient available cars of the 600-cubic-inch capacity, and in the same breath it is a further acknowledgement that smaller motored vehicles are capable of practically as great sustained speeds as the larger monsters, who wear out tires with such persistent regularity.

Means Greater Economy.

The piston displacement limit set by the owners of the Indianapolis speedway will without doubt be accepted by the Elgin authorities, who are now discussing the use of 450 cubic inches as the maximum for the Elgin national trophy. With these two premier events running under the 450 banner,

it is an assured success that the small motor will receive the greatest boom in its history in America, a boom sufficient to set many of the manufacturers thinking of the folly of burning up gasoline and tires to accomplish what can be done with much greater economy through the use of smaller motors.

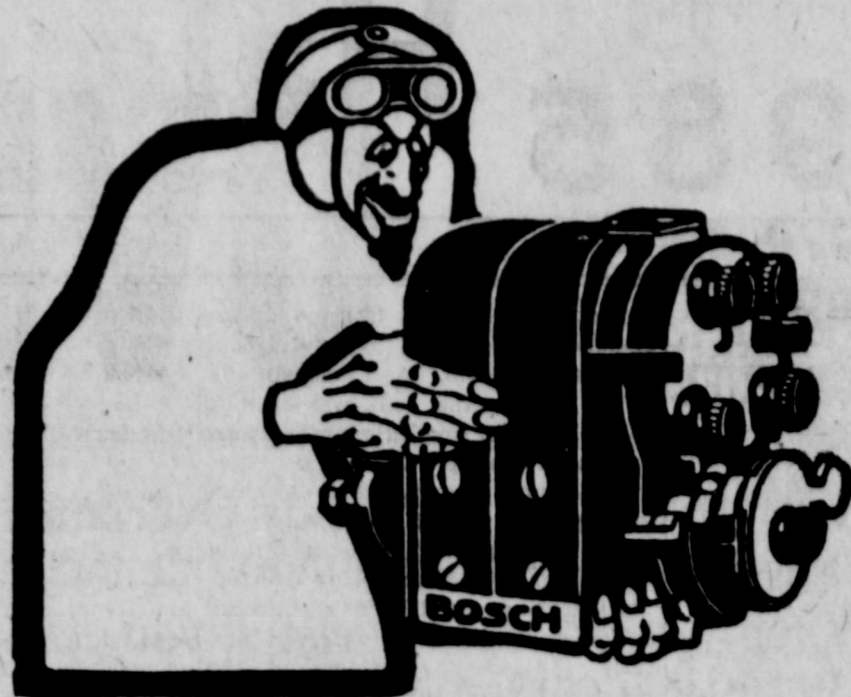
WHAT'S NEW IN AVIATION?

A New Motor That Spins Is Latest Device for Flying Machines?

Emile Berliner, the man who invented the disk talking machine, the micro-telephone, and a host of minor devices which have made him a fortune, has turned his eyes toward the motor field, and has now produced a new type of rotating motor which at once has taken front place among motors of this type, being adopted by foreign governments in direct competition to the European Gnome, formerly the foremost aviation motor. Tests conducted by the German government place this American motor on a higher plane than the French product, while in construction it has the advantage of greater accessibility, so that the parts can be gotten at for repairs in much shorter time.

The new motor has seven cylinders, made of chrome nickel steel, and these are bored from a forging. They are accurate to a five-thousandth of an inch, and are less than a sixteenth of an inch thick. Seven of these are grouped about a single steel crank case, so the motor looks like a starfish in general plan. There is a steel piston in each cylinder, and in the piston a valve for the incoming of the gas, this in the Berliner motor being mechanically operated. Those on the Gnome work by suction.

The connecting rods from the pistons fasten to a common crank, and when the motor is running the crank stands still and the motor and cylinders spin. The action is that of a seven-cylinder, four-cycle motor with no muffler fitted. Castor oil is used for lubricant, and on account of the whirling, which throws a spray of waste oil all the time, there is a high oil consumption with this type of motor. The big advantage of the type is not fuel or oil economy, but evenness of whirling, for the motor acts as its own fly wheel. The early development and perfection of the flying machine to its present stage of safety and ease of operation is largely due to the excellence of motors of this type. On the Berliner product a new cool-



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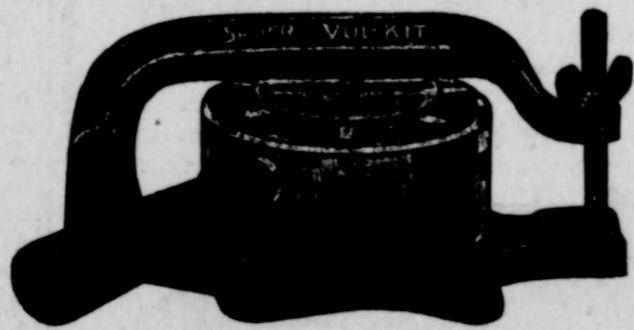
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ing device is used. On the foreign motors flanges are turned on hte cylinders for cooling, though the air current is known to move from the center of the motor out. This new motor is surrounded with cooling tubes of steel. When the motor whirls the air enters these tubes toward the inside of the circle of whirling and is thrown violently through them and out of the top, this current carrying away the heat as fast as is necessary. The motor runs with great smoothness and has made a great stir in aviation circles.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD?

A New Type of French Motor Car is the Latest Transportation Vehicle.

When M. Barbeau, of Paris, France, built for himself a long, low, rakish car but thirty-six inches wide, although nine feet long, and with only a motorcycle motor, though capable of a fifty-mile speed, he did not realize that he was starting a motor movement that would extend to all countries, nor that he had begun a new industry, the making of "cycle cars."

There are today in Europe, although the movement is but a year and a half old, some 100 different makes of cycle car, all of which received their inspiration from Barbeau's "Bedella," the name he had christened his new car.

Being narrow, it can go anywhere, even on rutty roads, through its ability to dodge between, and averaged thirty-eight miles per hour for 138 miles in a Grand Prix race.

The latest type is fitted with disk wheels, the spokes being covered to prevent wind resistance. The whole front axle turns to steer, and the motor is just behind this front axle. A chain runs from the motor shaft to the countershaft, crosswise of the car under the seat, and from the ends of this shaft run V belts to the rear wheels, as on a motorcycle. This does away with an expensive differential on the rear axle, and a clutch action is obtained by pulling the rear axle forward to loosen the belts. This is done by a side lever. The rear passenger steers, the two people sitting tandem on hammock seats, which are said to be the last word in comfort.

The main idea in the design is to get the minimum of cheapness with the maximum of comfort, and while some of the ideas are unmechanical in theory, they work out so fine in prac-

ice that the new car has made a big stir.

English motor authorities are predicting that in inventing the cycle car M. Barbeau has started the biggest motor movement of modern times.

The cycle car will become popular in America so soon as American designers devise some scheme to make these small cars comfortable and fast on our rutty roads. Can you do it? What are your ideas?

SALESMEN ARE IN DEMAND.

Motor Truck Dealers Seek Agents Who Can Deliver.

The motor truck as an instrument of utility is only in its infancy, according to representatives of the leading manufacturers, says the Kansas City Star.

The more optimistic ones prophesy the elimination of the horse through the medium of the motor truck. Agents say that the benefits to be derived are not generally known to the average business man. This can be done, they say, only by the training of capable men for salesmen.

One of the representatives of a manufacturing firm, in speaking of the opportunities afforded in the sale of motor trucks, said:

"The motor truck offers fine opportunities for good salesmen. They do not need to be men trained in that business. A man who possesses the proper requisites can make a success of it. The successful motor car salesman doesn't always make a successful truck salesman. He is often guided too much by appearances instead of utility, as many persons in purchasing pleasure cars like that which ap-

peals to the eye.

"We are scouring the country for good salesmen," he said. "That is our present aim. We want men who realize the future that is in store for the motor truck in the commercial world."

An Alco 3 1/2-ton truck left Philadelphia June 20, 1912. It carried a cargo of soap, and its destination was Petaluma, Cal. The distance was covered in seventy-three days. After 412 hours' actual running time the goods were delivered. The truck traveled 4,145 miles.

The truck that accomplished this delivery was taken out of its regular service—the daily duty it performed for two days prior to taking the trip across the continent. It was unprimed for the event and standard in every detail. No trouble was experienced in climbing or descending the steep hills encountered in the Rocky Mountain States.

Three auto bandits, Souly, Monier and Callemín, were put to death by the guillotine at Paris a day sooner than had been announced, to prevent a demonstration. The sentence of Deudonne, the fourth bandit, was commuted to life imprisonment. The gang had participated in numerous robberies and murders.

An explosion in the Cincinnati mine of the Pittsburg Coal Co., on the Monongahela River at Finleyville, Pa., caused the death of many men. Some reports run as high as 100. Seventy bodies were recovered in a few hours. Sixty miners were rescued alive.

Parties wanting Cotton Seed for planting, leave orders at MALONE LIGHT & ICE CO. —Adv. 11

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When you buy an Overland, you get it at wholesale, as compared to other cars. Because, buying material for 40,000 cars, makes our production cost the lowest in the world for this class of car.

Overland 1913 sales are already double those of any other manufacturer producing a similar car. And still the demand is not fully supplied. The Overland record for the corresponding month last year is already beaten by over 300 per cent. If we can beat all others in sales surely we can in values.

\$985 See the Picture of the Car
the price puzzles You;
Read the description
the price astonishes You;
Drive the Car
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As handsome a car as the most exacting buyer could desire. From cooler to tail-light impressive, every line indicating fleetness and power, eloquent of comfort and pleasure, built with faithful regard to genuine quality, correct, invulnerable in every mechanical detail, the best in its class that American skill can produce and money can buy. That is the Overland.

They don't build only 5,000 of them; nor even 10,000. If they produced no more than that number of cars, they too, would have to ask at least \$1,300 for the beautiful car we offer at \$985 F. O. B. Toledo.

They build 40,000 cars this season. They contract for the raw material for this enormous production at one time, pay for it in cash, and thereby secure the best the markets afford, at the lowest prices.

The price includes everything needed for comfortable touring; acetylene engine starter, gas tank, gas and oil lamps, genuine mohair top and top covering, clear vision, rain-vision windshield, Warner speedometer, horn, robe-rail, foot-rest, tire carriers in the rear of the car, etc.

The Overland motor is the best of its type. Some

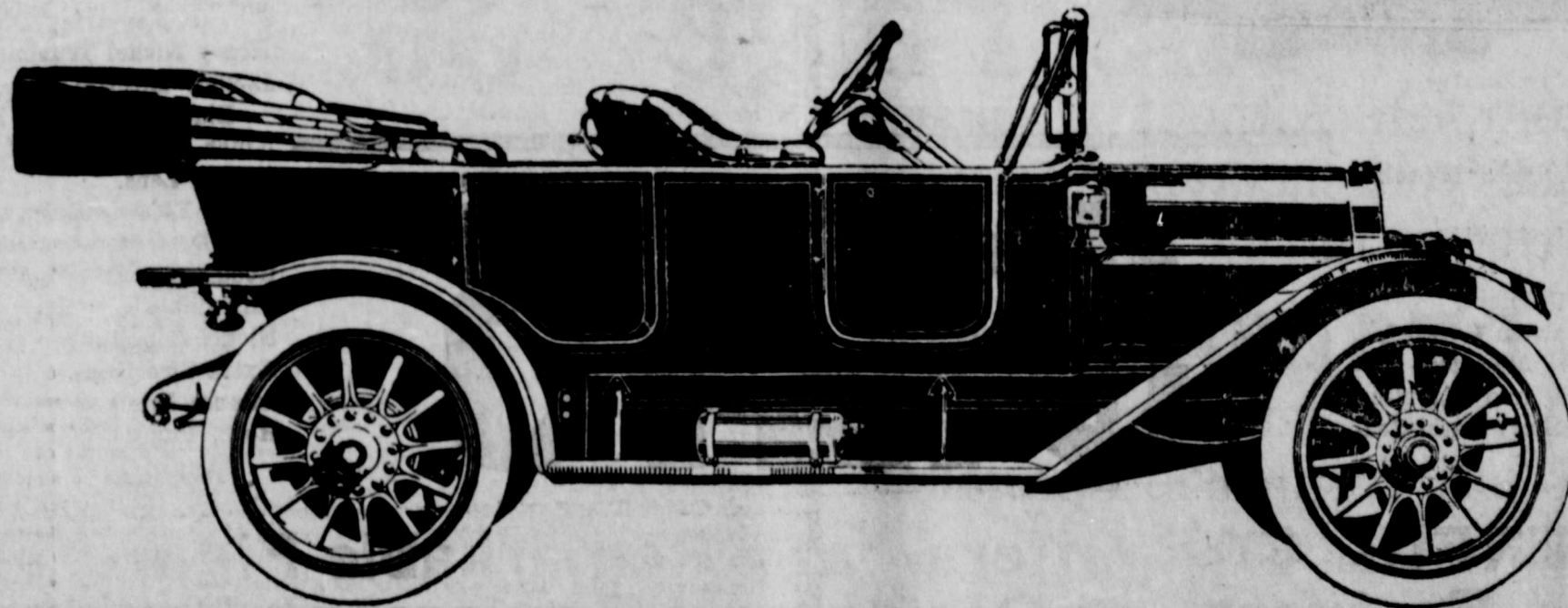
motors---this is an important point---have three main bearings, some only two. Overland motors have five large main bearings; that's one of the reasons why they work without trouble. The whole motor is built for power and endurance.

The Overland model 69 rear axle is of a new and improved type, three-quarter floating; this axle system has all the advantages of the full-floating axle, but none of the shortcomings of the semi-floating axle usually found in cars of moderate price.

The brakes are of new design, overlarge, gradual but powerful in application. They will hold the car anywhere.

In Overland cars the transmission is combined with the rear axle and the drive is in a straight line. Both these features make for saving of engine power and smooth and quiet running.

Come and take a look at it. Compare it with others. Take a ride in the big, fully equipped Overland; it involves no obligation on your part. Then draw your own conclusions. That's all.



E. N. EGGE AUTO COMPANY

General Distributors for the Panhandle--42 Counties
Write Us Regarding Local Agencies as We Have
Some Unoccupied Territory

MOTORWOCKY.

* 'Twas buick, and the pierce-
* racine
* Did stearns and simplex in
* the white.
* All metallurgique was moline,
* And the winton prestolite.
* Beware the commertruck, my
* son,
* The plugs that spark, the
* clutch that holds;
* Beware the blitzen bens, and
* shun
* Delaunay-Belleville olds.
* He took his maxwell sword in
* hand,
* Long time the flanders for he
* sought,
* So rested he by the c. g. v
* And stood a while in thought.
* And as in garford thought he
* stood,
* The commertruck with lamps
* of flame,
* Came hudson through the
* motor-hood,
* And packard as it came.
* One two—one two, and through
* and through
* His maxwell blade went cad-
* illac.
* He left it dead, and with its
* head
* He croxton-keetoned back.
* And hast thou slain the com-
* mertruck?
* Come to my arms, my berg-
* doll boy!
* Oh, stoddard-day—ton berliet!
* We windshield in his joy.
* 'Twas buick and the pierce-
* racine
* Did stearns and simplex in
* the white,
* All metallurgique was moline,
* And the winton prestolite.
* —Philadelphia Times.

"On the contrary," this authority added, "they would have had the pleasure of wearing their jewels all this time and of knowing that they could in many cases realize more than they paid for them."
The reason, it was explained, for the rise in the value of jewels during the past few years is simple. It is to be found in the greater demand for diamonds, pearls and all kinds of gems. The financial crisis in America, which a few years ago caused severe restrictions, has long since been forgotten; people today, both in America and England, have more money to spend on jewelry, and there is every evidence that they are spending it freely
Will this upward tendency in the value of jewels continue? The general belief in the trade is that it will. The Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company, point to a special reason why, in the case of pearls particularly, it would appear that the increased values have come to stay. While the demand for pearls has increased, there being for example, no longer any pearls to be obtained from the Ceylon fisheries, from which formerly large numbers were taken.
Many women, especially in these days of investment in jewels, are spending hundreds and in some cases, thousands, of pounds in adding to the number of pearls in their necklaces.

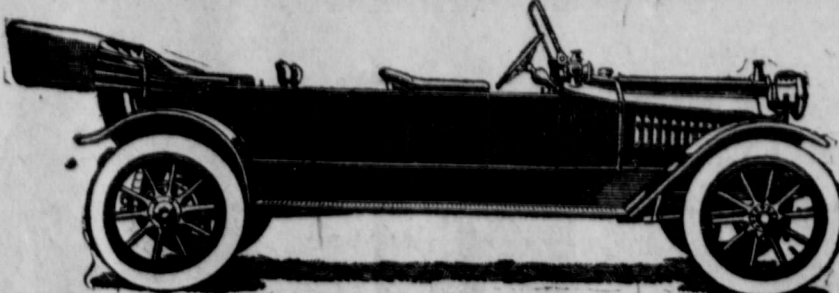
CATTLEMAN FOUND DEAD ON PRAIRIE.

Coroner Thinks Bullet Hole in Head Indicates That Charley Long Inflicted Death Wound.

Happy, Texas, April 30.—The lifeless body of Charley Long, a well-known cattleman, was found on the prairies near Happy at an early hour this morning by Bester Whitman. A bullet hole through the head indicated the cause of death. The horse which Long was riding was found near by, with the bullet lodged in its nose, the missile evidently having been fired while the rider stood by its steed.

The body was brought to Happy, where inquest was late held by the coroner. Belief is expressed that Long inflicted the wound which caused his death, though no reason can be assigned at this time for the rash act. Foul play is not suspected, as, so far as known, Long had no enemies and was well and favorably known.
Long is survived by a wife and five children, who are prostrated by the tragedy.

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



Why the Hupmobile has become the Car of the American Family

"32" 6-passenger Touring Car Fully Equipped, \$1200

F. O. B. Detroit, including equipment of windshield, mohair top with envelope, Jiffy curtains, speedometer, quick detachable rims, two folding and revolving occasional seats in tonneau, foot rests in tonneau, rear shock absorber, gas headlights, Prest-O-Lite tank, oil lamps, tools and horn. Three speeds forward and reverse, sliding gears. Four-cylinder motor, 3 1-4 inch bore and 5 1-2 in. stroke; wheelbase, 126 inches; 33x4 inch tires Standard color, black. Trimmings, black and nickel

In quality and soundness of construction and materials—
In style and good looks—
In ability to cover a stated number of miles of road in a day—
In stamina and durability—
Even in passenger capacity—
The Hupmobile meets the larger car on a dead level of equality.

These characteristics are so pronounced—and have played so large a part in the wonderful spread of the Hupmobile's popularity among all classes of car buyers—that the Hupmobile has truly become the car of the American Family.

The Big Car's Prestige

It is because of these qualifications that the Hupmobile meets the approval of and comes within the reach of the man of moderate means.

It is because of them, again, that the man who drives a car of higher cost and greater size, is glad to invest in a Hupmobile and proud to place it beside his other cars, no matter how famous their names or how much they cost.

The prestige of the big car for the upkeep of a small one—that's what the Hupmobile stands for—and you will find its benefits and pleasures beyond any price.

The Car of the American Family

It has broadened the social life of hundreds—yes, thousands—of families.

It has broken the monotony of city-bound days; it has taken them to the country for week-ends, afternoon picnics, fishing and hunting trips.

It has brought them into closer touch with friends who had long remained at the end of a telephone wire or a mail route.

It has become, in short, what the carryall was to many families before the motor car came into being.

For you and your family, the Hupmobile will do all of these things.

And if the family numbers more than four, you can have the six-passenger Hupmobile at a slight additional price, and an advance in upkeep that is scarcely noticeable.

You have long known of the Hupmobile's reputation for economy. Aside from the initial cost, the Hupmobile will mean important savings in the low cost of maintenance—the rarity of repairs and the small consumption of oil and gasoline for the mileage obtained.

The Hupmobile is widely noted for its fuel economy; and in this respect we invite comparison with any other car of equal weight and size. The Hupmobile's lightness also means longer tire wear.

And this is only part of the story.

It goes back to the quality of materials used—the goodness and toughness of the steels; it includes the character of the mechanical design; its simplicity, the compact construction of the unit power plant; the remarkable effectiveness of a single oiling system for motor, clutch, transmission, etc.

And back of all this is the sincere purpose of the Hupmobile Motor Car Company to give you, in the Hupmobile, a car of moderate price that compares, in construction and performance, to the highest-priced productions.

