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TEXANS BRING VERGARA BODY

Washington Much Disturbed Over Exhuming of Ranchman's Remains

WERE NOT RANGERS

Complete Investigation Ordered; Colquitt Says Will Report When Wilson Asks Him

AUSTIN, Tex., March 10.—Clemente Vergara is again on American soil. That is, the mortal remains of the Webb County ranchman have been returned to Texas. It was brought out of Mexico yesterday. Opinion along the border is that the men who recovered the body will never be arrested, even if the identity of the invaders becomes known. Border Texans regard them as heroes.

Governor Colquitt said to-day that Texas rangers did not invade Mexico to recover the ranchman's body, but that delivery was made by friends of the dead American. The Governor says he is ready to make a report if President Wilson requests it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Texas authorities must assume responsibility for the raid into Mexico by armed Texans. Unless Governor Colquitt volunteers immediate and satisfactory report, President Wilson will ask for it by wire. This was made plain to-day by the administration.

Full Inquiry Ordered.

The Government will not consider the object of the raid (the recovery of Vergara's body) as sufficient excuse if armed rangers did go into Mexico. Such an invasion, despite warnings from the National Government, may make it necessary that the Wilson administration disavow the act; also that the President sharply rebuke those who permitted it.

Consul Garratt at Laredo, has ordered army officers along the border to make full inquiry into the matter. President Wilson denies that he had any advance information concerning the raid. It is not believed that Consul Garratt knew of the plan.

Invasion Means War.

A week ago the President held that an invasion by Texas into Mexico with the consent of the Federal Government, would be, in effect, a declaration of war. Because of this declaration, President Wilson is seriously concerned over the raid.

President Wilson expects a full report from Governor Colquitt and American Consul Garratt as to the manner of recovery of Clemente Vergara's body. He refuses to discuss the matter until this information is given. The President and Secretary Bryan conferred at length to-day regarding the incident.

President Wilson characterized as a "malicious untruth" the report that Germany has notified Washington that unless complete protection is accorded German subjects in Mexico the "Fatherland" will act independently.

8 Americans, 2 Mexicans.

LAREDO, Texas, March 10.—Investigation here to-day brought out emphatic denials that rangers were in the expedition which crossed into Hidalgo, Mexico, and exhumed Clemente Vergara's body. Captain Sanders would not talk.

The party was made up of eight Americans and two Mexicans. Their names are held secret, pending advice from Washington.

The widow of the Webb County ranchman, his son, a nephew and many others identified Vergara's body here before it was sealed by the metallic casket. Affidavits of these people will be used in official reports.

ORGANIZE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

ODESSA, Tex., March 10.—A number of local citizens recently met and organized a Commercial Club, and officers were elected as follows: H. N. Jones, president; W. H. Rhodes, vice president, and B. O. Bryan, secretary. The first effort of the newly-organized club will be to see that the trans-continental automobile highway southern route passes through this locality.

FEDERAL PARDON IS LAST CHANCE

Supreme Court Denies Convicted Iron Workers "Writ Of Review"

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The Supreme Court refused to-day to review the cases of Frank M. Ryan and twenty-three other members of the Iron Workers' Union. These men were charged with dynamiting various buildings in Indianapolis and other places in the United States.

Federal pardons alone can keep the men from the penitentiary. The denial of the writ of review exhausted the last resource of the defendants.

Asquith Urges Irish Home Rule Measure

LONDON, Eng., March 10.—Prime Minister Asquith this afternoon moved twice to bring in the Irish Home Rule bill for second reading and debate. He outlined the Government's proposed compromise with the Protestants of Ulster, whereby, he said, Irish counties would be given "local option" in the matter of self government.

Politicians believe that this compromise nullifies the danger of opposition in North Ireland.

A record crowd packed the Parliament House.

POLICE WOULD OUST CALIFORNIA LOITERERS.

Two Hundred Deputies Would Disperse "On to Washington" Army in California.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 10.—Two hundred policemen and deputies to-day got ready to oust the "On to Washington" army of "General Kelly." "General Kelly" is William Thorne. His men are camped in a sand-lot stockade belonging to the Southern Pacific Railroad on the outskirts of Sacramento.

The officers are fully armed. Each one carries a riot stick.

BUMPER CROPS EXPECTED.

KILLEEN, Tex., March 10.—Recent rains in this section have put the land in excellent condition, and bumper crops are expected this year. A great many of the farmers of this place are planning to greatly increase their corn acreage this season.

STORED MOHAIR RELEASED.

UVALDE, Tex., March 10.—During the last week 250,000 pounds of mohair have been shipped from the storage house at this place. The price received was in the neighborhood of 28 cents. The product was sold to Eastern buyers.

SYDNEY C. BUXTON.

May Be Selected as Next Governor of South Africa.



District Attorney Whitman to Try to Convict Becker Again



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WITH the granting of a new trial to Charles Becker, the New York police lieutenant who was convicted of murdering Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, with the aid of New York gun men, District Attorney Charles S. Whitman faced the difficult task of attempting to send Becker to the death cell again. The case, which aroused interest in the country over, may be reopened with the testimony of all the familiar characters of the underworld, such as Billiard Ball Jack Rose, Sam Schepps, Harry Valien, etc. Whitman made a great name for himself by his successful prosecution of Becker and the four gun men and subsequent cleaning up of crooks in the New York police department.

FALL DEMANDS INTERVENTION

New Mexico Senator Says Americans are Outraged And Robbed

DO NOTHING POLICY

We Have Said No Government Exists Yet Refuse to Protect Citizens

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 10.—Intervention in Mexico was demanded to-day by Senator Fall, of New Mexico. The New Mexico solon was bitter against the administration for what he characterized as its "Watching and Waiting" policy. It means do nothing, he thinks.

While the United States is "watching and waiting," Senator Fall said Americans are murdered, property destroyed and citizenship outraged.

He declared that the United States has said no government exists in Mexico, and yet we refuse to secure reparation for American citizens or foreigners. Senator Fall insisted that we owe a duty to England, France and Spain. This duty can only be met by taking the Mexican situation in hand.

One Hundred Murdered.

The New Mexico Senator charged that more than 100 Americans have been murdered during the last three years. This list, he says, he gathered himself.

This speech followed an address by Senator Works, of California, Saturday. The Senator from California characterized the administration's course as puerile.

Secretary Bryan tried to prevent any discussion. He said it would embarrass the administration in its efforts to work out a solution without recourse to arms.

President Wilson says that those who urge hasty action forget that their course would demand the sacrifice of fathers, sons, brothers and sweethearts.

REBELS' FIGHT FOR TORREON

Villa Began Battle For Federal Stronghold Early Today

DYNAMITE TRAIN

2,000 Reinforcements Rushed to Besieged City From Capital; Mexican Poet Executed

MEXICO CITY, March 10.—Villa's troops have attacked Torreon. The battle began early to-day. Two thousand Federal troops were rushed from Mexico City on a special train as reinforcements. The men are well equipped and ammunition.

A dozen leading citizens of Torreon were killed when the rebels blew up a passenger train near Hornor. Salvador Cortes, the greatest Mexican poet, was executed at Tizimin to-day by Federal troops. He was fleeing from the advancing rebels.

Villa boasted sometime ago that he would have 25,000 men before Torreon. It is thought that his army lacks several thousand of reaching that number. His troops are well armed and in excellent spirits. The rebel general says that he will go at once to Mexico City when he has taken Torreon.

Fighting so far has been desultory. The Constitutionalists troops are well fortified. They are considerably outnumbered. Villa is maneuvering to find out against what point he can most advantageously concentrate his forces.

IMPROVING ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

QUANAH, Texas, March 10.—The Quanah Electric Light & Power Company is rebuilding its plants at this place, at a considerable cost. They are also planning to install four 250-horsepower engines, which will greatly increase their lighting facilities. A "white way" is being installed.

MINERS WANT TO PURCHASE HOMES

Senate Subcommittee Says This is Main Cause of Discontent in W. Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Senate sub-committee filed a report to-day on the West Virginia strike at Paint Rock. Chairman Swanson handed in the findings.

