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XXX

# THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

VOLUME 25. NUMBER 97

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS

**FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE CLEAN-UP DAYS**

**City Will Haul Free All Trash Piled In Alleys Tomorrow and Next Day**

**TWO TRASH WAGONS MONDAY**

**City's Wagons Will Not Make Rounds (Until Monday and Tuesday: of Coming Week**

The city will haul all the trash you rake up tomorrow and Saturday—provided you put it where their wagons can get it.

By official proclamation of Mayor J. L. Dorsett, Friday and Saturday are clean-up days for Plainview.

The authorities want to clear the town of all trash and germ-breeding filth on these two days. In order that this might be done, the people are asked to pile their trash, tin cans, bottles, rags, etc., in the alleys where the pile will be in clear sight of the drivers. Monday morning the city will start two trash wagons, which will collect the trash piled in the alleys and take it to the dumping grounds free of charge.

**GOAN BRINGS PRISONER INDICTED ON TEN COUNTS.**

Sheriff Goan, of Floydada, was here yesterday with a prisoner wanted in Hunt County to answer ten indictments on various charges. The man was turned over to Sheriff Arnold, of Greenville, who has carried him to Hunt County.

**NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE WILL BE RE-OPENED SOON**

**Director States That No Foreign Held Securities will be Liquidated With Gold**

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—"We are planning to open the stock exchange," said William Van Antwerp, director. "We will refuse to liquidate foreign-held securities in gold."

**GERMANS INSPIRED UPRISINGS SUSPECTED IN PORTUGAL.**

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The news agency from Lisbon states that a Royalist uprising, started in Lisbon by the friends of King Emanuel, has been suppressed. German agents inspired the uprisings, said the dispatches.

**Russia Withdrawing Troops From Siberia and Manchuria**

PEKIN, China, Oct. 21.—Russia has withdrawn her first line of troops from Manchuria and Siberia for service against the Germans and Austrians. The German defense against Kiaochow is being stubbornly maintained. In a spectacular fight between German and Japanese aviators in the air, both lost their lives.

**WAYLAND COLLEGE SELLS \$15,000 OF CITY LOTS.**

Report says that there have been \$15,000 worth of lots sold in the past few days to liquidate the indebtedness of Wayland College.

**BEKAR COUNTY DOCTORS TOUR PLAINVIEW COUNTRY.**

Drs. J. D. Gray, of Shiner, Texas, and Dr. G. Shulze, of San Antonio, have been prospecting in the Plainview country.

While here Dr. Shulze visited an old school acquaintance, Dr. L. C. Wayland, whom he knew in Louisville, Ky., where they attended medical college.

**KENTUCKY CAPITALIST LIKES THE SHALLOW WATER BELT**

**Thomas Weston Has Owned Land in the Plainview Country Thirty-Five Years**

"This is the greatest country on earth," said Thomas Weston, of Newport, Ky., yesterday to a Herald representative. "The more I see of your town the better I like it. Why, it has improved so much in a year that I almost lost myself."

Thirty-three years ago, by an accident of fate, Thomas Weston became the owner of a half-section of land in Hale County. A short time afterward he bought a section near the present site of Abernathy for \$450. Twelve years ago he sold the half-section for \$10.00 per acre. The same land, unimproved, would be worth \$25 now, he thinks.

For twenty-five years Mr. Weston has been coming to Hale County.

**Opening Here for Loan Company.** Mr. Weston has one hobby—a building and loan association in his home town. He has retired from other business, but still takes an active interest in the association. He thinks there is a fine opening here for a loan association for assisting in the work of developing the Plainview Shallow Water District.

Mr. Weston is a native of Ireland, but his long associations in America have practically made an American of him.

**Floydada Cattle Buyer Injured When Automobile Turns Turtle**

N. A. Armstrong, a well-known cattle buyer of Floydada, was seriously injured yesterday when his Ford touring car turned turtle with him.

Mr. Chas. F. Layne, of the Layne & Bowler Co., was returning from Roaring Springs, where they are drilling a well, and found the injured man and the demolished car on the road. Mr. Armstrong was carried to his home. Although he was not unconscious, he was in a dazed condition, and talked incoherently.

Mr. Layne said to a Herald representative this morning that the car apparently was moving at a high rate of speed, when it became unmanageable and turned turtle.

There has been no report received here on the condition of the injured man this morning.

**Solar Plexus Blow Kills Welterweight Levendowski**

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 22.—The young welterweight Levendowski was killed in a bout with Jack Lundgren. A solar plexus blow caused death. Lundgren went into the bout to secure money for an operation on his wife.

**REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.**

J. V. Freeman to Lula Freeman, his wife, south one-half of the southeast quarter of survey No. 64, block A1, 80 acres in all. Consideration, \$1,550.

C. W. Sewell and wife to Eva Hanby, lot No. 1, in block 30, in Highland Addition. Consideration, \$1,000.

F. Faulkner to Ella Sebastian, blocks 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, in Lakeside Addition, except lots 13, 14 and 15 in block 16. Also lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in block 2, Central Park Addition. Also one-half of lot 4, block 8, in Central Park Addition. Consideration, \$15,000.

**BUILDING MOVES DOWN STREET RATE OF "BLOCK A MINUTE."**

The building on North Pacific Street recently vacated by the Vickery-Hancock Grocery Co. was moved down the street to West Plainview this morning at the rate of a block a minute. Barker & Winn have bought the building and are removing it to give room for their new two-story brick and concrete building. A rent house will be made of the old building.

**RUINS OF THE RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.**



© 1914, by American Press Association. View of one wall of the edifice after the bombardment.

**HOUSE PASSES WAR TAX BILL BY VOTE OF 126-52**

**Administration Tax Measure Now Before Senate; Adjournment Tonight Is Probable**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—The House of Representatives has adopted the conference war tax bill by a vote of 126 to 52. The Republicans opposed the bill. It is now with the Senate.

After the conference report was adopted, Representative Henry, of Texas, declared that no adjournment resolution should be presented until the Lester cotton warehouse bill had been considered. He made the point of "no quorum" to force the members to consider the warehouse measure.

Leader Underwood told the House that although the war tax bill expires January, 1916, it was likely that the tax would be extended if necessary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—The Southern members of Congress have given up the fight for cotton relief and will not filibuster against the war tax bill, which will probably be passed to-day. Adjournment of Congress is probable to-night. The failure in both houses of Cotton States representatives to tack on a rider, left decks clear to receive the conference report on the war tax bill and final adjournment.

**Melrid Elected President American Bar Association**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Peter Melrid, of Savannah, Georgia, has been elected president of the American Bar Association.

**BROWN WINS SUIT.**

**Farmer of "Raised-on-One-Farm" Renowned Gets New Togs for Having Best Display of Vegetables.**

In addition to the premiums announced in Tuesday's Herald—thirteen blue ribbons, seven red, and one yellow—won by the Hale County exhibit at the Wichita Fair and Exposition and the International Dry Farming Congress, J. O. Brown won some specials, among them a new suit of clothes offered by a Wichita clothier.

**E. R. WILLIAMS HAS NEW WAREHOUSE.**

The back part of the building known as the "Sample Room" is being fitted up as a warehouse for the E. R. Williams Furniture Co. A door has been cut connecting the warehouse with the store.

**GREAT BRITAIN RELEASES STANDARD OIL STEAMERS**

**United States Has Made Two Protests Against Seizure of Ships Flying American Flag**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Following the first protest by the United States, England released the Standard Oil tanker which had been captured by them while sailing from New York to Copenhagen with a cargo of oil.

Before the reply of the British had been received a second protest was sent concerning the seizure of the Standard Oil steamer Platania, flying the American flag.

The release of the Standard Oil tanker Brindilla, captured off Halifax by the British, has also been requested. Within two days two protests have been entered.

**SETH WARD PLAYS CANYON NORMAL FOOTBALL SATURDAY.**

Seth Ward College will play the Canyon Normal football team at the East Side Public School grounds Saturday afternoon at four o'clock.

Last week the Amarillo High School and the Normal played at Amarillo, a close score resulting.

It is expected that the game Saturday will be a good one.

**Four States Predicted to Adopt Woman Suffrage This Fall**

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The success of woman suffrage in Ohio, Nebraska, Nevada and Montana in the November elections has been predicted by Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the Empire State Suffrage League. In the Dakotas and Missouri the outlook is not promising. Highest hopes are expressed in Ohio's becoming a woman suffrage state.

**ENGLISH NAVAL ATTACK ON GERMANS REPORTED.**

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 22.—It is reported that the British submarines have attacked German destroyers off the island of Rugen. This seems highly improbable, however, because the island is in the Baltic.

**KANSAS CITY STATION OPENS OCTOBER THIRTIETH.**

The new Union Station at Kansas City, Mo., will be opened on the thirtieth of this month.

J. J. Lash arrived to-day with a bunch of prospectors.

**ONLY RELIEF OF STRESS WILL BE MORTATORIUM**

**Suspension of Debt Payments Panacea Suggested by Colquitt When Legislation Is Not Secured**

By United Press. AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 22.—Governor Colquitt sent a message to the Texas Legislature and to the Senate of the United States yesterday regretting that nothing had been done to relieve the cotton growers. He expressed the opinion that nothing short of a moratorium would allow an escape from disaster. There will be no further extra session of this Legislature. There may possibly be an extra session of the new Legislature.

**APPEAL DENIED IN PATENT INFRINGEMENT CASE.**

Special to The Herald. HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 22.—In the case of Layne & Bowler Co. vs. Van Ness Pump Manufacturing Co., for infringement of Patent Enclosed Line Shaft in the manufacture of the Van Ness Pump, an appeal to the higher courts on the decisions handed down in two trials in the lower courts of Louisiana has been denied. The trials resulted in a judgment for the Layne & Bowler Co.

**WITNESSES FOR DEFENSE CALLED IN CARMAN CASE**

**Defense Says It Will Prove That Man And Not Mrs. Carman Killed Mrs. Bailey**

MINEOLA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The State has rested after the cross examination of Frank Farrell, a tramp, who swore that he happened by the house at the time of the shooting.

Attorney Levy followed in an opening statement for the defense, and said: "Not only do we propose to show Mrs. Carman guiltless, but will prove that Mrs. Bailey was murdered by a man whose identity we have been unable so far to establish. Mrs. Carman didn't go down stairs at all."

Mrs. Conklin, the defendant's aged mother, was in the court room for the first time. The aged woman nearly collapsed when embraced, but the defendant was cooler than ever.

The first witness for the defense was a negro stenographer who took Celia Coleman's statement, July 13, which differed materially from the statements made yesterday in Celia's testimony.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Celia Coleman, a negro maid in the Carman home, testified that Mrs. Carman came downstairs the night of the murder and walked out through the kitchen. A minute later the witness heard the breaking glass and the shot which killed Mrs. Bailey. Mrs. Carman then re-entered the kitchen and said, "I shot him."

Celia said that Mrs. Carman gave her money "to keep her mouth shut." "Mrs. Carman had a long blue revolver in her hand," said the witness. "I asked her, 'What are you going to do now?' 'I am not going to do anything,' she said. Next morning she came to my room and told me that she hoped God would forgive her. She told me that she would take care of my little boy as long as he lived if anything happened to me. Then she asked me not to say anything about what happened."

Mrs. Carman did not flinch during the recital.

"Mrs. Carman's father got the revolver two weeks later," said Celia. She could not be shaken on cross examination. She admitted telling a different story at the inquest and signing a different statement for the Carmans.

It is apparent that the State contends that Mrs. Carman fired at her husband. Attorney Graham bitterly attacked Celia for her conflicting statements since the murder.

Mrs. J. W. Hancock went to Dallas and Sherman to-day.

**GREAT BRITAIN PUTS BAN ON GERMAN-AUSTRIANS**

**Stringent Methods Used to Preclude All Possibility of Harboring German Spies**

**NO ATTACK FROM OSTEND**

**English Fleet Kept Germans From Mounting Guns; Attack From Coast Not Feared**

By UNITED PRESS.

LONDON, OCT. 22.—DRASTIC MEASURES HAVE BEEN INSTITUTED AND ARE REPORTED EFFECTIVE NOW ON GERMAN ESPIONAGE IN ENGLAND. THE EAST AND SOUTH COASTS HAVE BEEN SET APART AS AREAS INTO WHICH ANYONE OF GERMAN OR AUSTRIAN BIRTH MAY NOT GO. STRICTEST EFFORTS ARE BEING EXERCISED TO PRECLUDE ALL POSSIBILITY OF HARBORING GERMAN SPIES.

All male persons of military age are being sent to detention camps. Women and children and aged are being shipped out to Germany. The entire country is shaken over fear of a German invasion from some unexpected quarter.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The official communique this afternoon said: "On the left wing the Germans continue violent attacks, but the Allies maintained their position. On the rest of the front, the enemy made only a partial attack, which was repulsed. The Russians accomplished important successes around Warsaw."