Steadily Grows in Favor

We feel that we are doing this. We feel that we have done it from the very first. And the Hupmobile's steady and healthy growth, the favor it has found among car owners of all degrees in all parts of the country, seem to us to be more convincing proof that we have fulfilled our mission.

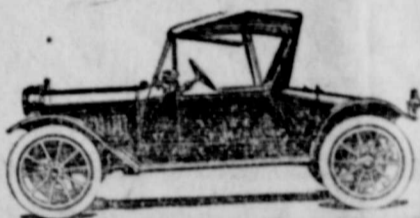
Build your summer plans around a Hupmobile. Give your loved ones such a summer as they have never known, with this sturdy Car of the American Family.

Get a Demonstration Now

Let it be the center of your summer activities, aside from business—and even there you will find it a great comfort and convenience.

If you can afford any motor car, you can afford the Hupmobile. And you will find that no car—at any price—can give you more, save in bulk; but many at a like price, do not give less than the Hupmobile.

The Hupmobile dealer will gladly demonstrate the car for you and your family. All you have to do is to arrange the time. Do that now.



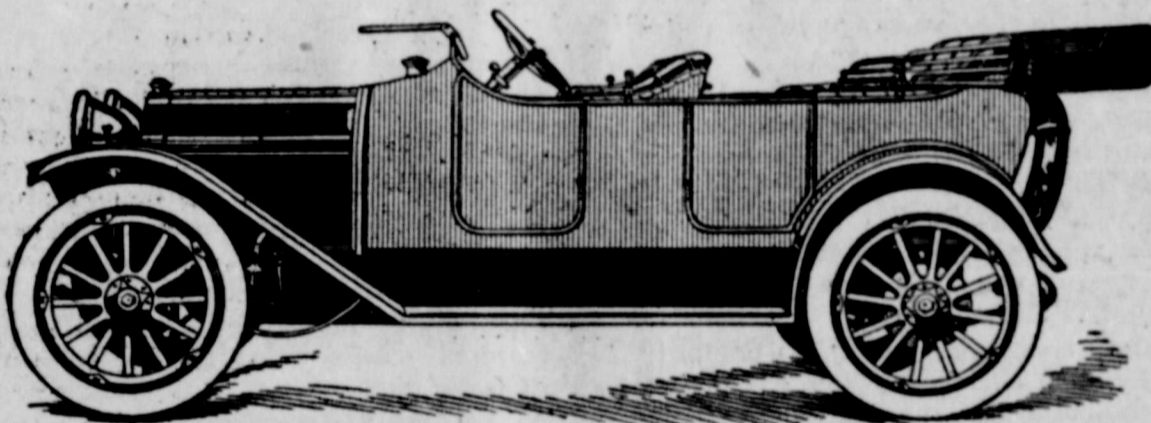
Hubbard Bros. Auto Co.

Plainview, Texas



Important Features

- Left Side Drive, Center Control.
- Electric Starting and Lighting System.
- Silent Chain Drive for Cam Shaft, Pump and Generator (all enclosed).
- Cork Insert Multiple Disc Clutch.
- 116-inch Wheelbase.
- 4 x 5-inch Motor, Cast en Bloc.
- Unit Power Plant, Enclosed Valves.
- Selective Type Transmission.
- 34 x 4-inch Tires, Demountable Rims.
- Floating Type Rear Axle.
- Full Elliptic Scroll Rear Springs.
- 14 x 2-inch Brake Drums.
- Imported Annular and Hyatt Roller Bearings.
- Aluminum Cast Crank and Transmission Cases.
- Gasoline Tank under Shroud Dash.
- Gas and Spark Control on Top of Steering Wheel.
- Dash Adjustment for Corbureter.
- 17-inch Steering Wheel, Irreversible Gear.
- Rear Door 21 inches Wide. Front, 19 inches.
- 10-inch Upholstery. Deep, Tilted Cushions.
- Long, Clean Running Boards, Linoleum Covered.
- All Dash Equipment, Speedometer, Ammeter, Corbureter Adjustment, Magneto and Lighting Switches, etc., imbedded in Auxiliary Dash, Convenient to Operator.



Regular Equipment

- Gray & Davis Electric Starter.
- Gray & Davis Electric Lighting System.
- The Paige "36" Motor was especially designed to install the Gray & Davis system, which consists of generator and electric motor in separate units, storage battery and all connections, switches, etc.
- Bosch Magneto.
- Ventilating Wind Shield, Built into Body.
- Silk Mohair Top (tan lined), Side Curtains and Boot.
- Stewart Revolving Dial Speedometer.
- Heavy Nickel Trimmings Throughout.
- 12-inch Electric Head Lights, Parabolic Design, Black Enamel and Nickel.
- 5-inch Electric Side Lights, Flush in Dash, Crystal Cut Lens.
- 3-inch Electric Ruby Light at Rear.
- Five Demountable Rims.
- Goodrich or Diamond Tires.
- Adjustable Foot Rest.
- Nickel Robe Rail.
- Extra Tire Irons.
- License Brackets.
- Horn, Pump, Jack, Tools, Tire Repair Outfit, etc., Complete.

The Paige "36"

\$1275

THIS WONDERFUL CAR Offers, "at a Remarkable Figure, all the Combined Features" of Design and Equipment Found on the Highest Priced Automobiles

The PAIGE "36" Line also Includes a Stylish Roadster. Details Will Be Sent on Request. We Can Deliver Cars Promptly

BROWN MOTOR COMPANY

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

You've Observed

That in front of the finest homes Ford cars are numerous. We are selling an ever increasingly greater part of our gigantic output to experienced automobile owners who have tired of the exorbitant expense of big car up-keep.



More than a quarter of million Fords now in service---convincing evidence of their wonderful merit. Runabout \$595; Touring Car, \$670; Town Car, \$870 --f. o. b. Plainview with all equipment. Get interesting "Ford Times" from Dept. F. Detroit; Ford Motor Company.

BARKER & WINN

Agents
Plainview, Texas

EUROPEAN BANK BUYS THIRTY-FIVE OVERLANDS.

Russian Agency for Popular-Priced American Car Has Special Boat for Initial Shipment.

The demand of Europeans for popular-priced American automobiles continues to increase, according to G. W. Bennett, vice president of the Willys-Overland Company, of Toledo, Ohio. Every day several Overland cars leave the Toledo plant consigned to foreign dealers, and on February 28 a whole shipload started from New York City for Odessa, Russia.

The Odessaer Kommerzbank, which, in English, means the Bank of Commerce of Odessa, recently asked for 35 Overlands, as the initial order for an agency they propose to establish in the Russian city. The cars were shipped from the factory to New York at various times, the last of the consignment reaching there on February 23. It was found advisable to not ship the cars on several boats, because of uncertainty of delivery, and finally the steamship "Aristea," of the Gans line, solicited the shipment, agreeing to make a special trip to Odessa. The remainder of the "Aristea's" cargo was consigned to Lisbon, Portugal, but, with the big Overland order as an incentive, the officials of the line decided to send her on to Odessa, several hundred miles farther.

"This is the first time in the history of the industry that a ship has made a special voyage to deliver a cargo of automobiles," said Mr. Bennett, in discussing the shipment. "It is only indicative of the attitude toward the American product in the European countries. We never had a dealer in Odessa before, but the Bank of Commerce asked for a large order to start with, declaring that the demand for Overlands in and about that city was insistent. Since the 'Aristea' left with her special cargo, the same firm has cabled an order for 10 additional cars; so it looks as though they were not too optimistic as to the outlook for business in their section."

OVERLAND BAND TO AID ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

Toledo, Ohio, Officials Undertake Popular Concerts to Provide Funds for Purchase of Animals.

"Music hath power to soothe the savage beast," sang the poet years and years ago, but, like everything else in this progressive age, the saying has taken on a new twist in this

ultra-modern Twentieth Century. Now, judging from an announcement recently made, the adage should run "Music hath power not only to soothe, but to buy outright, the savage beast." The necessity for the new wording is being demonstrated in the automobile business.

The Overland Band, made up of employees of the Willys-Overland Company, of Toledo, Ohio, has donated its services for two concerts for the purpose of adding to the zoological collection owned by that city. On March 6 and 7, in a local theater, the band gave its best musical performances to crowds of city folks, whose admission went toward the purchase of several new animals for the municipal amusement parks. As was expected, enough citizens, at 25 cents per admission, attended the concerts to make a total of \$1,000 to be turned over to the park commission.

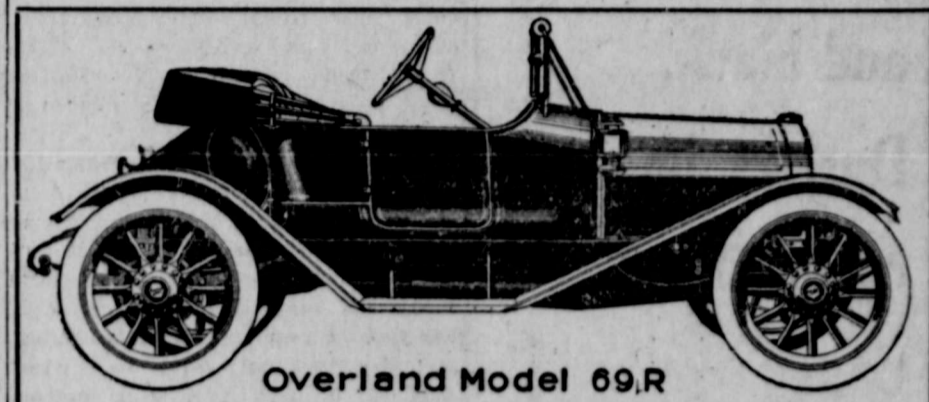
The plan was pushed by municipal authorities and members of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, who had entire charge of the sale of tickets. The use of the theater was donated, and

of the automobile industry was established in the last six months by the Ford Motor Company, the books of which, show that during the month of October, November, December, January, February and March this company did a business of approximately \$47,000,000.

These months constitute the first half of the company's fiscal year. When the sun went down on March 31st, the records showed that 78,470 Fords had been sold and delivered, approximately 3,000 more than were sold during the entire year last year.

The staggering proportions of these figures can hardly be grasped. When it is considered that the outputs of other automobile factories run only about 10,000 or 15,000 machines a year, some conception of the position Ford holds in motordom is obtained.

The company's slogan of every third car a Ford, which caused so much comment last year, might be altered this year to declare that every second car is a Ford. Statements have been made by experts in the automobile



Overland Model 69R

the entire proceeds went into the animal fund. With the acquisition of the new animals, Toledo will take rank of fourth city in the United States in the number of its zoological inmates, being headed only by New York, Chicago and Cincinnati. It is now the seventh city in the list.

Besides the numbers given by the Overland Band, moving pictures were exhibited for the audiences. Many views taken in and about the city were shown.

ANOTHER BIG AUTOMOBILE RECORD MADE BY FORDS.

More Built in First Six Months This Year Than During All Last Year.

The greatest record in the history

world to the effect that before many more years have passed a much greater percentage than this of the motor-driven vehicles will be Model T's.

With the season but half gone, a large proportion of the output of 200,000 cars have been sold. The selling season is just beginning to open in earnest, at that. Just how long it will take to dispose of the other portion of the output is a matter, which of course, cannot be stated with accuracy. But it is safe to say that before many weeks have passed the factory will refuse to receive further orders against this year's manufacture.

Incidentally it is illuminating to know that during the month of March, just past, the company built and sold 17,364 Fords of a total valuation of something like \$10,000,000.

JUDGE SAUNDERS BUYS HUDSON SIX "54."

Only One More Car Available This Season; Factory Output Already Allotted.

Judge George H. Saunders, of Le-fors, Texas is the proud owner of a new Hudson Six "54" purchased of the Brown Motor Company, here. This is the last Hudson, save one, available for this territory this season. There is another six which may be had, Mr. Brown says, if taken immediately.

The Hudson factory increased its capacity to 12,000 cars this year and the entire output of the plant has been allotted. Brown Motor Company also handle the Paige-Detroit automobile.

Mr. Saunders is a wealthy cattleman and has never owned but one buggy, so the story goes, in his life. About five years ago, he purchased his first automobile; later he said that one and bought a better car. He has now "promoted" himself to the Hudson.

OHIO PASSES TAX BILL.

The Warnes motor license bill has been enacted into a law by both Houses of the Ohio General Assembly, and only awaits the signature of the Governature before becoming effective. There was much opposition in the House, but not sufficient to defeat the measure, which had the support of Governor Cox, who made it an administration matter, according to Motor Age. The aggregate fees, which are expected to be in excess of \$600,000 yearly, will go into the general fund and will not be used for repair of roads in the State. Fees fixed by the measure are:

- Up to 20 horsepower \$ 5
- From 20 to 30 horsepower 6
- From 30 to 40 horsepower 9
- From 40 to 50 horsepower 12
- Above 50 horsepower 15
- Electrics 3

Manufacturers and dealers are compelled to pay \$10 for each license to be used only on one make of car.

Five hundred feet of Garden Hose at WATSON'S. —Adv. 18

PROMOTING MOTOR POLO.

The Auto Polo Association of America has been founded by a number of prominent New York sportsmen, says Motor Age, to promote motor polo games on a field which is now being constructed in Long Island. At a trial game of the association five weeks ago four of the eight men in the game were removed to the hospital.

FORD WILL BUILD PLANT IN DALLAS.

The Ford Motor Company is to build a large assembling plant in Dallas, Texas, in the near future, says Motor Age. Such strides have been made in Dallas and Texas, it is said the officials of the company have decided that a plant, second only to the one at Detroit, should be located in the South.

When in need of a good Paper Hanger or Painter, phone 459. PLAINVIEW DECORATING CO., W. D. Jordan, Manager. —Adv. 17

Old Tires Made New

We do four-ply relining that makes new tires of the old ones you usually throw away.

All kinds of tube and casing work carefully done.

We carry the guaranteed pure red gum Pennsylvania inner tubes-the best made.

We are in the tire and repair business only.

All Vulcanizing Guaranteed

Carter-Winn Rubber Company

First Door North Brown Motor Company

North Covington St., Plainview, Texas

APPERSON

20 Years Speaks Well for Apperson

ENDURANCE

EVERLASTING goodness is endurance, the kind that keeps the owner enthusiastically satisfied. Every APPERSON sold stays sold and sells others. Over 1000 men own their second, third and fourth APPERSON.

JACK RABBIT cars are as old as 16, 17 and 18 years are found running in cities like New York and Chicago. One man makes an affidavit to have driven his APPERSON car 200,000 miles with a maintenance expense not to exceed \$50.00.

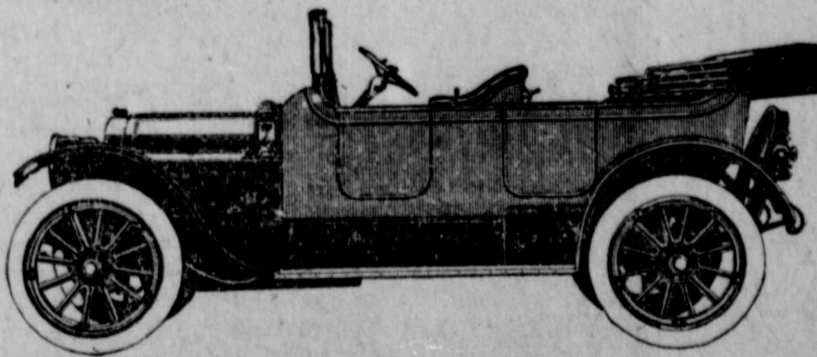
WHY

YOUR first impression of the APPERSON chassis is strength, then simplicity. Simple machinery can be constructed strongly. Complex mechanism consisting of many working parts are usually weaklings.

FELMER and EDGAR APPERSON personally supervise construction. The labor on their car figures more than material used in the cheaper makes. Low overhead, nominal sales expense, and self advertising cars make possible the price.

APPERSON

JACK RABBIT--THE CAR WITH THE POWERFUL ENGINE



- 45 H. P. Touring Car for five \$1,600
- 45 H. P. Roadster for two 1,600
- 55 H. P. Touring Car for five 2,000
- 6 Cylinder Roadster for two 2,000
- 55 H. P. Touring Car for seven 2,250

Electric starting and lighting if wanted.

Hubbard Bros. Auto Co.

or OTUS REEVES, Plainview, Texas

OUR AIM--To Satisfy Each Individual Purchaser

Automobile Apparel

Automobile
gauntlet and
wrist gloves tan
and black.
Dusters, linen and
rajah silk.
Caps

Puttee Leggins

in leather and
canvas.

Tan and Black
\$1.50

to
\$5.00

Careful attention
given to mail
orders.

We will deliver
prepaid auto-
mobile apparel
to out-of-town
customers.

**Carter-Houston
Dry Goods
Co.**

"The Store Progressive"

114 N. Pac. St., Plainview, Texas

CHANCE TO WIN FORTUNES.

Several Prizes Are Waiting Inventors
to Claim Them.

A dozen fortunes, even as fortunes are reckoned today, are lying, in cash, in the treasuries of as many organizations, to be awarded as prizes to inventors, discoverers and scientists. Scores of lesser prizes, any one of which represents a splendid reward for a year or two of labor, lie unclaimed, waiting for the man who is able to fulfill the conditions of the gifts. Much of this prize money is the interest on inexhaustible funds, and is given annually or at other stated intervals. But much more of it is in single large amounts—\$1,000, \$10,000, \$20,000, \$25,000—even one great lump of \$100,000 is waiting for the first person who can prove his claim to it.

There is \$23,800 in Germany for the first person who presents a perfect proof of a well-known mathematical theorem. There is \$20,000 in France ready to be given to anyone who finds a cure for one of the commonest diseases. And, to get nearer home, there are sums ranging all the way down from \$10,000 offered in America for mechanical devices that are sure to be invented sooner or later.

A Substitute for Gasoline Wanted.

Largest of the prizes awaiting inventors is the \$100,000 offered by the International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs for the best substitute for gasoline. This prize, which was announced last December, is to be given only for some product that can be used in existing internal combustion motors, is available in large quantities and is of such a nature that it cannot be monopolized by a trust. Other conditions are yet to be announced. Here is a prize worth winning. Experiments with benzol, with methyl alcohol and with a mixture of the two have encouraged inventors to work along those lines, but it is possible that some American will come to the front with a new volatile hydrocarbon, or with a satisfactory method of carbureting kerosene that will capture the big prize. And the winner does not have to yield ownership in his invention to get the \$100,000, but, like most of the other prizes for industrial research, this prize is a bonus, not purchase money.

Should the new fuel, when found, be capable of manufacture from some substance produced in Great Britain, there is another prize ready for the fortunate inventor, the 2,000 guineas (\$10,500) offered by the British Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders for a fuel that meets this condition. The Royal Automobile Society of England will conduct tests of all fuels offered for this prize.

Along the same line of motor improvement is an opportunity to win \$2,500 by a simple mechanical invention. This sum will be paid by the Royal Automobile Society of England for the best carburetor, the fund having been placed in the society's hands by G. K. Chamberlain, an American. This contest is open, like the others mentioned, to inventors of all the world.

A Chance to Be a Millionaire.

The largest standing prize in America for an invention is one of \$10,000 for a machine for pulling and topping sugar beets, offered by the Great Western Sugar Company, of Denver. The successful device must require comparatively little power, and if operated by horses not more than four horses a beet row. It must pull and top all the beets, separate the beets and tops and leave all convenient to load. It must be adjustable and salable at retail for not more than \$300, if horse-drawn, or \$500, if self-propelled. If not won by March 1, 1915, the prize may be withdrawn, but the first device offered before that date that fulfills all the requirements will get the prize—and the inventor will retain the ownership of his invention.

Fifteen years ago the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association offered a prize of \$2,000 for a sugar cane harvester. Thus far none has been produced that meets all the requirements, and the prize offer has lapsed, but many inventors are at work on this line, and, as the secretary of the association writes, "whoever makes a successful cane harvester will become a millionaire very quickly, and will not need the \$2,000."—Popular Mechanics.

COULD REACH IT.

A temperance lecturer was enthusiastically denouncing the use of all intoxicants, says the Cleveland Leader.

"I wish all the beer, all the wine, all the whiskey in the world was at the bottom of the ocean," he said.

Hastily Pat rose to his feet.