In addition to the operators strenuously opposing the formation of unions by the men, the report notes that among the main causes of trouble is the fact that miners have no opportunity to purchase homes. They are also discontented because they have no cemeteries except in grounds belonging to the coal company.

There are no public roads to school houses and operators at company stores are showing a disposition to exercise espionage over all strangers. This is done through the post offices which are conducted in company stores.

3 Dead; 3 Fatally Burned in W. Va. Fire

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., March 10.—Three dead and three fatally injured are the result of a fire which swept the principal business block of Clarksburg to-day. The Lowe Building and the Union Bank Building were destroyed.

RAISE FUND TO COMPLETE RAILROAD.

BLUE RIDGE, Tex., March 10.—For the purpose of raising an additional sum to finance the construction of the Greenville Northwestern Railroad to this place, an enthusiastic meeting was conducted here last week, at which time \$1,500 was subscribed. This amount was necessary to complete the new road into Blue Ridge. The track is now laid within a mile of the town, and will be completed shortly.

HELEN KELLER HEARS.

First Time Remarkable American Girl Remembers Hearing.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 10.—Helen Keller, blind and deaf, heard on Friday for the first time since she can remember the wonderful experience of hearing.

High notes of a selection from "Du Walkure," sung by Mme Saltzman-Stevens, of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, stirred the long-dormant sense of hearing.

Misa Keller was born in 1880, and has been blind and deaf since the age of nineteen months.

H. H. AAKER.

Candidate For Governor of North Dakota on the Progressive Ticket.



30 MISSING IN ST. LOUIS FIRE

Missouri Athletic Club and Boatman's Bank Lose \$350,000

SEVEN ARE DEAD

Telephone Operator Saves Score Of Lives; Dozens Escape on Ropes of Sheets

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10.—Seven are known to be dead, thirty missing and a score injured in a fire which destroyed the seven-story building of the fashionable Missouri Athletic Club and Boatmen's Bank early to-day. The building is in the heart of the downtown business section.

John Rickey, of Chicago, was burned to death in his room and C. F. Kessler and James Reley, of St. Louis, were killed by jumping from the burning building. Four dead men have not been identified. The twenty men more or less seriously injured were all hurt trying to escape the flames by jumping. Fire escapes had been cut off by the flames.

The men in the building were panic stricken when they discovered that exits were cut off. Twenty individuals on the fourth floor escaped down a rope made of bed sheets.

Holds on Until Hands Are Charred.

Theodore Levy, of Jackson, Tenn., clung to the sixth-story window until both hands were charred black from the smoke and flames. He was just about to let go when firemen rushed to his rescue. Levy was half fainting from the pain he endured, but he told the fire fighters that two other men had jumped from the window and were hanging.

N. Roe, telephone operator, was the hero of the conflagration. Roe stuck to his board in the building and warned guests until all circuits were cut off by the roaring flames. Scores of men owe their lives to the telephone operator.

Escape on Rope of Sheets.

The fire started in the dining room or kitchen of the club, on the third floor of the building. Flames were shooting from the roof and all windows of the building above the third floor when the firemen arrived. It was a nauseating scene. Men were jumping from the windows in frantic despair. Others elected to hang from the window facings until hands were roasted and they dropped helpless. Nearly a score of the unfortunate were saved by affixing on roofs of nearby buildings. Some climbed down on ropes made of bed clothing.

Twelve men escaped from the fifth floor by sliding down a rope made of two sheets. They were awakened by screams and found stairways ablaze. One man in the corridors was heard crying, "I am blind; don't leave me here to die. He was taken into a room by others and assisted onto the rope, down which he slid fifteen feet to the roof of another building. One man became so nervous that he jumped from the fifth floor to this roof. He suffered a broken leg.

\$1,500,000 Is Barred.

Many of the men who escaped from the burning building ran about the streets in their night clothing, apparently frenzied.

The building is a total wreck. Loss to the Boatmen's Bank is placed at \$250,000; the Missouri Athletic Club suffered \$100,000 loss.

Nearly a million and a half dollars are buried beneath the smoking ruins in the vaults of the Boatmen's Bank. Search for the missing will begin to-night or to-morrow.

Supreme Court Gives Injunction on Sugar

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The Supreme Court to-day granted the Commonwealth of Louisiana permission to file an application for injunction against Secretary McAdoo. The purpose of this injunction is to prevent enforcement of reduced rates on sugar imported from Cuba. The Underwood tariff would take off a differential of 20 per cent on Cuban sugar. Ex-Senator Bailey is filing the suit for Louisiana.

Alfalfa Equal To Bran

I Believe a Ton of Alfalfa Properly Cured is Worth As Much As a Ton of Bran.—J. D. BACON, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

"In 1911 I planted on the 18th day of July with a nurse crop of about one bushel of barley to the acre, about eight acres to Montana-grown alfalfa. "I got a splendid catch and in the fall I cut off the top of the barley, leaving about one foot of stubble and the alfalfa on the ground. Last year I cut three crops, taking off a little more than four tons per acre for the three cuttings. I believe if I had it to do over I would only cut two crops leaving the third to catch the snow for the winter. "I milk from fifty to sixty cows to which I feed considerable bran and mill feed and I believe a ton of alfalfa properly cured and saved is worth

as much for feeding milch cows as a ton of bran, which costs an average of about \$20." Editors Note.—While this is true in North Dakota three cuttings can be made throughout the corn belt and still have enough growth to protect it from freezing out during the winter. **Money in Alfalfa.** A. P. Grout, of Winchester, Illinois, who has grown alfalfa for twenty years, says: "Alfalfa will pay 6 per cent interest on land at \$1,000 an acre it is equal to wheat bran as a stock food; one acre of alfalfa is equal to six acres of timothy; where corn will net \$15.00 per acre, alfalfa should net \$50 per acre. Every farmer should grow some alfalfa."

CASUAL JUDGEMENT INJURIOUS--HADLEY

President of Yale Says Preachers Must be Bottom Of Things

NEW HAVEN Conn., Mar. 6.—Nothing has done more to undermine the influence of the pulpit in recent days than the attempt to deliver judgments on questions of business or politics on the basis of merely casual study of facts" declared President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, in an address before the Religious Education Association here last night. "A preacher" he said "who founds his precepts upon such casual study is like a lawyer who knows no more of his case than the jury or the doctor who knows no more of his disease than the patient."

Mastery is Needed "What is wanted is the power to trace consequences that are not readily seen; to get deeply into the lesson of history and law and ethics; to grapple with the problems, before us in virtue fashion, as intellectual problems to be mastered; instead of seeking short cuts to their solution by appeals to sentiment."

His address further was in appeal for higher education. It is needed he said, in solution of the moral question of the present day more than it ever was before for the day has passed when right or wrong might be determined by reference to old standards. Decision on morals today, he said, rested largely upon the effect of the happiness of our fellowmen.

Exercise Judgment "The exercise of the right of private is full of possibilities for the man who uses it correctly. It is full of perils, visible and invisible to him who applies it carelessly without consideration."

"The education that will help us to deal with these problems needs to be thorough. The superficial teachings of political economy does more harm than good. It makes men think they know something about their conduct when they really know nothing at all."

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Nichols, of Tulsa, S. D., have returned to Plainview to reside.

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PHONES 35 and 355

Active Measures Needed To Secure Disease-Free Potatoes

Department of Agriculture's New Bulletin Describes Dangerous Potato Diseases and Advises That More Vigorous American Varieties Be Developed by Seed Selection and Breeding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 6.—More general and concerted effort on the part of potato growers are needed to combat certain diseases which threaten to impair the vigor of the seed and cause certain deterioration of varieties, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's investigator. To open the way for the more efficient control of the potato diseases that have not always been understood a new bulletin is now issued entitled "Potato Wilt, Leaf Roll, and Related Diseases." It can be had free on application to the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

The group of potato diseases treated in the new bulletin now raises a problem of increasing importance to practical agriculture in different countries throughout the world. Environment has a most important influence on the crops in several states and in foreign countries. Therefore great care is needed to determine which method of control is best in each specific instance where disease is present.

