

ELECTION RETURNS SHOW LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS

Cannon Returned to House; Penrose Returned; Champ Clark Re-elected; Underwood to Senate

TEXAS AMENDMENTS LOST

Initiative and Referendum Lost by Narrow Margin; Light Vote on Cotton Acreage Question

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The Republican party made sweeping gains throughout the country in Tuesday's election, according to incomplete returns.

New York elected Chas. S. Whitman, Republican, governor, and a Republican to the Senate; Pennsylvania returned Penrose to the Senate; "Uncle Joe" Cannon returns to the House from Illinois; Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Wisconsin sent Republicans to the Senate.

Champ Clark has been re-elected; Underwood goes to the Senate from Alabama; Hodges, Democrat, is probably safe in his vote for governor of Kansas.

All amendments lost in Missouri, including prohibition and woman suffrage. Suffrage lost in North and South Dakota; Ohio voted "wet" and against suffrage. Montana and Nevada granted suffrage. California went "wet."

Progressives lost heavily over their former strength.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 4.—Washington, Oregon, Colorado and Arizona are believed to have joined the ranks of the dry states, following the election of Tuesday.

If these indications are correct, the number of states dry by statutory provision has reached fourteen.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 4.—Indications are that all of the amendments to the constitution have been defeated. The initiative and referendum amendment was defeated by only a small majority.

There was only a light vote polled on the question of limiting the acreage of cotton to be planted in Texas. The ballots were not uniform, and but few counties voted on this question.

Totals of Returns.

The returns received last night give the following totals:

For Governor: Ferguson, Democrat, 62,014; Etheridge, Progressive, 757; Philip, Republican, 3,256; Melizen, Socialist, 6,045; Choate, Socialist-Labor, 200.

Constitutional amendments: For initiative and referendum, 21,849; against, 22,200; for increased legislators' pay, 16,829; against, 26,648; for sea-walls, 19,577; against, 22,443.

Cotton reduction: For total elimination, 91; for 50 per cent reduction, 1,409; against reduction, 563.

Penrose Returned to Senate.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 5.—Eoise Penrose has been returned to the United States Senate. His majority is approximately 200,000 votes.

Gifford Pinchot, Progressive candidate for the Senate, was third. As was expected, the election was overwhelmingly Republican.

Wadsworth Elected.

CLARENDON, Texas, Nov. 4.—Famed W. Wadsworth, Jr., who has been elected to the Senate from New York, is well known in the Texas Panhandle. He has been manager of the J. A. Ranch in the Palo Duro Canyon.

WOODMEN HAVE ERECTED ELEVEN MONUMENTS HERE.

The Plainview Camp of the W. O. W. have erected eleven monuments to the dead of their camp. Sunday afternoon, at the Plainview Cemetery, two were unveiled, one each to the memory of Sovereigns Wm. Bain and Willie B. Walden. Rev. O. L. Halley delivered the principal address. A trio sang special music. George Hutchings, Miss Mabel Wayland and Prof. Rankin, all of the Wayland College faculty, composed the trio.

Mrs. Lela B. Elliott, of Brownwood, is the guest of Mrs. John Oswald.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor, of Paris, Ill., arrived to-day to visit their daughter, Mrs. E. S. Keys.

PLAINVIEW BANKS SEND \$4800 TO REGIONAL BANK

\$3600 Represents One Sixth of Six Per Cent of Capital and Surplus of Plainview National Banks

GOLD OR EQUIVALENT SENT

First National Sent Gold to Correspondent; Citizens Currency; Third Draft, to be Exchanged for Gold

During the last few days twenty-four hundred dollars in gold, twelve hundred dollars in currency and the equivalent of twelve hundred more were sent to the regional bank for this district. The First National Bank sent to its Dallas correspondent, the City National Bank, twenty-four hundred dollars in gold. This shipment was made by express. It represents the first payment on the assessment for the regional bank at Dallas and the second assessment, due in sixty days. The First National was "long" on gold, and remitted the two payments at once.

The Citizens National Bank sent to its Dallas correspondent, the American National Bank, twelve hundred dollars in currency, which would be exchanged for gold and transferred to the regional bank.

The Third National sent a draft to its Fort Worth correspondent, the Fort Worth National Bank. This bank forwarded twelve hundred dollars in gold to the regional bank.

These payments represent an assessment of one-sixth of six per cent of the capital and surplus of the Plainview banks.

Another payment of a like amount will be due in sixty days.

Dr. Stewart Will Have 1200 Gallon Well on Farm Here

The Green Machinery Company are drilling a well on the farm of Dr. Stewart, eight miles northeast of Plainview. The well will be brought in within the next ten days, is the statement of the Green Machinery Company to a Herald representative to-day. A twelve-hundred-gallon well is expected.

Dr. Stewart will water 160 acres with the Advance pump and Heer engine.

Cannot Send Money Orders To Mexico from U. S. Now

Money orders cannot be sent to Mexico now from the United States. The local post office has received orders to this effect. It seems that a request has come to the United States from the government in Mexico asking that no more money orders be sent. The shortage of currency, and the uncertain and unstable condition of the national government of Mexico is presumably the cause of this action.

Since the order has been issued, a number of Mexicans have applied to Postmaster Ben O. Sanford for orders, but have been refused.

"Kaffir and Maize Are Best Crop for Silo," Says Curl

"In my estimation, there is no better crop for ensilage than kaffir and maize," said Judge C. H. Curl to a Herald representative to-day. "The grain mixes well, the stalk is easily cut. The ensilage formed is succulent, and forms a well-balanced ration."

There are twenty silos in the Olton and Littlefield country. Many farmers have just completed their silos. Much grain is rotting in stacks on account of the wet weather.

HUNTING PARTY.

H. C. McIntyre, J. F. Garrison and Jennings Anderson are spending this week in the sandhills, hunting quail.

Mrs. H. C. McIntyre returned yesterday from Dallas.

DAMAGED BUILDING IN ANTWERP.



The corner is blown out of this house by a bomb, leaving the rest but little disturbed.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW HAS BEEN CALLED OFF

Federal Quarantine to Prevent Spread of Hoof and Mouth Diseases Will Prevent Holding Show

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 4.—It was at first thought that merely postponing the International Live Stock Show would be the only effect of the Federal quarantine, but it has now developed that the show will have to be called off.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—Federal quarantine to check a dangerous animal disease in the Middle West was extended by the Department of Agriculture to-day to include all Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, and virtually placed Ohio under the same restrictions.

It affects the Union Stock Yards of Chicago to the extent that no live cattle may be shipped from there during the quarantine, even to another infected area. Under the official inter-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Election Returns from Lamb County are Close; One Tie

Lamb County election returns are all close this year. In precinct number three there was a tie between W. D. Arnett and Childress, each receiving five votes. The tie will necessitate another election in this precinct. Lamb County did not hold a primary, and there was unusual interest in the general election.

The returns from Tuesday's election are:

County Judge.

C. H. Curl, 69; W. B. Eby, 61.

County and District Clerk.

W. W. Pugh, 62; L. L. French, 63.

Sheriff and Tax Collector.

E. G. Courtney, 49; Robert McQuil-

lin, 75.

County Tax Assessor.

W. H. Willis, 68; M. Dotson, 61.

County Treasurer.

Fred Schreifer, 55; W. E. Emory, 72.

County Commissioners.

Precinct No. 1—H. K. Faughn. Precinct No. 2—J. L. Lindville. Precinct No. 3—W. D. Arnett and Childress tied.

Precinct No. 4—Arthur P. Duggan.

THIRD'S DEPOSITS SHOW INCREASE OF 35 PER CENT

Third National Bank Has Moved Into New Quarters in Stephens Building

"During the past quarter the deposits of the Third National Bank have increased thirty-five per cent," said W. A. Donaldson, vice president of that institution, to a Herald representative to-day.

"A call for a statement was received on the thirty-first of October. We will have our statement ready within the limit, five days."

The Third National has just moved into its new quarters, in the Stephens Building. Its fixtures there are the very latest. The marble work is of a broad, English-vein imported Italian marble. All of the woodwork is of mahogany. There are three cages, for the cashier, bookkeeper and collections. A room for patrons is provided. A directory room will be fitted up later. The rail is of half-inch bronze.

The new vault is ten by thirteen and one-half feet. A grill partition passes through the center of it.

Mahogany chairs and tables have been provided for patrons of the bank.

CONGRESSMAN STEPHENS VISITS RELATIVES AND FRIENDS IN PLAINVIEW.

Congressman John H. Stephens is here visiting his daughter, Mrs. Chas. H. White. He has many friends here.

Capture of British Ship By German Cruiser Confirmed

PARA, Brazil, Nov. 5.—The capture of the British steamship Van Dyck by the German cruiser Karlsruhe 500 miles east of Para has been officially confirmed. The capture was made on the morning of October 26. The ship was sunk.

Passengers to the number of 201 and a crew of 210 were captured. They were transferred before the ship was sunk.

The steamship Vistria was following in the same course of the Van Dyck, and it is feared by American passengers who were on board of the Van Dyck that this ship will be intercepted by the German cruiser.

CONFERENCE ORDERS VILLISTA TROOPS SOUTH

Aguas Calientes Conference Elects Provisional President for Period of Twenty Days

GUTIERREZ NOW PRESIDENT

War Predicted if Villa and Zapata Refuse to Leave Country With Carranza

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 4.—Without answering General Carranza's refusal to accept his successor as provisional president of Mexico, the Aguas Calientes conference has ordered a movement of Villa troops toward the south. Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez has been selected provisional president of Mexico. The election is for a period of twenty days only.

General Gutierrez is a close friend of General Carranza and rose with Carranza against Huerta. He defeated a force of Federals near Saltillo last January and in April expelled the Spanish residents from the city of San Luis Potosi. One of his greatest victories against the Federals was won at Vanegas in June.

Commenting to-day on the action of the Aguas Calientes convention, Foreign Minister Fabela said:

"The high officers of this government believe this convention had no right to name a successor to General Carranza. If General Villa and General Zapata refuse to leave the country with Carranza we will have war. The only way to guarantee peace is for these three chieftains to leave the field. General Gutierrez is a brave and honorable soldier, but the convention must live up to General Carranza's demands."

In Session for About a Month.

The Constitutionalist's peace convention has been in session at Aguas Calientes for nearly a month. Last night it accepted the resignation of General Carranza as first chief of the Constitutionalist party. This resignation was accepted unconditionally. Villa resigned at the same time from the command of the northern division of the army. It then became incumbent upon the convention to elect a provisional President. Its right so to act has already been questioned in Mexico.

The convention was called after General Carranza had entered Mexico City. Its purpose was to compose the differences between revolutionary factions in the republic; to decide upon details of a form of government for the country and to determine the presidential succession. Generals Carranza, Villa and Zapata all were represented by delegates.

History of Villa Controversy.