It is unofficially reported that the Allies pierced the German lines two miles in the fighting north of Lille. Ten thousand dead and wounded were left by the Germans after an unsuccessful assault on the Belgians holding the Mueport-Bixmude line.

**Will Clear Suez Canal.**

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The foreign office of the British Government notified the powers of its intention to remove from the Suez Canal the German-Austrian ships which have taken refuge there, fearing that they might attempt to destroy the canal.

Germans Fail to Mount Guns. Aviators report that the Germans are laying out new lines far behind the present front. The Belgians, according to report, from Nieuport to Dixmude, aided by the great guns of the British fleet along the coast, have rolled back the German dash toward Dunkirk. Thus the Germans lost their chance to invade England. Their plan was to first terrorize England by aerial raids, then while the German fleet bottled up the British fleet, an invading force would rush across the channel from Dunkirk and Ostend.

The War Office is confident that the invasion by the Germans from Belgium by way of the seacoast has been completely checked. Both sides are digging themselves in, so that it will be hard for either to progress.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—It is reported here that the Germans have failed in their attempts to mount their heaviest guns for an attack on the Allied fleet along the coast which has been supporting the Allies left. The fleet dismantled the German guns by wonderfully accurate shooting.

The sudden tightening of censorship indicates that important events are impending. Probably the Allies are trying to oust the Germans from Lille.

**Germans Advance on Dunkirk.**

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The War Office claims that the Germans are advancing on Dunkirk. The fighting along the Meuse and the bombardment of Verdun continues.

The Allies are attempting a turning movement against the extreme German right, which has been weakened by reinforcements being sent to Lille from that part of the army. Desperate fighting is in progress near Lille.

Mrs. William Arnold, of Carrollton, Mo., accompanied by her niece, Miss Carrie Webber, arrived to-day to visit her daughter, Mrs. Charles Clements.

# UMPIRES OF THE WORLD'S SERIES GAMES.

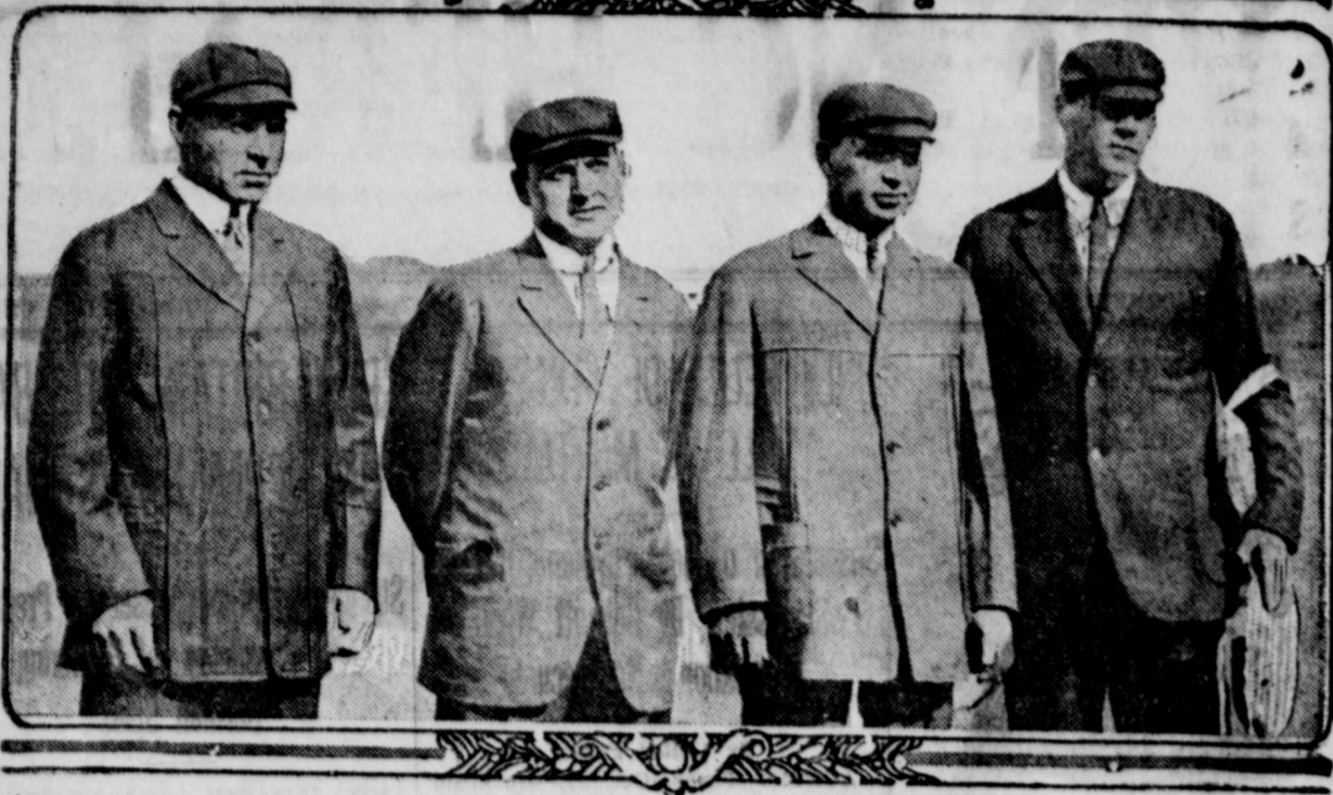


Photo by American Press Association.  
From left to right Byron, Hildebrand, Klem and Dineen. Each of them received \$1,000 for his work during the games between the Philadelphia Athletics and the Boston Braves. Byron and Klem are National league arbitrators, while Hildebrand and Dineen represent the American league.

## EUROPEAN WAR CAUSES DEPRESSION IN ARGENTINA.

By CHARGE D'AFFAIRES GEORGE LORILLARD, Buenos Aires.

The banks in Buenos Aires, with one exception, reopened on August 12, and there has been no run or panic. The Conversion Office, where gold, according to the official statement, to the amount of \$230,000,000 is stored, has been closed, and will remain so until October 1, at least. The economic depression has increased, now that many people believe the war will be a long one, and the Government, railroad, and industrial bonds and stocks have fallen on an average 25 per cent, with no signs of rallying. There has been practically no market for cereals, for the reason that very few freight vessels have been able to leave for Europe, owing to the enormous insurance rates, which in some cases are as high as 25 per cent. The Italian, Dutch, and Spanish mail steamers have followed their original schedules fairly closely, but no German or Austrian vessels and only one French steamer have left Buenos Aires during the past month (August). Only six British mail steamers have departed since the outbreak of the war. The Lamport & Holt Line, which is the only steamship company maintaining a direct mail and passenger service between the United States and the River Plate, dispatched only one vessel from Argentina last month.

## Economic Disturbances; Need of United States Capital and Merchandise.

The cost of the necessities of life has gone up and the number of unemployed has heavily increased. The constant decrease in the customs receipts (at present 50 per cent less than during the corresponding period last year) has completely disorganized the budget.

Until the insurance rates on vessels and freight decreases and permits the exportation of cereals and meat products, the economic and financial situation of Argentina, both public and private, will continue serious. American financiers and merchants will find a demand for their assistance, and it is an excellent opportunity for them to enter this field. Manufactured articles of all sorts, as well as coal, will find an open market here at present, and Americans can thereby gain a commercial foothold that they need never lose. To do so, however, they must have regular and frequent means of communication, and these to all intents and purposes are not now available. It is fortunate that the representatives of a large New York financial institution are on the ground and are about to open a branch under the best possible conditions.

## TRIPLETT CALVES.

A cow belonging to J. D. Eliff, of near Tulla, gave birth to three well-developed calves recently. Two of them lived but a short time.

## PLAINVIEW COMPANY SELLS HIGH-GRADE CATTLE.

ROARING SPRINGS, Texas, Oct. 19.—Ansley Land & Cattle Company, of Plainview, sold to-day for A. J. Cooper & Son 300 head of thoroughbred coming three-year-old heifers, at \$58.50. These cattle were bought by Colorado parties for breeding purposes.

## TEXAS HAD FOUR THOUSAND ACRES SUDAN THIS YEAR.

According to A. B. Conner, Agronomist with the Texas Experiment Station at College Station, four thousand acres of Sudan grass were planted in Texas this year.

## KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.

"I have noticed articles treating of keeping sweet potatoes, and one writer says that they can be kept in cellars; but I had last year an unsatisfactory experience. My cellar is under the house, and has brick walls and cement floor. I put the potatoes on the floor and covered them with four inches of dry sand. In about a week I hauled out a wagon load of rotten potatoes, and then put the remainder in a bank with straw and earth. Perhaps the cement floor and brick walls had something to do with the rotting, and the air there was much cooler than outside."

You have about stated the cause of the rotting. The potatoes always go through a sweat after storing, and if chilled then, they will surely rot. You put them on the cold cement floor, and they were chilled. Where I live the sweet potato crop is a very large interest, and our growers have curing houses in which the potatoes are subjected to a high temperature by fire heat when first stored till they dry off. After that a temperature of 45 to 50 will be warm enough. A superintendent of a large school in Virginia wrote me last year that he had a large cemented basement and wanted to know if he could keep sweet potatoes in it. I told him that if he would provide heating apparatus, and would run the temperature up to 85 or 90 for a few days till the potatoes had dried off from the sweat, keeping the ventilators open when firing, he could keep the potatoes there. He did so, and was successful. Your trouble was from chilling them when sweating.—W. F. Massey, in the Progressive Farmer.

Col. R. P. Smyth is conducting tests in keeping sweet potatoes through the winter. However, a heat of one hundred and ten degrees is being maintained in the kiln at his place.

## THE ARCHANGELIC CENSORSHIP.

William Dean Howells, in the North American Review.

There was a great excitement in the court of heaven when the prayers and thanks began to come up. Angels and archangels were flying about, and cherubs flitting hither and thither, messengers and seraphs getting their harps and shawms and cymbals ready for the grand concert to be given as soon as the divine response should be announced. Gabriel had his horn at his side and held himself ready to wind it at the first word from within, where the facts were all so severely censored that no syllable had yet escaped, to declare which supplication from the embattled earth was the most acceptable to the ear of the Heavenly Father.

In the meantime the prayers continued to accumulate in the outer courts, and it became a crying question what should be done about them. Practically those human beings steeped to the lips in the blood of their fellow men, and kneeling on the festering heaps of those they had slain, had all been praying to the same God, the God of Pity, the God of Truth, the God of Righteousness and Love and Mercy. They came to their altars reeking with slaughter, their faces lurid with the smoke of powder and the flames of the peaceful cities and villages they had burned. Yet something must be done about their prayers for victory; these prayers could not all be turned down; they could not all be granted.

The most embarrassing phase of the affair was their praying friend and foe alike, to the same God, and claiming Him their champion with implicit belief in His devotion to their interests.

6 bars Crystal White Laundry Soap for 25c. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. Phone 337. —Adv. 1f.

## FOREIGN COTTON INDUSTRY AND THE EUROPEAN WAR.

(Excerpt from Manchester Guardian of September 21, forwarded by Consul W. Henry Robertson, Manchester.)

### Lancashire's Various Problems.

The week's report from the spinning and weaving districts seem to indicate a slight improvement in the cotton trade. We fear that it is not a progressive improvement; the trade is like a watch that had stopped and now goes fitfully, but with no present prospect of being repaired or even wound up. The war brought a general stoppage of deliveries, and in consequence looms and spindles stopped almost universally. Then it was found that goods could still be shipped, and that payments were not impossible. There has been a remarkable return of confidence, and though this is limited and tentative, the state of things in Lancashire is far better than one could have hoped for six weeks ago. The trading situation is going to be very much simplified by the completion generally of contracts for cloth and yarn, and the industrial situation is being carefully nursed by the policy of spreading the work over as much time as possible. Of course, there are hardships already, and it is unfortunate that the necessity to complete contracts at fixed dates compels some manufacturers to run full time when short time would be preferable. When are we to look for the renewal of contracts that may insure some sort of continuity to the industry? This is a question that can not easily be answered, for there are two obstacles—the cotton markets are not ready to sell and the goods markets are not ready to buy. Before things grow desperate in Lancashire we must get buyers and sellers together; but perhaps it is yet too soon for heroic measures, whatever these should be.