The bulletin wishes particularly to emphasize the fact that the same system of seed selection and crop rotation that will free the potato fields of wilt, leaf roll and curly dwarf will not only bring under control blackleg and some other diseases, but will insure the maintenance of the strains cultivated in their most vigorous condition and free from objectionable mixtures with other varieties.

Bordeaux Mixtures Losses from the late blight and rot occur mainly in the Northern states. This causes particularly heavy losses during the cool and humid seasons. In the states east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio this disease is particularly common. It is now successfully combated with a spray of Bordeaux mixture.

It is also hoped that more disease resistant varieties will soon aid in controlling this blight. To the south early blight and tip burn play greater roles to the losses than late blight. Early blight is apparently not so common in the cooler and more uniform climate of Northern Europe. nor does one find that the tip burn is so common there as here where high temperatures combine with the injuries of flea beetles and other insects to cause excessive transpiration and its consequent marginal burning of the leaves. Here also the logical link of attack seems to be the production of varieties possessing heat resistance.

Introduced from Europe. With the progress of the study of this problem other diseases of the potato have been recognized in the United

States. Some of these like the brown rot, had doubtless been long prevalent, while others, like the blackleg, appear to have been recently introduced from Europe.

A new group of diseases came into prominence about ten years ago which had not hitherto been recognized as of economic importance. Soon after there occurred in Europe the outbreak of a disease known as leaf roll. This affliction caused heavy losses in Germany and Austria and elsewhere, but it has not been as generally destructive as was feared. Whether it is the same as an American disease is still a subject of controversy. One of the main objects of the investigation of the potato diseases by the department of agriculture is to distinguish between American and European diseases, so that if the trouble occurs in this country it may be controlled, and if it originates in Europe it may be kept out by quarantine.

Numerous Illustrations The Department's new bulletin contains numerous illustrations of the diseases that may be feared by potato growers. If growers will recognize more clearly the danger of the insidious losses suffered because of seldom recognized diseases, and from diseases transmitted through the seed, they will be more eager to join a general campaign against the troubles. The final result will be to place the potato industry on a higher plane than it occupies today.

The types of diseases distinguished as of some importance in the United States and especially treated in the new bulletin are the following:

FUSARIUM WILT.—A disease characterized by the wilting of the plant. Widespread in America but not yet identified in Europe.

VERTICILLIUM WILT.—A wilt resembling the foregoing, often more rapid. Present in both America and Europe.

LEAF ROLL.—An inheritable disease marked by the rolling of the leaves; reduced yield, and other symptoms. Probably not due to a parasite. Common in Europe and lately appearing in America.

CURLY DWARF.—An inheritable nonparasitic trouble in which dwarfing is a prominent characteristic. Found in Europe and America.

ROSETTE.—A stunted or dwarf condition of the potato associated with injuries of the underground stem and roots, caused by a fungus, most conspicuous in the Western United States.

MOSAIC.—A condition marked by mottling and distortion of the foliage. Not previously described but present in Europe as well as America.

COCHRANE TO BUILD NEW ART STUDIO SOON

C. E. Cochrane has returned from the school of photography at McMinnville, Tenn. He brought with him a post-graduate certificate from this college, which is one of the two schools of this kind in the United States.

The school was founded by S. R. Lively, who is at the head of his profession in this country. He lives at McMinnville and has honored his little mountain home by the founding of this college in the heart of its beautiful mountain scenery. Mr. Lively has the distinction of having made a set of the three largest photographs in the world. One of these is in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. They are thirty-six by thirty inches. The plates upon which they were made weigh fifty pounds and eight men can get inside the camera. They were made by Mr. Lively for the Eastman Kodak company, for a National Display.

Mr. Cochrane returns to his work in Plainview with renewed knowledge and enthusiasm in his art. He intends to build a studio early in the summer which will be up to the minute in furnishing and equipment. The location will be determined within the next few days.

RUSSIAN THISTLE CALLED GOOD LIVESTOCK PROVENDER

MANHATTAN, Kan., Mar. 5.—William C. Stevens, professor of Botany of the University of Kansas today issued an appeal to the farmers of this and other cattle states to make more use of the Russian Thistle as feed for their stock. According to Mr. Stevens the thistle should be taken from the weed class and pronounced a proper food for cattle. Heretofore, Mr. Stevens says the farmers have been called unprintable things for doing so. Many still cling to the notion that the use of the Russian Thistle for live stock is a crazy idea. Steps will be taken to have the Department of Agriculture at Washington send out literature to combat the idea.

TO HOLD GOOD ROADS INSTITUTE

STAMFORD, Tex., Mar. 6.—The Jones County Road Overseers Institute will be conducted here March 26 and 27 and definite arrangements for the meeting have been completed.

Prof. J. R. Potts, of the A & M College will be the conductor of the meeting. A large attendance is anticipated.

SPARING NO PAINS

"Would you come to dinner next Sunday?" said Mrs. Crosslots. "Why, this is the fourth time in two weeks you have invited me to dinner. It is exceedingly kind of you—" "That's all right, we have to humor our cook in every way possible. She says she likes to hear you recite and sing comic songs."

EVENING HERALD GOES TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

D. G. Hunter, in the Philippine Islands will read the Evening Herald. The daily was ordered sent to him by E. C. Hunter of the Hunter Coal Co., Plainview. Everybody wants to know about the Plainview country Mr. Hunter said and he thinks the best way to tell them is to send them the Evening Herald.

The young man is on the United States Ship Monterey.

TEXAS EGGS TO NEW YORK

BALLINGER, Tex., Mar. 6.—A solid carload of eggs billed direct to New York left here last week. The eggs constituted one week's receipts at this place and brought a good price.

APT SIMILE

Senator Root, at a luncheon in Washington, said apropos of a new move against the trust: "I hope that we shan't go after all our big, successful business too hastily too ignorantly. I hope that the business success won't be treated like the old man in the story.

"There's a story about a ship. A sailor fell overboard and the captain shouted to the green hand: "Throw a buoy over."

"But the sailor wasn't rescued, he drowned. After all hope of rescue was gone, the captain reviewing the efforts that had been made, said to the green hand: "Did you throw that buoy over when I told you?"

"No sir," said the green hand, "I couldn't find a boy so I threw an old man over."

COMPLEXITIES

"What will you have to pay as an income tax?" "I don't know," replied Dustin Stax. "I have a lot of clerks working on the problem and I expect it will cost me as much to find out as it will to pay it."



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REASONS WHY FARMERS SHOULD BUILD SILOS

Experience Shows That Fireless Cookers Pay Big Per Cent. On Investment

There are so many reasons for having a silo on your farm that to do justice to this would require an article too voluminous to be published in one issue of the average country paper, so we will just give a few.

First, we need silos because their use is among the highest forms of progressive farming. This high sounding phrase means simply the saving of what is ordinarily wasted on our farms, to-wit: Stalks, which represent something like 40 per cent of the feeding value of our entire crop. One acre of silage will produce at least ten times the amount of feed that our best pasture lands now produce.

Silo Beats Grazing.
Land for grazing purposes is becoming scarce and high priced. It is almost impossible for the average farmer to keep surplus cattle, sheep and hogs under our old methods of feeding and pasturing. The fact that he cannot keep a feed reserve, especially during very dry years, such as 1913, the risk is to hazardous to undertake. Put a silo on your farm, and you can keep this reserve supply on hand at a nominal investment and at the same time have a succulent feed, good winter and summer, that will prove a boon to you in seasons of drouth, crop failure and off markets.

We have known numbers of our farmers to sell cattle, hogs, etc., before they were finished, on account of shortage of feed. We believe that this can be eliminated by no cheaper method than the building and properly filling of silos.

\$250 Silo Holds as Much as \$750 Barn.
It is claimed by some silo builders

that a \$250 silo will hold as much feed as a barn costing \$750. If this be true, a big saving in expense of shelter is saved in the building of a silo.

