

# THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

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PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## HALE COUNTY FAIR MEETS SEPTEMBER 21-24, 1915

DATES HAVE BEEN SELECTED AND ACTING COMMITTEES NAMED FOR BIG FAIR.

### FIREMEN HERE THEN, TOO

Panhandle Firemen Will Meet in Plainview on First Three Days Named; Gala Days.

The Hale County Fair will be held next year, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 21, 22, 23, 24. On the first three days the Panhandle Firemen's Association will convene here.

The following acting committees were named this afternoon at the meeting of the Hale County Fair Association:

Grounds and Buildings, M. D. Henderson, E. H. Perry and W. A. Shofner; Finance, J. E. Lancaster, J. F. Garrison, C. E. White, T. E. Richards, Chas. Reinken, and three others from the Plainview Fire Department will be named as members of this committee; Amusements, E. L. Doland, B. T. Hatchell, J. F. Garrison, A. G. Hinn, E. R. Williams; Premiums, C. E. White, E. Callaway, O. M. Unger; Rules and Regulations, J. M. Adams, C. E. White, C. R. Houston, C. W. Sewell; Auditing, Dr. J. C. Anderson, W. E. Boyd; Advertising, E. B. Miller, J. M. Waller, J. M. Adams, W. E. Winfield, Ellis Carter; Gates, M. C. Hancock, Ben Smith; Constitution and By-Laws, Otis Trulove, E. B. Miller, J. W. Longstreth; Ladies' Department, Mrs. J. W. Longstreth, Mrs. R. C. Ware, Mrs. L. T. Mayhugh.

## PLAINVIEW ALL STARS

### LOSE TO COLLEGIANS

All-Stars Were Good on Defensive Playing; Lack of Practice Made Offensive Play Individual.

Twenty-seven to nothing was the score piled up Thanksgiving by the Seth Ward College team opposing an all-star aggregation of Plainview.

In their defensive work the all-stars were good. Their offensive work was marked by individual playing. Rook, McVicker, Blakemore and Bryant coming in for a large share of the star plays. The afternoon was crisp, and fumbling was frequent on both sides.

The game was clean, and, although the score does not indicate as much, it seemed that the outcome was uncertain until the last quarter.

At one time during the game the All-Stars held the Northside men for downs when the ball was only eight yards from the goal. Four yards was the gain allowed the collegians in as many downs.

The lineups for the game were:

**All-Stars.**  
Center, Pack; Right Guard, Walden; Left Guard, McVicker; Left Tackle, Rook; Right Tackle, Bain and Gilliland; Right End, Cousineau; Left End, Bert Vaughn; Right Half, Everett Bryan; Left Half, Murphy and Blakemore; Full Back.

**Seth Ward.**  
Ends, Kiker, Perdue and Randolph; Guards, Tipton, Tilson and Hoghland; Center, Rushing; Halves, Glenn and Willis; Fullback, Pritchett; Tackles, Ansley, Fort and McDonald.

## New Well on Dr. Pearson's Farm Tests 2,000 Gallons

Tests made to-day on the Pearson farm of the new well which has just been completed show that the well has a capacity of two thousand gallons of water per minute, according to R. S. Charles, manager for the Texas Land and Development Company.

"This is the third of seven wells which Dr. Pearson plans to drill on his farm," said Mr. Charles to a Herald representative this afternoon. "It is expected that all of them will be completed within six weeks."

Frank Hester, of Long Beach, Calif., came in yesterday to visit his sister, Mrs. Carrie B. Farmer.

## "OUR NATION IS HAPPY IN HAVING GOD AS BASIS"

REV. O. L. HAILEY PREACHES SERMON ON THANKSGIVING TO LARGE CONGREGATION

### PROVIDENCE PEOPLED U. S.

"God Is Basis of Thought in the United States; God Center of People's Activity."

The spirit of Thanksgiving blended with a feeling of true solemnity prevailed Thursday morning at the union Thanksgiving service held at the Plainview Baptist Church.

Sheaves of grain were grouped on either side of the pulpit in remembrance of the bountiful crops with which the country has been blessed. Over the chancel was an arch of orange and green, the colors of Wayland Baptist College.

The musical program was beautiful and inspiring. Mrs. E. R. Williams was pianist, Miss Hunt organist, and A. C. Hatchell director.

The Plainview Orchestra, with Z. E. Jenkins as leader, played straight into the hearts of the audience. Not a note was lost as the people with one accord listened in silent appreciation.

Rev. S. Park read President Wilson's Thanksgiving proclamation. The 33rd Psalm, the Scripture lesson for the day, was read by Elder R. A. Highsmith, pastor of the First Christian Church.

The double quartette, a duet by Miss Buchheimer and George Hutchings and a violin solo by Douglas Murphy were musical features that were deeply enjoyed by every member of the large audience.

The Fire Company attended en masse, and afterwards adjourned to the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. McGlasson, where a dinner was given in their honor.

At the Baptist Church Thursday, Rev. O. L. Hailey, the pastor, preached the following sermon on "Thanksgiving":

**"God's Nation Happy."**  
Psalm 33:12: "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."

Psalm 89:15-16: "Blessed are the people that know the joyful sound; they shall walk, O Lord, in the light of Thy countenance; in Thy name shall they rejoice all the day; and in Thy righteousness shall they be exalted."

"How appropriate for us, of all people, to observe this day! Everything conspires to awaken thanksgiving.

**This Nation May Be Properly Called God's Nation.**

"First, from the providence of God that discovered it and peopled it. The East was longing for some vent through which its pent-up forces might escape into a larger room. Things were transpiring that would insure great distress and much suffering. The world was in a turmoil. God raised up Columbus, a pioneer, to open the way. Why did not the world move when John Cabot discovered America? Columbus had the recently-invented astrolabe. God made ready a people. Now He opened the way. Suppose this country had been occupied by people from the East? That is most likely the source of the Aztecs, the Mexicans and the Indians and Cave Dwellers.

"Take the siege of Leyden as an example of conditions existing at the time the new continent had been made known to the people of the European countries. On May 26, 1574, Valdez, the Spanish fiend, laid siege to the city for the second time. Poorly prepared, William of Orange promised relief within three months. The people were

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### BROWN'S TRIPS MAKE HIM LIKE PLAINS COUNTRY MORE.

"During the past two months I have been over much of Texas and Oklahoma," said J. O. Brown to a Herald representative. "I haven't seen anything that will compare with the Plainview Country. I wouldn't think of exchanging my farm for any tract of land of the same size I have ever seen in Texas or Oklahoma.

Mr. Brown has recently returned from the International Dry Farming Congress, at Wichita, Kansas, and the State Fair of Texas, at Dallas.

## BURYING CONDEMNED CATTLE.



Photo supplied by United States department of agriculture. Cattle suffering from the foot and mouth disease are driven into a trench to be killed, covered with quicklime and buried.

## Forces of Villa and Zapata Have Control of Mexico City

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Forces of Villa and Zapata have the City of Mexico under their control. It is said that order is being maintained there. Villista troops are reported as marching onto Tampico. General Caballero at Tampico has declared his loyalty and adherence to the national convention.

### TWO RUNAWAYS ON PLAINVIEW STREETS CAUSE EXCITEMENT.

J. Pendley and Mrs. Tom Ganer narrowly escaped injury this afternoon when the two ponies Mr. Pendley was driving became frightened at an automobile in front of the Egge-Corlett garage. The whiffle tree broke when the ponies slipped from the car. They were easily stopped and neither of the occupants was injured.

The team owned by A. T. Oke ran away from the depot platform this morning. The horses were standing at the south entrance to the baggage room when the express wagon drove up. Becoming frightened, they ran south down Pacific Street, clashed into a buggy belonging to Mr. Jeffries, which was standing in front of the Plainview Floral Company, and continued running until they were stopped in front of the Pentecostal Mission by the lines becoming wrapped around the wheels to such an extent that the horses could not move. The horses and wagon were uninjured.

## Explosion Destroys British Ships; Seven Hundred Killed

LONDON, Nov. 28.—It is believed here that the explosion destroying the British warship Bulwark was due to the accidental ignition of ammunition which was being loaded on the ship.

Late advices are that out of the crew of seven hundred only seven have been saved. Rear admirals and vice admirals report that they believe the explosion was in one of the internal magazines, and that such an explosion was as likely to have occurred in times of peace as in war.

## Two More British Ships Sunk by the Germans

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Mallachite and Primo, two British steamers, have been sunk by the Germans off Havre. The crews of both ships were saved.

## U. S. Troops Have Arrived at Galveston from Vera Cruz

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 28.—Five army transports of the United States arrived at Galveston Thanksgiving Day. More than four thousand United States soldiers were aboard. On the flagship, Christobal, was approximately a million dollars in gold taken from the custom house at Vera Cruz. It is now in a depository of the United States Government here.

General Funston relinquished his command of the troops by issuing general order No. 20, which reads:

"Headquarters United States Expeditionary Forces, Galveston, Texas, Nov. 26, 1914.—The undersigned relinquishes command of the United States expeditionary forces for Vera Cruz, Mexico, upon arrival at Galveston, Texas. The organizations of the command will report to the commanding General, Second Division. Officers without orders will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the army for orders.

"In relinquishing command I desire to express the highest appreciation of the loyalty, willingness and efficiency of the officers, enlisted men and civilian employees of the expeditionary force during the long and trying service in Vera Cruz. The best proof of the conduct of the personnel of this force during the occupation is the fact that it came among a population bitterly hostile, and in seven months converted that population into friends to such a extent that our departure was regretted by practically every resident in the occupied city. It was this good feeling on the part of the people of Vera Cruz, engendered by the conduct of the officers and men of this command, that permitted us to withdraw our forces without disagreeable incident of any kind and with the manifest best wishes of the people.

"FREDERICK FUNSTON,  
Major General U. S. Army."

### QUARTERLY CONFERENCE NEXT FRIDAY EVENING.

Last Report of the Conference Year for the First Methodist Will Be Made by Pastor.

The final report for the year's work of the First Methodist church will be made at the quarterly conference Friday evening at the church. This is the report that the Pastor, Rev. S. A. Barnes, will carry with him to the annual meeting of the Northwest Texas Conference, which will convene in Sweetwater in the early part of December.

Rev. O. P. Kiker, presiding elder of the Plainview district, will conduct the conference.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll McGlasson, of Kress, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. D. W. McGlasson.

## 'GOD IS THE UNCREATED CREATOR OF ALL THINGS'

"MAN, NEVER LESS THAN AN IMMORTAL SPIRIT, SHOULD THANK CREATOR"—REV. RIPPEY.

### 'MAN, AN IMMORTAL SPIRIT'

National and State Prosperity, Prohibition of Liquor Traffic, Among Reasons for Giving Thanks.

At the First Methodist Church Thanksgiving Day, Rev. W. M. P. Rippey preached a Thanksgiving sermon, using Psalms CIII, 1-13 as a text. "Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me, bless His holy name."

"A living soul describes man as he stood in matchless perfection before his Creator. His first sensations were soul sensations; his first movements were soul movements; his first achievements were soul achievements. He thought, he loved, he lived as only a living soul can think, love and live. The master fact of his immortal spirit was soul-consciousness of God. 'A living soul whose capacity for God was formed on the model of the Divine is what God made when He made man and breathed into his nostrils the breath of lives.'

"He was, and is, first, last and ever, a soul, and can never be less than an immortal, immortal spirit. If he is lost he is a soul lost to God. If he is saved he is a soul saved to God and the joys of heaven.

"Who is the Lord that sons of men should bless him? God answered Moses: 'I am that I am.' He was and is the uncreated Creator of all things and all men. From all eternity he is God alone and besides Him there is no other living, true God.

**He Is a Good God.**

"He is a good God, and because he is good the world abides and abounds in light, love, life, laughter and song. 'The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth His handiwork.' God's goodness is manifest everywhere and in everything.

"There is not a flower that decks the vale,

There is not a beam that lights the mountain,

There is not a shrub that scents the gale,

There is not a wind that stirs the fountain,

But in their use and beauty shows God's love to us,

And love undying.

"He is a just God. 'Justice and mercy are the habitations of His throne.' In all His dealings with the sons of men, justice has been impartial in its administrations of rewards and punishments. He executed righteousness on oppressed Israel. He visited the cruel death of Naboth on wicked Jezebel. God's justice is just to himself and just to men. Whether He visited the curses of sin on Israel, or on heathen nations, there has been impartiality in administration. He has stood for a square deal to all men and to every man.

"He is a merciful God. Mercy and grace manifest themselves in our God and abound in His ministry to men. 'He is slow to anger and plenteous in mercy.' 'He will not always chide,' but when slumbering Justice awakes in the midst of judgments, God 'remembers mercy.' God's goodness forbids cruelty in the administration of justice. God's justice forbids laxness in dealing with flagrant sins. Our God is too good to be unkind. He is too wise to permit sins to go unpunished.