### National Storage of Cotton.

There can be no doubt that the cotton trade will be confronted by considerable perils if the war is prolonged, and it is not inopportune that Sir Charles W. Macara should raise the question of holding cotton reserves. It is, no doubt, highly desirable that we should make sure of a good supply for next season, for there is a considerable danger that the production will be enormously reduced. If the war is not palpably coming to an end when the planting season comes round, both American and Egyptian growers will substitute grain on a large scale, for grain will be likely to command good prices, while cotton may be unprofitable. The end of the war might thus find the whole world very short of staple, and we can easily imagine what that would mean to the Lancashire industry. Sir Charles Macara sees no alternative to Government action. We could probably rely upon that being taken if a clear case of benefit were made out, but it seems to us at the moment that that would be very difficult. The danger of cotton lands being converted into corn lands can only be averted, we think, by forcing prices up. To do that the Government would have to buy on an immense scale; in fact, they might have to become virtual monopolists in this country. It cannot be called an attractive idea that we should combine to put up prices against ourselves, and if the American and Japanese spinners have made considerable purchases at present quotations the thing is simply impossible.

We have not heard much about what was being done in India to solve the cotton problem, which must have a good deal in common with those of Egypt and the United States. From the "Times of India" we hear that "the Bombay Cotton Trade Association have fixed rates for contracts un-

der the association rules for new crops, and have passed a stringent resolution prohibiting any contracts being made under the minimum basis of prices fixed. This has already had the desired effect in stopping the heavy decline which was taking place daily." The report on the piece-goods market in Bombay indicates that the cheerful view taken at the beginning of the war was soon modified, and "there is no likelihood of any free movement of goods." From Madras came poor mail reports, but perhaps the position there has not gone worse in the meantime. At any rate, we hear of one case in which all shipments are stopped by the mail advice, while the cable sent later and received earlier orders half quantities to be sent.

**Egyptian Cotton Restriction Decree.**  
Reuter's Cairo correspondent now telegraphs that a decree has been published limiting cotton cultivation for 1915 to 1,000,000 feddans, representing a reduction of 740,000 feddans (a feddan equals 1.03 acres). This step is being taken to prevent depreciation, as it is thought that a large portion of this year's Egyptian crop could not in the ordinary way be sold at a satisfactory price.

## FORD INCREASES BUSINESS.

The Sales Department of the Ford Motor Company, engaged in an investigation of the use of the Ford by business houses as "salesman-equipment," have an interesting report from a Chicago company. One of their district salesmen "covers" six towns. He has made an arrangement for a Ford car at each town on a specified week-day at the rate of \$10 per day. The Ford on that day meets him at the depot and he calls upon his customers. He does three days' territory in one day. The records show that every dollar invested in this way is worth five dollars of increased earning.

This salesman reports that on January first, last, he resolved to double the volume of his business in 1914, as against 1913. With his Ford schedule he had equalled his total business for 1913 on May 17th, last—or within a period of four and one-half months.

And he travels now three days instead of six days a week. This system of pre-arranged Ford service in towns to be "covered" is in use by a score of big distributing companies.

## OLD-TIME STOCK BUYER DIED IN AMARILLO.

V. A. Gasset, of Canadian, one of the oldest cattle buyers in the Panhandle, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Livingston, in Amarillo, Tuesday morning. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon, from the Polk Street Methodist Church.

## RAIL REFUSED TAYLOR.

Herschel Taylor, held at Clovis, N. M., for the murder of Arthur L. Britain, has been refused bail.

## EACH CHILD ASKED TO GIVE PENNY FOR CHRISTMAS SHIP.

Special to The Herald.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 22.—One cent from each child in Texas. That is the plan hit upon to raise the fund for the "Christmas Ship" which will be sent to war-torn Europe, laden with Christmas goods to gladden the hearts of the children of the belligerent nations. It has been suggested to the local Chamber of Commerce by those behind the movement that every child in Texas contribute one cent to the fund to be used in buying peanuts and pecans for the poor unfortunates. The plan is to have the pennies turned over to the teachers of the different schools of the State, who will in turn give them to the superintendent to make purchase of the nuts and have them shipped to Houston. It is thought that through this means a sufficient amount of money may be secured to purchase the one million quarter-pound boxes of nuts that were pledged by Texans.

## DECREASE COTTON PRODUCTION; INCREASE CATTLE RAISING.

Special to The Herald.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 22.—A plan to increase the cattle raising industry in this section of the State and substitute this industry for that of cotton growing is a gist of the project worked out by a number of local capitalists. Those behind the new undertaking are letting responsible farmers have sufficient money to erect one or more silos to store their forage crops in. Following that, the backer of the enterprise places cattle on the farm and the profit from the increase in

weight at the end of the feeding period is divided with the farmer, thus enabling him to pay back the money borrowed for the silo. This plan gives him the silo clear of debt and forms a basis for future operations.

Regular 30c Fancy Peaberry Coffee for 25c per pound. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. Phone 337. —Adv. 1f.

## REPORT FROM BAPTIST CHURCH.

October 18, 1914.

Sunday School at 10 a. m.; 301 in attendance.

Preaching, by the pastor, at 11 a. m. Text, Luke 26:25-26. Theme, "Bearing the Cross."

Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Preaching by Pastor Hailey. Text, 1st John 5:19. Theme, "Christian Assurance."

Sunbeams meet at 3 p. m., at Calvary Church.

Laymen meet at 4 p. m., at Calvary Church.

Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society to meet at Calvary Church at 3 p. m. Monday.

Young Woman's Auxiliary to meet at Sister H. C. McIntyre's, No. 313 Prairie Street, Wednesday at 5 p. m.

Announcement for mid-week prayer meeting made known later on.

Teachers to meet at pastor's home, 7:30 p. m., Thursday.

Choir practice at Dr. J. H. Wayland's, Friday, 7 p. m.

Appointments for next Sabbath made known later on.

Don't forget our Phone Number—337. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. —Adv. 1f.

# Received To-day

## Children's, Misses' and Big Girl's BABY DOLL BOOTS

Patent leather, wide plain toe, brocade tops, spring heel—Sizes 8 1-2 to 11 1-2 \$2.50. Sizes 12 to 2 \$2.75. Big Girls low heel sizes 2 1-2 to 6 1-2 \$3.00.

# Carter-Houston's

# Land For Sale

NO. 1.—15½ sections in a solid body located in the "Shallow Water Belt" surrounding Plainview. This entire tract is all choice, level farm land, with water 40 to 50 feet of the surface. Partially improved; fenced and cross fenced into several pastures; about 1,500 acres in cultivation and divided into several farms. The improvements consist of about 20 miles fencing, about ten wells with windmills and five farm houses. This is one of the most desirable Irrigation or Stock-farming propositions to be found in all the Shallow Water district, and the price is attractive. Can sell in tracts of 320 acres and up.

4,000 acres land in a solid body, partially improved, and located in Floyd County near Lockney, in the edge of the Shallow Water Belt. This entire tract is all first-class, level farm land, with an inexhaustible supply good water at about 75 to 100 feet of the surface. This land is well located and very desirable for stock farming purposes. Can sell in tracts to suit the purchaser, and the price is very reasonable.

We have many other lands for sale, too numerous to mention. Will be glad to send prices and terms of these and other land bargains and descriptive literature to any one interested.

# Otus Reeves Realty Co.

Plainview, Texas

### CHAPLAIN IN THE BELGIAN ARMY.



Photo by American Press Association.

### French Soldiers Have Famous Chef in Field at Soissons

By WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD, United Press Staff Correspondent.

ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF SOISSONS, Oct. 1.—(By Mail to New York.)—Having accidentally stumbled onto the front, and being held here, it would be possible for me to write reams about shooting and killing if the officers would let me. I am not permitted to leave the town, or even to mention its name in anything I write, because I cannot prove that what information I have will not get to the Germans.

But I can write about Jules' cooking. It would do the Germans good to know about it, and, besides, any man who says that cooking and eating are not as important in warfare as shooting and killing doesn't know what warfare is.

You step from a country road through a wicket gate, which opens on a pear orchard, and you're in Jules' kitchen. The kitchen he presides over in Paris is sacred ground, and you could not enter it for love, nor even for a lot of money, for Jules is chef of one of the greatest and finest restaurants in the world. The mobilization call in France pulled him down from his high pedestal and brought him to this pear orchard to cook for 45 officers.

Jules wears his uniform, a blue coat and red trousers, but he doesn't wear the soldier's cap. Who ever heard of a man cooking in anything but a chef's hat? I don't believe the entire French war department could get Jules to try such an unheard-of thing.

The pear trees about his fireplace are very old and very small, and they have been trained by generations of nurserymen to grow in grotesque patterns, like vines, on queerly-shaped frames. Each pear is covered with a paper bag, which was tied over the bud by the old gardner, in the French fashion.

"Ah, for such fruit as that in Paris," said Jules, as I stood by his big copper kettles one afternoon. "Not a bit of dust, not even a raindrop has ever touched the skins of those pears. Only the sunshine has penetrated the white little paper home."

He shrugged his shoulders with pleasure at the thought. The orchard looks queer enough with the twisted trees growing paper sacks of fruit. The Germans lived in this orchard for eleven days. They may have sacked Louvain, but the splendor of this orchard seems to have overwhelmed them. Now Jules and his French soldier-friends are showing how well they can let dollar-a-piece pears alone. Maybe the fruit will find its way, after all, to the swell restaurants of Paris, London and Berlin.

Jules' pots are under a grape orchard. Huge clusters of malagas hang down over him as he works, and the steam from his morning coffee settles on them in thick moisture, which, for some reason, seems to make the coffee all the more wonderful. James H. Hare, the veteran war photographer, who stumbled onto the front with me and had his camera and films taken from him, was discovered the other day standing at the wicket gate almost sobbing because he could not get a photograph of Jules in his grape-orchard.

bor-pear-orchard kitchen. Jules' kitchen is good to see, but it is better to smell. To-day he and three soldiers spent the forenoon in working away with knives at a bushel of ugly, dirty little potatoes which had been dug from a garden nearby. About five this morning I walked over to where Jules was toiling with a ladle at two huge copper pots. In one pot was a quantity of sizzling hot lard; floating therein were slices of potatoes, which swelled, under my sight, into puffy, round, crisp balls. In the other pot was at least a bushel of these same potato bits, crisp and hot, which Jules was larding from the grease. From time to time he put raw potatoes into his cooking pot.

"Potatoes saute?" I asked him. "So you call them in English. In Paris we say pomme fruit. This is the best way to cook potatoes."

He tore a leaf from the roof of the kitchen, put a handful of the potatoes on it and gave me the lot.

"Could I do any better than that in Paris?" he asked me. I started to say "No," but he gave himself the same answer before I did. By dinner time Jules had cooked enough steak—I don't know how, only it was very good—in the same grease in which the potatoes had been fried, and by the time we got through with the potatoes and the steak, Jules brought out a gigantic salad of fresh lettuce, with the vinegar and salad touched up, in a daring and artistic fashion, with a bit of garlic. When that was done his soldier waiters served cheese. And then came coffee, which had sent its steam up to the cold, fresh grapes. Most of the time, Jules, in his blue coat, his red trousers, his soldier shoes and his chef's cap, stood looking on as if darning even the highest officer there—who happened to be part-general—to say that something was the matter with the meal. In truth, the only thing the matter with it was that we all ate too much. I made this complaint to Jules, and he said, "It is music in my ears, the wall of a man with an overfull stomach." All this time, remember, the cannon were booming, and not very far away men are killing and dying.

"Have any of your mess been killed?" I asked Jules.

"Fifteen out of forty-five," he said, "but I know they all fought well, because they all ate well."

CORONATION AT COTTON PALACE TO BE ELABORATE. Special to The Herald.

WACO, Texas, Oct. 22.—On Friday, November 6th, there will be given one of the greatest Queen's coronations and balls at the Cotton Palace that has ever been witnessed in the Southwest. The exposition this year will be noted for the grandeur and elaborateness of its entertainments.

The largest attendance ever recorded is expected to be present on this day to review the exhibits in the various departments, showing the possibilities of this veritable empire. The Texas Cotton Palace, at Waco, will exhibit agriculture, horticulture, livestock, poultry, pet animals and commercial and industrial advancement in every phase.

### KANSAS CITY STOCK MARKET IN DETAIL.

Special to The Herald. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Oct. 19.—A decline of 15 to 25 cents caught most of the cattle last week. Medium to common cows were an exception, some sales of Western cows 10 to 15 cents higher late in the week. Veal calves sold steady to firm, tops \$10.75.

Receipts to-day are 32,000 head, not including 4,000 calves. Good cattle in nearly all classes are selling steady to-day, medium and low grades 10 to 15 cents lower.

Texas and New Mexico furnished an extra large share of the run to-day, Oklahoma and Colorado contributing liberally, with comparatively light supplies from Kansas and Missouri. The Kansas men are not done, but many of them decided to hold off this week. Best fed natives here sold at \$10.25. Features of to-day are sales of range calves and yearlings. A string of New Mexico yearlings, 647 pounds average, sold to Clinton County, Missouri, men at \$8.40, netting the owner \$52 a head. Hereford calves from Texas sold to Illinois parties, 206 head, 425 pounds average, at \$8.65. Of course, the run carried a world of lower grade cattle, at \$6.00 and up.