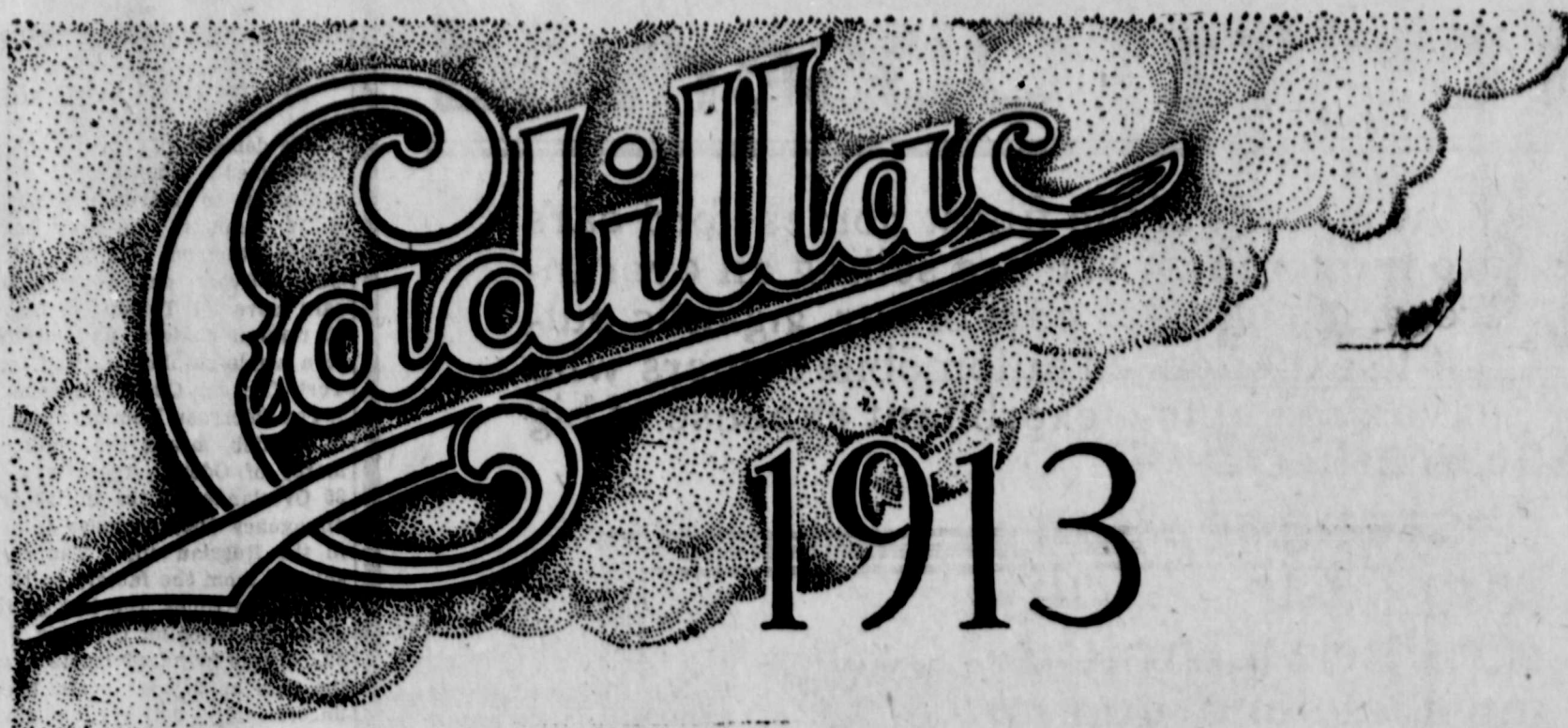
"I wish every bit of it was at the bottom of the sea."

As they were leaving the hall the lecturer encountered Pat.

"I certainly am proud of you," he said. "It was a brave thing for you to rise and say what you did. Are you a teetotaler?"

"No, indeed, sorr," answered Pat. "I'm a diver."—Credit Lost.

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



As a commercial asset, one of the most pronounced advantages enjoyed by the CADILLAC Company is the supreme and universal satisfaction and enthusiasm of more than 50,000 users who are ever anxious to sound the praises of the CADILLAC car.

Of especial significance are the expressions of those whose motor car experience has not been confined to the Cadillac but has extended to cars of lower price and to cars of higher price and from one to the other.

These expressions which you will hear voiced throughout the length and breadth of the land, leaves no room to question:

That the Cadillac car is the most sturdy and the most dependable of motor cars.

That it is the car of the most enduring service.

That in ease and luxurious riding qualities it has no occasion to acknowledge a superior.

That in economy of operation and maintenance there is none which enjoys a favorable comparison with it.

That in real and substantial motor car value the Cadillac stands pre-eminent.

Our main office located in Amarillo. Our service station where you need us.

Write us for Catalogue and method of caring for Cadillacs.

Panhandle Cadillac Auto Company

WALTER CROSSETT, Manager

FOR GREAT SCENIC HIGHWAY FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Western End of Proposed Ocean-to-Ocean Highway Will Pass Through Mountains.

The western end of the proposed ocean-to-ocean highway will pass through a section of the country characterized by scenic beauty, rather than historical interest. This was decided last week by the delegates attending the convention of the National Old Trails Association in Kansas City.

The delegates who came here to urge the convention to choose a scenic route for the highway from Santa Fe, N. M. west to the Pacific Coast carried their point after a lively fight," says a Kansas City correspondent.

The association, nearly a year ago, tentatively selected the historic route south of Santa Fe to El Paso, thence west through Deming, N. M., and Tucson, Ariz., by the Salton Sea in California to Los Angeles. This route was opposed by delegates from Gallup, N. M., Holbrook and Flagstaff, Ariz., and Needles and Barstow, Cal.

When the question came up in the convention the delegates from New Mexico, Arizona and California were

instructed to go into conference and settle the issue themselves. There were nearly fifty delegates from these States, and after two hours' discussion the scenic route was adopted by a majority of one. The convention later ratified the action of the caucus.

A tax on tobacco to raise a fund to build the National roads was advocated by former Congressman J. M. Miller, of Council Grove, Kans., who addressed the convention.

ORDINARY USE OF MOTOR CAR IS USUALLY ABUSE.

Bulck Official Says Unstable Mounting Put Heavy Strain on Automobile Engine.

"What is considered ordinary use of a motor car is usually abuse," says F. W. A. Vesper, assistant general sales manager of the Bulck Motor Company, at Flint, Michigan.

"A railroad company spends millions of dollars laying steel rails, buys ponderous moguls, and pays two experts good money to run them. And there are the men in the round-house, besides. A man buys a motor car and pounds it over hills and rocks, and through sand and mud. Maybe he

doesn't know a carburetor from a radius rod, but anywhere he wants to go, he goes.

"Take any thirty-horse-power engine, for instance, and put it anywhere but under the hood of an automobile, and you'll find it eight or nine times as large. You'll find the parts and castings of the heaviest kind of material, and you'll probably find it on a cement foundation that it would take an earthquake to shake.

"In the motor car, the same power requirements must be obtained from a motor of the smallest possible size mounted on nothing but a steel frame. It is taken out on the road where it goes tipping first one way and then another and, no matter what the condition, it is supposed to pull its load without even a piston slap.

"When analyzed, it is really a wonder that more breakages do not occur. Successful builders realize the tremendous strain put upon the machine, however, and have used the utmost care in the selection of material, and in bringing up the standards of shop workmanship by ever increasing rigidity of inspection.

"There is just one conclusion, and here it is: The automobile motor of today is the most wonderful piece of machinery ever built."

BY SELF-DELIVERY.

President Hibben, of Princeton University, tells the story of a professor who had made proposal of marriage to the daughter of a better-known Princetonian, and was, as a matter of course, referred to the father. The professor, being uncommonly diffident, said to the lady:

"Agnes, my dear, you must speak to him for me. I could not summon enough courage to speak to your father on this subject."

"Father is in the library," said Agnes.

"Then you had better go to him," suggested the professor, "and I'll wait here."

There being apparently no help for it, the young lady proceeded to the library.

"Father's answer is pinned to the back of my dress," said Agnes, as she re-entered the room.

Turning round, the delighted suitor read these words:

"With the compliments of the author."—El Paso News.

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

NEW MAXWELL LINE

Maxwell "35-4," 5-passenger touring car, fully equipped, including acetylene engine starter, \$1,085

Specifications

Motor—Four-cylinder, L-head type, cast en-bloc. Bore 4 inches, stroke 4 3/4 inches.

Horse Power—35.

Valves—1 3/4 inches diameter, enclosed.

Cooling System—Water circulated through honeycomb radiator by gear-driven centrifugal pump.

Carburetor—Our own design.

Ignition—Dual, magneto and battery.

Clutch—Cone type, leather faced. Takes hold softly, yet hold firmly when engaged.

Transmission—Sliding gear type, located on and a part of rear axle. Three speeds forward and one reverse.

Control—Left-hand drive and center control, adjustable brake and clutch pedals. 18-inch corrugated hand wheel.

Wheel Base—111 inches—makes a roomy, easy-riding five-passenger car.

Wheels—Wood; artillery type.

Tires—32 x 3 1/2 inches, ample for weight of car.

Tread—56 inches—60 inches optional for South.

Springs—Front, semi-elliptic, 36 1/2 inches long. Rear, three-quarter elliptic, 42 inches long.

Axles—Front, drop forged in one piece, I-beam cross section. Rear Axle—Semi-floating type with Hyatt bearings—heavy car design.

Frame—Pressed steel, channel section.

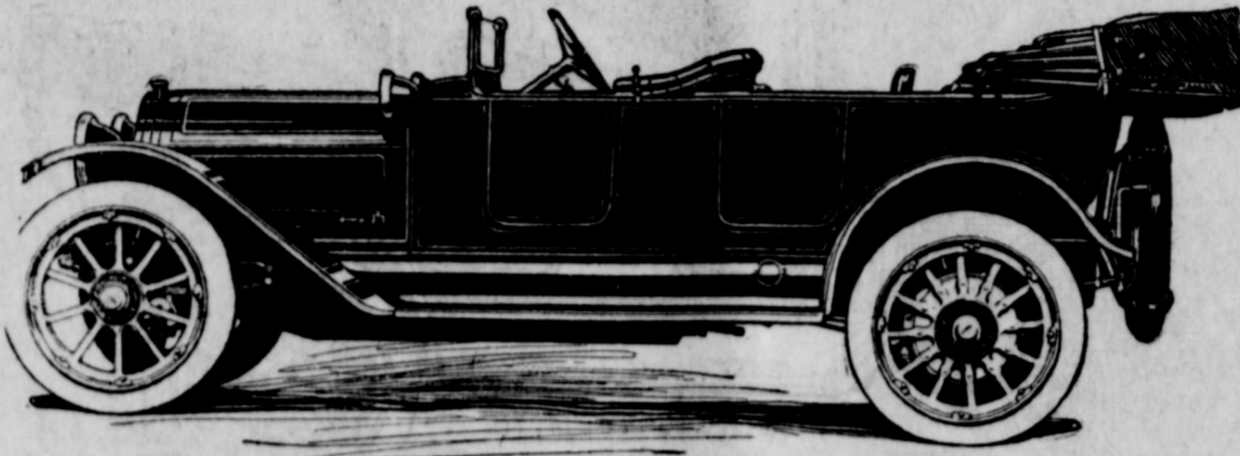
Brakes—Very large, 14 inches in diameter, internal and external on same drums.

Gasoline Capacity—14 gallons; gravity feed.

Body—Superbly finished and fitted five-passenger body. Deep upholstery.

Equipment—Acetylene engine starter, top, side curtains and envelope. Clear-vision windshield, two gas head lights, two side oil lamps, one oil tail light, Prest-O-Lite tank, tire holder, horn, speedometer and tools.

Price—\$1,085 f. o. b. factory, Dayton, O.



Maxwell "25-4," 5-passenger touring car, fully equipped, \$725.00

Specifications

Motor—Four-cylinder, L-head type, cast en-bloc. Bore 3 3/8 inches; stroke 4 1/2 inches. Cylinder head cast separately with valves.

Power—Twenty-five h. p.

Valves—1 7/8 inches in diameter; enclosed on right side.

Cooling—Thermo-Syphon system.

Carburetor—Our own design.

Ignition—High tension, single system magneto.

Lubrication—Positive circulation. Plunger pump driven off cam shaft.

Clutch—Cone type in flywheel, Raybestos lined.

Transmission—Selective sliding gear type, three speeds forward and one reverse.

Control—Left-hand drive; center control, foot accelerator. 16-inch hand wheel.

Wheel Base—102 inches.

Wheels—Wood, artillery type.

Tires—30 x 3 1/2-inch clincher, front and rear.

Tread—56 inches—60 inches optional for South.

Springs—Front, semi-elliptic, 32 inches long. Rear, semi-elliptic, 40 inches long. Rear springs shackled to goose-neck at rear.

Axles—Front, drop forged I-beam section, complete with spring seats and steering knuckles. Rear—3/4-floating. No load carried on driving shafts.

Frame—Pressed steel, channel section.

Brakes—Internal and external, actuated on large drums on rear wheels.

Body—Five-passenger touring car body, large and roomy.

Equipment—Top, side curtains, windshield, gas head lights, oil side and rear lamps, horn, speedometer and Prest-O-Lite tank.

Price—\$725 f. o. b. factory, Detroit, Mich.

Maxwell "50-6," 7-passenger, self-starting, touring car, fully equipped, \$2,350

Specifications

Motor—Six-cylinder, L-head type, cast en-bloc. Bore 4 inches; stroke 4 3/4 inches.

Horse Power—50—and then some.

Cooling System—Water circulated through honeycomb radiator by gear-driven centrifugal pump.

Carburetor—Automatic type, designed especially for Maxwell "50-6" motor. Adjustment on steering post.

Ignition—Dual System, Splittorf magneto and storage battery.

Lubrication—Positive gear pump overflow system, two individual troughs for each connecting rod. Sight-feed gauge on dash.

Clutch—Large diameter cone, leather faced. Six springs under leather for easy engagement.

Transmission—Selective sliding gear type. Three speeds forward and one reverse. Gear ratio 3 3/4 inches to 1 inch on high.

Control—Right hand. Adjustable brake and clutch pedals. New type foot throttle. Eighteen-inch corrugated hand wheel.

Wheel Base—130 inches—giving riding comfort heretofore unknown.

Wheels—Wood, artillery type. Demountable rims. Rear wheels have embossed spokes.

Tires—36 x 4 1/2 inches, front and rear.

Tread—56 inches—60 inches optional for South.

Springs—Front, long, flat, semi-elliptic. Rear, very long, three-quarter elliptic, scroll end springs.

Axles—Front, Timken type, drop forged I-beam cross section. Rear—Floating type, Hyatt bearing, designed so that no weight is carried on driving shafts.

Frame—Dropped; pressed steel, channel section.

Brakes—Internal and external, raybestos lined, both acting on 17-inch drums which are bolted to each spoke of rear wheels.

Gasoline Capacity—Twenty gallons, arranged for reserve supply of four gallons. Feed is by automatic pressure, with intaking gauge on dash.

Starting System—Gray & Davis electric individual generator and motor.

Lighting System—Electric—all lights operated on one switch.

Bodies—7-passenger touring car and 4-passenger roadster bodies are furnished. Each luxuriously fitted and upholstered.

Equipment—Select mohair top, glove-fitting envelope and jiffy curtains. Clear-vision storm front; speedometer; electric horn; electric trouble lamp and cigar lighter. Tire holder with extra demountable rims; electric head, side and tail lights; tools, tire pump and jack.

Prices—Seven-passenger touring car, f. o. b. factory, Detroit \$2,350
Four-passenger roadster, f. o. b. Detroit 2,200

Hupmobile Sales Company

Agents Maxwell Cars, 38 Counties in Panhandle; Hupmobile Cars, 24 Counties in Panhandle; also Texas and Beaver Counties Oklahoma

Telephone Number 23

Amarillo, Texas

307 Polk Street

ADVICE FOR THE PRACTICAL MOTORIST.

Theoretical knowledge, whether it be of automobiles or any other line of work or endeavor, is of great value to any man, and it has a cash value. But all the technical knowledge in the world is of but small worth unless combined with experience, and good practical experience at that.

The first-class chauffeur, like all other machinists or engineers, is a graduate of the hard school of experience, and knowledge gained in this school cannot be bought at so much per lesson. Much depends upon the man himself.

My advice, after years of experience, is to go to some large garage in a city and get a job as a helper on the floor. This work would bring one into close contact with many makes of cars. There he would have a chance to see the different types of motors, transmissions and other parts. He would learn how they are run, repaired and adjusted to get the best results from them. After a time he would perhaps be given a chance to take out or call for cars, and would learn how to "feel" a car, and ability to do that is no doubt the first and greatest requirement of a chauffeur.

Must Keep One's Head.

A man may know all about a car, but it is quite a different thing to drive one and at the same time keep one's eyes ahead and behind, and to both sides, and also to have one's ears open and every nerve and muscle under control, in short, to act without thinking. It is here that experience counts more than theory. One may know that to stop one must put down

brakes after first releasing the clutch; one may also know that one's car will require just so many feet to come to a dead stop after applying the brakes, but the great thing to know is that you can do these things automatically, without throwing greater stress and strain on the car, and without unpleasant effects on the persons who may be riding in the car.

Theories Not Practiced.

When a car is on the road traveling from ten to thirty miles per hour, all the theory in the world might as well not be. You have got to feel in your body whether the motor is firing all cylinders or is laboring when going up grade, or whether there is a lack of oil or gasoline, or a hundred and one things that may work loose or get out of adjustment, are all right. No school or book learning will teach you these.

I do not wish to discourage any man, and I believe there are more and better chances in the auto line today than ever before. No man should think of becoming a first-rate chauffeur or mechanic in the space of two months. No railroad would take a fireman who had not spent years in training and place him in charge of its mile-a-minute trains, and the difference between locomotives and automobiles is not so very great, except as to size, and the engineer has everything in his favor, whereas the chauffeur must watch and protect himself at all times.

The expert chauffeur not only knows his own car, but every other car around him. He is able to get in a strange car, to start it without shaking the passengers off their seats when the clutch goes in, or tearing

the gears out of the case when changing. There is a lot of comfort to a man or woman riding in a car if it is handled in such a manner that they do not know or feel greatly the different moves that must be made in starting a car and getting it from a standstill to full speed, and in bringing it to a stop. It can be done, but it takes experience, just as when something goes wrong that compels a stop on the road, the trouble must be known and repaired quickly, and this knowledge cannot be grasped in a day or a month.

I would not advise a man whose desire it is to become a chauffeur to enter a factory, for there he would soon find himself in a rut, since every class of work is done in its own department and the chances are small of gaining a complete knowledge of the car. Then, again, the limit of experience is held to but one make of machine. The garage and repair shop offer the best and quickest chances for advancement and success. Of course, the latter, in fact both of them, depend on the man.

Conditions Vary.

The knowledge of how and why is an excellent thing, but to do this thing is what turns the trick every time. One may have a mind that takes hold quickly and holds fast after it gets hold, but the time stated by auto schools fall far short of the length of time required to turn out an A1 chauffeur. I know men who have spent years driving two or three makes of cars, who, when placed on another, would stall their motor in the busiest part of the city, blocking the street. They were good drivers, but they were not A1.

Do not think that a chauffeur's life is all one joy ride, for it is not. The salary is good, and, to a great extent, one is his own boss, but there are times when, if one is honest with one's self and employer, one will wish all automobiles in kingdom come.

Now a word in conclusion: To a man possessed of the theory and a desire, I would say, get in a good garage and machine shop. Don't stay long, pay strict attention to every move you see, don't let everybody know how much theory you have or they will be chasing you out after a left-hand monkey wrench. Theory tells you that a carburetor should mix sixteen parts air to one of gasoline, but practice shows that no carburetor made does this at all times, for as weather, altitude and temperature vary, so will the mixture.—Indianapolis Star.

AUTOMOBILE OUTPUT FOR 1913 WILL TOTAL \$90,000,000.

Based upon reports received from the automobile manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., will manufacture 380,300 cars, these reports having been received from sixteen Detroit companies only. The figures are a fair indication of the general trend of the industry. The increase for 1913 over 1912 is 100 per cent. The increase since 1905, or eight years, is over 1,000 per cent.

The total output of twenty-nine manufacturers in the United States reported will be 499,100 automobiles, and of this number 380,300 will come from Detroit. This shows an output for Detroit of slightly over 78 per cent of the automobiles manufactured in the United States.

