

PLAINVIEW WILL WELCOME YOU TO THE HALE COUNTY FAIR, SEPTEMBER 22-3-4

GERMANS ARREST 1,800 GALICIAN TRAITORS

Russians Paid Galicians to Signal Location of Austrian Forces; Cruelty Alleged

GERMANS SEEK OFFENSIVE

Fortification of Rhine Indicates Germany May Be Preparing Defense on Own Soil

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—THE GERMAN WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED THIS MORNING THAT EIGHTEEN HUNDRED GALICIAN TRAITORS HAD BEEN ARRESTED. THEY HAVE CONFERRED THAT THEY WERE PAID BY RUSSIANS TO SIGNAL THE POSITIONS OF AUSTRIAN FORCES. DETAILS OF HIDDEN ATROCITIES OF RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN REVEALED. IT IS ALLEGED THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE CUT OFF FINGERS AND HANDS OF NON-COMBATANTS AND CAPTIVE GERMAN SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Germany is striving desperately to resume the offensive and advance, but is being repulsed by the fierce Allied attack. "The advantage is entirely with the Allies," said the war office. The rainy season has set in; soon snow will make campaigning in Prussia and Belgium difficult. Therefore Germany is expected to devote her greatest energy to the campaign against France. The Allies are trying to hurl the Germans back across the Meuse River before reinforcements from Prussia and Belgium arrive.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 17.—"The French are winning a decisive victory in the Battle of Alsace," declared Millerand. "They are forcing the Germans back toward the Meuse River. Enormous German reinforcements are being drawn up."

The battle continues along the entire front between here and the Meuse River. The Germans are reacting to prevent the carrying of their fortified positions, behind which their armies are reforming. The Germans are absolutely unable to resume the offensive.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 17.—The Germans are strengthening the fortifications along the Rhine River. Presumably it is a precautionary move, but the Allies see in it the first confession by the Germans that German forces may have to assume the defensive on their own soil.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—A wireless message from Berlin to the German embassy here said: "All French and English reports about victories in France are untrue. The extensive retirement of German forces from France is a practical military maneuver not affecting our strategic position. Losses to the British were recently reported in Paris at fifteen thousand."

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The German right, heavily reinforced, is fiercely attacking the French left, hoping that the French will withdraw a portion of their troops from the center. The Crown Prince's army is hard pressed.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The evacuation of Varennes by the Germans means that they are compelled to abandon the siege of Verdun. The Crown Prince's army has again been forced to retire before the French.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The News printed a dispatch to-day from its Amiens correspondent stating that the Allies had surrounded the German right, and that Von Kluck's line of retreat is endangered.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The General Staff declared to-day that the French

PROMINENT HORSE IMPORTER PRAISES PLAINVIEW COUNTRY

Fred Holbert, Well Known to Plains Horsemen, Held in France While on Importation Trip

"The Plainview country is one of the best horse sections in the world," said Thomas R. Holbert, of the Holbert Horse Importing Company, Greeley, Iowa. "The combination of altitude, climate, range, water, and everything essential to the development of high-grade horses is yours."

Fred Holbert, a brother of Thos. R., usually makes the Plainview territory. At present he is in France, where he went several months ago to buy horses for importation, and is being held there. He is well known in this section.

Mr. Holbert left for Fort Worth this morning. He will probably return to Plainview for the Hale County Fair. He has been asked, and has agreed if he can return in time, to address the farmers and stock raisers on raising horses. He will probably act as judge in the draft horse classes.

attack has been spent and that the Germans are maintaining their positions. The investment of Paris will be resumed as soon as the present campaign works out. The French everywhere are on the defensive, is the report. Vienna says that the Austrian armies will soon be reformed and will resume the offensive.

Francis Joseph Conscripting.
ROME, Sept. 17.—Vienna reports that Emperor Francis Joseph has signed a conscription decree in order that the gaps in the Austrian ranks may be filled.

ANTWERP, Sept. 17.—Many parties of Uhlans raiding west of Antwerp have been captured or killed by the Belgian cavalry. King Albert went to the front to-day. Another raid on the German communications is impending.

The Germans are withdrawing their active forces from Belgium and sending them into France. They are being replaced by naval reserves and landstwen. The latter hold Brussels.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Sid Post and wife, of McLennan County, to J. W. Watson, of the same county, southeast quarter of Survey No. 13. Consideration, \$2,106.

J. H. Holland to J. H. Slaton, 80 acres in Hale County, consisting of the north one-half of northwest quarter of section No. 38, in block JK2. Consideration, \$3,592.50.

J. H. Slaton to J. H. Holland, lots 1 and 2 in DeLay Addition. Consideration, \$2,900.

J. O. Oswald to E. C. Fullingim, 50 acres in Survey 5, block D4. Consideration, \$2,600.

J. R. DeLay to W. L. Harrington, 80 acres in J. C. Glenn Homestead Survey. Consideration, \$2,500.

J. W. McClelland to Alex. Woldert, Sr., of Smith County, lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in block 16, and lots 12, 13 and 14, in block 22, in McClelland addition. Consideration, \$195.60.

E. C. Fullingim to J. O. Oswald, lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in block 8 in Central Plains Addition. Consideration, \$1,200.

W. M. Bracken to J. A. Cox, 160 acres known as the Wm. Bracken Homestead. Consideration, \$2,500.

SERVIANS UNSUCCESSFUL IN INVADING SLAVONIA.

By United Press.
NISH, Sept. 17.—It is admitted that the Servians have been unsuccessful in their invasion of Slavonia. The army was recalled when it was discovered by aviators that the Austrians had laid a trap and were awaiting the Servian forces with overwhelming troops.

Dan Williams, of Childress, is visiting his brother, C. S. Williams.

WOUNDED BELGIAN SOLDIER



Photo by American Press Association.
This photograph was made in St. Jean's hospital, Brussels, before the Belgian capital was captured by the Germans.

How to Enter Your Exhibits in the Hale County Fair

Those who expect to make exhibits at the Hale County Fair are requested to read carefully the following directions and instructions in order to avoid mistakes and disappointments and to facilitate the work of the fair officials.

The ladies' textile and fine arts exhibits will be housed in the Stephens Building, on the northeast corner of Main and North Pacific Street, formerly occupied by the Owl Drug Co. The culinary and pantry stores departments of the women's division will be housed in the C. E. White Seed Store Building, on the east side of the square.

The livestock will be cared for in the Clint Shepard barn and on adjacent vacant lots. Stalls will be furnished without charge and no entry fee will be required on exhibits.

The agricultural and fruit exhibits will be cared for in the Donohoo Building, on the west side of the square, in the store room formerly occupied by the J. W. Willis Drug Co. Johnson, the jeweler, who has space in this room, has kindly given his space to the use of the association.

The poultry exhibit will be shown in the Seay Building, on the south side of the square. Through the courtesy of the local poultry association, uniform show coops will be available for all birds without cost to the exhibitor.

The secretary's office will be established in the Donohoo Building, in the room used for the agricultural display. The entry books will be there all day Monday, and all who can be urged to make their entries at the Herald office before Monday or at the secretary's office on Monday. All entries in all classes, regular or special, must be made by two o'clock Tuesday afternoon, September 22, unless otherwise provided for in the catalogue. Entries are subject to premiums and judging only when entered in a given class, that is, no one can compete in two or more classes with the same exhibit unless the exhibit has been properly entered in each class in which it is to compete.

Exhibits must be delivered to the superintendents of the divisions in which they are to be shown. The exhibitor can then go to the secretary's office, make entry, obtain entry tags in duplicate, take them to the superintendent in charge and have exhibit placed on display.

BRITISH EMBASSY APOLOGIZES FOR CARDEN CRITICISM.

By United Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—Through the British Ambassador to the United States, Sir C. A. Spring-Rice, Great Britain apologized to the United States for the New York interview by Carden criticising the administration's orders for the withdrawal of troops from Vera Cruz.

Capital Admits Russians Have Retired from Prussia

By United Press.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 17.—It is the general opinion in governmental circles here that Germany will not attempt the invasion of Russia. The first line of troops which were withdrawn from France are being returned. The Russian invasion in Prussia unqualifiedly succeeded. The Germans lost the Battle of Marne, in France, by weakening their forces to oppose the Russians.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Admitting that the Russians were retiring from Prussia, the Russian consul stated that the German encircling movement was unsuccessful. Successes in Galicia continue, favoring the Russians.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 17.—It is officially stated that the investment of Pryzemysl prevents General Dankyl's Austrian army from taking refuge there. "The army of Dankyl is now cut off. Our forces achieved the greatest success ever recorded in warfare. Archduke Karl Franz Josef is reported to be with the Austrians, and his capture is looked for."

Grodek and Mieliska have been occupied by the Russians, who are now marching against Cracow.

MERCHANTS ARE DISPLAYING SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FAIR.

Over Two Hundred Dollars in Special Prizes of Merchandise Offered by Plainview Merchants.

Plainview merchants are offering over two hundred dollars in special prizes in addition to the sixteen hundred dollars in cash and specials offered by the Hale County Fair Association, clubs, live stock houses and others interested.

These premiums are largely for farm products. The entire list has been published in the Fair catalogue and in The Evening Herald.

Carter-Houston, Winfield & Perry, Boyd Grocery Co., J. F. Coan & Son, and Donohoo-Ware Hardware Company have already placed their premiums on display, and the other merchants will probably put their premiums in the windows by Saturday.

CURIO DEPARTMENT FEATURE OF THE HALE COUNTY FAIR.

The Curio Department of the Fair promises to be one of the most interesting features. Curios are promised from China, India, the Philippines, Egypt and other foreign countries; also an exhibit of the work of the American Indians will be on display.

This department will be in charge of Mrs. W. A. Curtis. Any one having antiques or curios of any kind is invited to enter them. There are no prizes offered, but the exhibit will be educational in value and interesting to all visitors.

PREHISTORIC SKELETONS FOUND BY DR. TROXEL

Three-Toed Horse, Elephant, Sloth, and Turtle Among Specimens Sent to Yale From This Section

"Your wells are wonderful," said Dr. Edw. L. Troxel, of Yale University, this morning, when he saw the well on Dr. J. C. Anderson's farm.

Dr. Troxel has been collecting specimens for the Peabody Museum, at Yale. His latest work has been done near Tullia, on Rock Creek. "In 1912 Prof. R. S. Lull visited this section and secured a specimen of the Equidae family, or three-toed horse. He has been talking about Plainview ever since," said Dr. Troxel.

"After four hours' active work we found our first skeleton," he said, in speaking of the trip just made to Rock Creek. "Two weeks later the second was found, and ten days afterward the third. These were all of the Equidae family, and are probably more complete than that secured by Professor Lull in 1912. Parts of other skeletons, probably of elephants, give a clue to the geological period in which the animals lived, which was probably 200,000 years ago—the Pleistocene age.

"We went to work on a large scale. Over five hundred cubic yards of earth were removed. Nearly a ton of freight, including fossils and packing, has been forwarded to the Museum at Yale University."

"In another quarry turtles, sloths and two specimens of horse were found. Rock Creek is a wonderful bone field. Parts of skeletons are to be seen everywhere. Undoubtedly it is the bed of an old river, as shown by the strata of rock, gravel and clay."

Yesterday Dr. Troxel, O. M. Unger and Maple Wilson accompanied R. M. Irick to the gravel pits in the draw near Plainview. Skeletons recognized as those of an elephant, prehistoric horse and sloth were found. Mr. Joe Hess has a large bone and tusk in his office which Dr. Troxel declared were of an elephant.

"I came here in response to an invitation from the Commercial Club and to see my friend, Maple Wilson. We were members of the same society at Yale University."

Dr. Troxel left to-day for the North.

C. E. White in His Element Wearing Blue Overalls

"Come on, boys. Let's get things ready."

This is the attitude of C. E. White, president of the Hale County Fair Association. Yesterday morning Mr. White donned a suit of blue overalls and started to work on the buildings for the Fair exhibits. "We are not going to be unprepared to care for the visitors when they arrive Tuesday morning," said Mr. White. "I'm going to stay right with the work myself and see that it is done by helping my utmost. We're going to have every building in perfect shape for the Fair by Saturday night."

Handling lumber and building stalls is no "clinch," but "C. E." goes at it just like he is an old timer at the game.

"There are lots and lots of overalls where I bought mine," said Mr. White, "and it is about the cheapest suit a man can buy. It's a suitable uniform for a brigade of business men and citizens to wear until all of our work is finished."

ENGLAND WILL NOT PROPOSE INVESTIGATION OF ATROCITIES.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Francis Dyke Acland, Political Secretary of the War Office, said to-day that England has no objection to American inquiry into the alleged use of dum dum bullets by the Allies, but in view of Wilson's answer to the Kaiser's protest, England will not propose an investigation.

AMUSEMENT PROGRAM HALE COUNTY FAIR

Football Game, Baseball Game, Bronc Busting, Fire Fighting, Militia Drill, Among Amusements

PUBLIC WEDDING LAST DAY

Hinn, Doland and Miller Will See That Program Moves as Scheduled 'Something Doing Every Minute'

"Something doing every minute" is the slogan of the program committee of the Hale County Fair. And the program outlined shows how nearly they have lived up to the slogan.

Events have been planned that will interest every man, woman, boy and girl attending the Fair. Contests for the young folks, for the old folks, for middle-aged folks, with prizes of cash and special prizes that will interest those who are eligible to enter each contest.

There will be no conflicting attractions. You can see the whole program.

Baseball games, football games, bronc-busting, band concerts, fire fighting, all kinds of foot races—things you can see only at a county fair—have been arranged to entertain the people of Hale County and the South Plains.

Messrs. Albert Hinn, E. L. Doland and E. B. Miller, all live ones, will have charge of the amusements and see that they move off as planned on the following schedule:

Tuesday, September 22nd.
2:00—50-yard dash—\$5 gold.
2:15—440-yard relay; \$5 gold.
2:30—Shetland pony race; \$5 gold.
2:45—Band concert.
3:00—100-yard dash; \$5 gold.
3:30—Water fight.
4:15—Baseball game.
8:00—Band concert and carnival.
8:30—Bronc-busting contest; \$25 first, \$10 second.

Wednesday, September 23rd.
10:30—Potato race; \$2.50 gold.
11:00—Sack race; \$2.50 gold.
11:30—Hoop race; \$2.50 gold.
11:45—Ladies' nail-driving contest; 3-pound box of chocolates.

2:00—Militia drill.
2:45—Fat man's race; gentleman's hat.
3:00—Band concert.
3:15—Greased-pig contest; \$2.50 gold.

3:30—"Red head" contest; a prize.
4:00—Football game—Seth Ward vs. Lowery-Phillips.

8:00—Band concert and carnival.
8:30—Fire-fighting exhibition.

Thursday, September 24th.
9:30—Peanut race; \$2.50 gold.
10:00—Slow mule race; \$5 gold.
10:30—Greased pole climbing; \$2.50 gold.
11:00—Tug-o-war; \$5 gold.
11:30—Kite-flying contest; \$2.50 gold.

2:00—Grand auto and livestock parade.
3:30—Burlesque fire drill.
3:45—Band concert.

4:30—Team race—Tullia Fire Company vs. Plainview Fire Company.
5:00—Public wedding.
8:00—Band concert and carnival.

NEUTRALITY MEETS POPULAR OPPOSITION AMONG ITALIANS.

By United Press.
ROME, Sept. 17.—Popular demonstrations against Italy's remaining neutral continue. Troops are being held in the large cities ready to resist attacks of Germans and Austrians.

