

THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

FIFTY BUSHELS MAIZE AVERAGE YIELD 1914

Demonstration Farm of Texas Land and Development Company Produces Heavy Crop of Feed.

The average yield of threshed kaffir corn on the demonstration farm of the Texas Land and Development Company this season is fifty bushels per acre, according to the advices given out by R. S. Charles, manager. The entire yield from this irrigated farm for the year is 6,000 bushels of threshed kaffir.

On Dr. Pearson's farm the maize yielded as high as ninety bushels to the acre, and the average was fifty. About four thousand bushels of kaffir were raised there. A portion of the maize raised has been threshed. Alfalfa only a year old yielded five tons to the acre. There has been four cuttings.

"Account of Crop Sounds Like Fairy Tale," Says A. L. Hawkins

A. L. Hawkins, of near Hale Center, has recently sold thirteen registered Hereford cows and sixty calves. Mr. Hawkins is very enthusiastic over the Plains country. In a letter to The Herald, he says: "An account of my farm this year sounds like a fairy tale. I don't think I ever saw more stuff on one farm. I have about a hundred forty tons of maize and kaffir heads, and everything else in proportion."

Irrigation Well Near Kress Will Be Complete Next Week

The test hole for the well being dug near Kress for the Texas Land and Development Company by Layne & Bowler Company has been completed at a depth of two hundred feet. The pit has been dug forty feet. During the coming week the well will be completed.

The fourth of the group of seven wells for Dr. Pearson's farm will be finished by the middle of next week. The three wells completed averaged about 2,200 gallons of water per minute, according to R. S. Charles, manager of the Texas Land and Development Company.

Hale County Hogs Top Fort Worth Hog Market at \$7.15

The Texas Land and Development Company has recently shipped for the Hale County Trading Company a carload of hogs. This spring's crop comprised the shipment. The hogs averaged 225 pounds and topped the Fort Worth market, at \$7.15.

PROVIDENCE COMMUNITY WILL HAVE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The Ladies' Circle of the Providence community have started a circulating library. Already a few volumes have been donated and the treasurer has forty-five dollars with which to purchase books and supplies. Over fifty dollars was raised last Saturday night at a box supper given by the ladies at the school house.

The books may be secured by patrons from Mrs. W. A. Bates.

TWENTY WANT TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES FROM STATE.

There have been twenty applicants for examinations for teachers' certificates during the past week. C. R. Teague has been conducting the examination at the District Court room. The papers will be graded and returned and certificates issued to those passing satisfactorily, in about six weeks.

ANDERSON RESIGNS.

Jim Anderson has resigned as assistant cashier of the Citizens National Bank. Mr. Anderson will be engaged in the cattle business with his father-in-law, Mr. W. L. Harrington.

GRANT BUILDING CHANGES OWNERSHIP; GRANT SELLS

Albuquerque Man Buys Half Interest in Best Office Building, Paying \$25,000 Cash.

Dr. J. W. Grant has closed a deal with Herman Blueher, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, whereby the latter becomes owner of the Grant Building, on North Pacific Street. The building has been owned by these gentlemen jointly, and Mr. Blueher becomes owner of the entire property by the transaction. The price paid was \$25,000 cash.

Dr. Grant will still have charge of the leasing and rentals of the building.

The Grant Building is one of the nicest office buildings in all West Texas. The offices are modern in every detail. The lower floor is used by retail stores—Reinken's Men's Furnishings Store, Wood's Variety Store, the J. W. Willis Drug Company and the B. & K. Confectionery. The second floor is fitted up for office suites.

Dr. Grant stated this morning to a Herald representative that Mr. Blueher contemplated moving to Plainview and making it his home as soon as he could dispose of his interests in New Mexico.

CONDENSED MILK FACTORY PLANNED FOR SOUTH PLAINS

Kansas City Capitalists Make Investigation of Development on South Plains; Interested in Dairying.

J. W. Reed, of Kansas City, was in Plainview yesterday. Mr. Reed has been interested in a number of projects of working up interest and promoting the condensed milk industry. He has been on the South Plains this week looking into the possibilities of establishing a condensed milk factory. He came to the Plains through the influence of Mr. John Wortham and his successor in the Lubbock country, Mr. Edwards, of Kansas City.

Mr. Reed has not made a definite report on his findings, but it is understood that he has the matter of promoting this industry under advisement, and that in the near future a plan will be worked out looking toward laying the foundation for a condensed milk manufacturing business for the Plains.