"He is a holy God. Holiness becometh our God. He is too pure to look on sin with unjust allowance. He is out and out opposed in person and administration to uncleanness in character.

(Continued on Page Four.)

### STATE GRANTS CHARTER TO NEW CATTLE COMPANY.

Judge H. C. Randolph has received a hearing from the Secretary of State of Texas, at Austin, to the effect that a charter has been granted the Alfalfa Cattle Company, capitalized at \$50,000, with headquarters in Plainview. The incorporators are H. S. Pearson, Waid S. Pearson, W. H. Mason, and J. W. Longstreth. This company will operate on Dr. Pearson's farm east of Plainview.

## GAINS CLAIMED BY BOTH SIDES IN RUSS-POLAND

PETROGRAD CLAIMS GAIN FOR RUSSIANS; BERLIN ADVICES CONTRADICT; NICHOLAS SILENT.

### PARLIAMENT HAS ADJOURNED

Parliament Assured England's Financial Condition Safe; Navy Adequate to Protect.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The situation in Russian Poland has become one of the most puzzling phases of the war between the Allies and the Alliance. The report comes from Petrograd that the Russians have made substantial gains and have won a great victory over the Germans. The Russians maintain that they still have the advantage in positions over the Germans. Some few German correspondents in the German press claim that the Germans have won victories in Poland over the Russians.

Grand Duke Nicholas, in the eastern zone of Poland, has remained silent upon the success or failure of Russian troops in this section. His failure to report has made many Russian authorities solicitous, despite other reports. Intermittent artillery duels have been the only fighting in the Western zone for several days.

In Serbia snow has fallen, and fighting there has been checked.

Australia has raised a second contingent of 19,000 men to assist the Allies.

The House of Commons of the Parliament which adjourned to-day will reconvene on February 2. The House of Lords will reconvene on January 6. Cheerful pictures of the status of the financial institutions and the navy of England were presented to Lloyd-George and Winston Churchill, respectively Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Admiralty. Lloyd-George stated that the largest war loan ever floated has been negotiated and is now oversubscribed. The naval losses of the British need not alarm the nation, according to Lord Churchill, for most of the losses have been of old ships. He believes the navy will prove ample protection to the empire.

Reims, France, which has been often bombarded by the Germans, received a new deluge of shells Thursday. The action was witnessed by a number of neutral newspaper correspondents, who happened to be in the city during the bombardment.

Germany may have definitely abandoned the rushing tactics employed up to the present time and, relying on the strong defensive positions of the western armies, thrown the burden of attack upon the allies.

This is indicated by the latest French official announcement, which calls attention to the fact that the Germans in the past 48 hours have engaged in very limited activities, confining the action almost entirely to artillery.

### Deny Petrograd Claims.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The following information has been issued to the press from German headquarters:

"Yesterday's bombardment of Zeeburch and Hyst, by the British squadron, has resulted in the destruction of hotels and the flight of the inhabitants.

"The German troops suffered no loss.

"When the Saxony diet opened, a declaration that peace would be concluded only after the attainment of immunity against further attacks was enthusiastically acclaimed by all parties, including the Socialists.

"Russian shipping companies at Odessa have withdrawn their ships from the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, as a consequence of Turkish naval supremacy.

"The blockade of Libau places the control of the Baltic Sea in the hands of the Germans, and the freezing of the harbor of Archangel severs Russian communication with the outside world."

### PLAINVIEW HIGH GIRLS PLAYING AT TULLIA.

The girls' basketball team of the Plainview High School is in Tullia this afternoon playing a game with the Tullia High School team.



## BREEDS OF DRAFT HORSES.

By G. ARTHUR BELL,  
Senior Animal Husbandman, Animal  
Husbandry, U. S. Department  
of Agriculture.

### Points of the Draft Horse.

The draft type is characterized by massiveness, and the particular field for this type is the hauling of heavy loads at a comparatively slow gait, usually at the walk. Therefore, power and not speed is desired, and in order to possess this power the horse should be generally blocky or compact, low-set, or short-legged, and be sufficiently heavy to enable him to throw the necessary weight into the collar to move the heavy load and at the same time maintain a secure footing. In fair condition a drafter should weigh not less than 1,600 pounds, and the majority will be between 16 and 17 hands in height, but, of course, many are found below and above these heights. In some localities horses weighing less than 1,600 pounds are termed drafters, but in localities where the heavy draft horse is common they would not be classed as such, unless designated as light drafters.

In the typical drafter the head is comparatively lean, wide between the eyes, and in size proportioned to the body. The eye is bright and fairly prominent. The neck is strong and muscular, of fair length, and somewhat arched; in the stallion it is well arched or crested, in the gelding or mare less so. The shoulders are shorter and more upright than in the case of the light horse, and a happy medium between the straight and sloping shoulder gives the best combination of power and movement. Too straight a shoulder causes excessive concussion, and the result is bone and tendon trouble in the feet and legs. On the other hand, too sloping a shoulder renders it difficult to fit the heavy collars properly. In the draft horse, however, the former is much more common than the latter.

The chest is deep and comparatively broad, thus providing plenty of room for the lungs. The girth, or the body's circumference behind the forelegs, is large, and horses slack in that region are usually weak in constitution. The body is broad, deep, and comparatively short; the back is short and broad, and the ribs well sprung, giving a round appearance to the body. The horse with a shallow body is usually a poor feeder. The loin is broad and well muscled; the croup is fairly level, long, broad, and well muscled. A short, decidedly sloping crop is not so well muscled as the straighter and longer one. The hindquarters and thighs are well muscled, and it is from the hindquarters that the horse obtains most of its propelling power, the front legs acting largely as weight carriers.

Good underpinning, consisting of good legs and feet, is essential. Good, clean, heavy bone is necessary in order to afford attachments for the heavy muscles and to stand the heavy wear and tear. The cannon bones are the best indication of the bone throughout. In this region the bone should feel firm, and the tendons should stand out distinctly from the bone, giving the cannon bones when viewed from the side a wide, flat appearance. The knee should be broad and deep when viewed from the front. The hock should be broad from front to back, and of strong structure. The pasterns should be fairly long and sloping. While some draft horses possess too long and too sloping pasterns, a much larger number have too short and too straight pasterns. The foot should be fairly large and the horn of the hoof dense. The dark-colored hoofs are the most popular, as it is thought they denote greater durability. In the draft horse as much quality as is consistent with the required substance is desirable, but quality should not be obtained at the sacrifice of too much weight.

In temperament the draft horse is generally lymphatic, but he should not be too sluggish. While the nature of his work requires him to be steady and easily managed, it is nevertheless essential that it should be performed willingly and with some snap and vigor.

The draft-horse gait is the walk. The stride should be rapid and of good length, and the feet should be carried straight forward. This kind of action renders possible the covering of considerable ground in the least possible time. While the walk is the normal gait, the ability to trot well is desirable. Often faults not noticeable at the walk are brought out at the trot.

### Belgian.

The Belgian draft horse, as the name indicates, originated and has been developed in Belgium, and is the only breed of horses which is bred to any extent in that country, the light horses used in Belgium being purchased largely in other countries. In 1886 the Belgian Draft Horse Society was organized for the purpose of encouraging the breeding of the native draft horse and to maintain a studbook for the breed. In June of each year the annual show of this society

is held at Brussels. At the twenty-eighth annual show, held in June, 1913, the entries totaled more than 1,000, and this is probably the largest show of a single breed of horses held in the world. The breeding of Belgian draft horses is also promoted by the Government, which annually awards prizes and subsidies to the best animals in the various provinces. Stallions which stand for public service must be approved by a commission appointed by the Government.

Importations of these horses into the United States occurred more or less frequently during the last half of the Nineteenth Century, but it has been only within the past 10 years that they have been imported in any large numbers. The early trade was principally a stallion trade, but during the past five years quite a large number of mares have been imported.

The Belgian divides honors with the Shire in being the heaviest of any of our breeds. Mature stallions in fair condition, weighing a ton or more, are comparatively common. In height mature stallions will probably average slightly over 16½ hands, and mature mares about 16 hands. In general conformation they are the most compact of any breed, the bodies being short, wide, and deep. The head is of medium size, the neck is short and heavily crested or arched, the chest is broad and deep, the back is short and well muscled over the loin, the croup is somewhat drooping or steep, and the quarters are full and heavily muscled. The legs are short and free from the long hair or feather characteristic of the Clydesdale and Shire. In action the Belgian is good, but is less active than the Clydesdale or Percheron. In temperament he is docile and easily handled. He is a good feeder, is rated as an easy keeper, and stands shipment well. The colors common to the Belgian are bay, chestnut, and roan, but browns, grays, and blacks are occasionally seen.

Some of the criticisms of the Belgian horse are that a large number have necks that are too short and heavy, too drooping a croup, a roughness about the hocks, bone that is not sufficiently flat, too short and straight in the pastern, hoof deficient in circumference, and a lack of general quality; but great improvement has been noted in respect to these deficiencies in recent years. The extreme width may cause the Belgian to roll somewhat at the walk, but as a class they are good movers at the trot.

In this country the Belgian sire has been valuable in improving the draft conformation of our horse stock, particularly when mated with many of our racy, loosely coupled mares. The breed has attracted much attention only during the past 10 or 15 years. In fact, probably no breed has shown a greater increase in popularity and a greater improvement during the past decade.

The distribution of the Belgian draft horse in the United States is widespread, but it is found in the greatest number of those sections where the heaviest type of draft horse is most prevalent, such as the Central West, particularly in Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, and Nebraska.

The American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses was organized in 1887, but the first volume of that association's studbook was not published until 1905. To date, however, five volumes have been issued, the fifth having been issued in 1913. Up to January 1, 1914, more than 8,000 stallions and nearly 4,000 mares had been recorded. The secretary of the association is J. D. Conner, Jr., Wabash, Ind.

### Percheron.

The Percheron originated in France, and has been developed in a small district in the northwestern part of that country known as Perche. This district is about one-fifteenth the size of the State of Iowa, and only Percherons born within its boundaries are eligible to registry in the Percheron Studbook of France. Percheron foals, to be accepted for registry in the French book, must be registered during the year of their birth. Prior to such registration they must be examined by an official appointed by the Percheron Horse Society of France, who takes a careful description of their color and markings, and who brands them on the neck with the letters "S. P." enclosed.

The Percheron Horse Society of France was organized in 1883, and in addition to looking after the registration of Percherons it holds an annual summer show in the Percheron district. The society also offers prizes at other shows. The improvement of the Percheron and other breeds in France is due to both public and private efforts. The Government has for a number of years maintained studs in which selected animals have been kept for breeding purposes. In addition, subsidies are granted to private individuals in order to keep high-class horses in the stud. Stallions intended to stand for public service in France must be examined by officials appointed by the Government and certified as being free from periodic ophthalmia, or moonblindness, and roaring

(thick wind).

The introduction of Percheron horses into the United States dates back many years. One of the early stallions brought to this country which exerted considerable influence on our draft stock was Louis Napoleon, imported in 1851 by an Ohio firm. Other Percherons were imported about this time and during succeeding years. During the early seventies they were imported in quite large numbers, and these importations have continued to date.

The head of the Percheron is clean-cut, of medium size, and more refinement is noticed about the head and neck of the Percheron than of any other draft breed. The neck is rather short and well-crested. The chest is deep and broad, the back is short, the loins smooth and well muscled. The croup is wide, and on the average is somewhat more sloping than is considered desirable, but great improvement in this respect has been made in recent years. The legs, feet, and bone are on the average good. The legs are free from the long hair or feather characteristic of the Clydesdale and Shire. In action the Percheron is good at both the trot and the walk, and the trot is characterized by a snap and boldness not ordinarily displayed by the other draft breeds. This breed may be regarded as one of the best movers, and is surpassed in style of action only by the Clydesdale.

The Percheron is not so large a horse as either the Belgian or the Shire, but as a class will probably outweigh the Clydesdale slightly. Good, mature stallions in fair condition will usually weigh from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, and there are many which weigh considerably over 2,000 pounds. In height good, mature stallions will measure 16 to 17 hands, with a general average of about 16½ hands, but of course there are some under and a few over these heights, although the rangy, tall Percheron is not in demand in this country. The popular Percheron is rather short-legged, compact, and blocky in form, less so than the Belgian, but more so than the Clydesdale or even the Shire.

The colors common to the Percheron are black and gray, although bays, browns, chestnuts, and roans are occasionally seen. It may be safely stated, however, that 90 per cent of our Percherons are either black or gray.