CATANIA, SICILY, INFESTED.

By United Press.
LONDON, Sept. 17.—Plague has broken out in Catania, Sicily. The government has taken extreme precautions to prevent its spread.

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Plainview Rubber Company

TELEPHONE NUMBER 104

It is likely that Sudan grass will supersede the millets as catch crops in most of the region east of the Rocky Mountains, south of the southern boundary of New York, and north of Tennessee. The yield from one cutting in this region is not apt to exceed that of German millet, but if handled properly two cuttings can be obtained in many cases, and the quality of the hay is much superior to that of millet hay. Near the Gulf coast the humid atmosphere and continuous heat favor the development of the red-spot disease (sorghum blight) and thus reduce the yield. This is true to some extent also on the Atlantic coast of the Southeastern States.

Continued cool weather, such as one encounters in high altitudes, is detrimental to the growth of Sudan grass. This fact precludes its successful production in the inter-mountain section, including most of Wyoming and Montana and considerable of Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Results in these States have for the most part been unfavorable. At Burns, Oregon, the yields of Sudan grass varied from 350 to 500 pounds per acre. At the State experiment station, Corvallis, Oregon, it was reported as of much less value for hay than vetch and oats. At Moro, Oregon, the yield was 1,780 pounds per acre, but even there it was doubtful whether it would supersede grain hay. At Adams, in Umatilla County, Oregon, it did poorly also. At Walla Walla, Washington, when seeded at the same time and under the same conditions as alfalfa, it made less growth, although alfalfa is usually slow in starting. At Laramie, Wyo., with an altitude of 7,188 feet, it made only 6 inches of growth.

Soil Requirements.

Sudan grass is not at all exacting in its soil requirements. It does best on a rich loam, but it has been grown successfully on almost every class of soil from a heavy clay to a light sand. Where the soil is quite sandy, however, the yield may be expected to be light. To do well, the ground must be fairly well drained.

Drought Endurance.

The value of Sudan grass under conditions of extreme drought has not been definitely established. Reports from those testing it do not agree on this point. Reports from the South, where lack of moisture has been combined with extreme heat, have in general been favorable to this grass in comparison with millets and sorghums. Farther north most of the reports indicate that, grown under extreme drought conditions, it produces

less than millet. It may be that high temperature, which is known to be necessary to the best development of the grass, is the deciding factor. During 1913, when the drought was especially severe in the central Great Plains region, direct comparisons of Sudan grass and millet indicated that the latter is capable of making better yields under such conditions.

The following extract from a letter of Joseph E. Maxwell, superintendent of the Kaibab Indian School, Moccasin, Ariz., is interesting, as showing the evident difference in the relative behavior of Sudan grass farther south:

"All the sorghum planted this year was a failure on account of the extreme drought early in the season. No moisture fell to wet the ground from early in March until July 18, and then the ground was wet to the depth of only about 3 inches. * * * The Sudan grass was planted on May 15, while the ground was quite dry. * * * The Kaffir corn and other sorghums planted in the same field died out, but the Sudan grass kept growing through the dry weather."

It is possible that Sudan grass may not produce as much hay per acre as the millets under exceptionally favorable conditions, but in ordinary years it will yield two cuttings and will, like other sorghums, stand semi-dormant through a period of drought, and if rain comes before the end of the growing season it will immediately renew its growth. In very few instances have the millets been known to do this. It is believed, therefore, that during a term of 12 or 15 years, even considering the whole Great Plains region, Sudan grass will outyield millet.

Culture—Preparation of the Seed Bed.

In seeding Sudan grass a rather firm seed bed is best. Usually, when it is desired to drill the seed, the ground is plowed in the spring and harrowed down well, as for corn. A cool soil delays the germination of the seed; hence, spring plowing is preferable for the seed bed, because it assists in warming the soil. No fertilizers are necessary in the West

where the soil is reasonably good, but in the East it is probably advisable to use some complete fertilizer, such as is applied for corn. No experiments, however, have been carried out to determine the best practice to follow.

Date of Seeding.

It has been found best to seed Sudan grass after the soil has become warm, about corn-planting time or a little earlier. When sown in cold soil the result is usually a poor stand or slow growth for several months, so that in the end no advantage has accrued from the early seeding.

Widely-scattered experiments have shown that in very few cases are the earliest seedings highest in yield. The experience so far gained by the Department of Agriculture in its tests indicates that for the extreme South the best time for seeding lies between April 1 and 15; farther north, in the latitude of Oklahoma and Kansas, April 15 to May 15 is most profitable; and north of that, in the latitude of Nebraska and South Dakota, May 1 to June 1 has given the best results.

Method of Seeding.

In regions of abundant rainfall, for hay production the best machine for seeding is no doubt the common grain drill. Well-cleaned seed feeds freely from this drill, and it can be distributed evenly and a good stand thus secured. If a press drill is used, the ground is left level and in good condition for the mower. The depth of seeding has but little effect on the root system of Sudan grass. It seems to be a characteristic of the grass that the root system begins near the surface of the soil, regardless of the depth at which the seed is placed. The best depth, however, everything considered, is from one-half to 1 inch, but where the soil does not become packed the plant will force itself to the surface even from a depth of 3½ to 4 inches.

In the semi-arid regions for hay, and in any locality for seed production, better results are obtained by seeding it in rows far enough apart to allow

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

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W. R. SIMMONS
PHONE 477

Soudan Grass as a Forage Crop

The following is taken from Farmers' Bulletin No. 65, issued by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, and is written by H. N. Vinall, Agronomist, Office of Forage Crop Investigations. In view of the fact that a large acreage of Sudan Grass will be planted in Hale and adjoining counties, we consider it a valuable article for reference. It represents typical experiments in Sudan Grass culture throughout the United States.

Description of Sudan Grass.

Under cultivation in the United States, Sudan grass has shown itself to be distinctively an annual. In only two instances under our observation have plants lived over winter—at Gainesville, Fla., and Bard, Cal., both places being practically frost free. This grass is very closely related to the cultivated sorghums and hybridizes with them readily. The fact that it has no rootstocks places it nearer the cultivated sorghums than is Johnson grass, which for many years has been credited by some botanists with being the old prototype of the sorghums. Sudan grass when seeded broadcast or in drills averages about 3 to 5 feet in height and has stems a little smaller than a lead pencil, being about three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. If grown in rows and cultivated it reaches a height of 6 to 9 feet, and the stems are larger than usual, being about one-fourth of an inch in diameter. The panicle is loose and open, very much like that of Johnson grass, but a little larger and a trifle more compact. The hulls, of glumes, are awned and when in flower often purplish in color. This color usually fades to a light yellow when ripe. The awns are broken off in thrashing, so that the commercial seed rarely has awns. The leaves are broader and more numerous than those of Johnson grass, giving the grass a much more favorable appearance as a hay plant. The most important difference, however, is that the aggressive underground stems, or rootstocks, with which Johnson grass is equipped, are entirely absent in Sudan grass. Sudan grass, like the cultivated sorghums, never develops anything but fibrous roots; therefore it can not become an obnoxious weed comparable to the perennial Johnson grass. Furthermore, it has shown no tendency to persist in fields as an annual weed through volunteer seedings. When given plenty of room, the grass stools very freely. It is not uncommon to find over 100 stems

arising from one crown. This decided tendency to stool is most apparent after the first cutting, and this characteristic makes the hay from the second cutting usually of finer texture than that from the first.

Climatic Requirements of Sudan Grass.

Sudan grass, like other sorghums, does best in a warm climate. In favorable seasons, where the growing period is long, as many as four cuttings can be obtained in one year. As is the case with all other crops, in determining the regions of greatest importance climatic and soil conditions are linked with the acuteness of the need for such a crop. For example, in the present instance Sudan grass promises to become of most importance throughout Texas, in Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas, Western Nebraska, and Central North Dakota. In the central Great Plains the summers are sufficiently warm and long enough to mature one cutting, and in some cases two cuttings of Sudan grass, thus giving this region a hay of good quality to replace the millets. At Brookings, South Dakota, it has done well for two years, making hay yields much in excess of those produced by millet and maturing abundant crops of seed. In the southern part of the United States the climatic conditions are also favorable to the production of this grass, but there are found there several other grasses and legumes which partially fill the need for a hay crop. The results of tests in this region have been quite favorable, but sufficient data have not been obtained to warrant recommending the use of Sudan grass as the principal hay crop. In the southwestern part of the United States Sudan grass will no doubt be extensively grown under irrigation, since the yields of both hay and seed have been highly satisfactory. Its value in alfalfa-growing communities will no doubt depend very largely on its ability to furnish a change of feed without loss of tonnage.

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How Bismarck Made Germany a Nation by Use of The Sword

From the beginning of my career I have had but one guiding star: By what means and in what way can I bring Germany to unity? And in so far as this end has been attained: How can I strengthen this unity and increase it and give it such form that it shall be enduringly maintained with the free consent of all co-operating forces?—Bismarck in the German Imperial Diet, July 9, 1879.

Turn back the pages of history and find a heterogeneous collection of Germanic states in Central Europe, with no centralization of authority. Find them, great and small, jealous of each other. Find them held now in loose confederation under a shadowy puppet emperor; again in warring camps, preying upon each other. Find two great states, Austria and Prussia, pulling now this way, now that, each seeking supreme leadership. Find, in fact, up almost to the three-quarter post of the last century, a divided Germany, last of the peoples of Europe to bury family quarrels and present a united front to the world. Then wonder how Austria came to be excluded and Germany of to-day leaped into being. Who, above everyone else, was responsible?

Bismarck, Prince Bismarck, Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck, son of a long line of Prussian country squires. He was the man.

And by what means did he bring German unity about? By the unsheathing of the sword in three quick and crushingly successful wars.

He was a splendid figure, this Pomeranian squire. He builded enduringly for the future; not in the fashion of arching dreams that fell crushed beneath their own weight, as the Corsican's dream fell. A splendid figure—Bismarck—a man of stature, six feet and two inches, and of athletic frame. As youth and young man, he fenced well, swam powerfully, rode tirelessly. Even at 55, in the Franco-Prussian War, not only did the exposure and fatigue of the campaign in France not injure him, but they were of positive benefit to his health.

In his youth Bismarck entered the University of Göttingen and, later, at Berlin, completed his law course. After four years' work at law, at 24, he retired to his Pomeranian estates, raised sheep, grew grain, rode hard, drank hard, read hard. Eight years of that and he went to the Pomeranian Diet, and, the same year of 1845, went from the Pomeranian Diet to the Mark of Brandenburg—all in Prussia—where, too, he was elected to the provincial diet. In 1847 he went to Berlin as a delegate to the United Diet of Prussia, and Bismarck's political career was opened.

The Two Desires of Germany.
When the United Diet came together, Prussia, and all Germany, was stirring restlessly. Two aspirations dominated the German people—popular sovereignty and national unity. They failed entirely to realize that the two objects under then existing conditions were incompatible. The Napoleonic wars had stirred both impulses in the German breast—democratic fever had been aroused by the first French revolution and the humiliation of Germany by Napoleon had shown the need of national union. In the year of 1812, which shook off the French yoke, the German governments, notably that of Prussia, had promised the people liberty and unity. But at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 Germany made a loose confederation of sovereign states and, in the majority of those, including Austria and Prussia, the princes retained absolute power.

Came then the bloodless revolt of 1848. All the German princes who had retained absolute power gave, or promised, constitutions. Constitutional liberty seemed secure, and, through that, national unity. A German parliament met at Frankfurt and started to frame a national constitution for a new German empire. The rock was struck at once: shall Prussia or Austria be given the leadership of the empire?

Austria was the bulwark of conservatism, and Bismarck was a conservative. But at Frankfurt, finding Austrian influence in the ascendant, he became simply a Prussian. His adroit countering of Austrian schemes soon put him at the forefront in Prussian politics. He became the confidant of Frederick William IV. His advice was followed by the Prussian king, notably in keeping Prussia from recognizing Russia, at Austria's solicitation, in the Crimean War. His Frankfurt experiences had taught him that, until Prussia should head a

united Germany, Austria was Prussia's natural enemy. And, in 1856, he wrote:

"In every century since the time of Charles V German dualism has settled its relations by an internal war, fought to the finish; and in the present century also there will be no way of setting the clock of our development at the right hour. * * * I desire to express my conviction that at no distant time we shall have to fight with Austria for our existence."

"The Pear Is Ripe."
And that time was not distant, for it came in 1866. But, in the interim, Bismarck was sent to St. Petersburg as ambassador. King Frederick William IV was attacked by brain disease, and his brother, Prince William, assumed the regency, becoming king on the death of Frederick William in 1861. Bismarck was recalled from St. Petersburg in 1862 and sent as ambassador to France. And, in the autumn of the same year, Von Roon, Prussian minister of war, telegraphed: "The pear is ripe." Bismarck returned to Berlin and was appointed prime minister. The army, which had been allowed to become rusty and small, through the opposition of the deputies to the necessary budgets for its maintenance, was reorganized and made a powerful weapon.

Then came the war with Denmark over the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, the dukes of which were the kings of Denmark, while the duchies were German. Denmark incorporated Schleswig in the kingdom, and Bismarck's chance came.

He saw, it is now apparent, that here was the opportunity to establish a future *casus belli* with Austria. This was his method: Austria could never rule the duchies because of their distance from her and because they were on the other side of Prussia. To the victor belong the spoils, however, he told Austria, and Austria became Prussia's ally. Denmark was beaten, and the coveted territory of Schleswig-Holstein and the little duchy of Laeburg were ceded to Prussia and Austria. The joint sovereignty was exactly what Bismarck had desired. In such a relation lay fruitful causes of war.

As Bismarck had anticipated, the joint ownership led to dissension. Austria offered to turn over the duchies to Prussia in return for compensation in Silesia, a province in East Prussia which years before had been Austrian. The proposal was refused. There was a temporary truce in 1865. Prussia taking Schleswig and Austria controlling Holstein. But the truce was short. Prussia accused Austria of encouraging the agitation of the dukes of Augustenburg, who sought to make the duchies a separate state like the other German principalities, declared the truce broken, and sent troops into Holstein—the Austrian territory.

To arms, then! Austria was supported by all the South German states—Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, and the more important North German states—Hanover, Saxony, Hesse-Cassel and Nassau. The war was terminated speedily by the great Prussian victory at Sadowa, July 3, 1866.

As its reward, Prussia received or annexed Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau and the free city of Frankfurt. All the rest of the German states north of the Main—the kingdom of Saxony and ten duchies, seven principalities and the free cities of Hamburg, Lebeck and Bremen—joined with Prussia in the formation of a new federal union. That became the North German Federation. The old German confederation was dissolved, and the South German states were permitted to form an independent confederation. Austria was from then on excluded from Germany.

A Step Toward National Unity.
The constitution of the North German Federation was drafted by Bismarck, accepted by the governments of the single states, and submitted, in 1867, to an Imperial Diet chosen by manhood suffrage. With a number of amendments, it was passed, and then ratified by the legislatures of the single states. The King of Prussia was made the president of the union. Bismarck became chancellor.

The new union was essentially national, having power over military and naval matters; commerce, railways, telegraph and post; judicial organization, criminal law and procedure, civil procedure and commercial law. Bismarck had realized the deepest desire of the German people; he had made Germany a nation.

One thing only was left. That was the consolidation of the South German Federation—Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt. That, the third and last war of Bismarck, the war with France, was to bring about speedily.