The possibility of dairy development on the Plains, with its mild winters, splendid climate and abundant, cheap feed, with a crop insured by irrigation, is causing capital from the centers to investigate the development of the South Plains Country.

Crockett Cattle Co. Will Cross Tamworths and Durrocs

The Crockett Cattle Company, the big \$60,000 company formed here recently, have just received some fine Tamworth boars from the Flower Dale Farm, near Dallas. These boars are prize winners at the 1914 Texas State Fair, at Dallas. The Crockett Company will cross the Tamworths with the Duroc-Jerseys on their farm near Plainview.

The improvements of Richmond Terrace, the home of the Crockett Cattle Company, are being finished. The house for the manager and the sheds are completed. Other extensive improvements will be made.

PLANK HAS SIGNED CONTRACT TO PLAY WITH FEDERALS.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Dec. 4.—Eddie Plank, of the Philadelphia Athletics, has signed a Federal League contract. Harry Goldman, treasurer of the Baltimore club, came here and obtained the star pitcher's signature to a general contract, but it was not made known to what club Plank would be assigned. It is believed here that Plank will pitch for either St. Louis or Chicago.

Plank has admitted he signed the contract, but would not divulge the terms of the agreement or with which club he expects to be identified.

R. M. Ellerd attended the Odd Fellows anniversary celebration at Abernathy last night.

FRENCH ZOUAVES ON BATTLE LINE.



Photo by American Press Association.

Farmhouses in Flanders, usually of stone or brick, are used by combatants on both sides as forts.

Austin Men Like Plainview Country; They Say It's Great

Major John Wilson, of Austin, visited the Plainview Country last year. He thought so much of it that he returned yesterday and brought with him J. C. Nagle, of the water service department of the State of Texas. These gentlemen came from Sweetwater, where they had been on official business. There were others in the party, who became water-logged in Nolan County, and did not reach Plainview.

"Major Wilson has not talked anything but the Plainview country and Plainview since we started on our trip," said Mr. Nogle. "I just had to come to see it with him. It's great."

E. B. BURCHETT IMPROVING.

Following is an excerpt from a letter to the Plainview Evening Herald from E. B. Burchett, formerly director of the Plainview band. The many friends of Mr. Burchett will be pleased to know that he is recovering:

"I am feeling fine again, and still gaining. Have gained 19 1/4 pounds since I left Plainview, on July 11th. We have had beautiful weather here this fall; three little skiffs of snow. I hope to be home again in a few weeks, but cannot tell how soon they will release me here. Anyhow, I can enjoy reading The Herald."

CROUCH BECOMES MEMBER OF LOCAL INSURANCE FIRM.

Professor J. E. Crouch, who has been connected with Seth Ward College for the past two years, has become a member of the firm of Long, Houston & Crouch, doing a general insurance business in Plainview.

R. A. Long, J. P. Houston and J. E. Crouch are members of the new firm.

WOODMEN ELECT OFFICERS.

At the meeting of the Woodmen last Thursday night the following officers were elected for the year:

J. A. Crager, Council Commander; Joseph Martin, Advisor; Lieutenant; B. F. Moore, Banker; Chas. Clements, Clerk; J. C. Abrams, Escort; Dick Jordan, Watchman; W. C. Fyffe, Secretary; W. E. Winfield, Member of Board of Managers.

They will be initiated at the first meeting in January.

J. D. Outt returned home Thursday from Fowler, Colo., where he spent Thanksgiving. He also visited the irrigated districts of Northern Colorado. Mr. Outt will move to Fort Collins soon, where he will be engaged in the grain and feed business.

Bonner Will Show "Zudora" Thanouser Picture at Ruby

J. Bonner, who has been manager of the Mae L. Theater for the past year, will open the Ruby Theater, on West Third Street, the fourteenth of December. Mr. Bonner has completed arrangements for showing the new Thanouser production, "Zudora." The dates for the first installment will be announced later.

MASONS INSTALL OFFICERS FOR GRAND LODGE OF TEXAS

Jewell P. Lightfoot, of Austin, Elected Grand Master for Ensuing Term.