Nineteen companies in the state of

Michigan reported an output of 415,600 cars, as against 499,100 to be built by a total of twenty-nine companies in the United States from which reports were received. This indicated an output for Michigan of 83 per cent of the total output of automobiles in the United States.

The figures are looked upon as a safe criterion, and indicate that 78 of every 100 cars for 1913 will be made in Detroit, and 83 of every 100 will be made in Michigan. It has been figured in the past that 60 per cent of the automobile output of the United States came from Detroit, and figures for 1913 show that this proportion will be increased by 13 per cent, showing conclusively a greater centralization than ever of the motor car industry.

The value of automobiles and parts manufactured in 1913 will be \$90,000,000 for the United States, and Detroit's product alone will be very near \$700,000,000 for the coming year.

To transport this immense output for the coming four months alone will require 300,000 freight cars. Estimated conservatively, the sixteen Detroit factories will employ 100,000 men in the manufacture of this automobile output for 1913.

PLANNING FOR EARLY START ON GREAT WESTERN HIGHWAY.

Party to Map Proposed Automobile Route from Chicago to Black Hills and Yellowstone Park.

Pierre, S. D., April 28.—South Dakota, Wyoming, Minnesota and Wisconsin are interested in a highway from Chicago to the Yellowstone National Park, to be known as the Chicago, Black Hills and Yellowstone

Park Highway, or "The Black and Yellow Trail."

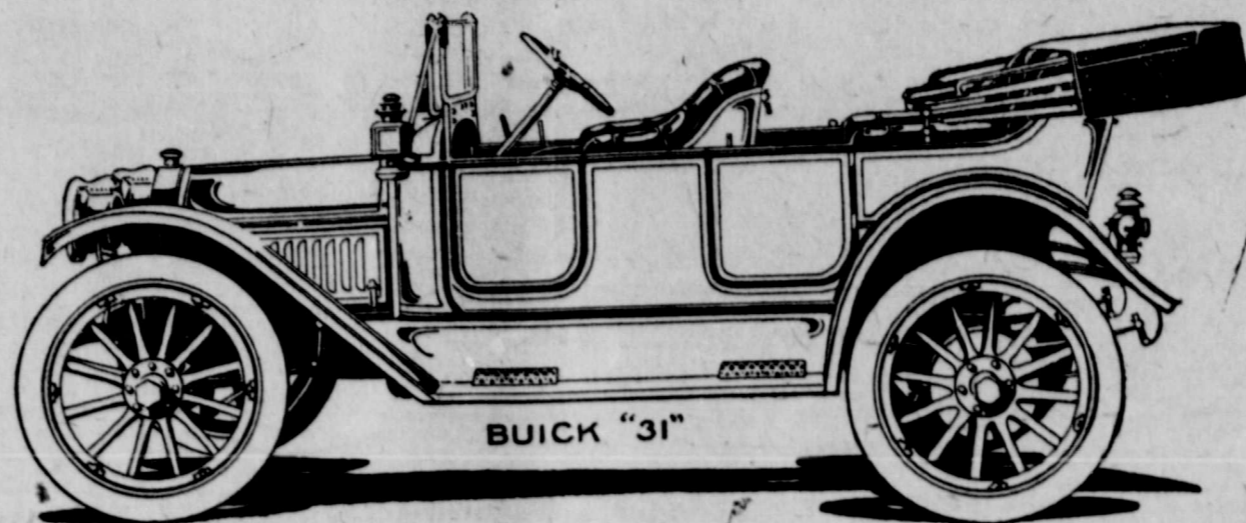
At a meeting recently held in Deadwood, S. D., plans were made for beginning active work in mapping and marking this trail. It was decided to send a party over the line from Chicago to the park immediately after July 4. Newspaper men, representatives of the various states and cities through which the highway passed, and a photographer will accompany the party in order to let the world have an idea of the scenic beauty to be encountered on this highway.

The tentative route is from Chicago north along the lake shore to Milwaukee, west through Madison to La Crosse, north to Winona, west through Minnesota and South Dakota, following closely the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, through the Black Hills, and on to Yellowstone Park. The party will travel in automobiles and make addresses at all towns and cities en route.

Benjamin M. Wood, of Rapid City, S. D., the committeeman in charge of the arrangements, will be glad to correspond with the secretaries of commercial clubs, automobile clubs or good roads committees in the various cities and towns through which this highway is to pass. The highway is intended to be one of the divisions of an ocean-to-ocean highway.

THE WORLD'S HOPE.

The cities may have their little mobs and riots, but the farmers will plow and sow and reap and feed their stock and go forth to their labors until the evening. The farmers have ever and always will be the hope of the world.—The Fra.



Model "31" Buick

34.4 H. P.

Price with speedometer \$1385.00 F. O. B., Plainview
Electric lights and generator \$50.00 Extra
Self-Starter \$100.00 Extra

THE BUICK CREED

A BUICK automobile must be so built that it will, at all times and under all circumstances, give the owner uninterrupted use of his investment. Every BUICK owner is entitled to, and will receive, prompt and efficient service--the kind that will insure him the motoring pleasure he expects. BUICK reputation, so pre-eminently firm and fair, was not won by chance, but is due to the policy established with the production of the first BUICK car and so consistently adhered to ever since--that of giving the owner the maximum of service for the minimum of cost. No matter what its price, a BUICK car must and will give the maximum of that service for which it was intended, and must bear its proportion of the responsibility of maintaining that high prestige which BUICK cars have attained.

PLAINVIEW MACHINE AND AUTO SHOP

E. E. ROOS, Proprietor

NO RADICAL CHANGES

IN 1914 MODELS, HE SAYS.

Travelling Sales Manager for Buick Motor Car Co. Thinks Wire Wheels Will Be Popular.

C. W. Cain, travelling sales manager for the Buick Motor Car Co., came in from Oklahoma City Friday, and was accompanied by Mrs. Cain.

The automobile business in all lines has exceeded the capacity of the factories, according to Mr. Cain. He says that 70 per cent of the Buick output for the entire year of 1913 had already been sold up to last week. Every dealer in West Texas, Mr. Cain says, is 50 per-cent to 75 per-cent ahead of his deliveries at this time last year.

Mr. Cain does not think there will be any radical changes in 1914 models. "There is much talk of wire wheels for automobiles. These wire wheels are more flexible and will save tires. The long stroke motor will be cut down, because of inability to get oil in the top of the cylinders."

The Buick people will put a six-cylinder car on the market for the first

time. Mr. Cain thinks that six-cylinder cars will be more popular than they have yet been. Practically all cars will have electric lights, the Buick Sales Manager says.

Regarding the self-starter, Mr. Cain says that of five companies which have announced for 1914, three will use the self-starter and two will not use it.

NEWSPAPER MEN TEST BUICK'S CLAIM OF GASOLINE ECONOMY.

In Boston the other day, a delegation of newspaper men took it upon themselves, in the interests of clean journalism, to probe into the claims made by the Buick Motor Company that they could make 24 miles on a gallon of gasoline. The delegation consisted of J. J. McNamara, of the Post; John E. Mahoney, of the American; J. S. Murphy, of the Herald; and T. S. Parker, of the Christian Science Monitor.

The gasoline was purchased at an independent garage, and a hydrometer test showed it to be of 63 grade. The only way in which the Buick differed from the standard model was

in the quart gasoline tank installed on the dash board. Disconnections were made between the standard gas tank and the carbureter.

For a great part of the distance covered, the route lead into the face of a stiff wind, but by the time the last drop was gone and the car coughed to a standstill, the speedometer registered 12.2 miles, or 24.4 miles to the gallon.

"With the price of gasoline going up as it is," says "Trainload" Collins, general sales manager, "these tests are of interesting significance. The Buick always gives a man a long run for his money."

FROM CARLSBAD ON HIGH.

T. C. Williams came in from Carlsbad Tuesday morning, and left immediately for Amarillo. Mr. Williams says that the roads are in good condition. In fact, he drove his Buick from Carlsbad to Lubbock on high gear, except for about 300 feet of sand just below the cap rock. He made the drive from Carlsbad to Lubbock in twelve hours.

HUTCHINSON IS SPECIAL SALESMAN FOR E. E. ROOS.

Clyde Hutchinson, of Cleveland, Ohio, formerly with the White Motor Co., has located in Plainview as special salesman with E. E. Roos, of the Plainview Machine and Auto Shop, handling Buick automobiles. Mr. Roos has the Buick agency for twelve counties in Northwest Texas.

RANCHER DESIGNS SPECIAL AUTO BODY FOR SPORTSMEN.

Riding to the hounds astride a spirited hunter and lying in wait for wild geese and ducks in a damp blind may be rare sport, but W. L. Elwood, of De Kalk, Ill., will have none of it, says Motor Age. Mr. Elwood is having a special hunting car built for him by the Chicago agents for the Franklin.

The car is of the runabout type and has a body large enough to comfortably seat four persons. On the right hand side there is also room for three compartments for food, shells and other equipment of the hunter. Extra lockers have been placed on the running boards.

MERCEDES-KNIGHT FOR ELGIN.

Manager of Collier's Weekly Imports Belgian Racer.

E. C. Patterson, of the Chicago Automobile Club, and also general manager of Collier's Weekly, a sportsman who supported the Elgin road races liberally last summer, has concluded a deal for the importation of a Mercedes-Knight, one of the three cars used in the Belgian team event last year. The Mercedes-Knight will be driven by Pilette, Belgian agent for the Mercedes, who sailed April 26 from Antwerp. Pilette will represent Mr. Patterson in the 500-mile race at Indianapolis and also carry the Chicagoan's colors in the Elgin road races in August.

CHICAGO-BOSTON RUN OFFICIALS CHOSEN.

Officials who will handle the Chicago-Boston day and night non-motor stop reliability run have been selected by the contest committee of the Chicago Automobile Club, which is promoting the run, says Motor Age. The

list is as follows:

Referee—David Beecroft.
Assistant Referees—F. E. Edwards and R. O. Evans.

Judges—J. T. Brown, Fred a Yard and F. W. Jencks.

Pilot—John P. Dods.

Starter—Charles P. Root.

Checkers—L. A. Watts and R. E. Greene.

At this same meeting a new entry was received, that of a 1907 Alco, which has traveled 145,000 miles and which is nominated by its owner, Harry Vissering.

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. DuBOSE, —Adv. tf. Hawkinsville, Ga.

BIG GERMAN MILLET SEED FOR SALE.

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

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

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,

NUMBER NINETEEN

"PANTHER CITY" IS LIVESTOCK CENTER

Phenomenal Growth Began With the Building of Packing Plants By Swift and Armour.

RAILROAD CENTER, TOO

Trunk Lines Connect With Every Part of the State; the Home of Schools.

Fort Worth was a town of some 26,000 people in 1900. Swift and Armour spent more than \$3,000,000 in the erection of modern packing plants and

West in its big-hearted wholesomeness. It is a sort of "mother city" to the West.

DOES PUMPED IRRIGATION PAY?

Z. E. Black, in Texas Farm Co-Operator.

Throughout the Plains country east and southeast of the Rocky Mountains there is tremendous interest in irrigation by pumping from wells. This was occasioned by the recent discovery of an underflow sufficient to amply supply the lately perfected centrifugal pump operated by a gas en-

alfalfa and such crops that build up rather than impoverish the soil. While irrigation means that no land can be allowed to loaf, still it makes possible the growth of an infinite variety of crops. This means more sensible methods of rotation, and maximum yields are no strain on the land under such conditions. Good schools and churches, excellent social advantages, rural mail delivery and cooperating marketing methods exist in compact irrigation communities, but they are seldom possible under the dry farming system. One of the most important of the above advantages is the matter of cooperative marketing.

The subterranean water supply of Western Kansas, Northwest Texas and

200,000 acres will be planted in alfalfa, 10,000 acres to truck and the remainder used as irrigated stockfarms.

The writer has been in close touch with irrigation progress in the Plainview country, which includes Hale and adjoining portions of Floyd, Lamb, Swisher and Lubbock counties, and has made a careful comparison of the respective profits of dry and irrigated farming in this section. Milo maize seldom produces more than forty bushels per acre under rainfall alone, but in 1912, Robert Alley, of Hale Center, harvested 119 bushels per acre on his well-irrigated farm. Alfalfa, the staple crop, is hard to get started and rarely yields more than three tons to the acre under precipitation alone. J.

rigation a crop of Mexican beans, or other crops, can be planted on the stubble the same year and yield \$100 worth of produce.

Without irrigation it was impossible to grow a single crop of truck in this section, with any degree of regularity. Col. R. P. Smyth, of Hale county, now nets more than \$200 per acre every year from his irrigated Bermuda onions, followed immediately by Mexican beans. Skilful truck farmers are getting from \$700 to \$1,000 worth of strawberries, asparagus and celery per acre under irrigation; \$400 to \$600 worth of cabbage and parsley; \$200 to \$500 worth of potatoes, lettuce, cucumbers, canteloupes, watermelons and onions.

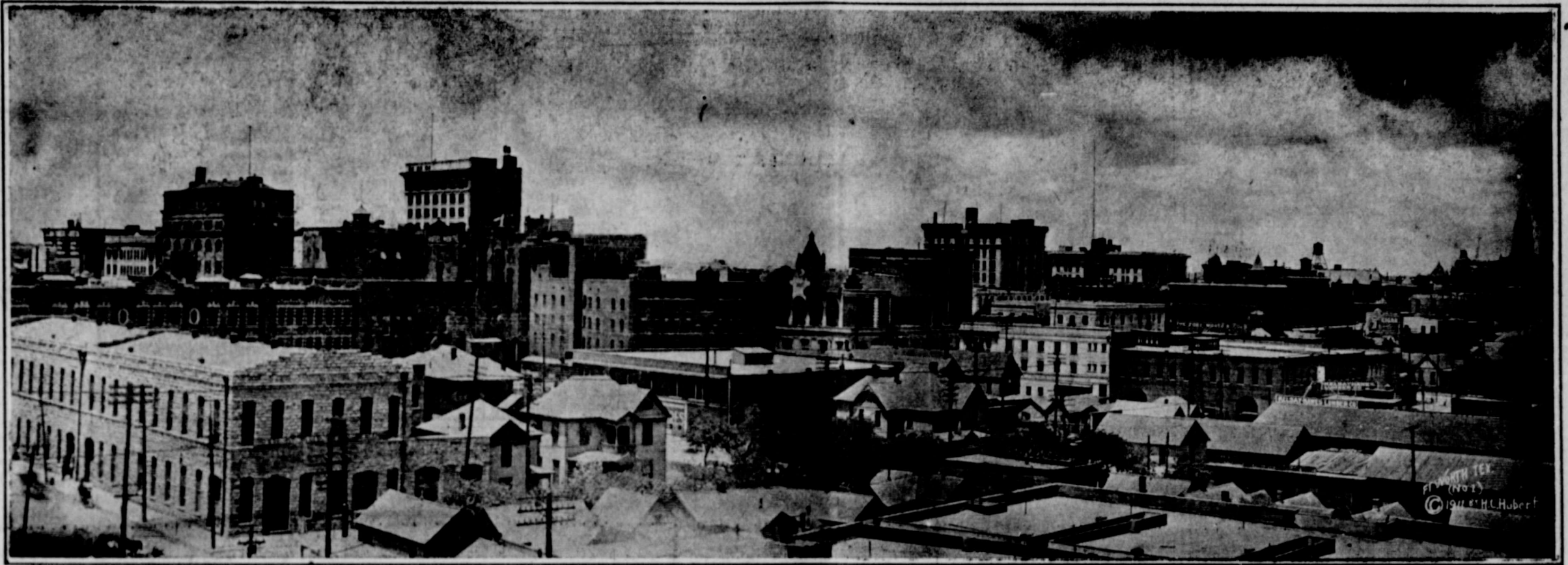
AMARILLO QUEEN CITY OF THE PLAINS

Distributing Point for All of Northwest Texas in the Days of the Cattle King.

A JOBBING CENTER

With the Coming of Railroads Town Takes on Metropolitan Air and Goes After Industries.

It was in the "good old days" when the "unhorsed knight of the ranch" was monarch of Northwest Texas that Amarillo took name. For men will



FORT WORTH BUSINESS SECTION.

the census of 1910 gave the "Panther City" 73,000, showing that Fort Worth had increased during the ten-year period a larger per cent in population than any other city in Texas, and that it had been outrun by only two other cities of more than 25,000 population in the entire United States.

In reality it was the cattleman who made Fort Worth; he received powerful co-operation from a number of far-sighted citizens—men who are empire builders. So that Fort Worth has always looked westward and the people of the West have always turned toward Fort Worth. The West has been a livestock country. The livestock was marketed in Fort Worth. With the coming of agriculture the West will become a greater livestock country—livestock grown intensively—and Fort Worth will receive a larger tonnage from the West.

Fort Worth, in turn, supplies the West with their manufactured products. Fort Worth jobbers send their groceries, meats and flour to the West. The "Panther City" clothiers send many shipments to the West. The West is Fort Worth's trade territory, but other markets are cultivating it.

Sixteen railroads give Fort Worth immediate connection with every section of Texas. And the city takes toll of the greater part of the State's products wherever they are shipped.

Fort Worth with fifteen strictly banking institutions is one of the leading financial centers of the Southwest. Being the center of the packing industry, and the grain market of the Southwest, the big cotton market of North Texas, the leading railroad center west of the Mississippi river with the exception of Kansas City, and a great manufacturing, jobbing and retail center, an enormous amount of banking capital and ample banking facilities are required to carry on the regular business.

The capital, surplus and profits of the fifteen banks reach the total of \$6,664,000, the total capital being \$3,950,000 and the total surplus and profits being \$2,704,000.

Commercial development has not dwarfed the interests of the people in educational pursuits. The Texas Christian University, Polytechnic College, the Academy of the Sacred Heart, together with many academies and private schools bring young people from beyond the borders of Texas to her schools. The town has given considerably more than half a million dollars to schools and colleges. The public school system is complete.

The "Panther City" is typical of the

vine. It seems to that writer that the entrance of irrigation was one thing needed to make this fertile Plains land the most valuable agricultural territory in the United States; but many people are slow to embrace the good things, and perhaps a few words as to the profits of the pump would not be amiss.

The annual rainfall over these southwestern plains is seldom more than 25 inches. No one will deny that the

Eastern New Mexico is purported to come from the melting snows on the Rocky Mountains in Colorado. The water appears to be general and similar underneath all this territory, which is larger than Illinois. However, the water-bearing strata pass too far beneath the surface in many portions for economical irrigation by pumping.

Western Kansas was the pioneer in the development of pump irrigation, notably in the Garden City district. Their success has been the inspiration of other sections, with the result that

H. Slaton, Dr. C. C. Gidney, J. O. Brown and a large number of other growers of irrigated alfalfa near Plainview, have for several years gotten 5 and 6 cuttings of hay per annum, each crop running from a ton to a ton and one-half per acre. It is very rare that alfalfa brings less than \$15 per ton, f. o. b. Plainview. J. H. Slaton figures that his alfalfa has for years netted him better than \$50 per acre. The lift of his pump is thirty feet, and the cost of pumping an acre foot of water is approximately \$1.00. \$2.00 will cover

One of these Plains counties—a decade or so ago included in a big cattle ranch—now has 4,000 acres in bearing orchards. The Texas Plains took every premium on apples at the Dallas State Fair in 1912. Apple and peach orchards under irrigation, with truck between the rows, have been known to yield \$800 worth of truck and fruit in a season on the Texas Plains. Irrigation means that an orchard can be easily started, and when bearing commences, the trees will be healthy and there will be no fruit stunted by

congregate at times and places—just why no one can tell. But the cattle kings met at Amarillo. It wasn't "Amarillo" them—just a point where cattle trails converged; presently somebody opened a trading post, and a modern city was born.

Amarillo didn't grow very fast. There was no call for a city. The cattle kings didn't want one. The Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad built through from Fort Worth to Colorado in the early nineties; as late as 1900 Amarillo had only about 2,000 people. The Santa Fe built into Amarillo from the Northeast and the Rock Island (at that time the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf) was constructed through from Memphis, Tenn. And growth quickened.