While occasionally difficulty may be experienced in deciding whether an animal is a Percheron or a Belgian, the two types are quite distinct. The Belgian is heavier bodied, more compact, shorter legged, and his head is more square in outline; the neck is shorter, more heavily muscled, and more heavily crested. Moreover, the colors common to the Belgian—namely, bay, chestnut, and roan—are uncommon to the Percheron, while the gray and black colors common to the latter are uncommon in the Belgian.

Some Percherons are criticized as having croups too sloping or steep, with the tail set too low. Others are criticized as being too fine—not sufficiently drafty—having a lack of depth and fullness of body. Other faults which are sometimes seen are cannon bones which are rather round, lacking in breadth and flatness, lack of bone for the size of the body, and pasterns which are too short and straight.

The distribution of the Percheron horse in this country is widespread, and for years he has been the favorite drafter of the American people. In the United States to-day Percherons outnumber all other draft breeds combined, and there does not appear to be any diminution in their popularity. This is probably due in part to the good start given the breed by the pioneer importers and breeders, but this popularity must be attributed to some extent, at least, to their general adaptability to meet the needs and desires of the American people. For crossing on ordinary mares the Percheron stallion has been very popular, so that grade Percherons are very common, and are great favorites in our horse markets.

In 1876 the National Association of Importers and Breeders of Percheron-Norman Horses was organized. The Percheron Society of America is an outgrowth of that association. The sixteenth volume of the studbook of this society was issued in 1914. Up to January 1, 1914, over 100,000 animals had been accepted for registration. The secretary of the Percheron Society of America is Wayne Dinsmore,

### 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.

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.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

### French Draft.

The name "French Draft" is applied broadly to all the breeds of draft horses in France, including the Percheron. In addition to the Percheron, there are a number of other draft breeds in France, such as the Boulonnais, Nivernais, and others. Of these, the Percheron is by far the best known, and has obtained a foothold in this country much greater than that of any other French breed of draft horses. Of the other breeds, the Boulonnais and Nivernais are the only ones of any particular interest in this country.

The Boulonnais is found in Northern France, in the vicinity of Boulogne. This breed is perhaps a trifle larger than the Percheron and somewhat coarser, but in general type resembles the Percheron quite closely. The color common to the Boulonnais is gray, but occasionally other colors are seen. This breed has been imported in larger numbers than the Nivernais.

The home of the Nivernais is in Central France, in the Department of Nièvre. In type it is quite similar to the Percheron. The color is black.

The National French Draft Horse Association of America publishes a studbook, in which may be registered any of the French Draft breeds or their crosses. The association was organized in 1876, under the name of the National Norman Horse Association, but the name was changed in 1884 to the National French Draft Horse Association. Twelve volumes of the

studbook have been published, containing the registrations of 23,000 animals. The secretary of this association is C. E. Stubbs, Fairfield, Iowa, Clydesdale.

The Clydesdale originated and has been developed in Scotland, and is practically the only draft horse found in that country. The breed is of mixed origin, and the early history is more or less obscure. It is probable that the

(Continued on Page Three.)

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The Evening Herald



**BREEDS OF DRAFT HORSES.**

(Continued from Page Two.)

blood of both Flemish and English horses entered quite largely into the breed during its early history. For a number of years, however, the Clydesdale has been bred pure. In 1878 the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland was organized.

The first Clydesdales brought to North America were probably imported into Canada by the Scotch who had settled there. In the early seventies Clydesdales were imported into this country both through Canada and by direct importation. By 1880 they were being imported in large numbers, and these importations continued for several years. During the past 10 years the number of Clydesdales imported has averaged slightly under 100 per annum.

The Clydesdale is not as heavy as either the Belgian or the Shire, and probably, as a class, will not weigh quite as much as the Percheron. The Clydesdale is more rangy and lacks the width and compactness of the breeds mentioned. The Scotch breeders have paid particular attention to legs, pasterns, and feet, but have placed less emphasis on weight than has been the case in other breeds. Average mature Clydesdale stallions in this country will probably weigh 1,700 to 1,900 pounds when in fair condition, with an average height of nearly 16 1/4 hands. Mature mares will probably weigh 1,600 to 1,800 pounds and average about 16 hands in height.

No other draft breed equals the Clydesdale in style and action. The prompt walk with a good, snappy stride, and a sharp trot with hocks well flexed and carried close together are characteristics of this breed. Good clean, flat bone; well-set, fairly long and sloping pasterns; and a moderate amount of fine feather or long hair at the rear of the legs below the knees and hocks are important and characteristic features. The colors most common are bay and brown with white markings, but blacks, grays, chestnuts, and roans are occasionally seen. The white markings are characteristic, and it is the exception to see a bay or brown Clydesdale without a white face and considerable white on the feet and legs.

Some of the criticisms of this breed have been the lack of size of body, lack of width and depth, too much feather, and too much white with no regularity of distribution. The average American does not like a horse decorated with a white face and legs. Nor has the feather been popular with Americans, owing to the care necessary to keep the feet and legs clean. This, of course, is not so objectionable in countries where most of the roads are macadamized.

It is not always easy to differentiate between Clydesdales and Shires, but taking the breeds as a whole they are quite distinct. The Clydesdale is not as heavy bodied as the Shire, has more refinement, and the feather is somewhat more silky or finer and less abundant than the Shire.

In this country Clydesdale geldings have been quite popular in the cities for use by those who want draft horses with a good, long, snappy stride, and at the same time possessing style and action. Our native mares of draft character bred to Clydesdale stallions have produced many excellent animals. They often lack the weight necessary for the heavier work, but are horses of medium draft weight and are active at both the walk and the trot.

The distribution of the Clydesdale in this country is quite widespread throughout the northern half; the breed is seldom found, however, in the South. It has found the most favor in such States as Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas.

The American Clydesdale Association was organized in 1879, and has issued 16 volumes of the American Clydesdale Studbook, containing the registrations of 16,000 animals. The secretary of this association is R. B. Ogilvie, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

**Shire.**

The Shire originated and was developed in England, and to-day is bred in all sections of that country. The real origin of this breed is more or less speculative. It is known that this type of draft horse existed in England in early times. It is probable that the early Shire was of very mixed breeding, but at the present time the Shire

is bred very pure. In 1878 the Shire horse breeders of England were organized under the name of the English Cart Horse Society. In 1884 the name was changed to the Shire Horse Society. In addition to the registration of horses, the society holds an annual show and sale in London, and also awards medals and prizes at the leading agricultural shows in England and at some of the fairs and expositions in the United States.

Shires were imported into this country a good many years ago. Mr. George E. Brown, in volume 1 of the American Shire Horse Studbook, states that in 1853 a Mr. Strickland imported a stallion direct from England to Aurora, Ill., where the horse was known as John Bull. Volume 1 of this studbook shows the registration of a small number of stallions imported in 1880, and these importations increased until in 1887 more than 400 Shires were imported.

The Shire is a massive horse, with a wide, deep, and long body, and is equaled in weight only by the Belgian. Shire stallions in fair condition weighing 2,000 pounds or over are comparatively common. They are less compact, or more rangy, than the Belgian, and in height will average taller than any other draft breed. Stallions standing 17 hands or more in height are quite common; in fact, probably the average height of mature Shire stallions in this country is close to 17 hands. Mature Shire mares will average about 16 1/4 hands in height and will, in fair condition, average about 1,800 pounds in weight. Heavy bone and feather are characteristic of this breed. In temperament the Shire is probably more lymphatic than any of our other breeds, and therefore less active than is desired by many. The common colors are bay and brown, with white markings, although blacks, grays, chestnuts, and roans are occasionally seen.

This breed is criticized for lack of quality and refinement in general, a sluggish temperament, the abundance of feather, and the large amount of white. From the American standpoint the abundance of feather is objectionable, owing to the difficulty of keeping the legs clean.

While many Shires and Clydesdales are so similar as to render it difficult at times to distinguish the one from the other, the two types are quite distinct. The Shire is more massive, heavier bodied throughout, and the feather or long hair on the legs is more abundant and coarser than that of the Clydesdale.

The distribution of the Shire throughout the northern half of this country is quite widespread, but, like the Clydesdale, it is seldom found in our Southern States. This breed has met with the most favor in the Central West, particularly in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Nebraska; it is also popular on the Pacific coast in the States of Washington, Oregon, and California. A great many of our best market geldings possess some Shire blood; and where height as well as bone and substance is desired, it can be derived from Shire blood with greater certainty than from other breeds.

The American Shire Horse Association was organized in 1885, and has issued eight volumes of its studbook and recorded over 14,000 animals. The secretary is Charles Burgess, Wenona, Illinois.

**Suffolk.**

The native home of the Suffolk breed is Suffolk County, in Eastern England, and the production of the breed in that country is confined almost entirely to that and adjoining counties. The Suffolk has not been bred for the heavy draft work of the city, but largely for the farm, and for this purpose it ranks high among the farmers of Eastern England, who consider it capable of doing a large amount of labor on a small amount of feed and for longer periods than other drafters. The breed is used more exclusively for farm work than any other of our draft breeds.

In size the Suffolk is smaller than other drafters; and while occasionally a mature stallion in fair condition may weigh 2,000 pounds, such a weight is not characteristic of the breed. Considering their size, the Suffolks have a deep and wide body, and the ribs have a pronounced spring, giving the body a round and full appearance. The croup is straight, the sloping croup being seldom seen in this breed. The quarters are round and well muscled. The legs are short and are particularly free from long hair or feather, and the bone has the appearance of being small compared with the size of the body. The color is always chestnut, varying from light to dark. The Suffolk is active, has a good disposition, and is rated an easy keeper.

The distinguishing characteristics of this breed may be said to be the invariable chestnut color, with little if any white; their smooth, rotund form; and the clean-boned leg, devoid of the feather characteristic of the other two British draft breeds.

The breed is criticized for the lack of size to supply the heavy-draft type demanded for the heavy hauling in the

cities and for being too light in bone for the size of the body.

Suffolks were first imported into this country in the early eighties, and have been imported since then in small numbers, but have never gained a very strong foothold here. One reason for this has no doubt been due to the lack of size as compared with other draft breeds. Another reason why no more have been imported has probably been that they have not been bred in very large numbers in England, being confined to a limited area, and the home demand by the farmers has been sufficient to take care of most of the animals produced; and, furthermore, other countries have purchased a good many at prices above what Americans would pay.

The Suffolks in this country are found in small numbers in a large number of States, but have never gained any strong foothold, and consequently their adaptability to our conditions can scarcely be judged. The stallions have been crossed to some extent on mares in this country, but the demand for extreme size has prevented such crossing from being carried on sufficiently to judge of its value, except in a small way.

The secretary of the American Suffolk Association is A. Graham Galbraith, De Kalb, Illinois.

**Reference Books on Breeds of Horses.**

The Horse Book, by J. H. S. Johnstone, published by the Sanders Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

Types and Breeds of Farm Animals, by Charles S. Plumb, published by Ginn & Co., New York, N. Y.

The Points of the Horse, by Capt. M. H. Hayes, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, N. Y.

**THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.**

Dr. Wm. J. Battle, elected Acting President of the University of Texas, to succeed President S. E. Mezes, resigned, was born in Raleigh, N. C., in 1870. His father before him was a university president, and his whole life has been spent in academic surroundings. His career as a student was phenomenal, having taken an A. B. degree, with honors, at the University of North Carolina when 18 years of age. At twenty-one he had taken his master's degree at Harvard, and during the two succeeding years spent there, studying for his doctor's degree, he held valuable fellowships in recognition of his brilliant record as a student.

His promotion in the academic world was rapid, passing from a tutorship in the University of Chicago in 1893 to an Associate Professorship of Greek in the University of Texas and a full professorship in the same institution in 1898. He has served the University as Dean of the Faculty since 1911. The present year will round out twenty-two years of active service in the University of Texas, continuous, except for one year spent in study abroad on a leave of absence.

**AS TO CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.**

From the Outlook.

Fifteen years ago nearly every retail store in the country remained open until late at night from one to three weeks before Christmas. This meant that hundreds of salespeople, bookkeepers, wrappers and delivery men worked such long hours that Christmas meant to them, not joy and good will, but exhaustion and suffering. The responsibility for this condition of affairs lay with a thoughtless shopping public, which believed that it must do its Christmas shopping in crowds and in a rush at the eleventh hour.

Lately there has been a revulsion against this annual exhibition of selfish stupidity, and as a result of the agitation that has ensued for a "safe and sane" Christmas there has been a lessening of fatigue and misery for the employees of retail stores. Still there are altogether too many unintelligent shoppers and selfish shopkeepers. Last year in New York City six large retail stores and many small neighborhood stores remained open to the public until 10 o'clock or later the week before Christmas. In three of these larger stores, moreover, the employees received no extra compensation for their extra exertions. After a working day of fourteen hours in one of these stores last year a waist saleswoman, trembling with fatigue, said to a solicitous friend:

"Tired? I have been wishing all day that I was a horse, so that I would have somebody to look out for my interests."