WACO, Texas, Dec. 4.—The Grand Lodge of Texas Masons, which convened here, has installed the following officers:

Grand lodge officers-elect are the following: Grand master, Jewell P. Lightfoot, Austin; deputy grand master, D. S. McMillin, Whitewright; grand senior warden, Frank G. Jones, Houston; grand junior warden, John R. Arnold, Henderson; grand secretary, W. B. Pearson, Waco; grand treasurer, W. W. Peavy, Brownwood. The Rev. S. P. C. Burgin, grand orator, delivered at night his oration on "Europe and the Great War."

Dallas Masons have been delighted at the news that he is likely to leave San Antonio, where he has been presiding elder for four years, and that he will probably be located in Dallas.

John R. Arnold, who has been put into position in the grand lodge which in due time will make him grand master, is a lawyer, a reformed school teacher, a native Texan. He was born at Canton, now Owen, Smith County, near Tyler, September 18, 1854. He was reared and trained in his native town by a father who was a Tennesseean and a Mason. He taught school for eight years, meanwhile preparing himself for the practice of law. "The most important case I ever had," he said, "was the first. I thought so then, and have not felt the same way about any since, so it must have been." He has never sought political office.

Initiated in Canton Lodge No. 98 in December, 1876, he has been active all the while, filling every station in the blue lodge, in the chapter and the council. He is of Ruthven Chapter, Henderson, where he was initiated June 15, 1895. He has been master of four blue lodges, being master of Canton Lodge for ten years. He served for several years as district deputy. He is married and baptized, holding stanchly to the Baptist persuasion. He is a large land owner in Rusk County.

EUROPEAN WAR BRINGS HALF BILLION TO U. S.

Chief of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of United States Makes Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—That one year of war in Europe will add \$500,000,000 to the foreign commerce of the United States is the estimate of Edward E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Pratt has just completed a study of the reports of American Consuls and commercial representatives abroad, of agents of his bureau in this country and of the new orders for American manufactures and products reported in commercial periodicals.

If the ratio of increase recorded since August, when the war began, is maintained until next August, he estimates that new orders placed on the books of American firms will total half a billion dollars.

Has Special Report.

As specific data upon which to base his estimates, Mr. Pratt has the report of J. Massel, special commercial agent now en route to South America to study the machine tool market there and prepare a review of the needs of South American countries, which will be made available to American manufacturers. In preparation for his trip he visited virtually every large manufacturing plant in the United States, and estimates that the machine tool manufacturing companies alone have from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in new orders from European countries now on their books. One big plant, he said, has enough work ahead of it to keep in full operation twenty-four hours a day for the next two years. Several concerns already are preparing to increase their facilities to meet the larger demands arising from the war.

Russia First to Buy.

The first country among the belligerents to seek the American machine tool supply was Russia. Almost immediately after war was declared orders from Russian houses were received for lathes and machines of all kinds of a similar nature. That demand has been growing steadily, presumably because of the fact that the war has excluded Russia from her usual source of supply in Germany, England and France now have joined in seeking American tools, and it is indicated that the present supply can not meet the demands. Of course, problems of delivery still have to be met, but the business is of the most valuable type, since orders are as a rule accompanied by cash.

In reaching his estimate on the estimated grand total, Mr. Pratt took into consideration the enormous increase in European-bound food supplies noted in September and October. Details of the November foreign commerce are not available as yet beyond the estimate that a trade balance in favor of the United States of approximately \$70,000,000 will be shown. Department officials are aware, however, that the increase in food shipments has continued and that manufactured articles are beginning to move across the Atlantic in considerable volume.

Abernathy Odd Fellows Have Anniversary Celebration

The Odd Fellows Lodge at Abernathy celebrated their first anniversary last night, with a literary program. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Abernathy orchestra. Reuben M. Ellerd and Rev. Jewell Howard gave addresses on Odd Fellowship.

Following the literary program, a bountiful supper was served. The celebration was well attended and, according to reports from those attending from Plainview, was a success in every particular.

RURAL MAIL ROUTE NUMBER TWO WILL NOT BE ESTABLISHED YET.

Captain T. J. Tilson received a letter from the Post Office Department a few days ago stating that the rural route would not be established until conditions were improved. The Government is economizing greatly on account of the decreased revenue, and the new mail route number 2 out of Plainview will not be established as has been announced.

DECISIVE BATTLE PENDING IN EASTERN THEATRE

BATTLE RAGING BETWEEN VISTULA AND WARTA RIVERS CAUSES LOSSES.