General Carranza has issued a manifesto in which he gives the full history of the differences between the Constitutionalist Government and the division of the north, and especially its commander, Francisco Villa. Carranza predicts a bloody strife if Villa is permitted to rebel. Among other things the manifesto says:

"General Villa probably will forget that on May 13, 1911, following the capture of Juarez, General Villa and his then partner, Pascual Orozco, arrested the then provisional President of the Republic, Francisco I. Madero. Villa himself called upon the soldiers to execute Madero.

"Villa without consulting the first chief expelled en masse all the Spanish subjects of the Lagona district, without investigating first which ones had assisted Huerta, and confiscated their enormous cotton crops and disposing of same through all manner of methods for the benefit of the division of the north and some outsiders.

"General Villa, who now appears to champion the clergy, ought to remember that in every place which he captured during the campaign he expelled the priests, closed the churches, and at Zacatecas, especially, he allowed his anti-religious sentiments to manifest themselves in a climax, expelling eleven Spaniards and three French priests, who have never been since heard from.

"Villa reproaches me for having issued 130,000,000 pesos in currency. I must state that it was imperative that I should pay the costs of the adminis-

TURKISH AMBASSADORS LEAVE ALLIES' COURTS

British and French Squadrons Shell Turkish Forts on Dardanelles Straits

KAISER JOINS HIS ARMY

Reinforcements Being Brought to Germans at Ypres; Have Given Up Coast Plan

LONDON, Nov. 4.—All diplomatic relations with Turkey have been broken by Great Britain, France, Serbia and Russia. Unable to meet the demands of these countries that German officers in her navy be displaced, the Turkish ambassadors have been withdrawn, in obedience to instructions from the Porte. No statement has been made other than that Turkey's apologies have been unacceptable and that she has not complied with the demands in regard to ridding her fleet of German officers.

A combined British and French squadron has bombarded the Dardanelles forts at long range. A reply from the forts was received, but no ships were damaged. The damage to the forts cannot be estimated yet, but the report that an explosion, accompanied by dense clouds of black smoke, occurred at the Holles fort. The British have captured Akabah, a town in Arabia.

Germans Win Battle from British Off Chile.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 4.—The reports of the German victory off Chile have been confirmed. An authentic report says that the British steamer Monmouth was sunk. The cruiser Goodhope was damaged and fired. It is thought she has sunk. The British cruiser Glasgow took refuge in the harbor of Coronel, and is now bottled up.

The crew, 665 men, of the Monmouth is believed to have perished.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—It is announced that the Germans have taken positions along the Yser River. The fighting around Ypres has been kept up, however.

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British Government Has Sent Numerous Troops Into Egypt

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.—News from well-informed quarters in Constantinople assert that the British government recently has sent numerous Canadian troops to Egypt. Fourteen thousand men have been stationed along the Suez Canal. The greater part of the Indian troops landed in Egypt a short time ago were withdrawn. They are proved unreliable.

In Turkish diplomatic circles the concentration of British troops in Egypt is much discussed and declared to be an infringement of neutrality. It is pointed out that the consent of the Porte is necessary for all loans, but this was not obtained in the loan of \$25,000,000 destined for agricultural purposes in Egypt. The attitude of Great Britain is criticised as a violation of the status of Egypt.

G. S. Craig, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. C. H. Curl, at Olton, returned to Baylor University yesterday.

Woman and the Home

Conducted by the Department of Domestic Economy of the University of Texas

Woman's Responsibility for the High Cost of Living.

There are so many factors involved in the high cost of living—it is impossible to lay the blame wholly upon any one of them—that each must be regarded as a "contributing cause" and dealt with individually as well as in its relation to the whole. That the woman or the home-maker is an important factor in the constantly increasing cost of living is generally conceded.

The criticism is general that the homes of to-day are not as thrifty or economical as the homes of our grandmothers. Indeed, the American home is to many considered synonymous with waste and extravagance. So widespread has become our reputation in this respect that there is a saying current in France that the French nation could be fed off the waste of the American nation.

The fault is not altogether that of the woman's, but is due to changed economic and industrial conditions. The economic functions of the woman have changed materially with the changed industrial conditions. Until quite recently a woman's life was cut off almost completely from the world of economic activities. "The man made the money, and retained the right to spend it to meet the needs of the home and family." But with the passing of industries from the home—the spinning, weaving, dyeing, and manufacturing of foods, and the like—into the factories, woman has naturally become the spender instead of the man. Ten billions of dollars are spent annually in America on food, clothing, and shelter, and the women have the expenditure of more than three-fourths of this vast sum. It is undoubted, then, that a large per cent of this money is wasted. Economists estimate the waste as from ten per cent to even as high as twenty-five and thirty per cent.

It is largely due, of course, to the fact that women are not yet educated to be intelligent spenders. A woman's life to-day does not center entirely around her own hearthstone as did her grandmother's. She, too, must follow the industries from the home, and know something of their manufacture and production, if she is to be an intelligent buyer. She must be trained in the economics of consumption if she is to fulfill her proper economic function and assume her share of the responsibility in the creation of general economic prosperity, which is, after all, the fundamental basis of all forms of prosperity.

One of the greatest leaks in the family income comes from the unintelligent buying and preparation of foods, in not understanding the food requirements of the family, but supplying haphazard menus, based on the gratification of the appetite rather than the real needs of the individuals.

Factors influencing the cost and the comparative values of food will be considered each week in this column, and the Department of Domestic Economy at the University will be glad to answer any questions along these lines or any other pertaining to the welfare of the home.

Half a Dozen Things Every Housewife Should Know.

1. That time and labor have a distinct money value in the home, as well as in the office or on the farm. Consequently, when a piece of housework is done, which could have been accomplished in half the time and with half the labor had labor-saving machinery been used, enough money is soon wasted to have purchased the machine.

2. That time and labor must also be measured in terms of health. The money spent for doctors and medicines, because of a useless expenditure of each, would more than purchase a labor-saving device, such as a washing machine, vacuum cleaner, adequate kitchen utensils, and the like, and save the doctor's bill.

3. That the happiness and prosperity of the family depends largely upon the mother. Therefore, every woman owes it to her family to be healthful, that she may be as efficient as possible.

4. That an unattractive house and a tired, nervous woman at its head drives more boys and girls from the farm than the desire to escape farm work.

5. That convenient homes and beautiful homes are as possible on the farm as in the city. It is a duty every man owes to himself and family to obtain such a home.

6. That running water is as essential in the kitchen as in the barn. In the house where there is no running water, in performing the various activities of the household, washing, scrubbing, cooking, cleaning, a woman lifts a ton of water (2,000 pounds) a day.

Can she be expected to keep her health and good looks and perform such labor?

Choosing Between Canned and Raw Food.

"The best is the most economical," is a slogan that is often heard, but when it comes to applying it to the intelligent buying of food and the choosing between canned and raw materials, it takes a knowledge of weight, measure and composition of food and cost of preparation to really choose what is best.

Tests have been made so that manufacturers will put into cans of the same brand a uniform amount of food material. That is, number 3 cans of tomatoes of a given brand will contain thirty-three ounces and all the other cans of that brand of tomatoes will contain very nearly the same amount.

Cans do not correspond in weight to the number of the can. A number 1 can does not contain one pound, nor a number 3 can contain three pounds, or forty-eight ounces. A number 3 can contains on an average from twenty-eight to thirty-five ounces of material. In many cases a large per cent of the material is liquid. In a brand averaging thirty ounces of material, say of canned pears or peaches, the drained fruit weighs on an average from seventeen to twenty ounces.

A five-cent can of condensed milk contains six ounces of milk and a ten-cent can fourteen and one-half ounces. Cans such as are used for canning fruit and vegetables weigh from two and one-tenth ounces to five and seven-tenths ounces, according to size. Number 3 cans weigh the most.

A five-cent can of condensed milk when diluted with water enough to make one pint has practically the same food value as a pint of raw cold milk. If a person buys condensed milk at five cents a can it is as cheap to buy fresh whole milk at ten cents a quart. When fresh milk goes above this price it is cheaper to buy condensed milk. However, these conclusions and figures do not apply to condensed milk to which starch or sugar or both are added, as they are an inferior article to the pure condensed milk, and when diluted with water do not have the same relative composition as fresh whole milk.

When a person buys a pound of navy beans and bakes them, she then has three pounds of food material, because one pound of beans absorbs two pounds of water. When a housekeeper buys a pound of baked beans she buys one-third a can of beans and two-thirds of a can of water. If these beans are in a number 2 can, the contents weigh about twenty-two ounces. Two-thirds of this is water, so seven and one-third ounces of uncooked beans have been purchased. Knowing what she has to pay for canned beans and the price of raw beans, the housekeeper can easily calculate whether it will pay her to buy the uncooked or raw. Of course, fuel used in the cooking of the beans must be considered in estimating the cost.

A pound of cooked tomatoes has practically the same food value as a pound of raw tomatoes. A number 3 can of tomatoes contains on an average thirty-three ounces of material. At fifteen cents a can, one pound of canned tomatoes will cost about seven cents, and from this the housekeeper can calculate whether it is cheaper to buy raw or canned tomatoes at the market prices.

There are Government and experiment station bulletins which housekeepers can get to use as guides in calculating food materials, and it will pay them from a money standpoint to get such bulletins and learn to use them. These problems are not difficult for anyone who understands arithmetic as taught in the common or grade schools, and are certainly not beyond the comprehension of the average housekeeper.

OKLAHOMA MILLS SHIP 15 CARS FLOUR TO EUROPEAN MARKET.

Bound for New Orleans, from which port it will be shipped to one of the warring nations in Europe, a train of flour, comprising fifteen cars of 250 barrels each, left Oklahoma City Monday morning over the Rock Island lines. It is believed the flour is destined for the French, probably by way of Havre.

The Oklahoma City Mill and Elevator Company manufactured the flour, and the sale represents approximately \$25,000.

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.

NEW OIL-BEARING NUT IN PHILIPPINES.

(J. F. Boomer, Correspondent, Manila.)

The new oil-bearing nut discovered in the Philippines and noted in Daily Consular and Trade Reports for April 10 and June 16, 1914, has been definitely identified as belonging to the natural family Meliaceae. The tree is *Chisochiton cumingianus* Harms, and is of the order to which the "santal," a fruit commonly eaten in the Philippines, belongs. It is of very wide distribution, being found from Northern Luzon to Southern Mindanao.

As a plant it is represented in the botanical collection of the islands by many specimens, and the field labels of some of these indicate it as abundant. The first data recorded is that of the Bureau of Science of the Philippine Islands, which made tests of the seeds and found them to contain 45 per cent of dark fatty oil, as described in a former communication.

Specimens of the tree have been obtained from the Provinces of Cagayan, Benguet-Union, Tayabas, Bataan, Laguna, Nueva Vizcaya, Camarines, Albay, and from the islands of Camiguin (Bataanes Group), Negros, and Mindanao.

