

GREAT BRITAIN IS A DYING NATION--GERMAN PLAYWRIGHT

LONDON. Dr. Karl Vollmoeller lifted his head from the depths of an immense traveling case in his room in the Hotel Savoy. A chance remark had fired his interest.

"England is beautiful, but dying," he declared "Paris and London suffer from arteriosclerosis. The younger towns are beating them. Great Britain and France are wonderful places to live—but they need the flame of war to reinvigorate them. The world must look to Germany and the United States for leadership."

The author of "The Miracle"—that wonderful drama without words which has aroused so much interest over Europe and which is to be taken to New York for a run in Madison Square Garden—has been talking of the American stage and its future. But he had been easily averted to worldly politics. War is always around the corner here. England is facing a Civil War—a threat moment, and to avert which the leaders of all parties have been industriously trying to soothe their followers. The fire is again raging in the Balkans. France and Germany are watching their borders. There is rebellion in Albania.

Says War is Inevitable

"War must come," Doctor Vollmoeller asserted. "It is inevitable. That foolish confederation between France and Russia has kept Europe under the paw of the bear—and Europe will not stand it much longer. It is absolutely certain, to my mind, that in the next great war will be between Russia and Germany. What may follow I do not know. But war must come—it must come."

And when it does, it will by comparison dwarf the wars of the past, in his opinion.

"There will be fewer wars at greater in the future," said he. "Nations do not rush hastily into war nowadays. But the greater wars to come will be immense—devastating. New methods will be employed, new tactics found. The day is prolific in invention. New engines of destruction will appear when the day comes."

Nor does Europe's foremost dramatist—for he has been so acclaimed—believe that universal peace is desirable.

"I am a great believer in the fusion of races," said he. "Germany is not yet a nation, although it is the product on one thousand years of war, which have amalgamated the Germanic and Slavish stock. Nor is the United States a nation. Every blood meets within your borders. You are in the process of building. The welding of war must be desirable for you, too. But these two countries—products of mixed races—are forging ahead, while England and France are dying. England and France are nations. They have spoken the same tongue, thought the same thoughts, done the same things for centuries. They are self-centered and self-contained. Life is a process of continual change, and they have ceased to change."

"Germany and the United States lead the world. England and France have become merely wonderful places in which to live if you have a little money."

Preparing Great Show

Doctor Vollmoeller was on his way to Berlin when I found him at the Savoy. He had but recently returned from his visit to the United States, where he arranged for the production of "The Miracle" in Madison Square Garden. While in London he had arranged for the use of the original costumes and scenery of the play and it was produced in the Olympia Theatre here—An auditorium which fairly dwarfs Madison Square Garden—and his next duty will be to consult with Dr. Max Reinhardt, Germany's greatest stage manager, over the details of the production.

"Frau Maria Carmi will play the leading part—that of the Madonna—in New York, as on the continent," said he. "It may interest Americans to know, by the way, that Richard Strauss offered Carmi the premiere role in his new ballet, 'The Wife of Potiphar,' which is to be produced in Paris, but she was obliged to decline because of her American engagement. But I shall not take any other members of the present cast to New York unless change my plans. We are now looking for an American woman to play the second part to Carmi. Rehearsals will begin in September, although the production will not be made before December."

"Will the entire cast begin rehearsal so early?"

"One cannot rehearse two thousand persons at one time," said Doctor Vollmoeller. "Such an enormous cast must be rehearsed in sections. But the supers will be put to work early in September and the more important members of the cast as they are needed from that time on."

Doctor Vollmoeller will return to New York in August to take charge to-day. Diplomats fear this action of the work of production. Dr. Max

Reinhardt will reach New York at the very latest moment possible—if he comes at all. There is obvious doubt at this point.

"He is very keen to go to America," said the Doctor, "but he is extraordinarily busy man. He is in complete charge of three theatres in Berlin. He attends to every detail of production. He often has forty first nights in a season. I have known him to conduct the rehearsals of three different plays a day for weeks at a time. That means the most exhausting labor from early morning until midnight."

Too Many German Actors

"Our methods in Berlin are not as yours in America. Our public wants to see many plays. Our manager do not try for long runs. This has been possible because of the overproduction of actors in Germany. The country is full of young men and women anxious to work for a trifling remuneration—and a chance to find out what they can do. Therefore the cost of production is slight as compared to the cost in New York. A young dramatic in Germany is certain to find a producer sooner or later. The market for new plays is never satisfied. And German actors are accustomed to work prodigiously."

But he does not believe that this condition will last—nor that this is desirable.

"Germany's economic greatness has been occasioned by just conditions," said he. "There has been an overproduction of professional men—actors, attorneys, physicians, chemists, engineers. They are all willing to work for very little. A firm of producing chemists in Germany, for example, can afford to keep 200 or 300 young chemists constantly employed in experimentation. In England perhaps the same firm could not pay a score of experimenters. But such conditions are bound to change. Already in Berlin can see the change. The repertoire of the theatres are becoming fewer and fewer. There is a world movement toward longer runs—a movement in which your New York managers led. They saw—or felt—this impulse first."

New York does not appreciate fully the position it has already taken in the theatrical world, Doctor Vollmoeller thinks.

"In ten years it will be the foremost city in the world, from the producers' standpoint," said he. "It already has a strong influence over the world—a stronger one than its people knew. Very few New Yorkers realize how far the city has already progressed and the importance of its position."

Few American Actors

"The American stage is excellent," said he. "You suffer from an underproduction of good actors. Your stage has its obvious defects. But it is to be remembered that it is going through a process of growth. Like New York itself is being continually torn down and built up. It has already far more interesting than the stage in Paris or London, and far more important. These older cities are dying, anyhow. The young ones beat them. We think that Berlin is the most interesting and important city in the Old World."

"The Miracle" may be produced in Paris, although that has not been decided on. Then he hopes—without much hope—that he can get two months rest.

"You see, he explained "I want to write a new play, in the same manner as 'The Miracle', but along social lines. It will not be on quiet the same enormous scale, of course, and will be modern to the last minute."

"But I cannot write it in less than two months. That is why I want that time—for rest."

QUEEN CARRIED HER PARCELS

Alexandria of England Acted Just as Any Ordinary Housewife.

From the London Chronicle. Laden with parcels as the result of very extensive purchases at the Home Arts and Industries' Association's Exhibition, Queen Alexandra looked the picture of bustling activity the other day.

"Shall we pack them and send them on to your majesty?" the stallholders at the Albert Hall asked.

"No, thank you," was her reply to nearly all. And so the crowds of the old people who had gathered outside to see the smiling queen mother carrying her parcels just as any ordinary housewife.

She patronized every stall in the exhibition—teacloths, embroidery work, carpets, lace and toys. She showed a great interest in the wooden toys made by the Kingston Boy Scouts, and included a miniature scout in her purchases. Her own stall of home handicrafts from Sandringham proved very popular to the visitors.

ATHENS, Greece, June 13.—Greece formally annexed two Turkish islands. Diplomats fear this action of the work of production. Dr. Max

EMBARRASSING MOMENTS



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1913 AGRICULTURAL YEAR BOOK OUT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture has just come from the presses and is now being distributed to Congressmen and to correspondents of the Department enlisted to receive copies. The new volume differs in several respects from its predecessors. The articles that it contains are in general of a more popular character, and although the book itself contains a smaller number of pages, it is safe to say that it has as much valuable material in it as ever.

In addition to the Secretary's report there are 14 special articles by Department experts and an appendix containing statistics of the principal crops; a table of the animals imported into the United States for breeding purposes of which certificates of pure breeding have been issued, and lists of agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the United States together with the names of the state officials in charge of agriculture. The book is illustrated by 54 full page plates, of which a large number are reproduced in colors, and by 21 tables, maps, and line drawings.

In the articles in the Yearbook the cost of living plays a prominent part. Dr. Pennington, for example points out that Americans neglect a valuable resource of food by failing to take advantage of the immense supply of fish at their disposal. The protein content of fish is fully as high as that of meat and yet although meat prices raise almost steadily little or no effort is made to use the cheaper substitute. It is the foreign population of the United States which eats a greater part of the fish consumed in this country. Dr. Pennington points out that the ordinary American is completely ignorant of the great variety of fish at his disposal. The cheapness of this food is also scarcely realized. Dr. Pennington names 10 staple varieties some of which it is safe to say can always be purchased for less than 10 cents a pound, even when prices are highest, and can usually be obtained for less than five cents.

Another article by W. F. Ward shows how greatly the beef industry in the South has profited from the work of eradicating the cattle tick. One indication of the growing interest in beef industry in this section is the large number of farmers who for the first time are buying pure bred cattle.

The business side of farming is considered in two articles by W. J. Spillman and T. N. Carner, Factors of efficiency in farming, and the Organization of Rural Interests. Prof. Spillman finds that in the last analysis the farmer himself is the determining factor in every successful agricultural enterprise. He is as quick to see the advantages of a new system of management as he is those in improved methods of tilling the soil or feeding his stock. Dr. Carner tells with the aid of graphic maps what has already been done in the way of organizing co-operative enterprises for the benefit of farmers. Mutual insurance companies, co-operative creameries, cheese factories and elevators are among some of these widespread enterprises.

Other articles deal with various branches of the work of the Department ranging in subject from a discussion by C. F. Langworthy of what the department does for the housekeeper to an article on the practical value of entomology by F. M. Webster. Prof. F. E. L. Beal has gathered material for an article on American Thrushes which shows that they are not to be prized for their song alone but in other ways of real assistance to the farmer, and J. F. Collins tells of practical tree surgery. More strictly agricultural papers are those by C. R. Hall on the grain sorghum, L. H. Wewey on Hemp, R. O. E. Davis on Economic Waste from

Soil Erosion, and W. A. Taylor and H. P. Gould on Promising New fruits. The present health laws and their relation to the Department are explained by F. G. Caffey, and finally, A. D. Melvin contributes an article on the South American meat industry.

ALONG GASOLINE ROW.

DETROIT, Mich., June 10.—"Of the half million and more Ford cars which have been produced, over one-half of them are in operation in this country," says Motor Age. "This according to rather incomplete returns of the registration in the different states between January 1 and April 1 of this year. In several of the states complete figures of the registration of Ford cars could not be obtained. These include Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Oklahoma. In these, however, a figure was given which was known really to be exceeded. In West Virginia and Wyoming no estimate as to the number of Fords was obtainable.

"Neglecting these two states and taking the minimum figures in the other states mentioned, there were 249,270 Ford cars registered on April 1 for the 1914 season in the United States. Consequently it is safe to say that complete returns would indicate a registration considerably in excess of 250,000 Fords in this country.

"To get an idea of what this number means, a glance at the total registration of all makes of cars will be of assistance. On this same date, April 1, the 1914 registration of all the cars in the United States was 1,265,523, just over five times the incomplete total of Ford registrations.

"Taking up the separate states, we find that New York, which leads in the total number of cars, also takes first place as a Ford state. In this state there are 21,000 Fords in actual service. Iowa comes second, with 20,500 Fords, although it is only sixth in the number of cars of all kinds registered. In that state, according to the registrations, every third or fourth car is a Ford. Ohio, which is third in the list of cars of all sorts, is also third as a Ford state, and Illinois, which comes fourth in the list of car owners, is fifth as a Ford state, with Massachusetts sixth, and Nebraska seventh.