SCANT NEWS FROM POLAND

Russian Claims Controverted by Report from German War Office in Berlin Claiming Advantage.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The battle now being waged between the Vistula and Warta Rivers is the most complicated situation in the Eastern theatre of the war. Losses on both sides are very heavy. It is believed that if there had been any probability of a speedy victory for the Germans the Emperor would have remained there and not have returned to Berlin. He doubtless would have been anxious to have witnessed a victory by his troops. In the west the battle is still at a standstill.

Reliable news of the progress of the battle in Poland is unavailable. Russian success at Lodz is claimed in an unofficial dispatch from Petrograd. However, the official report from the German office in Berlin contradicts the report and insist that the Germans are taking a normal course on the offensive.

The fighting in Poland is difficult to follow. From the standpoint of the Allies, the most significant point is that the Germans have not been able to advance upon Warsaw. The Germans apparently have not been able to thwart the movement of the Russians through the Carpathian Mountains, or against Cracow, around which the Germans are drawing a closer ring of troops and artillery.

The early fall of Cracow is not anticipated, however, by military men. In reaching this conclusion they have taken into consideration the stand made by Przemyśl.

Belgians in Serious Situation.

The situation in Belgium is most serious, according to Herbert Clark Roover, chairman of the American commission for the relief of Belgium, who has just returned to London after a week's trip of inspection in Belgium.

"The distribution of foodstuff sent by Americans is under way," he stated, "but famine threatens, and, owing to the attitude of the belligerents, the Belgians must still appeal to the United States. Seven million people are surrounded by a ring of steel and utterly unable to help themselves. It is difficult to state the position of the Belgians without appearing hysterical."

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The official statement issued tonight from the war office says:

"At no place along the entire front has there been any notable incident. On our right wing we have made progress in the direction of Altkirch. During December 2, we made 991 prisoners in the region of the north."

FARMER'S BUSINESS COLLEGE WILL MOVE TO ANSLEY BUILDING.

Quarters and Fixtures Formerly Used by Third National Bank Have Been Leased.

The F. A. Farmer Business College has leased the Ansley Building, formerly occupied by the Third National Bank, and will use the building for their school. All of the fixtures are included in the deal. The new quarters will be occupied after January first.

This will make a very attractive home for the new college. F. A. Farmer, the president of the college, says that it will be the best in West Texas.

Mr. Farmer was in Kress yesterday, where he secured two new pupils for the college. Four new pupils are expected to arrive this afternoon. There are now enrolled thirty-six students. Mr. Farmer confidently expects the enrollment to exceed fifty after Christmas. He has more than that number promised.

Misses West and Thomason, of Hale Center, are in Plainview taking the examination for teacher's certificates, which is being held at the Court House yesterday and to-day.

Winter Care of the Garden

Timely Suggestions from the United States
Department of Agriculture

TROPICAL PLANTS FOR INDOOR GARDEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—With a little care, a number of tropical plants may be grown indoors, and during the winter they are a particularly attractive addition to a bay window or conservatory garden. Various kinds of palms, rubber plants, oleanders, aspidistras, and cacti are easily kept in good condition indoors if given the proper attention and not permitted to be exposed to frost, according to the Department of Agriculture's horticulturists.

Palms.—Palms are much used for interior decorations where there is no direct sunlight. Regular watering is essential, with especial care not to overwater. It is better with most palms to keep them a little dry than too wet. Where a pot is in a jardiniere especial care must be exercised not to have them too wet.

While small, wash the foliage occasionally with soap suds made from a good soap. Immediately follow with a thorough rinsing. When too large for this, spray the tops frequently with clear water.

Browning at the tips usually comes from trouble at the roots—first, overwatering; second, worms on the roots; third, lack of plant food. The first is the trouble in nearly every case. The worm that gives the trouble is not the ordinary earth worm, but a little white, harmless-looking creature that emerges into the air as a small fly. Dissolve a piece of quick lime as big as a teacup in three gallons of water. After it is through sputtering and the

milky mixture has cleared, pour off the clear part and soak your soil with it. Do not dilute, for the soaking should be thorough. To provide plant food, stir small quantities of bone meal and wood ashes into the surface or in place of ordinary watering occasionally use manure water or ammonia water (a teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of water). Trim off the brown tips, look for scale on the under side, and be sure you are not overwatering. Wash the scale off or spray with kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap, or some nicotine preparation.

Do not repeat too often. If a palm grows three new leaves a year it does well.