The tree and its seeds are known by a great variety of native names in various parts of the islands; the name in each case depending on the dialect of the particular locality. In Benguet-Union it is known as *batuakan* (Igorote); in Laguna three names are applied—*balucanag*, *kalimotain*, and *salaguin*; in Camarines, *bulacanag*; in Cagayan, *pakalams*, and *macalso* (Negrito); and *marambolo* (Cagayan); in Bataan, *cato* (Tagalog); in Albay,

dudoa (Bicol); in Bukidnon, *valita*; in Negros, *malacala* (Visayan).

The traditional oil value of the seed of the tree is shown in old collections where several specimens appear labeled "banucalad" (Laguna and Camarines). The name "banucalad" is the one locally applied to the oil-producing *Aleurites trisperma* Blanco. The *Chisochiton cumingianus* is not botanically allied to the last mentioned

nut, nor do the two species resemble each other in leaves, flowers, or fruits.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Sunday School—9:45 a. m.
Sermon—11 a. m. Subject: "No Man Liveth to Himself and Nobody Dieth to Himself."
Junior Christian Endeavor—3:30 p. m.

Evening Service—7:15 p. m.
The public is cordially invited to attend these services.

R. A. HIGHSMITH.

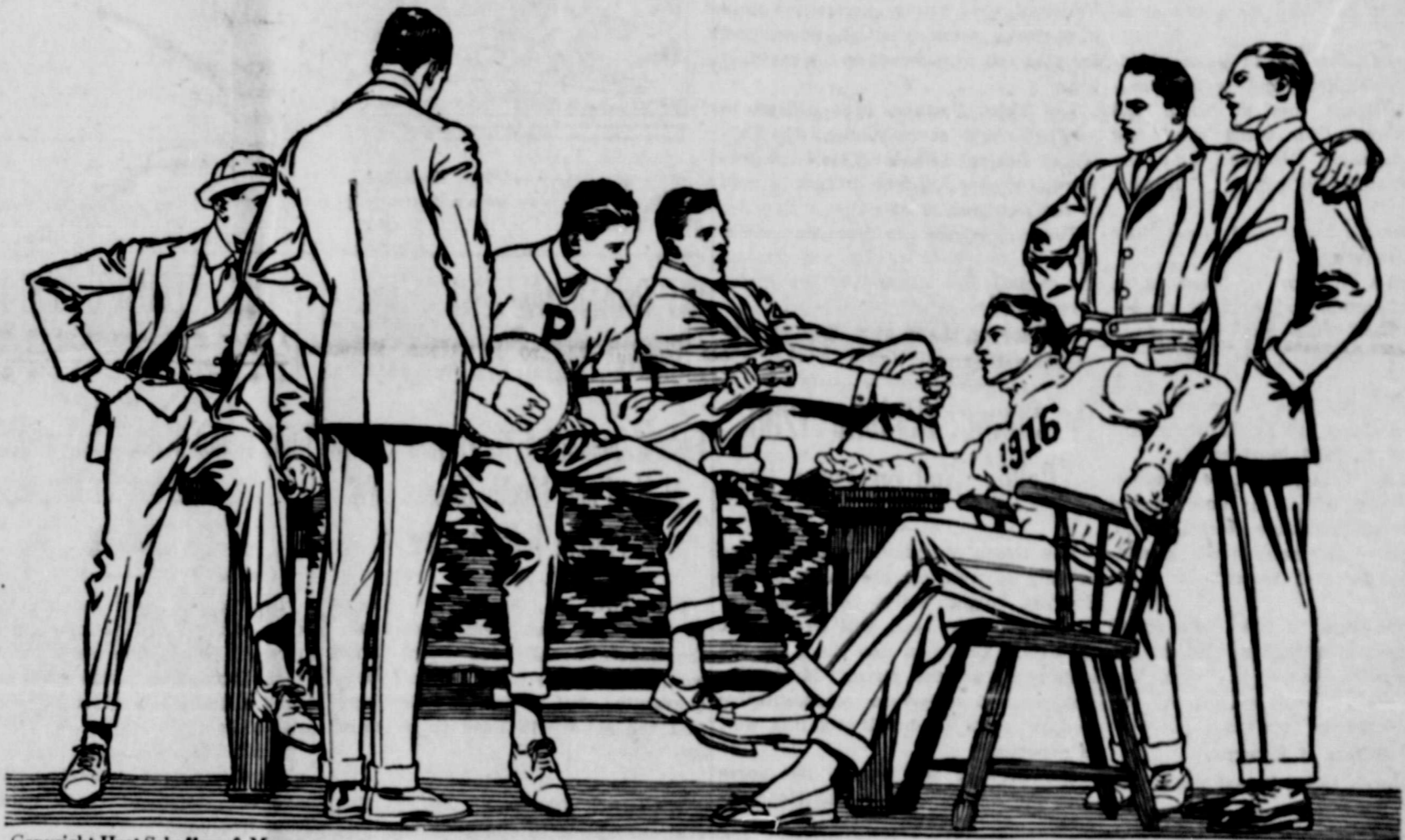
\$582 buys four-room house, one lot, small sheds; fenced; east front; two blocks from Public Square. Must sell. Phone 333, or call Room 12, Hotel Ware Building. J. J. LASH. Adv. tf.

Look and Listen

That's what you will do when you visit us. What we want to tell you is, if you like good music, real music, we have it. The orchestration rendered regularly with our daily programme will be worth more than the price of admission and then pictures, the best that can be gotten. May be you don't believe it. We can prove it. Make us do it. Come and see.

The Mae I. Theatre

The Photo Play House of Quality



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

THE RIGHT NOTE IN DRESS

A LITTLE later, the cheerful plunk of the banjo, and the "close work" of the "barbershop chord will enliven the gatherings of college chaps. You may sing off the key if you choose; nobody cares much; but you'd better dress in tune.

Now's the time to get ready; you ought to have a copy of the Hart Schaffner & Marx Style Book as a guide; then tell us what models you want.

Look at Model 54 at \$25

One of the best of late styles for young men. Three button 30 inch coat; wide lapels, soft front; 6 button no-collar waistcoat, straight trousers with turnout and tunnel belt loops. Model 54.

Plenty of others if you don't like that one; many new weaves and patterns; imported and domestic fabrics; tartan colors in plaids and stripes, chalk lines. At \$25 you'll find some of the best values in clothes ever offered.

Look in our window for this picture in colors; ask us to show you the new fall models at \$18 to \$25.

CARTER-HOUSTON'S

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Good Clothes

BRITISH PONTOON FOR BRIDGE



Photo by American Press Association.

CUCUMBER DISEASES REQUIRE ATTENTION.

There have come to the Department of Agriculture this year an unusual number of reports and complaints of losses to cucumber growers from blights of foliage or fruit, particularly in certain north-central States where pickle growing is an important industry.

The injuries have proved, upon investigation, to be due to one or another of several distinct troubles: Blighting of the foliage by downy mildew or anthracnose, diseases which have already proved controllable by spraying with Bordeaux mixture; to the bacterial wilt, a disease the cause of which is known and for which a remedy is being sought; to the pickle spot, a disease of sporadic occurrence and not yet remediable; or in some cases to a disease of still unknown nature called white pickle.

These troubles not already worked out are being investigated by the State experiment stations in Wisconsin, Michigan, and New York, or by the United States Department of Agriculture, and a plan is being formulated jointly by these institutions to carry aid to the growers in case of a recurrence of the diseases next year.

It will have to be proved by experiments whether or not spraying will be generally profitable. The Department of Agriculture points out to the farmers that a long rotation of crops is an important precaution, which should be practiced by all. There is no evidence that these diseases are spread through the seed.

Further details regarding these diseases follow:

DOWNY MILDEW.—This is a fungus disease affecting the cucumber plant principally through the leaves. It attacks the old leaves in the center of the plant first, and from there progresses outward, the young leaves at the tips of the branches living longest. It causes first a yellowing of the leaves and faintly defined angular spots, bordered by veins. These become more distinct as the disease progresses, and if the weather is moist the underside of the spots may be tinged with purple. The disease spreads slowly in bright weather, but in cloudy, humid weather often develops with the greatest rapidity, so that fields quickly become as if scorched by fire. The fungus lives through the winter in Florida, and probably spreads northward each summer. There is also good evidence that it lives over in greenhouses, which may later become centers of local epidemics. The cucumbers which develop after the disease has attacked the vines are usually of inferior quality. It is exceptional for this disease to be so far north as Michigan, and it may not recur again for some time. On the other hand, it is possible that if weather conditions favor it, it may be equally severe another season.

ANTHRACNOSE.—This disease appears as circular brown spots from one-fourth to one-half inch in diameter on the leaves of cucumbers and melons. These spots at first have white centers, but in the later stages become brown and often tear, leaving holes in the leaves. They are distinguishable from the angular spots of the downy mildew except when the latter have grown very slowly. On the stems anthracnose causes elongated discolored and shrunken areas, which finally lead to the death of the plant. The fruit is often spotted. There is evidence that this disease lives over winter in the dead vines or elsewhere in old fields, and the destruction of such vines, together with rotation of crops, is recommended as a means of prevention.

SPRAYING THE REMEDY.—Both downy mildew and anthracnose can be controlled by thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture, made up of 3 pounds copper sulphate, 6 pounds stone lime, and 50 gallons of water. The copper sulphate should be dissolved in 25 gallons of water by suspending it near the surface of the liquid in a burlap sack or other con-

tainer. The stone lime should be slaked thoroughly and then diluted with the other 25 gallons of water. The two solutions should then be poured together into a third barrel and thoroughly stirred. It is essential, however, to begin early, before the disease makes its appearance, to spray thoroughly, so that the leaves of the plants will at all times be covered with a thin film of the Bordeaux, and to spray at close enough intervals so that the new growth will not be subject to fungus attack.

WILT.—When a cucumber or melon vine suddenly wilts throughout its length and dies without appreciable spotting of the leaves, the trouble is usually caused by a species of bacteria which enters and clogs the water-carrying vessels of the stem. This wilt disease is spread by leaf-eating insects and probably also by soil infection. Rotation of crops is advised for its control, together with the addition of a fungicide like Paris green to the Bordeaux mixture. The Bordeaux mixture acts as a repellent to the insects and helps to check the spread of wilt. There is experimental evidence to show the value of spraying for wilt, but it should not be expected that this disease will be as fully controlled in this way as the leaf blights. It is also important to pull and burn diseased vines as soon as they begin to wilt, in order to lessen the spread of the disease.

PICKLE SPOT.—This disease first appears on the young cucumber fruits as small, gray, slightly sunken spots. These unite into irregular patches, particularly toward the flower end. As the spots age they darken to greenish black, and a gummy exudate often appears. Upon the leaves, where injury is more rare than upon the fruit, the spots are at first watery, and later the leaf wilts and rots. The disease progresses so fast that a plant may be practically destroyed in a few days. Some experiments have been made with spraying for the control of this disease, but the results obtained do not justify the recommendation of this means of control.