"If we consider the number of Ford cars in proportion to the population of the various states, we find that these cars are more popular in Nebraska than they are anywhere else. The Department of Commerce, at Washington, has issued an estimate of the population of each state July 1, 1914, as based on the census bureau's figures of 1910. Assuming the census bureau's figures to be correct, it is a little unfair to base the comparison on the population calculated for July and Ford registrations in April, as it gives the stork three months' start over Henry Ford. However, these dates are the closest it is possible to get at this time. It is safe to say that the March record of 28,712 Fords which passed out of the factory doors during the month will be continued, in which case our figures are cheating the Detroit manufacturer to the extent of 86,136 cars.

CULTIVATION SAVES MOISTURE IN ORCHARD

Kansas Expert Believes in Keeping Ground Stirred on Level Sites

The value of orchard cultivation is a much argued question. Many fruit growers assert that better results are obtained with a well-sodded orchard than with one that is cultivated. M. F. Ahearn of the horticultural department of the Kansas Agricultural college, says that conditions in Kansas are such as to make cultivation an advantage. In most parts of Kansas the conservation of moisture is an important problem Prof. Ahearn says. A cover

crop grown in the orchard will use moisture that might be profitably kept in the ground for the use of the trees. When orchards are growing on hilly land, a covercrop is valuable in preventing the washing of the soil. Most Kansas orchards, however, are so located that this is not an important problem. In case the ground is so rough that it seems wise to grow a cover crop, Prof. Ahearn recommends crimson clover.

The orchard should not be cultivated when the ground is wet, but as soon as it is in good condition to work the surface should be stirred thoroughly.

THE POWER OF EXAMPLE

While playing with a pair of shears little Laura severed one of the prettiest of her golden curls.

"My dear child, why did you do that?" asked Aunt Mary, who came to call soon afterward.

"I wanted em' so I could take 'em off and hang 'em on the bureau", explained the little girl, "just like mamma does."

White Indian Runner Duck Eggs, 75c a setting. E. W. BYARS, Plainview.

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT
Cures Eczema, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Pimples, and all skin eruptions. Immediate relief in itching Piles, Ringworm, Sunburn, etc.
Price 50c. at all Druggists.
Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WANTED—To trade 160 acres good unimproved land in the Shallow Water Belt for improved residence property in Plainview. For particulars, see or address OTUS REEVES REALTY CO.

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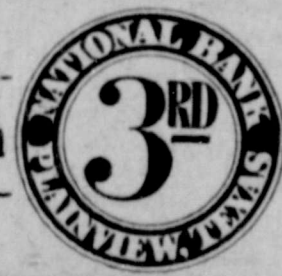
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Where They Make HIGH GRADE PHOTOS



Round Trip Summer Tourist Fares on sale after May 15th to all the principal points in the North and East at greatly reduced fares. Also Round Trip Summer Tourist Excursion Fares to Points on the Pacific Coast effective June 1st. For any further information, apply to or phone 224

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Choice of the Following Trips:

1. Plainview to Galveston by rail; Galveston to New York by steamship (stateroom and meals included); up the Hudson River by boat; Albany to Buffalo and Niagra Falls by rail; Buffalo to Chicago and Kansas City and return to Plainview by rail. This routing can be reversed by rail to New York returning via Galveston to Plainview.
2. Same as above except Plainview to New Orleans then by steamer to New York.
3. Plainview to Galveston by rail; by steamer to New York; by rail to Montreal, Chicago and Kansas City to Plainview.
4. Same as 3 except Plainview to New Orleans then by steamer to New York.
5. Plainview to Galveston by rail; by steamer to New York; by rail to Washington, Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Plainview.
6. Same as 5 except Plainview to New Orleans then by steamer to New York.
7. Plainview to Galveston by rail; by steamer to Havana Cuba and return same way.
8. Plainview to New Orleans by rail; by steamer to Havana Cuba and return same way.

CONTEST BEGINS MONDAY, JUNE 15, 8 A. M., AND CLOSSES MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 6 P. M.

A Mighty Short Time to Work for Such Capital Prizes

The Man or Woman, Girl or Boy who gets started in dead earnest at the very first will be hard to catch

Votes Will Be Given on The Twice-a-Week Herald as Follows:

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| FOR TEN YEARS | 18,000 VOTES |
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RULES OF THE CONTEST:

1. Only one nomination blank will be counted for each contestant.
2. Individuals only will be considered as entrants in contest; organizations will not be permitted to become contestants.
3. That individual receiving the greatest number of votes will receive the Overland automobile. The individual receiving the second greatest number of votes will be given a choice of the eight trips noted above. Should a tie for the first place result the two prizes will be given to tying contestants on basis agreeable to them.
4. Any individual in Hale County, any other Texas county, or any other state is eligible to enter this contest.
5. No one connected in any way with this publication will be permitted to become a candidate, or work for a candidate.
6. Votes after being voted cannot be transferred to another.
7. The standing of contestants will be announced from time to time by the Herald.
8. A ballot box will be kept and all coupons will be deposited in it. Coupons must be deposited when issued.
9. The final count will be made by committee of three, selected one each by each of the two leading candidates on the last preceding count, these two judges to select a third.
10. The Herald will furnish sample copies, and lists of those now taking the paper to any who desire this assistance.

NOMINATION BLANK
Good for 1000 Votes

I hereby nominate _____ as worthy of one of the prizes to be given in The Twice-a-Week Herald Subscription Contest. It is understood that I am in no way obligated because of this action on my part.

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HERALD SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST BIGGEST EVER

Readers Marvel At Offer of Eleven Hundred Dollars Overland For Ninety Days' Work

OCEAN TRIPS OFFERED

Second Prize Includes Visit To New Orleans, New York, The Hudson River And Niagara

"The greatest subscription contest ever inaugurated by a country paper" is the way a subscriber put it to-day when he read The Twice-a-Week Herald's announcement that it would give a \$1,100 Overland automobile for the person securing the greatest number of subscriptions during ninety days beginning Monday. Then there is the combination rail-and-ocean trip to New York City or Havana, Cuba.

The Overland is electric lighted and has a self starter. Winner has choice of touring car or roadster. Read the trips offered:

1. Plainview to Galveston by rail; Galveston to New York by steamer (stateroom and meals included); up the Hudson River by boat; Albany to Buffalo and Niagara Falls by rail; Buffalo to Chicago and Kansas City and return to Plainview by rail. This routing can be reversed, by rail to New York, returning via Galveston to Plainview.

2. Same as above except Plainview to New Orleans, then by steamer to New York.

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6. Same as 5 except Plainview to New Orleans, then by steamer to New York.

7. Plainview to Galveston by rail; by steamer to Havana, Cuba, and return same way.

8. Plainview to New Orleans by rail; by steamer to Havana, Cuba, and return same way.

Do you know of a more attractive outing? You are on the water 5 days going from New Orleans to New York City, and seven days from Galveston. The ships making this trip are of 10,000-ton capacity, and modern in every appointment. You have a first-class stateroom, with all meals furnished. "One hundred golden hours at sea," is the way the Southern Pacific describes the trip.

Then there is the daylight ride up the historic Hudson River—West Point, the Catskill Mountain; Albany, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis—or Philadelphia and Washington, with all that is attractive in the world's greatest capital. When you say all of this you've forgotten New York City, the melting pot of the races—the wonder of the age.

"A mighty big offer for 90 days," somebody said to-day. "Eleven hundred and sixty dollars for three months' work!" And that is just what The Herald meant to make it—more worth your time than anything else you can find. Your friends will be glad to help you win such a prize. And when they subscribe for The Herald they are getting 52 weeks of the best reading—104 issues for only \$1.50. Can you figure a better advertisement for the Shallow Water Belt than to persuade your friends to send The Twice-a-Week Herald to somebody "back home"?

"AS YOU LIKE IT" SCORE CARDS WITH CLUB COLORS.

Many have been the pleasant club meetings of the early summer, but none more so than the meeting of the "As You Like It" Club with Mrs. Hugh C. McIntyre, 313 Prairie Street, yesterday afternoon.

The home was gay with roses and other flowers.

Pretty score cards tied with the club colors, white, green and yellow, marked the progression for five tables of Forty-two.

Those present who did not play enjoyed a social afternoon. Candy was served, and later cake and cream in the color motif of the afternoon.

A short business session was held. This was the last meeting until fall.

Mrs. Barney Rushing and son, who have been visiting Mrs. Rushing's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Flake, of Hale Center, returned home to-day.

MRS. L. W. DALTON. —Adv. FOR SALES—Pump with electric

TWO "KATHLYN" PARTIES AT MAE I SATURDAY.

Mrs. Byron Hale Gives Matinee; Mmes. Hughes, Wyckoff and Grant Give Evening Parties.

"Kathlyn" parties are getting to be quite a fad in Plainview. Two were given at The Mae I Saturday to see the famous "Kathlyn" pictures that are now being shown at that theater.

Mrs. Byron Hale was hostess for a matinee party for the I. F. E. Girls in honor of Mrs. Jewell Bracken Kennedy, of Abilene, who is visiting her aunt, Mrs. R. E. Burch.

Four years ago, when Mrs. Kennedy was Miss Bracken, she spent the summer in Plainview. While here she was a member of the I. F. E. Club, and one of the most popular girls who ever visited Plainview.

The guests for Saturday afternoon were the honoree, her sister, Miss Dollie Bracken, and the club members.

After enjoying the Kathlyn pictures, Mrs. Hale took her guests to the B. & K. Confectionery, where they enjoyed delightful refreshments.

Saturday night another large theater party was given at The Mae I by Mesdames E. B. Hughes, J. O. Wyckoff and J. W. Grant, complimentary to the four popular Plainview boys who have just returned from school, George Wyckoff, Jennings Anderson and Harold and Casey Hughes.

The Kathlyn pictures were so entertaining that the Kathlyn idea was carried out in the ices served at the B. and K., where the party adjourned after leaving The Mae I.

At the B. & K. "Kathlyn" sundaes and "Kathlyn" drinks were served the following guests: Misses Bessie Parsons, of Waco; Eula Mae Rollins, of Aspermont; Vera Newton, Alice Harrel, Mae Kinder, Ollie Wheeler, Gwendolyn Hanby, Pattie Dalton, Lucile Kinder, Laura Mastin, Mabel Wayland, Marie and Daisy Gidney, Mildred Buchheimer, Dorothy and Louise Bolton, Bettie Knight, Grace Murray, Annie Maud Davidson, Georgia Bra-shears, Lillie Nance, Allene Hall, Esther Lou Harp, Flora Mae Scudder and Mary and Louise Gilbert; Messrs. Harold and Casey Hughes, Jennings Anderson, George Wyckoff, George Saigling, Paul Barker, Kirby Scudder, Earl Keck, Beal Pumphrey, of San Antonio; John Newton, Will Elliott, Charlie Spencer, Bob Malone, Horace Lindsay, Earl Gray Owens, Guy Jacob, Wallace Davenport, Ellis Carter, Maple Wilson, Jack Mathews, E. L. Doland, H. C. Whitworth, Austin Anderson, Liston Dunaway and Ernest Fowler.

TO THE VOTERS.

