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THREE TIMES A WEEK

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PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1914

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BATTLE IN GALICIA INCREASES IN FURY

Six Million Men Engaged in Eastern Theatre of Great European War

RUSS TAKE GERMAN POSITION

Russians Repel German Expedition Which Attempts to Land from Baltic Sea

By United Press.
VIENNA, Oct. 1.—Two million Germans-Austrians are engaged with four million Russians in four gigantic battles and two sieges in the eastern theatre of the war. There have been no decisive results anywhere. Two battles are being waged on the eastern frontier. There is the most severe fighting. Two columns of Russian troops are advancing through Galicia. The Russians captured Krasno after a desperate resistance. Tarnow and Przemysl are being besieged.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 1.—The Germans attempted to land an expedition at Czemland, on the Baltic Sea, but the forts drove them away.

The Germans are heavily reinforced battling with Rennekampf's army between the Niemen River and the frontier of Prussia. Rennekampf is quoted as saying that the Russians will be in Berlin for Christmas. Kaiser Wilhelm's pedigreed stock from his sporting estate at Reminten has been confiscated and distributed to Russian breeders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—A Petrograd dispatch from the foreign office of the Russian Government details Russian successes in Galicia and against the Germans. A new attempt of the latter to cross the Niemen River was repulsed.

The capture of German position at Augustow and Kopetz are reported to the Russian embassy.

Justice Chester Refuses Roosevelt Change in Venue

By United Press.
ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Justice Alden Chester, of the Third Judicial District of New York State, denied Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's motion for a change in venue in the Barnes' libel suit for fifty thousand dollars.

Wife Takes Husband's Place in Political Fight

By United Press.
ERIE, Penn., Oct. 1.—Mrs. Gifford Pipchot, bride of a few weeks, has taken her husband's place campaigning for the United States Senatorship. The former forester is ill from ptomaine poisoning.

Captured British Officers Admit Using Dumdums

By United Press.
BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The war office alleged that two captured British officers brought before the official military commission admitted that dum-dums had been used against the Germans.

SERVIANS RECAPTURE SEMLIN BY SERIES BAYONET CHARGES.

By United Press.
NISH, Oct. 1.—The Servians again crossed the Save River and recaptured Semlin. The Austrians were surprised by a series of desperate bayonet charges. Servians will attempt to raise the siege of Belgrade.

Mrs. T. J. Ayres, of Bowling Green, Mo., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. J. Rauffer, left Wednesday for home.

VILLA ORDERS GENERALS TO SUSPEND OPERATIONS

Pending Peace Conference With Carranza Villistas Stop Aggrandisement But Hold Positions Taken

By United Press.
ZACATECAS, Mexico, Oct. 1.—Villa is conferring by telegraph with the Carranza peace commission, at Aguas Calientes. It is understood that he is endeavoring to arrange a peace conference. Villa and his staff arrived here last night. All are confident that a peaceful settlement will be made, but insist upon the absolute removal of Carranza. Pending the coming conference with Carranza, Villa ordered his generals who invaded Carranza's territory to suspend operations, but not to relinquish present positions. The movement of Villalosa troops from Chihuahua continues.

LAREDO, Texas, Oct. 1.—Upon receiving orders from the War Department, the United States Infantry established a guard at the International bridge across the Rio Grande. Cavalry are patrolling for fifty miles in each direction to prevent filibustering.

If the peace conference which has been called to-day is unable to settle the disputes between the two leaders, an armistice is likely.

SOME DEMOCRATS IN HOUSE OPPOSE SHIP BUYING BILL

President May Urge Passage, as It is Reported That He Still Deems It a Necessity

Special to The Herald.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—President Wilson and some of the Democrats of the House are not in accord on the passage of the Ship Purchase Bill at this session of Congress. Representative Alexander, of Missouri, chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, says the necessity for the Government financing merchant ships no longer exists, and, so far as he is concerned, he will not urge the passage of the bill.

President for the Bill.
The President does not agree with Alexander. He told callers to-day he did not believe the necessity for such a bill had passed, inasmuch as he thinks the United States should develop trade and commerce in quarters where private capital will not invest in ships. It is the President's intention to send ships to the unprofitable countries of South America and capture trade for our manufacturers.

While House Democrats oppose the legislation at this session, it can be said that the bill will be passed if the President says the word. Congress can adjourn and go home by October 15 if the shipping question is not forced by the White House. But the Democratic leaders are not ready to say what will be done. Minority Republican Leader James R. Mann, in the House to-day asked the Democratic leader, Oscar W. Underwood, to enlighten the membership on the legislative program. Mr. Underwood replied that he "could not say to-day" whether the Ship Purchase Bill is to be taken up soon. This statement was taken to mean that while Democrats, generally, opposed the bill, the President was standing firm despite the opposition in his own party.

Underwood Made Statement.
Mr. Underwood's statement followed a conference he and Mr. Alexander had with the President. Later Representatives Sherley, of Kentucky, and Page, of North Carolina, conferred with the President and advised him of the opposition of which they are a part. The President, it is understood, is not convinced that the opposition to his plans is as pronounced as some of the Democrats would make it appear. He believes much of the sentiment is manufactured and emanates from sources removed from the Capitol. Not even opposition from Democrats, great or small, it is understood, will change his views if he is convinced the legislation is necessary to improve shipping conditions abroad.

INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE



Photo copyright, 1914 by American Press Association

WORLD SERIES' GAMES BEGIN OCTOBER NINTH

Three Games Will Be Played at Philadelphia and Three at Boston; If Seventh, Toss Coin

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The National Baseball Commission has decided that the World Series will begin here October ninth. Second game will also be held here, on the tenth. The third and fourth games will be held at Boston, on October twelfth and thirteenth. On the fourteenth the fifth game will be played at Philadelphia, and the sixth the following day at Boston. If a seventh game should be necessary, a coin will be tossed to decide in which city it will be held.

Important Legislation Pending in Congress

The Congress now in session at Washington has some important legislation pending. The program includes the disposition of the Clayton Anti-Trust Bill in both Houses and the War Tax Bill in the Senate and the Philippine Independence Bill in the House.

T. & P. Passenger Agent Likes Plainview Country

Lee Francis, travelling passenger agent for the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, likes the Plainview country. He has been here since yesterday noon advertising the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show at Fort Worth, October 19 to 27. While in the Plainview country last year Mr. Francis saw nearly all of the territory under irrigation, and was very favorably impressed. He thinks the increase in number of wells and area under irrigation this year is remarkable.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

September 19, to J. J. Crawford and Miss Lucy Miller, both of the south part of the county.

September 28, G. H. Shotwell, of Snyder, to Mrs. Belle Heatley, of Plainview.

BIRTHS.

Born, September 17, a girl to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Byers, of Plainview.

Born, a boy, on September 20, to Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Thomas, of Plainview.

Born, September 27, a girl to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Merrill, of Plainview.

Born, September 24, a girl to Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Bowden, two miles north of Plainview.

Born, September —, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. John C. Jones, one and one-half miles north of the city.

PAPAL SECRETARY STRICKEN AT ROME WITH APPENDICITIS.

By United Press.
ROME, Oct. 1.—D. Ferrata, Papal Secretary and Prefect of the Congress of Bishops, is stricken with appendicitis. He is sixty-six years of age.

ANTWERP FORTIFICATIONS WITHSTAND GERMAN GUNS

Possession of Scheldt River Fortifications at Antwerp Military Necessity for Germans

By United Press.
ANTWERP, Oct. 1.—The Germans continue bombarding the outer forts. They are bringing up their biggest siege guns, like those employed in the destruction of Liege. It is officially stated that so far the Germans have merely chipped off concrete from the fortifications. It is not believed that they will be able to make a breach. The Belgians are slowly retiring from Termonde.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The possession of Antwerp is an absolute military necessity for the Germans. Grave doubts are being expressed here as to whether Antwerp can withstand the German's biggest siege guns. If Antwerp can hold out several weeks the Allies may raise the siege by pushing the Germans further back.

The German long-range bombardment of two forts suddenly has ceased. The Belgians replied so vigorously that two German guns were dismounted. In attempting to storm two other outer forts the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses. An official statement added:

"The result of the day's fighting confirms our confidence in Antwerp's ability to resist a siege."

THE HAGUE, Oct. 1.—Heavy German siege artillery is being stationed about Antwerp. Thousands are fleeing to Holland. It is rumored here that the Germans have decided to take Antwerp speedily.

Senate Would Investigate Safety of Neutral Commerce

By United Press.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Resolutions requesting that Secretary of State Bryan secure information as to whether copper shipments from the United States in neutral ships would be interfered with by British, passed the Senate unanimously. British authorities notified the Department of State that they would not interfere with shipments of foodstuffs to Holland, when shipped in neutral ships.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Foreign Minister and Ambassador Page discussed the conditions arising from the English decision to seize American conditional contraband cargoes consigned to neutral ports. The English do not intend to confiscate, but will pay the owners of the neutral cargoes.

SANTA FE NIGHT OPERATOR ILL WITH APPENDICITIS.

O. J. Renfro, night operator at the Santa Fe depot, was taken sick Monday night, and has been seriously ill ever since. He was taken to the sanitarium this morning and was operated on for appendicitis.

His condition is very serious at the present, but not entirely hopeless.

J. B. Barton, of Petersburg, went to Amarillo yesterday.

ITALY DEMANDS AUSTRIA STOP MINING ADRIATIC

Alliance Between Italy and Austria May Be Severed; Italian Fishing Craft Suffer

By United Press.
ROME, Oct. 1.—Italy has taken what is generally believed to be the first step of a break with Austria. She has demanded that the Austrians stop strewing mines in the Adriatic Sea. Many Italian fishing vessels have been victims of the Austrian mines. It is believed that Austria will not heed Italy's demand, because the mines in the Adriatic are her strongest protection from the fleets of the Allies, and almost preclude an attack.

ROME, Oct. 1.—In an effort to prevent Italy from declaring war, Austria agreed to pay an indemnity set by Italy for the fishermen's families who were bereaved when Italian boats struck Austrian mines in the Adriatic Sea. Whether Austria agreed to stop planting mines is not known.

The agitation to have Italy enter the war on the side of the Allies continues.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION INVESTIGATES INDUSTRIES

McKenzie King Will Direct World-Wide Study of Industrial Relations of Capital and Labor

By United Press.
NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The Rockefeller Foundation, chartered under the laws of New York in 1913, has announced the inauguration of an investigation into industrial relations for the benefit of mankind throughout the world.

Mackenzie King, formerly a minister of labor in Canada, is the director of the investigation.

The Foundation seeks to disclose the cause of "bitter enmities and destructive tendencies" between capital and labor and to "find the means of promoting harmony and unity" between them.