WHITE PICKLE.—This trouble affects both the plant and fruits of the cucumber. It causes the leaves to turn yellow and ultimately to wilt and die. The fruits become light in color and more or less deformed and show light and dark blotches of green, which often stand out as warts. It attacks both young and mature fruits. This is a new disease, the cause of which is still unknown, and the department is unable at the present time to offer any suggestions for its control. It requires further investigation, and is receiving attention at the Cornell University Experiment Station and the Michigan Experiment Station.

KANSAS CITY STOCK MARKET IN DETAIL.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Nov. 2.—Cattle advanced 25 to 75 cents last week, under the favorable influences of a reduction of 13,000 head from the previous week, coupled with a stronger demand from the country. Stockers and feeders sold 40 to 75 cents higher, killing grades 25 to 50 cents higher.

The Bureau of Animal Industry quarantined the Chicago stock yards Saturday against shipments to the country of stock and feeding cattle and sheep. This and a good demand from killers caused an excited market here this morning, and sales were strong to 25 cents higher, receipts 22,000 head. Packers are reported to be in great need of meat to fill war contracts, and newspaper statements are current that some contracts have been turned over to independent slaughterers by the big packers.

No prime cattle were here to-day, some heavy steers at \$9.25 to \$9.85 and yearlings at \$9.00 being the best here. Prime cattle are extremely scarce, and quotable up to \$11.00, with the probability that they will continue firm. Kansas grass cattle sold up to \$8.10, and some fed Westerns at \$9.00. Colorado feeders sold at \$7.70, horned kill-

ers at \$7.40, medium quality Colorado feeders at \$7.70, Colorado-Texas beef steers at \$6.80, prices close to the high point on this class of cattle. Choice New Mexico yearlings sold at \$8.45, Panhandle twos up to \$7.85, feeders \$7.50, stock calves \$7.50 to \$8.25, cows up to \$6.00, veals \$10.50.

Quarantine arrivals amounted to 73 cars, market unevenly higher, some medium steers at \$6.75, top price paid in the last ten days.

Hog receipts were 9,000 to-day, market steady to order buyers, who paid up to \$7.40, about 5 cents lower to packers, who stopped at \$7.35. The winter packing season opens to-day, and killers are anxious to make as heavy a killing record in November as possible. It has been their aim to put the market down to a basis where they can compete freely for hogs, without being occupied in putting prices down, and this point is believed to have been reached.

Sheep receipts to-day were 15,000, market strong to 10 higher, top lambs \$8.00, paid for natives. Fat ewes are worth up to \$5.50, feeding lambs \$6.25 to \$7.00. The closure of the Chicago market for feeding lambs will cause more Westerns to be disposed of at the Missouri River markets, and Kansas City is probably better able to handle a surplus from that source than any other market, account of the light receipts of Westerns now coming here.

SHOE POLISH FOR TURKEY.

(Consult Edward I. Nathan, Mersina, September 17.)

Shoe polish of various kinds is imported regularly at Mersina, Turkey, and other cities of Asia Minor. Black polish in round tins is the principal item, but tins and bottles of shoe cream for black, tan, and patent-leather shoes are also used. Canvas shoes are also much worn here, and material for whitening them is also imported. It is estimated that about 1,500 gross of polishes and shoe creams are imported annually. Most of these have hitherto come from Austria and Germany, but new sources of supply will have to be found.

WINTER STORAGE OF ONIONS.

Where regular storage for onions is not obtainable or possible, a cheap and efficient way is as follows:

Select a dry, somewhat elevated place, not necessarily on a ridge or a hill. On this place set a box or frame of desired dimensions for the amount of onions to be stored. The depth of the box should not be over sixteen or eighteen inches. Pieces of two-by-four or four-by-four should be placed under the box, so that the box will not come in direct contact with the moist soil. The floor of the box should be reasonably tight. After the onions have been thoroughly cured and topped, they should be placed in the box and the boards placed on top. The cover should be water tight. Before cold weather sets in keep the cover raised to permit ventilation.

No other protection is given to the onion, but they are permitted to freeze solidly, and when in this state the box should be covered with dry straw or corn stalks or any material that would prevent the onions from thawing out, or alternate freezing and thawing. In the spring of the year, or when ready to be sold, the covering should be removed gradually and the onions permitted to thaw out without coming into contact with the sunlight. During the winter or while in the frozen state they may be taken out and gradually

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.

A BARGAIN.—Exceptionally good office desk. W. E. WINFIELD. Adv. tf.

FOR TRADE.—City Property for Feed Stuff or Work Stock, or both. BOX 581, Plainview, Texas. Adv. tf.

A BARGAIN.—\$350 second-hand piano cheap. W. E. WINFIELD. Adv. tf.

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

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between E. N. Egge and Geo. W. Corlett was dissolved on the 23rd day of March, 1914. All debts due the said partnership are to be paid and those due from the same discharged at their Garage in Plainview, Texas, where the business will be continued by Geo. W. Corlett.

October 29th, 1914.

GEO. W. CORLETT.
E. N. EGGE.

—Adv. Sat. 4t.

FOR SALE.—Second-hand Ford roadster. BEN SMITH, at Pierson & Smith's. —Adv. tf.

NOTICE

All persons having ice cream cans or buckets belonging to us will please notify us at once. PLAINVIEW CREAMERY. —Adv. tf.

FOR RENT: Two nicely-furnished rooms downstairs. MRS. L. W. DALTON. —Adv. tf.

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♦ **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. ♦
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♦ **MR. FARMER** ♦
♦ I have good second hand Oat and ♦
♦ Peanut sacks at 8 1-2c. If you ♦
♦ need them write C. W. SIMPSON, ♦
♦ Coleman, Texas. ♦
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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 take 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.

thawed out in a cold room. In the frozen state the onions will keep perfectly, and when thawed out will remain solid for a considerable length of time.

Care must be taken that the onions are dry when placed in storage and that they are kept frozen throughout the winter. The quality of the onions is not impaired by one freezing.—E. P. Sandsten, Colorado Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colo.

IN THE OKLAHOMA CITY CATTLE MARKET THIS WEEK.

Wm. Stovall was a well-known Panhandle rancher in the day's market with three cars of cattle loaded out

from Roaring Springs. A. J. Cooper consigned a three-load drove of cattle to the Tuesday market which he loaded out from Roaring Springs, in the Texas Panhandle.

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

The First National Bank

Plainview, Texas
CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS 122,000.00

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

Letter Heads	SERVICE	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.	
	The Herald Press Commercial and Job Printers Telephone No. 72	
Bill Heads	QUALITY	Booklets

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

Have the Carbon Cleaned Out of Your Cylinders

We are now equipped to take the carbon out of your cylinders without taking the motor down. Please call and see us.

Trade With Us As We Appreciate Your Business.

EGGE-CORLETT AUTO CO.

Excursion to Waco, Texas

Account Texas Cotton Palace, to be held October 31st to November 15th. Tickets on sale October 29th to November 12th—good for return limit November 17th at fare of \$16.25 for the Round Trip. For further information phone 224.

R. F. Bayless, Agent

YOUR NEXT TRIP EAST WHY NOT GO VIA NEW ORLEANS

One of the World's Famous Cities

OPERATES TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY AND GRANTS STOP OVER AT NEW ORLEANS ON ALL THROUGH TICKETS WITHOUT EXTRA COST

THE METROPOLIS of the SOUTH AND THE MOST INTERESTING CITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Your Local Ticket Agent will Give You All Information or Write

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DALLAS, TEXAS
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Attention, Cream Producers!!

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THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

—Published Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by—

THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY
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HERBERT S. HILBURN, Editor. E. B. MILLER, Business Manager.

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.

BUILDING.

It takes a wise man to build; a fool can tear down. The easy thing to do is to knock, to tear down the things that individuals and organizations have constructed. The difficult thing to do is to build—to plan and to execute plans with a definite end in view through long periods of time.

To build requires experience, thought and perseverance. To tear down requires nothing more than impulsive impatience, passionate haste and impetuosity. To build well requires sacrifice of things which for the time being would be pleasurable. To tear down ordinarily involves no sacrifice of selfish desires for immediate pleasures or of passions of short duration. No extensive thought, no leadership, little planning are necessary in tearing down.

Building is the thing worth while. The constructive work of a lifetime is all that is left after you shall have departed. It will be your permanent and lasting contribution to the development of the community in which you live. It will be the part of your life work you will like best to remember when the years of decline have begun.

Build for the welfare of yourself and your family while you live. Build as a monument to your memory after you have gone. Build constructively. Build intensively and sincerely.

BITS FROM THE BEST MAGAZINES.

A PLEA FOR DANGER.

(From Scribner's.)

With all our laws and movements and committees for the elimination from our daily life of all chances unfavorable to life, limb, health, and property, are we in no danger of saving the body at the expense of the spirit? Too great security breeds weaklings, and too nervous a regard for physical safety is not only craven but ultimately unwise. Our nation, if it is to be great and free, must set high value on courage, resourcefulness, and high spirit of the individual citizen. Now, courage is nourished on dangers coped with, and the prudent soil that always "plays safe" cannot be called high or noble. Our evolution up to this point has always been conditioned by the need of self-preservation in the face of innumerable enveloping dangers, and the creature that hesitated to take chances or always avoided threatened injury soon ceased to exist, either as species or individual. Hence our bodies, our minds, our very spirits have been evolved, in part, at last, to fulfill this function of coping with some kind of danger. For what purpose our eyes, our ears, our nerves, our muscles, our sense of right and wrong? A removal, then, from our environment of this element of danger tends to be followed by degeneracy and atrophy in all parts of our natures. Indeed, in modern life we are prone to become stall-fed in body and spirit. This we tacitly confess in our passion for sport, which is essentially mimic hunting or war, for gambling of all sorts, and for the vicarious adventure of romantic fiction.

Safety and comfort are, naturally, among the aims of civilization, but in the decadent society that is characterized by the excess of ease and security. When these become the chief concern of the people it is evidence that individuals throughout the commonwealth are selfish and materialistic, that is, that decay is preparing if not already begun. Therefore would I welcome each rebuff that turns earth's smoothness rough; life that is living must be hazardous, cannot be easy and safe.

Germans Live By Rule

Police Even Regulate the Time for Taking Baths; One Cannot Hire a Servant, Take a Cab or Walk on the Street Without the Law's Permission—As Much Caste as in India.

A good picture of German life is shown in the September National Geographic Magazine. It says:

The people of German cities live amid different conditions than those of American cities. In Berlin it is forbidden to water flowers except between the hours of 4 o'clock and 5 o'clock in the morning; no one can play a piano before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 9 o'clock at night; no bedding may be aired out of a front window; singing, shouting or whistling is not tolerated on the streets; the dwellers in apartment houses are forbidden to bathe at night; no one is allowed to take a street car that is full to its seating capacity; no pedestrian shall obstruct a carriage or motor car; one cannot take the cab that strikes his fancy, but the one the police tell him to take. There are walks sacred to pedestrians, streets dedicated to roller skaters, speedways where only motor cars may go.