Colorado beef steers sold at \$6.90 to \$7.25, stockers and feeders \$6.25 to \$7.40. Kansas took one-half of the 35,000 stockers and feeders that went out from here last week, Missouri 7,000, Illinois and Iowa each 4,000. The Kansas men ran largely to steers weighing 900 to 1,050 pounds. Sales under \$7 predominated, and a world of medium to plain kinds were bought under \$6.50. Money matters are not as tight as a few weeks ago, and released money naturally seeks investment in cattle, recognized as the most secure place it can be put.

Receipts of quarantine cattle to-day are 114 cars, steers ranging from \$5.15 to \$6.75, cows \$3.85 to \$5.85. The quarantine cow and canner market is a robust affair, local packers importing several big trains from outside points last week, besides taking everything here at stronger prices.

Hogs apparently reached the bottom of the forced decline last week, and packers seem content to let the market stand or fall on the legitimate influence of supply and demand. Accordingly, strong markets prevailed the last three days of the week, but to-day prices are 10 to 15 cents lower, because of a big run at Chicago. As indicating that packers have taken off their regular war paint, they paid the top price to-day.

Sheep and lambs are selling steady to-day, receipts 17,000 head. Demand for stuff to take out is strong, and a string of feeding lambs brought \$6.85 to-day. Light feeders, however, sell at \$6.25 to \$6.30. Fat lambs brought \$7.35 to-day, and fat ewes \$4.25 to \$4.75, prime ones worth \$5.00. Young breeding ewes are worth \$5.00 to \$5.60, and aged ewes \$4.40 to \$5.00.

J. A. RICKART, Market Correspondent.

### THOSE GOOD PLAINS ROADS.

In the Farm and Ranch, O. C. Payne is writing up a twenty-five-hundred-mile auto trip over Texas, New Mexico and Colorado. Concerning the Plains roads, he says, incidentally:

"Four hours later we were up and inquiring the way to Lubbock. As we swung into the road Frank, the optimist, remarked that he believed we would have fair sailing from then on. And we did. From Lamesa to Lubbock, a side trip to Post and back to Lubbock, then on up to Plainview, Tulla, Canyon and Amarillo, we sailed over those wonderful Plains roads. They were all new to all of us, but we could easily make nearly any speed we cared to go."

J. E. Williams, who is posting the Puget Sound-to-Gulf Highway, said to a Herald representative while in Plainview: "Hale County's the only county I have traveled through on this trip, from San Antonio to Plainview, which has the proposed Puget Sound-to-Gulf Highway graded all the way. You certainly have roads here that any car can easily negotiate."

### THE PERIL THAT WALKS IN DARKNESS.

Eibert F. Baldwin, in the Outlook. Yesterday (in London) I had a talk with one of the great navy surgeons. He was much depressed on account of some of his patients, he said.

"Remember that the severest burden of this war is going to be on our navy men. You might think it the other way, because our navy is proportionately larger than our army. But the army man has greater certainty of what he is going to face.

"Every night, without any artificial light whatever to guide him, the English sailor must, in the blackness of darkness, cross seas in which he knows mines float, and these at an instant may blow him into eternity. Already three cases of hopeless insanity have come under my notice."

### Want Ads

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

WANTED—Twenty copies of The Herald of September 22. Phone 72. —Adv. tf.

Three nicely-furnished rooms, connected. Electric light and bath. Phone 585. 308 South Pacific Street. —Adv. tf.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—One brown horse, 16 hands high; weight 1,200; branded I. C. and left side neck, 7 half H connected left side. \$5 reward. Notify M. W. COFFEY, Hale Center. —Adv. tf.

STRAYED to J. J. Simpson's place, black horse colt about 3 months old. Owner can get same by identification and payment for this ad. —Adv. tf.

COTTOLENE—All this week, \$1.45. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. Phone 337. —Adv. tf.

### APPLES, APPLES!

I am handling Plainview-raised apples at the old Nobles Brothers Building. Will deliver to any part of the city. Phone 186. G. C. KECK, Ad. St.

FOUND—Bunch of keys near Opera House, Saturday. Owner may have same by calling at The Herald office and paying for this ad. —Adv. tf.

Cooper's Dollar Pail Coffee, 90c all this week. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. Phone 337. —Adv. tf.

DR. J. S. HAMILTON DENTIST Announces the opening of his offices, Rooms 4 and 5, First National Bank Building.

DR. C. E. ROBINSON, VETERINARY SURGEON. Treats all diseases of domestic animals. Office Aker's Barn. Calls answered day or night. Day Phone, 88; Night Phone, 306.

### How To Give Quinine To Children.

FEBRILINE is the trade-mark name given to an improved Quinine. It is a Tasteless Syrup, pleasant to take and does not disturb the stomach. Children like it and never know it is Quinine. Also especially adapted to adults who cannot take ordinary Quinine. Does not nauseate nor cause nervousness nor ringing in the head. Try it the next time you need Quinine for any purpose. Ask for 2-ounce original package. The name FEBRILINE is blown in bottle. 25 cents.

10 pounds Irish Potatoes for 25c. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. Phone 337. —Adv. tf.

### W. O. W. UNVEILING.

Notice is hereby given that Plainview Camp, No. 877, Plainview, Texas, will meet on October 25th, 1914, at three o'clock p. m., at the W. O. W. Hall, and from there will reconvene at the Plainview Cemetery, for the purpose of unveiling the monuments erected to the memory of deceased Sovereigns William Bain and Willie D. Walden.

All members will please be present, and the relatives of deceased sovereigns and the public are most cordially invited to attend. There will be an appropriate program.

CHARLES CLEMENTS, Adv. 3t. Clerk.

### Texas State Fair

Dallas Oct. 17th to Nov. 1st. EXCURSION RATES DAILY



BIG ADDED ATTRACTION 2000 U. S. TROOPS

Infantry Cavalry Artillery


Giving Exhibition Every Night and Each Saturday, Sunday and Wednesday Afternoon

For Full Particulars Write

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE. 480 acres of land in Yoakum County for Hale County land. See W. E. BOYD, Plainview, Texas. LOST. Blue serge coat, new, initials G. H. P., ten miles out on road between Plainview and Lockney. Return to The Herald Office for reward Ad. 3t.

Letter Heads	<h2>SERVICE</h2>	Envelopes
	We recently heard of a little girl who planted a peanut one day, and dug it up the next expecting to find a Steam Roaster with an Italian attachment.	
	We know lots of men who will shave their printing appropriation with a non-safety razor and then get busy filling their fountain pens to make out deposit slips.	
	Remember, printing does not demand price alone—but quality and service, and the minute you expect to get more out of it than there is in it, you're in the class with the little girl and the peanuts.	
	<h3>The Herald Press</h3> Commercial and Job Printers Telephone No. 72	
Bill Heads	<h2>QUALITY</h2>	Booklets



**SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN THROUGH TO DALLAS, TEXAS**

Account Texas State Fair. On October 24th there will be a special train run via Sweetwater and T. P. carrying both chair cars and day coaches, also tourist and standard sleepers, at fare of \$7.35 for the round trip good for return limit October 27th. Please make your reservations early. Phone 224.

**R. F. Bayless, Agent**

"Put Your Duds In Our Suds"

**And We'll Do The Rest**

Telephone No. 125

—or—

Flag a White Wagon

**Plainview Steam Laundry**  
REX LINDSEY, Manager

**Attention, Cream Producers!!**

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

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

**12 Elegant Xmas Presents**

for a nominal sum. An artistic portrait of yourself will be more treasured than anything else you can give.



**COCHRANE'S**

**Come Now and Avoid the Rush**

# THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

—Published Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by—  
THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY  
Corner North Pacific and Second Sts.

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.

## PLAINVIEW CLEANS HOUSE.

Tomorrow and the next day Plainview will clean house. Oh, our town is not so very, very dirty—but then, you know, even the best housekeepers must occasionally take a few days off and really clean, to keep the house in a condition of perfect sanitation. There are the little corners that are not reached every day. Germ-laden dust has accumulated in piles ever so tiny. This little out-of-the-way place and that little cubby hole must be thoroughly renovated. Thus with our city. The out-of-the-way places that are not readily visible and which attract little or no attention every day—the corners, the little piles of germ-breeding trash—must all be cleaned to make as nearly perfect conditions of sanitation as possible in our city dwelling.

Then, too, there are some of us who are not as careful housekeepers as we might be. To clean thoroughly where the trash and dirt has accumulated requires considerable effort—but it is worth while. It's energy well expended.

The spirit of the Mayor and Councilmen is right. They are using your funds to preserve your health and the civic attractiveness of Plainview. Co-operate with them tomorrow and Saturday. Help them keep our municipal home clean and healthful.

## The Best Editorial of the Day

### CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Since the close of July the governments of the world have done things no one would have thought possible at the beginning of that month. In Europe generally they have suspended the paying of private debts. The British government has guaranteed the payment of an immense amount of commercial paper held by the banks. Our government has engaged in marine insurance.

From the South comes a demand that the Government shall valorize cotton or make a great loan on that commodity directly to the farmers. From Wall Street itself—though by no means representing the major opinion there—comes a request that the United States buy outright many hundreds of millions of dollars of American securities held abroad. Other proposals are that the Government penalize the selling of American securities by foreign holders or prohibit it altogether—requiring that every bond and stock certificate be accompanied by an affidavit that the seller is an American citizen.

The South and Wall Street are in a similar plight. Cotton exports are curtailed by war, and Stock Exchange operations cannot be resumed until there is tolerable assurance that foreign holders of some four or five billion dollars of American securities will not dump them on the market as soon as there is a market.

Turning to the Government for aid is probably natural enough. In this extraordinary situation the Government may properly do some extraordinary things—but not, by any means, all the extraordinary things expected of it.—Saturday Evening Post.

### A LITTLE LAY PRAYER.

Following the proclamation of President Wilson of a day of prayer for peace, this lay prayer from the pen of Frank A. Marshall appeared in the Kansas City Journal:

"The President of our great Republic having set aside this day as one of prayer and supplication in behalf of peace, we come to thee, O God of nations, in the name of Him who is the Prince of Peace. We ask thee to put it into the hearts of those thy children and our brothers who are at war across the sea to recognize not only thy divine fatherhood, but their own human brotherhood and to realize that when they slay each other they are committing the olden crime of Cain. Wilt thou give it to them to set hat all war is fratricide and that they are truly their brothers' keepers. Surely, O God, if they saw with something of thy vision, deep and high, they would see that the name written on every man's forehead is that of a brother and they would shrink from pouring out his blood upon the desecrated ground. Surely they would see upon their own foreheads, as the blood of that awful offering arises accusingly to the heavens, the brand which thou in the far-off times didst set upon him who smote his brother unto death. For of a verity nations wear the mark of Cain as red and damning as that which brands the man who sheds the blood of his brother in the flesh. O God, make every human being see that every other human being is in truth a very brother in the flesh, the offspring of the same divine fatherhood, even though removed by many generations from the primal parentage which gave human life to the world.

"Surely, O God, men know not what they do and realize not the awful enormity of their offense in thy sight when they slay their thousands and maim and mangle their ten thousands. Surely the gory glories of the warrior are a mockery unto thee and the red wreaths which deck the monuments of mighty slayers are the very flowers of evil. Make us to see the blood which stains them all and may the primal brand of crime so burn into our hearts and souls that war shall be so unspeakably frightful in our sight that we shall never more appeal to its terrible arbitrament, but shall submit our wrongs, should we

have them, to the judgment of reason and the counsels of righteousness and justice.

"Thou, O God, art not a God of wrath and war, of sword and spear, of shell and saber. Thou art not a God who delights in battles, and the hideous din of war is not music unto thee. Thou dost long for happiness and peace for all thy children. When thou didst send thy Son into the world to bring redemption unto the lost, the very angels that sang around thy throne descended from the heavens and sang of peace on earth and good will to men. In times past, when the world was young and we looked with the eyes of youth and thought with the brains of children, we fashioned tales of thine awful wrath, thy terrible judgments. We made thee a God who condemned to eternal fires those who rejected thee. We arrogated to a portion of thy children the title of chosen. We made all others the objects of thy disfavor and the lawful prey of thy chosen people's spoliation. We made thee look with joy while thy Sauls slew their thousands and thy Davids their ten thousands.