Plainview, Texas, June 11th, 1914. TO THE CITIZENSHIP OF THE 64TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS:

As the result of numerous solicitations from friends and acquaintances throughout the District; and after a mature and most careful consideration of the matter, from every viewpoint, I have decided to ask you for promotion to the office of District Judge of this District. In doing so, I am not unmindful of the fact that this will carry with it the duty of a most careful and thorough study, by me, of both sides of every case coming before that court for the next four years.

Am forty-two years old, and have been practicing law fourteen years, and when I had been practicing only two years you honored me with your confidence; two years later you re-elected me to the office of District Attorney for the thirteen counties then composing the old 50th District, for which honors I am indeed grateful. You know whether or not in that service I met the demands and was faithful to the trust then imposed. With the same devotion to duty, with the same care and attention that I give my own business, and with added age, and much more experience and study, I shall, if honored with the promotion here sought, bend every energy, and put forth the best efforts of my life for the faithful and impartial discharge of every duty.

Raised on the farm and schooled under the heavy hand of adversity, my sympathies for the struggling masses are deep and sure. My confidence in our splendid people and great country is supreme. I believe in a square deal, and that courts are instituted and maintained for the purpose of administering justice—simple justice—in all things, to all parties and under all circumstances. In short, if chosen as your servant and standard bearer in this important position of public trust, my motto shall be, "One Standard of Justice for All."

If you believe in my ability and disposition to make you an efficient and faithful officer, give me your support, and I shall endeavor to reflect nothing but honor and credit upon you and the people of this District.

Respectfully,
(Adv.) REUBEN M. ELLERD.

WANTED—A good horse to work this summer for his board. Good care taken. O. E. WINSLOW. —Adv. S. 4

HIGHWAY VISITORS PRAISE PLAINVIEW

Colonel Westgard's Driver Says Demonstration For Party Was Worth A Thousand Dollars

"JUST CANT HELP BOOSTING"

Thought We Talked Too Much; Found Not Half Enough Was Verdict Of San Antonian

The Highway visitors like Plainview. Friday morning when the crowd of automobiles met Colonel Westgard and his party out beyond E. Dowden's place, the National Highway official's driver walked along the line of cars. "That's worth a thousand dollars," he said.

H. E. Jackson told the party just before adjournment of the business meeting yesterday: "I'm from Missouri. I have heard much of Plainview; but they've got to show me." "You hadn't said half enough," was the way Mr. Jackson put it when he came in from a ride around the irrigated alfalfa fields and big wells.

Judge S. A. Penix, of Big Springs, president-elect of the Highway Association, said: Plainview can benefit more from this road than any other town on the line. People go through on the train and they don't see much. Get an automobile tourist here and show him your wells—he simply can't get away. And when he does go he is a booster.

"What do you think of us?" a Herald reporter asked D. E. Colp, of San Antonio. "A great deal more than I did a day ago," M. Colp replied. "Last night I thought you talked too much about Plainview. To-night I am convinced you didn't tell half of what you might say. Your irrigation proposition is wonderful."

Colonel Westgard was of the same opinion. So was everybody else who came. They promise to come again.

And when these men learned that Hale County ships more hogs to market than any other county in Texas; also that we topped the market 41 times during 1914—these men were more enthusiastic than they had been. They could readily understand how Hale County won more premiums at the State Fair in 1913 than every other county in Texas.

To put it in the words of a South Texas German when he was told about Hale County hogs topping the market and looked at our string of ribbons: "Vell, it seems to me you're pretty nearly all hog."

The machine for making moving pictures was held up at San Angelo. This will be brought back to Plainview Monday or Tuesday by Mr. Colp.

PRETTY WEDDING FOR MERKEL GIRL AND PLAINVIEW BOY.

A pretty rose wedding was recently solemnized in Merkel, when Miss Frances Swann became the bride of Henry Jones, of Plainview.

The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, who are prominent members of Merkel society.

An aisle formed by white ribbons led to an arch of cedar twined with roses, from which was suspended a bell filled with rose petals. These were showered on the bride and groom after the ceremony, while they were still standing under the arch.

Their pathway to the altar was strewn with rose petals by two little flower girls.

Punch and cake were served to fifty guests.

The bride visited Mrs. J. C. Goodman last summer, and made a host of friends while here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones are at home in Plainview.

AMUSEMENTS

Kathlyn Gets In More Trouble.

It would seem that the troubles of Kathlyn would never cease; at least, that is what many of the patrons of The Mae I think, although they must know that "they will live happily ever after." Surely the adventures which she encounters are thrilling and never lag a moment in the interest of her admirers.

Saturday night's film depicted the heroine on a runaway elephant, strapped to a burning pier, and finally in a deserted temple with a lion.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

MONDAY

Harvey L. Rix, of Big Springs, came in yesterday with the Westgard party. While here Mr. Rix was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Humphreys.

Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Patton, of Amarillo, came in to-day to visit W. I. Scudder and family.

George Wyckoff, who has been a student at Trinity University, at Waxahachie, came in yesterday to spend the summer with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Wyckoff.

Mesdames Edgar B. Hughes, J. O. Wyckoff and J. W. Grant will entertain to-night with a theater party at The Mae I for the younger social set.

Misses Lizzie and Ida Leach, Gertrude Overall and Eula Howell and C. W. Barnes and Harry Phelps left to-day for an automobile trip to the J. H. Leach ranch, in the Tule Canyon. They will return to-morrow.

Will Elmer Barnes, son of Mrs. Eva Barnes, went to Hale Center to-day to spend several weeks on the ranch of his cousin.

A. F. Quisenberry went to Hale Center to-day.

Mrs. J. J. Randel and children, of Paducah, are here visiting Miss Ligon. Curtis Mathes went to Cisco to-day to visit.

W. H. Fuqua, of Amarillo, was here yesterday.

Mrs. Sam Tibbets returned to-day from Waco, where she has been attending Baylor University. Mrs. Tibbets will visit her father, Thornton Jones.

Miss Flora Mae Scudder returned from Amarillo to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. R. West Lemand and daughters returned to-day from a few days' visit to friends in Lubbock.

R. P. Mayhugh left to-day for De Leon. Mrs. Mayhugh and Miss Virginia have been visiting Mrs. Mayhugh's parents for some time in De Leon.

Mrs. Shook and son, Melvin, returned to-day from Mangum, Okla. They have been visiting Mrs. Shook's daughter, Mrs. Jesse Wells, and her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Wells accompanied them home.

Addison Lee, of Fort Worth, is here for the week.



Lively Chicks

Disease proof, healthy little ones prove

Pratts Poultry Regulator

Pkgs. 25c, 50c, 60c, \$1.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.50

best for parent birds and young stock. It helps digestion—keeps the liver on the job and purifies the blood. Makes more eggs and better chicks.

The first three weeks chicks need

Pratts Baby Chick Food

just the right combination to nourish without straining baby's stomachs. 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Lousy hens cannot lay—lousy chicks cannot grow.

Pratts Powdered Lice Killer

sure death to lice, mites and vermin of all kinds. 25c and 50c. Refuse substitutes; insist on Pratts.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back
Get Pratts 100 Page Poultry Book
Sold by First-Class Dealers in Philadelphia and Vicinity

For Sale By Duncan's Pharmacy; R. A. Long Drug Co.

THE PLAINS AND PLAINVIEW

The Plains have been here for fifty years to my certain knowledge, and modern Plainview has been here about five years. They are both all right—notwithstanding we are greatly in need of more good people.

The Plains were made for a purpose and man is just beginning to learn why. Fifty years ago people thought this a desert, and many people are fifty years behind the times and think so yet. The people who live here and those who have visited here the last three years know better. We now have

Big Irrigation Wells

and good crops. Why the water was put under the ground here, instead of on top I don't know, nor do I care. Layne & Bowler and some other fellows found a way of pumping it up and farmers are running the water over their fields and raising bumper crops.

This part of the plains was put as far south as Ardmore, Oklahoma, so it would be pleasant in the winter and it was raised up 3,000 feet so it would be pleasant in the summer.

We have the world skinned on water, soil and climate. That is why the best people on earth live here. I was going to tell you about Plainview, but as we are not through building it yet will wait until a later date. Don't forget I am in the Real Estate business in the Donohoo building, Plainview, Texas.

JOE HESS

PHONE 546

BIG SPRINGS MAN HEADS HIGHWAY ASSN.

Judge J. A. Penix Chosen President:
O. M. Unger, Plainview, Is
Vice President

PART OF NATIONAL ROAD

Western Division of Colorado-To-Gulf
Becomes Puget Sound To
The Gulf Highway

Judge J. A. Penix, of Big Springs, was elected President Friday of the Colorado-to-Gulf Highway Association. O. M. Unger, of Plainview, is Vice President. Thos. F. Owens, San Angelo, is Secretary-Treasurer.

County Vice Presidents were chosen as follows: Bexar, D. E. Colp; Gillespie, J. D. Payne; Mason, E. J. Lemberg; McCullough, T. P. Grant; Concho, O. L. Simms; Tom Green, W. A. Guthrie; Sterling, W. L. Foster; Howard, I. E. Smith; Dawson, R. D. Simpson; Lynn, A. D. Shook; Lubbock, Geo. W. Briggs; Hale, Otis Trulove; Swisher, L. F. Kirk.

Thirteen counties paid their fees of \$100. Kendall, Randall and Potter Counties were not represented.

Colonel Westgard and his party leave tomorrow for Amarillo. Colonel Westgard and O. M. Unger will go from Amarillo to Raton, N. M., to log the National Highway that far. It has been logged from Seattle to Raton.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Western Division of the Colorado-to-Gulf Highway should become a part of the National Highway known as the Puget Sound-to-Gulf, beginning at Seattle, Washington, and having termini at Corpus Christi and Galveston.

The good roads visitors were taken out to see Plainview's big wells just before 6 o'clock. A reception will be tendered them to-night at the Elk Hall. All citizens and their wives are asked to come out and meet our visitors. Young men and their sweethearts are included, too.

Colonel Westgard and party of delegates from the counties on the Colorado-to-Gulf Highway, arrived in Plainview on schedule this morning, from Lubbock. Over fifty delegates and towns representatives are in the party.

They were met by a number of cars toward Hale Center.

Following the arrival of the party in Plainview, the cars were parked on Main Street, where motion pictures were made of the hundred cars in line. These pictures will go into the literature of the National Highway Association and into every circuit.

A session of the delegates was called

in the District Court room. Many representative business men were present.

In the morning session, reports from delegates from the counties south to San Antonio were heard. Roads are in fine condition. Secretary D. E. Colp, Vice President of the Colorado-to-Gulf Highway and Road Expert of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, led this discussion. Mr. Colp gave an indication of the natural excellence of the roads on this division of the highway the actual running time of the party from San Angelo to Plainview, which was eleven hours. The distance is 264 miles.

H. E. Jackson, of San Angelo, President of the Association, presided at this meeting. In the absence of Secretary B. O. Brown, who was delayed in Lubbock by car trouble, S. A. Penix, of Big Springs, County Judge of Howard County, acted as secretary at the morning session.

The afternoon session met at 2:30 o'clock, at the Schick Opera House.

The visitors were taken out to see the big wells late this afternoon.