Shop early and avoid the rush, which exhausts alike your patience and the nerves of the girl behind the counter. Make it a safe and sane Christmas.

H. S. Ford, the manager of the Olympic Opera House, accidentally fell Wednesday night while going up the steps to the booth at the picture Show, which resulted in breaking one of his wrists. However, with the aid of the physician's bandages, he was able to be at his business again Tuesday.—Tulla Herald.

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 Sold by Druggists, 75c.  
 Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



# THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

—Published Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by—  
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## WILL WE HAVE HIGH BRED HORSES?

Horsemen tell us that there is no climate better adapted to raising high-spirited, blooded horses than that of the South Plains. The abundance of feed and pasturage has made the Plainview country famous for its hogs, cattle and live stock in general. The popular use of motors has made the demand for driving horses lighter than it otherwise would have been. The demand for draft horses has been persistently felt and will be strong.

The war in Europe finds cavalry constantly in use, despite the fact that motors and air craft are extensively used. The age of cavalry is not past. Great masses of cavalry screen the front of the advancing army. Armies of cavalry dash to advanced positions, dismount, and fight on foot until the other troops can come up. War is more fatal to horses than to man. The toll of horses during the Boer War was 400,000. With the number engaged in the present European struggle, the loss of horses must be something unprecedented.

The farmers of Europe will face an almost horseless era. Although among the peasant classes oxen are used to a large extent, the supply of these beasts of burden will be short. Armies and the people must be fed. Already the powers at war are purchasing horses from the United States. Many think that the cream of the horses of the country will be sold. This is not the case. Animals ranging in price from one hundred to two hundred dollars are most in demand. For the regular cavalry of the nations choice horses are wanted and demanded. In this time of strained finance, occasioned by the heavy expense of carrying on war, Europe will want sound horses, but cheap ones. It is a splendid opportunity for the farmers to market their lower-grade horses and apply the money derived from the sales on the purchase of better stock.

Even under normal conditions the improvement of the grade of horses in use on the farms is a money-making move for the farmer. It costs much more at the outset to buy high-grade horses. The cost of keeping them is no higher than keeping the lower grades. Their offsprings have a value as much greater than that of the low grade stock as the original cost was.

Good, high-bred brood mares are money-makers for the farmer. In some sections there is profit to be made by working mules. The Plains farmer has little business working mules. It is generally conceded that mules are profitable where construction work is being done, where the team will have hard work every work day. On the farm this is not the case. Three brood mares will give the farmer as much service as a team of mules. Their original cost will not be so very much greater than the cost of a good mule team. They will yield profit in their colts, whereas the mule has not the power of reproduction.

There are few places where a good sire is not within reach of the farmer. Joint ownership of a sire might prove a solution of the problem where a sire would not be available otherwise.

## Best Editorial of the Day

### THE REAL LITERATURE OF THE WAR.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The literature of the war has been high-sounding and pretentious, if not noble, and the great artists of English have been employed in it. Mr. Shaw has stood upon his head, Mr. Arnold Bennett has been sanely sentimental, Mr. Galsworthy has grieved judicially, and Mr. Chesterton has sparkled about its rights, its wrongs, and its hideousness. But thrilled as we are with these esthetic expressions of emotion, we find the real significance of its

## GOD IS THE UNCREATED CREATOR OF ALL THINGS.

(Continued from Page One.)

ter and conduct. God is jealous of His holiness, and manifested His zeal for holiness in selecting one family from all other families and calling one man from all other men and separating these unto Himself and service and commanding them to live 'holy lives unto the Lord.' He wills the entire sanctification of His servants. He calls us to a sane and soulful consecration to him and His service. It's a sin to live below His standards of holiness.

"What are the Lord's benefits to the sons of men? I mention a few of His multiform and rich benefits to the children of men:

"There are national benefits. A nation blessed of God, a nation trusted of God, a nation honored of God before all nations, describes the United States. A nation called of God to minister to the wide, wide places of the brotherhood of the race is a great, grave, gracious trust of God, and that is God's call to our Nation. It is our God who has made us the conquering Nation among nations, and not our army, navy or flag. Peace at home, power abroad and plenty in the land is a trio of God's benefits to the United States of America. I thank God that pure, simple, unadulterated Americanism was born of the love of liberty and stands out and out against sectionalism. There is one God, one race of brothers, one religion for all men, one heaven for every man. Why should individualism mar God's purposeful purpose in this great unity?

"There are State benefits. Abundant harvests, permanency of our churches, of our schools and a movement for State-wide prohibition of the rum traffic are a few of our numerous State benefits. I thank God that the open saloon is doomed and that prohibition is God's movement to save the State from the crushing curse of the damnable liquor traffic. Prohibition has come in the name of Christ, and must prevail.

"There are social benefits. The sacredness and security of our homes rest on Jesus Christ. Our civilization crystallized out of the facts, factors and forces of our holy Christianity. Our social ties are just as strong as our Christ, and no stronger. When the Christ shall reign in every home, then, and not until then, will society be saved and safe from the dominance of the Christless world.

"There are religious benefits. Thank God, the catholic spirit of our Christ is more and more to the fore among the churches, and that is accounted for on the ground that the presence, spirit and power of our Lord are more and more with the churches of God. I mention with gratitude the significant fact that the two great Methodisms of the United States are coming closer together. We now have a common hymnal, ritual and order of service. I ask, is there a sane, sincere, soulful reason for two Methodisms that are one in doctrine and polity? I answer, no.

"There are personal benefits. The good God 'forgives all our iniquities.' He heals all our diseases, He restores our lives. He crowns us with loving kindness and tender mercies and fills our mouths with good things. Listen: 'As the heavens are high above the earth, so great is God's mercy toward them that fear Him.' How high are the heavens above the earth? It's 95,000,000 to the sun. Who can think a million? Who can estimate a million miles? Bless the Lord for His great mercy unto us. Listen again: 'As far as the east is from the west, so far hath God removed our transgressions from us.' How far is the east from the west? At least 8,000 miles. Salvation puts all our sins forever away from us and lest in the joy and glory of God's great salvation. Bless the Lord, O my soul, for this wonderful deliverance from all sin, from all heart sorrow.

"Hear this: 'Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him.' Who can estimate a father's pity for his children? Even so is God's pity for us and ours. 'Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen!'

"David was right. I have a soul. More, I am a soul. More, I am conscious of that soul and God's presence and power in my life. My soul moves me to say, 'Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me, bless His holy name.'

"What shall we render unto the Lord for all His benefits toward us? May our offerings of self, service and substance be commensurate with our obligation for His loving kindness and tender mercies unto us.

"May I suggest that to-day, before we begin our own Thanksgiving dinner, we select a choice bit of turkey and cake and load a platter with good things and send to those near us who have been less fortunate than we, and

then, with gratitude in our hearts to God, eat our Thanksgiving feast of good things.

"Now unto Him who has loved us and washed us in His own blood, be present and everlasting praises in the church of God, world without end. Amen and amen."

## LOTTIE CRAGER GIVEN PARTY ON BIRTHDAY.

In honor of the tenth birthday of her little daughter, Lottie, Mrs. A. J. Crager entertained Wednesday afternoon a group of happy little girls.

The rooms en suite were bright with house plants and cut flowers. Many pretty gifts were offered on the birthday shrine.

A dainty luncheon was served to Mrs. Prudis Wright and little son, Norvell; Helen Jackson, Ether Scudder, Cleator Tye, Ruth Hooper, Virginia Lockhart, Allene Llewellyn, Katherine Sewell, Jessie Bryant, of Hedley; little Johnnie Tucker and the honoree.

## MISS ANSLEY ENTERTAINS "ANTI-CANT" CLASS OF GIRLS.

Miss Della Ansley was hostess Thursday afternoon from 2:30 to 4 o'clock for the industrious class of girls known as the "Anti-Cant" Club. They sewed for a while, finally finishing a quilt that was begun for charitable use during the vacation months.

Refreshments were served to the following guests: Misses Iva Dell Phillips, Lola Crager, Lizzie Mae Rook, Margaret Powell, Bertie Bryan, Bettie Bryan, Nora White, Dealva Harris, Eloise Howard, Esther Upton, Jessie Ogdon, Mabel Bonner, Otella Graham, Ruth Butterfield, Fannie Mae Pugh, Floy Lackey and Noema Harris.

## WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC DISCUSSED BY SOCIETY.

An interesting meeting was held Monday afternoon at the Methodist Church by the Home Missionary Society. The topic for discussion was the much-talked-of one of "The White Slave Traffic."

The idea of the meeting originated with Mrs. D. D. Shipley, who illustrated the subject by numerous posters. Several interesting talks were made, which were varied by solos by Mesdames J. J. Clark and Otis Trulove and a monologue by Mrs. R. E. Cochrane.

Miss Mary McKinnon, of Floydada, is visiting Mrs. J. H. McKee.

## WILL DEDICATE NEW RURAL CHURCH TO-MORROW.

Revs. O. P. Kiker, S. A. Barnes and S. J. Upton will participate in the dedication services of the Carr's Chapel Church to-morrow. This new rural church will be practically out of debt at the time of dedication. It is thirty-five miles from Plainview.

## SERVICES AT METHODIST CHURCH FOR TO-MORROW.

In the absence of the Pastor, Rev. S. A. Barnes, Rev. W. M. P. Rippey will preach at the First Methodist Church to-morrow morning. In the evening Rev. O. P. Kiker, presiding elder of the Plainview district, will preach.

The usual services of the day will be held.

## "AS YOU LIKE IT" CLUB MET WITH MRS. McINTYRE.

Mrs. H. C. McIntyre was hostess yesterday afternoon for the "As You Like It" Club. Mrs. E. O. Nichols was leader for a complete and interesting program.

Delightful refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. J. M. Adams and Mrs. J. F. Garrison.

## B. T. ANSLEY, SR., CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY WITH REUNION.

Children and Grand Children With Mr. and Mrs. Ansley on His Seventy-Fourth Birthday.

There was a happy reunion of children and grand children on Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Ansley, Sr. The occasion was the seventy-fourth birthday of Mr. Ansley.

An elegant dinner, one of the kind that "mother used to cook," was served to Mr. and Mrs. Dan Ansley, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Ansley, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ansley and Misses Rebecca, Della and Julia Ansley, and the grand children of the family.

## DINNER NETS LADIES' EIGHTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Eighty-five dollars in clear money was realized by the Thanksgiving dinner given by the Methodist ladies. Despite the fact that there were numerous dinners given at various homes, the attendance was large.

Miss Ida McGlasson returned Thursday from Waco.

# The Festal Day of the Year

Is but 22 shopping days away. With Thanksgiving over serious thoughts of Christmas giving present themselves. Don't wait until the last minute to make your selections. Start your list at once and let it include:

Wear-Ever Aluminum Ware  
1847 Rodgers Silverware  
Robeson Carving Sets  
Libby's Cut Glass  
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Ender's Safety Razors  
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Automatic Alarm Clocks  
Robeson's Razors  
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Decorated Art Ware  
and Jardineres  
Haviland and Austrian China  
Barlor Oil Heaters

Bicycles, Tricycles and  
Express Wagons  
Buggy and Auto Robes  
Fireless Cookers  
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and Bucks Ranges  
Art Brass Bathroom Ware  
Chrysolite and Azure Granite Ware  
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O. V. B. Rodgers and  
Wostenholm Pocket Knives  
Waller Earthen Ware  
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We Will Wrap, Weigh and Tag all Purchases Intended for Parcel Post Shipment

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# SOCIETY

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Rebekahs will give a Thanksgiving program at the County Court room this evening.

## MANY ELABORATE DINNERS IN PLAINVIEW THANKSGIVING.

Among the noticeable dinners given in Plainview last Thursday, the following have reached the columns of The Herald:

Mr. and Mrs. Chil Slaton entertained with a well-appointed and elaborate dinner at high noon, at which the following guests were present: Messrs. and Mesdames E. W. Dyer, Mont Carter, T. M. Hickman and Henry Slaton, Misses Darcey, West, Spath, Justus and Carnes and Messrs. J. M. Carter, Leroy Wright and Tom and Ellis Carter.

At the Hotel Ware, Mr. Joe Hess was host at a five-course dinner given at noon, at which the following guests were present: Messrs. and Mesdames J. W. Grant, F. W. Clinkscales, L. A. Knight, E. Dowden, C. A. Malone, P. J. Woodridge and Jack Testman, and Messrs. Brooks, M. D. Henderson, J. E. Lancaster and Jack Alley, of Tahoka.

After dinner Mr. Hess and his guests adjourned to the Clinkscales home, where Five Hundred was played during the afternoon.