Of Prussia, in recognition of the neutrality of France in Prussia's war with Austria, he asked portions of Bavarian and Hessian territory on the other side of the Rhine. But to Bavaria, Napoleon offered his good offices in Bavaria's conclusion of peace terms with Prussia. The far-sighted Bismarck, however, had compelled Napoleon to reduce his secret demands for Bavarian and Hessian territory writing. That he exhibited to the Bavarian minister, as coming from the avowed friend of Bavaria—Napoleon. As a result, Bavaria concluded a secret treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with Prussia. Prussia concluded similar treaties with Wurtemberg and Baden. Bismarck was preparing for the total unification of Germany which war with France was to bring about.

The immediate occasion of the war was the candidacy for the Spanish throne by Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. Napoleon and his advisers professed to see in the candidacy the threat of German expansion. Leopold withdrew his candidacy, and France demanded, arrogantly and stupidly—stupidly because it thereby played into Bismarck's hands—that the Prussian king, head of the house of Hohenzollern, give France assurance that the candidacy would not be renewed. The Prussian king refused and France declared war.

The Birth of Modern Germany.
Now, France had only recently concluded secret alliances with Austria and Italy, insuring their support in war on Prussia. And France believed that the South German Federation, and, possibly, the states federated with Prussia, would refuse Prussia their aid. The dispute over the Spanish candidacy, Napoleon believed, would be considered a purely Prussian matter by the balance of Germany. However, France was deceived all around. The North German states were with Prussia and the South German states, through their secret alliances, fought with Prussia, too. Prussia struck so quickly, in addition, that the march of events moved too rapidly for Italy and Austria, and they never got in the field.

What Germany got from France is known. But of more importance, and, in fact, the most important result of the war, was the completion of German unity. In South Germany local patriotism and religious prejudice (South Germany being Catholic and North Germany Protestant) had heretofore stood in the way of union with Prussia. But these obstacles were swept away in the enthusiasm of the national war.

All Germany felt herself now, as never before, a nation—one great people. During the winter of 1870-71

treaties of union were concluded between the North German federation and the South German states. And January 18, 1871, in the palace of a conquered people, in the hall of mirrors in Versailles, King William of Prussia was proclaimed emperor of Germany.

The prophecy of Frederick William IV had been realized—that the imperial crown would be won on the field of battle. But if more importance far, the well-laid plans of Bismarck had worked to their conclusion. Three successful wars had unified Germany, placed Prussia at the head of the nation and raised Germany into the forefront of the powers.—Kansas City Star.

THE LONELINESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

From the Current Opinion.

It is a safe thing to say that there is no lonelier man in the world to-day than Woodrow Wilson. One of the prices any man pays for high eminence is the loss, to a very considerable degree, of the ordinary personal and human relations. Taft found it so when he became President, and he bewailed the fact, but could not change it.

It was one of the first things that Mr. Wilson noted, and in a half comic,

half pathetic talk to the members of the National Press Club, many months ago, he expressed his sense of isolation and the feeling that he had come to rank as a sort of impersonal exhibition, like the National Museum, the Washington Monument, or the Smithsonian Institution.

He is, moreover, the type of man whose life is largely within himself, and a man of that type, no matter how hard he may try and no matter how much he may mingle with men of all classes, is bound to have a certain aloofness that he can never overcome.

GOVERNOR DESIGNATES OCTOBER NINTH AS FIRE PREVENTION DAY.

Special to The Herald.
AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15.—October 9th has been designated as Fire Prevention Day by Governor Colquitt. The citizens of every village, town and city are asked on this date to conduct a vigorous campaign and clean up their premises, ridding them of all inflammable trash and other burdensome objects, thus reducing fire hazards to a minimum.

LOST—Ladies' gold watch and fob. M. I. L. engraved on seal fob. Return to Herald office and receive reward.—Adv. tf.

PUBLIC SALE!!

I will sell at public auction, two miles north and one mile west of Kress, eight miles south of Tulia, on

Wednesday, Sept. 30th, 1914

beginning at ten o'clock the following property:

Livestock

- One 6-year-old dappled grey mare, with foal by Mammoth Jack, extra good, weight 1,350 pounds.
- One 4-year-old black mare, with mule colt by side, in foal by Mammoth Jack, extra good, weight 1,400 pounds.
- One 9-year-old brown mare, with mule colt by side, with foal by Mammoth Jack, extra good, weight 1,350 pounds.
- One 10-year-old sorrel mare, with mare colt by side, with foal by horse, extra good, weight 1,000 pounds.
- One 5-year-old seal brown mare, with mule colt by side, with foal by Mammoth Jack, extra good, weight 1,300 pounds.
- One 8-year-old sorrel mare, with foal by Mammoth Jack, extra good, weight 1,300 pounds.
- One 7-year-old sorrel mare, with foal by horse, weight 1,000 pounds; fine saddler.
- One 2-year-old sorrel mare, with foal by horse, weight 800 pounds.
- One 10-year-old sorrel mare, with foal by jack, weight 900 pounds.
- Four 2-year-old mare mules, extra good.
- One 2-year-old horse mule, extra good.
- Two 1-year-old mare mules, extra good.
- One 2-year-old black horse colt.

- One 4-year-old bay horse colt, extra good.
- Two good work mules, fifteen hands high.
- One orphan colt, foaled by mare weight 1,500 pounds.
- Two good work horses, weight 1,250 pounds each.
- Eleven good Red Poll milk cows, fine milkers.
- Five 2-year-old Red Poll heifers, extra good.
- Two 2-year-old steers, extra good.
- Four yearling heifers, extra good.
- One yearling steer, extra good.
- One 1-year-old Red Poll bull, extra good.
- Seven calves.

Farm Implements

- One Deering Header, 12-foot binder attachment, in good shape.
- One 10-hole Superior drill, a good one.
- One John Deere 6-shovel cultivator, good as new.
- One P. & O. 14-wheel disc harrow, in good shape.
- Two drag harrows, three-section and four-section, in good shape.
- Two high-wheel wagons, in good shape.
- Two flat-wheel wagons, header barge and flat rack.
- One milch wagon.
- One John Deere single-row lister, good as new.
- One Emerson single-row lister, good as new.

- Two buggies.
- One P. & O. gang plow, with sod attachment.
- One McCormick row binder.
- Two planters—one P. & O. and one R. I.
- One blacksmith outfit.
- 60 rods of hog wire.
- Fifteen sets of leather and chain harness.

Household Furniture

- One oak sideboard, a good one.
- Two dressers.
- One chiffonier, a good one.
- One hall tree, a good one.
- One dining table and chairs.
- Two range stoves.
- One Cole's Hot Blast heater.
- Three iron beds.
- One kitchen table.
- One ingrain rug.
- One folding go-cart.
- One sanitary cot.
- Four stands.
- One parlor lamp.
- One Seth Thomas mantle clock.
- Five rocking chairs.
- One sewing machine.
- One washing machine and wringer.
- Twenty-four volumes Britannica Encyclopedia.
- Dishes and cooking utensils.
- Several dozen chickens.
- Chicken coops.
- Second-hand lumber.
- Other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS:—All sums under \$10.00 cash; five per cent. off for cash. No goods to be removed until settled for. All sums over \$10.00 twelve months time will be given with bankable note at ten per cent. interest.

Everybody Come Free Dinner On Ground
BLAISE & WEIDNER, Owners

W. A. NASH, Auctioneer

J. W. SKIPWORTH, Clerk

HOWE'S Plainview GREAT LONDON SHOWS Friday, 25 Sept. 25

INTACT, COMPLETE AND UNCHANGED FROM ITS TOUR OF THE WORLD—
DWARFING AND OVERSHADOWING EVERY OTHER TENTED EXHIBITION.
THE LARGEST AND MOST PERFECT SHOW NOW ON CONTINENT.
The Traveling Amusement Sensation of The Day

THE MONARCHS
SUPREME
IN
AMUSEMENTS
REALM

MANY TIMES THE
BIGGEST AND MOST
BEWILDERING
PRODUCTION
EVER SEEN
IN THIS
COUNTRY



20
FUNNY
CLOWNS

50 LEAPERS
100 ACROBATS
10 HIGH SCHOOL HORSES
AND 50 LOFTY TUMBLERS

200
GREAT
ACTS

1000
WILD ANIMALS
FROM ALL PARTS
OF THE TWO CONTINENTS

THE MARVELOUS EDDYS THE MONARCHS SUPREME
THE ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE DIRECT FROM YOKOHAMA.
200 European Novelties. 400 People. 250 Horses.

Troupe of Performing Elephants, Performing Lions, Camels.

THE DUBLIN GRAYS. THE BLACK HUSSARS. 3 BANDS
ROYAL ROMAN HIPPODROME. TRAINED ANIMAL EXHIBITION.

Free Street Parade, 10 A. M. 2 Exhibitions, Afternoon at 2, Night at 8.

OLD HENS ARE FED AT A LOSS.

After Second Laying Seasons Egg
Production Falls Off and the Hen
Is Not Profitable.

Miller Purvis, in the Breeder's Gazette.

On about nine out of every ten farms there are a lot of old hens which have lived beyond their days of usefulness and are fed at a loss. In every set of records I have ever seen it was to be noticed that nearly every hen kept beyond her second laying summer was kept at a loss. Occasionally a hen lays better in her second laying year than in her first, but the proportion of these is not large enough to make it a safe plan to keep hens after the second season of laying. It would be better, so far as egg production is concerned, to sell all old hens when 18 months old, or sooner, but in practice it is probably as well to sell at about 30 months old, as raising pullets to replace hens sold every year would cost about as much as the reduction in eggs would amount to.

Recently we have sold hens for ten cents a pound for which we paid \$10 a head, and one with a fine record of first prize at a state show as a pullet and first the next year as a hen went for seventy cents because she was too old to lay many eggs in a year. We keep hens for profit first and for show purposes next, as we believe in utility as well as beauty, with utility first. For this reason we do not keep hens after they have laid out their second season, and this year we took out everything hatched before a year ago last spring.

If the farmers as a whole would sell their hens during July and August, keeping only pullets and yearlings, they would save a lot of feed and get more money during the next twelve months. If the old hens are confined to a rather small yard and fed all the corn and water they will consume for about two weeks, they will become very fat and their flesh will be almost as sweet and tender as that of a spring pullet.

A good fattening pen may be ten feet square and three feet high. Bed it with straw and cover it with a thick straw roof, letting the hens sleep

in the ground. Such a pen may be made cheaply of 3-foot chicken netting, plastering haths or even old boards. Feed all the corn the hens will eat, but do not leave any lying uneaten. Two weeks is about the average time required to fatten the hens. After they have become fat they should be sold at once, as they soon lose their appetites and do not add to their weight. A pen ten feet square is large enough for twenty-five hens for the few days they will be confined.

HOUSE RUSHES PLAN FOR SPECIAL TAX OF \$100,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Spurred by President Wilson's appeal for emergency legislation, the House Ways and Means Committee today worked on plans for a special internal revenue bill to raise \$100,000,000 to meet the loss in customs receipts caused by war.

Lists of articles suggested for the special tax levy were considered by the committeemen and as soon as they complete their program it will be sum-

mitted to the Treasury Department. The amount of money to be produced on each article and taxation rate will be fixed, then the bill will be introduced in the House for immediate action.

Articles suggested as special revenue producers included beer, domestic wines, whisky, tobacco, chewing gum, proprietary articles, soft drinks, playing cards, railroad and amusement tickets and gasoline.

LITTLE STORIES OF THE LONE STAR STATE.

By United Press.
The first purely Texas argument for "free trade" was made by President Burnett to the first Congress of the Republic of Texas, October, 1836. Referring to the question of a tariff, he said:

"Duties on imports constitute a convenient and economical mode of supplying the public necessities, and are less onerous to individuals than almost any form of taxation.

"But the idea of free international commerce is a modern improvement

that reflects great credit on the philanthropy of the present age; and it is much to be regretted that the entanglements of ancient institutions and the inveteracy of confirmed habits have prevented its adoption by the principal nations of the earth.

"When the abundant, intrinsic resources of our country shall be fully developed, then it may be the peculiar glory of Texas to invite the kindred nations to an unembarrassed intercommunion of their universal products. The effects of such a system on the peace and happiness of nations, and on the comfort and happiness of individuals, would transcend all that has heretofore been accomplished by the straitened and selfish spirit of commerce."

A. & M. WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

How to Lose Money in Dairying.
By following these rules any dairy farmer can insure the failure of his business, says Professor J. W. Ridgway, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, A. & M. College of Texas.

1. Use scrub bulls. This will run down any herd in quick time.
2. Let the bull run with the cows. This will make their milk yield fall off and their calves come when least desired.
3. Do not test the cows for milk production or butter-fat. In this way the poor cows will lose enough money in a year to buy several good ones.
4. Keep only the heavy-eating cows which produce little milk.
5. Raise only the heifers from non-producing cows.
6. Feed sour and rotten feeds.
7. Do not supply pure water, but make the cows drink out of mud holes.
8. Furnish no shade for the summer months.
9. Have no shelter for the cows in cold and inclement weather. This will reduce the milk flow from 35 to 50 per cent.
10. Milk at irregular intervals.
11. Hire rough milkers who do not milk thoroughly.
12. Get in the cows with the assistance of dogs.
13. Feed only enough to keep the cows alive. This will surely stop the milk flow.
14. Never pay any attention to udder troubles. Beautiful cases of garget may thus be developed.
15. Buy cheap dairy cows anywhere. In this way one may succeed in introducing contagious abortion into the herd and community.

16. Keep the dairy buildings and utensils as dirty as possible. A very inferior quality of milk may thus be produced.

WHEN THE LORD SHAKES THE HEAVENS AND THE EARTH.

From a sermon preached by Charles

Kingsley a half century ago.

"Yet once more I shake not the earth only, but also heaven. And this word * * * signifieth the removing of those things that are shaken, * * * that those things which cannot be shaken may remain." Hebrews, xii, 26.

This is one of the royal texts of Scripture. It is inexhaustible, like the God who inspired it. It has fulfilled itself again and again at different epochs. It fulfilled itself specially and notoriously in the First Century. But it fulfilled itself again in the Fifth Century; and again at the Crusades; and again at the Reformation, in the Sixteenth Century.

And it may be that it is fulfilling itself at this very day, that * * * those things which can be shaken may be removed.

* * * Both parties may be right; and yet both may be wrong. Men have always talked thus convincedly, at great crises in the world's life. They talked thus in the First Century; and in the Fifth; and in the Eleventh; and again in the Sixteenth. And then both parties were partially right and partially wrong; and so they may be now.

What we mean and want to say has been said already for us in far deeper, wider and more accurate words, by him who wrote this wonderful Epistle to the Hebrews, when he told the Jews of his time that the Lord was shaking the heavens and the earth, that those things which were shaken might be removed, as things that are made—cosmogonies, systems, theories, prejudices, fashions, of man's invention. While those things which could not be shaken might remain, because they were according to the mind and will of God.

Drop in at our New Store for Delicious Fountain Drinks, Sanitary fountain and tempting menu. J. W. WILLIS DRUG CO. —Adv. 2 ts. —Adv. 11. Thurs and Sat.

FREE FREE



Memoirs of Napoleon

In Three Volumes

This man caused the last general European war.

His personal memoirs, written by his secretary, Baron De Meneval, are full of the most absorbing incidents, especially in view of the present great European struggle.

Just a hundred years ago, his ambitions bathed the Continent in a sea of blood. France alone, under his leadership, fought Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, and Great Britain—and won.