The following towns are represented by delegates:

San Angelo—H. E. Jackson, W. A. Guthrie and Henry Rodemund.

Sterling City—R. B. Brown, County Commissioner of Sterling County.

Big Springs—S. A. Penix, County Judge of Howard County; H. M. Morrison, H. L. Rix and Dr. I. E. Smith.

Lamesa—George W. Foster, County Judge of Dawson County, and W. O. Kee, County Attorney.

Tahoka—A. D. Shook.

Lubbock—Geo. W. Briggs, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, and John W. Baker.

Paint Rock, Concho County—O. L. Simms.

Brady, McCullough County—T. P. Grant.

Mason County—E. J. Limberg, Mason. Mr. Limberg also holds proxy from Gillespie County.

San Antonio, Bexar County—D. E. Colp.

BARKER SELLS FOUR FORD CARS IN A WEEK.

Paul Barker has sold four Ford cars this week. They were bought by N. E. Baker, of Lockney; Bradley Auto Co., Lubbock; J. R. Stratton, Abertathy, and A. D. Beaucham, Matador.

EIGHTY REGISTERED AT REST ROOM DURING LAST MONTH.

Mrs. L. Lee Dye, Mrs. W. A. Todd and Mrs. Hickman Price, of the Civic League, met with the County Commissioners this morning in behalf of the Rest Room at the Court House.

The county and city officials promised to assist with the salary of the matron of the rest room.

There were eighty who registered at the rest room last month. The ladies who come to Plainview either shopping or on other business are welcome at the rest room, and will always find it a quiet and restful place.

SETH WARD TO ASK BIDS ON BOYS' DORMITORY SOON

President McDonald And Mrs. Cora Pritchett Take Party To Tulia For Concert

President C. L. McDonald took two automobiles filled with people to Tulia Friday night, giving a concert to advertise Seth Ward. Mrs. Cora Pritchett, teacher of voice, accompanied the party.

Mr. McDonald reports a very successful trip to Matador this week. The outlook for this year at Seth Ward is growing brighter every day, the President said.

The Board of Trustees are going over plans now for the new dormitory. These will be turned over to contractors for bids at an early date.

GREEN MACHINERY CO. DIGGING MANY WELLS.

Green Machinery Company have recently closed contracts for irrigation wells for the following-named parties:

One well equipped with an American twenty-four-inch pitless pump, for Dan F. Morgan, eight miles west of town. This pump has an efficiency of sixty per cent.

One well for J. Q. Adams, of Jamestown Ohio, to be located on his land four miles northeast of Hale Center. An Advance pump will be installed.

Dr. J. H. Stewart, eight miles northeast of town. Mr. Stewart's well will be equipped with Advance pump and a forty-horsepower, two-cylinder Heer engine. This plant is a duplicate of the J. R. Hubbard well. Mr. Hubbard is getting about fifteen hundred gallons of water a minute.

Green Machinery Co. has just finished a well for J. N. Jordan eight miles east of town. This well is equipped with a Layne & Bowler pitless pump.

Also, just finished a well at Littlefield, Texas, for the Littlefield Lands. An American pitless pump and a Primus oil engine of fifty horsepower was installed in this well. The well delivers from 1,200 to 1,500 gallons per minute.

They have also just finished a well for F. T. Skipworth, of Kress. This well is equipped with a Layne & Bowler pitless pump and a two-cylinder fifty-horsepower Heer engine. This well delivers about 1,000 gallons per minute.

MISS JENNIE KERR AND JOHN F. SANDER WED.

Rev. Sterling Park Performs Ceremony; Jane Roses Profuse in Pretty Decorations.

A pretty home wedding was solemnized Thursday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Kerr, 201 Walnut Street, when their daughter Jennie was given in marriage to John F. Sander.

The impressive ceremony was performed by Rev. Sterling Park, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this city.

Prior to the entrance of the bridal couple, Miss Gwendolyn Hanby sang "I Love You Truly," Miss Georgia Brashears playing the accompaniment. To the strains of the wedding march, played by Mrs. Eva L. Barnes, the bride entered on the arm of the groom. She was attended by her sister, Miss Jessie Kerr. J. D. Whitman was groomsmen.

The bridal party stood beneath an arch of white roses and graceful vines, from which was suspended a wedding bell. Jardinieres of growing ferns gave a touch of pretty greenery to the scene.

White and red were remembered in the decorations, while roses of June were arranged throughout the rooms. The bride was gowned in white brocaded satin with overdress of lace caught up with white satin roses. Her ornaments and jewelry were pearls. She carried an arm cluster of white carnations, the gift of the groom.

Miss Jessie Kerr wore yellow mesaline, with overdress of lace. Her flowers were pink carnations and cape jasmamines.

Immediately after the ceremony, while a musical program was given, the guests were served ices and cakes.

In the dining room, at a beautiful lace-covered table strewn with roses, Misses Ruby Barrow and Addie Erick dispensed delicious nectar.

Mrs. Sterling Park was toastmistress. Toasts were given the bride by Mesdames W. A. Todd, J. M. Malone and W. E. Armstrong. Rev. Sterling Park, in his toast, remembered the family of the bride.

Dr. J. H. Wayland and Miss Bessie Keen gave the groom words of sage advice while they drank to his health and happiness.

The bride's cake, surmounted by a miniature bride and ornamented with

white and red hearts, was cut by the pretty bride and the bevy of gay young girls who assisted in serving.

A number of handsome presents were received, some of them coming from McKinney, St. Louis and California. The groom's gift to the bride was a watch set with diamonds.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanders are at home to their friends at 400 East Seventh Street.

The contracting parties in last night's marriage are both well known in Plainview. Mr. Sander is a prominent business man, and has had the interests of Plainview at heart ever since he became a citizen of the town. The bride is known and loved for her excellent qualities, and has grown up in the town.

ANDERSON TO GALVESTON.

John A. Anderson has gone to Galveston to take a position on the United States transport Meade. He had been on the boat for several months when he came to Plainview, in December.

Mrs. H. S. Bruce and children and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Peckham and baby left to-day for Colorado Springs, Colo. They will spend about four weeks in Colorado.

Mrs. Z. T. Wright returned to-day to Oklahoma City. Mrs. Wright came to attend the burial of her father, Captain J. W. Stewart, which was held yesterday.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT IN SESSION THIS WEEK.

Board of Equalization at Work and New Districts Laid Out.

Commissioners' Court is in session this week. It has laid out a few districts and allowed claims. To-day they are at work as a Board of Equalization.

Judge Lewis said at noon: "So far we have lowered taxes on more property than we have raised. In about fifty instances we have lowered taxes, and raised them in two."

DR. GATES URGES WOMEN TO ENTER PRAETORIAN FIGHT.

Town Winning Two Hundred Dollar Prize Gets Big Meeting; Lubbock Leads.

The Praetorians, that hospitable order, were hosts yesterday afternoon for the ladies of Plainview, at Long's Drug Store. This was one of the many pleasant entertainments given recently by the Praetorians.

Between eighty and ninety ladies were present, and enjoyed the cream served.

D. W. McGlasson, the genial District Manager, was ubiquitous and smiling. In a short talk he urged the importance of striving to gain the \$200 prize, and thereby getting the district meeting.

President I. E. Gates of Wayland College made a talk along the same lines.

"We cannot afford," said President Gates, "for any town to beat Plainview. We must win the prize."

"If you get the women after it," he continued, "we are bound to beat, for women work faster and think faster than men." (His audience was almost exclusively feminine.)

The prize offered is for the largest increase in membership in the district. Plainview is bound to win.

RUBY TO SHOW WAR PICTURE.

There are comparatively few productions on the market at the present time dealing with the American Revolution. There are thousands dealing with the Civil War and even more showing the wild life of the West.

Therefore, the four-reel special of the Universal Company showing "Washington at Valley Forge" sets a precedent.

Aside from the dramatic interest that it arouses, it is of great value as an educational picture.

"Washington at Valley Forge" will be shown at The Ruby Monday afternoon and night.

The story opens with a prelude showing the midnight ride of Paul Revere, and changes to the winter at Valley Forge, with a dramatic ending.

MRS. LOCK VERY ILL.

George Lock received a telephone call this morning stating that his wife had been taken seriously ill. Mrs. Lock is visiting her father, in the country.

Mrs. H. P. Speed and daughters left to-day for San Antonio to visit Mrs. Speakman.

BILLINGS AND BILLINGS,
Chiropractors
Plainview, Texas
Hours: 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.
Phone 181 O'Keefe Building

Misses Letha Shropshire and Ruth Wingo spent Sunday with Miss Nell Webb, at Kress.

George M. Janes, of Abertathy, has bought an interest in the Plainview Land and Cattle Company.

Kirby Scudder left to-day to visit friends in Anson.

J. W. Willis and F. W. Vanderpool left yesterday for Kansas City.

Mrs. H. L. Mitchell, of Fort Worth, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. M. Shafer.

R. P. Bonner, of Amarillo, and Mrs. Olive Matison, of Plainview, were married yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock at the Methodist parsonage, by Rev. S. A. Barnes.

FOR SALE—From 1 to 50 registered HEREFORD BULLS; best blood in America. See stock 14 miles south of Plainview. L. H. and E. B. ROSSER. —Adv. S-pd. 75.

Acme Laundry

"No Excuse on Earth for Poor Work"
Free Tickets to the Ruby with All Work
Expert Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers
PHONE 453 Work called for every day
Sent out on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Write 453 in red in your phone book.

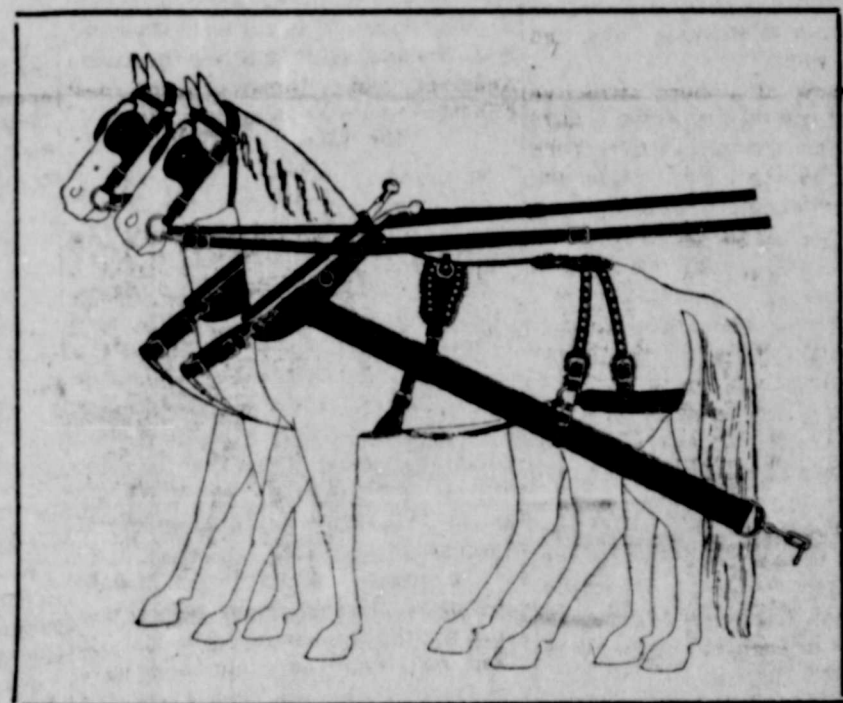


We Can Fill the Hamper—with everything you need for outings, touring or fishing trips—no need for going a-shopping here, there and the other place—all under this one roof. Here are named only a few of the many good things for outdoors and elsewhere: potted meats, sardines, crackers and biscuits, olives, pickles, peanut butter, etc.