On the same day, at the noon hour, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wright and their daughter, Miss Mabel Wright, gave a delightful dinner, to which were invited Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ray, Mrs. Fred Moore and two children and Misses Lorna and Alice Hutchinson.

## WAYLAND STUDENTS ENJOY EVENING AT WAYLAND HOME.

Seventy-Five Guests Attend Reception for Wayland College Students Thanksgiving Evening.

The doors of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Wayland's beautiful home, on Wayland Heights, were thrown open Thanksgiving night to the dormitory students of Wayland College.

Misses Mary Williams, Burr Goode and Mabel Wayland were the hostesses, who devised this means for making Thanksgiving pleasant to the students who were unable to spend the national festival at home.

Music room, dining room and hall were filled with the seventy-five guests present.

Warmth of welcome, music, instrumental and vocal, united in making the event a memorable one in the annals of those who were present. Vases of yellow and white chrysanthemums were grouped on mantel and table.

A varied and delightful salad course was served.

## ELKS GIVE THANKSGIVING DANCE

The Thanksgiving dance given by the Elks was prominent among the social features of the week. The attendance was large and the music by the Mae I. Orchestra exceptionally fine.

## FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sunday School—9:45 a. m.  
Preaching Services—11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

You are cordially invited to attend.  
REV. S. PARK, Pastor.

## MRS. LINDSAY GAVE DINNER FOR HIGHLAND CLUB.

As the members of the Highland Club, supplemented by a few invited guests, entered the pretty home of Mrs. A. H. Lindsay Wednesday afternoon they felt as if they had entered a domain of peace, plenty and happiness. Baskets of beautiful houseplants and glowing fires in the grates produced a feeling of festivity that was in accordance with the approach of the national festival and in strong contrast to the gloomy weather without.

A Thanksgiving dinner, prepared and served by "Alick," was served at five o'clock. Oyster cocktail, turkey, plum pudding with foam sauce and coffee with whipped cream were only a few of the good things offered the club members and the following invited friends of the hostess: Mesdames George Doubleday, J. M. Oakes, W. A. Miller, T. C. Shepard, R. L. Stringfellow and W. E. Armstrong, and Miss Mary McKinnon, of Floydada.

## SUPERINTENDENT ENTERTAINS PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Harrison gave a charming dinner complimentary to the High School teachers and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Harrison, of the Lamar School; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Webb, and Mr. Ralph Porter, principal of the West Side School. Mrs. Harrison was assisted by Mrs. S. W. Smith.

## ANNUAL BANQUET FOR SETH WARD SQUAD HELD THURSDAY.

President McDonald Announces That Banquet for Students Will Be Given Each Term-End.

There were place cards for a hundred guests at the annual banquet for the members of the Seth Ward football squad Thursday evening. The dining room of the Girls' Dormitory was harmonious with seasonal decorations.

President C. L. McDonald was toastmaster. Coach F. P. Wilson was called upon for a toast to the team. Berthel Glenn responded on behalf of himself and Nelson Perdue. Rev. O. P. Kiker responded to a call for an impromptu speech on "Organized Athletics." The toast to the scrubs, by Dean J. E. Willis, was responded to by Henry Ansley. Miss Gladys Marsalls' toast to the "Shirt-Waist Team" was answered in a few well-chosen words by Horace Edmondson. Rev. S. A. Barnes made a short speech.

The Board of Trustees of Seth Ward College, the Faculty and the young men of the football squad and their young lady friends were the invited guests.

President McDonald announced that it was the intention of the faculty to give a banquet to the students, faculty and board of trustees at the end of each term. The next term closes on the twenty-second of February, and the banquet will be given that evening.

## DR. AND MRS. WAYLAND HONOR FRIENDS FROM TEMPLE.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Wayland honored Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Miller, of Dublin, with an elegant five-course dinner Wednesday evening.

The dinner was served at six o'clock. Around the table were seated Dr. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. M. E. Skillman, of Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. George Doubleday and Dr. and Mrs. Wayland.

## BAPTIST LADIES' AID ENTERTAIN FIREBOYS.

Turkey Dinner Served to Fire Laddies at Home of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. McGlasson.

The Fire Boys were honored Thanksgiving Day by an elegant dinner given them by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Baptist Church.

The dinner was served immediately after the service at the Baptist Church, and was truly a dinner for which to be thankful "Turkeys, not turkey, and a roast pig, roasted by Alick, as only Alick can roast them, were served. Other Thanksgiving dainties graced the table and made a feast long to be remembered by those who participated.

In addition to the guests of honor, Rev. O. L. Hailey and family and D. W. McGlasson and family enjoyed this Thanksgiving dinner.

## MYSTIC CLUB STUDIES WORKS OF SOUTHERN POET.

A splendid meeting of the Mystic Club was held Wednesday, November 25. The regular meeting had been postponed from Saturday previous, on account of the meeting of the County Federation of Clubs at Hale Center, the members wishing to attend that meeting.

After the business session, during which the Club voted to join the County Federation, the lesson for the afternoon, "Life and Writings of Henry Timrod," was taken up. Mrs. D. F. Sanson was leader.

There were several quite interesting papers—"The Saddest Life Story in American Letters," by Mrs. L. S. Kinder; "Timrod's War Poems," Mrs. F. W. Clinkscales, and "Timrod's Maturer Verse, Including His Nature and Love Poetry," Mrs. C. W. Tandy, all being very much enjoyed.

Mrs. R. B. Tudor gave readings—"Carolina" and "A Call to Arms." Mrs. Brahan told of the Federation meeting at Hale Center.

After the discussion of round-table topics, the club adjourned, to meet again December 5.

## FIVE HUNDRED CLUB MET WITH MRS. G. C. KECK.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. G. C. Keck was hostess for the Five Hundred Club. The members, the hostess and her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Kerley, of Amarillo, enjoyed a number of entertaining games, until the serving of a salad course.

## FEDERATED MISSIONARY SOCIETY MEETING.

Program for Meeting at Methodist Church Monday, November Thirtieth, at Three P. M.

Subject—"Africa."  
Hymn.  
Prayer—Mrs. F. L. Brown.  
Scripture Lesson—Mrs. J. J. Lash.  
Paper—"The Man Who Opened the Door of Africa"—Mrs. E. C. Hunter.

Paper—"The People of Africa and Their Customs"—Mrs. R. S. Charles.  
Special Music.  
Paper—"The Sorrows of Heathen Motherhood and Child Life in Africa"—Mrs. Scudder.

Paper—"The Great Menace to Christianity in Africa"—Mrs. O. L. Hailey.  
Special prayer for the success of the work in Africa—Mrs. J. T. Mayhugh.  
Report from each Society as to the work being done by their denomination in Africa.

Quiz—Led by Mrs. B. H. Towery:  
1. Why is Africa called the "Dark Continent"?  
2. Why is Africa called "the white man's grave"?

3. Describe an African home.  
4. What is their furniture?  
5. What are the religions of Africa?  
6. Who are pagans?  
7. Are the natives pure negroes, and what is their color?

8. How does the African negro compare with the American negro?  
9. How long have the natives had a written language?  
10. Describe the cities.  
11. How do they conduct their business?

12. What of the industrial ability of the people?  
13. Who are the burden bearers?  
14. Is slavery practiced in Africa?  
15. Are the natives a hospitable people?

16. Are the people intelligent?  
17. Is polygamy practiced?  
18. What class of missionaries are most successful?  
19. Does missionary work in Africa pay?  
20. What effect has the present war on the work in Africa?  
Dismissal—Mrs. J. O. Rountree.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Otto went in their car to Amarillo on Thursday, taking with them Mr. Otto's mother, Mrs. William Otto, who was en route to her home, in Oklahoma.

## ENGINEERS SEND FLORAL OFFERING FOR WHITSON.

Members of Brotherhood of Engineers of Topeka, Kansas, Send Flowers for Funeral of J. C. Whitson.

Thursday afternoon at three o'clock the funeral services of J. C. Whitson were held at the Methodist Church. Rev. S. A. Barnes read Psalms 90. Rev. O. P. Kiker preached the funeral sermon, from the fifteenth chapter of Corinthians. Mrs. Cora Pritchett sang "Some Day We Will Understand."

The burial was under the auspices of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and interment was made at the I. O. O. F. cemetery.

W. M. Wilson, A. J. Chambers, I. W. Elliott, A. E. Allen, W. A. Nash and Ed Calhoun were the active pallbearers. Geo. L. Mayfield, G. C. Keck, D. D. Shipley, Roy Maxey, Henry Akers and W. G. Shackelford were the honorary pallbearers.

Mr. Whitson was reared in Illinois. He was forty-eight years old, and spent the last eight years of his life in Plainview. He leaves four children, Maurine age 11, Lucile age 9, Margaret age 7 and Dorothy age 5.

A brother of the deceased, W. J. Whitson, of Topeka, Kansas, and a sister, Mrs. Eva Davis, of Topeka, and Mrs. Whitson's mother, Mrs. Wilson, of Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, attended the funeral.

## HOUSEWIVES ATTEND "CHI-NAMEL" DEMONSTRATION.

The "Chi-Namel" demonstration at the Donohoo-Ware hardware store was a marvel of what can be done with a painter's brush. And the wonder of it is that it is so simple. "Any child can do it," said Miss Morris, the demonstrator.

"Chi-Namel" is the art and the equipment for making old floors "look like new" and of making a common pine board appear like the finest and rarest of wood.

Quite a bevy of homemakers were interested spectators, watching Miss Morris' deft strokes of the brush as she showed the different shades and graining that are possible with "Chi-Namel."

Typewriter Paper at The Herald.

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**WE** have stocked a **FIRST-CLASS** line of assorted **Bulk Chocolates** and will be glad to have you call and inspect them if you wish good candy in less than box lots.

**WE** are going to carry a fresh, complete line of this class of goods. The price is **Fifty Cents per pound.**

*Duncan's Pharmacy*  
"The Store That Treats-U-Right."

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	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.	
	<b>The Herald Press</b> Commercial and Job Printers Telephone No. 72	
Bill Heads	<b>QUALITY</b>	Booklets

# Men's Suit Special

50 Suits, all wool, three piece, worsteds and cashmeres, broken sizes, of our regular \$15, \$17.50, \$20, and \$25 lines

Choice Monday and Next Week \$11.00

# Ladies Shoe Special

Choice of over 150 pairs of tan, champagne and white button and lace boots, calf skin and Nubuck; and all black, suede and velour shoes. Regularly sold at \$3.50 to \$5.00

The Pair \$1.95

# Carter-Houston's



Matinee  
2:30 to 5:00

# THE MASTER KEY

Night  
7:00 to 10:00

ATTEND THE MATINEE--ALWAYS CROWD AT NIGHT  
THE OLYMPIC

## THE CITY BEHIND THE ALLIES.

Not a Breath of Gayety is in the Air, for the Society Columns Have Been Turned into Death Lists.

From Vogue.

In spite of the danger of a surprise from a bomb-laden Taube, Paris is slowly reassuming a normal aspect. Parisians are growing accustomed to the streets being totally dark at night and to dining quietly at home instead of at the cafes, which, under the war regime, close at an early hour. With theaters and restaurants closed, nocturnal promenades have become a favorite diversion, and the handful of Parisians who love Paris better than Bordeaux or the other refuges of the wary, have come to look upon the midnight stroll as quite as necessary a function as the erstwhile 5 o'clock rendezvous at the Ritz; indeed, to see the Avenue des Champs Elysees by moonlight, minus the glare of electric lights, is a novel and somewhat thrilling experience.

The route for the midnight promenade is as religiously followed as though it were the form of a most sacred rite. One must reach the Arc de Triomphe somewhere near 11; the exact hour is dependent on the peregrinations of the moon. Then, after silently contemplating this historic monument, it is proper to wander down the avenue to the Place de la Concorde, where the snowy obelisk lifts a chiseled finger toward the stars and a shaft of moonlight falls tenderly on the gray, tragic figure of Alsace with gray phantoms clustered about it. Thence, the promenade leads through the Tuileries Gardens, past shimmering fountains and under shadowy trees to where the darkly massive pile of the Louvre looms in majestic grandeur, and past it to where the mighty towers of Notre Dame rise like twin sentinels from the Isle de la Cite. The city is strangely silent—there is no clattering of cabs, no blaring of horns, there are no midnight marauders. The only sound is the gentle lap-lap of the Seine against the great arches of the bridge and the occasional mellow chime from the belfry of some adjacent tower. The parvis of Notre Dame is the terminus of the midnight prom-

## 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.

enade, which is to the true Parisian, whose every fiber has been outraged by the destruction of Louvain and Reims, a pious pilgrimage—a visit to loved and venerated shrines.

Not only are the theaters and restaurants closed, but nowhere in all Paris is there the slightest ripple of social gayety. The society columns in the newspapers have been turned into lists of the dead, and "court gossip" is replaced by paragraphs explaining the needs and activities of the Red Cross.