Get these Memoirs Free

By special arrangement with the publishers of COLLIER'S, The National Weekly, we are enabled to offer a limited number of these three-volume sets of the Memoirs of Napoleon free with a year's subscription to Collier's and this paper. The offer is strictly limited—to get advantage of it you must get promptly.

Sherlock Holmes Stories Exclusively in Collier's

All the Sherlock Holmes stories published in 1915 will be printed exclusively in Collier's.

The "Last-minute" picture of the European War will appear every week in the photographic section of Collier's.

The finest fiction written will appear each week in short story and serial form.

Mark Sullivan's timely Editorials and wisely quoted Comments on Congress will continue to be an exclusive feature.

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Your own home paper and COLLIER'S, The National Weekly, together with the three volumes of Napoleon's Memoirs—all of these you get for the price of Collier's alone, plus 75c to cover the cost of packing and shipping the Memoirs.

Send your order to this office now. If you are already a subscriber, your subscription will be extended for one year from its present date of expiration.

COLLIER'S \$2.50 (Special combination price, including the Three Times a Week Herald \$1.50) Memoirs, postage paid

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

Fine 3-year-old bay Percheron stallion. Will trade for lots, cows or cash. See me, five miles west.

CORA STEVENS.

Pony Votes On Advertising

Votes are issued from the Herald office on all money spent for advertising and job work.

Votes are given on all orders for printing, letterheads, visiting cards, circulars, etc.

750 VOTES

are given with every subscription to the Evening Herald, at \$1.50 per year. There is no other way you can get as many votes on \$1.50 as by getting your friends to take The Herald and give you the votes.

Herald Publishing Co.

PONY VOTES GIVEN ON HERALD WANT ADS

GIVEN AWAY!!

A Round Trip Ticket to Dallas Fair to some Praetorians. Come to the meeting Friday night. Nothing to do to get it, but to attend and get others. A novel proposition.

Trustees { W. J. MITCHELL
D. L. HAMMER
J. L. DORSETT

Meet Your Friends at the Farmer's Headquarters

**YOU'RE ALWAYS
WELCOME
HERE**

We want to show you some new buggies and surries, a fine new shipment of cooking stoves, heaters, and many other things which will make the farm work lighter and the family happier.

We want to shake hands with you and make you glad you came to the Fair.

R. C. Ware Hardware Co.
Telephone Number 178

Come to see us while here for the Fair. Of course you'll get tired, hot and dusty, then.

Take advantage of our Soda Fountain, Ice Cream Parlor, Music and Ice Water.

Come here to write your letters and do your phoning.

You are welcome here and we want you to make our store headquarters.

The B & K
CONFECTIONS

121 N. Pacific St.

Telephone No. 263

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPEN.

PADUCAH, Cottle County, Texas, Sept. 14.—The public schools of this place opened this morning, with an enrollment of over 400 students. A program was given and the visiting patrons were very enthusiastic over the work that is to be done this year. Paducah is very fortunate this year in the corps of teachers they have, which are as follows:

Prof. C. L. Sone, Superintendent; J. W. McCord, Principal; A. C. Martin, Miss Marian Thresia Godfrey, Miss Beulah Hurst, Miss Maud Windom, Miss Willie Jones, Miss Edna Allen, Miss Margaret Langhorns, Miss Willella Doolen, Miss Beas Featherston, teacher of music department; Miss Mina Ingle, teacher of art; Miss Ruth Pyrtle, teacher of expression.

WANTED—Two rooms for light housekeeping. Phone 72. —Adv. tf.

WEATHER.

Special to The Herald. PADUCAH, Cottle County, Texas, Sept. 14.—Local showers have been falling here for the past two days, but it has interfered but little with the feed gathering. Farmers are making use of every minute of their time, even borrowing parts of the nights in order that their feed may be placed in the granaries.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Special to The Herald. PADUCAH, Cottle County, Texas, Sept. 14.—Weather conditions are somewhat unsettled here at this time. Local showers have been falling in parts of the county for the past 24 hours, and it looks as though we were going to have a general rain. Farmers are very desirous of dry weather, that the crops might be gathered.

NOTICE.

I have bought out the Pete Jones transfer line and will appreciate a part of your hauling. Car lots a specialty. A. L. LANFORD. Phone 550. —Adv. tf.

HOTEL PLAINVIEW.

After the fifteenth, Hotel Plainview will be under the management of the owner.

I thank you for past patronage and assure you of courteous treatment, clean beds, and the best to eat that the market affords. Respectfully, J. W. SCIVALLY. —Adv. 3t.

That Carbo-Magnetic Razor Shaves without honing. THE R. A. LONG DRUG STORE. —Adv. tf.

RYE SEED for sale. O. E. WINSLOW. —Adv. tf.

A BARGAIN.

Splendid home and 15 acres of land in two blocks Seth Ward College for sale or trade for cattle or horses. This property can be had very cheap. JNO. E. BROWN, Adv. tf. Stanley, New Mex.

Our Fountain is Sanitary, our Cold Drinks Pure and Refreshing. Plenty of Serving Tables for the ladies. J. W. WILLIS DRUG CO. —Adv. 2is.

FOR SALE—Eight-room residence and five lots on Seth Ward College grounds. Some cash and terms on balance. Address J. P. LINN, Kress, Texas. —Adv. 10-t.

"BUY-A-BALE" CLUB.

Special to The Herald. PADUCAH, Cottle County, Texas, Sept. 14.—The "Buy-a-Bale" Club has been completely organized at Paducah. There will be about 400 farmers and business men here who will buy a bale of cotton and pay 10c for it. This cotton will be kept off of the market until the proper time comes to sell it. The Paducah Commercial Club is trying to interest all other towns around here in the movement.

The Baracas of the Plainview Baptist Church will entertain the Philatheas Friday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Green Wilson, 601 Restriction Street.

SILOS.

I want to figure with you to fill them. See or Phone DAN WHITE. —Adv. tf.

FOUND: Bunch of keys. Owner may have same by calling at The Herald office and paying for this ad. —Adv. tf.

Mexico Battle Scenes for ONE CENT EACH at THE R. A. LONG DRUG STORE. —Adv. tf.

QUICK DELIVERY.—When you want Drugs delivered you want them quick. Our Motorcycle Service insures prompt delivery. J. W. WILLIS DRUG CO. —Adv. 2 issues

Mrs. William Otto and Max Otto, of Oklahoma, are visiting their son and brother, R. W. Otto.

Hens 10 cents per pound. Butter fat, 24c. PLAINVIEW PRODUCE CO. Adv. tf.

Get a Carbo-Magnetic Razor. They need no honing. THE R. A. LONG DRUG STORE. —Adv. tf.

FOR SALE—Good Row Binder. See J. A. KISER, old Crow Shop. —Adv. 2t-pd.

FOR SALE—Young mare and some colts. R. W. JONES, four miles northwest. —Adv. 2t-pd.

WANTED, GENTLEMAN BOARDERS.

Board and room with bath, hot and cold water, electric lights. 400 East Main Street or Phone 155. Adv. tf.

BOARD AND ROOM—First house north of Christian Church. Phone 474. —Adv. D-tf.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Three 1,200-pound mules and one 900-pound horse, in fine shape, with harness. Now is your chance for a bargain. JNO. ESTES, Kress, Texas. Ad. 12t.

Ice Cream in all combinations and a big line of Cold, Refreshing Drinks served at our fountain. Try us. J. W. WILLIS DRUG CO. —Adv. 2 is.

Bought five cars of maize heads this week; want ten more right quick. SHIPLEY & SHIPLEY. —Adv. 5t.

Let Us Send Your Orders Right Up. Our Motorcycle Delivery brings your needs to you when you need them. J. W. WILLIS DRUG CO. —Adv. 2 is.

Scenes in Mexico Battlefields for ONE CENT EACH. THE R. A. LONG DRUG STORE. —Adv. tf.

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TELEPHONE 83

Wayland Business College Open to All

We are in a better condition now to take care of our students as we have spent several hundred dollars in equipping our class rooms, offices, etc. We give the same courses that are given by Toby's Business Colleges, Waco, Texas, and New York City. The student that takes our courses is backed by a faculty of seventeen teachers, and by the best business college men in the United States. Ask our graduates in Plainview and other cities who are holding good positions.

Take your course in a business college that runs all the year whether we have one student or five hundred. Plainview and every town on the Plains is behind us. We have been established three years, which insures safety to you. Our rates are right, and it will pay you to see us.

If you want to see Wayland Business College you are welcome, or if you are interested in a Business education it will pay you to investigate.

J. E. WATSON, Mgr.
Telephone Number 532

BUY your Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Builder's Hardware Direct from Mill, Saving 25 per cent, Payment After Examination Your Town.

Have Shipped Hundreds of House Bills Over Plainview Country During Past Eight Years Saving Consumers Thousands of Dollars.

Send Us Bill of Just What You Need for House or Barn and We Will Make You Delivered Price on Same.

Powell Land & Lumber Company
RUSK, TEXAS

Attention, Cream Producers!!

We are in the market for an unlimited amount of cream. Tests, weights and prices guaranteed. We want a live cream buyer in every town.

Peerless Creamery
D. M. MEBANE, Manager, Weatherford, Texas

Announcement!!

**The F. A. Farmer
Business College**

Is Now Open For Business
Located in the Donohoo Building
Over the Olympic Theater

Call to See Us Regarding Terms and Inspect
The Kind of Instruction We Give

F. A. Farmer
President

E. J. Cozzens
Representative

THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

—Published Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by—
THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY
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HERBERT S. HILBURN, Editor. E. B. MILLER, Business Manager.

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\$1.50 a Year; 75c, 6 Months. Advertising Rates on Application.

THE PEASANT SOLDIER.

He has no hope for conquest; he has no lust for power;
His bosom does not burn to share in triumph's glorious hour;
He bears no hatred in his heart against his brother man;
Unlearned he in strategy, or statesman's scheme or plan.
But when throughout the troubled land there rings the battle cry,
Unknowing and unquestioning, he marches forth to die.

No prizes are there to be gained for his too common kind;
He wins no splendid spoils of war for those he leaves behind.
Whatever glory there may be, the great ones of the earth
Will never yield to his mean kin, all folk of peasant birth.
But when he sees upon the hills the battle banners fly
He marches calmly to his death—nor thinks to wonder why.
—London Chronicle.

The Best Editorial of the Day

IS FAITH DEAD?

(From the New York World.)

"Faithful against faithful and priest against priest" is the way the new pope expresses his horror of the great war. The same lamentation rises from individuals in every other Christian community. Is it a note of despair?

Entering upon the Twentieth Century of grace, Christianity is as helpless in restraining bloodshed as it was in the days of the Caesars. If our civilization is truly Christian, could such a conflict as this have been possible after all these years of teaching and preaching?

Many political institutions will be arraigned at the bar of mankind when to-day's carnage comes to an end. Responsibilities will be placed. New adjustments will be had. Is it possible that religion, its ministers and its professors, will escape the scrutiny and the judgment? What will be their defense?

In spite of great armaments, it was thought until a few weeks ago that peace was gaining ground. It had powerful support from Christians, but the movement was rather humane than religious. If organized Christianity is opposed to war, how are we to account for its weakness in the presence of the war makers? How are we to explain the fact that in its rank and file it is as fierce as the pagan? How are we to explain the fact that it speaks nowhere with authority?

When this struggle began it was not churches and congregations that appealed to God for victory of faith. It was kings and emperors who, in familiar addresses to the Almighty, invoked His blessing upon their murderous arms. Neither pastor nor potentate laid his case before the Christ of peace. Is it worthy Christianity which, after nineteen centuries, recognizes in time of war no God but the God of battles—a Moloch of blood and sacrifice?

The Christian peoples of the earth are powerful enough to put an end to war whenever the spirit of peace shall take possession of them. They are not restrained except as they permit earthly monarchs to enslave them. Are the orders of their war lords always to stifle the admonitions of their Christ?

Ambition, greed, and hate command war. A true Christianity could command peace forever. Is it never to speak?

BIDS OPEN FOR NEW BUILDING FOR WEST TEXAS STATE NORMAL.

Special to The Herald.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 17.—The State Normal Board of Regents have announced that bids for the erection of a new normal building at Canyon for the West Texas State Normal will be received by that body until October 5, 1914.

George Albert Endress, of Austin, is the architect. Plans for the building are on display at the office of the

President, R. B. Cousins, at Canyon; at the office of the Mosher Iron Works, at Dallas, Texas, and at the architect's office.

CHILDREN UNDER 10 ADMITTED FREE AT HALE COUNTY FAIR.

All Tickets at Popular Prices; One Ticket Admits Holder to All Exhibits for Day Issued.

Admission to the fair next week has been made as little as possible. Adults will be sold tickets for twenty-

five cents. These tickets will admit to all exhibits on a given day. The holder can go out and in as often during the day as desired. The tickets of one day will not be good for another day. Tickets can be purchased at the entrance to any exhibit room.

Children between the ages of 10 and 15 years will be charged 10 cents. Children under the years will be admitted free.

PRIZES OF CASH AND MEDALS OFFERED FOR BETTER BABIES.

Contest Open to Mothers of the Entire South Plains; Entries Made With Mrs. J. W. Day.

Better Babies.

Have you a baby in your home? If so, read this announcement.

Object of Contest.

The Better Babies Contest is a popular yet scientific movement to insure better babies and a better race. It consists of entering, examining and awarding prizes to children of five years or less on exactly the same basic principles that are applied to live-stock shows. Mere beauty does not count. Physical and mental development only are considered. The Better Babies Contest insures a better race of Americans, because it teaches parents how to improve the physical condition of children already born and to protect those yet unborn. It arouses interest in the conservation of child life and health and in all forms of child welfare. It forges a connecting link between parents and teachers, between the home and the scientific study of child life. It promotes civic interest in children of the community.

Special Better Babies Awards Contributed by Woman's Home Companion.

To highest-scoring boy—Better Babies Medal in Bronze.

To highest-scoring girl—Better Babies Medal in Bronze.

LOCAL.

To the highest-scoring boy or girl—Better Babies Medal in Bronze.

To each first prize-winner—Better Babies Diploma.

To each child examined in the contest—Better Babies Certificate of Examination.

Notice of date and hour of appointment for examination will be mailed in ample time before the Fair opens.

All questions on blanks submitted to parents must be answered.

No child suffering from any acute, constitutional or contagious disease may be entered. To prevent danger from contagion, all children will be examined by a physician or trained nurse before being admitted to the reception room.

To Farmers and Their Wives.

You Study Scientific Farming and Domestic Science—

To raise bigger and better crops.

To improve your live stock.

To produce richer milk.

To bake better bread.

To have more money in bank.

Why Not Study Better Babies Hygiene—

To make your baby bigger and stronger?

To raise the standard of health in your family?

To reduce doctor's bills?

To have happier children in your home?

To Mothers in General.

Do you want healthy, happy babies? Would you like to see YOUR baby well-nourished, firm of flesh, smooth of skin—a prize baby?

Then come to the Better Babies Contest. Have your baby tested by physicians who know what a 100 per cent baby ought to be.

If your baby is up to the standard, he will win a prize.

If he is not, you will be told how to make him a prize-winner next year.

There will also be a Better Babies Health Exhibit of interest to YOU. All the latest ideas for making good babies better at this remarkable contest for babies and parents.

J. N. Hoy left yesterday for Kansas City. Mr. Hoy has been night operator at the depot here for several months.

Miss Pauline Gates left yesterday for Waco to enter Baylor University. She graduated at Wayland College last year.