Japanese Declare Fall of Kio Chau Imminent

By United Press.
PEKIN, Oct. 1.—The fall of German Kio Chau is imminent, stated the Japanese legation here. The British-Japanese forces have surrounded and silenced the outer chain of fortifications. Warships have silenced two harbor forts. Japanese ships are watching for an attempt by a German warship to run the blockade.

Mrs. P.V. Pennybacker Issues Appeal to Buy Cotton Goods

By United Press.
NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—An appeal to the million and a half members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to buy domestic cotton goods between the fifth and eighth of October, has been issued by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, of Austin, Texas.

HICKMAN PRICE PUBLISHER COMMERCIAL JOURNAL IN N. Y.

Mr. Hickman Price, well known in daily newspaper circles in the South, has become a member of the firm of Shepard & Clark, New York City. This firm publishes an export journal, "El Comercio." It is the oldest commercial journal in the world published in the Spanish language.

Mrs. J. J. Lash has returned from Columbus, Ohio, where she has been spending the summer.

Mrs. W. W. Wise returned this week from Amarillo, where she underwent a successful operation.

AISNE BATTLE CLOSES FAVORING THE ALLIES

French Claim Sweeping Victory for Allies in Close of Battle of Aisne

HEAVY LOSSES ON ALL SIDES

Germans Claim Advantage in Battle to Neither Side; Fire Belgian Towns

By United Press.
PARIS, Oct. 1.—THE BATTLE OF AISNE IS ALREADY CLOSED. IT WAS A SWEEPING FRENCH VICTORY.

There is no disguising jubilation among General Gallien's staff. As yet there has been no official announcement of the victory from the war office, as it has persistently refused to be premature in its declarations. British territorial and troops from India are credited with having turned the tide. Losses on both sides are so great that disclosures of numbers will not yet be made. It is admitted that entire French regiments have been wiped out.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The official report to-day details fighting in Alsace-Lorraine, where the battle begun Monday continues. The French, heavily reinforced, are attempting to break through the lines of the Germans at Mulhausen and to carry the passes to the Vosges Mountains. The fighting on the German right is most severe. There has been no decisive gain on either side.

The Belgians have flooded the lowlands around Antwerp, retarding German operations. The German advance into Russian Poland continues.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Germans have fired part of Tournai, Belgium. A war tax of \$400,000 dollars has been levied. Lierre and Heyst, near Antwerp, are being bombarded.

New Concrete Sidewalks Being Built in Plainview

New concrete sidewalks are being built in Plainview. Every week three or four blocks are laid.

O. M. Unger is improving his property on Eureka Street by putting in a curb and a walk from the street to the house.

B. T. Hatchell is also putting down a sidewalk in front of his property on Grover Street.

J. M. Shafer is constructing walks around his place.

Walks are also being built around the Calvary Baptist Church building.

Plainview Boy Writes of Life in Canal Zone

Harris Warren, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Warren, has written home an interesting account of his stay in the Canal Zone. He tells of seeing the first ship pass through the canal.

Mr. Warren is a member of Company F, 10th Infantry, U. S. army, and is stationed at Las Cascades, Panama.

WILL BEGIN VAULT FOR BANK.

Material is being placed on the ground for the new vault for the Third National Bank, in its new quarters, the Stephens Building.

CONNER INSTALLS STREET LIGHTS FOR LUBBOCK.

J. E. Conner will leave to-morrow for Lubbock, where he will install the new street lights. Lubbock is putting in forty ornamental posts with three- and five-globe lights and underground conduits for the wires.

The Malone Light and Ice Company have the contract for lighting Lubbock.

HOME DAMAGED BY BOMB IN ANTWERP

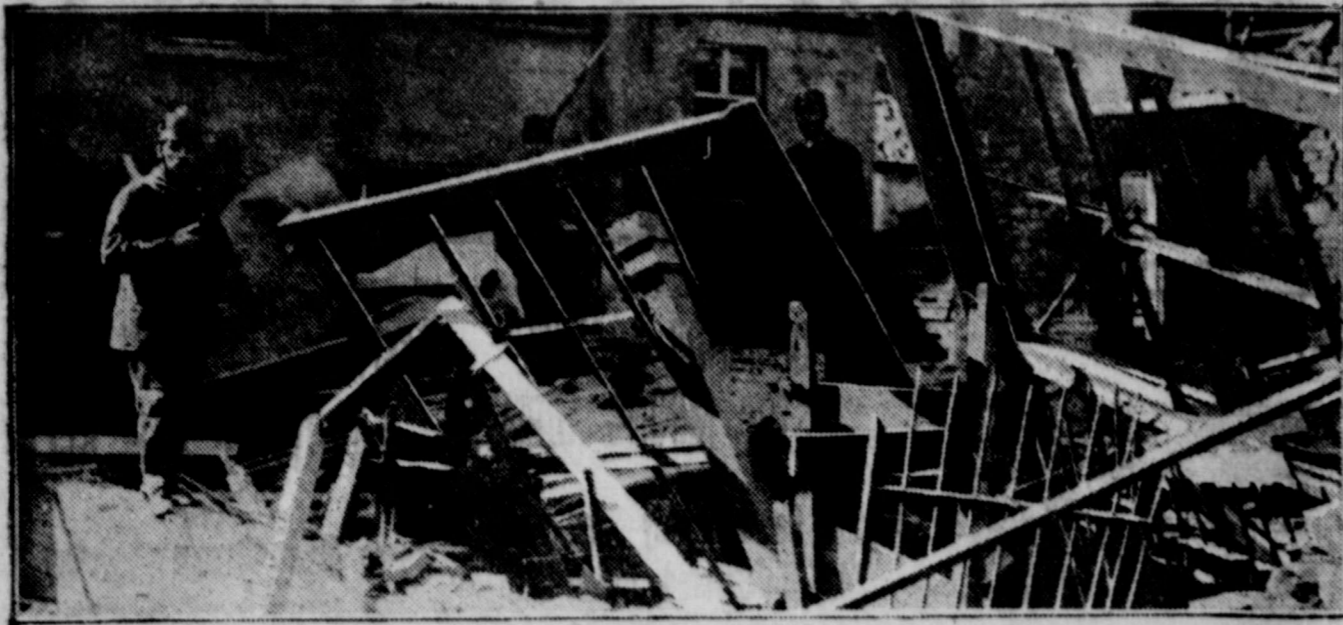


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Leaders In Europe's Great War

Germany's Second Von Moltke.

From the Kansas City Times.

For nine years Von Moltke has been chief of the great general staff of the German army. The decisive arbitration of the present campaign will be necessary to determine whether Gen. Helmuth von Moltke, nephew of the "Organizer of Victory," is entitled to his celebrated uncle's other sobriquet of "The Battle Winner."

His supreme war lord, the kaiser, and the tremendous organization of 5 million officers and men which General Von Moltke heads, at any rate have unalloyed confidence in his ability to vindicate traditions entrusted to his keeping. Meantime, emulating the habits which gave the conqueror of France still another popular title, "The Great Silence Keeper," Von Moltke's energies are devoted to hammering into still more deadly perfection the mightiest war machine the world has yet known. The victories which the German army has won in the first six weeks of war are a striking tribute to his genius.

Succeeded Count Von Schlieffen.

Von Moltke succeeded a brilliant soldier, Count von Schlieffen, at the general staff on January 1, 1906. He had had a somewhat more than ordinary career in the army up to that time, won his lieutenantancy and Iron Cross in the field as a stripling in the Franco-Prussian campaign, and acquitted himself creditably in various grades of the service until he reached his lieutenant-generalcy, in 1902. But men inside and outside the army look askance on his elevation to the post so long adorned by Schlieffen. They declared he owed it primarily to Emperor William's passion for the picturesque and a gnawing ambition once again to have the magic name of Moltke at the head of the "brains department" of the German army.

Detractors were destined to have their skepticism dramatically undermined. Having scoffed at Von Moltke as a decorative figure, they rubbed their eyes over the first "kaiser maneuvers" held under his auspices before he had been at the general staff ten months. The great autumn mimic campaigns for years past had been distinguished by operations which that oft-quoted marshal of France would have called "magnificent, but not war." The kaiser had an unconquerable passion for thrilling cavalry charges over bare fields, which would make splendid cinema films, but cost the lives of a division in war.

Stopped Maneuver Pyrotechnics.

With the taunts of his rivals ringing in his ear that he was a "kaiser staff chief" pure and simple, Von Moltke's first innovation was ruthlessly to obliterate the picturesque from the autumn maneuvers, and substitute grueling, practical operations—night fighting forced marches, and all the other trappings of "real" war. Count Schlieffen, who had opposed William II's predilection for pyrotechnics, had finally to leave the general staff in disfavor. Von Moltke, revealing a will of steel, succeeded speedily where his eminent predecessor had failed. His growth in the esteem of the army was consistent and rapid thenceforth. That the German army to-day is essentially "workmanlike" is to a large degree the achievement of its present chief of staff.

Is 66 Years Old.

General Von Moltke, born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1848, was 66 years old in May, 1914. He is often mistakenly called "Count" Von Moltke, for the title of count, conferred on his great ancestor in 1870, on the day Metz fell, was inherited by the elder brother of the present Moltke, Gen. Count Wilhelm von Moltke, and ceased with the

latter's death, a few years ago. The "organizer of victory," whose wife was an English woman, Miss Burt, had no children. Gen. Helmuth von Moltke served as adjutant to his distinguished uncle at the general staff from 1881 until the field marshal's death, in 1891. While escorting the latter to the grave, Emperor William informed the then Major Von Moltke that he had decided to elevate him to the rank of a personal aid-de-camp. Five years of service in the kaiser's entourage were succeeded by regimental commands in the guards until in 1904 Emperor William created a quartermaster generalship at the general staff, hitherto filled only in war time, and designated General Von Moltke to occupy it. The post is that of vice-chief, and Von Moltke was thenceforth looked upon as Count Schlieffen's eventual successor.

Not a Spectacular Soldier.

Von Moltke's qualities are not of the dazzling order. Bulky and stocky of exterior, with the ungainly outlines of a Bismarck, blue eyed and blondish gray hair, taciturn to a degree, a famed characteristic of the Mecklenburgers and Schleswig-Holsteiners, from which the Moltke's have sprung, the chief of the general staff is a man of indomitable force, unflinching candor, and mental capacity more distinguished for sanity than scintillating brilliancy. He cares far less for show than a guard lieutenant.

The kaiser offered him the imperial chancellorship when Prince Bulow fell, and Von Moltke, believing that a soldier should stick to his trade, declined the invitation. Though he contrived to keep himself thoroughly in the background, his powerful initiative and relentless perseverance are known to have been the influence chiefly responsible for the vast increase in the peace establishment of the German army, carried out at a cost of 1/4 billion dollars in the year immediately preceding the war.

Call The Herald for Job Printing.