## Lunching Supremely Alone.

Some days ago the Herald announced that the Ritz was opening that day. I went over for luncheon in order to glean a stray bit of gayety, however flimsy. The result of my expedition was that I lunched in the great Ritz restaurant absolutely alone. Later I returned for tea, and was supremely alone again. When I handed the waiter a twenty-pound note to pay for my tea, he turned pale, and was gone long enough for my change to have been to the Bank of France and back.

The Place Vendome is an abomination of desolation, the Rue de la Paix is hermetically sealed—except for obscure back doors in which aged and unmobilized bookkeepers figure profit and loss by day—and the Avenue du Bois is an unhowling wilderness, undisturbed by motors and equestrians. The bombs dropped on Paris put to flight all the population that had not already found haven elsewhere, and if there are any Americans belonging to the smart world in Paris, they are invisible to the naked eye. The theaters have all been closed since the beginning of hostilities, and there are no social affairs of any category whatsoever.

Always it is the soldier first, and afterward the prosaic affairs of business. In order that the future welfare of the soldier and the soldier's family may as far as possible be assured, a constant and determined effort is being made in Paris to keep as many of the shops open as possible. Rather a pathetic effort it is, when customers are so few and the force of workers so decimated. Some definite idea, perhaps, is given of the state of everyday affairs by the statement that the Etablissements Duval (the Childs restaurants of Paris) have been open only every other day.

However, the embers of business are assiduously kept alive, to be fanned to a flame at the first propitious moment. Here and there a shop takes down its shutters, here and there a

new model appears in the window of a modiste, and now and again, when an order comes into the "grandes maisons," the linen sheets and soft, fine bandages for the Red Cross are abandoned for length of silk and velvet to be swiftly, deftly fashioned into a model of the house.

## The Mode in Arrested Development.

Conditions resulting from the war have had a curious effect upon the mode. Shortly after the openings, in other seasons, the various silhouettes of the different houses have gradually merged themselves into one composite silhouette embodying the best features of many, and this silhouette has remained the fashion until the couturiers created new models. This year, while many models have been sent to America, not a sufficient number of the new frocks have been worn in Paris to result in a composite picture of the mode. The original models still exist as so many distinct units of widely varying style, so that one cannot say that this or that particular thing is the fashion. The synthesizing of the mode to obtain the composite silhouette rests this season with America, and what America will make of it remains to be seen. Until the great battle now in progress results in a final victory for the Allies, nothing further will be done in Paris in the way of developing the mode.

I talked with the present manager of one of the great textile houses a few days ago, and he informed me that while confidence was returning and prospects brightening, they were still not doing a centime's worth of business, and would not until M. Poincare and the other political potentates deemed it wise to return to Paris. This event he hopes to see realized within a short time, but everything depends upon the result of the tremendous battle of the Aisne, which, it is to be hoped, will be terminated in another ten days. If the battle goes to the Allies, business will begin instantly.

## Will the Mighty Fall?

The "grande maisons" are going to have colossal orders of mourning and crepe, but that is approximately the only correct prognostication possible in regard to them. The reception rooms of these big establishments are swathed in linen covers and piled high with Red Cross accessories, and all the big jewelry houses have apparently removed their treasures to more salubrious climes.

There is much speculation already as to whether or no the midwinter opening will be held as usual. It depends, like everything else, upon the war, but it is difficult to imagine a condition of things which would make it possible to produce new models in Paris in February. I hear that in New York steps are already being taken to design spring frocks in case the worst happens in Paris; but my faith is pinned to the Rue de la Paix and the Place Vendome. If no models are produced here in February, then, indeed, are the mighty fallen.

G. H.

## GOT A TOUCH OF IT.

A Presbyterian minister at Pasadena, California, the Rev. McLeod, wanted to try his hand at editing a newspaper. He had ideas which he believed could be incorporated in this work to advantage both to the paper and the public. He asked the editor of a daily paper if he might not edit the journal for just one day. The request was quickly and readily granted. The minister went into the office with high hopes, but he found editing a newspaper had features of which he had never dreamed, and at the end of his day's work he expressed himself as follows:

"My time is almost up as I pen this last line; my hand is almost paralyzed; my brain is befuddled, and I am right glad to vacate the holy spot. Such a rush and riot and disarray. Such a jumble of potpourri; it strikes me as the effort to bring order out of chaos, and to do it lightning quick. I am reminded of the memorable words: 'The earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the waters.' Never shall I criticize newspaper men more. I shall pray for them. They have my heart's forbearance henceforth and forever. They are the hardest worked, shortest lived, poorest paid brain workers in this weary old world of ours."—Pueblo Chieftain.

The value of the mineral products of New York, according to the United States Geological Survey, increased from \$38,431,910 in 1912 to \$41,594,052 in 1913.

## KANSAS CITY STOCK MARKET IN DETAIL.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Nov. 27.—The sharp advance Monday of last week held until the close of the week on all grades of cattle except medium and common steers. The restricted opening of Chicago and St. Louis resulted in an unstable demand at those points, with uneven and lower markets, as no stock was permitted to be shipped out, and the demand was found unsatisfactory without the steady element of the order buying trade. Outside order buying, which is now centered at Kansas City on account of existing regulations, proved to be the main prop of the market here. Some orders from Eastern killers were carried over to this week.

Receipts to-day are 26,000 cattle here, market on killing grades 10 to 20 cents lower, stockers and feeders at a standstill. A report that two sick calves had been discovered at the Wichita yards, and the closing of that market to the stocker and feeder trade till it is found what is the nature of the disease, was sufficient to postpone transactions in stockers and feeders here, although some bids 25 to 50 cents lower were made. The Wichita case is not regarded seriously here, except as to its effects on the demand for stockers and feeders, as every sick cow now gets attention from inspectors looking for foot and mouth disease symptoms.

Prime steers sold about steady to-day, Eastern killers being out early in search of them. Top \$10.55, yearlings at \$10.25, and good heavy steers at \$9.90. Middle class steers sold 10 cents lower, at \$8.25 to \$9.50. Colorado beef steers \$7.00 to \$7.35. Western cattle on the feeder order were deprived of support from country buyers, and sold 15 to 25 cents lower, some steers at \$6.65 being regarded 25 cents lower. Cows and heifers sold with a minimum decline, veal calves 25 to 50 cents lower, tops \$10.00, quarantine cattle 10 cents lower and fairly active, best steers \$7.35.

Hogs opened 5 to 10 cents lower, but the trade settled down to a 10 to 20 cents lower basis; receipts, 20,000 head. Order buyers bought most of their hogs 10 cents lower, at \$7.55 to \$7.85, and packers got what was left 10 to 20 cents lower, at \$7.40 to \$7.70, except that one packer competed with the order buyers for the best hogs, and paid \$7.65 for heavy weights. Packers want hogs at present rates, while they are filling their cellars with product, but they cannot afford to advance prices in order to get them, the time to raise the price being after the cellars are filled. Order demand is so strong, however, that no break can be enforced under existing conditions.

Sheep and lambs are in moderate supply, and under ordinary circumstances the market would rise, but there is a limit to high prices, and lambs are said to have reached it for the present. Tops brought \$9.00 today, and some pea-fed yearlings from Colorado brought \$7.00, ewes \$4.50 to \$5.50. Feeding lambs are strong, at \$6.75 to \$7.25. J. A. RICKART, Market Correspondent.

## THE CROW HAS FIGURED IN MANY LEGENDS.

From the London Times. In all times and countries man has regarded crows with superstitious awe, as birds of omen, the familiars of witches and evil sprites, and the confidants of deities whom they never failed to betray. Odin took them for his heralds and councilors, but could not trust them, and they blabbed the secrets of Valhalla. They were the scandal-mongers of Olympus, and to their evil tongues poor Coronis owed her death. Indra, in wrath at their treachery, hurled them down through all the hundred stages of his heaven. They would have disclosed to his enemies the hiding place of Mohammed in the rocks of Thaur, but the dove built her nest, and the spider spun her web to hide it. No bird surely had nobler opportunities; and everywhere it proved itself unworthy of its trust.

It was satisfactorily established by the old writers that the crows got their blackness in punishment for their sins. It seems to have been futile punishment, for there is no living thing that shows in its demeanor less evidence of a repentant spirit. Instead of being ashamed of their blackness, crows, as an Indian writer has said, "swagger in it, and pretend that they chose that exact shade for themselves."

What color crows were before they were smitten black is uncertain. It is a strange fact that they are most closely allied to the jays and magpies on one hand, and to birds of paradise on the other, so the possibilities are infinite. But the classical legend that they were originally white gains some support from the frequency with which albinos appear among all kinds of crows.

The voices of almost every member of the crow family have in their very harshness an unbirdlike and partly human quality that could not fail to impress the primitive imagination. In spite of the common idea that crows do nothing but caw, the old augurers recognized no less than sixty-five intonations of the raven's voice, each with its special significance. From the ringing "Rahk! rahk! rahk! rahk!" of the hooded crow, the Swedes have borrowed their fierce cheer, the finest battle cry possessed by any people.

Nearly all the true crows, as well as

many of their near relatives, will pick up more or less of human speech in captivity; and it is sometimes hard to believe that the slyness with which they invest their remarks, the aptness and intonation, are altogether accidental.

## TEXAS RATE HEARING HAS BEEN POSTPONED.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 23.—The State Railroad Commission has postponed from November 23 to December 1 the public hearing that is to be held on the application of the railroads of Texas for a 15 per cent horizontal increase in freight rates. It is probable that the hearing will take place at Houston instead of Austin. Both the railroads and the Railroad Commission are making extensive preparations for the case, it being the purpose of the former to attempt to show the necessity of the proposed increase.

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You can leave your order at this newspaper office. We will send it at the \$3.25 rate and save you the bother.

**\$6.00**

AFTER BARGAIN DAYS.

## STOMACH TROUBLE FOR FIVE YEARS

Majority of Friends Thought Mr. Hughes Would Die, But One Helped Him to Recovery.

Pomeroyton, Ky.—In interesting advices from this place, Mr. A. J. Hughes writes as follows: "I was down with stomach trouble for five (5) years, and would have sick headache so bad, at times, that I thought surely I would die. I tried different treatments, but they did not seem to do me any good. I got so bad, I could not eat or sleep, and all my friends, except one, thought I would die. He advised me to try Thedford's Black-Draught, and quit

taking other medicines. I decided to take his advice, although I did not have any confidence in it.

I have now been taking Black-Draught for three months, and it has cured me—haven't had those awful sick headaches since I began using it.

I am so thankful for what Black-Draught has done for me."

Thedford's Black-Draught has been found a very valuable medicine for derangements of the stomach and liver. It is composed of pure, vegetable herbs, contains no dangerous ingredients, and acts gently, yet surely. It can be freely used by young and old, and should be kept in every family chest.

Get a package today. Only a quarter.

## 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 Acts on the Liver, Drives Out Malaria, enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System For Grown People and Children.

You know when you are taking when you take Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic as the form is printed on every label showing that it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It is as strong as the strongest bitter tonic and in Tasteless Form. It has no equal for Malaria, Chills and Fever, Weakness, debility and loss of appetite. Gives life and vigor to Nursing Mothers, Sickly Children. Removes Biliousness without purging. Relieves nervous depression and low spirits. Arouses the liver to action and purifies the blood. A True Tonic and Sure Appetizer. A Complete Strengthening. No one should be without it. Guaranteed by your Druggist. We mean it. 50c.

**WAR PRICES** need not disturb the housewife who knows the nutritive value and culinary use of 4-W Breakfast Food. It contains the maximum of nutriment at smallest cost.

**THE MOST COSTLY WAR** that has involved the human race for all time is the conflict between Nature and Disease. The first move in warfare is to clear the alimentary canal of all toxins of all past food follies by eating Nature's food 4-W.

**YOUR GROCER HAS IT**  
**4-W BREAKFAST FOOD COMPANY**  
AMARILLO, U. S. A.

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We are Manufacturers. We carry 7 million feet at all times and cut 50,000 feet per day. Our Lumber in upper grades is all steam dried, and our manufacture is as good as the best. We furnish House Bills complete. No Bills or Timbers too large for us to handle. Send us your Bill and let us show you what the saving will be.

**Blount-Dicker Lumber Company**  
Alto, Texas



## Excursion to Childress, Texas

Account Panhandle Swine Breeders Assn., December 11th and 12th. Tickets on sale December 10th and 11th at fare of \$8.00 for the Round Trip. Good for return limit December 13th. For further information phone 224.