KRESS

Special to The Herald.

KRESS, Texas, Sept. 17.—The public school started at Kress Monday of this week.

Mr. McFarland had been visiting at Butler, Missouri, and attended the fair there, and came on the train to Kress Saturday. He went from Kress in an auto to his ranch 20 miles west.

Mr. and Mrs. Striker are the happy parents of a baby boy, born Friday.

Mrs. J. Walker, of Auburn, was a caller in Kress Monday.

Mrs. W. Rousser and little girls were shopping in Kress Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bush came back to

their home Saturday, after a visit with two daughters in Oklahoma.

Mrs. J. Sidden was a caller in Kress Wednesday.

Mr. Gish, of Los Nation, Iowa, came to Kress Wednesday to see his crop, etc.

Mrs. E. J. Myers will be speaking at Whitfield at night the 26th and at 3 o'clock the 27th.

J. F. Moore has bought out the J. C. Bagley store and stock of goods, and took charge the 15th. He will move his general stock of goods from the post office building and will engage in the grocery and hardware business after this.

Maize threshing began near Kress to-day.

TULIA

Mrs. J. M. Oaks, of Plainview, stopped off in Tulia Sunday on her way home from Amarillo, and in the afternoon was accompanied home by Mr. and Mrs. Mack Murphy and children. Mrs. Murphy and children remained down there until Tuesday, when Mack went down for them in his car.

Rev. M. S. Leveridge, financial agent of Seth Ward College, at Plainview, was in Tulia Saturday meeting his friends. He stated that Seth Ward opened this year with the largest attendance in its history and that the

outlook for the year's work was never more encouraging.

Mr. and Mrs. Clint Shepard and children, Theo Shepard and Miss Ross, of Plainview, visited at the home of J. C. Frye Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Sternberg and children came home Sunday from Plainview, where they had been visiting relatives.

Editor O'Bryan was at Hale Center the first of the week assisting his son, Barnett, in shaping up a printing plant to begin the publication of a newspaper at Hale Center.—Tulia Enterprise.

Dr. J. V. Guyton and Miss Bumgardner were called to Post City this week



Free Ice Water, Phone Service, Desk Room, Etc., During The Fair. We extend these courtesies to you and welcome you to the big show.

Our Fountain is sanitary and we invite you to buy your cold drinks here.

Kodaks Cutlery, Stationery, Cigars and Tobacco, Toilet Articles, etc.

The R. A. Long Drug Store

Front Phone 594 Free Delivery Back Phone 327

The Buying Power of \$25.00

AT THE

Carter-Houston Store

IT is part of our business to know the values our competitors offer.

And it is only after a careful investigation that we say that our Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes at \$25 offer greater value than any others in Plainview.

At this price we offer suits made from fabrics produced by the best

Foreign and Domestic Mills

Our New Fall Hats are here made for us by Jno. B. Stetson Co.

Fall showing of Edwin Clapp and Howard and Foster Shoes.

Make our store your headquarters during your visit to the Hale County Fair next week. You don't have to buy to be welcome.

Carter-Houston Dry Goods Co.

"The Store Accommodating"



EAT WITH US WHILE AT THE FAIR

WE SERVE THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS

Ask for votes for the Shetland Pony Contest

Home Restaurant

The Rich-lier Store

IS THE
Leading Store
for
Novelties

These little items that add so much to the appearance of the Ladies attire though she be dressed for evening or afternoon, in a suit or a morning frock or negligee.

Pins, Combs, Belts, Beads, Necklaces, Cords, Collars, Hair Pins, Bags, and Jewelry Novelties.

We keep up with the New Ideas and show them while they are new.

Spanish Combs, Pearl Beads, Jet Beads and Party Bags are in much demand.

FALL FASHION SHOW 1914

Garments Shown on Live Models

IN THE

Ready-to-Wear Department

At Our Store At

4 o'clock to 6:30

Tuesday, September 22nd

The Newest Styles in Suits, Cloaks, Capes, Furs, Dresses, Costumes, Millinery, Novelties, etc., including Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Garments.

No Special Announcement Cards Issued. You Are Invited.

The Rich-lier Store

has assembled from many nations
its greatest line of

Dress Fabrics

for the Fall and Winter

1914

Fine imported all Wool Cloths are offered at prices as low as 50c for a 36 inch wide material. Other materials are shown at prices up to \$12.50 a yard.

The very new and favorite colors, Russian Green, Tate de negre, Plum, Wisteria and etc. are here in most desirable fabrics.

Competent designers are at our dress goods counter and in our Dress Making Department ready to help you plan your dresses.

Our Exclusive Men's Shop is brimming with new things for the Sterner Sex

In keeping with our former custom we are showing Men's and Boy's Suits and Overcoats that are ABSOLUTELY NEW and CORRECT. While watching the correctness of Style we have also kept an eye open for the real value.

We have a model for your particular figure, be it long short, slim, or stout.

THE POST OFFICE
IS NEXT TO OUR
MEN'S STORE

The Modern Shoe Way

Visit our Exclusive Shoe Department where Men and Boys are fitted in their special section and Ladies and Children are shown shoes in a separate department.

Favorite features in our new Autumn and Winter shoes for women are the New Long Vamp Patent Leathers, Wide Satin De Laine and Brocade Tops, Spanish Heels. Also the New Baby Doll Styles for Ladies, Misses and Children.

If you are hard to fit you can be fitted at our store where your foot is carefully measured and a last given to suit you. Let us acquaint you with our "Modern Shoe Way."

Richards Bros. & Collier

WHERE PEOPLE WHO DRESS BEST TRADE

102 North Pacific Street

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

107 West Main Street

DIMITT

Special to The Herald.

DIMITT, Texas, Sept. 17.—Rev. W. R. Triplett has closed a very successful meeting at Arney—ten professions of faith, four baptisms and others to follow. The church was greatly revived and will have regular services from now on.

Rev. L. A. Smith has held successful meetings at Parrot and other places, and reports a goodly number of conversions.

The Castro County Sunday School Convention held an interesting and profitable meeting last Friday. A splendid program was rendered. Dinner was served on the Court House lawn, and every one seemed to enjoy the day well.

The Baptist Ladies' Aid Society has been re-organized. Mrs. W. R. Triplett was elected president; Mrs. N. J. Lovelace, vice president, and Mrs. Ruby McLean, secretary.

A goodly number of families have recently moved to town for the benefit of the school, until there is not a vacant house in the town.

The school had a most auspicious opening Monday. Many of the patrons and friends attended the opening. Rev. W. R. Triplett conducted the devotional services, and addresses were delivered by Judge Kerr, Harry Cash and Dr. Stapleton. The enrollment of students the first day was the largest for years. We are justly proud of our school and the faithful teachers, and we expect a good school year.

Mrs. Davis, who has been visiting Mrs. Tate, returned to her home, at Sherman, Tuesday.

Several of our young men are out in the country helping the farmers fill their silos.

Castro has more silos in proportion to its population than any other county this correspondent has visited. We believe the silo to be one of the greatest helps to the stock farmer.

Dimitt is one of the best small inland towns to be found anywhere—no saloons, no gambling, no vile characters, very little drinking or cursing, a highly intelligent Christian citizenship and a delightful place to live. There are three church organizations, each having a regular pastor, and two of them living here, and we have one of the best schools in West Texas. So we feel safe in assuring our friends that Dimitt is a good place to live.

PRAIRIE AVE.

Special to The Herald.

PRAIRIE AVENUE, Texas, Sept. 17.—Sam Nations left Sunday for Mineral Wells on professional business.

Mr. Baggett went to Lockney Monday on business.

R. B. Mercer and family went to Meteor Sunday.

Sunday was a very windy and dusty day here.

The dance at Winn Kramer's Saturday night was well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Schensted are happy over the birth of a boy, born September 10.

School commenced here last Monday, with nine in attendance.

Mr. Baggett was at Floydada on business last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barrett spent Sunday at the Thana home, near Floydada.

Mrs. Jim Pullen and Miss Mercer did shopping in Plainview Saturday.

LITTLEFIELD

Special to The Herald.

LITTLEFIELD, Lamb County, Tex., Sept. 13.—P. H. Hodges suffered a painful accident on the Childers farm yesterday. He was working with an ensilage cutter when his hand got caught. The end of his thumb was jerked off and the thumb dislocated. He came near losing his arm.

FLOYDADA

FLOYDADA—36-Point.

A measured acre of maize on the farm of Will I. Allen, west of town, produced 4,400 pounds of heads this season. This was the weight after the feed had dried five days in the field.

Mr. Allen measured the acre himself, curious to know just what the weight production might be. He gathered the feed on Monday of last week and hauled it to town Saturday. It tipped the scales at 470 pounds more than two tons.

This production is indicative of the heaviness of the yield all over the country this year.—Hesperian.

STONEBACK

Special to The Herald.

STONE BACK, Texas, Sept. 15.—Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mr.

and Mrs. R. W. Matsler is very sick. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert were shopping in Hale Center Tuesday.

Stone Back School is progressing nicely.

Mrs. Dr. Hawkins' sister has been visiting her the past week.

Miss Mary Morton was shopping in Hale Center Friday.

Quite a number of the ladies of this community joined the Mothers' Club of Hale Center High School Friday. They had quite a pleasant meeting and elected officers and an entertaining committee for the present term.

Mrs. Read, of Hale Center, spent Friday on their ranch, 4 miles south of Stone Back.

Emmit Stanford and Herman Measter are preparing to harvest Emmit's maize crop.

Messrs. George Yates and Silas Maggard, of Hale Center, were pleasant callers in the Morton home Sunday evening.

Mr. Arthur Read is building his big tile silo this week.

Mr. Nick Alley has his silo completed, and will begin filling it soon.

Mrs. Hudson spent Wednesday with Mrs. Bert Reese.

Miss Mary Morton spent Sunday with Miss Yetta Measter.

Mrs. Stanford and Mrs. Morton were shopping in Hale Center Saturday.

Farmers are very busy gathering their crops, and help is scarce.

Nathan Morton is marketing his maize crop.

Mrs. Huett had the misfortune of getting her leg and ankle broken Wednesday. She and her daughter were going to Hale Center, and Mr. Cole's gasoline engine had been left by the roadside. As the horse became frightened at the engine, Mrs. Huett got out of the buggy to lead him past

it, and in some way she was thrown to the ground and ran over. Dr. Underwood was called and set the broken bones, and she is doing as well as could be expected.

Mr. R. W. Matsler got his hand hurt some weeks ago, but thought nothing of it at the time. Last week it developed into a case of blood poison, and he has been suffering intense pain the past few days. Dr. Anderson, of Plainview, is treating him.

Nathan Morton and wife spent Sunday with their mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Morton.

The club man of Fort Worth made a fine talk at Stone Back last Thursday to the teacher and her pupils.

Mrs. O. Dana Brooks and her niece, Miss Elaine Wood, who have been visiting Mrs. Edgar B. Hughes and Miss Effie Casey, left Wednesday for their home, in Dallas.



Buy Your Meats
from Otto's
and get your Pony Contest votes here

Forty-Six Carloads Automobiles Detroit to New York by Express

Just what our express service has come to mean to the automobile industry, particularly some of the big plants at Detroit, is plainly indicated by the exceptionally heavy traffic of this character out of the Michigan capital during the months of July and August just passed. From one concern alone—the Hudson Motor Car Company—our Detroit office received during July 46 carloads of automobiles for shipment to many of the lead-

ing cities of the country. The movement of these carloads of automobiles by express from the Hudson plant—to say nothing of the business which we have secured from that company—is without parallel in the express service in Detroit or, for the matter of that, anywhere else. It is interesting to note with what facility and expedition our company met the demands of the situation. Among the several agents of the

company, the New York representatives—the A. Elliott Ranney Company—were loudest in their demands for immediate delivery of cars from the factory. Their customers, they said, had bought the cars in advance of delivery and were waiting impatiently for them. Though automobiles usually travel more leisurely by freight, it was essential in this instance to utilize the speediest transportation available. So it was that the Hudson Company turned its carloads of automobiles over to Wells Fargo—46 in July, as already said, and 25 in August up to the end of the first week. Our Detroit office found it necessary to dispatch two special trains—one of eight cars, which

went through to New York on the rush order of the Ranney Company, and the other, a seven-car train, consigned to Chicago, with a car destined for the city of Sioux Falls, S. D. The operation of loading in every instance was accomplished with care and expedition. Assistant General Agent Hadden, of General Agent Brokaw's staff in Detroit, gave practically all of his time to help secure the movement and to aid in dispatching it. It is here that our special end-door automobile express car fleet, which is already quite famous, was called into action. The machines were loaded aboard these splendid 70-foot steel under-frame cars and sent forward promptly.

Up to August 29 the Ranney Company in New York had called upon Wells Fargo to bring from Detroit 28 carloads of automobiles. On one occasion a special train was dispatched. Promptly on the stroke of ten-thirty on the night of August 3, this Wells Fargo automobile flyer for New York pulled out of Detroit. Nine o'clock the following night it steamed into New York, after having made the run in record time.

But its arrival had been anticipated. General Agent Huntington and his aids co-operated with the local operating officials in receiving it. The machines were loaded on 34 special trucks, and the procession started forthwith for immediate delivery to the consignees, the Ranney Company, whose headquarters are located in the "automobile section" of the city—Broadway and Sixty-fourth Street.

The procession was nearly a quarter of a mile long, and the people who watched it pass by were given a graphic illustration of what the express can do. As a matter of fact, the delivery was accomplished at a time when the street traffic was heaviest. When it reached Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street, traffic was tied up on that great thoroughfare for 25 blocks.

And the customers of the Ranney Company were so eager to get their cars that they snatched them up before they could be taken to the warehouse. They noted that the automobiles had been shipped direct from the factory by Wells Fargo without a scratch or finger mark.

The consignees were in every way highly pleased with the prompt service rendered by our company. In their newspaper advertisements they laid special stress upon the fact that the cars they had on sale had just come "by express." And that fact was considered a "talking point" of no minor importance.

The treasurer of the company also took special pains to compliment Wells Fargo on the "most excellent service which we are receiving through your company. Your Mr. Huntington and his aids seem never to tire of their endeavors to please us. We have given orders to ship by Wells Fargo exclusively," he said.—Wells Fargo Messenger.

TOBACCO STEMS AND STALKS ARE VALUABLE FERTILIZERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—Should the demand of Europe for American tobacco stems cease, these stems, which contain large quantities of plant food, especially potash, may be used to good advantage by the American grower of tobacco as fertilizer. Soil fertilized by these stems secured from the cigar and tobacco factories and stemmeries, will produce leaf tobacco of better burning qualities and texture.

Tobacco stems as fertilizer should be applied in small quantities than manure, because they contain larger quantities of the constituents which feed the plant, according to the Department's specialists. Two tons per acre of "seed stems" (stems from cigar factories) or 2½ tons of "Kentucky stems" (stems from the tobacco factories and stemmeries) are known to give good results in New England and, as far as available, these stems will undoubtedly furnish a very satisfactory source of potash, as well as other plant foods, in tobacco sections.

Considerable quantities of tobacco stems have long been exported to Germany and other parts of Europe, where they are often used in the manufacture of low-grade smoking tobacco and as a source of nicotine.

Tobacco stalks which are not removed from the farm under prevailing methods are not always used to the best advantage as a fertilizer. Like the stems, they contain considerable quantities of valuable plant food (though not so much) and may be used freely as a fertilizer for tobacco and other crops. They may be profitably used to improve the hay lot by simply spreading the stalks over the land in the fall or they may be plowed under at the same season for cultivated crops such as cotton, corn, tobacco, etc. The practice of piling tobacco stalks in heaps and leaving them exposed to the weather means a waste of valuable material that might be returned to the soil. The practice of burning them is also wasteful, unless they are infected by such a disease as the Granville wilt.