It is generally conceded by all authorities that silage can be grown and stored at a cost of less than \$2 per ton. We know that it has a feeding value of three or four times that value. This alone should convince the skeptical that the silo is a good investment to the farmer and cattle man.

The chemical process that takes place after the silo has been filled is similar to the first stage of digestion in the stomach of the animal, hence it is easily digested, and we know that it is the properly digested food that gives our stock their weight.

Silage Was Formerly Waste.
We see, first, that silage is composed chiefly of what was once waste; second, we find by chemical analysis that it is healthy and a flesh producer.

We read in farm papers that of 10,000 silos in actual use between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, that the average annual interest on the investment is about 75 per cent. This may sound fishy, but if we can put away silage in Texas for less than \$2 per ton and sell for \$6, our per cent would look fishy.

Succulent Food the Year Round.
That the silo has come to stay is a certainty. Without them and more of them, the prediction of one of our greatest packers will come true. He predicted that beefsteak would sell for \$1 per pound inside of twenty years, with drouths, floods, our farmers and stockmen being forced to sell on account of no pasture and less feed. A

decrease of 1,000,000 livestock annually will bring \$1 beefsteak in one-half the time predicted by the packer. The building of silos on small farms, a few acres of corn, sorghum, maize or kafir will insure a rich, succulent feed through the winter and summer if pasturage is scarce.

We have but few years that a good crop of silage cannot be grown. The silo is the only agency within my knowledge that can take the stalk of the milo maize, which has always been considered a nuisance on every farm where it was grown, and convert it into first-class feed.

A Million from Waste.
The Standard Oil Company made millions of dollars by utilizing the waste from its refineries. One especial nuisance was what is now known as asphaltum, and it is worth to-day three or four times the value of refined kerosene per gallon. To-day there are more than 200 bi-products from refined oil, and the end is not yet.

So let us get wise to the fact that to be prosperous farmers and ranchmen we must keep up with the progress of the times. The day of the long-horn, grass-fed Texas cow is a thing of history, so far as Northwest Texas is concerned. The man with the plow is fast taking the place of the man with the lasso and branding iron. Our pastures are decreasing in area every year, and in a few hours we can cross almost any pasture, so we must adapt ourselves to a new condition, or give place to men who will, and we believe that to build silos where possible, and fill them with corn, maize, kafir or sorghum, is the hope for Northwest Texas.

Monuments of Progressive Farming.
The silos of to-day are monuments of progressive farming and ranching and are enduring witnesses that the old order of things is history and that a new and higher plane of producing the necessities of life has been reached.

We must all admit that we must raise more beef, pork and mutton or less people, or within the next few decades we must become vegetarians, like a majority of the Asiatics.

Siling raw farm products is, in our opinion, the most wasteful and vicious practice that reasonable men ever engaged in. As an example, we will refer you to the average Kansas farmer of twenty-five years ago. Although Kansas farmers were raising bountiful crops of corn, notwithstanding the fact in limited quantities, the deser has that the God of nature smiled upon the energetic efforts of Kansas farmers, poverty and bankruptcy walked arm in arm with them.

At that time the Southern farmer could buy Kansas corn delivered at their railroad stations for less than 30 cents a bushel. Remember, those farmers were industrious and economical, their soil was unsurpassed, yet as a State they were a mortgage-cursed and debt-ridden people. Those people raising corn and wheat and selling it in its raw state, had no barns, elevators or silos, and sold just as fast as gathered.

Feed Grain to Your Cattle.
Kansas to-day, with the exception of last year, raises more corn than it did twenty-five years ago, but you see no cheap Kansas corn in Texas. Those farmers realized that no farmer could prosper and sell the raw product, so they feed their corn to-day to cattle and follow the cattle with hogs, the cattle and hogs fed from barns and silos on their own farms, and one of their chief feeds is cornstalks converted into silage. By this method the farmer became a manufacturer of farm products, selling his products finished, so far as the farm is concerned.

The result of the new method of farming in Kansas is so plain that a view from the window of a railway train passing over the prairies of Kansas will convince anyone that the statistics are true when they claim that to-day Kansas is the home of the most prosperous, independent and best educated farmers on earth. We believe the same cause and effect in Kansas will produce a like effect in Northwest Texas. We believe if the silo is good for Kansas it will prove an equal success in the Panhandle of Texas.

Realizing that the prosperity of our

Commonwealth rests entirely on the prosperity of the producers, let us, as farmers, merchants, bankers and transportation companies, all become boosters for better culture and marketing methods, for every man in Texas is, regardless of his calling or avocation in life, or should be, interested in the development of his country and in the progress of our civilization.

HENRY E. WEBB,
Agricultural Agent Fort Worth & Denver City Railway and Wichita Valley Railway.

TWELVE REASONS FOR MORE LIVE STOCK.

1. Because it will pay.
2. Because the country needs more meat.
3. Because the soil needs more fertilizer.
4. Because the raising and feeding of live stock on farms enhances soil fertility. Soil fertility is the foundation of agricultural prosperity, and agricultural prosperity is the basis of general prosperity.
5. Because neither corn prices nor land values can be maintained without the raising and feeding of live stock on farms.
6. Because live stock utilizes farm waste and turns it into money.
7. Because live stock condenses values on the farm; can walk to the market or shipping point; can be transported and marketed at less expense; and realizes greater net returns than any other farm products.

8. Because the market demands younger animals for slaughter.

9. Because pure bred stock is now selling at relatively low prices, and those who stock up first and stay in longest will reap the greatest rewards in improved herds and more profitable returns.

10. Because association with domestic animals on the farm is essential to right development of the character and practical knowledge and ability of children.

11. Because the presence of live stock inspires a love for the farm, and tends to prevent desertion of the farm for the city.

12. Because it is every farmer's sacred duty to leave his farm in at least as good condition as when he found it, for use of future generations.—John A. Spoor, in the Kansas Industrialist.

LOST SINCE THE FLOOD.

Bishop Woman Fails to Locate Missing Son.

BISHOP, Texas, March 9.—Mrs. Sarah F. McCord has been trying to locate her son Alex, aged 20, for the last three months. The mother started for Waco to join her son when the December floods came, trying to stop here. She has been here since, and all efforts to find Alex have proven futile. Mrs. McCord fears that her son lost his life during the floods.

Rev. W. L. Williamson, of Matador, is here to-day. Rev. Williamson is missionary for this Baptist Association, which embraces seven counties.

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 100,000.00

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Your business solicited, appreciated and protected.

John Deere Implements--Listers, Drills, Disc Harrows, Etc.

It's Time to Buy **R. C. Ware Hardware Company** Let Us Show the Goods

Crescent Oil Engine Pumping Units for Irrigation

The Crescent Pumping Units furnish ideal power and are especially suitable for Municipal Water Works, General Water Supply, Railway Water Tanks, Drainage and Irrigation and are designed and built to operate on low grades of Fuel Oils.

Comparative fuel cost of pumping 1,000 gallons of water with different engines:

COST	Alcohol Engine	Electric Motor	Gasoline Engine	Steam Pump	Spirit Motor	Distillate or Kerosene Engine	Crescent Oil Engine
Per Gallon of fuel	40c	3c					
Per K. W. H.			16c				
Per Gallon of fuel				\$3.00			
Per Ton of coal					13c		
Per Gallon of fuel						7c	
Per Gallon of fuel							3 1-2
Cost of pumping 1000 gallons against 100 ft. head	3 1-2c	2 1-4c	1 1-3c	1 1-4c	1 1-8c	3-4c	1-4c
Cost of pumping 1000 gals. per minute against 100 ft. head per day of 10 hours	\$21.00	\$13.50	\$7.98	\$7.50	\$6.75	\$4.50	\$1.55

For Further Information Address,

McDowell Gray, Sales Agent

WARE HOTEL PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

Samuel L. Moore & Sons Corporation, Manufacturers, Elizabeth, N. J.