**R. F. Bayless, Agent**



**PROGRESS OF THE FOOT- AND-MOUTH DISEASE FIGHT.**

Secretary of Agriculture Considers Situation Encouraging in Several of Quarantined States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The order signed here Friday by the Secretary of Agriculture lifting the quarantine against Canada on account of the foot-and-mouth disease is regarded by the authorities here as encouraging evidence that they are "on the outside of the disease." This means that there are grounds for the belief that quarantines already declared have been sufficient to stop the movement of infected cattle and that the disease can now be held within the limits of the areas already quarantined. It is quite possible, of course, that sporadic cases may be found in one or two more States, but it is hoped that even if this does occur the damage will not be serious.

Another cause for encouragement is the fact that although a shipment of infected cattle reached Spokane, Washington, some days ago, no new cases have since been reported from that State. This is taken to mean that the diseased cattle were killed and buried before they had had opportunity to spread the disease; in consequence, it has not been considered necessary to quarantine Washington.

At the present time the States most seriously affected are Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. These are all feeding States; that is, States in which farmers make a practice of buying cattle and swine and finishing them for the market. The quarantines, which not only prohibit the export of live stock from infected States, but also the import of cattle from uninfected areas for any purpose except immediate slaughter, interfere, of course, with this business. This implies considerable loss to the farmer in addition to the expense incurred by the Government in the slaughter of the actually infected herds.

Outside of this belt, the three New England States of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts are perhaps the subject of the greatest concern. These are small, densely-populated States. Although the actual number of cattle already infected is comparatively small, it will probably be some time before any of the quarantines can be lifted in this region.

On the other hand, the situation in New York seems to be fairly well in hand. The greatest single loss has been that of a dairy herd of 285 cattle which was found infected in the Borough of Queens, on Long Island. The entire herd had to be slaughtered. Its value was appraised at approximately \$22,500. The Buffalo stock yards have also been infected, and some cases have been found in Erie County, in the immediate vicinity. Otherwise, the disease has been confined to one or two sections of the State, and does not appear to be spreading. In Delaware, also, the disease has been confined to Wilmington; and in New Jersey, to Hudson County. A portion, at least, of both these States, it is hoped, may be released from quarantine at an early date.

The greatest encouragement of all, however, is probably found in Michigan. The outbreak originated in Michigan, and it first spread fast. Now, however, it is believed that all infected stock have been put underground and the State, it is hoped, is really clean. To make certain of this, however, a farm-to-farm inspection is now being made in all regions previously infected. In this connection it is pointed out that 18 shipments of diseased stock were traced from Chicago into Michigan, and that, as far as is known now, all of the animals in these shipments were slaughtered and buried without their having communicated the disease to a single animal on adjacent farms.

Kentucky, also, it is believed, will soon be free from quarantine. The disease has appeared in only three counties, and considerable progress has been made in ascertaining that the rest of the State is clear of the infection. In Iowa and Wisconsin the infected areas appear to be definitely defined, and portions of these States may soon be released from quarantine. The difficulty in releasing portions of the State only lies in the fact that the State authorities must guard closely the line that separates the quarantined from the unquarantined portions. At best, this is a difficult undertaking, and unless it is absolutely certain that the separation would be rigidly enforced, the Federal authorities consider that the only safe method is to maintain State boundaries as the limits of the quarantine.

In Montana the situation is still a little in doubt. In the first place, a shipment of infected cattle was intercepted at Glendive. Furthermore, another outbreak has occurred near Terry, the extent of which has not yet been definitely determined, though it is probably confined to two or three counties.

Although the spread of the disease into areas previously uninfected seems to have been in a great measure

checked, it is estimated that it will take at least six months to stamp out all traces of the infection. In this work, it will be of great assistance if snow comes quickly to cover the ground. Quarantines, it is announced, of whole or parts of States will be lifted as rapidly as safety permits.

**DIVERSIFIED FARMING NO LONGER A MATTER OF CHOICE.**

While the European war has brought the Texas farmer to the necessity of providing a home-grown living, it has at the same time forced the American Nation to the necessity of producing at home a great many things which formerly came from Germany, Belgium, Austria, France, Russia, England and her dependencies.

To-day the United States, as regards many necessary articles, is in the condition of Edison, whose supply of carbonic acid required in making graphophone records was shut off by the war. Edison invented a process for making his carbonic acid, cheaper than he had bought it from Germany; and likewise there must be some inventing and special farming done in this country or people will have to do without some of the things to which they are accustomed.

Hence, diversified farming is no longer a matter of choice. Agricultural imports into the United States from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, as given in the 1913 yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture, total \$95,802,954. These figures would provide a German statesman with a highly interesting problem. He would study them to see which imports could be grown and which could be profitably changed from the raw to the manufactured product in his own country, and then would follow some highly efficient government promoting. This analytic tendency has made Germany in a generation one of the first producing countries in the world, and has been a pertinent factor in doubling her population since 1870.

Of the grand total of agricultural imports into the United States, amounting to \$19 per person, products aggregating some \$630,000,000, or almost two-thirds, can be produced as well in this country, and much of them in the South. Some of them will have to be produced here if we get them at all.

For instance, America spent abroad last year for live stock nine and one-half million dollars; for dairy products, ten and one-half millions; for hides and skins, one hundred seven million dollars; for cotton, flax and hemp products, thirty millions; for sugar and molasses, one hundred three millions; for olive oil, seven millions; for vegetables, six millions; for rice and rice products, six millions. The only reason that can be suggested why these articles are not produced more extensively in the South is that, apparently, the people are so busy raising cotton to buy them with that they have no time for growing them. Not all the products specified here are furnished by the nations at war, but some are thus furnished, as well as many other products not named.

We have been buying our imports with our surplus grain, cotton and meat products largely, and now find because the spindles of Europe are out of commission that a large part of our cotton must be carried by a great loan, and that as little as possible must be grown next year. The United States should manufacture all those millions of dollars' worth of cotton products that were imported last year, and the vast quantity of products whose base is cotton oil. The importation of olive oil for salads totalled \$6,739,172 in 1913. A recent improvement in the processing of cotton oil now removes all the color and taste, leaving a product equal to the best olive oil in every respect, vastly cheaper, and far superior to the grade secured from the second pressing of the olives. From these two sources, much help could be given the cotton growers and the cotton oil interests, and the substitution of cotton bagging for nine million dollars' worth of jute grown abroad would help that much more. Texas sends out of the State about seventy-five per cent of her cotton oil meal and cake; if some of the nine and one-half million dollars' worth of live stock we imported last year were grown in Texas, there would be a profitable use for the cotton-seed meal and cake we ship out at a feeding price lower than in past years, and cotton producers and oil men would receive the benefit.

There is no section of the United States better able than the South to supply the demands of the readjustment made necessary by the war, and no part of the South better—if our farming is improved and made more profitable—than Texas. Texas farms must be made to yield merchantable crops to the limit of productiveness, summer and winter alike. There is no other way to prosperity in this State.

This Nation was once made up of an almost exclusively agricultural people, but it is no longer so. In 1880

eighty-four per cent of our exports were products of the soil; thirty-three years later (last year) they were forty-six per cent. In 1880 manufactures constituted fifteen per cent of our exports; in 1913 manufactures were forty-nine per cent. In this time we have practically ceased to export meat, and have almost ceased the exportation of breadstuffs. Last year saw the beginning of imports of cattle from Argentina.

Showing that the necessity for better and more diversified farming is overshadowing this Nation—and the illustration applies with peculiar force to Texas—a writer in the November issue of the North American Review makes these statements:

"In spite of the fact that more than sixty per cent of the world's acreage of corn is located within our boundaries, we imported more than 8,000,000 bushels of this cereal from the beginning of October, 1913, to the end of February, 1914. \* \* \* While the miracle of this season's wheat crop has again furnished occasion for agricultural optimism, our farming methods will have to undergo a decided improvement if our supply of breadstuffs is to be more than adequate for domestic consumption."

Estimating consumption at six and one-half bushels of wheat per person in the United States, it is easy to see where the people of the world will be next year if there should be even a slight falling off of the American crop, remembering the decreased yields in foreign countries as a result of the war. The world has seen bread riots and may see more. With a constantly decreasing agricultural production, the serious condition of affairs confronting nations must be apparent to all.

**HEELS HIGHER THAN EVER NOW.**

High heels are so much a matter of course now on all sorts of shoes and boots that a request for lower heels—even moderately low heels—meets with polite surprise from the shoe dealers.

"Low heels are not worn this season," is their answer, and that settles it.

There is every reason to believe, say the shoe dealers, that well-dressed American women will show greatest favor for black boots with fawn cloth or suede uppers, with gray a close second.

Just how much favor the black patent leather boot with white upper will gain here it is impossible to say. One shop that caters to an especially conservative though smart class of women has actually not included this much-discussed type of shoe in its stock, and that in spite of its recent Paris vogue.

Nevertheless, the white-topped, black-vamped boot is the last word in smart footwear, and is in unquestioned taste. These boots have extremely short vamps, a tendency which is noticeable in the smartest footwear of this season.

Some of these white-upper boots are laced. The black laces are threaded through two strips of black kid which extend from the vamp to the top. This effect, by the way, is one borrowed from the tango and many other fashionable fads from Argentina.

The gaiter-effect shoe is another effect which is bound to stay in favor. It is combined in black and fawn and black and pearl or gunmetal.

For indoor wear, the smartest of the new shoes are those that show a combination of black and white. A shoe built on an exceedingly tapering last, with a fine white kid vamp and a black patent leather back portion and strapings with a single small white and black button ornament at the front is decidedly smart.

The newest shoe buckles, too, show a combination of black and white. Black jet and white pearl or rhinestones are combined in numerous ways. One pair of buckles showing this magpie combination is priced at

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 Specialists in the Treatment of  
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**RECTAL DISEASES.**  
 No cutting, tying and cauterizing.  
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\$25. The all-jet buckle, too, is worn with an all-white or black and white slipper.

In spite of the black and white vogue, there are seen several charming models in bronze.

Some of the newest slippers show a strapping effects that seem to come from under the foot and to clasp squarely over the instep.

More and more women who dress with care are having their slippers made specially to go with their gowns. For instance, a pair of evening slippers recently ordered showed a lower short vamp portion of fine green kid with a back and heel portion of a sort of Byzantine tapestry made of threads of gold and brown, rich greens and vivid reds and oranges.

All the rich brocade fabrics from the looms of the silk makers are fashioned into slippers to give perfect harmony to the sumptuous evening gowns with which they are worn.

High boots, buttoned or laced, for the street, magpie effects everywhere, short evening slippers of gorgeous brocades, and always high heels—this seems to be the resume of the shoe situation this autumn.

"But are there no low-heeled shoes?" one persists in asking the shoe dealer, as he displays the treasures of new shoes and slippers, every one with a high heel.

Then one learns that the only low-heeled models among the season's smart footwear are the "English walking shoe," which, the shoe dealer tells us, is an exceedingly popular product of the shoemaker's art. It is a flat-soled, flat-heeled, high-laced boot. The sole is of rubber and the heel is of heavy leather. These shoes are to be had in black, but most popular are they when made in what is known as mahogany russet.—New York Times.

**THE LEGUME FOR NITROGEN.**

"The legumes as a source of nitrate are rather too slow in action to give real immediate profits when used to produce great money crops." This is the statement made by an advocate of the use of nitrate of soda on American soils.

Such a statement should not lead any one away from the main fact that legumes grown with other crops in a field benefit those other crops the first year. The second year the soil itself is much better from having grown the legumes than if nitrate of soda had been used and no legumes grown.

Legumes are our natural nitrate producers. The nitrogen is cheaper, too, when furnished us in this form. And yet we should remember sodium nitrate for its value in getting quick results. It is beneficial to almost every crop when applied in the right amounts and at the right time. For quick results when starting a pasture

on poor land, as an application to orchard soil for hastening fruit, in market gardens where crops demand much nitrogen, and in many other places sodium nitrate is indispensable. Such crops as potatoes, garden and truck crops grown in colder sections need quick-acting nitrates in addition to legume nitrogen to push the crops before the organic source is ready.

But on the average extensive farm let us depend largely upon the legume.—Farm and Fireside.



**Photographs for Christmas**

There is more of the true spirit of Xmas in a photo of yourself than in any other gift you could purchase. A dozen artistic gifts for a nominal sum and always appreciated. Come now before the rush begins.

**Artistic Framing and Kodak Finishing**

**Cochrane Studio**

**Want Ads**

**BOARD AND ROOM**—First house north of Christian Church. Phone 474. —Adv. D-1f.

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

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

**REMOVAL NOTICE.**

Y. W. HOLMES, LAWYER, informs his friends and clients that he has moved his office into the Stephens Building, over Third National Bank. —Adv. tf.

**FOR SALE**—Second-hand Ford cadster. 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.

The Presbyterian ladies will hold their annual bazaar, Saturday, December 5, at Paxton & Oswald's. Ad. 4t.