Rubber Plants.—Rubber plants are especially satisfactory to grow where there is a good light without direct sunlight. Water often enough to keep the soil moist, but do not under any circumstances permit water to stand about the roots nor allow it to become "bone dry." A potted plant set in a jardiniere needs especial care not to overwater.

Wash the foliage frequently with soap suds made from good soap. Rinse thoroughly at once.

Repeat occasionally, as the pots become full of roots. Feed once in two to four weeks with dilute nitrate of soda (a heaping teaspoonful dissolved in water) or ammonia water or manure water, as described for the palm, or some prepared plant food.

Oleanders may be treated more or less as are palms.

Aspidistras are most ornamental. They should be kept rather drier than palms and rubber plants.

Cacti require rather dry, sandy soil.

as commercial enterprises and not important enough to receive proper care. Small flocks ordinarily do not receive much attention. They are kept principally to supply the home table, and if there should happen to be a surplus of eggs or an extra fowl, it is traded to the local grocer for a few necessities, and nothing more is thought of the flock.

To manage a farm properly, some provisions should be made for poultry, and since poultry is such a profitable enterprise, the flock should be of a commercial size. For these and other reasons, a farmer should keep a flock of at least one hundred hens. With this flock of one hundred hens, he is going to take good care of them, providing a comfortable, convenient house. They will be fed properly and regularly and given much consideration. The returns from such a flock will indeed be very profitable, the number of eggs will be large and can be sold to appreciative buyers. The flock should be pure-bred, because poultry, like all other forms of live stock, should be properly and carefully bred, as they do best under such conditions. A pure-bred flock of good producers is a good asset. Compared to cotton, a flock of one hundred and fifty hens is worth much more to a farmer than six bales of cotton at ten cents.

Another feature unfavorable to every farm is that the farmers have no system of selling off hens which have outlived their usefulness; as long as a hen looks good she is kept. Farms having hens five and six years old are quite common. It is a well-known fact that as hens grow old their egg-laying ability decreases about twenty-five per cent each year. For ordinary farm purposes, hens over two years old should never be kept, at least not over three years old. Leg band the pullets of this year on the right leg and next year on the left leg, and so on. Alternating this way there will be no difficulty in identifying the old birds.

Under ordinary conditions the farmer should choose the breeds that he likes. If you wish eggs entirely, the S. C. White Leghorn is the best, but breeds like Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks make very fine general purpose flocks. Keep your flock pure and each spring hatch from the best. To get the best results from your flock, keep at least one hundred and fifty hens, give them good care, and they will greatly increase your farm income.

NATURE MADE ENGLAND GREAT.

The Channel Did More to Increase Britain's Prestige Than All Its Armies or All Its Statesmen.

That geography is the basis of the greatness of Great Britain and that the great national earnings of centuries that has resulted from its geographic position stands it in good stead in these days of trial is the conclusion of Dr. Roland G. Usher, who has just prepared for the National Geographic Society, of Washington, a study of the factors that have made "the tight little isle" across the Channel from Continental Europe a far greater power than its area and natural resources would bespeak.

"We must not lose sight of the fact," says Dr. Usher, "that the strategic geography of Europe has given the English advantages of position which were more important in the past than great armies; that the English Channel was, in the days of sailing ships, a more effective barrier against invasion than any army could have been. The strategic importance of Belgium and Holland, too, vital to England, was fortunately also vital to Germany and France. The English has never, single handed, been able to keep either France or Germany out of those countries in time of war; but they have, somehow or other, always managed to play off France against Germany, or Germany against France, and in the long run keep them both out of Belgium and Holland. England has protected herself by arousing the fear of others, and it must be admitted that Germany in Belgium threatens Paris a good deal more effectively than it does London, and that Louis XIV in Holland was even more distasteful to the German states on the Rhine than he was to the English."

Doctor Usher calls attention to the fact that "England has never known, since William the Norman harried Yorkshire, such ravaging by armies and consequent economic loss as continued in Europe for centuries. In the long run England became proportionately richer than larger countries with much more extensive natural resources which were decimated by war. Neither extraordinary diligence nor skill needs to be brought forward as the explanation of the beginning of England's capital fund. It was by that most unusual, but simplest of all things—saving."

While England was free from the wastes of an invading warfare, Germany was being literally eaten up by such conflicts as the Thirty Years' War.