Several Hundred Dollars In Prizes

TO BE DISTRIBUTED BY

THE TWICE-A-WEEK HERALD

In Its Grand Piano Voting Contest

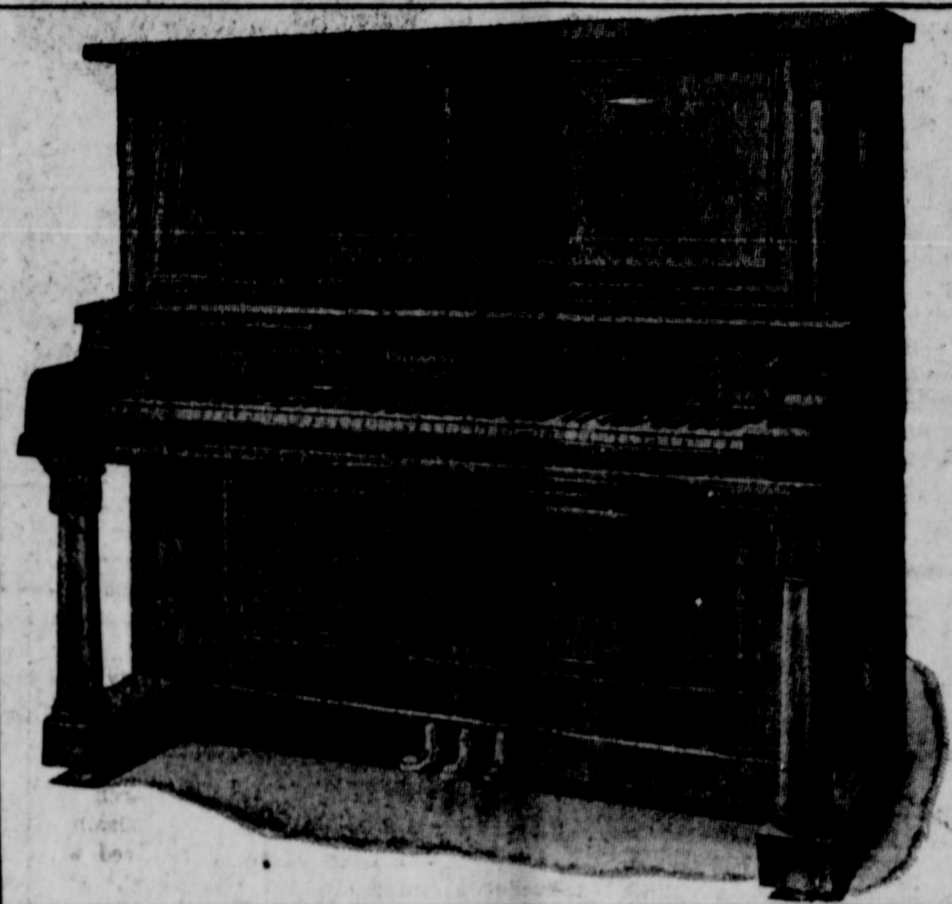
The Capital Prize Which Will Be Given By

The Herald

is to be an

Elegant \$400 Obermeyer & Sons Piano

Like Cut Shown Here



Many of the Merchants of Plainview have contributed valuable prizes and will give "Herald"

Vote Coupons

with Cash purchases

Rules and Regulations Governing Contest are as Follows:

- ANNOUNCEMENT.**—This Piano and Popular Ladies' Voting Contest will be conducted fairly and honestly on business principles, strictly with justice and fairness to all concerned. With the above principles, it will be an assured success.
- PRIZES.**—The capital prize will be an Obermeyer & Sons' Piano. Also other valuable prizes to the amount of many dollars, which are announced herewith.
- CANDIDATES.**—Young ladies in this and adjoining towns are eligible to enter this contest, and the party receiving the largest number of votes shall receive the beautiful \$400 Obermeyer & Sons' Piano, and other premiums will be distributed in accordance with the contestants' standing at the final count.
- TIE IN VOTES.**—Should any of the contestants tie in votes, The Publishers Music Company will award a similar prize according to standing at the final count.

- VOTES CLASSED.**—Votes will be issued in the following denominations:
 New Subscriptions, 600 votes \$ 1.50
 Renewals, 500 votes 1.50
 Renewals, more than one year, 600 votes 1.50
 Back Subscriptions, 300 votes 1.50
 5 years New Subscriptions, 5,000 votes 7.50
 10 years New Subscriptions, 12,500 votes 15.00
 20 years New Subscriptions, 30,000 votes 30.00

INSTRUCTIONS.—Results as to standing of votes will be issued after 30 days. No votes accepted at less than regular price of paper concerned in this contest. No one connected with this paper will be allowed to become a candidate in this contest or work for contestants.
 Votes after being voted cannot be transferred to another. Be sure to know whom you are going to vote for before coming to the ballot box, as the editors or anyone will positively not give any information on the subject. The key to the government ballot box shall be in possession of the awarding committee during the contest.

For the first 30 days the paper will run a 25-vote coupon, which can be voted free for any lady contestant.
 Contest to run not less than 90 days. Closing of contest will be announced 25 days in advance of closing. The right to postpone date of closing is reserved, if sufficient cause should occur.
 The contest shall close on a day which will be announced later. Ten days prior to closing contest the judges will carefully lock or seal ballot box and take same to the Citizens' National Bank, where the same will be in a place where voting can be done during business hours and locked in a vault at night until close of contest, when the judges will take charge and count same and announce the young ladies winning, in their turn.
 The last ten days all voting must be done in a sealed box at the bank. If you do not wish anyone to know whom you are voting for, place your cash for subscriptions, together with your coupons, in a sealed envelope, which will be furnished you, and put same in ballot box. This will give everyone a fair and square deal.

<p>Ruby Ring Value \$8.00 Donated By</p> <p>Wilbert Peterson JEWELER & OPTICIAN</p> <p>I give a 25 vote coupon free with each \$1.00 cash purchase. Ask for coupon.</p>	<p>Camera Value \$8.00 Donated By</p> <p>K. A. Long Drug Store DRUGGISTS</p> <p>We give a 25 vote coupon free with each \$1.00 cash purchase. Ask for coupon.</p>	<p>Oil Paintings set in Mother of Pearls. Value \$15.00 Donated By</p> <p>The Necessity Store The Home of Bargains. Everything for the Home Candies 15c a pound</p> <p>We give a 6¼ vote coupon free with each 25c cash purchase. Ask for coupon.</p>
<p>Rocker Value \$6.00 Donated By</p> <p>E. R. WILLIAMS FURNITURE</p> <p>I give a 25 vote coupon free with each \$1.00 cash purchase. Ask for coupon.</p>	<p>Due-Bill in Trade Value \$5.00 Donated By</p> <p>The East Side Grocery G. S. FAIRIS, Proprietor</p> <p>We give a 25 vote coupon free with each \$1.00 cash purchase. Ask for coupon.</p>	<p>Sheet Music Value \$2.50 Donated By</p> <p>Mrs. Asa Brookshire Dealer in Sheet Music</p> <p>I give a 25 vote coupon free with each \$1.00 cash purchase. Ask for coupon.</p>
<p>Baking Dish Value \$6.00 Donated By</p> <p>Donohoo-Ware Hardware Co. Hardware, Implements, Buggies and Wagons</p> <p>We give a 25 vote coupon free with each \$1.00 cash purchase. Ask for coupon.</p>	<p>Large Box of Candy Value \$5.00 Donated By</p> <p>The B. & K. Store Confections, Cigars, Fruits, and Cold Drinks</p> <p>We give a 6¼ vote coupon free with each 25c cash purchase. Ask for coupon.</p>	

Call For and Save Your Tickets Beginning TODAY for Some Young Lady Will Appreciate Them

EDITORIAL PAGE

The Twice-A-Week Hale County Herald

The Herald's Open Forum and Public Service Departments.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9

BROWN & MILLER, Publishers

Real Farmers Settling Here.

During the last few days an exceptional number of prospective settlers and land purchasers have been shown the many advantages of the Shallow Water country by the Texas Land and Development Company and by not a few realty companies.