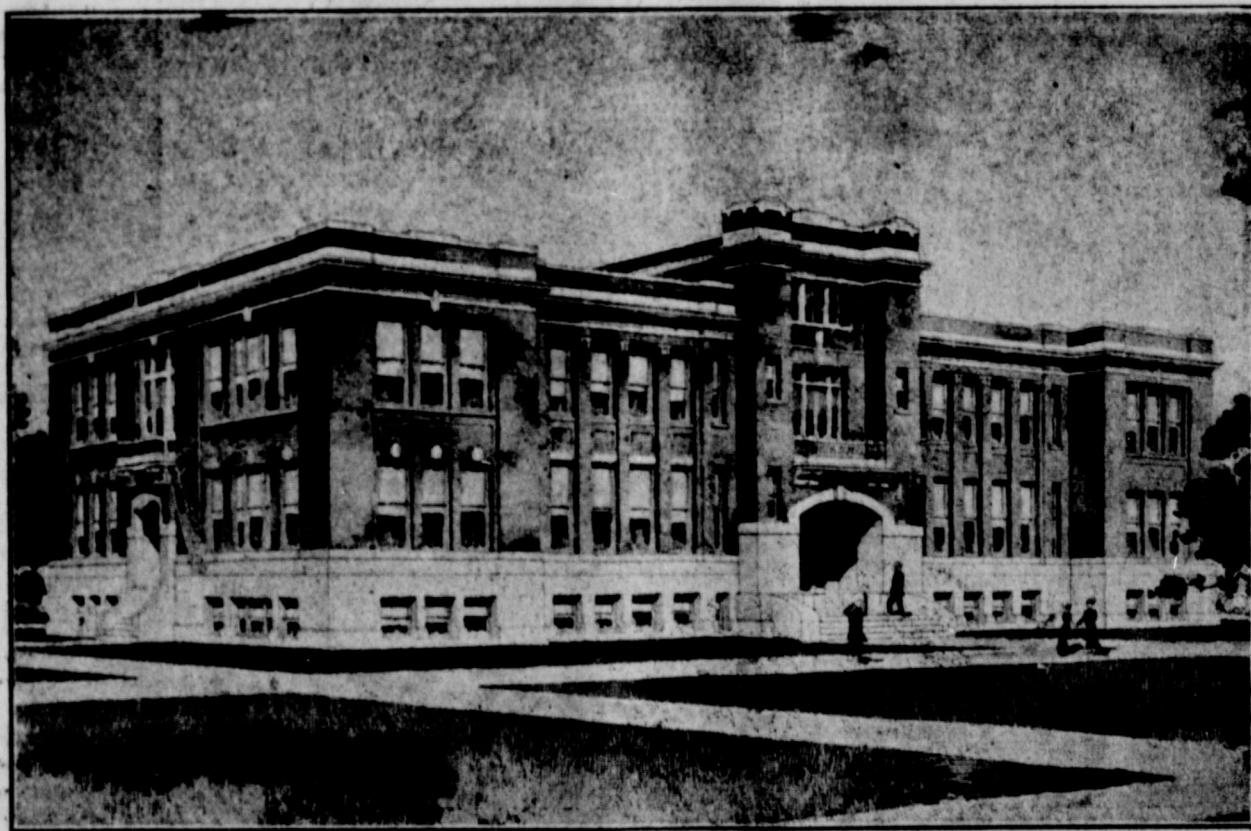
Even before the railroads extended beyond Amarillo the town became a "mart" of trade. From nearly two hundred miles men came to sell and buy. The census of 1900 gave Amarillo nearly 10,000 population. The last three years have added 5,000 more to the number of people living there, according to well-potaged citizens.

Amarillo's importance has increased with the settlement of the Plains. Its railroads radiate to every point on the Plains—sometimes it seems to the merchant waiting for his freight that they "radiate" very slowly. But practically everything coming to any town on the Plains of Northwest Texas must pass through Amarillo.

Substantial business houses, paved streets and magnificent homes have given the town a metropolitan air. Amarillo has five banks with strong financial backing. The Bankers' Trust Company was organized last fall. Its purpose is to supply at nominal interest charge a part of the large amount of capital needed by the rapidly-developing Plains country.

A three-year fight for "common-point" freight rates terminated this spring when Amarillo was given common-point basis. This was the only thing needed to make the town a jobbing center. It boasts a number of wholesale groceries, implement houses and, most potent of all, a live citizenship determined to build a city.

Amarillo's latest project is a new railroad extending northward. This road, rumor has it, is a part of the Burlington system. It will maintain shops and terminal facilities at Amarillo, thus adding largely to the bread-winners and home-makers of the Queen City of the Plains.



AMARILLO HIGH SCHOOL.

irrigation of a small garden with the water from a suction pump operated by windmills pay prodigious profits. It means maximum and certain yields every year; also the ability to grow almost every variety of vegetables and fruit. Where there is no alkali in the soil or water, the garden that has been irrigated for twenty years is in better condition today than it was when first broken by the plowshare. Can as much be said of land that has been cropped to wheat for the same period of time?

Irrigation means the ability to raise

approximately 400 irrigation wells, each delivering from 500 to 2,500 gallons per minute are in operation in the above described portions of Kansas, Texas and New Mexico. A \$350,000 power plant is furnishing the pumps with power in the vicinity of Portales, N. M. Gas engines are most generally used, however. In the vicinity of Plainview, Texas, English capitalists are financing a \$3,500,000 pumped irrigation project, and several of their string of 400 wells, equipped with gas engines, are already completed. Their local agent, the Texas Land and Development Company, announces that

the cost per acre per annum of pumping water for almost any crop. One well, flowing from 1,000 to 1,500 gallons per minute, will take care 160 acres. The country is generally level and the construction and upkeep of ditches amount to practically nothing.

Cropped every year, wheat and oats but seldom run better than 25 and 40 bushels per acre, respectively, under dry farming methods in the Plainview district. With the aid of irrigation a number of farmers are harvesting 60 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of oats per acre. Better still, under ir-

drouths.

Throughout the entire Plains country irrigation is changing \$10 and \$20 per acre dry farming land to \$150 and \$400 per acre land, and paying a good rate of interest on the increased valuation. No doubt there are many portions of the semi-arid, fertile West that are overlooking pumped irrigation opportunities, just as the Southwestern Plains did so many years. There is no longer any question that pumped-well irrigation will pay, and you get your check envelop every Saturday night the year around, besides.

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SAYS SILO RESEMBLES BIG FIRELESS COOKER.

R. L. George Tells How Weed Seed
and Disease Germs Are Destroyed
by the Heat of Silo.

Had you ever thought of the silo as being a big fireless cooker? That is the comparison which R. L. George makes in Farm and Ranch. "While the silo has many advantages over old methods of feeding, there are a few benefits which are seldom mentioned," Mr. George says.

"I like to think of a silo as a big fireless cooker designed to prepare palatable food out of material which would otherwise be wasted. The fireless cooker used by the housewife requires heat applied by a stove, but the cow's fireless cooker requires only Nature's heat which comes from fermentation."

When green material, such as corn, or forage of any kind, is cut up and crowded into an air-tight compartment, it at once starts a fermentation which produces heat. This heat, in the average silo, rises as high as 150

degrees, and the temperature is kept up from one to two weeks or even longer, according to Mr. George.

A Digestive Process.

The acid which is set free with the high temperature and lack of air serves to break down the hard, woody fiber of the forage and dissolves the cellulose, thus setting free much food material which would otherwise be lost. Siloing, in other words, is a digestive process, and the animal eating good silage has this advantage, part of the work of digesting has already been completed.

Weed seed which finds its way into the silo is destroyed, for the action of heat, moisture and acid germinates and destroys the seeds. With the average silage corn on the average farm there is a large amount of weed seed harvested, and this would find its way back to the field if it were not passed through the silo.

Silage is also a pasturized food, free from germ life, therefore it is wholesome. Bacteria find it very uncomfortable to withstand the heat and acid. Well-cured silage is, therefore, the safest kind of food for animals, being free from spores and germs.

Those who have tasted silage know that it is sour or tart. This is caused by the presence of two acids, namely, acetic and lactic. These acids are wholesome and beneficial to the animal. Acetic acid is found in many of the fruits, while lactic can be described as that which makes sour milk or buttermilk. This lactic acid is one of the most valuable tonics or aids to digestion that we know of. It is a germ destroyer and is altogether wholesome and beneficial. One noted European bacteriologist claims it prolongs life, as it destroys countless numbers of bacteria.

Could we extract from the silo this most valuable acid in a pure form, the value of silage would be ten times its present commercial value. Some day, no doubt, this will be accomplished, and then we will be putting up silage to make lactic acid, which in turn can be used by both man and beast.

Makes Food of Waste Products.
Of course the great value of the silo, at least for the present day, is to turn a product which is largely going to waste into a valuable stock food. It is to save the corn stalks and leaves, the Kaffir corn, sorghum, milo maize and alfalfa from being wasted or lots entirely. It is putting up in a convenient form for our stock shrdlw convenient form one or more year's

supply of food for our stock, thus making us independent of drouth or crop failure.

The silo is a means of lowering the cost of making beef, milk and mutton on the farm. It is a wise conservation movement which will save the people of this country millions of dollars. It will feed our stock so they will be well nourished and always kept in good order. It will make possible, not only a profitable stock business, but will largely increase our stock production. It comes at a most opportune time, and should be taken up by every progressive farmer.

Promote the silo and you will promote the prosperity of your country.

A MILLION TO MISSIONS.

Chicago Missionary Gave Entire Estate to Foreign Work.

Chicago, Ill., April 25.—Almost the entire estate of one million dollars of William Chitney Borden, the young missionary who died at Cairo, Egypt, April 9, is left to foreign missionary

work, according to the terms of his will, filed for probate here today. His personal belongings and household goods were bequeathed to a brother, Mrs. Mary Borden, mother of the dead missionary, and his sister, living in New York, received nothing.

The latest bequest is that of one-fourth million dollars to the China Island Missions, Germantown, Philadelphia, \$100,000 of which is to be invested, the income to be used for the maintenance of aged and infirm missionaries and mission workers.

ARRANGING MEETING TO DISCUSS SILOS.

"So great is the interest in silos and so important is it that the practical value of silage as a feed be known to Panhandle stockmen, and so necessary is it that the comparative value of the different kinds of silos be understood," says the Amarillo News, "that the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Amarillo is arranging for a thorough discussion of silos." May 10 is the date set, but this may be changed to accommodate out-of-town visitors.

TEST ALL SEED GRAIN.

No Grain Should Be Planted Which Tests Less Than 95 per Cent. Strong—Very Simple Method for Winter Evenings or for School Work.

By Prof. A. L. Stone.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]
Every grower should test his seed before sowing. Age lowers its vitality. A determination of the seed's power to grow, is therefore absolutely necessary for the success of the future crop. Samples for the germination test, should be selected from grain which has been previously cleaned and graded. Cleaned to remove light and immature kernels, weedy seeds and foreign material. Graded to secure the plumpest and largest seed, a uniformity in size and maturity of the grain, will insure an even growth and maturity of the crop.

A tester for testing the samples can be easily made by using two tin plates, one slightly smaller than the other. Cotton flannel or blotting paper pads are cut of the same size as the inside of the under plate. The pads are soaked in water and squeezed to remove surplus moisture. A pad is put in bottom of larger plate and 100 kernels are counted and distributed over it. Another pad is placed upon the seed and the smaller plate inverted and used as a cover to prevent evaporation. This tester should be placed in a convenient place where the temperature is between 74 and 80 degrees F. Water can be added to pads when they become somewhat dry. Count sprouted seeds after one week.

There are a number of good commercial seed testers on the market. No grain should give a germination of less than 95 per cent. for the best results. The higher the percentage of germination the better. That all the grain germinates is not sufficient, however. The germination should be strong and vigorous resulting in a strong, rapidly growing young plant. As the success or failure of the crop depends upon it this is an important point.

Any child ten years old can make this test. Why not get your school interested at once?

"LONE OAK HEALTH RESERVATION" is the name of a private sanitarium at Knickerbocker, Texas, where throat and lung troubles are being treated by the most scientific methods known. The sanitarium is situated 2,300 feet above sea level, and is said to have the finest climate in the world for the treatment of these diseases. —Adv. 21

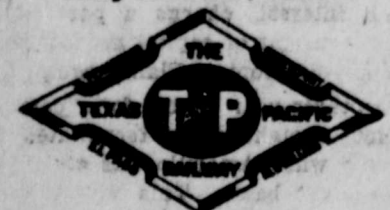
NEW AGRICULTURAL BUREAU

It Seems to Be Imperative That the Office of Farm Management in the U. S. Agricultural Department Be Constituted a Bureau by Itself.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]
The work of the office of farm management of the U. S. bureau of plant industry is assuming huge proportions. It covers the money making side of farming and should be put in a bureau of its own.

It has often been suggested that a bureau of markets be created, but marketing cannot be handled by itself without taking cognizance of the stuff to be marketed. Conditions vary so widely that the problem must be studied at close range in each county. No general rules can be formed for marketing, any more than a department store could be run by a bureau at Washington.

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the
ANNUAL REUNION
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Chattanooga, Tennessee
May 27-29, 1913



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Will provide special equip-
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serve your convenience.

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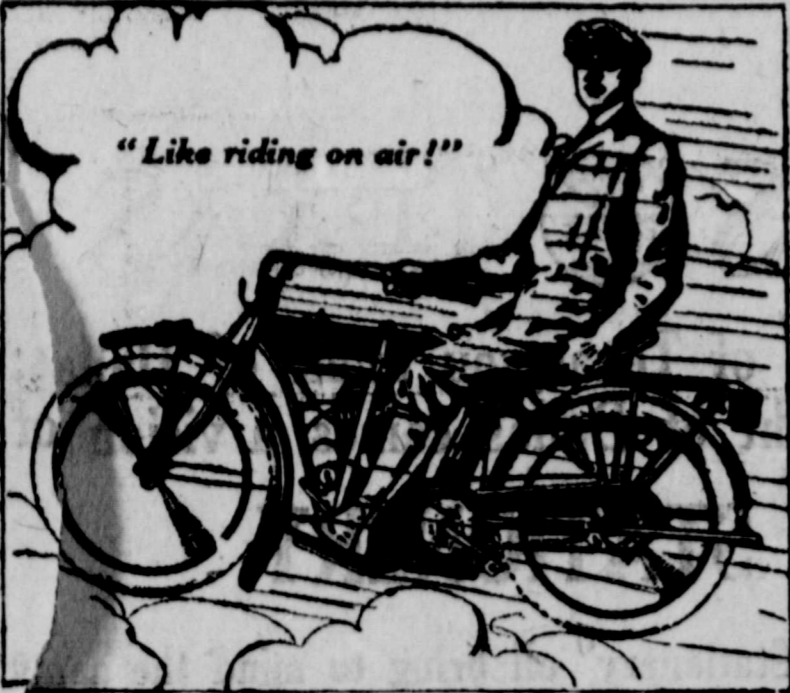
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You'll get a genuine,
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It's a fact. One smoke
will prove it.

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Tremendous thought and energy have been expended on the great motorcycle problem of *comfort for the rider*. In the Patent Office there were recorded during the past few years over 3000 different motorcycle spring devices. The engineering department of the Hendee Manufacturing Company solved the problem of years at one decisive stroke. The motorcyclist now has his utmost demands for Comfort realized in the

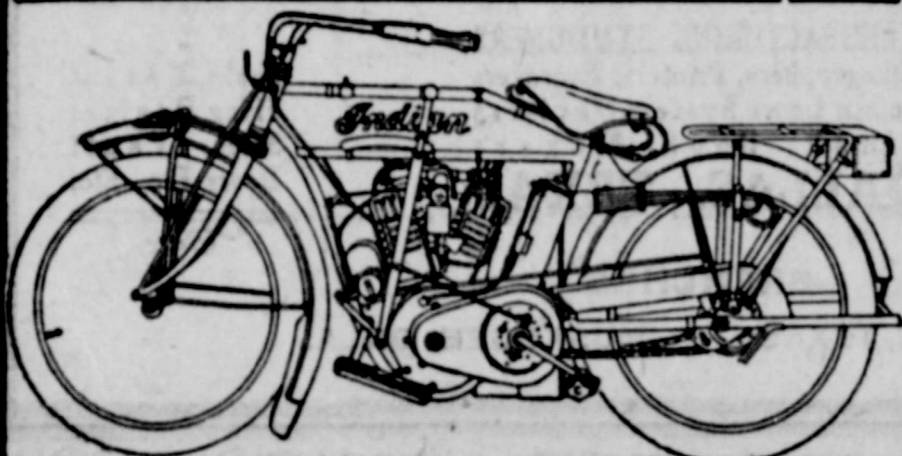
Indian Cradle Spring Frame

The *Cradle Spring Frame* is simply the successful and practical application to the rear wheel of the machine of the Cradle Spring Fork as used in connection with the front wheel of all Indian models for the past 4 years with such conspicuous success. Vibration has been eliminated. An important saving in the life of the motorcycle.

Send for Catalog. Numerous other important features explained.

Prices: 4 H.P. Single, \$200; 7 H.P. Twin, \$250; f.o.b. Factory

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the up-to-date motorcycle with the **Cradle Spring Frame**--the entire machine floats on scroll-leaf springs, like a car. **There's no jolt or jars** if you ride an Indian.

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Write us for catalog and literature if you are interested in this famous motorcycle.

We are placing agencies in many counties. This is an opportunity for diligent young men to establish a permanent business. All your customers will be boosters for you for the Indian rider is always enthusiastic about his machine.

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OKLAHOMA FEEDERS FIND LARGE PROFITS IN SILOS.

H. E. Johnson Finds That Silage-Fed Animals Make Better Gains in Given Length of Time.

H. E. Johnson, Chickasha, Okla., is one of the most successful feeders of fat cattle in the whole Southwest. He fattens 3,000 or more steers every year, and for the past ten years his steers have ranked in the markets at the top for quality and finish.

In 1912 he built and filled five 250-ton silos. His profits were so good from feeding silage from these that he will build nine more of the same size this summer, starting the feeding season next fall with 3,500 tons of silage.

Mr. Johnson filled two silos with corn and three with Kaffir and sorghum. The corn was raised on bottom land and would have yielded 50 bushels an acre. The corn silage gave him better returns than the other.

Mr. Johnson fed 1,250 steers on silage and a grain ration. He said that these steers made a better daily gain in the same length of time than any others he has fed in ten years, and that the silage-fed steers netted him \$9 to \$10 a head more than the steers that he fattened at the same time without silage. The silage-fed steers averaged \$1 per hundred more than his other feeds and steers that were fattened without silage.

After getting the steers on feed, he gave them four pounds a head a day of cotton seed meal. At the end of 60 days his grain ration was changed to 2 pounds of cotton seed meal, 8 to 8 pounds of cotton seed hulls and 5 pounds of corn meal per steer per day. They ate a small quantity of alfalfa. He began shipping out the tops 80 days after feeding began. They went into the yards averaging 850 pounds and weighed in the market 1,266 pounds a head. Steers from this silage-fed lot won championship and first and second prizes in every class in which they were entered at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show.

Mr. Johnson says that every farmer in Oklahoma should have one or more silos, and that a silo is essential on a farm of only 80 acres, as well as on larger farms. He says that if a farmer does not have the money he would advise him to mortgage everything he has, if necessary, to secure the money for silo building, as without the silo the average Oklahoma

farmer is losing at least 60 per cent of the value of the feed he raises.

The Silo in Oklahoma.

A feeder in Stevens County, Okla., built and filled two 200-ton silos last year. He bought 200 steers and fattened them on silage, chop and cotton seed meal. After deducting the cost of all other feed and expense, the steers returned \$5,060 for the silage and profits. He will erect four more silos this summer.

This is a fair sample of the profits Oklahoma feeders have made from silage fed to beef cattle. Conservative business men say that 400 farmers in Garfield County and 200 in Stevens County will put up silos this summer. It is probable that 10,000 silos will be built this summer in Oklahoma if the material can be secured.

The time is coming when every good farmer in Oklahoma will find that he can not afford to be without one or more silos.

Silage used for beef production gives a large income per acre. When a farmer lacks capital but has well-filled silos he can borrow all the money he needs for feeders at a low rate. Silage fed to fatfinew cattle will bring profits quickly.

The silo is not only going to secure profits for Oklahoma farmers for winter feeding; it is going to become one of their chief standbys in summer. Whenever pastures get dry, silage will be fed and the cattle will keep on making as good gains when the drought is severe as they did when pasture was at its best.

The better the green material put into the silo, the more valuable will be the silage. There is just one crop that it will always pay the Oklahoma farmer to raise for silage--Kaffir. The large cattle feeders of Blaine County say that it is a waste of time to fool with other crops. Sometimes other crops will pay, but Kaffir pays every year on every kind of ground. These men fed many thousand beef cattle every year.