Ford Touring Car FOR SALE

USED LESS THAN
300 MILES

Brown Motor Comp'y

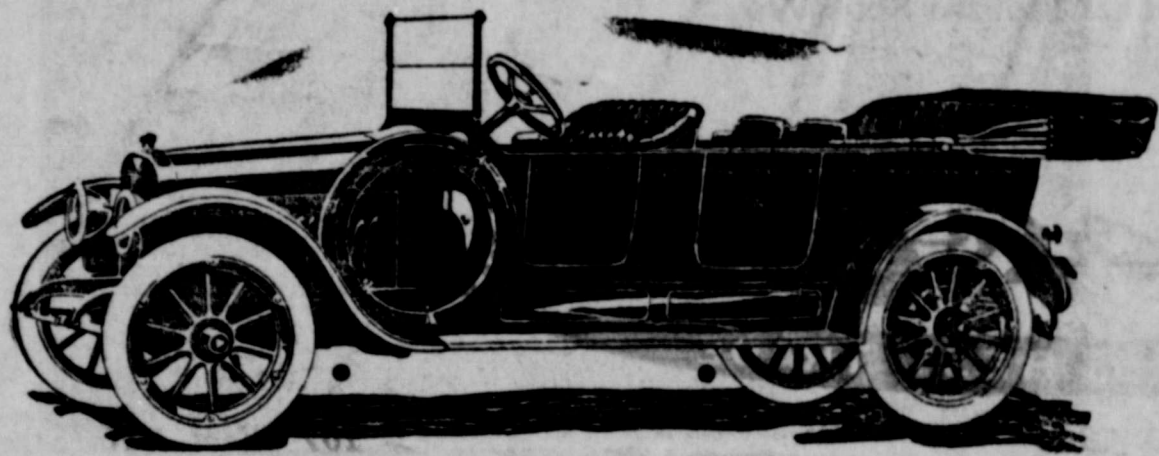
By All Means Visit

The Hale County Fair PLAINVIEW, SEPTEMBER 22, 23 AND 24

A Visit to the Fair Would be Incomplete
if You Fail to See the

HUDSON Six-40 for 1915

NEW PRICE \$1,550 F. O. B. DETROIT



32 Surprises

The HUDSON Six-40 for 1915 brings out 32 surprises. And every one will be of interest to you.

There are 31 new features.

And there is a new price—by far the lowest price that has ever been quoted on any type of quality car.

The Model Six

The HUDSON Six-40 came out last year to show Howard E. Coffin's ideal in a Six.

Mr. Coffin and his corps of 47 engineers had devoted three years to the model. By clever designing and proper materials they cut out 1,000 pounds of useless weight. By a new-type motor they saved about 30 per cent in operative cost under former cars of like capacity.

They created a car which was widely considered the handsomest car of the year. It was perfectly equipped. It had attractions which never before were found in any car, at any price.

That car—then priced at \$1,750—made such an appeal that the factory output was 3,000 cars oversold.

A Year's Refinements

Now these HUDSON engineers have spent another year on refinements. They have added comforts and conveniences. They have improved the car in 31 important ways. Now the HUDSON factory, to meet the demand; has trebled its capacity. And the entire saving—\$200 per car—is taken from the price. The new Six-40—with all these new features—will next year sell at \$1,550, f. o. b. Detroit.

This type of car—light, handsome, economical—is the coming type of car. Nobody really doubts that. This price is all that such a car should cost.

It marks a new era in quality cars. And it ends the time when Sixes were barred to men who pay modest prices.

We want you to see this car.

This new model arrives here soon. Don't buy until you see it.

Some 1915 Features

- Distinguished streamline body.
- Disappearing tonneau seats.
- 20-coat finish—invisible hinges.
- "One-Man" top, with quick-adjusting curtains attached.
- Extra tires carried ahead of front door.
- Gasoline tank in dash.
- Dimming searchlights.
- Simplified Delco starting, lighting and ignition system.
- Wiring in metal conduits.
- Lock on ignition and lights.
- Automatic spark advance.
- Better carburetion.
- Weight reduced to 2,890 lbs.

Brown Motor Co.
Plainview, Texas

JOHNSON, The Jeweler DOES NOT ADVERTISE



We have neither baits nor mysteries but good values
in quality and price.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO VISIT

WOOD'S VARIETY STORE

Your Savings Bank

Grant Building

Telephone No. 322



Get Busy

\$10 IN GOLD \$10

For best display at Hale
County Fair of 1 Loaf
Light Bread, 1 Dozen
Biscuits and 1 Old
Fashioned Pound Cake.

J. F. GRAVES, Representative
Burrus Mill and Elevator Co.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Every Day Your Room Stays Vacant You Are Losing

Every day your room is vacant you are losing more money than it would take to carry your want ad in The Herald's "Rooms for Rent" columns for three or four issues.

People who want rooms naturally look to the want columns. Your want ad well worded, describing your rooms, will rent them.

PHONE 72

OUR COLLECTOR WILL CALL LATER

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

The First National Bank

Plainview, Texas

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

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



Excursion to Amarillo, Texas

Account PANHANDLE STATE FAIR, to be held September 25th to October 1st. Round trip Tickets on Sale Sept. 25th to 30th at Fare of \$3.00 for the round trip, good for return limit October 3rd. For further information phone 224.

R. F. Bayless, Agent



Votes on Shetland Pony Contest

IN EVERY SACK OF OUR FLOUR

*Pride of the Plains
Cream of the Plains
Golden Harvest
Gold Crown
Gilt Edge*

you will find votes on the Shetland Pony Contest. A few sacks already put up will not contain these tickets but all flour manufactured from the extra quality new wheat will contain votes.

The flours themselves will be of the uniformly good quality made a little better because of the better quality of this year's wheat.

The votes are extra--and offer another reason why you should purchase home made flour.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR OUR FLOUR

Harvest Queen Mills

"The struggle raged from the Vosges Mountains to Metz, as the official report states; that is, the front of battle was about ten miles long. According to the report of the French commander-in-chief, General Joffre, the hostile armies were advancing along the entire line about from Pont-A-Mousson as far as St. Die; the right wing was to gain the mastery of the passes toward lower Alsace and then proceed into the region around Gaarburg; the center was to advance on Dienze and the left wing toward the Seille.

"How far the French army corps advanced cannot be determined from the present reports. At any rate, they came to a standstill, were then defeated, and their retreat degenerated into a flight."

OPERA LOVERS ARE REASSURED.
War's Draft on Singers not So Large as at First Believed.

From the New York Times.

Reassuring messages have come to officials and directors of the Metropolitan Opera House, who are now in New York, from General Manager Gatti-Casazza and his staff in Europe concerning the effect war conditions will have on the coming season of opera here. It is said that Gatti-Casazza and his staff have been busy abroad ever since the outbreak of war in locating the stars, chorus members and orchestra players scattered over the various parts of Europe and arranging for their passage here.

It is not considered probable that many of the male singers will be called on to fight, even taking into account the towering physique that goes with the calling. If Italy remains neutral, little difficulty is expected in getting the singers to Italian ports and having them sail from there, and even if Italy is drawn in the officials think they will not have much trouble in getting the singers here. It has been found that not so many of the chorus as was first supposed are abroad. If the personnel of the chorus were seriously interfered with it would be a difficult matter to overcome.

At the opera house the usual summer preparations are going on in full force, and the employees there say that there is no doubt that opera will be given as usual this season. The worst looked for is that the repertoire might be slightly affected, for if there is a lack of members of the company

or chorus at the outset some of the standard works that everyone knows will be given until normal conditions are restored.

WHY CATS' AND BEETLES' EYES SHINE IN THE DARK.

Eyes of cats and certain other animals shine in the dark because of the construction of the choroid membrane, situated behind the retina. In man this membrane is impregnated with black pigment, while in cats it is formed of flat cells, containing spherule bodies which reflect the light. For it must be remembered that a cat's eyes do not shine in absolute darkness; there must be light to be reflected. The cat's eyes reflect all the light there is and reflect it in one faint ray.

There are certain butterflies and beetles whose eyes when lighted from the side shine like rubies. Professor Bugnion has found that the retina of a sphinx moth (sphinx euphorbia) is

very thick and is impregnated with a rose-colored pigment called erythrop-sin. In it the reflection of the light is due to a network of silvery spiral vessels that carpet part of the retina.

It is probable that these glowing eyes are more sensitive than others, for the sensitive cells of the retina are struck twice by the light, once by the direct rays and again by the reflected. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

ELLIS COUNTY COTTON SENT TO LIVERPOOL AND JAPAN.

Special to The Herald.
ENNIS, Texas, Sept. 14.—The local cotton compress recently commenced operations, and the first 250 bales of the fleecy staple to be prepared for shipping is to be exported. Liverpool will receive 200 of the bales, while the remaining 50 go to Japan. The price to be received for the product was not made public, but it is thought it would be considerably higher than if sold locally.

NOTICE

The temporary office of The F. A. Farmer Business College is in the Directory Room of the Citizens National Bank. Those who desire information in regard to our course may call at our office or phone 123. Ask for Mr. Farmer, President of The College. It is necessary that you do this at once in order to get the Charter Member Rate.

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WE WANT YOU

To open an account with us, whether you have a large or small amount to deposit. We want to show you what the Sign of Service really stands for.

WE PAY INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS

Third National Bank
OF PLAINVIEW
Capital and Surplus \$120,000.00
A GOOD BANK TO BANK WITH

BATTLE IN LORRAINE ONE OF GREATEST IN HISTORY.

Seven Hundred Thousand Men Engaged in Greatest Struggle of Present European War.

By EDWIN EMERSON,
in Kansas City Star.

MAINZ, Aug. 28.—(By mail to the New York World.)—In discussing the question of the test to which the systematic training for war of the German troops in times of peace was now subjected, Gen. Field Marshal Freiherr Von Der Goltz expressed to me this opinion based upon observations made in the course of the war up to now:

"Our much-scorned drill—as most people now probably see—has some great advantages. It does not exist for the sake of external beauty and uniformity, but to make each soldier as expert as possible in his movements, and as accurate as possible in the use of weapons.

"This is still more the case in regard to the training in shooting of both our infantry and artillery. It seems to us now that, under about the same conditions, we can always be certain of superiority in shooting. We were convinced of this beforehand, but the practical test was lacking; now the point is settled.

Terrific Battle in Lorraine.

"Whether history will give the name of a definite spot to the terrific struggle in Lorraine during the third week of August that ended with the victory of the Germans, cannot yet be determined. The territorial extent of the struggle was so tremendous that perhaps any particular name will have to be omitted and it will only be permissible to speak of the battle in Lorraine.

"According to official German reports more than eight French army corps were under fire, although it is not said whether this entire body belonged to the active army or whether

it also contained reservists.

"In time of peace, France has twenty army corps in the mother country and one corps in Algiers-Tunis, as well as one corps formed from Colonial troops. It is said that a part of the African troops have been brought to the seat of the European war. Consequently, more than a third of the entire French army must have been engaged in the operations against German Lorraine.

Seven Hundred Thousand Fought.

"A French army corps in time of war is made up of two infantry divisions, a reserve infantry brigade, six squadrons of cavalry and thirty-six batteries of field artillery, in all about fifty thousand men to be fed, and a fighting strength of thirty-six thousand muskets, nine hundred sabers and 144 cannon, apart from bodies of troops which may be specially included.

"Several divisions of cavalry must have been added to cavalry of the army, thus making a total strength of fighting troops on the French side of about 310,000 men, with about nine hundred cannon. Opposed to these

troops were four hundred thousand Germans from Bavaria, Wuerttemberg, Baden, Hesse, Austria and Prussia. Never before in Europe had such a large number of fighting men stood opposed to one another.

Old Battles Smaller.

"The inordinate statements of ancient writers concerning the size of armies were long ago proved to be fables, and require no further notice here. Nothing before the time of the Napoleonic wars need be quoted. Thus we find that at the battle of the nations at Leipzig, in 1814, 472,000 took part; at Sadowa, in 1866, there were 436,000 combatants; at Wagram, in 1906, 310,000 men; at Gravelotte, in 1870, 300,000; at Dresden, in 1813, 296,000; at Solferino, in 1859, 284,000; at Sedan, in 1870, 244,000; at Waterloo, in 1815, 217,000; at Mars-La-Tour, in 1870, 176,000; at Ligny, in 1815, 165,000.

"None of these great battles, consequently, reached the numbers which were engaged in the battle in Lorraine, which rose into the hundred thousands more than these former encounters.

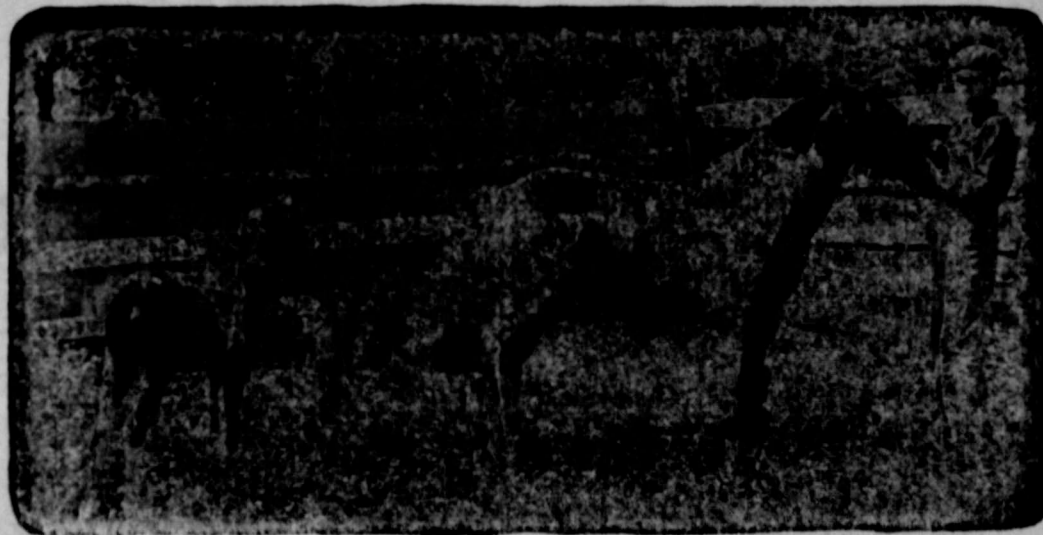
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Shetland Pony Contest

for all repair work, auto supplies, accessories and parts.

Just Think How Many Votes

you would get if you would induce someone to buy a

New 1915 Model Overland!
It's Worth the Effort

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Panhandle Distributors of the Overland

War Wipes Out St. Petersburg

Why the Czar Changed the Name of His Capital to Petrograd

Petrograd Statistics.
 Population (1912), 2,018,596;
 87 per cent Russians, 5 per cent
 Germans, 3 per cent Poles, 2
 per cent Finns, 1 per cent He-
 brews; 85 per cent Orthodox
 Greek Church, 9 per cent Pro-
 testant, 4 per cent Roman Cath-
 olic, 1 1/2 per cent Jews.
 Founded 1703 by Peter the
 Great; became capital in 1712.
 Mean temperature about 15
 degrees Fahrenheit in winter
 and 65 degrees in summer.