The homeseeker movement has started. It is expected to reach flood tide this year during the latter summer and early fall, when bumper crops can be shown as a thorough and complete demonstration of what this soil will produce when irrigated and properly cultivated.

This year colonists are homeseekers in reality as well as in name. They are intelligent, progressive farmers, who are coming here to settle because land is cheaper; because more can be produced under irrigation than on farms in the older agricultural states; because a dollar invested in irrigable land in this district will unquestionably multiply three or four—likely five—fold in the near future; because South Plains climate can not be surpassed; because there is no more ideal place for a rural home than right here in the Shallow Water Belt.

Inquiry for Shallow Water Belt literature is the gauge by which experts judge the coming colonist travel.

Several tons of literature have already gone North, East and West in response to imperative demands. There is an especially marked increase in the demand for literature telling of our agricultural opportunities.

The Santa Fe Railroad, Commercial Clubs in Hale, Swisher, Lubbock and other counties are catering to this demand by publications filled with solid facts, until now one may get, free of charge, from "Irrigated Alfalfa" and "Irrigated Stock Farms" to "Dollars in Baby Beef."

Hale County's Future.

Many have been the favorable comments received by The Evening Herald regarding M. D. Henderson's "Past, Present and Future" article recently published in this newspaper.

The illuminating exposition of facts presented by Mr. Henderson showed, even to the casual reader, that the figures were presented only after an analytical, exhaustive study had been made of them. The data was comprehensive. The facts were clear, forceful and skillfully brought to light for the first time.

It is safe to say that Hale County's record of growth and accomplishment has not been approached recently by any similar commonwealth.

It will pay you to reread Mr. Henderson's statement of proven facts. Every man, woman, boy and girl in this section should carefully study the figures, so he can fully grasp the significance of the possibilities and probabilities of the destiny of Plainview and Hale County.

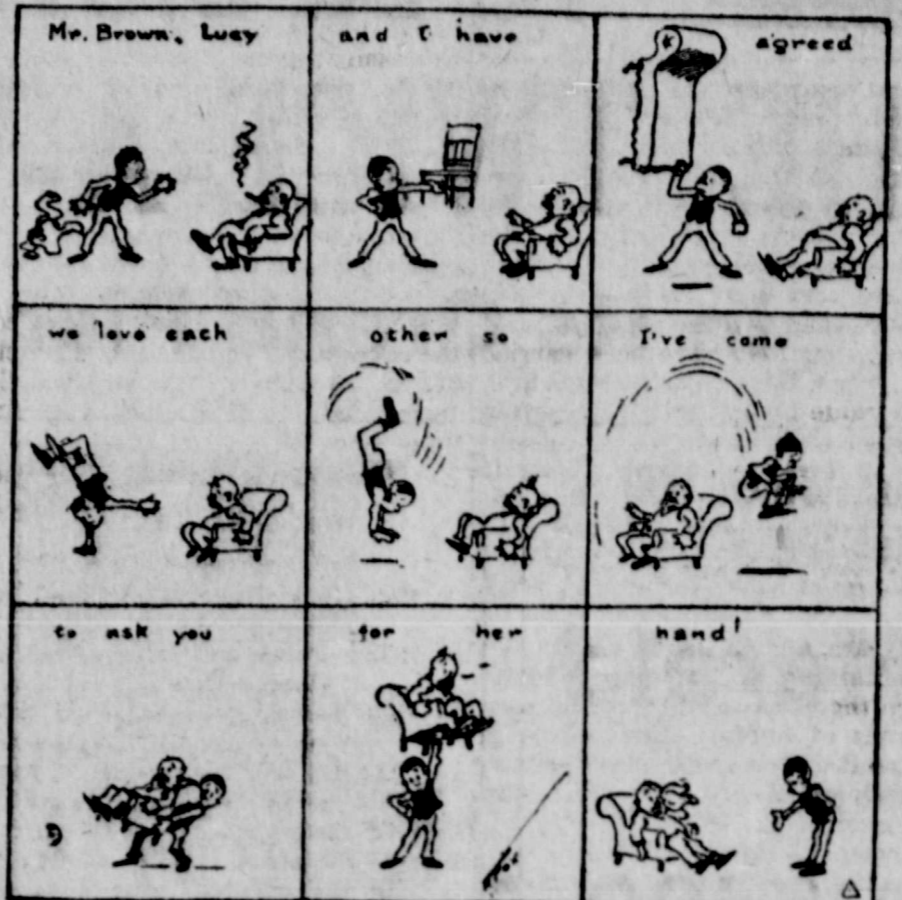
It is only by a looking into the past that we may be able to gauge the future.

An examination into the history of Plainview and Hale County can not help but stimulate and inspire every one who lives here, together with non-resident property owners and prospective newcomers.

Why not prepare building for a Plainview with 35,000 population seven years hence? Judging from Plainview's growth in the past seven years, it will have that many people at the end of this "cycle period."

Great will be the irrigation and farming development. As Mr. Henderson concludes: "The one thought most important is to get the citizenship of this splendid country to realize what these great underground rivers of water mean to them. They are actual rivers of gold. If you will grasp the opportunity presented, and develop your lands by putting them under modern irrigable conditions, you can reap the profits that nature has so bountifully bestowed on a land that has no superiors, and but few if any equals."

ASKING FATHER'S CONSENT FOR A EUGENIC MARRIAGE.



—Fox in New York Evening Sun.

ARE NATURALIZED; MAY NOT BE CITIZENS.

Waco Foreigners Did Not Comply with Technicality of Law.

WACO, Texas, March 9.—Five citizens of Waco may have been voting in violation of the Federal laws. Judge T. E. Maxey, of the United States District Court, is to decide whether they are really citizens next June, and in the meantime the quintet is in a quandary whether they should vote in the city election, April 7.

Under the naturalization law that became effective September 29, 1906, an alien must take out his second, or final, papers seven years after he filed his first papers, these papers telling of the intention to become citizens. The five men here have delayed more than seven years, but they filed their first papers before the 1906 law became effective, so the court has a problem to solve.

TO RAISE \$200,000 FOR FAIR.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 9.—The Texas Club of California, an organization of Texas women now living in the Pacific Coast State, has agreed to co-operate in raising \$200,000 for a Texas exhibit and building at the San Francisco Exposition. Officials of the California society have written here urging that a building be modelled after the Alamo, and the plan is receiving favor here.

Advertisement for Clarence D. Wofford, Dentist, located at Corner Rooms 5 and 8, Over First National Bank, Office Phone, 143, Residence Phone, 193.

NO DANGER OF BREAD FAMINE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 7.—The world's wheat crop in 1913 was the largest ever produced and amounted to 4,125,658,000 bushels, according to a report just issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture. Its nearest rival was the crop of 1912 which aggregated 3,877,087,000 bushels.

The yield of the United States was also the heaviest in history, totaling 763,380,000 bushels which sold for \$610,122,000. Two other crops, the one of 1908 and that of 1909 sold for a large amount, but the yield was smaller than the one in 1913. The Texas 1913 crop amounted to 13,650,000 bushels and was the largest yield

since the 14,126,000 bushel production in 1906. Last year's Texas crop sold for \$10,253,000. No values of the world's last crop have yet been computed.

SHIP CHANNEL BONDS APPROVED

HOUSTON, Tex., Mar. 7.—Information was received here today that the Attorney General's department had approved the \$250,000 bond issue to be used in improving the Houston ship channel. This means that work will be commenced on the widening and deepening of the project within the next few weeks.

Call the Herald for Job Printing.

Can Feed Laboring Man For Twenty Cents a Day

Kansas Agricultural College Makes Interesting Experiments on Food Values; a Supper for Eight Cents.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Mar. 6.—In spite of high prices a day laborer can be fed abundantly on twenty cents worth of food a day. A domestic science class at the Kansas Agricultural College planned and cooked the meal to prove this. And the imaginary laborer was not one of your little men either but a hard working, sinewy person, weighing 165 pounds who gets down in the ditch and shovels dirt all day.