Police Look After Servants.
No domestic servant can get a position except through the police. She must make a formal application at the municipal registry office, where comes the housewife looking for a cook. The police give her a little book setting forth her name, where she was born and when, her stature, the color of her eyes and hair, and the date she first went into domestic service. It also gives the name, occupation, social rank and residence of each former employer, and the reason for her leaving each household, written in by the mistress thereof, which is authenticated by the stamp of the police.

After the cook is hired her mistress must register the fact and the term of employment with the police, giving them the number of the cook's record book, while the cook must take her book back to the police for her new employment to be written into it. Every Monday the mistress must affix a 5-cent insurance stamp to the card the cook is required to have, and once a

month the post office cancels these stamps.

This must be attended to regularly or the police will inquire why. That proceeding insures the cook that if she lives to be 70, thereafter she will get a pension of from \$3 to \$5 a month. If she marries in the meantime, she may have her insurance with interest refunded or keep it up, as she pleases. Neither mistress nor maid complains about these restrictions and this red tape. The mistress says she is sure of getting a good servant and the maid says she is sure of good treatment by her mistress.

Many Class Distinctions.
No Western country has more class distinctions than Germany. Every person above the rank of manual laborer has a handle of some kind to his name which enables even the stranger to determine his standing. When a traveler goes to a hotel or lodging house, he must give his name, home address, and standing, both as to occupation and social position. The women are even more particular than the men as to nice social distinctions. The wife claims as her own the full title of her lord and master. If she be the wife of a captain in the army, she is Mrs. Captain So and So; if her husband is a postal clerk, she is addressed Mrs. Director of Posts So and So.

The dowry is never lost sight of from the highest home to the humblest, and even the servant girl will scale down her pleasures to the lowest in order to increase the dowry, which adds to her chances of marriage.

The German Business Man.
The German business man is different from the business men of many other countries. He brings to his work an equipment of technical training, discipline, orderliness and unflagging industry seldom equaled. He rises at 6 o'clock in the morning, has a simple breakfast of coffee and rolls, and is at his office or factory never later than 8 o'clock. He takes a sandwich along in

"I'M FARMING."

WHITNEY MONTGOMERY.
It don't concern me much to know
What's goin' on in Mexico,
Or how the folks across the sea
Are gettin' on with butchery,
I'd rather read about the way
Old Farmer Johnson saves his hay,
Or how he makes his chickens pay—
I'm farmin'.

An' as to politics, I guess
Things ain't in such an awful mess;
I read about it some, an' go
An' vote the very best I know.
But then it gives me more delight
To gather up the eggs at night,
An' milk the cows, an' feed 'em right—
I'm farmin'.

It ain't the selfishness in me
That makes me shun society;
It makes me happy, don't you know,
To see my wife and children go.
But as for me, I'd rather stay
At home an' feed the cattle hay,
An' knock around the farm all day—
I'm farmin'.

—Farm and Ranch.

his pocket and eats it as a second breakfast, usually between 10 and 11 o'clock. At 1 o'clock, if he is a family man, he goes home to his dinner, which he eats leisurely, and then takes a short nap. After this comes his coffee and cigar, and after these his return to his office, where he arrives by 3 o'clock, and stays until his work is done, even though that be 8 or 9 o'clock.

Insurance and Savings.

The Germans have an obligatory insurance law for workmen, in which each employer must establish a fund, to which he contributes one-third and his employees two-thirds, at the rate of 3½ per cent of the wages earned. The benefits are half wages for sick employees up to twenty-six weeks, including medical attendance, drugs, and free hospital service. The plan includes a provision for funeral expenses, and for widows and orphans.

There is also a compulsory savings bank for working people. Married men must deposit 5 per cent of their wages and unmarried ones 10 per cent, unless they have dependents, in which case the rate is the same as for married men. These deposits increase until they reach \$500, after which the depositor may continue to save or not, as he chooses. But he can use the \$500 only for buying a house or furnishing a home. Six per cent interest is paid on these deposits.

The Kaiser Advocates Thrift.

The one particular battle which the Kaiser has had with his people has been to keep them, with their growing wealth, from forgetting the Spartan simplicity of the older days. The love of ease and luxury is a trait into which the government has ever urged the people not to fall. It is said that the great field marshal, Von Moltke, kept his household expenses down to \$75 a month, and that if that sum were exhausted the household went hungry. He is described as having been very economical in the use of candles.

Solemn warnings for years have been issued against the abandonment by the people of "the discipline of denial," admonishing that Germany's greatness, a monument of her self denial, was being undermined by self indulgence. In the Reichstag, a Socialist member, hearing a speech of Von Bulow's, asking all Germany to retrench, inquired if that meant everybody. An affirmative reply resulted in cutting off 5 million dollars a year from the additional funds voted the Kaiser for maintaining his royal palaces.

SERVIAN AMBASSADOR HAS RECEIVED PASSPORTS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Servian ambassador to Turkey has received his passports. He requested passports Tuesday. Servia has now severed all diplomatic relations with Turkey.

FAMILY CARES.

This Information May Be of Value to Many Mothers in Plainview.

When there is added to the many cares inseparable from the rearing of children that affliction of weakness of the kidneys and auxiliary organs, the mother's lot is far from a happy one. This condition has often been corrected by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. When relief comes the mother's burden will be lighter and her home happier.

Mrs. W. J. Mitchell, W. California Ave., Plainview, Texas, says: "I can say that Doan's Kidney Pills are a good remedy for those afflicted with weak kidneys. We got our supply from the Long Drug Co. and gave them to a child who had trouble with the kidney secretions. Doan's Kidney Pills were the only remedy that brought beneficial results." Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Mitchell had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props. Buffalo, N. Y. —Adv.

THE WAR.

From afar there comes a cry
That ascends like Abel's blood to
Heaven—
'Tis the wall of widows, orphans,
mothers,
From Europe's nations, battle-riven.

The kings can do no wrong,
Nor can kings any wrong endure,
So thousands must their life-blood
give
To make the rights of kings secure.

Sound the trumpet's clarion call!
Beat the reverberating drum!
Bid them come from mart and home—
Tell them that the war is on.

Let the cannon's angry roar
Drown the widowed mother's moan.
Blow the bugle, clank the sabre!
Heed not the dying soldier's groan.

God of armies! thou that reignest,
We come before Thy mercy seat;
Marshal all Thy hosts of Heaven
To end this war, we Thee entreat!
—Jua Sonstegard King.

TOLSTOVS HOPE FOR THE RACE.

Patriotism promises men nothing but a terrible future, but the brotherhood of nations represents an ideal which is becoming ever more intelligible and more desirable to humanity. Hence the progress of mankind from the old, worn-out opinion to the new must inevitably take place. This progression is as inevitable as the falling in the spring of the last dry leaves and the appearance of the new from swollen buds.

Canadians Have Up-to-Date Kitchen and Dining Cars

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 4.—The commissary department of the Canadian Pacific Railway has provided 10 special dining cars for the trains carrying troops in the Dominion, which resemble in equipment hotels on wheels. From 500 to 600 men can be accommodated daily with facility in these cars. Along the sides of the cars are ranged big steam boilers, great cooking kettles, steam ovens, ranges, and other modern apparatus for the operation of the culinary department. In the center and extending the length of the cars are counters on which the food is served. Suspended from the ceiling or roof are rows of plates, and beneath the counter, in specially-prepared cupboards, are dishes, saucers, knives and forks, spoons, and other serviceable articles. Above the counter are ranged rows of tin cans which can be used for serving soup, coffee, tea, and other liquids.

THE PANHANDLE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

About the first of September of this year we had the privilege of spending a day at one of Oklahoma's six secondary agricultural schools, located at Goodwell, in Texas County, of the Oklahoma Panhandle. It is possible for this school to serve a real purpose for the farmers of this extreme north-west part of the State. The lay of the land, the soil and rainfall is practically the same for from fifty to one hundred miles in any direction from the location of this school. The variety of crops, the methods of culture, the rotation and the general method of farm management which could be made to pay on that farm, would serve in many ways as a model to be patterned after in settling down to a system of safer farming for the folks in that section. The original language of the bill creating these schools says the farms shall be used as demonstration farms. Thus far they have not been made to do anything of the kind. They have started out as more of an experiment station than anything else.

For this Panhandle school, at least, some combination of crops, cultural methods and live stock should be decided upon as one of the ways to solve

the problem of production and profit on a farm under conditions such as they have there. Adhere strictly to the plan and put it to the test, charging it up with every penny of expense that it calls for. If experts cannot make a farm pay its way in this section of country, how can the average homesteader be expected to make a living and improve a farm? Just a little demonstration of this kind where the books were kept against it and farmers could see the success, if success was made, would do a great deal to relieve some of the skepticism which exists in the minds of some as to the value of these institutions. There is, within less than a mile of this school, a section of school land which, I was told, is being held by a party who pays the State but seventeen dollars annually for it. If the college farm could not be conveniently set aside for a clean-cut demonstration of some plan, then here is this section which the State could make into two or more farms. It could lay its plans and start in to see if it could make a living for the next five or ten years, by following some pre-arranged plan of operating this farm. Two plans might be tried out, one on each half section. If the State can make it pay, the property ought to sell at a premium and the plan and information be worth millions to the development of this section of Oklahoma.

The State is fortunate in having a man of experience and mature judgment in charge of this school—a man of the West and who knows the real problem he is up against, and who sees the need of the very plan I have outlined and, I think, would be glad of the opportunity to try it out. There is evidence about the school as it is today to show that there is an appreciation of the real, practical, every-day farm side of education as it should come from these schools.—Oklahoma Stockman.

Miss Polly Johnson went to Abernathy yesterday to visit her sister, Mrs. J. H. Vanderslice.

British Warships Off Sandy Hook Keep Vigil There Yet

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The British warships off Sandy Hook have not materially changed their cruising range. One of the cruisers has been standing off and on about five miles from the beach, off the Highlands.

Captain Poonquist of the British freight steamer Myra Fell, in from Fowey, passed three cruisers in twenty-four hours, one just this side of Nantucket, the other off Fire Island, and another off Ambrose Channel lighthouse.

Pilot Alexander Heath, who brought the Myra Fell in, said that only one cruiser lingered near Sandy Hook.

Mrs. J. J. Roberts, of Hale Center, was the guest this week of her sisters, Mrs. R. W. LeMond and Mrs. Charles Saigling.

O' Cedar



Donohoo-Ware
Hardware Co.

Just Phone 80

BEAUTIFUL CUT GLASS

Just the thing for Wedding, Birthday or Christmas Presents

We have just received the most beautiful line of Genuine Cut Glass, Nappies, Fern Dishes, Comports, Salad Bowls, Bon Bon Dishes, etc., ever shown by us. The price is within the reach of all.

Nothing makes a daintier gift than a nice piece of Cut Glass, and if you have occasion to make a gift we know you will be delighted to see what we have to offer.

We also have a splendid assortment of Sterling Silver, Community and Rogers plate ware.

Be sure to see our line before purchasing.

Duncan's Pharmacy

"The Store Where You Feel At Home"

DRESSED CHICKENS FOR SATURDAY

Dressed Hens for Baking--Dressed Springs for Frying
Good Fat Stuff Carefully Cleaned.