A stroke of the imperial Russian
 pen, a few days ago, wiped St. Peters-
 burg, a name which has meant the
 capital of Russia for more than two
 centuries, off the map. In its place
 was substituted Petrograd, and, for
 the first time since the Slav empire
 arose to prominence, the capital of all
 the Russias bears a Russian name.

St. Petersburg was Teuton in con-
 struction. It was selected by Peter
 the Great, who had a fondness for
 German names, in 1703, when the city
 was first established. The new word
 means "Peter's City;" the old, St.
 Peter's City."

Petrograd is a made capital, in the
 same sense as Washington. From the
 time the first spadeful of earth was
 turned in the erection of its first build-
 ing, a rude hut for Czar Peter, it was
 destined to be Russia's seat of govern-
 ment, although it was nine years be-
 fore the governmental offices were
 transferred formally from Moscow.

A Window to Peer at Europe.

"I am making a window to peer out
 on Europe, and through which Europe
 can look to see only what is paraded
 behind the glass," is a saying credited
 to Peter the Great.

"Let the czar tire himself with the
 useless work of founding new towns,"
 replied Charles XII of Sweden, Rus-
 sia's greatest rival then, when told of
 Peter's boast. "We shall reserve to
 ourselves the glory of taking them."

Two centuries and more have passed
 since then, and Peter's boast still
 stands; while Sweden, once the arbit-
 er of Northern Europe and mistress of
 the northern seas, has lipped back in
 the rank of nations to a second, and
 possibly a third, place.

Peter the Great's reference to a win-
 dow was most apt. When he mounted
 the throne at Moscow he ruled nothing
 but a vast interior territory. With
 a foresight, marvelous in its clarity,
 he foresaw that Russia could never ad-
 vance to a place in the concert of
 European powers without outlets to
 the sea.

His entire reign was spent in de-
 veloping that ambition. First he
 looked to the south. The Turk had
 squatted in the shores of the Black
 Sea. Peter determined to arouse him
 from his place. A few brief cam-
 paigns gave Russia a southern sea-
 port. Then Peter turned to the north.
 He had Arachangel on the Arctic
 Coast; but he wanted a direct touch
 with Europe; a place where the im-
 mense maritime fleets of England and
 Holland could come to trade.

Picked the Weakest Point.

A fringe of nations held him back
 from his coveted goal. Poland had a
 part of the Baltic. Further west the
 Danes were strong. Sweden held an
 arrogant front from Poland to the
 northern coast.

Peter the Great looked well about
 him before selecting a place to strike.
 He learned shipbuilding in Holland
 and cruised in the Baltic Sea himself.
 At last he decided. Where Petrograd

stands now the Swedes had a settle-
 ment or two. The Neva River there
 branches into three forks to flow into
 the Gulf of Finland through Kronstadt
 Bay. The land was low and somewhat
 swampy, but to Peter's calculating eye
 it presented the vantage point—the
 window to peer out on Europe—easi-
 est to obtain.

Accordingly he began to mix the po-
 litical broth, a task at which he was
 a master. Peace was forced on Tur-
 key, by an alliance with Austria. Then
 Sweden was assured of Russia's
 friendliness. With Charles XII lulled
 by his promises, Peter began secret
 negotiations with Poland, with Saxony
 and the Danes. An alliance was
 formed to force Sweden across the sea.

A Setback at First.

At first the allies were unsuccessful.
 Peter's army was whipped badly near
 the present Petrograd. A year or two
 more spent in preparation and Peter
 tried again. First the Swedish strong-
 hold of Nofeborg, near the Gulf of
 Finland, was taken. Peter's fondness
 for German names now became mani-
 fest. He renamed this place Schlus-
 selburg. His army, once started on its
 reach toward the Baltic, never stopped.

Slowly, it is true, but irresistibly he
 pushed on, a few miles at a time, until
 in 1703 the land around the gulf was in
 Russian hands. The Swedish fort of
 Nyenskantz, where the River Okhta
 joins the Neva almost at the latter's
 mouth, was rechristened Slotburg, an-
 other Teuton word. Peter was seek-
 ing an alliance with the elector of
 Saxony at this time, and perhaps his
 choice of German names was a com-
 pliment to that monarch.

Once in possession of the gulf, Peter
 lost no time in starting his city. The
 Fort of Sts. Peter and Paul was con-
 structed. A manifesto was issued
 showing how Russia had conquered
 that country three centuries before,
 and Peter therefore chose to call his
 conquest a re-occupation.

An Omen from the Sky.

Peter himself turned the first spade-

ful of earth at Petrograd. In the hole
 he made was buried a stone casket
 containing relics of St. Andrew the
 Apostle and a few gold coins. Tradi-
 tion states that during the ceremony
 an eagle was observed flying above,
 so near that the whirr of its wings
 could be heard. Peter seized upon this
 as an omen. The eagle settled on a
 rude arch formed by two birch trees,
 just where it had been decided to build
 the gate of the future fortress. A
 soldier wounded the bird and it was
 captured alive. Peter had its legs
 bound and he carried it on his arm the
 remainder of the day.

Russians did not take kindly to the
 idea of a capital on the Finnish shores.
 Peter, determined that his city should
 be a populous one, used all his auto-
 cratic power to force people to move
 there. It was argued that the low,
 swampy land would be unhealthy.
 That made no difference to Peter.

Ordered a Population.

He ordered nobles, artisans, peas-
 ants and merchants to Petrograd. It
 has been estimated that more than one
 hundred thousand persons perished in
 the building of the city. Twenty thou-
 sand men, largely Swedish prisoners,
 were employed in constructing the
 fortress. Russians, Tartars, Cossacks
 and other Asiatics were driven there to
 build the city.

In 1710 he ordered that forty thou-
 sand workmen be sent from the prov-
 inces for three years. As stonemasons
 and stone were scarce, he forbade the
 building of stone houses anywhere in
 the empire except in Petrograd. An-
 other order compelled five hundred of
 the leading nobles to build castles at
 Petrograd and live in them half of the
 year. Large numbers of the nation's
 leading merchants were compelled to
 do likewise. Artisans were moved
 from many cities to Petrograd and
 there given a small tract of land to
 build a home.

Thus Petrograd grew because of the
 determined will of one great man.
 Russians, high and low, hated the
 place, but feared to dispute their em-
 peror's will.

"Petersburg will not endure after
 our time," exclaimed Princess Mary,
 Peter's half-sister, once. "May it re-
 main a desert."

But she, like Charles XII, prophe-
 sied incorrectly.

City Grew in Importance.

For more than twenty years Peter
 was enamored of the building up of
 his capital. As time went on the
 hatred of his people toward the new
 city abated. Trade with England and
 Holland soon brought prosperity to it.
 The merchants began to see their cof-
 fers filling with gold. Nobles met the
 elegance of the French court for the
 first time. A life of gaiety, even if
 somewhat lewd, was led in Petrograd.

Peter the Great saw there and exulted.
 "Now, with God's help, the last stone
 has been laid in St. Petersburg," he
 wrote when he once felt assured that
 his population was living there be-
 cause of choice instead of fear.

The public buildings erected by
 Peter were hardly the kind to endure
 the inroads of time. Consequently
 when Catherine II came to the throne
 its general aspect was one of decay.
 She began improvements on a large
 scale. It is said of her that she found
 Petrograd a city of hovels and left
 it one of brick and marble.

Now Popular With Russians.

The city's growth, commercially and
 in popularity among the Russians, has
 been steady since her day. Now it has
 reached a population of more than 2
 millions and has become a recognized
 center for art, science and other ad-
 vancements. Instead of a window
 looking out on Europe, it has become
 a room of the house.

Few cities have more colleges and
 universities than Petrograd. The
 Academy of Science, the Imperial Uni-
 versity, the Imperial Academy of
 Medicine, the Imperial Institute of Ex-
 perimental Medicine, the Technologi-
 cal Institute of Nicholas I, the Petro-
 grad Polytechnic Institute, the Electro-
 Technological Institute and the Medi-
 cal High School for Women are at-

tended by thousands of students.

The Hermitage, founded in 1765, is
 the Louvre of Petrograd. Nowhere
 else can one see such a collection of
 Rembrandts; only Madrid can excel it
 in the works of Velasquez and Murillo;
 its English section is the best on the
 continent. The immense library ranks
 next after Paris and London. It is the
 library of Voltaire, purchased by
 Catharine II.

LARGER AND BETTER FAIR PLANNED FOR STATE FAIR.

Record-Breaking Crowds Are Ex-
 pected at Dallas for State Fair;
 Opens October 17.

Special to The Herald.
 DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 15.—Blooded
 livestock, fine agricultural displays,

elegant exhibits of vehicles and a gor-
 geous blend of artful works will be
 the feature of the Texas State Fair,
 which will open a two weeks' exhibi-
 tion here October 17th. A number of
 special days have been named by the
 management and many interesting
 features secured to enhance the enter-
 tainment qualities of this year's event.
 The concessions this season will be
 bigger, better and more select than
 ever before. Altogether, the coming
 exhibition promises to eclipse anything
 previously attempted, and plans are
 now being made to handle record-
 breaking crowds during the show.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for cheaper
 land, the J. M. Bogard unimproved 1/4
 section, five miles north of Plainview.
 For price and terms, address 1345
 South Waco, Wichita, Kans. —Ad. 85

You Needn't Get Frightened

about high prices on ac-
 count of the war, because
 the East Side Grocery is
 here to keep the prices
 down.

All cash, no delivery, small
 expense—that's our system,
 and the reason why.

Come and let us "show
 you."

Geo. S. Fairris, Prop.

Total Expense and Profit of Irrigating Alfalfa

Figures show net profit of \$80.78 per acre for 1913, outside of \$12.00 per acre interest on money invested.

In regard to the cost to produce and put in the stack one ton of alfalfa hay a Layne pump irrigated farm for the year 1913 as determined by the following itemized statement may be of interest to some of our readers:

Time required to irrigate one acre	43.62 minutes
Depth of water applied (approximate).....	2.57 inches
Cost of fuel (solar oil) per acre	40.52 cents
Cost of lubricating oil per acre	2.52 cents
Hire of irrigator for one acre at 15c per hour	10.68 cents
Hire of engineer for one acre at 20c per hour	14.54 cents
Total cost to irrigate 1 acre once	68.26 cents

Eight Irrigations Producing Seven Tons Per Acre From Four Cuttings Was The Result.

We Have Then

Eight irrigations at 68.25 cents each	\$ 5.46
Cost of harvesting and stacking 7 tons at 75c per ton	5.25
Interest on one acre of land (including plant) at \$150.00 per acre, at 8 per cent	12.00
Depreciation of pumping plant per acre, allowing life of plant to be ten years	1.25
Taxes per acre per year25
Total expense of one acre producing 7 tons	\$24.21
Cost to produce and put in stack 1 ton hay	3.46
This hay will readily sell at \$15.00 per ton in the stack this year, 7 tons of hay at \$15	105.00
Cost to produce	24.21
Clear profit on one acre	\$80.79

We installed this well in 1911—let us install one for you

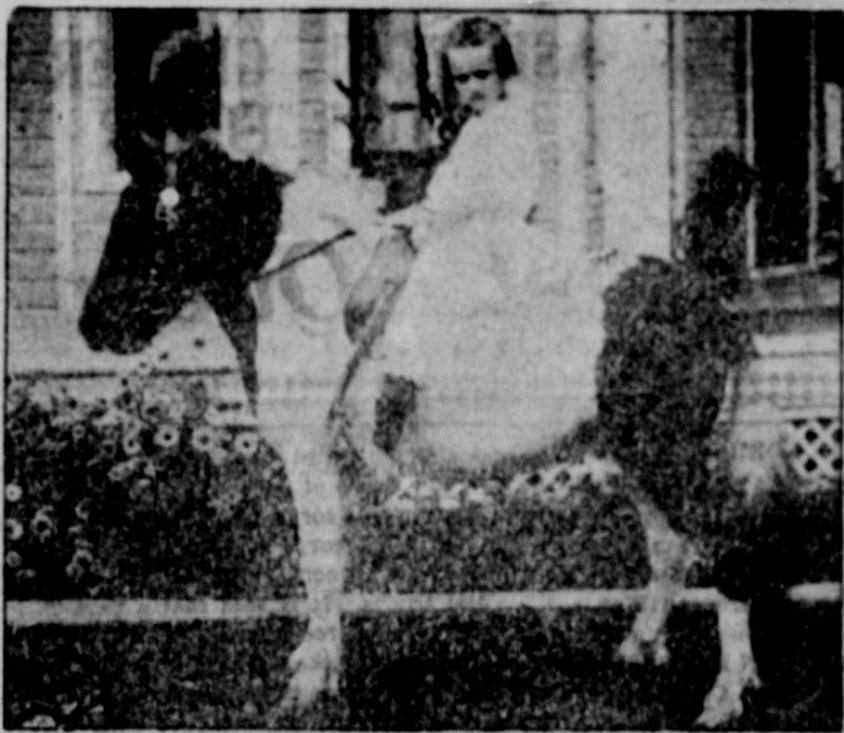
Layne & Bowler Co.

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

Name of Farm Furnished on Application

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 1915

Anyone taking an agency to sell Life Insurance for The Great Republic Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, California, or The Cherokee Life Insurance Company of Rome, Georgia, will be given a free trip to the World's Fair next year at San Francisco. The only condition is, the entire first year premium on the first \$10,000 of 20-Pay Life sold, must be remitted with the applications. Take an agency and qualify at once. Write S. C. Pandolfo, General Agent, San Antonio, Texas.



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You can buy the bread from
 your grocer or directly from us and
 the labels are good for votes in the

**Shetland Pony
 Contest**

Have your friends call for Peer-
 less Bread and save the labels for
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"White Lilac" OUR HOME

soft wheat flour--hard
wheat flour.

The best in the world--
Made in the Panhandle.

We sell seed wheat,
seed rye and all grains,
including cotton seed
cake.

We are in the market
at all times for kaffir,
maize, oats, wheat, etc.

Amarillo Mill & Elevator Co.

SUDAN GRASS AS A FORAGE CROP.

(Continued from Page Two.)

cultivation. This can be accomplished with the grain drill by stopping up a sufficient number of the holes so that the rows seeded will be the desired distance apart. Where only the ordinary corn cultivators are available for the work it is best to place the rows 36 to 42 inches apart. If a beet cultivator or some similar tool is available, larger yields can be obtained from rows 18 to 24 inches apart. The latter distance (25 inches) is perhaps as close as practicable, unless horses especially trained to walk between the rows are to be had. If such is not the case, much of the stand will be destroyed by trampling. It has been found in carefully planned experiments that the cultivator-row plantings are apt to give the larger yields under irrigation. Against this difference in favor of the cultivated-row planting over the broadcaster field will be charged the cost of cultivation. There is also in many cases a better quality of hay produced from the broadcast stand, owing to the finer stems. The grass grown in cultivated rows is apt to be coarse and therefore not so desirable for market hay. For home feeding the coarseness will be of little disadvantage, as the stems do not become so woody that they are refused by stock.

Rate of Seeding.
When sown broadcast, 16 to 24 pounds of good clean seed per acre are necessary. In the arid districts a light seeding is most profitable, while in the humid sections or under irrigation 24 pounds per acre is none too heavy. If the ground is weedy or the seed bed poorly prepared, 30 pounds is better. For seeding in cultivated rows 36 to 44 inches apart, 2 to 4 pounds of seed per acre will be found sufficient, while in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, 4 to 6 pounds per acre will be required, the less quantity being used, as in the broadcast seedings, for regions of light rainfall. When a seed crop is desired, the rate of seeding should ordinarily be somewhat less than for a hay crop.