Kaffir for silage should be grown to produce the largest yield of grain per acre, and should be cut and put in the silo when the seed is in the dough. Particular attention should be paid to selecting Kaffir for seed that is of the type that yields high in grain.

Large Profit from Small Silo.

Mr. Nicholas Reding, of Oklahoma City, put 100 tons of Kaffir in a silo last fall. He bought in the stock yards 36 two-year-old steers. He fat-

tened them in 95 days, feeding Kaffir silage, cotton seed meal and corn chop. The steers cost \$45.60 a head; when fat they sold for \$82.75 a head, a total increase in value from feeding of \$1,337.40. All the feed except the silage cost \$236.50. He fed 52 tons of silage. The gross returns for the silage, labor and investment were \$1,970.90.

The steers consumed daily per head 30 pounds of Kaffir silage, three pounds of corn and Kaffir grain and about six pounds of dry roughage. The total expense for feed, except the silage, was as follows:

98 sacks cotton seed meal	\$122.50
200 bushels corn and Kaffir	100.00
1 1/2 tons of alfalfa hay	17.00
9 tons straw and Kaffir fodder	27.00

Total \$266.50

The steers averaged 780 pounds per head when they went into the feed lot. During the 95 days they made an average gain of 238 pounds each. They were bought for \$5.85 and sold for \$7.75 per hundred pounds, live weight.

Mr. Reding's chief business is raising horses, and he fed the Kaffir silage to them as well as to the steers.

He started feeding silage to 14 horses and colts, and increased the number to 28 head. His average ration through the winter was 20 pounds of silage per horse daily. All the horses relished the silage and did well. He did not have a case of colic while feeding the silage. His work horses received silage as well as the others.

The Kaffir was raised on hard upland. That not put in the silo threshed out 17 bushels an acre. Twenty acres of Kaffir were put in the silo. Taking the gross returns received from the steers and not considering at all the silage eaten by the horses, the gross returns were \$51 an acre for the Kaffir.

Mr. Reding has ordered another silo. The capacity of the second one will be 175 tons. He bought a 130-inch silage cutter at a cost of \$225 and hired an engine by the day to run it.—Amarillo News.

BLACKLEG.

The Stockman's friend tells how to prevent Blackleg without vaccine (dead shot) and raise male or female at will. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed.

F. W. ZIMMERMAN, Adv. 19-pd. Amarillo, Texas.

PICK GOOD SIRE SAYS A. & M. EXPERT.

Professor of Animal Husbandry Urges Farmers to Mate Mares with Registered Stallions or Jacks.

Breed your mares to sound, registered stallions or jacks of good individuality, says John C. Burns, Professor of Animal Husbandry, A. & M. College of Texas.

"The horse-breeding season is now open, and every man who has a mare to breed should be thinking about the kind of horse or jack he should breed to for the best results in the offspring. If you have a light mare and want the offspring for light driving or road work, breed to a registered standard bred stallion, a registered Morgan stallion or possibly a registered thoroughbred stallion; if you want a saddle animal, breed to a registered American saddle stallion; if you want a heavy harness or coach animal, breed to a registered Hackney, German coach or French coach stallion; if you have a light mare and want the offspring for draft purposes or if you have a mare with draft blood in her, breed to a good registered stallion of one of the draft breeds, such as a Percheron, Suffolk or Belgian, or breed her to a good jack.

"Decide on the type of offspring you want and stick to that type or breed generation after generation, if you wish to accomplish results. Mixing types by breeding to an animal of one breed one generation and to an animal of some other breed the next generation will never accomplish anything, but will only stock the country up with misfits of comparatively low value. In all cases breed to a sound, registered stallion or jack of good individuality. The grade, scrub and unsound stallion may stand at a lower fee, but his offspring will not pay anything like as much on the investment."

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Edgar H. Shorman, bronze medal and \$1,000 toward liquidating his indebtedness. Shorman, a grocer, rescued Mabel McCalley from a runaway, Marion, Ia., March 3, 1911.

Lilliamac Formby, bronze medal and \$1,000, as needed. Miss Formby, 22 years old, school teacher, saved Ethel R. Y'Blood, 19 years old, from being run over by a train, Waldo, Ark., August 2, 1912.

Alvin M. Crafton, bronze medal and \$1,000, as needed. Crafton, a farmer, saved Thomas Griffin, school boy, and Robert Conyers, a farmer, from drowning, Sidney, Ark., July 4, 1912.

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authority for the description of the last judgment," he said, "refers merely to a municipal plan for municipal improvements laid out by the Macca-bees. The poetic and fanciful language of the Biblical scribes has been misinterpreted."

The speaker also said that Beelzebub had been described by the ancients as "the father of flies, not lies, as the modern horror of those germ-carrying insects was shared in Biblical times."—New York Times, April 19.

GOOD ROADS ADVOCATES CHOOSE SENATOR BANKHEAD.

Convention Votes to Change Name of Organization and Adjourns to Meet in St. Louis.

Birmingham, Ala., April 25.—With the election of officers the National Good Roads Federation adjourned sine die late today to meet next in St. Louis not later than November 15. The organization will in future be known as the United States Good Roads Association.

Officers elected were United States Senator John H. Bankhead, president; United States Judge W. T. Grubb, Birmingham, treasurer; J. A. Rountree, Birmingham, secretary.

Three vice presidents were chosen: First, Del M. Potter, Arizona; second, E. J. Watson, South Carolina; third, John W. O'Neill, Alabama.

There were 880 delegates present from 24 states, 230 of them being from outside of Alabama.

Among the speakers today were Congressmen D. W. Shackelford, of Missouri; Mrs. S. R. Bernardi, Nome, Alaska; Samuel Lea, State Engineer of South Dakota; E. J. Watson, South Carolina, and W. A. Johnston, Memphis.

SEVEN HAVE ENTERED INDUSTRIAL CONTEST.

Hesperian Says Floyd County Well Represented in Farmers' Contest in Texas.

The Texas Industrial Congress announces seven contestants in Floyd County for prizes in the \$10,000 agricultural contest which is being conducted in the State under the auspices of the Congress. A total of about 11,000 contestants are reported, and it would indeed be great should one or more of the local people win. The fact is that these seven contestants should certainly work for one or more of these prizes. Two are reported from Floydada and five from Lockney, as follows:

Earl Rainer, Floydada, A and D; O. R. Golightly, Floydada, D; L. R. Knox, Lockney, B and C; Will Ratjen, Lockney, D; Wilben Miller, Lockney, D; Henry Ratjen, Lockney, D. Wallace McGehee has the honor of being the only one on the list in this county who is working for a prize under the rules governing irrigated forage crops.

"The work of all these contestants will certainly be watched with interest by our people."—Hesperian.

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SASHES ARE SOFT AND BROAD.

A Length of Wide Satin Encircles the Waist and Dangles at the Knee.

In street frocks one sees lengths of satin encircling the waist, crossed at the side and continued down below the opposite hip, where they are tied loosely with the ends extending to the knee or ankle. Traveling and motor coats have eight or nine inch width patent leather belts, with huge ablong buckles that are very smart. Then there is a new method introduced in some of the new tailored suits where the jacket is bloused over an extremely broad sash belt of crushed satin, which is dropped several inches below the normal waistline. However, this style is not becoming to any but a slender figure.

A street costume will look very smart made up in mauve ratine, with white enamel cylindrical buttons used for trimming and a length of black satin or taffeta crushed about the waist and tied below one hip in a loose knot.

The blouse is cut with straight three-quarter length kimono sleeves finished with white chiffon plaiting. There is an upstanding round collar of white ratine, and the V-neck is filled with more of the chiffon plaiting. The lower part of the blouse has a straight band of self material stitched over it, giving the effect of a continuance of the skirt above the belt.

The skirt opens down the left side and is draped in front above the knees in folds that are held in place under a row of buttons. The lower part is left open, falling in natural folds.

It is a good design for serge, and in that material should prove serviceable for street wear.—Kansas City Star.

TEXAS BOY RECEIVES AWARD FOR HEROISM.

Carnegie Commission Announces List of Awards; J. Floyd Frasier Receives \$2,000.

J. Floyd Frasier, a thirteen-year-old school boy, was awarded a bronze medal and \$2,000 (as needed for educational purposes) in recognition of his saving Wayne K. Williams, sixteen years old and a farm hand, from drowning at Dulaney, Texas, May 28, 1911. Other heroes in the Middle West recognized by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at its April meeting were:

Edgar H. Shorman, bronze medal and \$1,000 toward liquidating his indebtedness. Shorman, a grocer, rescued Mabel McCalley from a runaway, Marion, Ia., March 3, 1911.

Lilliamac Formby, bronze medal and \$1,000, as needed. Miss Formby, 22 years old, school teacher, saved Ethel R. Y'Blood, 19 years old, from being run over by a train, Waldo, Ark., August 2, 1912.

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KANDY KITCHEN

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Philadelphia, Penn., April 18.—In an address to the Philosophical Society today Prof. Paul Haupt, of John Hopkins University, said there was no Scriptural foundation for the idea of a final day of judgment.

"The Book of Zachariah, which Jews as well as Christians give as

Wonderful!

The New 1913 Saginaw With the Patented Angle Steel Rib

Last season's Saginaw Silo was pronounced utterly perfect by dairymen and stockmen all over the country. For 1913 it was wholly unnecessary to attempt improvement. Yet, despite this, we came out with this 1913 Model. The big feature of the 1913 is the ANGLE STEEL RIB. This ingenious invention adds about 50% to the life of a silo. And that's wonderful, when you consider the Saginaw is already known to be the strongest and most durable silo ever built.

Doing the "Impossible"

The Angle Steel Rib has done what other silo makers only a year ago considered impossible. It has given you the strength and stockman a silo which the heaviest load of grain can't even shake or tilt. All because the Angle Steel Rib absolutely prevents any up-and-down slipping of the plates. Moreover, this marvelous invention forever silos the same quantity of grain in less space than any other silo.

5 Big Factories

The Saginaw is far the most popular silo on the market. From almost 50 silo factories have had to be built. Last season we received orders for 187 Silos in a single day.

Strong as a Skyscraper

The Saginaw Silo, with its steel frame stands as solid as a modern city skyscraper. It cannot blow down; it cannot twist; it cannot warp; it cannot collapse; it cannot shift on its foundation. With a Giant Oak, it is riveted to the ground by the Saginaw Anchoring System.

Bright, Clean Silage

No rank, sour silage ever comes out of a Saginaw. It is sweet and pure clear to the edges, right next to the walls. Animals love the eating flavor and thrive wonderfully on the rich, succulent food. Don't get a Silo that spoils silage.

Get Latest Silo Book

Our latest book on Silos is about ready for mailing. It not only fully describes the 1913 Saginaw, but also contains a wealth of information on Silo Building and Silage. Don't miss getting it. Write for it—or better, come in and get your book and we'll talk it over.

Other Noted Features

The Saginaw was famous first as "The Silo With the All-Steel Door Frame." Then followed the Saginaw Inner Dooring Hoop. Next came the celebrated Saginaw Base Sill. And now comes the Angle Steel Rib—the most astounding feature of all.

The McCLURE COMPANY

Formerly Farmers' Handy Wagon Co. Saginaw, Mich. Des Moines, Iowa. Minnesota Transfer, Minn. Cairo, Ill. Ft. Worth, Texas.

T. H. BROWN, Agent, Plainview, Texas

CAPT. PADDOCK PROPHECIES FT. WORTH'S FUTURE GREATNESS

Imaginary Railway Lines He Drew on Map Published in '78 Now Trunk Roads.

Pioneer Town Builder Accurately Traced Start and Destination of Every Outlet City Has.

This is a story of an early day in Fort Worth and of a prophecy that came true. It tells how a pioneer as early as 1873, when Fort Worth was only a small town, studied the map of Texas and the Southwest, and figured out that the little Panther city of 1,000 population was the logical point for all the great future trunk lines to cross one another.

It was the custom of this pioneer to go several times a week to the meeting places of the cattlemen and cowboys and ask about the cattle news, for he was a newspaper editor, and each week in the Fort Worth Democrat there would be a list of the cattle drives with the number in each drive.

Old Drives.

"How are the drives today?" was the question asked with about the same curiosity as a stockman at the Fort Worth stock yards might now ask the receipts of the day. It was not big news, for when the season for the cattle movement began, sometimes as many as half a dozen drives, each containing from 1,000 to 6,000 cattle, would be driven into Fort Worth, and here the men in the drive would fit themselves out for the long overland journey to the territory, to Kansas City, or to one of the railroads whose southern terminus was far from Fort Worth.

Fort Worth was not what is now called an inland town, but a town in a boundless prairie where the shrill locomotive whistle was never heard even on the stillest night. Cattlemen could not, as they do today, drive their herds to the nearest station and there load them. They followed the cattle trails to the North, and it happened that most of these trails came together at Fort Worth. From the northwest, the west, the southwest, the south, the southeast and the east the cattle trails came to Fort Worth. Nature or chance had joined the first trails where the two forks of the Trinity River met, and it became the place where a drive gang could best

be fitted out for the long trip ahead. This caused other stockmen to drive their herds this way and establish new trails.

4,000 Small.

Today, perhaps, if it were announced that a drive of 4,000 head of cattle would come through Fort Worth, it would probably draw more people than any circus parade that ever come to town, for it would be a sight that most of the people of this generation has not seen. But in those early times the great herds of long-horns passed through with little more notice than a parade of half a dozen automobiles now, and in the newspapers their coming and going was chronicled in about this fashion:

"Cattle Drives.

- "Total for the season, 106,504.
- "This week's drives:
- "Jones, 2,000.
- "Brown, 1,500.
- "Smith, 4,000.
- "Wilson, 3,500.
- "Mitchell, 4,200."

Some weeks the list would be half a column long, and the number of head of stock for the week would often be between 20,000 and 30,000.

At this time the nearest railroad to Fort Worth was one running from Corsicana to Denison—the Houston & Texas Central. The early seventies was a period of great railroad building in the West, and many of the great systems were pointing toward Texas and the Southwest.

Capt. B. B. Paddock—for the editor referred to was no other than he—looked with longing eyes on the vast amount of railroad construction going on in all parts of the country. Being the editor of one of the papers of the town, he was naturally one of the boosters of the city's future.

What would be Fort Worth's fate or fortune with regard to railroads? asked the people of those days. Could it hope for more than one? Possibly it would be missed altogether, for there were pessimists then as there are now, and they had neither hope nor foresight. "I don't believe much in this railroad talk," they would say. "It wouldn't pay a railroad to come this far, and you know railroads are not built for fun."

How He Reasoned.

Editor Paddock studied and studied the map and watched railroad construction in progress west of the Mississippi River. As all good boosters do, he tried to see things in their most favorable light, but he also studied the logic of the situation. Where are the logical routes for the future railroads of Texas? was the question he had in mind.

"Railroads build to points where the most business can be obtained," the editor said to himself. "Here's where the cattle drives meet," he said. "Where could a railroad in North Texas find a better point to come to? But the mountain may not come to Mahomet, and Mahomet may have to go to the mountains. The cattlemen could make new trails if necessary, but the railroads are competitors and they will go where the business is."

After he had convinced himself that the railroads would build as far as Fort Worth, he began to figure out why they should extend on to the west and south. This was a more difficult problem. There was a great agricultural region to the south and west, and Editor Paddock firmly believed that the railroads would follow the cattle trails in entering Fort Worth and would go out along the trails.

He drew a map of Texas and the

on the map, which was printed in the Southwest. He outlined the railroads Weekly Democrat of July 23, 1873. He gave names to the imaginary railroads. Some of the railroads he believed would be built by companies which already were headed toward the Southwest, such as the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Texas & Pacific, which was headed across Texas from Shreveport.

Lines That Built.

The "B. C. & Ft. W." imaginary road stood for the Beaufort, Corsicana & Fort Worth Railroad. The Houston & Texas Central built over that route. "W. & Ft. W." was the Waco and Fort Worth Railroad. The "Katy" followed that route.

The "F. W. G. & S. P." paper road was made a reality by the Frisco.

The "Ft. W. & D." became the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad in fact. He took his roughly sketched map to Lane-Citti, now president of the Texas Brewing Company, but who a member of the engineering corps of the Texas & Pacific railroad, and the latter sketched it over for reproduction.

Printed with the map was a two-column writeup of Fort Worth which sounds no different from the booster advertising put out by cities and towns of today. The article referred glowingly to Fort Worth as the future railroad center of the Southwest, although it was a long distance from the "railroad." But the prophecy was a true one. The little city where the cow trails met became, in reality the railroad center of the Southwest.

There were other reasons why Captain Paddock believed that Fort Worth would become a great railroad center.

"I knew that to the west, the northwest and to the south and southwest was one of the finest agricultural regions in the world, an area larger than the Central states," he said. "It is a well known fact now and was known then that raw material goes east and the manufactured product west. Fort Worth was the largest trading town at that time to this vast territory. It believed that it would be the market for the raw material and the shipping point of the manufactured product."

First in Three Years.

It was three years after Editor Paddock made his prophetic map that the first railroad built into Fort Worth. It was the Texas and Pacific. Several years afterward the Missouri, Kansas and Texas reached Fort Worth.

Captain Paddock is still the same enthusiastic prophet of Fort Worth's future. "Fort Worth has three or

Trade in.....

DALLAS TEXAS

WHEN you think of Texas you think of Dallas; with the thought of Dallas comes a vision of

GOOD STATIONERY

Texas---Dallas---"Good Stationery" all bring to mind the name "DORSEY." Because the four have been closely associated for thirty years.

THE DORSEY COMPANY

has eliminated space between Texas and the finest markets, by building in Texas factories for the making of the necessary business equipment and establishing the stationery market of many states---in Texas.

The Dorsey Company operates in Texas, plants for the manufacture of the highest class business and social stationery, employing several hundred skilled Artisans. It travels its men over eight states and sends its advertising literature over two-thirds of the states of the union each month.

THE DORSEY COMPANY

Manufacturers of Bank and Office Fixtures

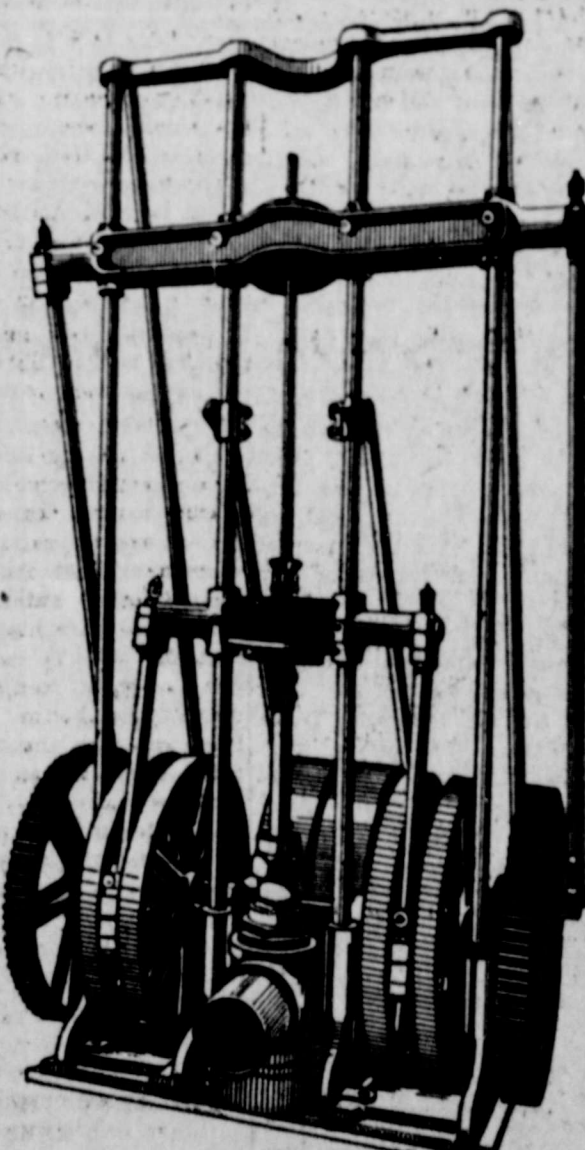
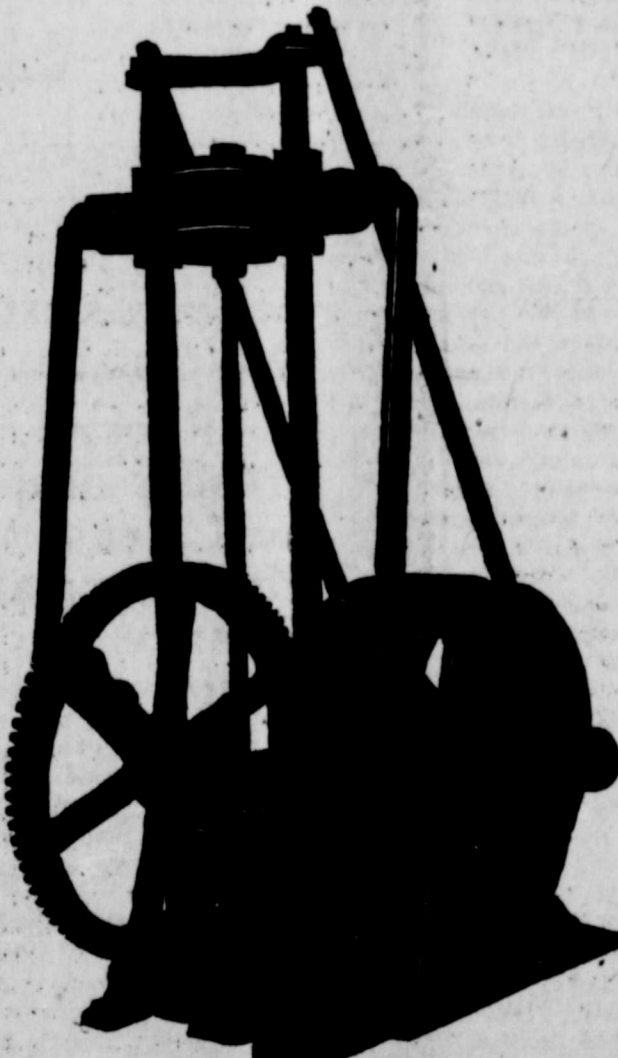
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
Lithographers, Printers, Engravers
Loose Leaf System Devisers
Blank Book Makers
DALLAS, TEXAS

Desks, Chairs
Filing Devices
Safes, Vault
Doors, Etc., Etc.