"But, O God, we have repented of our childhood fables. We have invested thee, in our thoughts, with nobler motives and attributes more befitting thy majesty. Thy new dispensation has given us a new outlook upon thee, and thou art now a God of love. When we sin, we know that we are sinning against thy law and not with thy approval. And yet, we sin, and our sin is more grievous because we no longer sin in the darkness but against the light. We cannot plead in our defense that we know not what we do, for thou hast revealed unto us the truth. We no longer grope in the dawn's half-darkness, but in the very brightness of the noonday we are committing these mighty crimes against each other and against thee. For this, O God, we ask the mercy and the forgiveness which shall regenerate those who are guilty. We ask thee to put it into their hearts and minds to lay aside the horrible weapons of war and take up again the implements of trade and peace. We ask thee to make them once more beat the swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. We ask thee to make them rebuild the cities they have destroyed and cleanse the rivers they have made run reddened to the sea. They cannot restore to life the hosts they have sent before the bar of thy judgment. There is atonement

that they cannot make, but there is also expiation that is within their power, and it is this, O God, for which we pray. We pray for peace and all it means and we pray that thou wilt make them see all that it means. We pray that they shall see the skeleton beneath the trappings of glory, the assassin hand that grasps the sword. We pray that they shall be able to hear, about the shouts of victory and the music of the war-song, the cries of the widows and the orphans that this awful thing we call war doth make.

"We pray for this, O God, in thy name and for thy sake, that in the eyes of all men thou thyself shalt take on a nobler aspect. Thou thyself doth never change, but men's conception of thee doth alter, and we pray that it may alter for the better. We pray that men shall no longer see thee in the figure of an ally, joining hands with one nation against another, fighting at the head of one host as against the other. We pray that men shall see thee as the God of all nations, the father of all men, who doth not set a brother's hand against a brother, but doth grieve when every Cain, be it one man or a million, doth raise his hand against the brother of the self-same blood. We pray that they shall see that every pure sacrifice is acceptable unto thee and that thou dost not take one and leave another, that thou dost not turn thy face away from any man or any nation save the man or nation whose face is turned away from thee and whose path is not the way that leads away from where thou art.

"We pray for this, O God, in the name of the women and the children, who bear the larger part of the horrible burden of war. We pray that those who are deluging the battlefield with brave blood shall look with shame and remorse upon the red wake of their struggle and see in every woman widowed and in every child orphaned another crime against themselves and thee. Oh, make them see that there is no difference between the irreparable injustice of war and irreparable injustice in peace. Make them see that it is unthinkable wrong to slay husbands and brothers and fathers at any time, and put into their hearts the chivalry which should throw about the women and children the aegis of their protection. Make them see that there is no difference between placing women and children in the front of battle and placing them in the rear; that the slaughter of men is no nobler than the bereavement of women and children, and that the trenches are no more glorious than the wayside thronged with the helpless victims of war's butchery.

"We pray for this, O God, in the name of the brave men who are being sacrificed. Our hearts fall at the spectacle of hundreds of thousands of the nations' best falling beneath the hail of steel which beats whole armies of men to the crimsoned ground. Our souls are sick with the horror of it, as though with the ter-

ror of the great doom. On the name of thy divine Son and the great Elder Brother of humanity, we pray that this carnage which is destroying the sons of men and slaying our brothers shall cease. In the name of peace we cry out against the crime of war, and in the name of all that war means we pray for peace. We pray that the fields shall blossom with the harvest of industry and not be strewn with the windrows of slaughtered men. May they wave with wheat and

corn, and no longer gleam with the spear and musket. May the trees bear fruits of peace and not fall beneath the storms of war. May the factories of the world produce the commodities of peace and not be the mills which turn out the implements of death. May the scales fall from the purblind eyes of men and may they see war in all its awfulness. When their souls are illumined with that splendid vision, they cannot desecrate their manhood and blas-

pheme thy Godhood by turning back the centuries and living again in the beast-like days of old. All of which, and all other prayers that we should pray, we ask in the name of Him who is the Lord of Peace and not the captain of warring hosts. Amen!"

Large-size Crisco for \$1.00. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. Phone 337. —Adv. if.

Call The Herald for Job Printing.

## WE WANT YOUR TRADE

# There is as Much Difference in Merchandise as There Is in People

You can't buy such merchandise as we offer you at just any store. They haven't got it at any price. Overalls, Prints, a ten cent sock—yes you might find just as good at a cross roads store but what are these items as compared to the greater quantities of goods that you buy.

The RICHLIER Store shows you a large variety of lines and styles from which to select and when you have bought it at this store the RICHLIER quality guarantee goes with it.

Do you know the meaning of a quality guarantee such as ours is? It's a Guarantee that makes good without a quarrel—our customers know its worth.

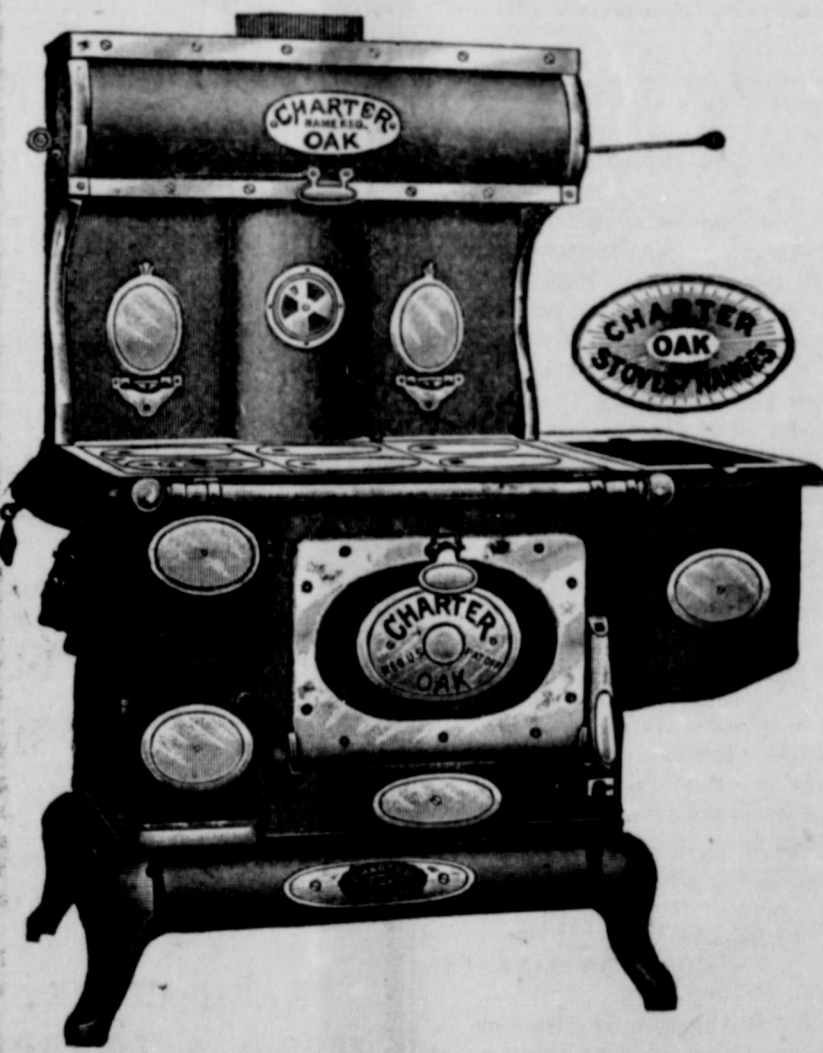
We number our patrons at almost every point on the south plains, in the breaks to the east and many other places far beyond.

Line up with a real live house that's doing things—the largest department store in this section of the state. You'll be pleased with what you buy and the extra satisfaction won't cost you a cent.

## We Want Your Trade

*Richards Bros. & Collier*

102 N. PACIFIC ST. PLAINVIEW, TEX. 107 W. MAIN ST.



## It's Stove Time

Radiant Home Base Burners, Charter Oak Heaters, Charter Oak Ranges, Bachelor Stoves, Drum Stoves and a splendid assortment of second hand and nearly new stoves of all makes and kinds.

*Positively We Are So Situated That We Can Save You Money*

If you need a few pieces of furniture or a rug before winter sets in we will take your old furniture in part payment--we

might even be persuaded to take something in on your stove purchase. Anyhow see us first and

*"If It Isn't Good We'll Make It Good"*

# W. E. WINFIELD

TELEPHONE NUMBER 95

# SOCIETY

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The "As You Like It" Club meets Friday afternoon, with Mrs. J. R. DeLay, at 3 o'clock.

The Travel Study Club meets Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Club Room.

The Browning Club will meet Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with Mrs. J. C. Anderson.

## ELKS HONOR MISS MASTIN.

Miss Laura Mastin was the popular honoree at the Elks' dance Tuesday evening. The dance was to have been given next week, but because of Miss Mastin's going away the time was changed.

Progressive forty-two was played by those who did not dance, while a number sat and watched the dancing.

The Mae 1 Orchestra furnished the music.

## JUNIOR INTERMEDIATES ENTERTAIN FRIENDS.

Mrs. George Hutchings' Home Open to Her Sunday School Pupils and Their Friends.

The Junior Intermediate Class of the Baptist Sunday School gave a party Friday night at the home of their teacher, Mrs. George Hutchings, 500 West Third Street. Each member invited a friend, making in all a large and merry crowd.

Hot chocolate and cake were served.

## MRS. R. C. WARE ELECTED PRESIDENT BRIDGE CLUB.

The Bridge Club, with Mrs. P. J. Woodriddle, Tuesday afternoon was not only a pleasant social affair, but an important business session was held. During the latter, Mrs. R. C. Ware was chosen chairman and Mrs. George Brooks and Mrs. Hugh Burch were elected members.

The substitutes invited were Misses Allie Ware, Bettie Knight and Annie Maud Davidson. During the series of games, Mrs. R. W. Brahan won high

score for the club and Miss Allie Ware for the guests. A tempting salad course was served by the hostess.

The next meeting will be with Mrs. J. O. Wyckoff, Tuesday, November 3.

## CAMPFIRE PARTY.

Around a campfire there is always a certain amount of romance—a feeling that is just a little out of the ordinary, a little different from anything else.

Such was the feeling of the gay group that gathered Wednesday afternoon around a glowing campfire at Helen Temple Farm. They broiled bacon, ate the dainty lunches carried out, took kodak pictures and enjoyed themselves in an informal and delightful manner.

The last week of Miss Laura Mastin's visit in Plainview has been a series of social events in her honor. The campfire party was another added to the list. It was given in her honor by Claude Beck, manager of Helen Temple Farm.

Those present were the honoree, host, Mrs. E. Dowden, Misses Martha Brown, of San Antonio, and May and Lucille Kinder, and Messrs. Harold Hughes and Vere Calvin.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Smith, of Lockney, were in Plainview, to-day.

Mrs. H. E. McCabe, of the Strip community, spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mrs. E. L. Kerr.

P. E. Woolfork, of Amarillo, was in Plainview yesterday.

Born, October 19, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burton, of Ellen.

Mrs. S. A. Barnes and little daughter, Adnah Orine, left yesterday to attend the Dallas Fair.

Mrs. A. L. Williams returned Tuesday from McGregor.

W. M. Bracken, of Ellen, is visiting in Montoya, N. M.

Now is the time to visit COCHRANE'S STUDIO, before the Holiday rush. —Adv. 11.

Quantity of Second-Hand Furniture for sale. Good condition. Phone 585 or call 308 South Pacific. —Adv. 21.

## DAMAGE DONE TO RHEIMS CATHEDRAL



1914, by American Press Association. This shows merely a small section of the outer wall on which the damage done to the statues by the German shells is plainly seen.

## IRISH-AMERICANS AND BOERS MAY JOIN GERMANY IN WAR.

Reports are current in the metropolitan press of the United States, especially in the large centers of the North and East, that the Irish-American people who have been in the United States for a considerable time are being mustered for service against the English.

It is stated that hatred for the English dates back through several centuries of Ireland's struggle for home rule.

It is stated that hatred for the English dates back through several centuries of Ireland's struggle for home rule. It is stated that hatred for the English dates back through several centuries of Ireland's struggle for home rule.

It is claimed that hatred toward the English has caused these forces to ally themselves with Germany against England.

## LUBBOCK BAND WINS IN PRAETORIAN CONTEST!

On the face of the returns, in the late Praetorian contest, Lubbock came out ahead by a thousand votes. Mrs. B. D. Crow, of Plainview, has 383,000 votes and the Lubbock band 384,000 votes. But the over charges have not the first of November, the results may be in favor of Plainview.

## MISS MARRS TO DALLAS GUEST OF PRAETORIANS.

Miss Geraldine Marrs was the fortunate winner in the attendance contest of the Praetorians. She was ahead by fifty-one votes. As a result, she is enjoying a trip to the Dallas Fair this week.

Fred Bartsch, of Gallaway, Ohio, came in on the 12:05 train to-day. He is moving out on the Dowden farm, southwest of town.