In order to rest secure from attack by the more powerful land empires on the neighboring continent, it was necessary for England to dominate the Channel with its fleet. This domination was established by the English defeat of the Spanish Armada. But, Doctor Usher explains, in obtaining control of the Channel, the English also have found themselves dominating the overseas commerce of the nations of Europe. The English Channel was the needle's eye which all ships had to tread that sailed from French, Belgian, Dutch or German ports upon the Channel and the North Sea. The dangers of the seaway along the western coast of the British Isles make it impracticable even for the powerful ships of the present day.

APPLES FOR ENGLAND.

Consul Horace Lee Washington, Liverpool.

A request has been received as to the market in Liverpool for winter apples. On inquiry among the dealers, it was ascertained that large quantities have arrived during the past week from all growing sections of America. There has been some criticism as to some of this fruit showing the effects of hot weather at the time of shipment, which has affected the condition, and also somewhat as regards quality, therefore prices ruled low.

Among the shipments a fair grade of Maine apples met with an active demand. Best Maine Baldwins No. 1 sold at \$3.16 to \$3.40; No. 2, \$2.19 to \$2.55; Greenings and Harveys, No. 1, \$2.19 to \$2.67 per barrel.

As apples are now coming forward in small quantities and reports indicate improvement both in quality and condition, an improvement in prices is looked for by dealers, and this expectation is strengthened by the fact that the market at the time of writing has advanced about 24 cents per barrel, and those well informed do not anticipate a reduction so long as shipments are moderate. The trade is disposed to regard the prospects for business as excellent.

TODAY AND TOMORROW GOOD ROADS DAYS.

AUSTIN, Texas. —There will be no substantial excuse for any city or community in this State being in the "mud" after December 1st and 2nd, according to Governor O. B. Colquitt, who has designated these dates

as official "Good Roads Days" in Texas.

The citizens of many towns and villages will avail themselves of this opportunity to build good roads and will show their interest in the work by donning overalls and doing manual labor on those dates.

Although the wielding of the pick and shovel will be no diversion for the farmer, he is more than willing to cooperate with the city man in this work, and it is believed a large force of the tillers of the soil will join hands with the townsmen Tuesday and Wednesday and help substantially increase the good road mileage in the Lone Star State.

The split-log drag will be very much in evidence on the highways of Texas on December 1st and 2nd, as this implement is indispensable in road construction.

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.

L. Rutledge, who has for years had a big book store in Houston and is the greatest bookseller in Texas, is the man.

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Many Plainview People Have Kidney Trouble and Do Not Know It.

Do you have backache? Are you tired and worn out? Feel dizzy, nervous and depressed? Are the kidney secretions irregular? Highly colored; contain sediment? Likely your kidneys are at fault. Weak kidneys give warning of distress.

Heed the warning; don't delay—Use a tested kidney remedy.

Read this Plainview testimony:

Mrs. T. R. Alexander, Archer and Slaton Streets, Plainview, Texas, says: "I suffered from a feeling of distress in the small of my back and was languid in the morning. Doan's Kidney Pills, procured from the Long Drug Co., removed this trouble and strengthened my back. From my experience I can recommend them. You are at liberty to continue using my former endorsement of Doan's Kidney Pills."

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

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MORE CHICKENS ON FARMS.

By T. J. CONWAY.

According to the 1910 census, 85 per cent of all farms of Texas had some kind of poultry on them. There were but 12,719,572 chickens, or an average of about thirty-five chickens to a farm. This is a very poor showing for any State, and shows either a lack of interest or appreciation for one of the greatest cash crops a farm-

er can raise. As long as farmers have such small flocks the less interest they will take in them, and the income from such will be very small. From observations in different sections, the rule seems to be, the smaller the flock the less interest there is in poultry and the more mixed and mongrelized is the flock. With large flocks greater success has usually been attained and the general conditions are better. Flocks smaller than seventy-five birds are not considered

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\$6.00
AFTER
BARGAIN DAYS.

How Southern Farmers May Start in Pig Raising

The Irishman calls his pig "the gintleman that pays the rint." In the corn belt of the United States "mortgage lifter" was a nickname given hogs almost as soon as settlements began. In the South no less than in the Middle West hogs can be made a source of meat supply for the home and of income as well. Years of study and demonstration by State and Federal agricultural authorities have shown beyond all doubt that hogs may be raised in the South with results fully as profitable as elsewhere.

Four things are necessary if the Southern farmer wishes to get a start:

1. A place to raise and fatten the pigs.
2. A pig worth raising and fattening.
3. Feed on which to raise and fatten them.
4. The necessary funds.