"If you could have seen and smelled those meals after the girls got them on the table you would not have believed they cost so little," said Miss Ida Kigney, the instructor in charge of the class. "As for quantity I know there was as much as any man would want to eat."

Here is what one girl served for breakfast at the cost of seven cents: Rolled oats with skimmed milk, German fried potatoes, liver, Graham bread, butter and coffee with skimmed milk and sugar.

For dinner she spent eight cents and had the following: Meat pie—the meat was taken from the neck of beef baked potatoes, hominy, bread with oleomargarine, prunes and coffee.

Supper cost five cents and consisted of fried potatoes, baked beans, sausage, apple sauce, bread, oleomargarine

Chemists have proved by experiment with large numbers of ditch diggers that the daily food requirement for one man is 3,400 calories.

By the calorie value of food is meant the amount of heat given off by the food substance if it is completely combusted within the body. It is from this heat that bodily energy is derived. The 3,400 calories, the scientists decided, is best furnished by 4.41 ounces of protein, 4.41 ounces of fat and 15.87 ounces of carbohydrates. In planning their meals the college girls were required to have 3,400 calories of food and have the correct proportion of protein, fat and carbohydrates.

The girls have decided that a man working in the open would like to have a good, hearty breakfast so they have allowed 1,200 calories for breakfast, 1,200 calories for dinner and 1,000 for supper.

"On twenty cents a day the meals cannot be varied much from one day to another," said one of the young ladies, "the food must necessarily remain quite similar, with some chance for variety in the method of preparation. In experimenting with the same laborer on forty cents a day we find the greatest advantage is in a larger choice of foods. If variety is the spice of life, then on forty cents a day he gets more 'spice.'"

able gain within the past fifteen years, both in the number of students electing the subjects and the amount of work taken.

Attention is Misplaced "When you find numerous women spending from 50 to 75 semester hours—from over a third to two-thirds of all their work on language and literature—you have evidence of a large misplacement of attention, more of which should go to the social sciences unless we are going to be content with the aristocratic and individualistic to find still of culture and of the function of the college, a view we regret to find, still somewhat common among college teachers.

"The tendency to the development of a social focus in college education exists and is rapidly developing, but it is still lacking in intelligent direction, and in clearly defined purpose.

Mistake Social Service Scores of students wish to express their religious and moral impulses through social service as a vocation but too many people, both students and teachers, think of social service as synonymous with settlement work and friendly visiting.

Perhaps when the economy of a really constructive morality and the value of two vocational motives in education are better understood we shall have a more definite conscious and social focus than today. That it is coming is proved by the stubborn fight the classicists and individual culturists are putting up against it."

MEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION DECREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 7.—The results of the high cost of living are clearly reflected in a report just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, which shows that the per capita consumption of fresh meat has steadily decreased during the past fourteen years. In 1900 the people of this country consumed 179 pounds of meat, in 1909 it dropped to 172 pounds and in 1913 the per capita consumption was 152 pounds. The theory that high prices promote production has been exploded. The report shows the production too has decreased during this period. The per capita yield of dressed meats in 1900 was 211 pounds, 185 pounds in 1909 and only 161 pounds in 1913. Our exports during this time dropped from 32 pounds in 1909 to 8.7 pounds in 1913.

From 1900 to 1913 the consumption of beef per capita has increased about one pound, the consumption of mutton per capita is one pound less and the per capita requirement of pork and lard has decreased seven pounds.

OAKLAND

"THE CAR WITH A CONSCIENCE"

YOU, who buy a motor car with your eyes wide open, should see immediately the new Oakland Light-Six.

This car has "power to burn." Prove this statement by insisting on a demonstration that will be satisfactory to you.

It is the largest automobile ever sold for the money and it is just as good as it is big—that's the wonderful thing about it. It has both quality and size. Price \$1,785 f. o. b. factory.

Oakland 36-horsepower four cylinder Roadster fully equipped with Delco Electric Starter and Lights, 33x4 tires \$1150.

Touring Five-Passenger, same equipment \$1200.00 f. o. b. factory.

Cars in stock at Amarillo. Demonstrating in and around Plainview

Saturday to Tuesday

Write for Catalogs or other information

E. A. Caldwell

Distributors for Entire Panhandle and Western Oklahoma

407 Polk Street

Amarillo, Texas

College Men Ignorant of City Government

Oberlin College Professor Says Most of the Work Taken Has No Influence for Good Citizenship.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Mar. 7.—Action Association, as typical of the American colleges, and pleaded for a more definite social focus in college studies from Oberlin know anything about city government and yet these men and women will sooner or later become voters." Prof. Albert B. Wolf, of Oberlin College made this assertion before the National Religious Educa-

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The Past, Present and Future

of the Great Staked Plains of Texas

or

What the Underground Rivers are Doing

By M. D. HENDERSON

There is no one fact in chronological history that is perhaps more definitely settled than that of the cycles of time, so frequently vouched for, as shown by Bible history, from the days of Pharaoh down to the present. We have the cycles or periods of time showing an ever-changing condition. There were the seven years of plenty and the seven years of famine; the seven fat kine and the seven lean kine; the seven candlesticks on the altar of sacrifice; the seven days of the week; the seven signs of the Zodiac. All these, and more, have given evidence of the seven cycle periods, for more than two thousand years.

It is truly wonderful how these cycle periods have been carried out from one period of time to another, until they have been brought down to the present day, apparently to guide humanity in forecasting the future periods by those past. They are the signboards of progress to direct the nations' or communities' future, just as the signboards along the public highway direct the traveler to his desired destination. These cycle indicators index the Past, Present and Future, and in no place can this be more plainly seen than in the irrigated district surrounding Plainview, the heart of the great Staked Plains of West Texas.

During the last seven cycles, or 49 years, a most wonderful change has come over this vast territory, containing approximately seven millions of acres. Forty-nine years ago there was nothing to be seen on these great Plains but the thousands of buffalo, antelope, wild horses, and perhaps here and there a band of Indians in their savage pursuit of killing buffalo, except the cloudless sky above, the vast area of green prairie and boundless, unseen rivers below.

From this great desert land has come, in seven cycles of seven years each, a most wonderful transformation. Almost as if by magic these lean prairies have blossomed and brought forth until to-day they are transformed into a veritable garden, producing thousands and millions of wealth for the present, and with its almost limitless productive ability for incalculable wealth in the future.

What these unseen or underground rivers are doing for these millions of acres of the most fertile lands on the American Continent is almost beyond the comprehension of the human mind. Certain it is that the wide-awake and progressive citizenship of these Plains does not fully comprehend the enormous productive possibilities of their country. There is practically no reasonable limit to the wealth that can be produced in the next seven cycles from the two million acres of almost perfect irrigable land around Plainview, underlaid by the great underground sea, furnishing an inexhaustible supply of pure, crystal water, which chemical analysis shows to contain only twelve grains of solids to the gallon, and is 99.98 per cent pure.

These underground rivers are furnishing an abundance of pure water to irrigate these millions of acres. In 1906 there was not an acre of irrigated land on the Plains; in 1913 there were more than seven thousand acres under irrigation. In 1906 there was not a well on the entire plains delivering over fifty gallons per minute. In 1913 there were over seventy of these big irrigation wells, each delivering from 500 to 3,000 gallons of pure water per minute, and in seven years more there will be 700 of them, irrigating more than 70,000 acres.

There are few, if any, who can fully realize what has been the real progress of these vast Plains for the full seven-cycle period, or forty-nine years. There are a few who have been in touch with its develop-

ment for perhaps thirty-five years, but for the purpose of applying this article to present conditions, in order that every citizen may realize what has been done, what is being done now, and what may be done in the future, I desire to call attention to some facts and figures covering the last cycle period of seven years, 1906-1913:

The great underground rivers on the Plains are largely confined to seven counties (although there are portions of perhaps five other counties that may be available), and for the purpose of this illustration I shall confine figures to Hale County, as being practically the center of the irrigable territory, known as the Plainview District.