J. W. Vines went to Dallas to-day. Mrs. J. M. Shafer and Mrs. W. I. Scudder, her mother, Mrs. Lee, and brother, George Lee, returned this week from Portales, New Mexico. Mr. Lee and his mother, after spending the night in Plainview, went on to Wichita Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Stalley, of Austin, are here visiting relatives in Plainview and Abernathy. They came overland in their car. Mr. Stalley is a former resident of Hale County, having improved the beautiful farm now owned by E. Dowden.

Mrs. Z. C. Steakley, who has been visiting her father, D. W. McGlasson, left this week for her home, at DeLeon.

## RADIUM IN INDIA.

By CONSUL HENRY D. BAKER, Bombay, India.

Mr. M. C. A. Crump, of Bombay, who has been on a tour of the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa, in North-eastern India, to collect mammals for the Bombay Natural History Society, has written to local papers of a visit to the Singar estate, in the Gaya district, where he was surprised to find that mining pitchblende, which is the chief source of radium, had been started. He states:

"Through the courtesy of the lessees, I was permitted to visit the mine on Abrakhi Pahar, a small hill situated about half a mile due east of the village of Bhanekhap, which is being worked just now. It is only 42 feet deep, as without aid of any mechanical contrivances progress is necessarily slow. In spite of these difficulties, however, over 8 hundredweight (1 hundredweight equals 112 pounds) of pitchblende has been won and there is every prospect of finding further segregations at a depth yielding a richer supply of the precious mineral. The concession was obtained in March, last, and covers a large area, but practically no prospecting has yet been done, except at Abrakhi Pahar, although outcrops of triplite (a ferrous

manganous fluophosphate that seems to be associated with pitchblende) have been found in other parts of the estate."

## Nature of Deposits.

Regarding Mr. Crump's investigations, the Times of India states:

"Both pitchblende and uranium ochre have been known for many years to occur in the Gaya district at the Singar mica mines, though very little serious attempt has been made to ascertain the amount available. The records of the Geological Survey of India contain an account of the examinations of Mr. B. C. Burton of the workings.

"From his report it seems that the pitchblende occurs in a pegmatite, which crops out on a hill known as Abrakhi Pahar, lying due east of Bhanekhap and rising 200 feet above the surrounding alluvium. The pegmatite has a maximum width of 400 yards and is exposed above the alluvium for a distance of approximately 350 yards in a direction east 20 degrees south. It is intrusive along the bedding of fairly coarse-grained muscovite schists dipping at between 30 and 50 degrees north, masses of the schist being also caught up in the body of the pegmatite. At the junction between the pegmatite and the schists the latter contain tourmaline crystals in large quantity. This pegmatite has been mined for many years as a source of mica; before mining for pitchblende commenced the only indication of uranium on the surface consisted of small amounts of light yellow uranium ochre

associated with triplite; but as the pits were deepened nodules of pure pitchblende were met with.

"The pitchblende occurs as rounded nodules distributed throughout certain basic segregations in the pegmatite, which are several feet in diameter. In these basic segregations the following minerals occur, but not always together: White and yellow mica, triplite, ilmenite, tourmaline, pitchblende, and uranium ochre; while columbite, zircon, and torbernite have also been recorded."

increased to meet the stupendous influx of orders, but also because it demonstrates that the Ford Motor Company is maintaining the 300,000-car schedule necessary to give Ford purchasers between August 1st, 1914, and August 1st, 1915, a share of Ford profits.

## Today's Markets

STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 7,000, including 2,000 calves. The market is low and steady.

21,976 FORDS SOLD IN SEPTEMBER.

The Ford Motor Company announces that in the month of September there were sold and delivered 21,976 Ford cars. This was a gain of 11,479 cars over September, 1913. This is significant, not only because it shows that the Ford production is rapidly being

HOGS—Receipts, 1,200. The market is 10 to 15 cents higher. Top, \$7.50; bulk, \$7.25 to \$7.45; light, \$6.75 to \$7.30; mixed, \$7.25 to \$7.40; heavy \$7.30 to \$7.50; pigs, 6.00 to \$6.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,500. The market is steady.

Daggett-Keen Com. Co.

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Jardinieres--all sizes and shapes 25c to \$3.00. Now is the time to arrange your plants for the winter.

Colored Crockery Pitchers 15c and 30c.

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Brown and White Cooking Dishes--Bean Pots, Pudding Dishes, Ramikins, Steins, Cream Pitchers---can be taken from the oven to the table for serving. Popular prices.

Almost every Design of popular patterns of Dishes and Glassware at reasonable prices.

Fancy China Pieces and Glass Vases in nice assortment.

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## Pony Votes on Advertising

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

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

## 750 VOTES

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

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PONY VOTES GIVEN ON HERALD WANT ADS

**CARRIER PIGEONS IN WARFARE.**

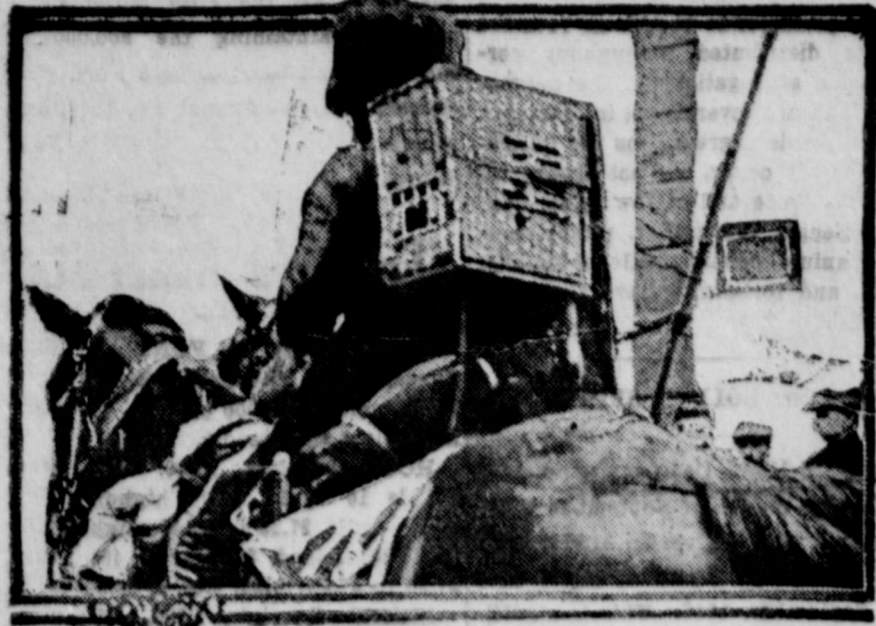


Photo by American Press Association.  
The Belgian soldiers carry carrier pigeons with them, transporting them in cages on the backs of cavalymen.

**More Money With Fewer Cows and Less Work  
By Good Selecting and Profitable Feeding**

By C. W. Barnes

Statistics show that over one-fourth of the dairy herds in the United States are not producing enough butter-fat to pay for the feed they consume, regardless of the labor. There are several reasons for the results so frequently obtained. One is inefficient cows, another reason is the great waste in raising crops that do not yield anything like the per cent of digestible nutriment per acre, also an unbalanced ration.

**Breeds of Dairy Cows.**

The different breeds of cows require somewhat different treatment. One must study the requirements of the stock and breed he is raising. It should, therefore, be understood that to have success the farmer must specialize in some particular breed, and avoid the practice of crossing breeds in a vague hope of combining in the cross the good qualities of each breed. This is contrary to the laws of nature, and should never be practiced. Among the dairy breeds are generally included the Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Holstein. There are a number of other breeds which are less common. There are the Quebec Jersey, a native of the Carey Island, the Swiss, from Switzerland, the American Holderness and one family of the Short Horn, known as the Bates family.

**Selecting the Dairy Cow.**

There is no hard and fast rule by which one can select the dairy cow other than by the BABCOCK TEST AND THE MILK SCALE. There are scrubs in pure breeds as well as in grades, but there are certain rules and principles upon which to depend. The cow originally gave only enough milk to nourish its young. Man has diverted milk from its original purpose and made it one of the most important human foods, and the demand for dairy products is greater than the supply.

A good grade of cow should produce from four to five thousand pounds of 3.5 to 4 per cent milk a year. There are several breeds of cattle which are not of the dairy type, but have been especially bred for beef production. There are also several grades that may be a cross between a beef and a dairy type, but in many cases they prove to be only boarders with the man who keeps them. Therefore, there are but two distinct types—the beef type and the dairy type.

**The Appearance of a Dairy Cow.**

She should present a feminine appearance; should be of the wedge shape, low to ground and of a slightly nervous temperament; her head should be symmetrical and slightly dished, broad between the eyes, full and expressive, ears of medium size with hair plentiful inside and filled with an oily secretion, indicating that butter-fat is contained in the animal's body. The bridge of the nose should be flat, with facial veins prominent, which is a good indication of good breeding and good circulation. The nostrils should be large and the lips broad and heavy, indicating good digestive power and constituting vigor. The cow with a broad mouth can cut more feed in a given time than the cow with the narrow mouth. The neck should be thin and the ribs well sprung, as there must be ample storage capacity. If she is the manufacturing machine of crude material in finished products, she must have plenty of capacity for storing up food. The hips should be broad and the joints of the vertebra should be loose and wide apart, an indication of that open organization so important in a dairy cow.

The udder should be large and well-balanced, fully twenty-five to thirty inches from where it joins the belly to the attachment at the back, showing great elasticity, when empty should nearly lose its form and appear to consist of folds of soft, elas-

tic skin, should be covered with very fine hair. One should avoid a cow with a fleshy udder, also avoid a cow that puts her food to fat. A good dairy cow will appear to be thin, for the simple reason that she is not bred for beef production, the fleshy udder, long harsh hair and fleshy appearance should be completely absent. The secretion of the skin should be oily and abundant. In order to detect this quality place your hand on her side, shove toward the head and hold it there for a few minutes; if moisture forms under the hand it is an indication of good milking quality. The skin should be elastic, moist and mellow to the touch. Avoid papery skin, as it is an indication of weakness of constitution.

**Selecting the Dairy Sire.**

In every case the sire is considered as half the herd, and should be selected not because he is a pure-bred, for there are many pure-bred scrub cattle. He should be selected partly from his record of ancestors. While masculine in appearance, he should have the dairy type forehead, being slightly dished. He should show plenty of nervous energy, should be low to the ground and deep through the heart. Keep him until he has proven his stock.

**Who Is the Successful Dairyman?**

It is the man who is endeavoring to continue the perfection of some dairy breed; it is the progressive man who loves his cows. There is no stock on the farm that better appreciates kind care nor pays larger dividends for such care. The man who is making dairying famous is a student who reads and obeys and studies how to produce the best feed, also handles it so the cow will relish it and can consume a larger quantity that she can digest easily.

**Food for Dairy Cows.**

The best milk-producing foods are roots, corn, bran, alfalfa, clover and silage. But in this locality farmers are depending largely on kaffir, milo maize and sorghum for their milk production, which is worth one-third less when fed dry than when fed out of a silo. Every farmer should have a silo.

**The Possibilities of a Silo.**

First is durability. A silo may be

built of buck, wood, tile, steel or cement, and if the inside walls are perpendicular, also smooth, and if the air is excluded, the silage will keep as well in one as another.

Of several types of silos now in use, the most popular one (while in the cement age) is the Monolithic or Solid-Wall Silo, especially adapted for dry localities. Their popularity is due to their lasting qualities, also that the work of construction can be carried on by any intelligent farmer with the assistance of his boys and neighbors, and upon completion will represent the strongest, most durable of the various silos, also an indication of prosperity.

**Best Crops to Grow for Silage.**

The farmer should select the crops which will give the greatest number of tons per acre. Farmers without experience with silage usually want to try plants for silage, such as clover, cowpeas, alfalfa, sweet clover, rye and oats. Plants with hollow stems are not fit for silage, for the hollow stems contain air, and the air must be excluded or the silage will mold. If not tramped well while filling, moldy spots will be found in the silage when fed, due to not being thoroughly tramped. The hollow stems would have to be mashed flat before the air would be excluded, which would be almost impossible. Corn is the best crop one can put into a silo, although corn silage is slightly superior as a milk producer to silage made from either kaffir or cane. Kaffir ranks second as food for milk cows. Cane silage ranks third as a milk producer. Sorghum crops, both saccharine and non-saccharine (sweet and non-sweet) can be used for silage with good results. The corn plant has considerable prestige as a silo crop. In fact, its use has become so general that some farmers and stockmen believe that it is the only crop fit for silage. The first sorghum crop put into the silo was sweet sorghum, commonly called cane. Previous experiments with this crop and the experience of some farmers have given the general impression that it contains too much sugar, and that silage made from it would be very sour and would not be eaten by stock. Careful investigation into this matter has proven that when cane has been made into silage and stock refused to eat it (being too sour) it was put into the silo entirely too early.