WRIGHT & DUNAWAY
PHONES 35 and 355

G. W. GRAVES Hand Made Harness

For less money than you can buy factory made harness. We use the best leather in the market.



We have the best make of collars at the lowest price; hames and chains of the best make at the lowest price; hand made lines and breeching at the lowest price; collar pads of the best make at the lowest price; buggy whips and whips of all kinds at the lowest price; bits and spurs of best make at the lowest price; saddle blankets of all kinds at lowest price; hand made bridles and halters at the lowest price; we carry a full line of belts of all styles; fly nets and horse sheet of best make at lowest price; Neatsfoot oil of best make at lowest price; lariats and rope of all kinds at lowest price.

The price of leather has advanced but our prices have not. We are all mechanics of the best type. We carry the largest stock of leather goods in the Panhandle or on the South Plains.

Call and see our famous stock at South East Corner of Square.

Mr. Hendrick Wood will take pleasure in repairing your harness.



World's Greatest Stock Saddles
G. W. GRAVES, Maker

Buy Your Leather Goods from an Exclusive Saddlery and Harness House

G. W. Graves Sadlery Co.
Plainview, Texas

Let Us Electioneer for You

Keep your pockets full of our neatly printed cards, Mr. Candidate. Give bunches of them to all your friends.

Every time your card turns up, it reminds some one of YOU and the OFFICE YOU WANT. Cards cost little. We get them to you quick.

Phones 71 and 72

Herald Publishing Co.

Fuel Problem Solved

Call and See Burner Demonstrated

IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

North Side of Square—First Door West of Jackson Market

Anyone desiring to purchase rights and territory call on or write me at

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

B. WALLER
DEMONSTRATOR

Wanted—Good Money for the Right Parties

The Twice-A-Week Hale County Herald

Published Tuesday and Friday by
THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Entered at the Post Office in Plainview as Second Class Mail Matter Under
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New Address.

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

DON'T TAKE YOUR WORRIES HOME.

A very good thing for a man to do is to shut his worries in his desk, forget his business on his way home, and when he gets there try to be as agreeable as possible to those who are dearest to him.

You know the husband who, unconscious of his own moods, though conscious of the moods of his wife and family, makes life miserable for them the minute he gets home. He is the type who is unconscious of his fits of temper and defects in his make-up. He thinks he is a very fine husband and father, and would feel that great injustice were meted out to him if any one dared suggest that he did not approach the ideal.

This is the kind of husband who forgets that while he is away from home during the day his wife has worries and cares in abundance. But all this he overlooks, and he comes home expecting only encouragement and flattery from her.

In the evening he uses up his energy telling his wife of her faults, and really imagines that he is a fine man, giving a woman the benefit of his superior intellect, when the chances are that she has ten times as much brains.

Most mothers who have spent the day largely in straightening out the troubles of their children would like something better for evening pastime than straightening out troubles for a peevish husband.

Men of this kind, and there are a great many of them, should look at the matter from the ordinary common-sense, business point of view.

He knows that his business depends upon his being pleasant with people. He makes it his business to smile with those with whom he does business. He tries to be cheerful, whether he is boss or employee, for he knows that cheerfulness is an excellent lubricator.

If a man can make himself cheerful for the sake of business, he certainly should try to make himself liked for similar reasons. He will not then excuse himself for being "out of sorts" at home because he has had a hard day in business.

All the good opinions a man can earn in his business life will never make up for the loss of love and respect at home.

A good way to secure and retain the home affection and adoration is to leave your business behind and try to do for your family and make them happy.

If a man earns the good opinion of his family, it may compensate him for some little losses down town.

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS.

The farmers of Northwest Texas have for years practiced the fundamental principles of co-operation.

When Farmer A does a big lot of fencing, he is helped by someone living close by. Farmer B knows that he will have no difficulty in getting several of his neighbors to help him harvest and thresh his wheat, providing he in turn is willing to later "pay them back" with service of some kind.

Farmer C, appreciating that he can not well get along another year without a substantial barn, has no hesitancy in getting hold of those who "owe him" labor to help him erect it.

Several farmers living in the same district decide they want to provide themselves with an inexpensive, convenient form of communication. They decide to have a party telephone line. Few, if any, of the farmers in the community could afford to build a line from the home into town and over the country to his different neighbors. So they form a co-operative association, building one main line into the city, which also affords inter-communication between the farm homes. As a result of this co-operation all farmers are able to have a telephone.

The farmers' telephone association is another step forward in co-operation. Other instances showing different forms of co-operation among farmers can be cited.

So far so good. Now we come to that part of the farmer's endeavor where he fails to co-operate—buying and selling.

Those who make a study of conditions in agricultural sections point out with ever-increasing emphasis the lamentable fact that as a whole farmers show lack of judgment in getting the best price for their products and of paying excessive prices for their supplies.

The average farmer's net profits are not anywhere near commensurate with his investment in equipment and machinery and his operating expenses.

Usually because of lack of cash and because he has to pay grocery, clothing, hardware and blacksmithing bills, which frequently have run for several months, the farmer is compelled to dispose of what he has raised as soon as it has been gathered from the fields. So off to market he goes, to get the "market price" for his products.

Because all the farmers sell the same kind of stuff at the same time of the year, the "market price" is low. Being forced to sell when everybody else is selling is the very thing which has caused many an industrious farmer to "go broke."

Why do farmers sell at the lowest prices year after year, allowing the middleman to profit as a result of the farmer's unremitting toil and thoughtfulness, when the middleman usually has no capital invested in his business and operates simply upon margins, borrowing upon the grain, produce and other products he gets from the farmer, holding them until the price goes up and then selling at a good profit?

From your own experience, Mr. Farmer, you know how disappointing and discouraging it has been for you to work intelligently and faithfully all year, paying interest on a large investment in the form of your land, tools and machinery, buildings and work stock, together with all of the costs incident to the operation and maintenance of your farm, and then have to go to market to sell your stuff for less than it cost you actually to raise it and get it to market!

Why run the risk of losing another year's labor and money? Why not co-operate with other farmers in your neighborhood in the purchase of all your supplies? The price you will have to pay for any commodity when purchased in bulk with your associates will be so low in comparison with what you have been paying when purchasing at retail that you will be astonished at the saving.

Co-operation in selling means that you will not be forced to sell when and at whatever price the middleman cares to dole out to you. When you are associated with a number of others in disposing of your products you can afford to be firm in holding out for the price which will enable you to conduct your business at a profit.

Why not organize a Farmers' Co-operative Buying and Selling Association for your neighborhood? As a progressive and wide-awake farmer, your influence will encounter little difficulty in getting fifteen or twenty farmers residing in your locality who will join forces with you and others.

Co-operative Farmers' Leagues are succeeding famously in many other parts of the country, just as they can here if properly conducted. They have made farmers independent who before were constantly in debt.

Get on Easy Street through the Co-operation Avenue.

OVERLAND RACES START

DENVER, June 13.—Races at the Overland track were resumed this afternoon after an interval of eight years when a 9 day meeting was opened. It was the first meeting held under the authority of the new Colorado law legalizing racing. More than 350 running and harness horses will participate, coming here from Juarez, HarvdeGrace and other tracks. Twelve harness races in all will run—two each during the first six days of the meeting. Thereafter all races will be for runners. The principal event of the meeting will be the Colorado Derby, for a stake of \$2,000 which is scheduled to be run next Saturday. The state racing commission has approved the meeting, which will be on July 4. Under a recent court decision pari-mutu betting will be allowed.

WOMEN TO FIGHT FOR GOOD ROADS

CHICAGO, June 13.—Women will help get better roads if plans of the Congress of Women's Achievements and Exposition of Science, Art and Commerce, which opened today at the Coliseum, do not go awry. For one week the congress will hold forth and during that time an effort will be made to have the women lend their aid to the better road movement. Converts are expected to be gathered from the convention of the Women's Federation of Clubs which is also in session here this week. The National Good Roads Association, the International Good Roads and Automobile Association, the Illinois State Good Roads Association and the Chicago Good Roads Association all stand ready to accept any overtures the women may make to boom good highways. On the plea that good roads and streets bear a vital relationship to the home, the congress believes that women's help in their behalf will be forthcoming.

CELEBRATE FLAG DAY

JEFFERSON CITY, June 13.—Flags are to be displayed tomorrow on all public buildings in the state in observance of Flag Day, set apart by the governor's proclamation.

FIVE RULES FOR BORROWING MONEY

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 13.—Five rules designed to convince farmers that there is no magic about credit are set down in the Farmer's Bulletin 593 "How to Use Farm Credit", which the United States Department of Agriculture has just published. Unless the farmer who is thinking of borrowing money fully understands these rules and is willing to be guided by them, the Government's advice to him, is: **don't**. As it is, there are probably almost as many farmers in this country who are suffering from too much as from too little credit.

Of these rules the three most important are:

1. Make sure that the purpose for which the borrowed money is to be used will produce a greater return than needed to pay the debt.

2. The length of time the debt is to run should have a close relation to the productive life of the improvement for which the money is borrowed.

3. Provision should be made in a longtime loans for the gradual reduction of the principal.

The first rule is, of course, the key to the wise use of credit. Between borrowing money to spend on one's self and borrowing money to buy equipment of some sort with which to make more money there is all the difference between folly and foresight, extravagance and thrift. If the money is borrowed for a wise purpose it will produce enough to pay back principal and interest and a fair margin of profit for the borrower. If it is borrowed for a foolish purpose it will produce nothing and consequently there will be nothing with which to repay the loan. From this point of view it matters comparatively little whether the interest be high or low. It is the payment of the principal that is the chief difficulty.

Rules two and three deal with the most satisfactory ways of repayment. Underneath them both is the same principle: The loan must be repaid with the money it earns itself. For example, if the money is used to buy a machine that will last ten years, the machine must earn enough in that time to pay for itself or it never will. The loan, therefore, should be entirely repaid before the ten years are up or the farmer will lose money on the transaction, paying out interest for no benefit in return. On the other hand, if too early a date is set for settlement, or repayment, the machine will not have had sufficient opportunity to make the requisite money and the borrower may have difficulty in raising it elsewhere. Rule 3 provides for some form of amortization, the system by which the principal is repaid in installments so that the amount of the loan is continually diminishing and in consequence the interest charges also. Such a system is quite

feasible when the loan is really productive, when it returns to the borrower a definite revenue each year. Tables showing the payments required to pay off principal and interest in varying periods of time are appended to the bulletin and are recommended to the serious consideration of everyone who contemplates borrowing money. The bulletin also advises the farmer to secure the lowest possible interest. At first sight this seems to be too obvious to be worth mentioning. Of course the interest should be as small as possible. Everybody knows that—except

the lender. But if the other rules are observed, if the borrower manages his financial affairs soundly, he will be surprised to find how much easier it is to obtain favorable terms. The right kind of a lender does not want to foreclose mortgages; he wants his money back with a fair profit, like any other merchant: For money that is sure to be repaid, he charges low interest.