OURS ONCE A ROVING CAPITAL.

Seat of Government Was Moved Often In Early Days.

From the Washington Star.

The removal of the seat of government, or the capital of another country, from one city to another may recall to the minds of many Americans that the capital of the United States was once a wandering capital, and in the early days of the Republic was shifted from city to city. The changes in the seat of government were frequent until the capital was firmly and permanently established on the Potomac River around the junction with that river and the eastern branch.

Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Lancaster, Pa.; York, Pa.; Princeton, N. J.; Trenton, N. J., and Annapolis, Md., have been at one time the capital of the United States. After the close of the War of Independence there began discussion of the need for determining on a city, or site, for the permanent capital for the Republic, and New York, Kingston, N. Y.; Newport, R. I.; Germantown, Pa.; Annapolis, Trenton, Baltimore, Williamsburg, Va., and a number of other cities were active candidates for the honor and profit of being the permanent capital of the United States.

The people tired of a roving capital, and, indeed, all necessity for this had ceased. There was no longer danger of the capture of our lawmakers in any part of the states.

From September, 1774, to December, 1776, the Continental Congress and the Congress of the United States sat at Philadelphia. From December, 1776, to March, 1777, it sat at Lancaster, Pa., and March 4, 1777, it was back at Philadelphia. In September, 1777, the "capital" was transferred to Lancaster, Pa., where it rested for three days, and September 30 was transferred to York, Pa., where it remained until July, 1778. From July 2, 1778, to June 30, 1783, Philadelphia was the national capital. During July, August, September, October and part of November the national or the Federal Government transacted its business at Princeton, N. J., and from November, 1783, to November, 1784, Annapolis was the national capital. Then the seat of government was shifted to Trenton, where it remained until January 11, 1785, and continued until 1790. New York City had its turn as the capital of the United States, and next, Philadelphia came to be the seat of government, and held that honor until the permanent capital was established at and removed to Washington, in 1800.

"The British bullet, like the American, German, and Turkish is sharp pointed, with the center of gravity so far behind it turns in the wound instead of going straight ahead.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES "DUMDUMS."

J. M. Patterson, in a communication to the Chicago Tribune from Berlin, says in regard to the much-talked-of "dumdum" bullets:

"I have in my possession three dumdum bullets, one French, one German, and one English. The French and English bullets were furnished me by the German general staff. I cannot prove they were found on British and French prisoners. Maybe the Germans 'dumdummed' the bullets themselves. But it is the opinion of the five American correspondents that these were bonafide dumdum bullets.

"The French dumdums, or the one so described by the German general staff, was regulation nickel-steel bullet of the French army, with the nose hollowed out—apparently by machinery—not by hand.

"The German dumdum was steel jacketed with lead nose. It is the favorite cartridge of the German sportsman, as it stops stags and boars quickly, but it also fits the regulation German military rifle. I bought a clip of these bullets in a sporting goods shop in Berlin. I am informed that there are 50,000 cases of them in the empire. So if the kaiser decides to retaliate for what he believes to be the use of dumdums by his enemies he has the means at hand."

RICHARDSON BUYS FORD.

C. W. Richardson, of Plainview, bought a Ford last Saturday of Barker & Winn. A carload of Fords was received by this firm Monday.

Use Duncan's Hand Lotion

And your hands will always be soft and smooth.

Every Bottle Guaranteed.

Price Twenty-Five Cents per Bottle.

Made and sold only by

Duncan's Pharmacy

"The Home of Nyal's Peroxide Face Cream"

PUBLIC SALE!!

I will sell at public auction at my place one mile east and one and one-half miles south of Plainview, on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1914

the following described property:

HORSES AND COLTS.

One Bay Horse eight years old.
One Bay Horse ten years old.
One Bay Saddle and Driving Mare seven years old; extra good driver, lady broke, fine under saddle; bred to Shepard's horse.
One Gray Saddle Mare Pony fourteen years old.
One Sorrel Horse Colt one year old.
One Bay Horse Colt one year old.

COW AND CALF.

One Full-Blood Extra Fine Jersey Cow.
One Fine Steer Calf.

HOGS.

Two Fine Sow Pigs six months old.

CHICKENS.

Full-Blood Brown Leghorns.
Full-Blood White Leghorns.

TURKEYS.

One Pair White Holland Turkeys.

MACHINERY, SADDLES AND HARNESS.

One New Go-Devil.
One Long Tom-Rake.

One Wheel Barrow.
One Hand Seeder.
One Water Tank.
Garden Plow and Tools.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

One Coal Oil Stove, three burners and oven.
One Heating Stove.
One Majestic Rang with reservoir, good.
One Table.
One Cupboard.
One Cabinet.
Two Chairs.
One Rocker.
One Iron Bedstead.
Two Sets of Springs.
One Good Cotton Mattress.
One Spring Cot.
One Large Mirror.
One Library Table.
One Eight-Day Clock.
One Walnut Dresser.
Window Shades.
One Porch Seat.
One Porch Swing.
One Churn.
One Rug and Two Rag Carpets.
Jars, Jugs, Pails.
Wash Boiler and Wash Board.
Two Screen Doors.
Other Articles Too Numerous to Mention.

Terms will be announced when sales are made

W. T. BOWEN, Owner

W. A. NASH, Auct.

J. W. SKIPWORTH, Clerk



Buyers to Share in Profits Lower Prices on Ford Cars

Effective from August 1, 1914 to August 1, 1915 and guaranteed against any reduction during that time:

Touring Car - - - \$529

Runabout - - - 479

F. O. B. Plainview, all cars fully equipped.

Further, the Ford Motor Co. will be able to obtain the maximum efficiency in their factory production, and the minimum cost in their purchasing and sales departments if they can reach an output of 300,000 between the above dates.

And should this production be reached they agree to pay as the buyer's share from \$40 to \$60 per car--on or about August 1, 1915--to every retail buyer who purchases a new Ford car between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

For further particulars regarding these low prices and profit-sharing plan, see

BARKER & WINN
PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

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

Entered as second class mail matter July 1, 1914, at the Post Office at Plainview, Texas, under the act of March 3, 1879

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

BETTER LIGHTS, A PRESSING CIVIC NEED.

Plainview is rapidly taking on the appearance of a small city. There are more sidewalks in Plainview than in any other town near its size in West Texas. A pedestrian can leave the court house square and walk four and one-half miles without leaving the concrete walks. For this distance, not even an alley crossing is not paved. There are many miles of walk throughout the residence district, which are not included in this estimate, because some of the alley crossings have not been paved. Curbing is being built around many residence lots.

We may well take pride in our splendid sidewalks, but there is one matter in which Plainview is far behind many of her neighboring towns. The streets of Plainview are the most poorly lighted of any town its size in the entire Panhandle.

Across the way is our neighbor Clarendon. The business streets are the best lighted of any town its size in Texas. The residence streets are well lighted also.

Lubbock is installing lights in her business district and along the principal residence streets. Around the court house square ornamental posts with five large globes are being put up. For eight blocks out on the residence streets an ornamental post with three globes is being placed on each corner. Underground conduits are prepared for the wires, so that nothing but the posts and globes is visible.

Plainview needs better lights. When our people want them and demand them, some way for procuring them will be devised.

LESSONS FROM HALE COUNTY'S FAIR.

A farmer and stockman in the Plainview country, in talking of entering his stock at the Fair, said that his cattle were wild, hard to handle, and not in the best of condition to be shown. It was insisted that he should bring in his stock, a herd of Hereford cattle.

Considerable attention was attracted by the herd. A prominent man from the North, who has very extensive interests in the Plainview country, was very much pleased with them—in fact, so much pleased that after the Fair he drove to the home of the owner of the stock and paid a fancy price for all of the stock that could be bought.

The wife of a prominent farmer entered a large display of jellies and preserves, along with other products from her part of the farm. The wife of the gentleman who purchased the cattle bought a liberal supply of the canned fruits, paying more than the fancy market price for the standard factory products in the grocery store.

Neither of these Hale County producers would have made the sales so much desired unless their stuff had been on display at the Fair. This individual advertisement of the farm and its products is one of the salient features of the county fair. And these are specific instances of a fair as a stimulant to the market.

In the News and Out of the Ordinary

In Cleveland the city serves lunch in the public parks for 3 cents each.

A Bedford (N. Y.) man was charged with stealing \$150 to get to England and join army.

The Ladies' Aid society of a church in Palm, Pa., held a quilting, at which ninety-five women completed thirty comforters and three quilts in an afternoon.

Troubled by his conscience, a resident of Maywood, Neb., requested Treasurer Gillman of Auburn to send him a statement of his personal taxes for 1883.

In order to eject some tenants who refused to pay rent or to get out, James Stephens took the entire roofs off three houses which he owns in Wheeling, W. Va.

"My mother-in-law objected to my calling her 'the courthouse,'" testified Otto Heinrich of Woodhaven, N. Y. "Why?" asked the judge. "Because I was always tried before her," returned Heinrich, "and was always convicted."

SOUTH PLAINS RANCHMAN WILL BUILD TWO SILOS.

W. H. Young, of Attica, Indiana, will improve his South Plains properties during the coming year. Mr. Young owns the Red Bar Ranch, comprising some twenty-two hundred acres, and has twenty-five sections twenty-five miles northeast of Plainview leased. There are over six hundred cattle on the ranch.

Mr. Young will build at least two silos on his ranch during the coming summer.

WELLS FARGO AND WESTERN UNION MOVE TO NUNN BLDG.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's and Wells Fargo Express Company's offices are being removed from the Stephens Building to the Nunn Building, vacated a few months ago by the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company, when they moved into the new O'Keefe Building.

KAISER DISTRIBUTES ROSES; CLASPS HANDS OF WOUNDED

"Did You Get a Good Number of Bullets?" He Asks—Reply Please.

Fuller accounts of the kaiser's movements in the front are found in papers from Germany. Recently the kaiser visited the establishment of a Protestant religious order which had been turned into a military hospital. He walked through the rows of wounded soldiers, spoke to the men and grasped the outstretched hands of those unable to salute or rise from their beds. He afterward sent a rose to every wounded soldier who did not have a personal chat with him. Incidentally he distributed Iron Crosses right and left.

The clergyman who had the care of the wounded soldiers seems to have addressed the kaiser with too heavy a heart.

"We have to make sacrifices in these times," said the emperor, and he reminded the cleric that he had six sons fighting in the war.

"Yes, your majesty, that is our pride and happiness," responded the chaplain.

"I did all in my power to keep peace," proceeded the kaiser, "but our enemies would not have peace. Now we will have to crush them to the ground."

The following story is taken from a recent German paper:

"Well, did you get a good number of bullets?"

"Yes, your majesty."

"How much per cent?"

"A hundred per cent, your majesty."

The kaiser smiled and passed on through the ranks of the imperial grenadiers.