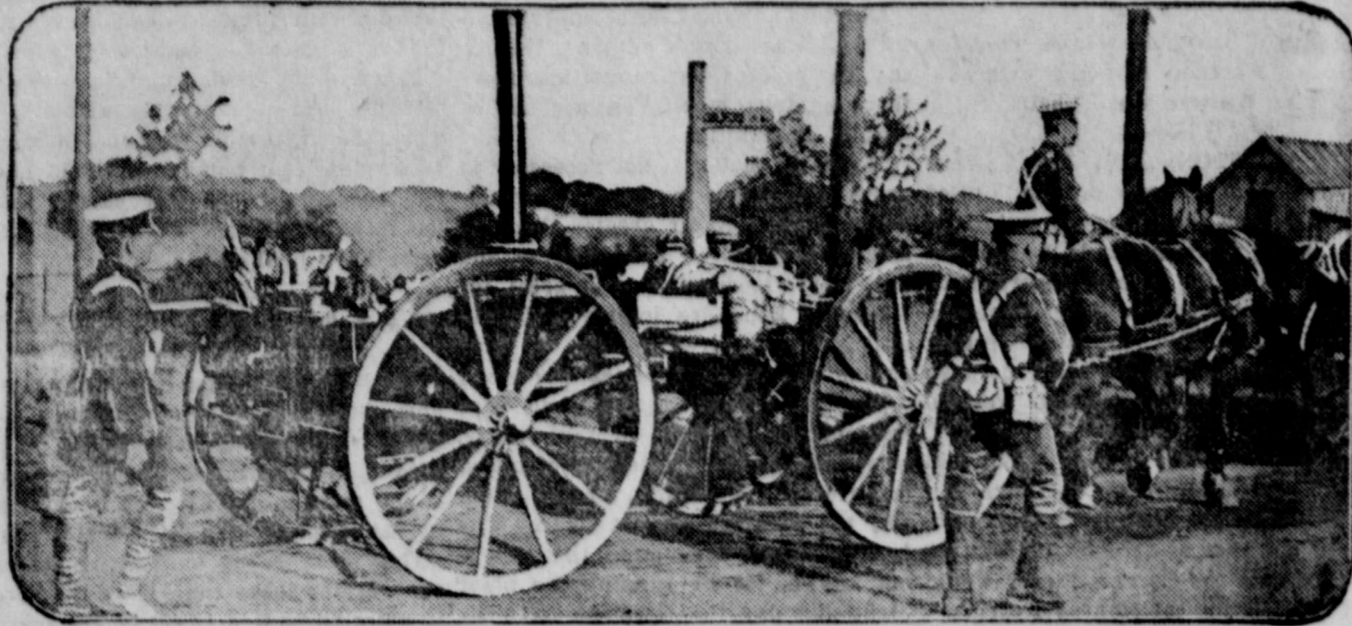
Order Friday or Saturday.

PROMPT DELIVERY

Green's Market

Telephone Number 635

ENGLISH TROOPS ON THE MARCH



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Note the cook stove and fuel. The government has promised to feed Tommy well.

MINIMIZING HARVEST LABOR ON THE FARM.

A System of Crop and Live Stock Management Which Helps to Solve the Labor Problem.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—A system of farm management by which one man with a little occasional help from outside can do all the work on a 100-acre farm, is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture for those farmers in the corn-belt States who are seriously handicapped by the scarcity of labor and whose soil is suited to rye. Any kind of hired labor on the farm has now become so costly, and efficient labor so difficult to obtain, especially the extra labor required at harvest time, that in many sections of the country, in the opinion of experts, this factor will compel a radical reorganization in farming practice, unless conditions change in the near future.

In the corn-belt States a number of farmers have already made some progress toward solving the labor problem by compelling hogs to do much of the work hitherto performed by hired hands. The practice of "hogging off" crops has long been a familiar one, but it is only recently that this has been extended and developed in a scientific way. Under the system discussed in detail in Farmers' Bulletin No. 614, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, "A Corn Belt System of Farming Which Saves Harvest Labor by Hogging Down Crops," hogs perform a large part of the harvesting, and the crops are so arranged that one man can do all the plowing, planting, and cultivating necessary. With such a method the hogs, of course, furnish the principal cash income of the farm. Its great advantage is that a larger acreage can be covered effectively without compelling the farmer to depend on outside labor, which is always difficult to obtain and frequently unreliable.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the system consists of a four or five-year rotation of corn, rye, and a mixture of clover and timothy one or two years.

For the purpose of illustration, the following diagram of a farm laid out on a five-year rotation, which is the better where hay brings a fair price, will be found useful:

Plan of a Farm Run on a 5-Year Rotation.	
1.	CORN
First year to be hogged off.	
2.	CORN
Second year to be cut and rye sown.	
3.	RYE
and young clover hogged off and pastured.	
4.	CLOVER
and timothy hog-pastured.	
5.	TIMOTHY
and clover for hay or pasture.	

It is desirable that the five fields included in this scheme should be approximately the same size. Assuming that they are each 20 acres, one man should have comparatively little difficulty throughout the greater part of the year in doing all the work that they require and in addition caring for the live stock. In field No. 1 the first year corn is grown and hogged off as soon as it is ripe. This is generally from September 1 to September 10. When the corn is cultivated for the last time, it is usually desirable to sow soy beans or rape, in order that the hogs may have pasture while gathering the corn, and also because such a crop supplies valuable humus which can be turned back into the soil. In the following spring this field is prepared for second year corn, and

becomes field No. 2 in the illustration.

Field No. 2 is, as we have seen, devoted to second year corn, which is not hogged off, but harvested by hand. Here rye is sown in the fall. Under favorable conditions this can be done while the corn is still standing, but if necessary it is not too late after the corn has been cut and shocked. Rye may be sown much later than wheat, and this is one of its great advantages in a rotation such as is now being described.

Field No. 3 is devoted to rye throughout the entire season. In the spring it is pastured by the hogs as long as it is palatable, affording excellent pasture, especially for young hogs and brood sows. When the rye becomes tough and the hogs cease to relish it, they should be removed and not returned to the field until two weeks after the rye has ripened. They should then be allowed to gather the entire crop and to graze upon the young clover that has come up with it.

Field No. 4 is devoted entirely to hog pasture. When clover and timothy are planted together, the hogs graze principally on the clover and leave most of the timothy to be cut for hay. In the five-year rotation, however, field No. 5 is depended upon to furnish the principal supply of hay for the horses and cows. There should be some surplus, and this, of course, can be sold. Late in the fall the field is plowed for first year corn, and in the following spring it takes its place in the rotation as field No. 1.

The great merit of this system of crop management is that there is no rush season, and the available labor is so distributed throughout the entire year that the maximum acreage is secured. By plowing one field for corn in the fall, one man and three horses are able to handle all the spring work to get the corn in, cultivate it, and produce a crop without assistance.

The next operation is putting up the hay, and here it is inevitable that outside labor be called in. Compared with other systems of farm management, however, the amount of outside help required is very small. Since the hogs harvest the rye, there is practically no field work to be done after the hay is in until early in September, when one field of corn must be cut and one field of rye sown. This period of about five weeks in length is threshing time for the farmer's neighbors, and he and his horses should find it possible to do work for them which can be returned when extra help is needed to shred his corn for bedding. In this way it has been estimated that on a farm of 100 acres the farmer will only have to pay cash for about ten days' hired labor during the hay harvest.

It is possible that an even larger farm might be worked in this way, but when the fields exceed about 40 acres in extent, it is not probable that this system will be found advantageous.

On such a farm, as has already been said, hogs furnish the principal income. They are turned in on the rye as early as possible in the spring, and there the fall shoats and spring pigs remain as long as the pasturage is tender. When the spring pigs are from 6 to 8 weeks old they are weaned and the brood sows taken to other enclosures, where they can be bred for fall litters.

By the first part of May it is probable that rye no longer affords good pasturage, and the hogs are then turned into field No. 4, devoted to first year clover and timothy. There they remain, with the addition of a reasonably liberal corn ration, until the middle of July, or two weeks after the rye has opened, when they are turned back into the rye field and allowed to hog it all down without other feed. Roughly speaking, it may be said that if the rye yields 17 bushels to the acre, six 100-pound hogs will harvest an acre in six weeks. Thus, by the time the rye is harvested the corn is ready, and the stock can be turned into field No. 1. Here they can be kept until all the corn is hogged off, which will be approximately November 1, if none of the hogs are sold until the entire crop is gathered. In this way,

with practically no labor and very little attention, the entire herd is furnished with pasture and grain feed throughout the entire spring, summer and fall.

As for the cash income per acre from such a system, it appears that the method of hogging down rye ultimately brings the same returns as cutting, threshing and selling the crop; but in addition to the cash returns, the hogs build up the soil and save the cost of labor. This, it must be repeated, is the real purpose of such a system. With labor already scarce, and becoming scarcer every year, some substitute must be found. In the opinion of specialists in the Department of Agriculture, the system which has just been described seems to be sound and practical, at least for a considerable proportion of the farms in those sections to which it is adapted.

SUDAN GRASS FOR ILLINOIS.

Farmers of the Southwest who are to reduce the acreage of cotton by planting more in hay and forage crops will be interested in the investigations of Mr. A. M. Augustine, secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. Speaking of Sudan grass, Mr. Augustine says in "Illinois Horticulture," a publication of the State Horticultural Society:

"We planted one pound of this seed (Sudan) this spring, about the first of May. As it developed its value became more apparent, and we allowed most of the grass to go to seed, rather than make the several cuttings, which we understood were possible, although, late in August, one row was cut to test its value as hay. The cut row made a new growth of four to five feet in height. The stems are smaller than a lead pencil, with heavy foliage clear to the top. The seed is about the size of sorghum seed, and the plant is strictly an annual. It carries a considerable saccharine matter, which makes it very much relished by stock; in fact, we found that stock would prefer the Sudan grass to fresh cured clover and timothy, and eat it up practically clean.

"The past season was a very trying one at the Normal on account of the severe drought. We found that where a small drain ran through the rows, so much more moisture was secured, the grass was heavier than on drier land.

"Part of the seed was planted in rows, and part was sown broadcast. Although no exact record was kept of the grass on this patch, of about one-fifth of an acre, we had it estimated by a number of experienced farmers, and no estimate was less than one ton of dry grass. We believe this is a very valuable grass for forage crop under Central Illinois conditions, especially in such a trying year as the past one, and we shall grow it in the future in the place of millet. From all the reports we have read, and our own experience, we would consider it as valuable for feed as clover or timothy, bulk for bulk.

"Although this is not, strictly speaking, a horticultural topic, yet with the high price of hay and grain it is quite a question for the horticulturist to supply his feed in the most economical way. We have no seed to sell, but if you have an opportunity to try out this grass we believe you will be well repaid.

"No farmer or interested person viewed this small patch last summer but what said it promised to be the most remarkable and valuable forage crop ever introduced in Illinois."—Farm and Ranch.