That in fact is why the government has published these rules for borrowers. It is not such a matter of driving a shrewd bargain as it is of ob-

servng a few fundamental principles which alone can make credit a blessing and not a curse.

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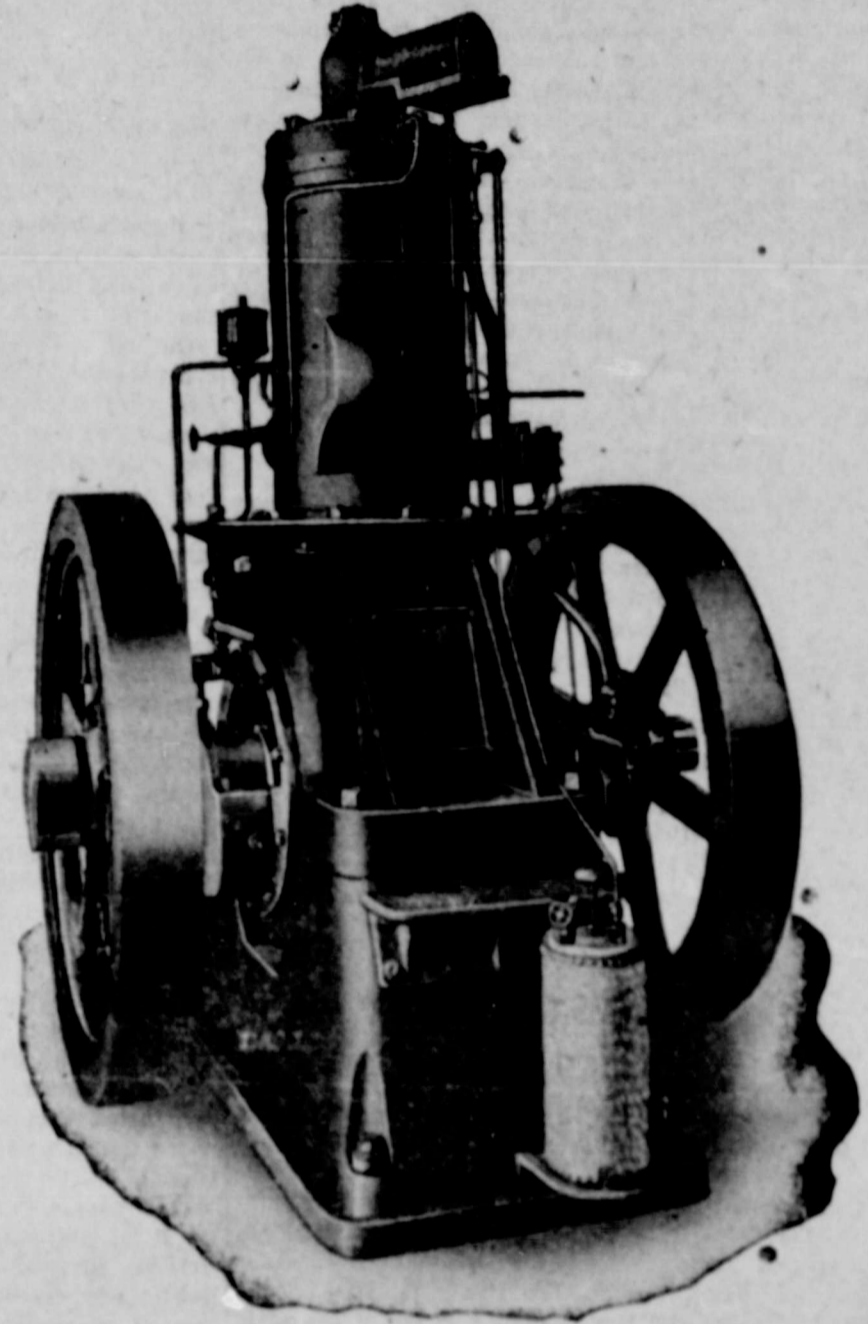
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THE STOCK MARKET IN DETAIL.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, June 12.—Closing cattle sales last week were 10 to 15 cents above Monday on killing grades. Plain heavy steers showed least activity. The army worm in Missouri, and fear of drouth in various localities, weakened prices on stockers and feeders 40 to 75 cents. The supply to-day is 7,000 head, market on killing cattle steady to weak, and weak to lower on stockers and feeders. Good to choice natives sold at \$8.85 and \$8.90 to-day, and prime handy-weight steers would go a little above \$9.00.

Bulk of native steers to killers sell at \$7.90 to \$8.65, and any weakness in prices to-day was made up by good fills. Veal calves are stronger, best around \$10, stock calves lower. Prime stockers sell at \$7.50 to \$7.75, and useful cattle at \$6.75 to \$7.25. A good run of Missouri stock is here to-day, including 28 cars off the Milwaukee and a special train of 10 cars from King City, but distant territory is being drawn on to make the modest total supply, a train of 17 cars of Western Slope Colorado cattle being the chief contribution of this kind to-day.

The latter sold at \$7.75 to \$8.15. Eight cars of Western Nebraska stock arrived over the Union Pacific Short Line. About 24 cars of Colorado and Western Nebraska sugar mill cattle are expected to-morrow. Owners of these cattle have tested various markets recently with repeated shipments, but Kansas City salesmen have outdone rivals at other markets in their sales, hence they get the entire shipment this week.

Quarantine receipts are 33 cars to-day, market fully steady, offerings including North Texas fed steers at \$7.75 to \$8.10, and low-grade Oklahoma grass steers at \$6.35 to \$6.60.

Hog receipts to-day are 7,500 here, but a run of 45,000 at Chicago upset the apple cart, and prices are mostly 10 cents lower, top 8.17 1/2, bulk \$8 to \$8.15. The power rot consuming public to absorb hogs at a range of prices above eight dollars is dependable only when receipts are very light. May receipts at the leading markets combined were 15 per cent short of May last year, and 40 per cent short of May, 1906, the heaviest May on record at the big markets.

Progress toward normal supplies will naturally be attended with declining prices.

Native spring lambs gained 40 to 50 cents last week, and are holding it, quite a number of sales to-day at \$5.50. Native ewes are worth \$4.25 to \$5.25, wethers up to \$4.10, yearlings \$7.00. Goats are 25 cents lower to-day, good brusher Angoras at \$4.10, and slick-haired Mexicans at \$3.50.

Texas muttons are steady to-day, some ewes at \$5.25, choice wethers worth \$5.50, some yearlings and lambs mixed at \$6.75. Receipts are 10,800 to-day, but light runs are expected ahead. J. A. RICKART, Market Correspondent.

LITTLE STORIES OF THE LONE STAR STATE

True love stranger than fiction is to be found in the dawn of Texas history.

This is the story of Jugerau St. Denis, French soldier of fortune, who led the expedition into Texas in 1714 to plant colonies, establish intercourse with Mexicans and obtain interest in her mines. When he reached San Juan Bautista, the Presidio of the Rio Grande, he improved the delay incident awaiting an answer from the Spanish governor of Coahuila by falling in love with Maria, the beautiful daughter of Villeseca, the commanding officer of the Presidio.

Unfortunately the Governor also was a suitor to her hand and had St. Denis (correct) imprisoned. After more than six months imprisonment in chains, Maria obtained release through influence in Mexico City. Having in the meantime repeatedly refused to marry the governor, Maria and St. Denis were wed.

Mobile was then the starting point to all expeditions into Texas. St. Denis started from Mobile on a second expedition in 1727 and finding himself robbed of all his property at the Presidio made a trip to Mexico City to secure redresses. His old enemy, the former Governor, again had St. Denis imprisoned and again his faithful wife obtained liberty. Texas was then ruled from Mexico City, it will be remembered. St. Denis returned to Mobile and was given command of the Fort at Natchitoches. The Natchez Indians feared St. Denis and particularly feared the vengeance for the massacre of French settlers in Louisiana in 1725. Believing St. Denis would collect friendly Indians and exterminate the Natchez, these warriors sent 200 men to St. Denis' fort and entrapped him with a garrison of 30 men.

A woman played a leading role in the Frenchman's life to the very last but it was not Maria. The Natchez tried to lure St. Denis out of the fort by proposing to surrender to him a French woman who had long been

held a prisoner. After futile bickerings, the Indians, suspecting the real condition of the Frenchman's small force, erected in front of their tents a funeral pyre upon which they bound the woman.

St. Denis with twenty men then made a furious onslaught on the Indians. In the first clash all of his men but eight were killed. St. Denis fell at last with three bullets in his head and two arrows in his breast. Two of his force survived.

IN JUAREZ

JUAREZ, Mexico, June 10.—Have a heart, if you will, for the downtrodden peon, the war-riddled pacifico and the thousand of other sufferers in Bloody Mexico, but save a tear for the curio dealer, the professional gambler, the dance hall proprietor and the bull-fight promoter of the Mexican border town.

In the hoarse voice of a prominent American gent of this town: "An nodder mont' of dis and I'll have to go to work."

The bottom blew out of the business of entertaining and trimming American tourists drummers and plain visitors in Juarez when the war scare struck El Paso and the gentleman who looks after that profitable trade room for lament.

The first dash of cold water was the order that street cars should not cross the international bridge from El Paso after 9 o'clock at night. This precaution was taken to prevent inebriated Americans from El Paso mixing with inebriated Mexicans, the authority of both towns working on the theory that man commonly does not become warlike along the border until after 9:00 p. m.

Proprietors of dance halls on the Juarez side were the first ones hit. Ordinarily their amusement places were thronged every night with gold-lined Americans from Florida to Oregon who came to see the maxix danced properly and improperly and who were conveyed to El Paso hotels in the bracing air of the mornings. The talk of the trouble threw a big scare into them.

More talk of a row with the constitutionalists and the curio dealers get their, tourists fighting shy of Juarez even in daylight and abandoning nearly altogether the nightly joy rides by sight-seeing autos from El Paso. The little ball ceased to spin about the roulette wheel as frequently as in the past; the gambling fraternity "got the dumps" and the bull fight promoters found advertising the game on the American side less remunerative.

LITTLE STORIES OF THE LONE STAR STATE.

Ransom of the American women is recorded for the first time in the pitiful story of a remnant of the J. C. Beales colony at Dolores, Texas, a settlement on Los Moras creek, twelve miles above its junction with the Rio Grande and perhaps thirty miles above the present town of Eagle Pass. The attempt at colonization was made in 1824.

Signs of early fair promise for the settlement were blasted by drought. Dependancy seized many of the colonists and they sought homes and food in San Fernando, Santa Rosa and other Mexican cities with a 100 miles radius. On the 10th of March, 1836, just two years after the arrival at Dolores, a group of the last colonists to leave the place, endeavored to return to the coast and England. Most of the pioneers in the Beales party were English from New York.

The party, making for home consisted of eleven men, of whom Mr. Horn had a wife and two little sons, and Mrs. Harris, a wife and an infant. On the afternoon of April 3rd, while the men in the camp were variously occupied or asleep and none on guard, they were surprised and attacked by fifty or sixty mounted Comanches who killed the eleven men, made captives of the woman and children, plundered the camp and returned to their main camp of 400 warriors. The Harris infant was killed next morning.