**FOR SALE**—Good desk, letter file and chair; practically new. **SHALLOW WATER LAND CO.** Adv. 2t.

**FOR SALE**—Practically-new Kimball piano. W. E. WINFIELD. Ad. 4t.

**FOR RENT.**

160 acres for farming, 50 acres has been cropped; 10 miles from Plainview, Texas. Either cash or share of crop. Address T. W. EGAN, Route 2, Camden, West Virginia. Adv. 1t.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**—Eight-room house one block west of Seth Ward College. **SHALLOW WATER LAND CO.** —Adv. 2t.

**TO TRADE FOR HOGS**—Farm wagon, 3 inch. **KIRBY SCUDDER.** —Adv. tf.

**WANTED**—Good second-hand wagon and harness. W. E. WINFIELD. —Adv. tf.

**FOR RENT**: For winter, furnished house. Six rooms and bath. Phone 172. —Adv. tf.

Call The Herald for Job Printing

**The Quinine That Does Not Affect The Head** Because of its tonic and laxative effect, **LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE** is better than ordinary Quinine and does not cause nervousness or ringing in head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE, 25c.

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**WINDMILL AND PUMP WORK**  
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**S. S. SLOVEKER**  
 All Work Guaranteed. Phone 276

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**DENTIST**  
 Announces the opening of his offices, Rooms 4 and 5, First National Bank Building.

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 Treats all diseases of domestic animals.  
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**Christmas Holiday**  
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**Service that serves!**  
 With its own rails reaching all the principal cities in Oklahoma and Texas, the Katy Lines can serve you best, either as a traveler or as a shipper of freight.

**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.**



# Buy Useful Christmas Gifts



Thanksgiving has passed, Christmas is approaching--there are only 22 shopping days left. You will find it advantageous to buy useful gifts from our big practical stock of merchandise while the selections are complete, while our sales force is not badly rushed, while you can make careful thoughtful selections without annoyance.

You know, of course, of the movement in this country to give useful remembrances--an overcoat, a half dozen shirts, a pair of shoes, a hat, a suit of clothes; these could be nothing more appropriate for a man.

What Woman or Miss wouldn't appreciate a coat or suit, a set of furs, pair of shoes, dress pattern, dainty lingerie, a sweater coat, or a winter hat?

Many of these articles are now on sale at 20 PER CENT REDUCTION--a saving worth your consideration.

Don't just call for clothes when you make up the Christmas list--insist on Kuppenheimer Suits and Overcoats for Men, Hercules Suits for Boys, Palmer Coats and Coat Suits for Women and Misses, Queen Quality Shoes for Women, Steadfast Shoes for Men, Stetson and Worth Hats for Men.

We sell and highly recommend Ivanhoe Mills Underwear for Men, Women and Children.

Come in next week and let us aid you with Christmas suggestions.



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THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER

## Plainview Mercantile Company

"A DRY GOODS STORE IN A BLOCK TO ITSELF"

### PRAIRIE AVENUE.

PRAIRIE AVENUE, Tex., Nov. 27.—Ross Crouch is working for Bill Ooley this week.

Mr. Bates has built a big granary, and it is jam full of threshed maize and feedstuff.

Miss Nellie Williams entertained a party of young people Thanksgiving at dinner.

Mr. Dieter entertained company from Kress Monday of this week.

The young people had a fine time singing here Sunday evening, and at night at the Jas. Pullen home.

Mrs. Ed Caldwell, of Eldorado, Okla., is here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Mercer.

Mrs. Chas. Barrett is on the sick list at present. Her mother, Mrs. Thomas, is with her.

We are having misty weather here at present, but most of the farmers are through sowing wheat.

S. M. Nations was in Plainview Saturday.

### LIBERTY.

LIBERTY, Texas, Nov. 27.—Threshing is delayed for a few days, owing to the heavy fogs.

M. D. Leach and Charlie Jackson visited at Amarillo Sunday.

Miss Vera Holland visited at the Duckwall home Wednesday afternoon.

J. G. Siepp marketed his hogs Wednesday.

Lee Gibson and sister were honored with a fruit shower Saturday night. A large number was present, and all reported a fine time.

Albert King and Virgie Chancey attended church in Plainview Sunday night.

Quite a large attendance witnessed the box supper at the Woodrow school house Friday night.

Miss Fay Raper spent Saturday night with Minnie Lemaster.

### SILVERTON.

John Sanders, of Quitaque, passed through Silvertown Tuesday on a business trip to Plainview.

Miss Pearl Burton, who has been visiting here for some time, went to Plainview Friday to do some shopping.—Silvertown Star.

Syd Reid left yesterday for Demont, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barrow returned yesterday from a visit to Hereford.

### "OUR NATION IS HAPPY IN HONORING GOD AS BASIS."

(Continued from Page One.)

put through innumerable trials and hardships till October 1, when the dykes were cut and the wind from the northwest and then the southwest hurled the sea inland. The determined speech of the Burgomaster, Adrian Van de Werf, when the people came to him and complained that the city should be surrendered, is noteworthy. When called by the Spaniards 'dog eaters and cat eaters,' the plucky burgomaster responded that as long as you hear a dog bark or a cat mew, know that we will not surrender. This people was the forerunner of the early settlers of the New World.

"The mission of our Nation as a Christian Nation is well defined. With such God-fearing, Christian men as Wilson and Bryan at the head of our Government, our Nation will 'On and on and on, sail on.'

"The people who settled this country were not mere adventurers. Such fortune hunters would not have endured the hardships incident to conquering a primeval forest beyond the broad Atlantic. It was the question of God that thrust them out.

"In the very nature of the case, the power that was to shape the Government and dominate this land must come from Plymouth, and not from Jamestown. If we of the South would be wise, we should take account of that.

Second, from this Nation's recognition of God it may properly be called a Nation whose God is the Lord. Jehovah is our God. After all, the greatest question of all is the question of God. The question of conscience, of religion; and it was nothing less than this which brought the Pilgrims to Plymouth. Their first act was a recognition of God. Their church was overtopped by the fort. God, the Gospel and gunpowder were their hope. Their ascending prayers passed under the cannon's mouth on its way to heaven.

"Their whole governmental life was built around the idea of an overruling God. Take as illustrating this, the prayer, just before the passing of the Declaration of Independence, suggested by so influential a man as Benjamin Franklin; the appeal to God in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution; the legal oath from the humblest witness all the way

up to our chief magistrate. The atheist and the infidel are incompetent witnesses. Take the national thanksgiving; the freedom of conscience, protection of public worship, and the exemption from taxation of church and benevolent institutions; the laws of our land are founded on the Bible.

### Our Nation Blessed.

"This Nation is, therefore, happy—blessed—in having as the basis of thought and the regulating principle of the people God as the center, and not man. All the difference lies here. In its moral sense and power. These are the forces that exalt, that insure a correct government, the protection of men's rights, relief and support of the weak and unfortunate.

"The Nation is blessed in the breadth of its domain and its national strength, in its rich resources. This would have been a hades instead of a heaven if the country had been small. Here we can grow large ideas. The sleeping car, I believe, is an American invention, made necessary by the length of our railway systems. It required a magnificent domain for the solution of the world's colossal problems. America's wealth surpasses England's by the magnificent sum of \$10,000,000,000; France's by \$14,000,000,000. Our Nation is blessed in its peaceful spirit and policy. Think what this country has already been to the world in its policy of peace. Blessed are the peacemakers.

### Promised Advantages.

"There are advantages promised the God-fearing and God-loving nation. They shall walk in the light of God's countenance. His pleasure shall be upon them. His wisdom shall guide them. In so far as they are right, He will be on their side. What glorious opportunities are offered such a nation! What splendid possibilities! What solemn obligations! This is God's glorious governmental object lesson.

"God's Nation shall continually rejoice in His name. We should let this apply to all of our problems. In righteousness His nation shall be exalted.

### God Visits His Land.

"God visits this land of His. As He walks abroad over the land to-day, what sights greet Him! He has opened his bountiful hand and satisfied the wants of all His creatures. It would have been a spectacle to make the angels rejoice, if all the land had stopped this day to show honor to God. Instead of that, how sad that so many

have neglected Him. How it must grieve Him.

"In many parts of our land, this is the day for family gatherings. What joy there is to the hearts of loved ones in the annual gathering. The children coming home! What joy to the heart of the fond father and mother! The grandchildren are gathering in. This joy of love is but an intimation of the divine love and the gathering of those faithful. May it be an abiding joy."

### STARS WANT POST-SEASON GAME WITH COLLEGIANS.

The All-Stars of Plainview, who were defeated by the Seth Ward team Thursday, have issued a challenge to the collegians for a game to be played two weeks after Thanksgiving, Thursday, December 10. The All-Stars believe that with two weeks of practice they will be able to put up a game that will prove interesting to lovers of the sport.

### ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Bridge Club meets Tuesday afternoon at 3 p. m. with Mrs. Hugh Burch, 215 West First Street.

Among the many beautiful dinners given Thanksgiving Day was one given by Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Collier, 214 Jones Street. The table sparkled with cut glass and silver and was decked with white chrysanthemums.

Five courses were served to Messrs. and Mesdames T. E. Richards, Oscar Collier and A. G. Hinn, Miss Mary Hinn and Mr. Christopher Hinn.

Misses Webb, of Seth Ward College, went to Hale Center yesterday.

Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Miller, of Dublin, who have been visiting their brother, W. A. Miller, and daughter, Mrs. George Doubleday left yesterday for home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Saigling came in Thursday from Austin.

Miss Lillie Glenn and Miss Dewberry, of Silvertown, spent Thanksgiving with Miss Glenn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Glenn, on Boswell Heights.

Miss Addie Sawyer, of Silvertown, visited friends in Plainview this week.

Mrs. Jewell Bracken Kennedy, of Abilene, came in this week to spend the winter with her aunt, Mrs. R. E. Burch.

Judge W. B. Lewis went to Abilene yesterday.

Miss Uno Waller, after a visit to Miss Vada Bussell, returned Saturday to Hale Center.

T. A. Jones, state manager for the Rumley Engine Company, has been in Plainview this week.

Miss Olive Wheeler goes to Petersburg tomorrow to take charge of a class in music.

E. E. Warren went to Lubbock today.

Mrs. George Brewster and Mrs. B. F. Smith visited Mrs. J. M. Shafer to-day. Mrs. Rebecca White, of Stephenville, returned with them for a few days' visit.

Miss Bessie Swann, who has been spending the summer and fall with Mrs. E. T. Coleman, left to-day for her home, at Tyler.

Alvin Street, after a trip to Hale County, has returned to Goldthwaite.

Editor B. F. Smith, of Lockney, left Saturday for Temple.

Miss Essie Rogers, who has been attending Wayland College, left to-day for Crosbyton.

Miss Annie Mae Carnes went to Lubbock to-day.

Mrs. Mary E. Banks and children left Saturday to visit friends at Snyder.

Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Brooks returned to-day from Abilene and San Antonio. Miss Joe Keck leaves Monday to visit Mrs. Jere Deal, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Wilbur Gray, of Roswell, N. M., is here visiting friends.

Mrs. J. R. Kerley and little daughter leaves Sunday for Amarillo, after a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Keck.

J. J. Rushing came in yesterday from the North with several prospectors.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Unger returned yesterday from Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Long, of Lubbock, returned home yesterday, after a Thanksgiving visit to their brother, R. A. Long, and family.

Mrs. J. D. Rogers and children returned yesterday from Floydada.

Modern five-room house, furnished, for rent. Call 85 for particulars.—Adv. tf.

Seven-room house, well and windmill, small barn, two or four lots, 4 1/2 blocks from public square. Will sell or trade or give good terms, or sell on installment plan. Address Owner, Box 51, Phone 438, Plainview, Texas.—Adv. 51.-pd.

### GOOD NEWS.

Many Plainview Readers Have Heard It and Profited Thereby.

"Good news travels fast," and the bad back sufferers in this vicinity are glad to learn where relief may be found. Many a lame, weak and aching back is bad no more, thanks to Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands upon thousands of people are telling the good news of their experience with this tested remedy. Here is an example worth reading:

Mrs. J. J. Ward, 111 E. Second St., Hereford, Texas, says: "I am cured of my lame back and I am having no more kidney trouble. I got Doan's Kidney Pills two months ago, and they removed the pain and lameness that had caused my back to be so sensitive. I no longer suffer from dizzy spells, nor do I have further trouble from the kidney secretions. Nothing ever helped me as much as Doan's Kidney Pills, and I feel justified in recommending this remedy."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Ward had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

### COMING TO PLAINVIEW

about the 1st to 5th of December, a BIG BOOK SALE, FOR A WEEK.

The stock will consist of the best books of many publishers, and they will be sold at bargains. Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, Bibles, works of History, Poetry, Travel, Adventure, Fiction and many others too numerous to tell will be brought right to you.

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