The kaiser was reviewing a regiment of the imperial grenadiers commanded by his son, Prince Oscar, after the battle of Virton.

"I salute you," he said, addressing the men just after embracing the prince. "I have often seen your gallant regiment at maneuver. It is a great pleasure for me to meet you again on conquered ground. The heroic deeds at Virton will be engraved on the history of the war forever in golden letters."

GOOD TO BE IN AMERICA, DECLARES DR. S. E. MEZES.

"To be an American citizen in this day and generation is the best thing in the world," Dr. S. E. Mezes, president of the University of Texas, said Sunday night on his arrival in Austin after having traveled from the war zone in Europe.

"I think the American people will now begin to realize the value of President Wilson's watchful waiting policy in handling the Mexican situation," he said, in commenting on the disaster brought by war.

His first thought was of the University, and one of the first ques-

PEACE HYMN FOR OCT. 4.

The Federal Council of Churches and the Church Peace union have recommended that "the peace hymn" by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes be sung in all the churches of the United States on the occasion of the day of prayer for peace, Sunday, Oct. 4, designated in the proclamation of President Wilson. The hymn, which will be sung to the tune of "St. Agnes," by J. B. Dykes, is as follows:

God of the nations, near and far,
Ruler of all mankind,
Bless thou thy people as they strive
The paths of peace to find.

The clash of arms still shakes the sky,
King battles still with king;
Wild through the frightened air of night
The bloody tocsins ring.

But clearer far the friendly speech
Of scientists and seers,
The wise debate of statesmen and
The shout of pioneers.

And stronger for the clasped hands
Of labor's reeking throngs,
Who in a hundred tongues repeat
Their common creeds and songs.

O Father, from the curse of war
We pray thee give release
And speed, oh, speed the blessed day
Of justice, love and peace!

tions asked by President Mezes after his arrival was as to the number of students enrolled. When told that the number was only twenty-eight short of the total number at this time last year, Dr. Mezes was frankly surprised. He declared that this is a most remarkable showing.

On their return trip, Dr. and Mrs. Mezes experienced considerable difficulty. Once, when on their way from Paris to England, they were only fifteen miles from the German battle line. This was when they were at Arras. "This was the closest we got to the hostile armies. Fifteen miles is as close as I want to get," he said, humorously.—Austin Statesman.

BAPTIST LADIES WILL SERVE CHICKEN-PIE DINNER MONDAY.

Next Monday will bring again the chicken-pie dinner which has been served with ceaseless regularity by the Baptist ladies for the last four or five years.

It has become quite an institution, not only to the people of Plainview, but to those from the surrounding territory who generally come to town on the first Monday in each month.

JUSTIFICATION.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

Any policy is entitled to be judged by its results; and by that test the President's Mexican policy is splendidly vindicated. A vagrant war item records that one Victoriano Huerta is marooned in London, presumably awaiting a chance to get into Spain. Little noticed amid bigger distractions, the Constitutionals took peaceful possession of the Mexican capital.

The future, perhaps, is anybody's guess; but Huerta is out, and a government that has some show to restore settled conditions is in, and only a few American lives have been lost. The President and the Secretary of

Winter Rye Seed
Fulcaster Fall Wheat
Alfalfa Seed
Mill Run Bran
All Kinds Grain Sacks
C. E. White Seed Co.

GLASS WARE, DISHES AND CROCKERY

Jardinieres 35c and up--Bring in the plants from the yard and protect them for winter beauty.

Dishes--Special Prices--During the past 8 weeks every customer who has looked at our dishes has purchased.

Baking and Serving Dishes in Brown and White. Serviceable pieces of every description.

Art Cut Glassware--All pieces at special prices.

Lead Blown and Crystal Tumblers 5 cents each. Clear, perfect glasses.

Fish Globes -- Pretty ornaments for the living or dining room.

J. F. Coan & Son

Telephone Number 269

State were rather lonesome in adhering to the policy that has issued in this bloodless fashion; but when they look across at Europe they are entitled to deep satisfaction.

This country is horrified by the European slaughter. Everybody is horrified by war after it begins; yet only a few months ago we heard a great deal about the merits of taking a strong stand with Mexico, asserting our national dignity and the rest of the rigamarole that meant rows of American youths dead or wounded in a trivial cause.

ENGLISH BUY TEXAS HORSES.

Representatives of the British Government have recently bought a trainload, four hundred horses, which have been shipped to Canada. From there they will be sent to England. The horses are of uniform size and are the best on the market. Most of them were raised in the Panhandle and West Texas.

During the Boer war an English buyer was kept at the Fort Worth market.

"BUY-A-BALE" MOVEMENT SPREADS TO ALL CLASSES.

The International Typetting Machine Company, through its New Orleans agency, has appropriated five hundred dollars for purchasing ten bales of cotton in ten of the Southern States. In addition, the company will invest the purchase price of a typesetting machine, \$2,750, in the first town from which a cash order for a machine comes.

MRS. J. A. HUDSON, OF FLOMONT, DIES IN SETH WARD ADDITION.

Mrs. J. A. Hudson, of Flomont, died near Seth Ward College this morning at one o'clock. She was brought to the sanitarium some weeks ago for an operation for cancer, but was too far gone to be operated on.

Mrs. Hudson is survived by her husband and four children.

The funeral was held this afternoon at four o'clock at the grave, in the Plainview cemetery, Rev. S. A. Barnes officiating.

LANDS FOR SALE

Farm and Ranch Lands in the South Plains and Shallow Water Belt, Any Size Tracts, Prices Reasonable.

Write for Descriptive Literature

(List Your Lands With Us for Sale)

Otus Reeves Realty Co.

Plainview, Texas

WANTED--

5 CARLOADS OF MAIZE HEADS

WE will pay above the market price for heads for the next week.

All knowing themselves indebted to us will please call and pay the cash, or we will buy your heads, oats, or cotton on account.

We want 20 carloads of good customers added to the 20 carloads we have on hand.

CALL US

Warren & Scudder

Phones 145 and 146



THE lasting qualities of Kirschbaum Clothes lead straight back to our slogan, "The Wearer be Served." This means that Kirschbaum Clothes are made of—
 —pure woolsens
 —pure woolsens that are thoroughly shrunken
 —pure woolsens that are hand tailored
 Not a very spectacular statement, is it? Most men know that honest clothes cannot be made lacking any one of these three essentials.



Yet what man hasn't at some time or other bought a suit which, for example, puckered along the edges after

a few damp days? That wasn't an honest suit. Over here in Philadelphia we have built up a great national reputation simply on the way we combine into stylish clothes—our pure woolsens, thoroughly shrunken woolsens, hand-tailored woolsens.
 We do not accept a yard of wool-and-cotton mixtures, no matter how trivial the amount of cotton may seem.
 Next we shrink all of our woolsens by the original London cold-water method. It is the only

process which shrinks so thoroughly that a Kirschbaum suit simply cannot shrink or pucker after it goes into service.

Finally, we hand-tailor all of the Kirschbaum collars, shoulders and lapels because these important parts cannot otherwise hold their shape with any degree of permanence.

In short, when you see the Kirschbaum label in a suit, you may be sure that whatever is necessary to make that suit a good suit is there.

And so we come right back to our starting point. Kirschbaum Clothes command your confidence this Fall because they are

- pure woolsens
- pure woolsens that are thoroughly shrunken
- pure woolsens that are hand tailored.

On the sleeves of Kirschbaum Coats we have placed our Guarantee Ticket which legally warrants these qualities.

Should you have any difficulty in finding Kirschbaum Clothes, write us for the name of the nearest dealer.

A. B. KIRSCHBAUM CO.
 PHILADELPHIA



Kirschbaum Clothes \$15 — \$20 \$25 and up

"Look for the Guarantee and Price Ticket on the Sleeve"

You can buy your Kirschbaum Clothes at

REINKEN'S

WE DO AS WE ADVERTISE

WATCH OUR WINDOW

SOCIETY

HALYCON CLUB MET WITH MRS. SANFORD.

The Halycon Club, Plainview' latest social organization, held its initial meeting Wednesday afternoon, with Mrs. Ben O. Sanford, 601 Restriction Street. Five tables were arranged for Forty-Two. Around them were assembled the members and the following invited guests: Mesdames R. W. O'Keefe, A. H. Lindsay, S. I. Newton, Chas. McCormack, S. J. Murray and J. L. Vaughn and Miss Mayhugh.

A delightful salad course was served by the hostess.

This club meets every other Wednesday. The following is the personnel: Mesdames J. M. Adams, Oscar Collier, J. R. DeLay, G. B. Doubleday, C. A. Malone, J. M. Malone, Andrew McMillan, H. C. McIntyre, E. O. Nichols, J. M. Oaks, Grady Pipkin, Ben Sanford, Arle Van Howeling, J. W. Willis, L. G. Wilson and C. D. Wolford.

The next meeting will be with Mrs. Oscar Collier, October 16th.

BUY COTTON GOODS.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker has appealed to the club women of the United States to buy domestic cotton goods from October the fifth to the eighth.

"Cotton dresses for women" seems to be as much of a slogan for women as "Buy a bale of cotton" for the men. The Federated Clubs of Plainview will doubtless be only too glad to lay in a supply of cotton goods on the days designated, as they are always to the front in every good work.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The reception at the Baptist parsonage to-morrow will be from 4 to 10 p.-m., and not from 2 to 4 p. m., as before stated.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Choral Club will meet Friday night at 8:30 o'clock at the Methodist Church. Plans for the winter's work will be discussed and arranged.

Mesdames L. C. Penry and J. L. Wheeler will entertain the teachers of the public schools and the presidents of the various clubs from 3 to 5:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Penry.

WITH MR. AND MRS. RICHARDS.

Pink roses and ferns were chosen to grace the dinner given Tuesday night by Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Richards, 313 Jones Street.

The menu of four courses was elaborately served.

The guest list included Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Barnes, Rev. and Mrs. O. P. Kiker and J. E. Crouch, of Hereford.

PLAINVIEW HOSTS VISIT PALO DURO WITH GUESTS.

Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Longstreth, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dowden and Messrs. Crockett, McMahon, C. L. Baker and R. S. Charles left this morning for Palo Duro Canyon.

They took with them Alex, Mr. Miller's chef, and expect to spend several days hunting and fishing in the wilds of the canyon.

Dr. Charles Rosser, of Dallas, came in yesterday to visit the families of A. B. Rosser and J. H. Buntin. From here he went to Abernathy, to visit his brother, C. H. Rosser.

Mrs. Lyman McDonald, of Channing, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harp, this week.

Miss Ona Rosser, daughter of A. B. Rosser, left to-day for Dallas to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

TOPICS FOR TRAVEL STUDY CLUB FOR OCTOBER 10TH.