With the two white women captives in separate bands and Mrs. Horn separated from her two children, the Indians traveled leisurely for two months when they arrived among the principle Comanche camps in the regions of the upper Arkansas river. The fates of the two little sons of Mrs. Horn is not known.

There then lived in Santa Fe a Missouri trader and merchant named Broncho. Through his efforts and his purse, both Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Horn were ransomed and returned to the white race. Broncho also obtained the liberty of Mrs. Rachel Plummer, also a white captive of the Comanches. Mrs. Plummer and Mrs. Harris soon afterward died from the brutal treatment they were subjected to by the Indians. Mrs. Horn lived long enough to record in fifty-nine closely written pages a full and thrilling sketch of her life.

How much ransom was paid is not known.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS OF SOME FOREIGN CITIES.

Glasgow, with a population of 1,047,000 and an area of 19,183 acres, has a very efficient fire department, consisting of 11 stations advantageously situated in various parts of the city, in charge of 195 officers and men, says Consul J. N. McCunn, Glasgow, Scotland. The water supply is owned and controlled by the municipality. The water in the fire mains is kept at a pressure of about one-half ton per square inch in the central part of the city, while in the outlying sections it varies from 40 to 75 pounds during the day to 75 pounds and above during the night. This pressure is obtained by means of a city-owned pumping station. Only in exceptional cases is the River Clyde utilized for fire purposes.

The Central fire station has a fully equipped machine shop, that is not only capable of dealing with all classes of repair work, but has also built for service in the city four first-aid motor fire vehicles. These machines, constructed to carry 1 officer, 12 men, 200 yards of canvas hose, one 30-foot extension ladder, tools, etc., have given perfect satisfaction. Members of the fire department also erect and maintain the fire-alarm boxes—work that was formerly done by the National Telephone Co. and subsequently undertaken by the Post Office Telephone Department.

Calls Answered—Revenue and Expenditures.

The brigade received and attended during 1913 a total of 1,742 calls; of these, 789 were actual fires, 480 were false alarms from various causes, 263 were examinations for fire, and in 210 cases special services were rendered by the firemen. Engines and firemen were present at 668 of the fires, but in 121 cases the outbreaks were so trifling that firemen with hand pumps only were required. The total estimated loss within Greater Glasgow was \$365,000.

Revenue for the maintenance of the fire department is derived from charges for attendance at fires and a tax is put upon the rate payers to make up the balance. Expenditure from May 31, 1912, to May 31, 1913, excluding interest and sinking funds, amounted to \$153,157; the revenue of the department was \$30,067, making the net charge on rates (taxes), exclusive of interest and sinking fund, \$123,150. For the current year the rate of taxation is 1.1 cents per \$4.87 of rental paid by occupiers of houses and business premises.

Work of the Birmingham Brigade.

(By Consul Albert Halstead, Birmingham, England.) Birmingham's fire brigade consists of 22 officers and 175 men, and serves an estimated population of 859,644, scattered over an area slightly in excess of 68 square miles.

In 1913 the brigade responded to 1,070 fire alarms, of which 125 were false alarms. The total fire loss during the year was estimated at \$269,970 and the value of the property at risk \$18,764,380. At 602 of the fires the damage was under \$125, but at two it exceeded \$25,000. The chief officer of the brigade has expressed his belief that the small number of serious fires was due to the adoption of motor traction, which enabled the firemen to reach the scene before the flames gained much headway. A total of 1,002 hours and 53 minutes was occupied in attending, extinguishing and returning from fires, or an average of 56 minutes per alarm. This was an increase over the average, due to a large coke fire at the city gas works which occupied the firemen for 395 hours. At 33 fires life was in danger; 49 persons were injured during the year under review, of whom 12 died. There are 9,262 fire hydrants and 24 underground tanks in the city; the fire-alarm boxes number 187. The approximate cost of the fire brigade in 1913 was \$175,000.

The watch committee of the City Council is the controlling body of the fire brigade, and the chief officer is the executive head. The latter's position is one of large authority, and on retirement he receives superannuation pay. Revenue is provided by the City Council from local taxes—called city rates in England. In addition, certain sums are received from fire insurance offices for the services of the brigade in extinguishing fires, and placed to the credit of the superannuation fund. These payments, however, are optional on the part of the companies interested.

American Motor Apparatus Used by Vancouver Department.

(By Vice Consul General G. C. Woodward, Vancouver, Canada.) The report of the chief of the Vancouver fire department shows that during the 23 years from 1890 to 1913 the fire loss of the city amounted to \$3,651,759; the insurance paid on this loss was \$2,476,668 leaving a clear loss of \$1,175,091. During 1913 the fire loss amounted to \$627,799; the insurance paid totaled \$530,947, leaving a clear fire loss for this period of \$96,852. The value of the property involved in the fires during 1913 was

\$6,564,591. Last year the city installed the Gamewell fire-alarm system, the advantage of which is that only the halls required to answer a certain call are notified, while under the old system all halls were notified.

At present the department occupies 14 halls and has 182 men on its roll. The equipment consists of 18 pieces of automobile apparatus—2 ladder trucks, 8 hose wagons, 1 combination hose and chemical wagon, 5 chemical engines, 1 chief's car, and 1 assistant chief's car; 1 self-propelled steam fire engine, 14 horse-drawn apparatus—4 steam engines, 2 ladder trucks, 5 hose wagons, 1 combination hose and chemical wagon, and 2 chemical engines; and 31 horses.

Owing to the city's recent rapid growth, it has been enabled in purchasing to secure apparatus of the latest improved makes, and in consequence has an excellent equipment for a city of its size and population. The first automobile apparatus was purchased in 1908, and since that time whenever old apparatus was replaced or the demands of the city required increased equipment, this class of apparatus has been added. All automobile fire apparatus is of American manufacture.

HOGS AN AID TO THE FARMER

Mr. Edwin Houston of Welfare, Texas, a member of the advisor board of the Texas Industrial Congress, and president of the Texas Swine breeders Association, is an enthusiastic believer in the value of hog raising on the farm and has written to the congress as follows:

"Some farm people for the love of nature, and some for the amusement and glory they get out of it, but almost everybody farms in order to make a living. This last class—the farmers of and by necessity are the ones I appeal to.

With them, how to properly feed, cloth and educate their families are the prime factor in life. The grocery bill is their greatest expense and pork, or its products, is the largest single item on this bill. If each family will produce its own pork it will materially increase its prosperity.

This can be done too, with very little trouble and at a nominal expense, if all the kitchen scraps, damaged grain and other waste products of the average farm are used for this purpose; and at the same time a small piece of tillable land is set aside and fenced for a hog pasture.

A good way to try out the hog business and at the same time get a year's pork supply for nothing is to fence about one acre of land hog-proof. Also cross-fence it so as to make two half-acre lots. In these put a small portable hog house on some kind and plant the lots in whatever crops will make the surest and most abundant pasture in your locality.

If the right crops are used, green forage of some kind will be in one or the other of these pastures all the year round.

A good pure bred sow should be bought and she should raise her own two litters of big, strong pigs each year. With plenty of green pasturage and waste from the kitchen and a very little grain the sow and litter can be care for. Then, if the pigs are fed heavily on grain from the time they are from six to eight months old they finest home cured bacon, hams and will be ready either for making the sausage or to top the local market.

It is usually more convenient to keep your litter for your own killing in the winter and sell the litter the following spring and summer. In this way your fall pigs will bring you a hundred or more dollars in cash which will more than pay for running your hog department and you will have the spring pigs left for your year's meat supply.

I have not considered one sow and her profit in order to discourage those who would keep more than one, but because there is no farmer in Texas that can afford to be without at least one. Then another thing the greatest mistake that is made by the average man in starting in the hog business is that he starts with too many before he knows much about the business.

The Texas Industrial Congress is doing splendid work along this line by inducing farm boys to take one barrow each day and properly feed it and keep careful records of grains made and the cost of these grains. If these boys learn how to make a good profit one barrow they will soon be able to do the same thing with a lot of them.

Texas imported last year over \$24,000,000 worth of pork products from other states. Is there much honor in our boast, of raising a third of America's cotton supply when we have to trade it off to the other states for pork, especially as cotton is ruining the farms of the South and hog raising is making "corn belt" farms richer.

No state in the union has as many natural advantages for hog raising as ours and Texans are too much alive to let these opportunities go by. The only question is how long will it take us to learn."

LOUISIANA MAY WIN PIPE LINE BY CONCENTRATING

AUSTIN, Texas, June 13.—Doubts as to whether the proposed government pipe line from Oklahoma to the Gulf will run through Texas have been raised here. These doubts are based on the fact that nine Texas ports want the pipe line terminal; while Louisiana has centered the competition with her forces concentrated on one port, Baton Rouge on the Mississippi river. The spirit which helped win for Texas a Regional reserve bank, namely "Texas First" regardless of rivalry between cities, is said to have been strongly manifested in the oil pipe line hearings. In fact it is said numerous advocates of individual ports forgot


to mention Texas at all, taking it for granted that any pipe line from Oklahoma necessarily had to pass into the Gulf through Texas. The Louisiana businessmen secured records of much of the Texas testimony and were read for the government investigators with data showing that Baton Rouge was not only deep water but was close to the great mid continent oil fields.

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Some Things the "Wild Women" of London are Doing to gain Vote

Destruction of Property and Attacks on Officials Have Become So Common That It Is Only When the King Is Bearded in His Palace or Some Particularly Desperate Feat is Attempted That We on This Side of the Water Hear of It.

What will the wild women do next? That is the question who those outside the ranks of the militants in England ask themselves every day and frequently several times a day.

In the last fourteen months not a day has passed, in certain periods scarcely an hour, without deeds of violence and damage to person or property or both. That each succeeding suffragette act is to the vigilance of the police and detectives and not to any humanity of the women which would make such outrages impossible.

A Real "Reign of Terror"

The suffragettes have made good their threat of a "Reign of Terror." The feeling of the masses, especially in the neighborhood of the royal presence or that of any person and property with bombs in streets, shops, theatres, clubs, churches, stations and with almost daily fighting in public places where fire, guns, knives, stones and whatever else comes to hand capable of inflicting injury are the weapons. This guess is largely influenced by the fact that several persons have been killed and the lives of thousands imminently endangered, while property losses run into the many millions.

So common and matter of fact have become dispatches about the militants' activities that we on this side of the Atlantic hear little about them except when the king is bearded in his palace, a minister assaulted, a priceless picture slashed or a famous building of a very valuable property treated by the usual militant methods, which transportation such substances into ashes. Little things like blowing up country houses and railway cars, throwing foul smelling chemicals over theatre audiences and horsewhipping prison physicians have ceased to be news on the side. They're the usual every routine. Now and then there may be a story in the fact that more than the ordinary number of outrages has occurred. Perhaps too, the cumulative effects of a week's militancy may yield a modicum of interest.

A Fight at Buckingham Palace

Even British newspapers confine stories of the average suffragette demonstration to a few paragraphs. It's "old stuff." Occasionally, however, the militants, becoming disgusted with their own "ladylike methods", are seized with a frenzy of fanaticism, and the papers print whole columns of news instead of paragraphs.