In the winter of 1911 and 1912 an experiment was carried on where cane silage was compared with corn silage as food for dairy cows. Two lots of four cows were selected from a good herd for the experiment of sixty days. The cows in lot one were fed for the first twenty days on corn silage, for the second twenty days they were fed on cane silage, and on the third twenty days the cows were fed on corn silage as the first twenty days.

The cows in lot two were fed on cane silage during the first twenty days, corn silage the second twenty days and cane silage the third twenty days. It was planned to get a direct comparison of these two feeds by comparing in each case the average of the first and third periods with the second period.

These cows were fed a grain and a hay ration in addition to the silage. The hay ration was kept constantly, the amount of feed being based upon what the cows would consume. The grain ration was fed in proportion to the amount of milk produced. This remained practically constant during the experiment.

The only change in the ration was the change made from one kind of

silage to the other. The cows were weighed every morning at a stated time, in order that a check might be kept on the gain or loss in live weight for each individual. It was found that the cows declined in milk and butter-fat production on being changed from corn to cane silage. If the same time there was an increase in live weight when changed was made from corn back to cane silage.

Again, after the cows had been changed from the cane silage back to the corn silage they lost in live weight. This shows a direct influence that the feeding of the cane silage had on the live weight. The experiment also showed that the cows when fed on corn silage gained five pounds in milk and one pound in butter-fat. And while fed on the cane silage they made an increase in body weight of twenty-four pounds. The increase made in milk, butter-fat and live weight is the total increase made by the four cows in twenty days. The increase made in milk and fat production in favor of the corn silage is so small as to mean little, although can silage was shown to be slightly less valuable as a milk producer than corn silage, but there are other factors that must be considered, namely, yield and adaptability to local conditions. Without doubt, the greatest yield of cane and kaffir to the acre will offset the slight increase in feeding value obtained from corn silage.

Kaffir and cane are drought-resistant crops, and can be grown over a wider territory than corn, and from one-third to one-half more tonnage to the acre can be obtained. The time of cutting cane and kaffir for silage is all important in making good silage from these crops. The crops should be practically mature; that is, the seed should be mature; at this time the stalk is still filled with sap and will make good silage. If put in too green it will make sour silage. The crops should be put up before frost, if possible, but it is better to let the crop stand after frost than to put it up too green. After a heavy frost the crop should be siloed immediately. If it dries out too much, sufficient water should be added to cause it to pack well. Some farmers who have little or no experience with silage seem to be under the impression that silage is a good horse feed. Silage fed to horses should be fed in very moderate quantity. Silage can be fed to hogs at a good profit.

A dairy cow should not be allowed to consume more than thirty to forty

pounds of silage a day. A grain and a hay ration should be fed with the silage.

**CHRISTIAN CHURCH.**

Bible School—9:45 a. m.  
Preaching—11 a. m. Subject: "Individual Responsibility."  
Junior Christian Endeavor—3:30 p. m.  
Preaching—7:30 p. m. Subject: "How to Live in This Present World."  
We welcome all visitors to our services. R. A. HIGHSMITH, Pastor.

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

**LOST.**  
Starting crank for automobile. Finder return to Herald office and receive reward. —Adv. 11.

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

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We have just secured the rights to offer the  
**NEW WAR BOOK**  
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WAR, with its hideous loss of life and property, teeming graveyards, orphaned children, famine, plague and untold human suffering, coming from the clear sky of peace, is the subject of world-wide comment and wonder.

**DO YOU KNOW**

- Why the war is being fought?
- What started it?
- Why Austria declared war?
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- Why Germany joined with Austria?
- Why France and England aided Russia?
- Why Belgium was made the "goat"?

**THE TRUTH ABOUT**

- The reasons behind the war?
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- The history of the conflicting nations?
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Woman's World has more subscribers than any other magazine published, over two million a month. Its articles, its stories, its illustrations, are the best that money can buy. It is a magazine to be compared with any home magazine in the country, regardless of price, without fear of contradiction of any claims we make for it. Its stories are by authors known the world over.

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to come in and see our Jewelry Department. We have completed our assortment by adding the newest numbers in the jewelry line and can show you the prettiest collections of rings, stick pins, lockets, brooches, chains, la valiers, etc., to be seen in the city.

Remember, "What you buy, we stand by." in other words every article we sell we guarantee to give satisfaction, or money refunded.

Our prices are right and we feel confident we can please you.

**Duncan's Pharmacy**  
"The Store Where You Feel At Home"

## WOMEN REFUGEES IN STRICKEN BELGIUM.



Photo by American Press Association.

Could anything better show the horrors of war? With their husbands killed these aged sisters and the daughter of one of them took what belongings they had saved and started on a search for another home.

### POULTRY INDUSTRY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

By J. F. BOOMER, Correspondent, Manila, P. I.

The consumption of eggs in the Philippine Islands is remarkably large. There are no statistics from which to compute the number of chickens annually raised in the islands, but the total is great. Throughout the country, remote from the larger port cities, chickens and eggs form a considerable portion of the diet of the people who can afford more than rice and fish.

The native chickens are small, and more like bantams than the larger European and American breeds. The eggs produced are, therefore much smaller than those laid by American hens. But the native hen is a good layer, and the country produces a large number of eggs in proportion to the hens kept.

In spite of the shortage of eggs in the country and the yearly necessity of importing millions of dozens, more attention is given to raising cocks than to breeding hens. The fact that no Filipino of the common class regards himself as equipped for living without at least one male chicken explains why the islands, although raising so many chickens, still imports eggs. As in all cock-fighting countries, the fighting bird in the Philippines is a personal pet which the owner carries about during practically every idle moment of the day and on which he lavishes enough care to raise many laying hens.

In recent years attempts have been made to introduce larger breeds of chickens into the islands, but with only moderate success. The imported breeds require much greater care and are less able to endure their environment when left to shift for themselves, as is generally the case with native hens. Several attempts have been made recently by American and Europeans to raise chickens and eggs for the Manila market, but without great success. The difficulty has been that these experimenters have used imported breeds in order to have larger eggs, and the fowls have not done well, being more subject to disease than the native varieties.

It is difficult to get fresh eggs in the market in any of the larger centers of population. In Manila most of the eggs on the market are imported from China. Of these from 20 to 40 per cent are unsalable. Eggs retail at 15 to 25 cents a dozen, according to circumstances. Eggs known to be fresh sell for 25 to 50 cents a dozen.

Chickens are usually sold alive, and well for 20 to 50 cents each, according to size; they are seldom sold by weight.

So far as can be learned, there are no incubators used in the islands. Certainly none are on the market, except as they are ordered direct from abroad.

Ducks are raised to some extent, and a few geese. Duck eggs are rarely found in the market except as "balutas," that is, eggs on the point of hatching, boiled, a form in which eggs are commonly eaten by the Filipinos. They are sold for lunches at all railway stations and at other points where crowds gather.

FOR SALE—Mitchell car. at a bargain. All cash. Apply DUNCAN'S PHARMACY. —Adv. tf.

"Pride of the Plains" Flour, \$1.50. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. Phone 337. —Adv. tf.

LOST—Bunch of Keys. Return to FLAKE GARNER, at E. R. Williams' Furniture Store. —Adv. tf.

### WHY THE RUST SPOTS!

By MISS ANABEL TURNER, Instructor in Home Economics, University of Wisconsin Extension Division.

There were tiny rust spots on the clothes just laundered. How they came there was a mystery. Everything was suspected and examined but the bluing.

And in the bluing lay the fault. Most of the bluing in the market to-day come from Prussian blue. It is very cheap, gives a good color, and is readily soluble, but it is an iron compound which is decomposed by alkalis, yielding iron rust. If the clothes are not carefully rinsed until free from all soap and other alkali used in washing, contact with the bluing will result in tiny rust spots on the clothes.

Here is a test for the presence of iron in bluing. Prepare about a teaspoon of a strong solution of the bluing you wish to test. Add an equal amount of ordinary household ammonia and allow to stand from fifteen to thirty minutes. A reddish brown precipitate shows the presence of iron.

The objectionable results of Prussian blue may be overcome by the use of an acid rinse to neutralize the alkali. Two tablespoons of acetic acid or about a third of a cup of vinegar to a pail of water will be sufficient under ordinary circumstances. The amount of alkali present in the rinsing water varies greatly, and therefore no absolute rule can be given. A smaller amount might often be sufficient.

Ultramarine blue is an iron compound, but it does not decompose with alkali. It is often bought as ball bluing. It is insoluble in water, but breaks up into very minute particles, which spread through the liquid and give it a blue color, the water must be stirred, and one must be careful in using it or the clothes will be streaked.

Aniline blues give good, clear colors, but they actually dye the material, and should therefore be used carefully. Some of these require an acid to develop them. Acetic acid, or vinegar, is preferable to oxalic acid, as it is volatile and has less action on the fiber.

### 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.

50 pounds Sweet Potatoes for \$1.00. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. Phone 337. —Adv. tf.

### INHERITED DEFECTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOL.

The influence of alcohol as a detrimental factor in inheritance is one which has not readily lent itself to convincing experimental proof in the past. During the last four years Professor Stockard, of the Cornell University Medical School, in New York City, has been engaged in a study of the effects of alcohol in heredity. He has demonstrated conclusively that the germ cells of male guinea-pigs can be so injured by allowing the individuals to inhale the fumes of alcohol that they give rise to defective offspring, although mated with vigorous females. The extension of these unique investigations, in which the offspring from treated animals which reach maturity are usually nervous and slightly under-sized, have further shown that the effect of the injury of the germ cells is not only exhibited by the immediate offspring of alcoholized animals, but is conveyed through their descendants for at least three generations. There are many instances of matings followed by negative results or early abortions, stillborn young or defectives. An instructive illustration was afforded in a case in which two of the four young animals were completely eyeless, the eyeballs, optic nerves, and chiasma being absent. Such defects result, according to Stockard, from the injury inflicted on the germ cells by the experimental treatment. Yet this injury may have been received by earlier generations only. Thus, the parents of the guinea-pigs mentioned were untreated, but their great-grandfathers were all alcoholized and their great-grandmothers were all normal animals. The defective eyes of the descendants are due to impaired development, not to the direct action of alcohol. Plainly the germ cell is actually weakened, if not disabled, by the alcohol treatment, and all individuals arising from combinations involving such a germ cell are likely to be below normal. As The Journal of the American Medical Association says, there is food for reflection in these facts.

### FOREST NOTES.

As many as 72 different kinds of wood are used in the manufacture of umbrella handles, canes and whips in this country.

Authentic records show that cinders from a forest fire in the tree tops in Northern Washington this fall were carried a distance of twenty miles.

According to the latest available figures, Pennsylvania stands fifth in the production of wood pulp and is second to West Virginia in the amount of slabs and other sawmill waste used for pulp. Maine stands third.

The better wood engravings are made almost exclusively of boxwood, and the large blocks are made of small pieces glued together. The engraving is done across the end of the grain. Japanese wood prints, on the other hand, are made on lengthwise sections of cherry wood parallel to the grain.

Throughout the national forests the rangers are posting roads with permanent guide signs, which tell distances and directions, especially at forks and cross-roads. The signs are usually put up in the winter, when other work tends to be light. On some forests the rangers go on snowshoes, dragging loaded sleds and nail the signboards to the roadside trees.

W. H. Richards, of Dublin, is expected in to-morrow to visit his sons, T. E. and J. W. Richards.

### THE COUNTRY WAS MADE TO LIVE IN.

From the Breeders' Gazette.

There is a great deal to country life—it means so much more than merely the fruits of the earth. But, mind, the fruits of the earth are of importance. To grow bigger corn or finer grapes, to raise larger pigs and make better milk and cream and butter—all of these things are of high importance and really are at the base of any scheme of better living in the country. One must have the better crops, the better farm products in order to make the farm pay, and thus have the means for right country living. After all, the country is more for living in than it is for mere money making in.

Life primarily is designed for what joy one can get from it. Happiness is the thing that we all crave, the thing that we all need. Happiness best builds character. Happiness comes from several causes, one a fine state of health. Happily the country affords the ideal place for bodily health and vigor. Happiness comes from the use of the body in vigorous and successful endeavor.

Here is where country life comes in strong; there is chance to develop the body perfectly in all manner of healthy work. And there is no need of overwork in the country. Happiness comes, too, from having an appreciative mind able to take in the beauty of the world and the delights of one's own environment. This appreciation comes from training, largely. There are men who cannot see with any joy the most serene landscape.