Let us consider these points in reverse order.

1. This article is written for the man whose principal concern is to supply food for his family. For such a man one or two sows will be enough. Good grade sows can be bought for \$10 or \$15 each; razorbacks can be bought for less, and will produce good pigs if bred to a good purebred boar. If there is no purebred boar in the neighborhood whose services can be obtained, enough men should club together to represent the ownership of 20 to 25 sows and buy a good boar, paying pro rata for the boar, depending on the number of sows owned by each. Boars can be bought for from \$10 to \$25 for weaned pigs, and from \$50 to \$100 for yearling and 2-year-old hogs. If 20 men owning 20 sows bought a yearling boar for \$50, each man would pay \$2.50 toward the price of the boar. Put the boar in the hands of one of the members of the club and let each other member agree to pay him one pig at weaning time for the care of the boar for one year, for attending to the breeding, etc. When sows come in heat, they can be loaded on a wagon and carried to the farm where the boar is kept for service.

2. Sows farrow almost exactly 16 weeks after they are bred. When the sow farrows try to be near at hand. Do not worry her with attention, but be there if she needs it. Watch that the buzzards do not carry off the lit-

tle pigs or injure the sow. Give her a warm thin slop as soon as she begins to move around. Then leave her alone for a while. That evening give her a slop with a little bran or corn meal in it. Feed lightly for a few days and increase her feed gradually until the sow is getting about 4 pounds of grain each day for each 100 pounds of her weight. This will be within a week or 10 days after she has farrowed. She should be fed morning and evening. Kitchen scraps and slops will be good for her and will reduce the grain needed somewhat. These slops must not contain any soap or glass.

As corn is the most available grain in most sections of the South, it will have to be relied on for feeding both the sow and pigs. With the grazing crops which are suggested for hogs a fairly well-balanced ration will be obtained.

When you are about ready to wean the pigs reduce the sow's feed so that by the time the pigs are weaned she will have only about 2 pounds of grain each day for each 100 pounds of her weight. Keep her on a Bermuda pasture and let her have this ration until she is in good condition. Keep sows in good flesh, but not excessively fat.

Sows can be made to produce two litters each year. When this is desired they should be bred at the first period of heat after the pigs are weaned. Sows bred twice each year will not produce so many pigs in each litter as when bred only once a year, but more pigs should be raised in a year from each sow.

It does not pay to try to raise hogs on grain alone. In fact, the profit in pig raising, especially in the South, depends directly on the amount of pasture of some kind used to enable the pig to make its gain in weight. Of the Southern forage crops, peanuts, soy beans, rape, and cowpeas are especially valuable. Now, these are not available all through the year, therefore we use a series of crops. For example, have some winter oats on which the sows can be turned as soon as the pigs are a week or two old. When these are gone put the pigs on good Bermuda and lespedeza pasture. Have a crop of soy beans or cowpeas coming and turn the pigs on this after weaning, keeping the sows on the Bermuda.

When these are gone put the pigs in a peanut patch, and finish fattening them on rape.

The pigs should be weaned at 10 to 12 weeks of age and should then weigh about 30 pounds. They should have learned to eat a little grain by going to the sow's trough. Then begin to feed them. Give them every day grain equal to 2 per cent of their weight. A pig weighing 30 pounds should have 0.6 pound of grain; 10 pigs of this weight, 6 pounds, etc. Divide this into two feeds, morning and evening. This amount of grain will make them grow nicely on good pasture. As they grow, increase the amount of grain. When they weigh about 125 pounds give them 3 per cent of their weight in grain, and when they weigh about 150 pounds give them 4 per cent and finish them off, slaughtering in the winter on a cool day. Pigs properly fed should weigh 200 pounds at 9 months old. Do not feed cottonseed meal to hogs.

It is not necessary to spend a lot of money to carry out such a plan. Of course, the Bermuda pasture where the sows are turned should have a good fence. The crops on which the pigs are grazed can be fenced with home-made hurdles of lumber or woven wire, which may be moved as desired, and the pigs will stay in it while the pasture is good. Ten pigs can be kept on half an acre of one of the crops mentioned above from four to eight weeks, depending on their size.