DAIRY COWS REDUCE COTTON ACREAGE.

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Nov. 5.—How the dairy cow can help reduce the cotton acreage in 1915 profitably is clearly set forth in a circular issued by the A. & M. College. The statement is made that one good dairy cow, properly fed and cared for, will produce in one year products worth approximately \$100,000. Against these receipts is a feed cost of \$52.50, leaving a profit of \$47.50 to pay for labor, interest, etc.

In addition, the farmer has provided a home market for his farm crops and assured himself a steady cash income. Just what crops to plant to do this, just how to feed and care for the animal, as well as the other useful information, is supplied in this circular just from the press, and designed for free distribution to the farmers of Texas.

Call The Herald for Job Printing

A DIVERSIFICATION MAP OF TEXAS.

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Nov. 5.—A diversification map of Texas, indicating graphically the zones of the State adaptable, respectively, to certain crops other than cotton, is a striking feature of a pamphlet just issued by the A. & M. College intended to impress the necessity and supply the information for diversification of next year's crop. "There is no intention,"

as remarked in the preface, "to exclude cotton, though under conditions now prevailing, cotton offers no hope of profit except with a greatly reduced output in 1915, and successful financing to hold a large part of the present crop." This bulletin is being distributed free.

WANTED—A small improved farm near Plainview. Give description and price. Owner only need reply. Address "B," Claude, Texas. —Adv. 11.

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

SPECIAL WAR OFFER TO OUR READERS

We have just secured the rights to offer the

NEW WAR BOOK

"European War at a Glance"

And a Year's Subscription to WOMAN'S WORLD and THE EVENING HERALD

ALL THREE FOR \$1.75

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?
Why Russia interfered?
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?
The causes of international hatred?
The history of the conflicting nations?
The location of navies, troops and fortifications?
The strength of the Powers?
The size of their armies and navies?
The different religions?
The percentage of illiteracy?

THIS WORLD'S WAR?

IT'S COST TO HUMANITY. THE ISSUES AT STAKE
AMERICA'S UNTOLD OPPORTUNITY
PROPHECY OF EXPERTS ON THE OUTCOME
IT'S EFFECT ON THE FUTURE
THE PROBABLE RESULTS



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.

IF NOT Then it is your duty to take advantage of this wonderful offer and thoroughly acquaint yourself with the full story of the WAR and its influence on American industries, crops and future opportunities. This offer will be good for a short time only, and in order to make sure of receiving a copy of this new book on the World's War before the supply is exhausted you must act now. Fill out the coupon today, GET this book on the WAR, together with a year's subscription to WOMAN'S WORLD and THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD, all three at special price of \$1.75.

Fill out this blank and enclose with money order or check to the Herald

Enclosed find \$1.75 for which you send me HERALD for one year and a full year's subscription to WOMAN'S WORLD, together with the NEW WAR BOOK—EUROPEAN WAR AT A GLANCE, to this address:

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Stands for BETTER VALUES
BEST values in Work Clothes
BEST values in Suits
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MORE GOODS FOR LESS MONEY
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Cochrane's Studio
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We don't sell prices, but Good, De-
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kind the whole family enjoy. Combine
business and pleasure and we'll all be
happy.
Matinees daily 2:30 to 5:30
Evening 7:15 to 10:00
Admission, 5c and 10c

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Across the street from New Grant Bldg.

If your combined purchases from all the merchants whose
names appear on this page, equals the amount opposite the
town you are from we will pay your railroad fare both ways,
or from any town in Texas on same basis. This offer holds
good from now until Christmas.

Be sure to purchase Round Trip Ticket, also be sure to
ask for a card from the first merchant you trade with; who
will take pleasure in explaining fully the details.

Plainview in the heart of the South
Plains, invites you to do
your Fall trading and Christmas
shopping in Plainview. In ac-
cepting this invitation you will be
pleased to find the largest stocks
of "Up-to-the-minute" merchandise
of great assortment, lowest prices
and 153 experienced sales-people
to serve you.

	Purchase Necessary	Purchase Necessary
Floydada	\$1.45	\$29.00
Lockney	90	18.00
Hale Center	75	15.00
Kress	75	15.00
Abernathy	1.65	33.00
Lubbock	2.55	51.00
Tulia	\$1.35	27.00
Happy	2.20	44.00
Canyon	3.10	62.00
Littlefield	4.45	89.00
Hurley	6.05	121.00

**SPECIAL---Make Your Plans Now to Exhibit at Hale
County's Big 1915 Fair. Dates Will Be Announced Soon.**

Everything for the Home
FURNITURE,
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We pay the freight on \$5 or more.

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SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,
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LET - US - DO - YOUR - WORK

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Gifts for every member of the family—
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Shaving, Shampooing, Hair Cutting,
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Everything in
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The Xmas gift of all gifts for the
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PIANO OR PLAYER PIANO.
Terms to suit you. See us.

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We Invite You to Visit Our New Home Northeast Corner Main and N. Pacific Sts.
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Queen Quality
\$3.50 to \$5.00
A Few Specials at \$6.00

FASHION AND FIT

The New Autumn and Winter styles far surpass in beauty of design any previously shown.

All the leading fashion tendencies, such as the fabric top, the effective long, narrow toe, embodied in these models.

There is at least one of our many custom designs in "Queen Quality" suited to your individual taste. May we not have the pleasure of fitting you today?

A Few More New Arrivals

Trunks \$4.00, \$7.50, 12.50 and up; Suit Cases \$1.00, \$2.50, \$5.00, \$10.00 and up; Hand Bags \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 and up; and a full line of general traveling goods.

New Fall Slip-On Raincoats \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 and up.

New Worth Hats \$3.00 and Light Weight Stetsons \$4.00

Some beautiful new things in Caps for Boys and Young Men.

New Annis Furs--most approved skins made up in most approved styles.

New Baby Doll and Skuffer Shoes for Children and Misses.



A store must sell as it buys. . . The degree of quality a manufacturer puts into his merchandise does not change in the retailer's hands.

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as we do for the highest quality in everything we sell, the Live Store has associated itself with a clothing institution of international reputation for the high quality of its merchandise.

For Fall Therefore: **Kuppenheimer Clothes \$18.00 to \$40.00**

PLAINVIEW MERCANTILE CO.

"A DRY GOODS STORE IN A BLOCK TO ITSELF"

International Stock Show Has Been Called Off

(Continued from Page One.)

pretation of the order, cattle from other states than those under quarantine may be shipped to the Chicago yards, but they may leave there only as dressed meat.

Government Department Explains Order.

This explanation of the Government's action was issued at the Department of Agriculture:

"The quarantine of live stock on account of the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease has been extended to cover the states of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania. In addition, restrictions have been placed upon shipments of stock from Ohio.

"No cattle, sheep or swine can be shipped from these states in interstate commerce and all fodder and animal products of every sort which might possibly convey the disease must be thoroughly disinfected.

"The quarantined states are not only prohibited from shipping cattle to uninfected areas, but they cannot send shipments of stock from one infected area to another."

Department officials said the spread of the disease was extraordinarily rapid. It is so highly contagious that cattle passing through pens and alleyways where infected live stock have preceded them acquire the infection. Drastic measures in the way of cleansing and disinfecting all cars, pens and loading docks have been ordered.

EPWORTH LEAGUE PROGRAM FOR SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

Subject—"Conserving Our Gains."
Leader—Mr. Ferguson.
Devotional and Song Service.
Scripture Reading—Acts. 20:28-35.
"The Purpose of Organizing the Board of Church Extension"—G. S. Upton.
"Of What Use Is the Epworth League to the Church?"—A. E. Harris.
"What the Young People Are Due the Church"—Miss Grace Brown.
Closing Exercise.

Place your Vacant House and Furnished Rooms with me if you want them rented. Phone 333. Hotel Ware Building, Room 12. J. J. LASH. Ad. Box 612.

FOUNDER OF BARACA MOVEMENT WILL CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY.

LITTLEFIELD, Texas, Nov. 4.—Mr. Marshall A. Hudson, founder and president of the World-Wide Baraca-Philathea Movement, will celebrate his 64th birthday at his home, in Syracuse, N. Y., November 10th. Mr. Hudson is known as "Millionaire" Hudson, inasmuch as he set the mark for one million men in the Baraca classes over the world. That number has been reached, and he now has the slogan of a million more. The Baraca-Philathea Movement observed its 23rd anniversary October 20th, last, and is growing rapidly in all parts of the country.

Mr. Hudson toured Texas in 1911, visiting the principal towns and cities of the State in the interest of the cause he represents. At the close of the street banquet in Waco during the World-Wide Baraca-Philathea "Round-Up" Convention, in June, the Baracas and Philatheas of Texas presented Mr. Hudson a handsome loving cup, Texas being the only State in the Union expressing their love and appreciation in such a manner.

C. J. Duggan, of this place, former Baraca State Secretary of Texas, has inaugurated a movement for the Texas Baracas and Philatheas to send Mr. Hudson birthday greeting, which should be mailed on the 6th in order to reach Syracuse the 10th. Such mail will be delivered to Mr. Hudson at 9 o'clock (8 o'clock central time) on that date, at which hour all Baracas and Philatheas are to offer prayer in Mr. Hudson's behalf, to the end that his health may be regained and he may be spared to lead the movement for many years to come.

Notices have been sent to representatives in various towns in the State. Other papers are requested to copy this announcement.

Miss Minnie Lee Backstrom, of Temple, is Philathea State Secretary, and Mr. Basil A. Ryan, of San Antonio, is Baraca State Secretary. Two other Baraca Secretaries are to be appointed at an early date. Texas leads all other states in the 5-to-1 movement that was launched at the Waco convention.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms. MRS. J. W. WESTCOAT. Phone 316. —Adv. 11.

WANTED—To rent farm on halves for 1915. Want possession at once. —Adv. 21.

Censors Make French News Papers Use Zeros in Reports

PARIS, Nov. 4.—French censorship limits the Temps to the announcement that the number of prisoners in France a few days ago was blank plus blank, including German civilians interned, making the minimum blank.

The French ambassador at Madrid denies the accuracy of the figures given out by the Spanish press on German information that French prisoners in Germany number 180,000 and German prisoners in France number 12,000. A San Sebastian paper even gave 300,000 French prisoners.

KRESS.

KRESS, Texas, Nov. 4.—Mr. Fay Kerr and Miss Ira Skipworth were united in marriage by Rev. Wilkins Sunday afternoon, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Skipworth.

Rev. Sharp, of Tulla, will preach at Kress Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Rob Rousser and wife and two children went west of Tulla to visit Mrs. Rousser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Tomlinson.

Mr. J. A. Bush and son, Charlie, were business callers in Plainview Monday. Mr. McFarland went to Kress to be a caller, and he can go fast in his automobile.

Miss Edna Rosser and three little girls were shopping in Kress Saturday. Mr. Merrill and Los Knight went to Tulla Monday to attend court as Grand Jurors.