1. "How Music Began. Give Types of Description of Principal Primitive Musical Instruments"—Mrs. Curtis.
2. "What Was the Influence of the Early Church on Music? What is the Difference Between Mass and Requiem?"—Mrs. Malone.
3. "The Bach Family. Of What Form of Music was Johann Sebastian Bach the Great Exponent, and How is That Form Used To-day?"—Mrs. Longstreth.
4. "Wagner—His Influence on Modern Music. From What Phase of Literature Are His Principal Operas Drawn?"—Mrs. Charles.
5. "Campore Wagner and Verdi as Opera Writers"—Mrs. Abraham.
6. "Mozart and a Sketch of His Principal Opera"—Mrs. Mayhugh.
7. "Beethoven, and His Influence on the Art of Music"—Mrs. Towery.
8. "Mendelssohn, and a Sketch of His Oratorio 'Elijah'"—Mrs. Sansom.
9. "Robert Schumann, and the Age of Musical Romance"—Mrs. Pipkin.
10. "Liszt. For What Type of Composition is He Noted, and What Was His Inspiration?"—Miss Glenn.
11. "What Are the Dominant Characteristics of German, Italian, French and Russian Music?"—Mrs. Fyffe.
12. "Sketch of the Niebuhrungen, the Bayreuth Festival"—Mrs. Wayland.
13. "Who Were the Troubadours, and What They Did? Who Were the Meistersingers?"—Mrs. Price.
14. "In What Class of Music Does Handel Excel, and Sketch His 'Messiah'"—Miss Susie Glenn.
15. "Some Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Opera Writers and Their Work"—Mrs. Mayhugh.

Mrs. R. C. de Graffenreid went as far as Amarillo to-day with her niece, Mrs. C. B. Meyer, who is leaving for West Point, New York.

W. H. Young, of Attica, Ind., a large land holder in Swisher Co., spent the first of the week in Plainview.

C. J. Duggan, of Littlefield, stopped over in Plainview yesterday en route from the Amarillo Fair.

Mrs. Scott Cochran and little daughter, Mildred, came up from Lubbock yesterday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harrington.

BELGIAN DOGS AS ARTILLERY HORSES



Photo by American Press Association.

FIVE HUNDRED CLUB WITH MRS. J. C. ANDERSON.

The Five Hundred Club met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. J. C. Anderson, 314 White Street.

At this, the first meeting for 1914-15, Mesdames J. O. Wyckoff, W. L. Harrington, J. H. McKee, R. E. Burch, J. H. Slaton, D. H. Stovall and J. C. Anderson, Jr., were invited to fill the vacancies occasioned by the absence of some of the members.

Mrs. Anderson, with gracious hospitality, served apple tart with whipped cream, cheese and coffee.

Peyton Randolph went to Amarillo yesterday to attend the Fair.

Mrs. W. R. Evans and her father, Mr. William Crouch, returned to Lawrence, Kansas, after a visit to Mrs. S. J. Frye, Mrs. L. Lee Dye and other relatives.

Mrs. Ben Hooper, after a visit to her mother, Mrs. Belle Young, returned to Tulla Wednesday.

Mrs. R. P. Reeves, who has been visiting in Floyd County, left Wednesday for Allanreed, Texas.

Paul Barker went to Littlefield yesterday in a Ford.

Today's Markets

STOCK YARDS, FOR WORTH, TEXAS, Oct. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000, including 500 calves. The market is steady.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000. The market is 10 to 15 cents lower. Top, \$8.35; bulk, \$8.00 to \$8.25; light, \$7.75 to \$8.20; mixed, \$8.10 to \$8.30; heavy, \$8.20 to \$8.35; pigs, \$6.00 to \$6.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300. The market is steady.

Daggett-Keen Co., Co.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Colorado Men Buy Hale County Farms for Homes

B. F. Flowers, Messrs. Putty, Baxter and Brownell, of Colorado, visited the Plainview country this week, after having seen the North Plains and Upper Panhandle. As a result of their visit, they bought three hundred and eighty acres six miles east of town and one hundred and sixty acres six miles northeast. All the property is improved.

Mr. Putty will move here the first of the year to make his home. He is a good farmer of the type the South Plains welcomes.

The other gentlemen will come as soon as their interests in Colorado can be disposed of advantageously.

Dr. J. W. Grant made the sales.

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK.

By United Press. TOKIO, Oct. 1.—"A German torpedo boat destroyer sunk off Thing Tau," is the official report. No details are given.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA SEED FOUND INFERIOR.

The Commercial Variety Both Higher in Price and Poorer in Quality Than the Home-Grown Product.

Special to The Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—A warning to alfalfa growers to avoid the use of commercial Turkestan seed is contained in Department Bulletin No. 138, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which is shortly to be issued under the title "Commercial Turkestan Alfalfa Seed."

Specialists of the Department have been investigating the comparative merits of different kinds of alfalfa seeds and have reached the conclusion that there is nothing to recommend the Turkestan variety for general use in this country. It is, they say, particularly unsuited to the humid climate of the East, which, as a matter of fact, uses most of the Turkestan seed imported into this country. This seed is also not sufficiently hardy to warrant its general use in the upper Mississippi Valley, where hardness is an important factor. The investigators, however, are careful to distinguish between commercial Turkestan alfalfa and special strains of hardy alfalfas that have been developed from certain introductions of seed from Turkestan. Valuable varieties of alfalfas unquestionably exist in central Asia, but these are at present only fitted for use in experimental work in breeding.

At the present time, approximately one-fifth of the alfalfa seed used in the United States is imported. Of this quantity, practically all—95 per cent in the last twelve months—comes from Russian Turkestan. In the European market, commercial Turkestan is the cheapest seed available; in this country its wholesale price is less than that of domestic seed. In spite of this fact, however, a mistaken belief in its superior qualities has resulted in raising its retail price to a point frequently above that of domestic seed. No such preference is shown in the alfalfa-growing sections shown in the alfalfa-growing regions of Europe. There the French seed is commonly considered the best, with Italian ranking next, and Turkestan last. Under these circumstances, very little French and Italian seed finds its way to the United States, the bulk of the importations being, as already stated, the cheap commercial Turkestan.

Fortunately, growers who wish to avoid this variety can readily identify it by the presence of Russian knapweed seeds. These seeds have not been found anywhere except in commercial Turkestan seed, and here they are practically always present. Russian knapweed is in some ways similar to quack grass, Johnson grass and Canadian thistle, spreading both by seeds and underground rootstocks. The seed are slightly larger than those of alfalfa and cannot all be removed by any practical method of machine cleaning. Their chalky-white color makes them especially conspicuous, and their symmetrical form—slightly wedge shaped—distinguishes them from the notched seed of other species often found in varieties of alfalfa from other sections. The knapweed, however, are not usually found in large quantities, and any lot of alfalfa should, therefore, be examined in bulk. The examination of small samples is not sufficient to show whether the alfalfa comes from Turkestan or not.

THE PLAINVIEW NURSERY has the largest and best stock of home-grown trees they have ever had. They are propagated from varieties that have been tested and do the best on the Plains. We will trade nursery stock for livestock, feed or second-hand sacks. We also have a good farm for sale. L. N. DALMONT, Proprietor. Adv. Sat. only. 4t-pd.

Mrs. E. Dowden returned this week from a visit to relatives in Oklahoma.

BABY BEEF FROM PANHANDLE.

The following article is from a pamphlet published during September by the General Passenger Department of the Panhandle and Santa Fe Railway Company, from the Amarillo office:

"Pre-eminence of the Texas Panhandle as a livestock country was demonstrated anew during the past year. A herd of native cattle, fattened on native food crops, broke records and shattered precedents, commanding the highest price ever paid for Panhandle steers on the Kansas City stock yards. This herd was sold by Charles O. Keiser, of Canyon, Randall County, Texas. The sale was somewhat more than an interesting market incident. Conditions surrounding the feeding, finishing and marketing of this remarkable herd were unusual, and the results were widely construed as heralding the inauguration of a new era in livestock business in the Southwest. For the record-making Keiser herd was not the result of aimless experiment. It was the notable consummation of intelligent planning and scientific execution. Time-approved methods of feeding were overturned. Fixed belief in a system of forced feeding after a herd has attained mature growth was proved fallacious. The Keiser herd was fed systematically, and steadily it grew, and was ready for market upon reaching maturity."

"This herd consisted of 131 head, the product of native Panhandle cows and registered Hereford bulls. Ages ranged from fourteen to sixteen months, and the entire herd was declared to be matched in weight with ordinary beef cattle of twice the age."

"The top record was scored by the best twenty-six of the Keiser herd. This number averaged 965 pounds, and were bought by Marris & Company at nine dollars a hundredweight. The remainder, averaging 877 pounds, were bought by Armour and Swift at \$8.55."

"The history of this herd is of more than passing interest. Only seven months before the date of sale the twenty-six calves were weaned. They weighed at that time 400 pounds, showing a clear gain in a little more than a half year of 565 pounds, scoring an additional profit to the owner of something more than \$15.00 a head."

"In the feeding and market fattening of the Keiser herd the silo played a conspicuous and winning part. Mr. Keiser unhesitatingly asserts that without the silo's use attainment of the record results would have been impossible."

"From data furnished by Mr. Keiser, the cost of feeding the twenty-six prize steers, averaging ten months old and 400 pounds each, from December 15 to June 15, was as follows:

2 pounds cotton-seed cake per day	\$ 4.50
11 pounds kaffir corn and milo maize per day	14.00
17 pounds of ensilage per day, at \$2.00 per ton	3.00
Roughness, kaffir fodder and some alfalfa	2.16

Cost of feeding, per head, \$24.06
 "All of the ingredients are products of Texas soil. The grain, hay and forage were grown in Randall County. Results more than justified the expense and experiment, strongly disproving frequently-voiced assertions that feeding on the ranch is a losing proposition. And considerable more was accomplished. Nation-wide demonstration was furnished of the fact that the Texas Panhandle is not only a producer of the finest bred cattle, but of abundant feed crops upon which to finish cattle to a rounded perfection which will command highest figures in one of the greatest livestock markets of the United States."

"Time was when the Plains of Texas were considered merely a range for cattle. Many stockmen followed the system of shipping herds from the State for finish feeding at other points. But that day is passing. A newer and greater achievement is being ushered in. Adaptation of vigorous and heavy-yielding feed crops has been proved by successive annually-increasing har-

vets. With wider installation of the wonder-working, profit-assuring silo, problems of the stockmen will be solved for all time, and a new quickening stimulus will be given the stock-farming industry in a territory of boundless area and limitless possibilities.

"Mr. Keiser computed the actual cost of raising kaffir and maize and putting them into his silos. These crops yielded more than eight tons of ensilage per acre, and the profit of hogs, fattened from following these market-topping cattle, paid for all the labor incident to their feeding."