### A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

Somewhat more than a year ago, I had a long opportunity of observing the difference between the white race and the Japanese, the Chinese, the Indian, the Malay, and some of the Mohammedan people, in regard to susceptibility to the alcoholic temptation. The white race is inferior to all the other people I have named in regard to this susceptibility to the temptation of alcoholism. \* \* \* The alcoholism of the white must be overcome or that vice will the licentiousness that it provokes will overcome the race.—Dr. Charles W. Elliot, Ex-President of Harvard University.

LOST—Bunch of keys. Please return to Herald office. —Adv. tf.

Call The Herald for Job Printing

### AMOUNT OF BUTTER DEPENDS UPON BUTTERFAT IN MILK.

A reader wishes to know how much butter he should make from a cow giving 30 pounds of milk a day.

If the milk is properly handled, the amount of butter obtained will depend on the richness of the milk in butterfat. Good butter contains about 85 per cent butterfat, or there is 85 pounds of butterfat in 100 pounds of butter. It is customary in practice to add one-sixth to the butterfat to estimate the amount of butter that should be made. For instance, if this cow's milk contains 3½ per cent butterfat, or 3½ pounds of butterfat in 100 pounds of milk, in the 30 pounds, which she gives in one day, there will be 1.5 pounds of butterfat, and if we add to this one-sixth for the "overrun" we have an estimated butter yield of 1.22 pounds. It is perfectly plain that we cannot tell how much butter this man should get, because we know nothing of its quality.

30 pounds of milk, 3½ per cent butterfat, produces 1.22 pounds butter.

30 pounds of milk, 4 per cent butterfat, produces 1.40 pounds butter.

30 pounds of milk, 4½ per cent butterfat, produces 1.57 pounds butter.

30 pounds of milk, 5 per cent butterfat, produces 1.75 pounds butter.

### UNCLE SAN WANTS "STENOS" FOR GOVERNMENT POSITIONS.

The Secretary of the local Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, Elmer R. Anderson, said to-day to a Herald representative that there is a dearth of available stenographers and typewriters for United States Government service. Examinations are held monthly, except in December, in four hundred of the leading cities of the United States. Salaries range from \$840 to \$1,200 per year.

### URGE WHEAT RAISING.

By United Press.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 21.—"Raise wheat."

That is the trite advice E. C. Hamilton, British consul, to-day gave farmers of the United States. He says that, irrespective of the duration or result of the present war, American wheat will be in great demand in Europe next year, because the European crop, he says, is ruined.

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

## The First National Bank

Plainview, Texas

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Your business solicited, appreciated and protected.

## Seed Wheat

Cleaned and free from smut  
\$1.20 per Bushel

Phone Helen Temple Farm or  
Cobb & Elliott Grain Co.

## DON'T READ THIS UNLESS YOU WISH TO KNOW WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US

"We have had one of your single stage pumps in use nine years. It has not been repaired during that time nor does it need any repairs now."—Deyo---Dickinson Co. Nottawa, Texas.

"We are still operating the same pumps that you installed for us two years ago last July, and have not had a single breakdown. We have not spent 5c for repairs although we have been pumping every day."---Roy D. Roberts, Com. Pub. Utilities, Arkansas City, Kansas.

"A little oiling and wiping up is all the attention required. It gives perfect satisfaction."---J. Binsdorff, Vadalua, La.

"The pump appears to be in as good order as when you installed it for me seven years ago."---Josiah Berry, Roanoke, La.

"I have never had to shut down nor been delayed an hour, on account of the well or pump, in the seven seasons that it has been run."---L. E. Robinson, Roanoke, La.

## Layne & Bowler Co.

Pumped Irrigation Contractors



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



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We make it a rule to show the best of shoes offered at any price. You'll always be sure to find the best values right here.

# SHOES FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN

That's the constant call in every household that is blessed with real live, healthy children. It's astonishing what a wonderful faculty children have for kicking out their SHOES.

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Our Children Shoes have been planned upon the LINES of EXPERIENCE. Not only are the leathers used chosen with the greatest possible care, but we carry most every variation of sizes and widths.

It will cost no more to buy your children's shoes here than at other stores, and your satisfaction is positively assured.

Every shoe fitted perfectly.

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## MEN'S AND BOY'S SHOES

The Fall Styles in Men's and Boy's Shoes are on display and we're at the service of any man or boy who desires shoes that are just right in every way. The models, the leathers, the expert shoe making, all tell a story of superior shoes. We have the world's best

# PLAINVIEW MERCANTILE CO.

"A DRY GOODS STORE IN A BLOCK TO ITSELF"

### COMMUNITY CORRESPONDENCE

#### PROVIDENCE.

##### Special to The Herald.

PROVIDENCE, Texas, Oct. 21.—Mr. Carthel, of Lockney, is doing the threshing business in our community at present. He is now at Mr. Will Randolph's. He is doing good business with his new steam thresher.

Several of our Providence boys attended the Hale County Singing Convention, at Plainview, Sunday, and report a fine time and excellent singing.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Barrett visited at the home of W. S. Thomas, near Floydada, last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are the parents of Mrs. Barrett.

Mrs. James Pullen has been quite sick, but is convalescent.

Mr. Tom Shelton and family, of Whitfield, visited W. C. Ooley's Sunday, and all attended Sunday School at Whitfield in the afternoon.

Mrs. Ooley was a visitor at the Pullen home Saturday afternoon.

Chas. Barrett and father, also John Thomas, were in Plainview Saturday afternoon, shopping, and attended the show.

Mrs. Chas. Barrett has her a cook now.

Will Palmer and Miss Jimmie Jeffus were callers at the home of E. C. Dodson Sunday evening. Messrs. Whitlock, Cox, Casey and Thomas, of Rose-land, also called.

Mrs. Rankin visited Mrs. Randolph Monday afternoon.

Mr. Hatchett and wife spent Sunday with Cleve Hartman's family.

Mr. Jim Wyley and family attended church in Lockney Sunday.

Mrs. E. C. Dodson and children attended church at Lone Star Sunday, and ate dinner at the home of Mr. Neeves.

Quite a number of our girls and boys who are attending Wayland and Seth Ward Colleges came home Saturday.

Mr. Cotton drove Misses Kate Reeves, Lula Neeves, Mary Dodson and Vergie Dodson to Babbitt to church Sunday afternoon in his car. All report a fine time.

Miss Icel Crouch is with her home folks now.

The Ladies' Circle met with Mrs. Mercer last Thursday and quilted a quilt for her. They meet with Mrs. E. C. Dodson on October 29th.

Mrs. W. B. Hatchett is on the sick list at this writing.

Mr. John Fry and family visited in Lockney Sunday. Mr. Fry has sold his registered Herefords to a man at Hereford.

#### EAST MOUND.

##### Special to The Herald.

EAST MOUND, Texas, Oct. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Conley entertained the young people Wednesday night with a party for their brother, Mr. Conley, who left Thursday for McLennan County.

Mr. Clayton Eiring called at Mr. Wallace's Sunday. Misses Fay and Naloma Marlin were in Plainview Saturday.

The pupils of East Mound School had an impromptu program Friday afternoon, as follows:

Recitation—Ione Long.  
Recitation—Rosa Wallace.  
Song—Anna Belle and Morgan Reid Estes.

Recitation—Fay Marlin.  
Song—Rosa Wallace, Fay Marlin and Ione Long.

Recitation—Dee Wallace.  
Song—Dee Wallace, Leitia Seaman and Naloma Marlin.

Recitation—Lella Cox.  
Song—Lella Cox, Moselle Marlin and Ona Cox.

Reading—Mrs. Estes.

Song—School.  
We expect to have a nice program Thanksgiving.

The monthly examination was held at East Mound School this week. Everyone is working hard, and with such a beginning we expect to do a fine year's work.

There was a party Saturday night at Dick Estes'. Though the crowd was small, everyone seemed to have a good time.

Misses Fay Marlin and Ione Long and brother, Royal, attended Sunday school at Meteor.

Miss Carrie Wallace spent Sunday with Mrs. Fred Conley.

Mr. Seaman is threshing his feed-stuff this week.

Mr. Clyde Cox attended the picture show in Plainview Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Waddell were in town Friday.

## RUSSIAN ARMY OFFICERS IN GALICIA.



Photo by Associated Press Association.

Many of the officers serving in the czar's fighting force are of foreign parentage. Most of those shown here are Scots. At the right is Colonel Gillivray, and next to him is Colonel Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Miss Lillian Rape left Thursday for Quitaque to pick cotton.

Miss Eva Green and Mr. W. M. Wilson visited at Dick Estes' Sunday.

#### PRAIRIE AVENUE.

##### Special to The Herald.

PRAIRIE AVENUE, Texas, Oct. 21.—Mr. E. H. Miner left last week for Exter, Ill., on business.

Chick Barrett and wife visited at Floydada Sunday, the guests of Mr. Thomas and family.

Mrs. J. A. Pullen has been quite ill the past week, but is slowly improving now.

Jim Baggett went to Lockney Monday on land business.

W. G. Williams and wife left Tuesday for Dallas and other points, visiting for about ten days.

Elmer Lemaster is slowly gaining from a protracted sickness of several months.

Miss Josie Williams had the bad luck to have her finger cut quite badly in a food chopper last week while she list the past week.

Raymond Crouch is slowly improving from a siege of slow fever.

chopping tomatoes.

Mrs. W. A. Bates has been on the

PRAIRIE AVENUE, Texas, Oct. 22.—Amos Palmer came home Sunday from Ralls.

Mrs. Stella Parr and baby arrived home from Canyon City to remain with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

Will Palmer went to Canyon City Monday on business.

Several farmers in our locality threshed maize this week.

Grandma Marshall, of Meteor, visited in this locality last week with Mrs. R. B. Mercer.

#### HURLEY.

##### Special to The Herald.

HURLEY, Texas, Oct. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. George Doubleday and family and Mrs. Oakes, all of Plainview, were Hurley visitors Sunday. We are always glad to see our friends from Plainview, and from the smile they wore we believe that they were glad to get back.

The Canning Factory will likely finish their run this week. They have had a good run, and the Hurley Truck Growers' Association is well pleased with its investment.

Mr. J. W. Klover, of Omaha, Nebraska, arrived with his emigrant cars Sunday, and will make his home in the future in the Hurley country. He is moving on his land recently purchased in block W.

We are having fine fall weather. Some very light frosts fell last week, but did no damage. Crops are nearly harvested. Everybody is busy.

Mr. Human Williams is one of our farmers who diversifies his crop, and he has a good one. He raised some over 400 bushels of sweet potatoes this year. He had out alfalfa, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes, Sudan grass, Indian corn, maize, kaffir and feterita, all of which did well for him.

The Shifflet boys, who are teaching in our schools, went to Spring Lake to spend Sunday with their parents.

The pie supper given by the ladies of the Congregational Church Friday night was a great success.

Mr. Mark Cowser, of Dimmitt, was transacting business at Hurley last week.

Mr. Langford, of the Hereford Nurseries, was in the valley last week.

The Hurley Truck Growers Association shipped out a large consignment of sweet potatoes last week.

Mr. John Kropff hauled a load of sweet potatoes to Farwell last week, where he found a good market for same.

Mr. McConral marketed a load of sweet potatoes in Bovina last week.

### LITTLE STORIES OF THE LONE STAR STATE.

#### By United Press.

To face a firing squad is not easy, but Mexicans invented a more diabolical torture than this when they ordered one in every ten of the Texan prisoners taken in the battle of Mier to pick the black bean which meant death. The 170 prisoners arrived at Salado, Mexico, on March 25, 1843. Santa Anna ordered them all shot, but yielding to remonstrances from General Mexia, the sentence was commuted to "die like soldiers," one in ten. General Mexia resigned, refusing to officiate at so "cruel and unmartial" a ceremony. There were plenty of others to command, however.

The Texans were drawn up in line, and one of their number, who could read Spanish, read the sentence. A jar containing one hundred and seventy beans, seventeen of which were black, the remainder white, was brought forward. The roll was called, and each man, blindfolded, answered to his name by stepping forward and thrusting his hand into the jar held above his head. The doomed seventeen resolved to "die like soldiers." Many tender messages were intrusted to those more fortunate. Fervent prayers and expressions of loyalty to Texas filled the half hour before the execution. In an adjoining inclosure the more fortunate heard the order to fire and the cries and groans of the dying.

The bodies were thrown into one hole. Three years later the United States invaded Mexico. Texas had been admitted into the Union. A scouting expedition captured Salado, exhumed the bones of the seventeen men, they were taken to La Grange, Texas, and, in the presence of thousands, were buried with the honors of war.

Mrs. A. B. Duncan and Mrs. H. C. Bosley, of Floydada, were visiting in Plainview to-day.

Mrs. C. W. Watkins and children went to Hampden to-day on a visit.

Mrs. A. Richardson and son, H. B. Richardson, of Glasgow, Ky., came in to-day to visit relatives.