Mr. Scheihagen was on the sick list last week, but is improving. Rev. Wilkins, of Plainview, preached at the Central Plains school house last Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mrs. J. V. Boston started on the train Tuesday to visit her daughter at Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. E. E. Overly was a caller in Plainview Monday. Charlie Bush and wife and two children were callers in Plainview Saturday.

Mr. Will Rousser and the Greenfield boys went to Kress Saturday night to attend the lodge of the W. O. W. Six new members were initiated.

Mr. J. R. Walker went to Kress today to meet his wife and two children, who have been visiting relatives at Dallas and attending the Fair.

Ex-Presidents' Sons Fight Are Now With French Armies

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Among the sons of ex-presidents of France who are now with the French armies are the Marquis de MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, who is a brigadier general at Belfort, while his brother, Count de MacMahon, is an infantry colonel.

Major Sadi Carnot is doing duty in a fort near Montmorency; Claude Casimir-Perier, husband of Mme. Simone, the actress, is an infantry lieutenant, and was recently wounded.

Paul Loubet, who is a lieutenant of infantry and is serving at Verdun, and Andre Fallieres is attached to the ministry of war.

LIBERTY.

LIBERTY, Texas, Nov. 5.—Quite a number of our young people were in attendance at the Floyd County Singing Convention at Meteor.

Frank Klein was among the invited guests at the Duckwall home Sunday. Jasper Gibson is now hauling feed to Plainview.

The party at the Ooley home Saturday night was well attended.

A. C. Hathcull, of Plainview, made a business call at the Duckwall home Wednesday.

School began again Monday, after two week's sickness among pupils.

M. D. Leach shipped a carload of cattle to Kansas City last week.

COTTON MILL WILL OPERATE NIGHT AND DAY SHIFT.

POST, Texas, Nov. 5.—The cotton growers in this and the surrounding counties have met a boon that will greatly relieve their present conditions concerning their cotton crop. The news that the Postex Cotton Mills, located here, would begin immediately and operate day and night shifts, consuming several thousand bales more of cotton than was previously planned, was optimistically received by producers of the staple in this section. Buyers of the concern are already making heavy purchases, and are paying about 1 cent more per pound for the cotton than could be had anywhere else in the State. The officials of the company say that all of the cotton consumed will be bought from farmers in this and adjoining counties.

GEORGE F. WILLIAMS SEES MORE TROUBLE IN BALKANS.

Former Envoy to Greece and Montenegro Says Albanian Problem Will Embroil Neutral Nations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—George Fred Williams, of Boston, former United States minister to Greece and Montenegro, whose criticism of the European powers for their conduct in Albania led to a request for his resignation early in July, has arrived in New York on the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam from Rotterdam.

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FASHION AND FIT

The New Autumn and Winter styles far surpass in beauty of design any previously shown.

All the leading fashion tendencies, such as the fabric top, the effective long, narrow toe, embodied in these models.

There is at least one of our many custom designs in "Queen Quality" suited to your individual taste. May we not have the pleasure of fitting you today?

as we do for the highest quality in everything we sell, the Live Store has associated itself with a clothing institution of international reputation for the high quality of its merchandise.

For Fall Therefore: Kuppenheimer Clothes \$18.00 to \$40.00

PLAINVIEW MERCANTILE CO.
 "A DRY GOODS STORE IN A BLOCK TO ITSELF"

A Few More New Arrivals

Trunks \$4.00, \$7.50, 12.50 and up; Suit Cases \$1.00, \$2.50, \$5.00, \$10.00 and up; Hand Bags \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 and up; and a full line of general traveling goods.

New Fall Slip-On Raincoats \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 and up.

New Worth Hats \$3.00 and Light Weight Stetsons \$4.00

Some beautiful new things in Caps for Boys and Young Men.

New Annis Furs--most approved skins made up in most approved styles.

New Baby Doll and Skuffer Shoes for Children and Misses.

A store must sell as it buys... The degree of quality a manufacturer puts into his merchandise does not change in the retailer's hands.

Realizing this truth and standing



International Stock Show Has Been Called Off

(Continued from Page One.)

pretation of the order, cattle from other states than those under quarantine may be shipped to the Chicago yards, but they may leave there only as dressed meat.

Government Department Explains Order.

This explanation of the Government's action was issued at the Department of Agriculture:

"The quarantine of live stock on account of the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease has been extended to cover the states of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania. In addition, restrictions have been placed upon shipments of stock from Ohio.

"No cattle, sheep or swine can be shipped from these states in interstate commerce and all fodder and animal products of every sort which might possibly convey the disease must be thoroughly disinfected.

"The quarantined states are not only prohibited from shipping cattle to uninfected areas, but they cannot send shipments of stock from one infected area to another."

Department officials said the spread of the disease was extraordinarily rapid. It is so highly contagious that cattle passing through pens and alleyways where infected live stock have preceded them acquire the infection. Drastic measures in the way of cleansing and disinfecting all cars, pens and loading docks have been ordered.

EPWORTH LEAGUE PROGRAM FOR SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Subject—"Conserving Our Gains."
 Leader—Mr. Ferguson.
 Devotional and Song Service.
 Scripture Reading—Acts. 20:23-35.
 "The Purpose of Organizing the Board of Church Extension"—G. S. Upton.
 "Of What Use Is the Epworth League to the Church?"—A. E. Harris.
 "What the Young People Are Due the Church"—Miss Grace Brown.
 Closing Exercise.

Place your Vacant House and Furnished Rooms with me if you want them rented. Phone 333. Hotel Ware Building, Room 12. J. J. LASH. Ad. f. Box 612.

FOUNDER OF BARACA MOVEMENT WILL CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY.

LITTLEFIELD, Texas, Nov. 4.—Mr. Marshall A. Hudson, founder and president of the World-Wide Baraca-Philathea Movement, will celebrate his 64th birthday at his home, in Syracuse, N. Y., November 10th. Mr. Hudson is known as "Millionaire" Hudson, inasmuch as he set the mark for one million men in the Baraca classes over the world. That number has been reached, and he now has the slogan of a million more. The Baraca-Philathea Movement observed its 23rd anniversary October 20th, last, and is growing rapidly in all parts of the country.

Mr. Hudson toured Texas in 1911, visiting the principal towns and cities of the State in the interest of the cause he represents. At the close of the street banquet in Waco during the World-Wide Baraca-Philathea "Round-Up" Convention, in June, the Baracas and Philatheas of Texas presented Mr. Hudson a handsome loving cup, Texas being the only State in the Union expressing their love and appreciation in such a manner.

C. J. Duggan, of this place, former Baraca State Secretary of Texas, has inaugurated a movement for the Texas Baracas and Philatheas to send Mr. Hudson birthday greeting, which should be mailed on the 6th in order to reach Syracuse the 10th. Such mail will be delivered to Mr. Hudson at 9 o'clock (8 o'clock central time) on that date, at which hour all Baracas and Philatheas are to offer prayer in Mr. Hudson's behalf, to the end that his health may be regained and he may be spared to lead the movement for many years to come.

Notices have been sent to representatives in various towns in the State. Other papers are requested to copy this announcement.

Miss Minnie Lee Backstrom, of Temple, is Philathea State Secretary, and Mr. Basil A. Ryan, of San Antonio, is Baraca State Secretary. Two other Baraca Secretaries are to be appointed at an early date. Texas leads all other states in the 5-to-1 movement that was launched at the Waco convention.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms. MRS. J. W. WESTCOAT. Phone 316. —Adv. 11.

WANTED—To rent farm on halves for 1915. Want possession at once. —Adv. 21.

Censors Make French News Papers Use Zeros in Reports

PARIS, Nov. 4.—French censorship limits the Temps to the announcement that the number of prisoners in France a few days ago was blank plus blank, including German civilians interned, making the minimum blank.

The French ambassador at Madrid denies the accuracy of the figures given out by the Spanish press on German information that French prisoners in Germany number 180,000 and German prisoners in France number 12,000. A San Sebastian paper even gave 300,000 French prisoners.

KRESS.

KRESS, Texas, Nov. 4.—Mr. Fay Kerr and Miss Ira Skipworth were united in marriage by Rev. Wilkins Sunday afternoon, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Skipworth.

Rev. Sharp, of Tulla, will preach at Kress Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Rob Rousser and wife and two children went west of Tulla to visit Mrs. Rousser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Tomlinson.

Mr. J. A. Bush and son, Charlie, were business callers in Plainview Monday. Mr. McFarland went to Kress to be a caller, and he can go fast in his automobile.

Miss Edna Rosser and three little girls were shopping in Kress Saturday.

Mr. Merrill and Los Knight went to Tulla Monday to attend court as Grand Jurors.

Mr. Scheithagen was on the sick list last week, but is improving.

Rev. Wilkins, of Plainview, preached at the Central Plains school house last Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mrs. J. V. Boston started on the train Tuesday to visit her daughter at Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. E. E. Overly was a caller in Plainview Monday.

Charlie Bush and wife and two children were callers in Plainview Saturday.

Mr. Will Rousser and the Greenfield boys went to Kress Saturday night to attend the lodge of the W. O. W. Six new members were initiated.

Mr. J. R. Walker went to Kress today to meet his wife and two children, who have been visiting relatives at Dallas and attending the Fair.

Ex-Presidents' Sons Fight Are Now With French Armies

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Among the sons of ex-presidents of France who are now with the French armies are the Marquis de MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, who is a brigadier general at Belfort, while his brother, Count de MacMahon, is an infantry colonel.

Major Sadi Carnot is doing duty in a fort near Montmorency; Claude Casimir-Perier, husband of Mme. Simone, the actress, is an infantry lieutenant, and was recently wounded.

Paul Loubet, who is a lieutenant of infantry and is serving at Verdun, and Andre Fallieres is attached to the ministry of war.

LIBERTY.

LIBERTY, Texas, Nov. 5.—Quite a number of our young people were in attendance at the Floyd County Singing Convention at Meteor.

Frank Klein was among the invited guests at the Duckwall home Sunday. Jasper Gibson is now hauling feed to Plainview.

The party at the Ooley home Saturday night was well attended.

A. C. Hathcull, of Plainview, made a business call at the Duckwall home Wednesday.

School began again Monday, after two week's sickness among pupils.

M. D. Leach shipped a carload of cattle to Kansas City last week.

COTTON MILL WILL OPERATE NIGHT AND DAY SHIFT.

POST, Texas, Nov. 5.—The cotton growers in this and the surrounding counties have met a boon that will greatly relieve their present conditions concerning their cotton crop. The news that the Postex Cotton Mills, located here, would begin immediately and operate day and night shifts, consuming several thousand bales more of cotton than was previously planned, was optimistically received by producers of the staple in this section. Buyers of the concern are already making heavy purchases, and are paying about 1 cent more per pound for the cotton than could be had anywhere else in the State. The officials of the company say that all of the cotton consumed will be bought from farmers in this and adjoining counties.

GEORGE F. WILLIAMS SEES MORE TROUBLE IN BALKANS.

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