"Convinced of the winning worth of ensilage feeding, Mr. Keiser will repeat the feeding process again this winter. His ranch is stocked with about 1,800 breeding cows of the best Hereford blood, bred along strictly beef lines. His breeding bulls come from the best pure-bred registered Hereford stock of the North. His calf crop is as fine for its size as may be found in the Panhandle this year, and effort will be made to transform these by ensilage feeding into next year's market-toppers."

"The facts as recorded point conclusively to the greater development of the livestock industry in the Texas Panhandle. No longer will it be recognized as a section of enormous ranges. No longer will its cattle be shipped to outside points for finishing, nor will such great quantities of feed be imported for use on the ranches. Native crops for native cattle, through the silo's aid, form a combination which assures a new era of unprecedented prosperity. Panhandle soil, under intelligent cultivation, produces abundantly. Grain on the hoof possesses double market value to grain in the sheaf. This has been convincingly demonstrated, and the Panhandle ranchman, despite the tradition of years, bids fair to become a stock-farmer on a large scale."

"Silos and Panhandle-grown crops have already effected notable transformation, and assuredly must hasten fuller development of the Panhandle country, rounding to fulfillment its appointed destiny—that of becoming the teeming and dependable commissariat to the Nation's hungry millions."

Miss Pattie Dalton returned Sunday from a visit to New Albany, Miss.

J. B. McNaughton, of Happy, was here on business this week.

Mrs. R. M. Williams, who has been the guest of her son, E. R. Williams, left this week for Dallas.

Miss Allie Ware is spending the week in Tulsa.

Cures Old Sores, Other Remedies Won't Cure.
 The worst cases, no matter of how long standing, are cured by the wonderful, old reliable Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil. It relieves Pain and Heals at the same time. 25c, 50c, \$1.00

SPELLING COST HIM FREEDOM.

Banks Were Looking for Forger Who Wrote "Hunder" on Checks.

From the Chicago Herald.
 Solomon Charles Glickman did not know how to spell hundred. He always spelled it as he pronounced it—"hunder."

"Because he could not spell he is being held at the detective bureau charged with swindling fourteen banks in and near Chicago out of amounts of money totalling about \$2,500."

It is said he had a new system for "beating the banks."

The charge is made that he loitered near the windows of the receiving tellers and learned the names of depositors. Later he would call for the canceled checks of some depositor and obtain copies of the signatures.

The next day, it is charged, he would deposit forged checks in a passbook bearing the forged name of a depositor. Later he would forge and present checks drawn against the fake deposit he had made previously.

He might not have been captured if his largest check had been \$99.99. When, according to the charges made, he tried to write a check for more than that amount, he always misspelled "hunder," and for about four months the banks have been warned to watch for the "hunder" man and his checks.

He tried to cash one in a downtown bank and was captured. Later, it is said, he made a written confession to officials of the Pinkerton Detective Agency.

Operatives of that agency were told that Glickman learned the system from Dave Starr, whom they say Glickman met while en route from St. Louis to Chicago to attend his grandmother's funeral. Glickman said he learned the system, detectives declared, while on the train. Starr, who strongly resembles Glickman, has not been caught.

FRESH WATER IN SALT LAKE.

Bear River Bay Is Being Stocked With Game Fish by Utah Authorities.

From the Pathfinder.
 Within the last ten years the northeast part of Great Salt Lake, known as Bear River Bay, has become entirely fresh. This is due to the construction of the Lucin cut-off of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which acts as a sort of dam.

The large volume of fresh water brought down by Bear River forces the salt water back into the main portion of the lake.

The Utah authorities will now stock Bear River Bay with game fish and take measures to keep them from being crowded out by the carp.

BUT THERE IS NO WATCH ON THE RHINE.

Robert Shackleton, in the Saturday Evening Post.

I think the oddest feature of the entire situation is the fervid enthusiasm of the Germans for The Watch on the Rhine; for in the sense in which they mean it—the defense of the Rhine against France—there is no Watch on the Rhine at all, that river, so far as France is concerned, being entirely within the German boundary lines.

The Germans do not watch the Rhine where it flows masqueradingly into Holland under such names as Meuse and Waal, and they do not think of it as needing watching where it flows through broad areas of Germany on each side; nor do they particularly think of it where it forms the boundary against Switzerland, and they forget all about it in its upper course.

To all Germans there is no Watch on the Rhine except against France, and they have gone on singing and talking about it as though they had quite overlooked the fact that the acquisition of Alsace put the Rhine, so far as France is concerned, entirely within German possession.

However, that only meant that they knew all along, as the French knew all along that there was to be another conflict, with Alsace and Lorraine once more as a principal stake. That is why, in Berlin, they sang "Die Wacht am Rhein" on hearing that war was declared; and why, at the same time, in Paris they were madly tearing off the mourning crepe that had so long swathed the colossal statue of Strasburg in its place in the superb circle of French cities, the Place de la Concorde.

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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.




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

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 In Three Volumes

The personal reminiscences of Baron de Méneval, for thirteen years private secretary to Napoleon Bonaparte, bring out, as no history can, many enlightening and interesting side lights on the character of that greatest of leaders. De Méneval's descriptions have the piquancy and interest possible only because he was an actual eyewitness of the scenes and incidents of which he writes. Their reliability and historical interest can be judged by the fact that the very conservative French Academy publicly recommends them.

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By special arrangement with the publishers of Collier's, The National Weekly, we are able to give these valuable and interesting Memoirs free with a year's subscription to Collier's and this publication, at a price less than the lowest net cash subscription price of the two papers. Only a limited quantity of these Memoirs is available, however, so to get the benefit of this special offer you must act quickly.

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Collier's is the one big, fearless, independent Weekly of the whole country. Its editorials are quoted by every paper in the Union. It stands always for the best interests of the greatest number of the people. Among its contributors are such writers as George Randolph Chester, author of "Get-Rich-Quick Wall Street," Meredith Nicholson, Anne's Rives, H. G. Wells, Hamlin Garland, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Henry Beach Newsbaum, etc. It numbers among its correspondents such men as Jack London, Arthur Ruhl, James B. Connolly, and Henry Reuterbach.

It is a magazine for the whole family. Editorials, Comments on Congress, Photographic News of the World, Short and Serial Stories by the greatest writers of the day.

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

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

MET KAISER'S SON IN WAR.

A Red Cross Nurse at Rheims Tells of Prince August's Politeness to Her.

Special to The Herald.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—A Red Cross nurse who has been at Rheims since the first shells fell, September 2, says the Germans behaved in the most correct manner on their entry into the place, September 4, when neither civil nor military authorities remained in the town. Many of the officers and men believed they were only fifteen miles from Paris.

"One day," said this nurse, "a young officer whose uniform was tattered and extremely dirty asked me politely in the street, after saluting me, whether I could receive some wounded in my hospital. I replied that it was impossible, as the place was already full and we were unable to feed those who were there. The officer thanked me. I saw him then go to a shop, where he made some purchases. He came out of the shop with his hands filled with sausages and other eatables. The ragged young man was Prince August Wilhelm, the kaiser's fourth son.

The German general explained that the first bombardment, September 2, was due to a misunderstanding of an order given to the battery.

The Germans began to leave on September 11, and the French arrived the same day.

The day the cathedral was struck by the first shell we were compelled to empty the hospital. We transferred the injured during the night while there was two hours of quiet and installed them in champagne vaults. I had forty myself in one cellar. We were compelled to search for provisions during the day, and in this work five religious and three lay women nurses were killed.

"Life in the vaults was terrible, and I fear it is still continuing. Tetanus and gangrene threatened each sufferer and infection had to be fought every minute, which was most difficult, as many of the wounded were unable to move. Between 7 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the evening I counted 180 shells falling or passing immediately over us. The odor from their bursting made breathing sometimes impossible. The uproar was such that it was impossible to hear, and we were obliged to shout in each other's ears.

About 5 o'clock each afternoon aeroplanes came and dropped bombs, which caused more damage than the shells, as they set fire to the houses.

"A merchant of Rheims estimates the damage at 250,000,000 francs (70 million dollars)."

GERMANY AS A CUSTOMER.

America Sells 430 Million Dollars' Worth of Goods There Each Year.

The United States of America has reaped especial profit from Germany's flourishing commercial condition. Germany purchases more from the United States than from any other country of the world. Germany buys annually from the United States approximately 170 million dollars' worth of cotton, 75 million of copper, 50 million of wheat, 40 million of animal fat, 20 million of mineral oil and the same amount of vegetable oil.

In 1890 the import and export trade between Germany and the United States amounted to only 100 million dollars; in 1913 to about 610 millions. Germany to-day imports from the United States goods to the value of 430 millions, while she exports to the United States nearly 130 million worth.

FORMAL RECEPTION FOR HUNDRED AND FIFTY GUESTS.

Mesdames De Graffenreid, Meyer and Hulen and Miss Hulen Entertain Friends at 315 West Second.

Mesdames R. C. de Graffenreid, C. B. Meyer and R. B. Hulen and Miss Hulen were at home Tuesday afternoon to one hundred and fifty of their friends, 315 West Second Street.

Delicate tracteries of ferns outlined doorways and windows in the reception rooms, while jardinières of beautiful growing ferns and begonias were placed effectively.

Miss Rosa Fowle met the arriving guests and ushered them into the adjoining room, where Mesdames Hulen, de Graffenreid, J. C. Anderson, C. B. Myers and C. C. Gidney and Miss Edna Mayhugh stood in waiting to welcome the guests.

Mrs. J. J. Bromley conducted them into the punch room, where, under lights shaded with red, Misses Laura Mastin and Annie Maud Davidson served delicious punch.

Mrs. Harry Long ushered the guests from punch room to dining room, where the lights shed a roseate hue over the pretty scene.

At a lace-covered table, Mesdames J. H. McKee, A. W. McKee and W. E. Risser and Miss Cora Rountree served an elaborate and delightful salad course.

Mrs. R. W. Brahan and Mrs. L. T. Mayhugh presided in the living room, where Mrs. Myers and Misses Laura Sansom, Nell Sansom and Mildred Buchheimer favored the guests with musical and vocal selections.

The reception was characterized by a charming informality and gracious hospitality that delighted those who were in attendance.

UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT REACHED 1,971 MONDAY.

It Is Regarded as Fortunate Normal Increase Did Not Come; Plant Is Inadequate.

Special to The Herald.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 30.—Giving the knockout blow to hardtimes talk, the University enrolled a total of 1,971 students up to 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. While dire calamity howlers predicted there would not be half as many students in Austin this year as last, the registrar's books now show that there are only sixteen less than the total at this time last year.

The books Saturday night showed that the enrollment was twenty-six short of the total on the fourth day last year. Monday's registrations decreased the shortage to sixteen.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON BERLIN.