Sudan-Grass and Legume Mixtures.
The suitability of Sudan grass for growing in mixtures with cowpeas, soy beans, and other legumes is at once apparent, for several reasons; Sudan grass grows strictly erect, with a stem stiff enough to support the vines characteristic of most legumes, and it thus makes the harvesting easi-

er by keeping the legumes off the ground. It also allows them to cure more quickly by preventing the leaves from matting. It is low in protein, which is prominent in legumes, and thus a well-balanced mixture is produced. The yields, although they are not often as great as that of Sudan grass alone, are so large that little foliage weight is lost by the intermixture of legumes, and the feeding value of the hay is considerably enhanced.

The yields obtained from such a mixture in 1913 varied from 1 to 3½ tons per acre. The best showing was made at the Maryland experiment station where the yields averaged about 3½ tons of cured hay per acre. In 1912, at Arlington farm, Virginia, the mixture of Sudan grass and cowpeas gave a yield of 4.6 tons of cured hay per acre, while Johnson grass in mix-

ture with the same variety of cowpeas made a yield of only 2.8 tons per acre. Sudan grass in mixture with soy beans the same year made a yield of 4.4 tons per acre.

Rotations.
Sudan grass, being an annual, can be

Harvesting.

The most common way of harvesting the grass for hay is with a mower. It cures readily, and can be cut in the morning and raked up in the afternoon or the next day if the sun is bright. After bunching, it is placed in cocks, similar to millet, and removed from these cocks to the barn or stacks after it has been thoroughly cured. The leaves are retained well, and if it has been cut at the right stage of maturity and handled properly it will make a bright, leafy, sweet hay of the very best quality. Where the crop is desired for seed, it is harvested like the small grains with an ordinary grain binder and allowed to cure in shocks. This method can also be used in making hay in the semi-arid regions where good rying weather prevails, so that the grass will cure in the shock.

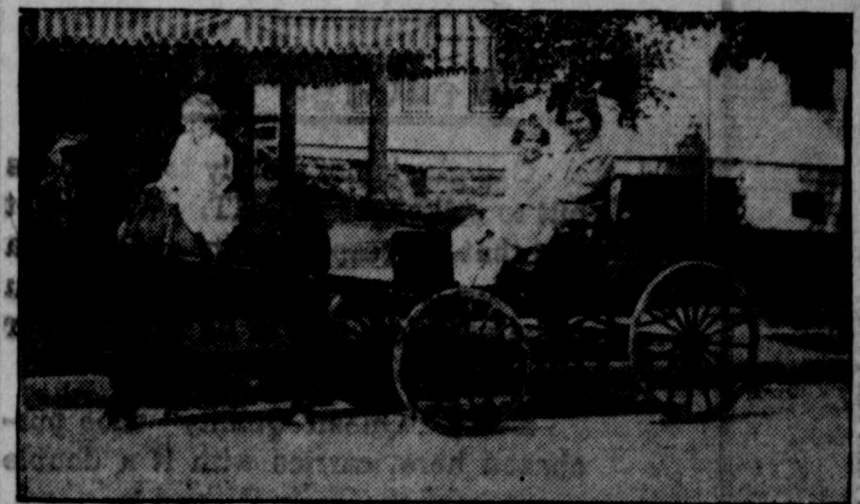
Where the planting is made in cultivated rows, a corn or row binder can be used, but in a majority of cases a grain binder is preferable. In some cases, where the growth is rank, trouble is experienced in getting the reel over the tops of the plants and at the same time cutting a short stubble. The time for cutting is governed to some extent by the fact that several cuttings are expected in most cases, and this makes it most profitable to cut the first time as early as possible, so that the grass will have more time for growth. Sudan grass makes the best quality of hay if cut after full bloom, and when there remains no chance for an additional cutting the hay will be improved by waiting until this stage of maturity is reached. When cut for seed, the first heads should be fully ripe, as the stools will ripen somewhat later than the main stem and there is little loss from shattering.

There are very few hay grasses which are injured so little by standing beyond the proper stage of maturity as Sudan grass. This is due largely to the numerous stools, which, arising from the base, mature successively later than the main stem and always furnish immature stalks, even when the main stem has ripened. There is, in addition, the fact that most of the sorghums hold their leaves well and make the best quality of fodder when the seed has reached the dough stage. This characteristic makes it possible, where necessary, to extend the haying process over a long period without any material loss either in the quantity or quality of the hay. Such a feature is of great importance to the farmer, since the cutting time for his hay often comes when he is rushed with other work, or his haying may be interfered with by rains and thus prevent him from cutting at the most favorable time.

fitted into any rotation without much trouble. Very little benefit to the soil will result from growing it, however, as it is a rank feeder and leaves nothing in the soil for improvement except the decaying roots. It can perform no good office as the legumes, which are known to benefit the soil by the addition of nitrogen through nodules

on the roots. It will, however, furnish hay and afford a change in crop, which usually benefits the soil.
(Continued in next issue.)

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Temple leave tomorrow for Pinkneyville, Perry County, Illinois, where they go to reside in future.



Who's Your Favorite?

Call for Pony Contest Votes and Start a New Contestant or Vote for One of the Following Boys and Girls Already Entered:

Robt. B. Hunsaker
Donah V. Pelphrey
Tremain E. Valkenburgh
J. B. Joernigan
Edith McCall
Floyd Kelsey
Edson Chambers
Earl Lockart
Allene Boswell
Lucille Goodwin
Delwin Hall
Fay Sawyer
Jas. B. Farmer, Jr.
Mary Pauline Pritchett
Roy Elliott
Fred Pierce
Lynn Snodgrass
Edwin Braselton
Roy Oswald
Robt. R. Peace
Inez Witt
Melvin Shook
Jack Hawley, Jr.
Jonnie Hancock
Geo. B. Doubleday, Jr.
Gale Shepard

Nettie L. Baughn (Olton)
John Testman
Lady Fay Scott
Roy Dement
Georgie Young
Musette Sewell
Euleeone McDonald
Louis B. Coffey (Hale Center)
Hiram Fullwood
May Kruger
Lewis Mitchell
Howard Towery
A. E. Harp, Jr.
Wilburn Anderson
Ada Clare Bain
Newton Gilbert
E. B. Howard
Willie Runyan
Cecil Richardson
Zephie McClellain
Theo. Homan (Olton)
Louise Graves
Thelma McGee
Evard Pullen
Glenn Lanford (Hale Center)

Votes at 15 of Plainview's Most
Progressive Business Houses

Who's Your Tailor?

THE reign of the Balmacaan
is at its height right now.
Metropolitan business men
are wearing it on the streets,
automobiling and for travel-
ing.



As Tailored to Your Individual Order by
Ed. V. Price & Co. of Chicago

this coat is made without lining
from all kinds of plain, mixed and
plaid weaves, and is ideal for the
cool days and nights of early Fall.

Come in and Select Your Fabric

Waller Tailoring Company

Exclusive Local Dealer for Ed. V. Price & Co.

Phone 188



Your Bell Telephone and PARCELS POST

Constitutes a partnership that should work out uncommonly good results, since City shops are brought conveniently close to the country customer, and city people may obtain from the country the various products of the farm.

BELL TELEPHONE SERVICE

provides the means for placing the orders, and delivery can be made at your door by Parcels Post promptly, and at slight cost.

THE SOUTHWESTERN
TELEGRAPH &
TELEPHONE COMPANY.
3-2-14





We Give Service

Our aim is not merely to sell shoes but to sell shoes RIGHT. We do not feel that our responsibility ends after a purchase is once made. We want you to be satisfied, and to be satisfied for ALL TIME.

Every "Queen Quality" shoe purchased here, carries with it a double guarantee, the maker's and our own. The trade-mark assures you perfect fit and reasonable price always. Our store service assures satisfaction and correct style as a matter of course. Why not test us today?

REAL FOOT COMFORT

That is what we strive for Every time we fit a pair of shoes. In fact we strive for three things when you make your shoe purchase of us.

To Give You FOOT COMFORT in a GOOD WEARING SHOE at a JUST PRICE

In our years of experience we have handled many makes of shoes. At last by careful and thoughtful selection we have determined upon the lines which give the greatest satisfaction for the purchasers money. They are

**"QUEEN QUALITY" SHOES FOR WOMEN
"STEADFAST" AND R. J. R. "STAR BRAND" FOR MEN
"SKUFFER" AND "TESS & TED" FOR CHILDREN**

We Guarantee Your Satisfaction If You'll Purchase From These Lines

Plainview Mercantile Company

W. A. SHOFNER, Mgr.

SOCIETY

MOTHERS' CLUB AT CENTRAL HIGH FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

School Problems of Interest to Every Parent Will Be Discussed at This Meeting.

We are anxious to have all patrons of the public schools who can do so to come to the meeting of the Mothers' Club Friday afternoon at the High School Building, at 3:30 o'clock. Whether you are a member or not, we would like for you to come. We'll be glad to have you give your name for membership for 1914-15 and work with us for a bigger and better club. But if you do not care to do this, we'll be glad to have you come as a visitor.

There will be no formal program at the meeting for Friday. Part of the time will be devoted to the election of officers. After that the time will

be spent in informal discussion of things of interest to the patrons and teachers of the schools.

The Mothers' Club was organized with the one object of securing a better co-operation and understanding of each other between the parents and teacher, to the end that each might work in perfect accord for the good of the child and the success of the schools.

If there are things being done in the schools that you think should be done differently, come to the meeting Friday and we will discuss the question. Probably there are phases of the matter that you do not understand. So we will be glad to talk it over with you. That is what our organization is for.

If you are interested in knowing that the school building is well enough lighted and heated and that the sani-

tary condition is good, if you are interested in the tardy problem or the boy problem or the question of dress reform for the High School girl, or any one of a dozen or more things that we expect to discuss Friday afternoon, come to the meeting, at 3:30 o'clock. This means you!

PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

One grey mare with sucking colt, one bay mare; both mares branded Seven half "h." One black mare and one black filly, 2 years old; both unbranded. \$5.00 reward for return or information leading to recovery.
J. B. MERRILL,
Adv. 3t-pd. Kress, Texas.

NEW ROADMASTER FOR SANTA FE

C. F. Dougherty, who has recently accepted the position of roadmaster with the Santa Fe at Plainview, is moving his family here. Mr. Dougherty has been in the employ of the Santa Fe many years. Until recently he has been at Ralph, where the Santa Fe is replacing the old light rails with heavy ones.

H. S. Bruce, formerly roadmaster here, has resigned and will probably leave the Santa Fe service.

Miss Sybil Roberts has accepted a position as assistant milliner at the Plainview Mercantile.

HONORING MRS. H. M. TEMPLE.

Mesdames J. A. Johnson and E. F. McCleendon Entertain in Honor of Member.

Circle No. 2 of the Methodist Missionary Society was cordially entertained Tuesday by Mrs. J. A. Johnson and her daughter, Mrs. E. F. McCleendon, at the home of the latter, 916 Slaton Street.

The affair was given in honor of Mrs. H. M. Temple, mother of Mrs. O. B. Jackson, who left yesterday for her old home, at Pinkneyville, Illinois.

Including the members of the Circle, thirty-five friends assembled to enjoy this pleasant hospitality. Merriment and informality characterized the afternoon.

A quiz, prepared by Mesdames T. E. Richards and T. P. Whittis, afforded much amusement. Each one drawing a question was obliged to answer, no matter what it was—whether serious

or comic. Readings were given by Mrs. S. A. Barnes and Mrs. T. E. Richards.

With Mrs. Barnes as pianist, the guests sang the good, old-fashioned songs that everyone loves.

The main feature of the afternoon was the presentation of a Plainview souvenir spoon to Mrs. Temple by Circle No. 2, of which she is a member. The bowl of the spoon was engraved with the letters "W. M. S." and the words "Circle No. 2, Plainview, Tex." Mrs. James Pickett, chairman of the Circle, presented the spoon, with a few appropriate words, and Mrs. Temple, deeply touched, responded in a like manner.

Mrs. Byron Brown favored the company with a few fine musical selections.

During the serving of refreshments, toasts were given by Mesdames O. P. Kiker, J. T. Mayhugh, S. A. Barnes and T. E. Richards.

Mrs. McClendon was assisted in serving a delightful salad course by Mesdames T. E. Richards, W. N. Baker and T. P. Whittis. The menu included oyster salad, tomato salad with mayonnaise, cheese straws, sandwiches and iced tea.

FIFTY ENTRIES IN BETTER BABIES' CONTEST WANTED.

Thirty babies have been registered for the Better Babies' Contest at the Hale County Fair. Splendid quarters—the A. E. Harp Investment Company offices—have been secured for the baby show. The secretary, Mrs. J. Walter Day, wants twenty babies from over the South Plains country to enter. Entries may be made up to Tuesday, September 22.

There will be a splendid exhibit in connection with the contest. This should interest every mother. The Woman's Home Companion is co-operating with the local committee and are furnishing free literature that will be helpful to mothers. The contest is conducted according to rules of the Better Babies Bureau of the Companion. There will be a public award of prizes, medals, diplomas, etc. Full particulars of the contest are given in this issue.

Early entry of babies is requested by the Secretary, so that those entering from a distance may have the maximum time in which to enter without being crowded on arrival at the Fair.

The meeting at the Pentecostal Mission will continue through this week.

Miss Margaret Gardner leaves Saturday for Richmond, Va., where she will re-enter the Woman's College, of that city.

Burke Mathes leaves to-day for the State University, at Austin.

G. S. Craig, of Olton, left yesterday for Waco. He will attend Baylor University.

D. T. Dillingham, son of H. J. Dillingham, left to-day for Manhattan, Kansas, where he will enter Kansas State Agricultural College.

Leslie Bruner went to Abernathy to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Hocker arrived to-day from Kansas City. They will visit Mrs. Hocker's father, L. F. Cobb.

A. B. Martin passed through Plainview to-day en route from Floydada to his home, in Tulsa.

FOUND: Single store key. Owner may have same by calling at Herald Office and paying for this ad. Adv. 1t.

SUGAR. HULEN'S car of Sugarland Peas will be here to-morrow. —Adv. 1t.

Mrs. J. W. Sams passed through Plainview to-day en route from Lockney to Canyon to visit an aunt.

LOST: Black folding pocketbook containing five- and ten-dollar bills, mailing list of Plainview and name and address of owner. Reward for return to Herald Office. —Adv. 2t.

Miss Mary Lipscomb left to-day for Waco, where she will attend Baylor University. She will stop in Fort Worth to visit a few days.

John M. Gist returned yesterday from a business trip to Kansas City. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Killough went to Kress yesterday to visit for several days. Mr. Killough has been in the sanitarium here for four weeks.

When Visiting The Fair

We want you to make our store your headquarters. We want you to feel that we appreciate your trade, and will do every thing we can to make you comfortable.

Should you wish to make purchases in our line we feel confident that you will find our goods satisfactory and the prices right.

We recommend that you patronize our fountain. Our experienced Soda Dispenser will mix your favorite drink to suit your individual taste, and the service will be prompt and courteous.

May We Not Have The Pleasure of Seeing You In Our Store

Duncan's Pharmacy

"The Home of Nyal's Peroxide Face Cream"

Make Our Store Your Resting Place

while visiting the

Hale County Fair

**Fresh Lunch Goods
Staple and Fancy
Groceries**

Sewell Grocery Co.