BRANCHES

HOUSTON, TEXAS MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

Cheap Methods of Irrigation



Build a large dirt tank, put down a well on either side of it, and erect a 16-foot to 22 1/2-foot Direct Stroke Standard Wind Mill.

The original cost of the plant is the total cost. The Wind Mill will do the work.

Also, we take up Power Irrigation where the centrifugal pump leaves off, with either our Single-Acting or our Double-Acting Lone Star Pump Jacks.

We manufacture the Single-Acting Jacks with strokes 14 inches, 21 inches and 30 inches, and Single-Acting Cylinders for irrigation purposes from 5 1/2 inches to 10 inches in diameter; the plunger can be withdrawn through the pipe, without pulling the pipe.

DOUBLE-ACTING JACKS. Where more water is required than can be furnished with either a Wind Mill or a Single-Acting Jack, we recommend our Double-Acting Jack, which will pump nearly twice as much as the Single-Acting Jack, and only about 20 per cent to 25 per cent more power required. With our Double-Acting Jacks we use Roller Guides on the outside of the hollow rods, and Flush-Joint Steel Shaft for the inside rods, thus overcoming a serious difficulty with which other double-acting jacks contend. Our jacks are substantially built, and capable of a speed of 20 to 25 strokes per minute. Ours is the cheapest Double-Acting Jack, giving a 30-inch stroke, that has ever been put on the market.

A Full Line of Goods is Manufactured at Fort Worth.

Patronize a Home Factory, where you can get repairs quickly and at the lowest possible cost.

Let each Texan help to make Texas greater by spending his money with a Home Factory, which employs Home Labor, and uses Texas Raw Material to the greatest possible extent.

AXTELL COMPANY

Fort Worth, Texas

L. N. DALMONT, PLAINVIEW NURSESY, Local Agent

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

AUCTIONEER

J. V. BOSTON

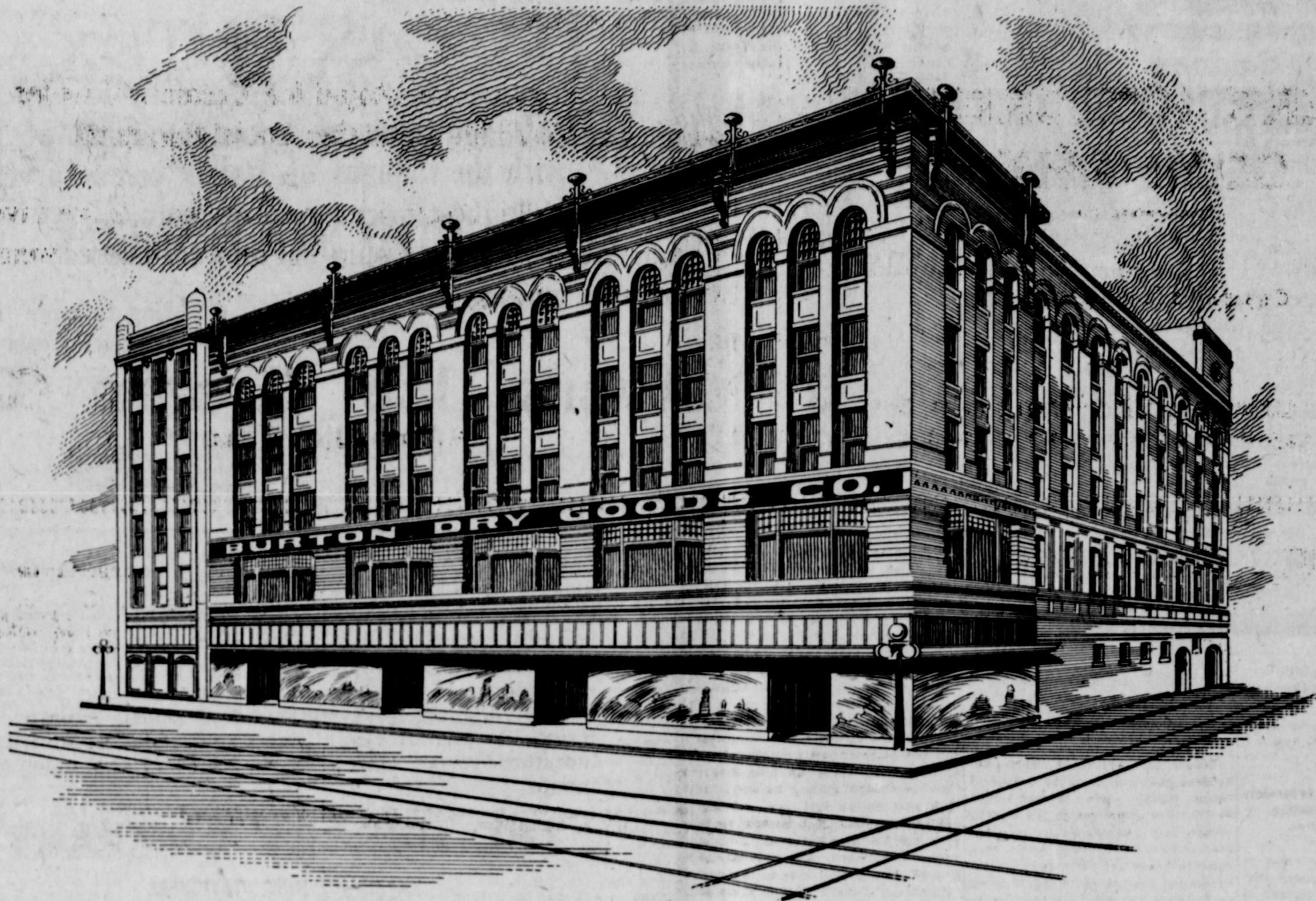
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Prescribe Dry Zenzal and Moist Zenzal for Eczema because they get results quickly and surely. They know that a cure-all will not reach the different types of Eczema, hence these two clean, odorless ointments are used daily in their practice. Ask Duncan's Pharmacy or R. A. Long Drug Company.



THIS IS THE FORT WORTH STORE that will in the near future compete with St. Louis, Chicago and New York jobbers for the trade of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Arkansas merchants. Watch the developments of this store.

four elements that will make it a great city," he said a few days ago at his home on Jennings avenue. "It's great agricultural surroundings, its railroad facilities, the packing houses and the fact that it is the grain market of the Southwest will make it the great city of this section of the country."

Captain Paddock, has in his lies the newspaper containing the old map of the future Fort Worth as a railroad center. "I would not take a thousand dollars for it," he said.—Star Telegram.

UNDERGROUND SILO IS WESTERN TYPE.

Balner Says for Farmer of Limited Means Under-Ground Silo Is Necessity.

The under-ground silo is distinctively a Western type. The Western farmer and live stock man finds it possessed of many interesting and worthy features. It is exceptionally well adapted to those districts having limited rainfall, and in such localities may, with impunity, take the place of the silo usually constructed on top of the ground.

No longer an experiment, the under-ground silo has a value that has been fully demonstrated during the past few years in Kansas, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico. The writer personally knows of several under-ground silos in constant use during the past several years with perfect satisfaction to the owners. At present I know of at least twelve in the Plains country of Texas and Eastern New Mexico. This silo, properly constructed, has proven to keep the silage as well as the average over-ground silo.

It is not the purpose of this article to speak of the comparative value of under-ground and over-ground silos. Neither do I wish to speak of the relative merits of the silos, except to say that the under-ground construction will be found to justify all reasonable claims made for it.

That the under-ground silo is the plant for the farmer and stock man of limited means, there can not be the least question. It can be constructed very cheaply, conservatively estimated, I believe, at \$1.00 per ton capacity. It may be said with truth and a spirit of frankness that it does not blow down or dry apart, and can be constructed by the farmer himself. Expensive machinery is not needed in

filling the under-ground silo.

The \$1.00 per ton capacity includes the digging of the hole, cement and finishing or plastering. With this type of silo, even the renter cannot afford to be without it.

Construction.—This under-ground silo is especially well suited to dry sections, but it is not such a success in wet ground, or where the water is near the surface. The walls should be even and perpendicular, the depth about twice the diameter, and the size of the hole in proportion to the herd to be fed. A hole that is sixteen feet in diameter and thirty-two feet deep will hold 100 tons of silage, which is sufficient to feed from 25 to 30 cows for six months.

The earth wall of the successful under-ground silo should be covered with cement. If the earth wall stands well, without danger of caving, a one-half to three-fourths-inch covering of rich cement plaster on the dirt will be found sufficient. If there is danger of the well caving or not standing well, the cement should be from 2 to 3 inches thick. In the construction of this latter or thicker cement covering a wooden or metal form is required, to hold the plaster in place until it sets. This form need not be over three feet high, which requires that the wall be constructed in sections of three feet each. Under this method the bottom section is made first, and then the form is moved up three feet, and so on until the top shall be reached.

In order to save necessity for scaffolding for the thin or plaster wall, the cement should be applied at the time of digging the silo, beginning at the top and going downward as the excavation progresses. Finally, wash or paint the wall with pure cement and water. H. M. BAINER.

DON'T KNOW THEY HAVE APPENDICITIS.

Many Plainview people who have chronic appendicitis, which is not very painful, have doctored for years for gas on the stomach, sour stomach or constipation. J. W. Willis, Druggist, states that if these people will try simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as compounded in Adler-i-ka, the German appendicitis remedy, they will be surprised at the QUICK benefit. A SINGLE DOSE relieves these troubles INSTANTLY. —Adv. 19

L. D. RUCKER PRODUCE CO. buys GREEN and DRY HIDES. Adv. 11.

DALLAS LEADS AS JOBGING CENTER

North Texas Metropolis Ranks First as Agricultural Distributing Point.

HOME OF STATE FAIR

Texas Exposition is Greatest Collection of Farm and Ranch Products of Any State.

It is as a jobbing center that Dallas stands pre-eminent. The North Texas metropolis has, for a long time, run neck and neck with Kansas City as first town in the world for the distribution of agricultural implements. No implements house but has headquarters in Dallas.

It is not alone as distributor of agricultural implements that Dallas ranks high. In dry goods, clothing, varieties and jewelry Dallas merchants vie with the best in America. As a book depot, for paper supply and printing accessories and engraving, Dallas affords the Southwest superior facilities.

It is claimed by men who are well posted that Dallas has made the most rapid growth during the past three years of any town in Texas. After the reception which Dallas tendered the National Association of Advertising Men last May, these purveyors of publicity thought it well to limit the elaborateness with which they should hereafter be entertained.

Far-sighted and patriotic citizens have worked unwaveringly for navigation of the Trinity River. This will give Dallas the advantage of water competition for determining freight rates. It would mean many millions of dollars to her business men. The advancement of the project gives promise of its completion before the skeptical are aware.

It is as the Home of the Texas State Fair that Dallas is perhaps best known. The Fair Association has erected extensive modern buildings. Rich prizes are offered for all exhibits of farm and garden, mill and factory products and for all kinds of livestock. The Texas State Fair is perhaps doing more than any other agency for the improvement of Texas livestock, and, next to the Texas Industrial Congress with headquarters in Dallas, it is doing more to improve agriculture over the State.

Treat Your Sweetheart, Your Wife,
Your Friend or Yourself

to a delicious box of

King's Candies

You will never mistake the dainty, delicious flavors of King's Fancy Chocolates. They are leaders in quality, and so superior to the usual sweets, that they will surpass your highest hopes.

Packed in beautiful display boxes, the freshly dipped pecans, almonds, and walnuts will please the most fastidious, and you taste the Chocolate Covered Fruits, with the confidence you are eating Candy, acknowledged as the very Best.

KING'S CANDIES are the most popular selling Candies in the South. They are superior to eastern quality and packed in a manner that will please you.

Always Ask Dealer for

King's Candies

If you cannot be supplied locally, we will send you one package of FRU-NUT on receipt of \$1.00, all charges prepaid.

King Candy Company

Fort Worth, Texas

J. S. AYERS, President

J. W. COLLINS, Secretary

AYERS ICE CREAM COMPANY

INCORPORATED

Capital Stock \$25,000

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of
Fancy Ice Cream and Ices

Best equipped plant in Southwest for supplying Ice Cream and Ices.

Brick or Individual Mould Ice Cream to Order for Banquets, Weddings and Other Social Functions.

We pay highest price for your cream. If we haven't an agent in your town ship us direct. Correct weights and tests guaranteed.

Ayers Ice Cream Co.

Amarillo, Texas

HELPING OUT THE RAINFALL

Scientific Irrigation That Helps Growth More Than Nature Itself.

By MATT W. ALDERSON,
in The Country Gentleman.

The farmer who contemplates irrigating by any system must know two things:

First, the amount of moisture needed in the soil for the speedy germination of such seeds as he may sow.

Second, the amount of water that must be applied from time to time to keep whatever is planted growing to the best possible advantage.

Seeds placed in the ground readily absorb moisture if it is available. So it follows that such moisture should be there and it should be the business of every intelligent farmer to know it is there before he plants.

It is a question that has received scant consideration, because in most sections where ordinary farm crops are raised there is good precipitation in the spring months. Instead of the farmer's needing to make sure there is sufficient moisture in his soil he is assured of that fact, because when other conditions are favorable he has to wait for the ground to become sufficiently dry to let him harrow or drill in his seed.

In semi-arid sections there is generally a very fair precipitation in the spring months; the question is whether there is enough. Is it the part of wisdom to guess it will do, and let matters go at that? The gardener or truck farmer may need to plant seeds in a dry time in the summer months. Would he not do well to make sure his ground is in such condition as to insure good results? Buffum says: "As a broad general statement, we believe that the time to irrigate is when there is no crop growing. Nearly all crops should be irrigated before they are planted." Nothing truer was ever written; but shall we take things for granted and irrigate on general principles, or because we know it is needed? And when we irrigate how much of an irrigation shall we make?

The capacity for holding moisture will vary somewhat according to the nature of the soil. It must be borne in mind that it is the capillary water only that is of service to the growing plant; such water as is held between the soil particles, known as gravity water, is not only of no service, but if so held for any length of time is a positive detriment. We have abundant evidence of this in the fact that few plants thrive in swampy land. Care must be exercised to see that at no time is the soil "water-logged." All authorities emphasize the necessity of drainage for land not so situated as to be self-drained—in other words, when the water table is anywhere near the surface.

The water-holding capacity of most newly cultivated soils will be somewhere from fifteen to twenty per cent. Where ground has been heavily manured, so it contains a large amount of humus, the amount of moisture will be greater, sometimes as much as twenty-five per cent. Whatever the amount, the most perfect germination will be secured when the moisture approaches the soil's maximum water-holding capacity.

What is called the nurseryman's rule, that the soil will hold its shape when compressed in the hand if it contains sufficient moisture for plant growth, is the one generally given in works on agriculture for estimating whether or not the soil is in such condition as it should be; but the rule is valueless under some conditions. It is all right for such soil as nurserymen generally use—soil rich in humus and so full of organic matter that is must of necessity hold a large amount of

water—but is not right for clay soil, or gumbo soil, or soil containing alkali.

Rules That Work—Sometimes.

Seeking some way to determine when there was a proper amount of moisture in my soil, I met all kinds of results except the one that would be of service. I learned that nurserymen, who must exercise the greatest care and skill, went entirely by guess. I asked the grower of the finest exhibit of vegetables ever shown at our state fair how he told when he had given his plants enough water. He laughed and said, "Why, you can't give them too much." I learned afterward that he had a very sandy soil with a very porous subsoil, and his success in using an unlimited amount of water was due to the fact that any excess quickly drained away. Any rule he might give would be valueless to a person with a different subsoil.

Distinguished horticulturists advised me to "go more by the general appearance of the plants than by any soil examination." But one of the lessons I had impressed upon me more than forty years ago was that if I ever expected to make a success with irrigation I must supply the moisture before the plants showed evidence of needing it. If growth is checked the damage is irreparable.

Civilized man finds his body is most perfectly nourished if he feeds himself regularly, three meals a day at stated hours. It seems to me the sensible way to grow plants is to feed them regularly just such an amount of food as is best for them, such an amount as will keep them growing right along vigorously from the time seed is planted until the time for harvest. My study has been to find the exact condition of soil necessary to bring that result about.

In my attempts to make things grow to best advantage I utilized various irrigation schemes, such as the furrow, flowing and flooding systems, but always with only partial success, principally, I believe, because I did not know in the first place how much water I should apply, and, second, because I could not apply any specific amount if I so desired. It seemed that in all phases of the work I was called upon to guess, and I simply couldn't guess right.

Suppose it were necessary for a man to apply an inch of moisture to his ground. He must irrigate. If he used the flooding system and had a large head of water he could, by flowing the water rapidly over his ground, apply as small an amount as four inches. If his head were small or he took things leisurely his irrigation might easily be eight or ten inches. Late irrigation by the farmers of one valley in Montana in the fall of 1912 cost them more than \$1,000,000. Fall rains came on, and the ground was kept in such condition that many crops never matured. No valuable plant will thrive with its roots in water-soaked land. Yet few irrigators seem to recognize that fact. If we notice the plants in most irrigated fields we will see that their condition indicates over-irrigation and oxygen starvation.

In the course of my observations and study I noticed that in years when precipitation at my place during June approximated four inches we had a fine crop of wild strawberries. About the same time I read Herbert Rawson to the effect that garden products for their best development required about an inch of rainfall a week. So in the spring of 1912 I installed the overhead system of irrigation and supplemented the regular rainfall with irrigation when needed to make the amount of moisture applied to the land one inch a week. I followed with cultivation as

soon after the application of the moisture as the ground would permit. Things grew for me as they had never grown before, and presented the most gratifying appearance of healthfulness. Evidently I was on the right track.

But when I began to dig early potatoes I found the ground drier in depth than I thought it could be. Other places in the garden, treated exactly the same way, seemed well supplied with moisture. I had to begin to put patches on my rule. It was too rigid. It lacked the flexibility to accommodate itself to varying demands.

For instance, such a plant as Turkey Red winter wheat, with its narrow, slim leaves, would transpire very sparingly, and as a result would remove but a small amount of moisture from the soil compared with such plants as spinach and rhubarb, with their broad leaves. Obviously a rule must be found to cover these varied requirements. Could it be found? I was encouraged to believe it could. And I believed that when it was found it would, like many great inventions, surprise by its very simplicity. So I reached out again for the great desideratum through private letters and the technical press. But the most that came back to me was the echo to my call. Then one day the solution flashed into my mind:

The amount of water needed to be applied to the soil from time to time is such an amount as will fill the soil to its maximum field-water capacity.