Hale County has an area containing 663,410 acres, all smooth, level land, with practically no waste. There is no timber, no rocks, no grubbing to remove, or no leveling to do to prepare this land for cultivation, but with a deep, rich soil and an abundance of water, one can easily realize how these splendid natural conditions are responsible for the rapid progress made in the development and increased wealth of Hale County, as shown by the following figures:

Population, Schools and Churches—1906-1913.

In 1906 Hale County had a little less than 2,000 people. In 1913 Hale County had a little over 14,000 people. In 1906 there were eleven country schools and one independent school, with a total scholastic enrollment of 662 for the entire county. In 1913 there were thirty-one country schools, two independent districts with four schools, one high school and two colleges, with a total enrollment for the county and independent districts of 1,923 and a college enrollment of 503. In 1906 there were 416 poll tax receipts issued. In 1913 there were 1,382. In 1906 there were six churches in the county. In 1913 there were 24.

What the Assessment Rolls Show in the Seven Years Period, 1906-1913.

	Assessed Value.	Increased Value.
In 1906 the assessed value of all lands in Hale County was	\$ 731,740	
In 1913 the assessed value of all lands in Hale County was	\$4,873,430	\$4,141,690
In 1906 the assessed value of town and city properties and improvements was ..	\$ 72,040	
In 1913 the assessed value of town and city properties and improvements was ..	\$ 277,070	\$ 205,030
In 1906 the assessed value of all live stock was ..	\$ 266,030	
In 1913 the assessed value of all live stock was ..	\$ 521,330	\$ 255,300
In 1906 the assessed value of buggies, wagons and automobiles was ..	\$ 17,500	
In 1913 the assessed value of buggies, wagons and automobiles was ..	\$ 60,690	\$ 43,190
In 1906 the assessed value of merchandise stocks was ..	\$ 58,900	
In 1913 the assessed value of merchandise stocks was ..	\$ 269,715	\$ 210,815
In 1906 the assessed value of factories, tools and machinery was ..	\$ 16,455	
In 1913 the assessed value of factories, tools and machinery was ..	\$ 77,595	\$ 63,140
In 1906 the assessed value of railroads in Hale County was ..	\$ 000,000	
In 1913 the assessed value of 43.8 miles of railroad in Hale County was ..	\$ 579,120	\$ 579,120
In 1906 the total assessed value of all property in Hale County was ..	\$1,262,315	
In 1913 the total assessed value of all property in Hale County was ..	\$8,547,561	\$7,285,210

(Or more than one million dollars gain annually.)

Plainview's Growth and Progress.

Plainview, the county seat of Hale County, has made even more wonderful strides in its development in the last seven years:

	Assessed Value.	Increased Value.
In 1906 Plainview had a population of	700	
In 1913 Plainview had a population of 7 times 700, or	4,900	4,200
(In 1920 Plainview will have, judging from the foregoing ratio, a population of 35,000, and there is no intelligent reasoning why this should not be true.)		
In 1906 Plainview had one bank, with capital stock of	\$ 50,000	
In 1913 Plainview had three banks, with capital stock of	\$ 300,000	\$ 250,000
In 1906 the bank deposits in Plainview banks were	\$ 319,557	
In 1913 the bank deposits in Plainview banks were	\$1,353,966	\$1,034,409
In 1906 there were sold through Plainview automobile agencies 3 automobiles ..	3,650	
In 1913 there were sold through Plainview automobile agencies 263 automobiles ..	\$ 283,610	\$ 279,960
In 1906 there was but one stone or brick building	1	
In 1913 there were stone and brick buildings of all classes	78	77

These figures show conclusively what Plainview as a City has done in the last seven years, and also shows that the cycle factor has been demonstrated by the increased growth and value. We are only permitted to forecast the future of any normal community by its past record, and upon this basis Plainview has a most wonderful future ahead of her, when we recall the fact that throughout the United States wherever may be found a high-class agricultural district of fifty miles square, somewhere in that district you will find a city of 25,000 or more, and as Plainview is almost in the center of this great irrigable district, approximately 80 miles square, it will unquestionably become a great city as the cycles of time roll on. daily mail and express, while in 1913 this community is enjoying the advantages of a through line and a branch line of the Pecos & Northern Texas Railway, aggregating 43.8 miles in Hale County, with a volume of business that tells the story of progress. In 1913 this railway handled in and out of Plainview alone 2,872 carloads and over 5,500,000 pounds of local freight, while the freight and passenger receipts from the entire volume of business in Hale County aggregated approximately \$465,000.

The one thought most important is to get the citizenship of this splendid country to realize what these great underground rivers of water mean to them. They are actual rivers of gold. If you will grasp the opportunity presented, and develop your lands by putting them under modern irrigable conditions, you can reap the profits that nature has so bountifully bestowed on a land that has no superiors, and but few if any equals.

M. D. HENDERSON.

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7:30 a. m., leave CLOVIS arrive 6:00 p. m.
7:55 a. m., arrive FARWELL leave 5:35 p. m.
11:15 a. m., arrive LUBBOCK leave 2:15 p. m.

This is now the short line to New Mexico, Arizona and California, and makes connections at Lubbock both going and coming. For further information apply to

R.F. Bayless, Agent P. & N.T. Ry., Phone 244

To The Homeseeker or Investor

We give below descriptions of a few of the many tracts of land we have for sale in the Irrigation Belt surrounding Plainview, which territory this firm has been identified with for the past 25 years. We know values and best opportunities for investments. These lands are first class, will bear inspection and our prices are attractive.

- NO. 1.—10,000 acres in a solid body, partially improved; all choice level land, ideal for irrigation, water 35 to 55 feet of the surface. Without question, this is one of the most desirable tracts of land offered for sale in the Plainview country. Can sell in tracts to suit the purchaser.
- NO. 2.—4 to 6 sections, unimproved, in a solid body; strictly choice, smooth and level; ideal for irrigation, water 35 to 55 feet of the surface. Can sub-divide into tracts of one to four sections.
- NO. 3.—4 sections unimproved land in a solid body; very choice, smooth and level; almost free of any lakes; perfect for irrigation; water 40 to 50 feet of the surface. Nothing better; fenced and watered. Absolutely the best four-section proposition now being offered. Must sell as a whole.
- NO. 4.—1,280 acres unimproved land in a solid body; 90 per cent first-class, level land; ideal for irrigation; water 30 to not over 40 feet of the surface; about one-half mile of living spring water. The best irrigation or stock-farming proposition yet offered.
- NO. 5.—640 acres improved land 4 miles of Plainview; well located, shallow water; ideal for irrigation, and the price is very reasonable.
- NO. 6.—307 acres 8 miles southeast of Plainview; very choice; 100 acres in cultivation; water about 35 feet of the surface.
- NO. 7.—160 acres unimproved land 9 miles southeast of Plainview; all smooth and level; water about 35 feet of the surface; fenced and 80 acres in cultivation.
- NO. 8.—160 acres unimproved land 8 miles of Plainview; on public road, well located and very desirable.
- NO. 9.—160 acres improved land 9 miles of Plainview; 100 per cent tillable; very choice; fine for irrigation; fair farm house, windmill, and a good farm.
- NO. 10.—Two 160-acre improved places 3 miles of Seth Ward College; 100 acres each in cultivation; 100 per cent tillable; perfect for irrigation; partly fenced with woven wire; only fair improvements; well located and very cheap.
- NO. 11.—80 acres unimproved land 3 1/2 miles of Baptist College; 100 per cent tillable; ideal for irrigation; well fenced and located on two public roads. Nothing around Plainview more desirable. Will sell in 20-, 30- or 40-acre tracts.
- NO. 12.—320 acres unimproved land 8 miles of Plainview; 100 per cent tillable; ideal for irrigation; nothing more desirable.
- NO. 13.—360 acres unimproved land in a solid body 9 miles of Plainview and 4 miles of small town and railroad. All choice, smooth land. This is one of the most desirable tracts of land around Plainview. Can't be equalled for irrigation; lay of the land is perfect.

We have other lands for sale, too numerous to mention. Will be glad to correspond with any one, and to furnish prices and descriptive literature.

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