The Russian campaign is rapidly approaching a climax in the accomplishment of the first stage of the march to Berlin. This will come with the attempt to capture Cracow, in western Galicia, practically at the entrance of Silesia.

According to the latest advices from the eastern seat of war, the fortified camp of Pryzemyśl has become isolated and some of the forts captured. The importance of this development cannot be ignored when it is taken into consideration with the fact that its investment comes at the close of a hard-fought campaign in which the invading army of the Austrians was smashed back from Lubin, in Russian Poland, decisively defeated, and put into flight toward Cracow.

So far the Russian campaign has resolved itself into three parts:

1. A northern movement from Kovno and Grodno towards Insterburg and Koenigsberg. This was at first eminently successful, but has been forced back, and it has only been in the last day or two that the Russians have been able to take the offensive against the Germans who invaded Russia from the extreme east end of East Prussia.

2. A central movement from Warsaw towards Posen, with supporting movements north and south against Thorn and Breslau.

3. A southern movement on Lubin and the clearing of Galicia, north of the Carpathian Mountains, of the big Austrian army that had advanced from Lemberg, Jaroslav, and Cracow.

The German main defenses against Russia extend in a general line from Koenigsberg to Danzig, thence south along the Vistula to the great fortress of Thorn. From there it swings to the southwest to Posen, thence south to Breslau, the main fortress along the Oder, and from there to Cracow.

From now on the Russians will meet with determined resistance from the Germans in the advance on Cracow. The kaiser has thrown out a strong line from Posen and Breslau extending to Cracow, and has formed a juncture with the Austrians. A decisive battle will no doubt be fought within the next week in the region of Cracow and to the north along the frontier between Russian Poland and Silesia.

FAIR SIDELIGHTS.

Besides making a liberal donation to the Hale County Fair, the Alfalfa Lumber Company furnished lumber to the Association without cost. Much of this lumber was sawed into short lengths, and its value thus reduced.

COSSACKS BROKE WAR NEWS.

Like Paul Revere, Soldier Horsemen Carried Call to Arms Through Siberia.

Special to The Herald.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—How the people of Siberia took the news that war had been declared and their action in preparing for it is told in a dispatch from Omsk, Siberia, to the Daily Telegraph, under date of September 15. The dispatch follows:

"Here in the heart of Siberia the most striking feature to a foreigner of the early stages of the war was the remarkably businesslike fashion in which the country tackled the grim realities of war.

"We were in Semipalatinsk, six hundred miles from the railroad, when war was declared. The news was carried all over Siberia by galoping Cossacks, who, like a multitude of Paul Reveres, spread across the country notifying the farmers and peasants of the little villages and ordering the mobilization.

"Omsk, three days' journey from Semipalatinsk, we found humming with well regulated activity. There were nearly two hundred thousand reservists already gathered there and being sent westward to drill in the encampments in Southern Russia.

"The outstanding feature was the rapidity, precision and smoothness with which the vast masses of troops were handled. This was an object lesson in the awakening of the Russian empire and a reminder that Siberia is adopting the aggressive American methods of grappling with its vast problems.

"The attitude of the Jews, who everywhere displayed an enthusiastic sympathy with the Russian attitude in the war, also was interesting. It is a remarkable sign of the times, this Jewish movement."

R. B. Hulen went Wednesday to Amarillo on a business trip.

HELPFUL WORDS

From a Plainview Citizen.

Is your back lame and painful? Does it ache especially after exertion? Is there a soreness in the kidney region? These symptoms suggest weak kidneys. If so, there is danger in delay. Weak kidneys get fast weaker. Give your kidneys prompt attention. Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys.

Your neighbors use and recommend them. Read this Plainview testimony: John Pendley, Covington Avenue, Plainview, Texas, says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they relieved me of bladder trouble and pains across my back and kidneys. Before I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I could hardly get up from a chair. I procured my supply at the Long Drug Co. and they did me a world of good." Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Pendley had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. —Adv.

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Where They Make High Grade Photos

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We have the latest styles in finishing, and try to make pictures that please. See our oil-colored portraits. Artistic framing. Kodaks to rent.

CEMENT CONTRACTOR

All kinds of Cement Work—Sidewalks, Foundations, Etc. Contracts executed promptly. All work guaranteed.

Figure with me before letting your contract.

W. R. SIMMONS
PHONE 477

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	10.65 cents
Hire of engineer for one acre at 20c per hour	14.54 cents
Total cost to irrigate 1 acre once	68.25 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



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 | Nettie L. Baughn (Olton) |
| Dona V. Pelphrey | John Testman |
| Tremain E. Valkenburgh | Lady Fay Scott |
| J. B. Joernigan | Roy Dement |
| Edith McCall | Georgie Young |
| Floyd Kelsey | Musette Sewell |
| Edson Chambers | Euleeone McDonald |
| Earl Lockart | Louis B. Coffey (Hale Center) |
| Allene Boswell | Hiram Fullwood |
| Lucille Goodwin | May Kruger |
| Delwin Hall | Lewis Mitchell |
| Fay Sawyer | Howard Towery |
| Jas. B. Farmer, Jr. | A. E. Harp, Jr. |
| Mary Pauline Pritchett | Wilburn Anderson |
| Roy Elliott | Ada Clare Bain |
| Fred Pierce | Newton Gilbert |
| Lynn Snodgrass | E. B. Howard |
| Edwin Braselton | Willie Runyan |
| Roy Oswald | Cecil Richardson |
| Robt. R. Peace | Zephie McClellain |
| Inez Witt | Theo. Homan (Olton) |
| Melvin Shook | Louise Graves |
| Jack Hawley, Jr. | Thelma McGee |
| Jonnie Hancock | Evard Pullen |
| Geo. B. Doubleday, Jr. | Glenn Lanford (Hale Center) |
| Gale Shepard | |

Votes at 15 of Plainview's Most Progressive Business Houses

National Feeders and Breeders Show

Fort Worth

October 10th to 17th

State Fair of Texas

Dallas

Oct. 17th to Nov. 1st

EXCURSION RATES

VIA



Very Low Rates on Certain Days

See Ticket Agent for particulars or write

A. D. BELL GEO. D. HUNTER
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. Pass. Agt
DALLAS, TEXAS

Queen Quality
SHOES

Require No
"Breaking In"

MOST women have at some time experienced the discomfort of "breaking in" new shoes.

You need never experience it again.

Wear Queen Quality Shoes and learn that Queen Quality flexibility means absolute shoe comfort from the first day—a perfect fit—and shoes that hold their shape until worn out.

Come and see the stylish new models. All have the "flexible sole."

Sole Agency

Plainview Mercantile Co.



\$350
to
\$500

CONSERVATION IS NEED OF PLAINS FARMERS

Prominent Nurseryman Says Wealth of South Plains Will Increase With Elimination of Waste on Farm

L. N. Dalmont is one of the successful farmers and truck raisers in the South Plains country. His trees and shrubbery from the Plainview Nursery are known all over Northwest Texas and New Mexico. He knows from experience many of the needs of the country. The following article, read by him before the Hale County Farmers' Institute recently, is very timely:

"We know that Texas is one of the greatest and most prosperous States in the Union, but do we realize that it is not as great and prosperous as it might be? And one of the reasons why it is not is the wastefulness of its people. One of the ways in which they are wasteful is in their system of farming. Ours are industrious, ambitious people, and they show this fact mostly when it comes to planting their crops. They plant as though every day was going to be work day; they make no allowances for bad weather, sickness or delay of any kind. The consequences are that when the rain sets in they have more crop than they can properly cultivate, and the weeds come in for their portion of plant food and moisture, which takes from our soil just as much as the crop and at the same time growing another crop to infest our land another year.

"We have one man in our country who has in 170 acres, and just a few days ago he made the assertion that on the 170 acres he could carry out of the field every weed at one armpit, and he has accomplished this with only two and three plowings. In looking over his crop I did not see one weed, and that, with the fact that he had a very wet spring and has had a good portion of rain all through the year, and he now has one of the most beautiful crops I have ever seen. The secret of his success is, he does not plant more than he can cultivate and care for. He absolutely does not allow a single weed to go to seed inside of his field fence. He not only hoes his rows, but he hoes his turn rows. We believe that people could make more with less work if they would plant smaller areas, cultivate them better and not allow weeds to grow in their crop, much less to go to seed.

"Another way in which we waste is the way in which we care for our crops after they are made. If we have a good season and make a good crop, we then have more than we can gather, and the result is, we are raising

swarms of English sparrows that feed upon our crops from the time they are in head until they are gathered, and I verily do believe that the birds alone waste one-fourth of our grain crops, especially when we make big crops. We are also raising herds of rabbits, and I believe we don't realize how expensive they are. They eat a large amount of grass and destroy grain and ruin lots of good fruit trees. We have another pest that is coming into our country which no doubt has been brought in by our railroads, and that is the wharf rat, which makes depredations upon our vegetables, grain and poultry. Could we not educate our people and wage a war against these destructive pests? This waste could be overcome by poisoning the sparrows in the winter time when the ground is covered with snow. Also the rabbits can be poisoned, caught with dogs or shot. The rats are easily poisoned when feed is scarce.

"We are wasteful in the way in which we care for our grain after it is raised. We should have good barns and sheds in which to store our grain and feed after it is raised. When we have plenty we do not realize that there may be a short crop coming, and that it stands up in hand to properly care for what we have. One example of wastefulness that I have in mind is of a young man hauling grain to town 14 or 15 miles, and instead of having a whip to drive his team with, he used heads of maize to throw at them, no doubt wasting enough feed to have hired a good man to do the work.

"Among the majority of our farmers, we see waste wherever we look. The crop is not cultivated well; the weeds come in for a good portion of the fertility of the soil; the crop is not gathered clean; they pasture their land in wet weather; they are late about preparing their land for another crop, and we believe that Texas is not doing more than one-half as much towards increasing its wealth as it would if it had the opportunities that California, Colorado and many other states have.

"Let us have for the slogan of the Farmers' Institute, 'Better Farming and Better Care of our 'taoin shrdulv and Better Care of Our Crops.'"

H. H. HANSON AT SAN ANTONIO.

H. H. Hanson, who recently moved from his home, four miles north of Plainview, is in San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Hanson is working for the International Automobile School at San Antonio, where he is an assistant in instruction.

Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Miller were hosts Tuesday night at a dinner to their Plainview friends, at 202 Jones Street. Miss Pattie Dalton went to Kress Tuesday to visit Mrs. Carroll McGlas-son.

Mrs. Horace Peters went to Amarillo yesterday to attend the Fair.

SANITARIUM NOTES.

Mrs. W. Swope, who was operated on a short time ago, has recovered sufficiently to leave the sanitarium.

Mrs. Schutt, a nurse in the sanitarium, who was operated on for appendicitis, is able to be back on duty.

Mrs. A. J. Baker, of Floyd County, who was operated on for goiter, is recovering.