In other words, starting with the ground in perfect condition—that is, carrying its maximum of moisture—we must return to that soil from time to time such amounts of moisture as have been removed by the plants growing therein. In the case of one plant, this may mean irrigation of one inch. In the case of another, growing beside it in the same field, it may mean three inches. In cloudy weather little moisture may be removed from the soil. On windy, warm days, when the plant gets more exercise and transpires more, just as human beings do under similar conditions, more moisture will be removed from the soil. But the solution is always the same:

Such an amount of moisture must be returned to the soil as will replace what has been taken from it and leave it carrying moisture to the maximum of its capacity. The simplicity of the rule! Its elasticity and comprehensiveness, providing, as it does, the exact amount of water for the most delicate or the most rugged plant, for the one requiring very little water or the one requiring a great deal, supplying them more perfectly than Nature herself, and absolutely without waste.

Now as to the practical working of the system. We start with the ground in perfect condition. There is no guesswork about it. We know it, for the ground is carrying all the moisture it is capable of carrying. We put on a dust mulch to conserve what we have. The transpiration of the plants gradually exhausts the soil fluid, and once each week in the growing of ordinary garden crops, less frequently, perhaps, for crops making smaller demands, before the moisture is reduced to a point where growth will cease—say eight or ten per cent—we bring the fluid content of the soil up to the standard.

Where the Cookstove Comes In.

From all this it should be apparent that no other system of irrigation can compare with an overhead system that simulates a regular rainfall. An underground system must fail entirely in carrying available plant food developed in the surface soil to the roots of the plants. A flooding system, because of the excess necessarily required to get it over the ground at all, must destroy the porosity of the soil and leave it in a very compact

form, locking up food the plants need. Then, again, in a period of drought, when the weather is warm and the plants transpire freely, when the wind blows and covers them with dust, they are refreshed and rejuvenated by a good bath, just as a human being, working with his bare body in a place where he would transpire freely and become covered with dust and grime, would find a bath a comforting necessity.

The best time for tests of the soil to determine its water-holding capacity will be a few days after heavy fall or spring rains, when the ground is in good condition for the plow. Its capacity should be determined for several feet below the surface, and throughout the season care should be taken to see that the ground never becomes deficient in moisture below the first eight or ten inches.

Suppose we have an average Western soil. Its field capacity is about seventeen and a half per cent—in other words, it should carry about two and a half inches of water for each foot in depth. We find in our tests that it carries only ten per cent. This means that for each foot in depth

where the moisture content has been drawn down to ten per cent we must add seven-tenths of an inch of water; for two feet we would need to add one and four-tenths inches; for three feet two and one-tenths inches. For all practical purposes, we may figure on irrigating to the extent of one-tenth of an inch per foot for each one per cent of moisture that our tests show we are short.

The determination of the amount of moisture need not be a complicated matter. After the sample is taken by an auger to the depth desired, it may be weighed, dried and weighed again, and the percentage determined by the loss in weight. But I have in mind for the coming season a can in which I may place a measured sample, the moisture in this sample to be driven off through a tube and condensed in a glass receptacle. The fluid may then be measured in a small cylinder graduated to cubic centimeters, each cubic centimeter recovered meaning one per cent of moisture. This contrivance should not cost more than two dollars. It would do the work on a cookstove, and save the necessity of scales, weighing and figuring.

BUYING GRAIN ON MERITS

[National Crop Improvement Service.]
The Tri-State Grain Dealers at Lima, Ohio, are leading the movement to pay for grain according to its quality. At their recent convention they passed this resolution:

Whereas, Grain is sold upon its grade merits, and it is unfair to make high grade carry low grade, indiscriminating buying places a premium upon inferiority and a discount upon superiority. The farmers notice the public market quotations on standard grades and judge your prices by the prices on those standard grades, and not on the grades which are actually handled, and
Whereas, High grade grain cannot be bought on margins sufficient to cover the discount on low grade grain, and
Whereas, The contingencies involved in the handling of low grade grain in the way of shrinkage, deterioration, etc., are abnormal, be it
Resolved, That we, the members of the Tri-State Grain Producers' and Dealers' association, in convention assembled this twenty-eighth day of February, agree that, effective from April 1, 1913, we pursue the practice of buying grain upon its grade merits.

A like campaign is being waged by the crop improvement committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges in all the states.

RURAL TELEPHONES

We carry a full line of telephones, wire, cross arms, insulators, and all construction material and tools needed by the telephone or electric light man.



We sell isolated electric light plants for the farm, ranch or moving picture show.



Let us figure with you on your equipments.



Save time and freight by ordering from Amarillo.

Nunn Electric Company

Nunn Building.

111-113 West 5th, Amarillo, Texas

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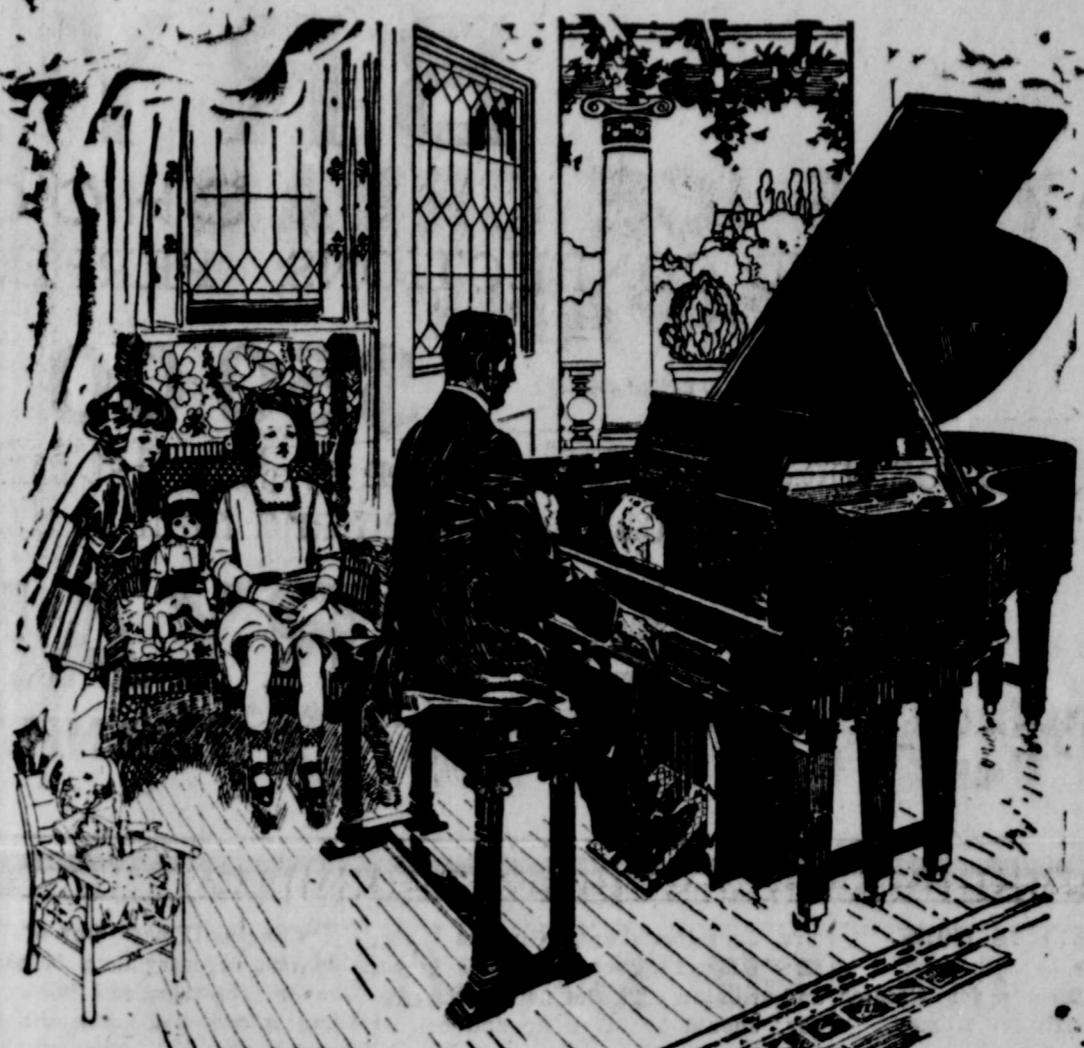
there's no place like home--

Whether it be a palace or cottage--home is--and should be--the main factor in forming the character of youth--their future depends upon the manner in which they are trained at home. You are responsible for their welfare. Keep your children under your eye. Keep them at home instead of permitting them to run wild on the streets.

To do this you must naturally have something to offer them at home. A piano in your home will make it more attractive--will make it seem like a home to the young folks.

Let us provide your home with that Piano. We have so many different makes for you to choose from. Read the names of the Pianos we offer for your choice. They are the world's most popular and reputable instruments.

We don't care what price you wish to pay--we have the best value in a Piano to offer you at any price



Read Carefully the Makers' Name---The Prices Are Absolutely the Lowest in the Country

Newest Weber Pianos	\$ 550
Newest Mehlin Pianos	450
Newest Ivers & Pond Pianos	375
Newest Packard Pianos	375
Newest Bush & Lane Pianos	350
Newest Chickering Bros., Chicago	400
Newest Kimball Pianos	275
Newest Mathushek Pianos	350
Newest Schaeffer Pianos	295
Newest Ludwig Pianos	285
Newest Jesse French Pianos	275
Newest Smith & Barnes Pianos	250
Newest Leyhe Pianos	225
Newest Kohler & Campbell Pianos	225
Newest Willard Pianos	175
Newest Davis & Sons Pianos	200
New Steinway Pianola Player Pianos	1250
New Weber Pianola Player Pianos	1000
New Steck Pianola Player Pianos	850
New Wheelock Pianola Player Pianos	750
New Stuyvesant Pianola Player Pianos	650
New Stroud Pianola Player Pianos	550
New Leyhe Technola Player Pianos	450

Weber, Mehlin & Sons, Ivers & Pond, Jesse French, Bush & Lane, Kimball, Schaeffer, Smith & Barnes, Kohler & Campbell, Packard, Wheelock, Stuyvesant, Steck, Stroud, Davis & Sons, Ludwig, Leyhe; also the Great Pianola Player in Steinway, Weber, Steck, Wheelock, Stuyvesant and Stroud Pianos; THE FAMOUS LEYHE TECHNOLA, and many others.

Slightly used and shop worn pianos at prices and on terms that will tempt the most fastidious buyers

Original Price.	Now.
\$450 KIMBALL, slightly used, fine condition	\$265
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\$300 DAVIS & SONS, mahogany, rich tone, \$6 monthly	165
\$375 KIMBALL, used 12 months, \$8 monthly	240
\$600 PLAYER PIANO, in fine condition	385
\$450 KIMBALL, mahogany, nearly new	245
\$300 LEYHE PIANO, mahogany case, nearly new	168
\$500 BUSH & LANE, mahogany case, nearly new	315

Organs for as low as \$5, \$10 and \$20--terms to suit.

You want a Piano in your home. That much is settled. The next question is: Where shall we get it and what make shall we buy? Let us answer that question for you. Mail orders given our personal and prompt attention. Write us for catalog and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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12 Stores in Texas

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MORE IMPORTANT THAN TARIFF CUT

Secretary Redfield Thinks Good Roads Mean More; Inefficient Distribution Main Cause of High Prices.

BAD ROADS "AWFUL TAX"

Sometimes It Costs Farmer Dollar a Ton-Mile to Move Products by Wagon, Cabinet Minister Says.

Tariff revision downward and even free trade are mere drops in the lower-cost-of-living bucket compared to good roads, declares Secretary of Commerce W. C. Redfield in a communication to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Secretary Redfield is regarded in Congress as a tariff expert, and he probably knows whereof he speaks when he says:

"Anyone who believes that for every dollar taken off the duty on a product there will be a similar dollar taken from the present cost to the consumer all at once shows a woeful ignorance of the principles of eco-

nomics." Of course, Redfield admits that a lower tariff and the change from protected industries to a competitive basis will help, but for immediate and marked results he would take the roads. He says:

"The high cost of living is due largely to inefficiency in production and distribution. The high cost of distributing goods is one of the single biggest elements in it. Stop to consider that it costs eight times as much to deliver a pound of coffee from the corner grocery store as it does to bring that coffee in ship bottoms from Rio de Janeiro to New York.

"The waste from inefficient methods in handling packages, freight in railway terminals, freight sheds and transfer yards amounts to a very large per cent of the total freight charge of about \$2,000,000,000 per annum. The inefficiency arising from bad roads makes it cost something like \$300,000,000 a year merely to cart our cotton crop from the fields to the railway station.

Immense Tax of Bad Roads. "I think few people realize the immense tax put on us all by bad roads and inefficient handling. Compare

the swift-moving train in which a powerful engine hauls a great number of fully-loaded cars at fair speed with the casual, half-loaded cart or truck by which the product is taken from its point of production to the railway station. The difference is that between darkness and light; between efficiency and waste.

"If our farmers once realize the awful tax that bad roads impose upon them public opinion sternly would demand the making and maintaining of good roads everywhere. It now costs the farmer 12, yes, 20 or more times as much per ton-mile to move his goods to the railway station as it does to move them by railroad after they leave the station. The farmer, indeed, in bad cases and in certain seasons, may have to pay as much as \$1 to the ton-mile, while the railroad carries the freight when it gets it at an average of three-quarters of a cent per ton-mile.

Good Roads Mean Lower Cost.

"A thorough system of good roads would strike an immense blow at the high cost of living, and this, of course, would be added to wherever motors can be substituted for horseflesh. It is not too much to say that if modern

methods for handling package freight can be substituted for the medieval procedure that now goes on in railroad freight sheds, transfer yards and terminals, and if our railway stations were all accessible by good roads, an amount equal to the annual expense of this Government plus the National debt and the expense of all our states probably could be saved every year.

"This, of course, takes in only one great element in the cost of distribution. Another defect would be remedied if we could bring about a more co-operative form of buying and selling. At present many of our retail shops operate on a most inefficient basis from an economic standpoint, and the cost of this inefficiency has to be added to the price of the goods.

"But the element of inefficiency in production, whether it be on the farm or in the mill, is one of the greatest factors in the present high cost of living. No wonder we have to pay so much for food and for products of the farm when the farms produce so little compared with those in other lands. It ought to be a source of pride to the farmers that they get at least as much out of their soil as farmers in other countries do. Unfortunately

the fact is that they do not. There is a marked progress in this direction, and the best results we are getting are worthy of comparison with those anywhere, yet our average is low, for almost any civilized nation exceeds us far in the amount of production per acre.

Efficiency Hits High Cost.

Our soil is as productive, potentially, as Germany's, but we raise about one-half the wheat on the average that she does. So with potatoes, though there are occasional localities where we equal her record. The Department of Agriculture does fine work in encouraging the corn clubs, which teach boys to take an acre from their fathers' farms and make their fathers look like 3 cents by producing say 130 bushels, where the father has produced 30. This efficiency is the strongest blow at the cost of living.

"With production increased by such efficiency the ratio of all forms of cost would be cut down; the relative expense of handling and hauling would be diminished, and the middlemen and farmers will sell for less money that which costs them less and reap as great if not greater profit. Give our soil a chance to see what it will do

when treated as soil should be. "We have grown amazingly in numbers in the last 50 years, but the food supply has not grown in proportion, largely because we have not done our work in the best way in which we know how to do it.

"But to return to the effect of the tariff, I would say that the tariff is an abnormal obstacle to the free flow of commerce.

"Just so far as this obstruction increases the cost to the consumer, it will if removed reduce the cost of living. But the removal of high tariff taxes will only be the beginning of the reduction in the cost of living, which is necessary. Wise legislation may help in the fight to cut this cost down, but the people themselves must understand the elements of the problem and try to deal with them all."

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. DuBOSE, Adv. tf. Hawkinsville, Ga.

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is offered for the best slogan sent in by June 1st for our package chocolates. Try a box, write your slogan on the back of the card enclosed and mail to us. Some one is going to win the \$50.00--why not you?

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WOMAN'S NEED IS WORK.

Jewish Minister Pleads for Greater Economic Activity for Women.

The woman of today is an idler and a scatter-brain and needs some definite occupation or profession. At least that is what Rabbi Harry H. Mayer, of the B'Nai Jehudah Temple, said at the temple yesterday morning in a lecture on "The Independence of Woman." His talk was based on Olive Schreiner's book, "Woman and Labor."

"Unless our women are rescued from idleness, our Nation will sink into unimportance, as the Greek and Roman empires," he said. "The manhood of Greece was destroyed through the degeneracy of its women, who had lost their vitality through luxury and idleness. It was the same with the Roman Empire."

"The division of labor between man and woman in earlier ages was equal. But the modern woman is not on the same footing with the woman of the past because she does not have an equal share of responsibility with man. The value of Mrs. Schreiner's book lies in accentuating this idleness.

Mrs. Schreiner's cry, "Give us labor, Mrs. Schreiner's cry, 'Give us labor, and training that fits us for that labor,' should be taken up and echoed far and wide.

Idleness Means Degeneration.

The cessation of woman's being an equal sharer of the burden with man has made her a drone and a parasite. It has made it more difficult for the man. Still he has not complained. It has been his pride in making her free of labor. He has been chivalrous and would save her every unnecessary step. The consequence that ensues to woman and the human race is such that it does not compensate for the luxury woman enjoys. An enactive organ becomes atrophied, withered and useless, and so it is with woman if she be not employed.

"Woman's field of labor has shrunk so that her status is only one degree better than that of the woman in the Oriental harem. We must not encourage women to become society moths. Luxury is especially deadly to woman. By yielding to such luxury women become degenerates. Girls and young women should have occupations.

"Clinging Vines" Out of Date.

"Woman's entry in a definite vocation or profession and her rivalry in business will not make her less attractive to man. Nor will it cause jealousy or prevent marriage. It would make her more attractive to him. A man does not really want a clinging vine for a wife. Let her be independent. The independent woman will be more precious to her husband. Men like to talk to women who know something of what is going on in the world."—Kansas City Star.

TEN WORST MISTAKES OF STATE FARMERS.

Oklahoma Demonstration Farm Department Points Out Gravest Errors of Husbandmen.

The bulletin of the State Board of Agriculture of Oklahoma, in the form of a manual of farm crops and allied subjects, for the quarter ending March 31, is just off the press and is being distributed throughout Oklahoma by the Demonstration Farm Department. The report is a brief, concise compilation of the most im-

portant principles underlying the growing of the various crops, and furnishes a reference book of information on allied subjects of interest to the practical men on Oklahoma farms.

The pamphlet, which contains over 160 pages, is divided into two parts, and discusses the selection of seed, the planting, harvesting and cultivation of certain crops and the plant and animal pests which treaten the products of Oklahoma's soil. In Part One are considered the crops themselves, and the following subjects discussed: Fall plowing, handling oats lands, corn culture, cotton culture, non-saccharine sorghums, broom corn, Kaffir, milo, feterita, peanuts, cowpeas, alfalfa, sweet potatoes, bermuda grass, Mexican beans, wheat, saccharine sorghums, sweet clover, onions and potato culture.

In Part Two is given brief information in regard to the pests that infest the farm and the cotton boll worm, protecting oats seed from smut, blind staggers in horses, web worms, the chinch bug, Hessian fly and other subjects.

Ten Worst Mistakes.

One of the compilations of the report is "The Ten Worst Mistakes of Oklahoma Farmers," which are as follows:

- "First—The failure to do fall plowing wherever possible.
- "Second—The use of a seed bed which is not packed back to the subsoil, or which has never been plowed to a sufficient depth.
- "Third—The use of seed which are not of the best quality, or which have not been properly adapted to the section where it is to be grown.
- "Fourth—The failure to grow more than three or four crops per year.
- "Fifth—Marketing the product of the farm "out of the wagon," instead of "on the hoof."
- "Sixth—The failure to plant at least one-fourth of the entire acreage in drought-resistant feed crops.
- "Seventh—The lack of sufficient shallow cultivation of row crops.
- "Eighth—The planting of all crops too thick on the ground.
- "Ninth—The cultivation of crops so deep as to evaporate the moisture

and injure the roots of the plants. "Tenth—The failure to breed seeds for their own use."

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, price 75 cents. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. —Adv. 22

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A Pure Soft Wheat Flour
Made in the Panhandle
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WE have the most complete stock of hardware in the state of Texas and as we sell to merchants only, would like to show you what we can do for you.

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