This was the case recently when several hundred "wild women" attempted a raid on Buckingham Palace to present a petition to the king. An army of one thousand police drawn up around the palace with several hundreds in the yards and gardens defeated the purpose of the suffragettes. Such was the women's fanatic blindness, however, that they attacked the greatly outnumbering police and a serious fracas occurred. The London Telegraph says:

"The militants, most of who were of the 'Invincible' type, gathered in the Grosvenor Place, and went in irregular fashion to Wellington Arch. Here permission was refused them to go any further. Several women drew Indian clubs and struck at the constables. A number of helmets were smashed in. With or without weapons the women hurled themselves into the officers, and the scuffle began generally. Thousands of people witnessed the fight, and dozens of them got mixed up with the screaming women and struggling constables.

"Unknown to themselves, they were making their attack upon a police station. Wellington arch is a sub-police station—the smallest in London—and as the militants were arrested they were carried inside and locked in a small room. Barely had half a dozen of them been incarcerated before they began to smash the windows of their 'jail' and to break up the furniture. The fight was now going on inside and outside. Police re-inforcements were, accordingly, sent for, and the wild women were taken from the sub-station and driven off in motor cars to Canon Row."

Detective Carries Mrs. Pankhurst. Mrs. Pankhurst was one of the fifty-seven women arrested. As she seemed weak and near fainting, a big de-

tective lifted her in his arms and half carried, half supported her to the front of the place, where a motor car was waiting. She was lifted in, two detectives prang in after her, and the car drove away to Holloway jail.

Even before Mrs. Pankhurst arrived at the palace, the women began their attack on the police. It commenced in the usual mild way, says the Telegraph.

"Half a dozen women endeavored quietly to push their way through the police lines, and were firmly repulsed, nonsuccess fired their ardor, and they thrust forward more vigorously, and in greater numbers, until all along the line the constables were struggling hard against the attack. Then came one of the worst features of the day. A wild eyed haless woman drew out an Indian club and dashed straight at a constable. Whirling the club around her head she struck him fully upon the helmet, knocking it off and making a deep dint in front where the number plate is fixed. She only got in this one blow, for in a moment she was seized, and the club wrested from her hand, and shouting and screaming she was led off to the station."

Following the riot at Buckingham palace, further outrages were committed against the king and queen at His Majesty's Theatre. Dispatches published at the time told how suffragettes chained themselves to seats and yelled, "Release Mrs. Pankhurst" while police and attendants tried to undo the chains and, finding this too slow, unscrewed the seats and carried them out with their fighting and screaming occupants.

A Scene of Unusual Violence
At the Bow Street Police Court, where those arrested at the Buckingham Palace were tried, occurred such a scene of violence and uproar that the place of reagent suffragette invasions had never witnessed. The London Telegraph tells about it as follows:

The first half dozen prisoners that were brought in did their best to obstruct the proceedings in various ways and one of them threw a missile, which struck the front of the magistrate's desk, but he climax was reached when a very tall woman, who, like most of the others had refused to give her name, was placed in the dock. She immediately began to shout and struggle, and despite the efforts of several officers to restrain her, she almost succeeded in throwing herself backwards over the rail of the dock.

Whilst the fight was going on women at the back of the court rose from their seats, and some of them gave vent to their excitement but calling out abusive remarks. The efforts of the court officials and police to restore order only resulted in making matters worse and the magistrate, rising from his seat, ordered the court to be cleared.

"Pandemonium followed. Men and women fought the police, and missiles, most of which consisted of screwed up newspapers were thrown in all directions.

A large bag of flour struck the usher's box and burst, scattering its contents and burst, scattering its contents. An egg was also thrown, and narrowly missing the head of a doctor who was an interested spectator, smashed against the wall.

Order was eventually restored, but shortly afterwards further sensation was caused by a woman, who suddenly stooped down and removed her shoe which she flung violently in the direction of Sir John Dickinson, the Judge. His worship caught the shoe and handed it to an usher, and then gave orders for the police officers to be placed in the dock on either side of each of the remaining prisoners."

New Methods of Warfare. New methods of intimidation and violence are put into practice as fast as the suffragette mind can devise them. A few days ago Mrs. Ella Mildred Mansell, one of the militant leaders, gave public warning that reprisals may be visited upon society women who intertain cabinet ministers.

The warning was uttered at a meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union. Mrs. Mansell referred to

widely known society women who receive cabinet ministers as their guests. She declared that if they continued to harbor the ministers they would have to pay the consequences. She continued:

"We shall follow them to remind them of their duty and shall call upon them to do their duty. We will ask how they can so far misbehave themselves and be such traitors to their sex."

A plot has also been laid to kidnap Prince Henry, the King's third son, and hold him as a hostage until suffrage is granted to women. The Prince is now attending school at Eaton, and is under constant guard of the Scotland Yard detectives.

An incident which points to still greater violence than the militants have hitherto practiced is that of a vigorous attack on an attendant at the Dore Gallery. A stylishly dressed young woman struck the man with a hatchet, severely wounding him. Another attendant who attempted to interfere with the hacking of pictures, was also wounded. Still other attendants overpowered the woman and handed her over to the police.

They Respect Life No More

Unbridled as has been their frenzy in instituting and maintaining their "Reign of Terror," them militants have until this time respected the sanctity of human life. This principle, it is indicated, will be abandoned and the women will kill to advance their demand.

Such an indication has gone far toward producing more drastic measures on the part of the government. It is intimated that the government will now abrogate the "cat and the mouse" act, under which it was permissible to suspend sentence on women who went on hunger strikes, rearresting them as soon as food and rest had made them able to serve a few days in jail. Instead it is believed the home office will demand more severe sentences against the "furries" and that as soon as one of them goes on a hunger strike forcible feeding will be resorted to in all cases, no matter what the consequences. Women will be forced to serve the prison terms imposed upon them.

From the remarks of many Englishmen it is obvious that British forbearance is strained to the last notch. Sir Arthur Cono Doyle's statement that mobs are about to rise up against the "wild women" is confirmed by reports of more than unusual public feeling and unrest. The more recent militant outrages have brought to a crisis the campaign crime. From various quarters some contentions that reprisals on the part of the government and the law abiding element are now under order.

Announcements

The following announcements are made subject to the action of the Democratic primary:

For Representative.
CAPT. T. J. TILSON

For District Judge.
R. C. JOINER.
REUBEN M. ELLERD.

For District Attorney—
CHARLES H. VEALW.
GEO. L. MAYFIELD.

For District and County Clerk
S. S. SLONEKER.
B. H. TOWERY.
W. H. BOX.
J. W. PIPKIN.
W. N. McDONALD.

For Sheriff
J. C. HOOPER.

For County Judge
W. B. LEWIS.

For County Treasurer.
MRS. LALLA DAVIS.
JOHN G. HAMILTON.

For Tax Assessor.
J. N. JORDAN.

For County Attorney
CHARLES CLEMENTS.

For County Surveyor.
T. P. WHITIS.
O. HOLLAND.
D. L. ALEXANDER.
OTIS SHROPSHIRE.
W. METHLEY.

For Public Weigher, Precinct No. 1
TOM THOMPSON.

For Commissioner, Precinct No. 1—
W. J. ESPY.

For Commissioner, Precinct No. 2—
M. S. HUDSON.

WORK IN THE HARVEST FIELDS IS A SNAP.

A young man from Petunig, Mo., who is at present sojourning in the harvest fields, writes his parents as follows: "SLIPKNOT, Kans., June 8.—Dear Folks: I take my pen in hand to let you know that this is a snap! We don't disturb the roosters till half past three in the morning, and then away to the golden grain. At meal times they play 'I've Got Feathers on My Head,' and such lively hymns as that, on the phonograph while we eat. There's three hundred and twenty acres in this ranch, and we sleep where we please. The farmer is some sort of a foreigner, and can only swear in four languages. Yesterday we undisturbedly drug a live skunk into the threshing.

"Hoping these few lines will find you the same, no more at present from 'Yours affectshunightly,

"DODD DINGGETT."

—Exchange.

Call The Herald for Visiting Cards.

FLIES ARE A PERIL

Typhoid fever is a summer danger because of flies. This danger disease and other intestinal troubles are largely due to the little insects that are permitted to buzz around your kitchen and dining room tables. One fly has been found to have enough typhoid fever germs on its feet to inoculate a dozen persons. How do you know that the fly that sips from your glass of water or milk may not be a typhoid breeder?

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Oddity Club will meet next Wednesday afternoon with Miss Kathleen Joiner, 1100 Restriction Street.

WANTED—To trade 160 acres good unimproved land in the Shallow Water Belt for improved residence property in Plainview. For particulars, see or address OTUS REEVES REALTY CO.

White Indian Runner Duck Eggs, 75c a setting. E. W. BYARS, Plainview. —Adv. Semi-4t

CLARENCE D. WOFFORD,
Dentist
Corner Rooms 5 and 4,
Over First National Bank.
Office Phone, 143.
Residence Phone, 193

FOR SALE—Nice nine-room dwelling; four lots, well located. See RUSHING LAND COMPANY. —Adv. S-4t

WANTED—To sell or exchange for town property, well-improved one-half section of best farming land, with eighty acres in cultivation, on the main Lubbock-Tahoka road—five miles from Wilson and eight miles from Tahoka. For full particulars, apply to V. R. KERSHNER, Phone No. 161, Lubbock, Texas. —Adv. S-2 iss.

LOST A small black leather folding purse, with little book in the center. Contains \$20 in gold, wrapped in a piece of paper, and two 25c pieces made in 1866; also 2 nickels. Return to Herald and receive reward. —Adv.

The Car The Herald Will Give Away

Overland

DON'T DELAY

Get your Overland today.

Every day you wait is just twenty-four hours wasted and the yesterdays never come back.

If you want to play this summer—enjoy the whole summer. Don't cut your pleasure in half.

Delaying never helps matters. On the contrary it hinders.

Waiting cannot save you money. On the contrary it costs you money.

Last season between 5,000 and 10,000 people waited just a little bit too long. For when they finally did place their order—all the Overlands were gone. Consequently they were forced to either pay a much higher price for some other car—or go without an Overland. Don't you

be among the 5,000 or 10,000 disappointed people this year.

Remember—the Overland has the longest wheel base; the most powerful motor; the largest tires; the finest equipment, and is the most thoroughly and most carefully manufactured car, for the price, on the market.

The Overland is the world's renowned economy car. It costs the least to purchase and also the least to maintain. And it gives you everything you want in a car—power, speed, beauty, comfort, style and practically every needful convenience ever invented for an automobile.

That's why the factory delivers over 5,000 cars a month, right now.

Better telephone us. Get your Overland today. Don't delay.

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AMARILLO and PLAINVIEW

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\$950 Completely equipped. \$1075 with electric starter and generator.
Price f. o. b. Toledo

BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS:—Electric head, side, tail and dash lights. Storage battery, 35-horse power motor, 33x4 Q. D. tires, 114-inch wheelbase. Mohair top, curtains and boot, High-grade speedometer, Clear-vision, rain-vision, windshield, Electric horn.



Overland Model 79

Gasoline and Coal Oil Stoves, Hay Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose, Deering Mowers and Rakes, Power Presses and Hay Ties.

Telephone Number 178

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