Mrs. G. Emmett, of Runningwater, underwent an operation on Wednesday.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs. S. Struve was operated on yesterday.

CAPTAIN J. D. SMITH DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS.

Remains Will Be Carried to Old Family Burying Grounds at McGregor, Texas.

After a lingering illness of many months, Capt. J. D. Smith died this morning at four o'clock.

He had been an inmate of the Guyton-Nichols Sanitarium for six weeks, and while there those members of his family who live in Plainview were constantly at his side. All that skillful attention and loving care could do were of no avail.

His body was embalmed by Flake Garner and taken to-day to the family burial ground near McGregor, Texas.

The funeral service was held at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. L. Williams, by Rev. A. B. Roberts, an old friend and neighbor of the deceased.

Mr. Smith was a native of the Republic of Texas, having been born at Henderson, Rusk County, Texas, seventy-two years ago, and was also a Civil War veteran. He had been a member of the Church of Christ for many years, and was fully prepared for the great change awaiting him.

Mr. Smith is survived by three children—Mrs. Chas. Norton, of Ireland, Texas; Mrs. A. L. Williams, and R. Q. Smith, of Plainview—and by his wife, who is the mother of Mrs. R. M. Peace by a former marriage. He was the grandfather of Miss Lena Williams, teacher of expression at Seth Ward, and Miss Ethel Williams, a teacher in the Silverton schools.

The remains were accompanied to McGregor by Mrs. Williams; his widow, Mrs. J. D. Smith, and son, R. Q. Smith.

BRITISH STEAMER STRIKES MINE IN THE NORTH SEA.

By United Press.
LONDON, Oct. 1.—The British steamer Selby struck a mine in the North Sea and sunk. The crew was rescued.

C. T. Eldridge left Wednesday for Winters, N. M.

SPY'S LIFE NEVER IN SUCH DANGER

Nations Now Grimly Inexorable
With Such a Foe.

"MERCY WOULD BE CRIME"

British General So Quoted Tells Why Secret Emissary No Longer Carries Valuable Papers in His Shoes—Pigeons, Wireless and Aeroplane Are His Chief Aids in Present War.

The spy will receive short shrift in this war, asserts a story from London, published in the New York Tribune. Never before has there been such merciless unanimity among the great powers to wreak vengeance on the spy, it adds, and never has the spy system attained such an overshadowing importance in the conduct of war as now.

Sparing the life of a spy, according to military authorities, is a crime and jeopardizes the lives of hundreds of thousands of soldiers. A British general is quoted as saying in this connection:

"You may talk about humanity, but in such cases humanity is a deceit. To spare the life of a spy or to postpone judgment is a crime against our own troops. The spy may find means of getting rid of his information, or he may recommence his work the next day early enough to advise the enemy, who may surprise us when we think he is unprepared. In such a case an ill advised leniency may cost the lives of many hundreds of men. Such a thing I will not permit. I am inexorable."

Day by day reports from the continent show that these views are held by generals on each side.

Aids of Modern Spy.
When the English military authorities seized threescore carrier pigeons it was an occasion of moment. It illustrated another medium through which spies are now known to work. The twentieth century spy is anything but spectacular, for he is only a part of a well organized system. At least this holds good of the continental nations.

Previous to the outbreak of the war Germany and France were seized with spy scares not duplicated in recent years. Many innocent persons were held under suspicion, only to be eventually turned loose. But it showed the existence in the minds of the European military officials of the well founded belief that spies were never more prevalent.

It is a long way from Nathan Hale and Major Andre to the modern spy. The twentieth century spy does not venture on a road with his valuable papers in his pockets, in between the soles of his shoes, or yet with anything tucked away in the corner of his mouth. In times of peace, letters, telegraph wires and cables are the mediums through which he works. In times of war it is different. He needs the carrier pigeon; he even uses wireless, the aeroplane; sometimes he can take a chance on a courier; sometimes he can himself deliver the knowledge which he is bidden to get, and often he dies. It is a risky business.

Walters Closely Watched.
In England it was long suspected that numerous writers in military and other clubs, in fashionable restaurants and cafes were on the German spy system's "pay list." In no eating place in London today is there a German who is not watched.

Trying to get information from young officers in financial distress is one of the accepted methods. It is known that various nations have been working in this way of late years.

Hardly a day passes without the newspapers recording the presence of spies in France or Germany. In Belgium a German spy was given a hearing a short distance from where he was found, which happened to be near Brussels. His explanation was considered too flimsy. The spy shuttled a bit when told he must be shot, and then he was led out, the shot was fired, and that ended the matter.

The aeroplane, so it has been argued, will largely obliterate the practice of spying. At least, it is conceded it may obviate it in cases of army movements. No longer would it be possible, as in the old Indian story of the American Revolution, for one of the traitors who had been properly schooled by a resourceful American to tell the enemy that the Americans were as thick as the leaves on the trees, a short distance off, thereby sending away the enemy. An aeroplane would soon ascertain the truthfulness of such statements. It has been argued by numerous military authorities that the aviator in times of war should be shot, because he was really a spy.

METAL ROOFS ON ZEPPELINS.

New Balloons to Fight With Fleet Have Armored Devices For Torpedoes.

Says a dispatch from Copenhagen via Paris:

From different sources the news is confirmed that the Germans are constructing several Zeppelins with aluminium roofs which are destined to operate in conjunction with the fleet.

They are equipped with an armored apparatus which is suspended under the car from which bombs or torpedoes can be discharged or telephone communication held.

500 Pairs R. J. R. Shoes Received This Week

This is the Sole
of a Genuine
"Star Brand" Shoe

EVERY "Star Brand" Shoe has the manufacturer's name on the sole and their star trade-mark on the heel.

They have built up the world's greatest shoe business by making honest leather shoes. No substitutes for leather are ever used.

They make more shoes than any other manufacturer. The more they make the less they cost to make. This saving goes into extra quality.

There are lots of good shoes, but—

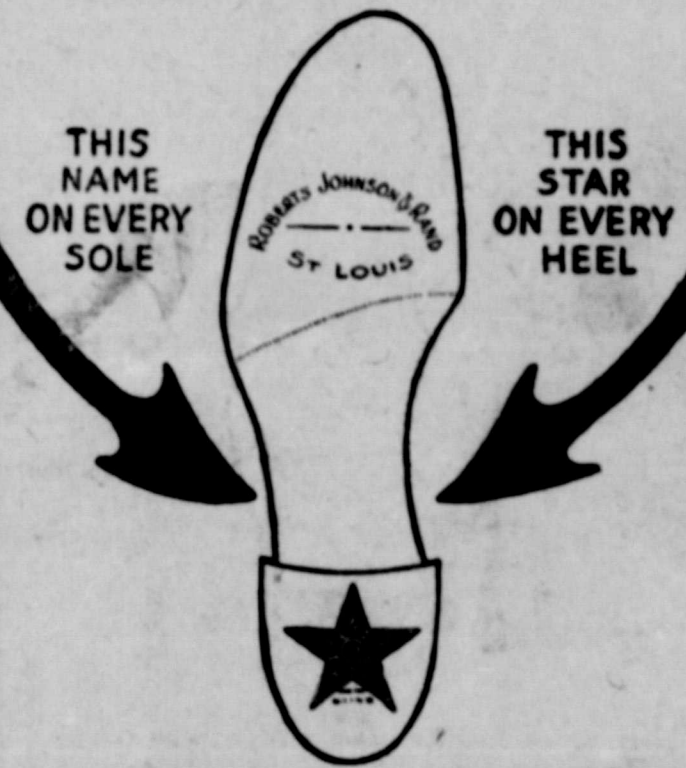
"Star Brand Shoes
Are Better"

You get your money's worth when you buy Genuine "Star Brand" Shoes.

Made in all styles, grades, and prices for men, women and children.

Don't just go into any store and ask for them, but come to us.

Plainview Mercantile Company



UNCLE SAM MAY RULE THE SEAS

Supremacy of Ocean Tonnage
Within America's Grasp.

LEADS NOW IN SAILING SHIPS

Rehabilitation of Her Merchant Marine as Result of War Would Make Her Queen of the Seas—Number of Commercial Vessels Now is 4,096, Compared With England's 11,539.

Rehabilitation of the United States merchant marine will make America the queen of the seas from the broadest standpoint, according to a statement made by the American bureau of shipping, which has been foremost in efforts to re-establish American supremacy on the ocean.

The glory of the old clipper ship days, when this country filled the seas with her graceful, imperious sailing craft, has not disappeared as yet, and she still leads with the greatest tonnage in the canvas winged vessel.

If the efforts that are being made by America to develop her merchant marine while the European war is tying up large craft in all the ports of the world are successful she bids fair soon, says the Washington Post, to lead again in tonnage of the world. The greatest factor now in the world's commerce is Great Britain, of course, which has under her flag 11,539 vessels of 100 tons and upward. In the United States merchant marine today are 4,096 vessels of this tonnage; hence it can be seen that it would not require many years for the country to excel Great Britain's tonnage.

Sailing Vessels in Majority.
On all the oceans and inland seas there are 59,059 vessels, both steam and sail, of 100 tons and upward, according to figures obtained by the bu-

reau from the repository general of the bureau veritas for 1913 and 1914. Of these vessels 17,335 have propelling machinery and are classified as steamships, and the remaining 24,924 are sailing vessels. This shows to be erroneous the common belief that the use of canvas as a motive power for vessels is almost obsolete. The United Kingdom easily leads all nations both in the number and tonnage of its merchant marine, but in the tonnage of sailing vessels of fifty tons and upward the United States leads the world, with 1,214,874 tons. Great Britain is second, with 935,467 tons of sailing craft of fifty tons and upward.

While there is no definite information available showing the number of motor vessels, either in the world or in any one country, the number certainly is enormous. The only available figures are those of the United States commission of navigation, which show that in the United States alone there are more than 300,000 power vessels, a large percentage of which are used for freight work, fishing and commercial passenger transportation. These figures show that in the United States there are seventy-seven times as many motor vessels as there are vessels in the combined fleet of both steam and sailing merchant marine of the world.

Enormous Motor Fleet.
The British empire probably would make a better showing than the United States in motor vessels used for both pleasure and commerce in numbers and tonnage. The average tonnage of a forty foot boat is five tons, so that it is clear that the tonnage of the world's motor craft would be very great and would approach that of the steam and sailing vessels.

This enormous fleet of power vessels, large and small, has accumulated within a few years. Before the gasoline and oil fuel engines came into use there were, of course, no launches driven by electric motors. Now there are many motor vessels each of several tons register, and those of fifty tons and over driven by motor engines are very numerous.

BIG RED APPLES.
See HULEN at the car, October 3, 4 and 6. WARREN & SCUDDER for fruit jars and rubber rings.—Adv. 8t.