3. A poor pig is not worth raising or feeding. Your pigs should be sired by a good purebred Duroc-Jersey, Berkshire, or Poland-China boar. After you have decided which of the three you want, stick to the same breed, and in a little while you will have pigs which are very much alike, a model for others, and an advertisement for your community. If you can afford it, start with good grade sows. If not, natives (razorbacks) will do. White pigs should not be used in the South, as they sunburn badly.

4. Expensive houses are not necessary for hogs in the South. Give the sow a dry place to farrow, a pen well bedded and sheltered from cold winds and storms, and she and the pigs will do well. Little pigs that get chilled or wet soon after birth often die or grow into "runts." If there is no suitable place around the farm for the sow, make a lean-to with poles, about 10 by 12 feet, 6 feet high in front and 4 feet high behind, facing it to the south, and thatch it with straw, cheap hay, or even cornstalks, and the lit-



ZUDORA

A Great Mystic Story by Harold McGrath

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ter will be well housed. Make the thatch roof higher in the middle than at the sides and smooth down so that rain will run off.

Pigs should have shade in the pasture, either trees or artificial shelter, and plenty of water.

Sanitary Suggestions.
No one should attempt to raise hogs unless he is willing to give them good feed, good care, and protect them in every way possible from disease.

To prevent worms, keep the following charcoal mixture before the pigs all the time:

- Charcoal, 1 bushel.
- Hardwood ashes, 1 bushel.
- Salt, 8 pounds.
- Airs-lacked lime, 8 pounds.
- Sulphur, 4 pounds.
- Pulverized copperas, 2 pounds.

First mix in the lime, salt, and sulphur thoroughly, and then mix in the charcoal and ashes. Dissolve the copperas in 2 quarts of hot water and sprinkle it over the whole mass, mixing thoroughly. Store this in a barrel under shelter, and keep some of it in an open shallow box where the hogs can get it as they wish.

Hogs will not have cholera unless it is brought to the farm in some way from hogs which are sick. Therefore try to keep buzzards and other birds away from your hogs. Do not visit a farm where hogs are sick or allow the owner of sick hogs to visit yours. Do not keep your hogs near a stream that runs through a farm where there are sick hogs before it gets to yours. Hog cholera may be prevented by proper inoculation. See your county demonstration agent about this.

Watch the hogs, especially the little pigs, to see whether they are lousy. If so, get some disinfectant and wash the pigs with it, or rub on a mixture of lard and turpentine or lard and kerosene, two parts of lard to one of turpentine or kerosene. Tie a gunny sack around a post where the hogs can rub it, and keep it well soaked with crude oil. If the hogs have a wallowing hole, pour a little crude oil or kerosene on the water.

To prevent canker sore mouth, keep the pens clean and well bedded with fresh, clean straw. Get a pair of bone forceps from the drug store (they will cost 75 cents to \$1), and the day after the little pigs are born clip off the little tusks on the sides of their mouths even with the gums. Do not injure the gums in doing this, and do not pull the tusks out.

Remember that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Watch to keep disease and vermin away from

your hogs. If they get sick in spite of all you can do, get in touch with the county demonstration agent without delay. If there is no agent in your county, write to your State agricultural college for help.

Profit in Raising Pigs.

Two sows should raise 5 pigs each, giving the farmer 10 pigs to slaughter. These pigs should weigh, when slaughtered, 200 pounds each, making 2,000 pounds of live weight. This costs about 3½ cents per pound to make in the South under the system described above, which is an original cost of \$70. Killing will not cost over \$6. The loss in dressing is about 30 per cent of the live weight, or 600 pounds on 10 pigs, so that 1,500 pounds of dressed pork is on hand after slaughtering. If you get a local ice plant to chill and cure the meat for you, the manager should charge not over 4 cents per pound, which is \$56. Then the meat loses weight in curing, amounting to about 1 cent per pound, or \$14. The total cost of the meat is about as follows:

Raising 2,000 pounds, at 3½ cents per pound	\$ 70
Killing	6
Curing 1,400 pounds, at 4 cents per pound	56
Shrinkage on 1,400 pounds, at 1 cent per pound	14
Total	\$146

You have 1,400 pounds of cured meat on hand which has cost you only a fraction over 10 cents per pound, the surplus of which you can easily sell for 20 cents per pound. Under the circumstances, can you afford to pay 20 cents per pound or more for side meat and ham? Does it not pay you to raise your own pork?

In these suggestions an outline for pig raising is submitted which will require the farmer to spend as little money as possible. The grain and the pasture are raised on the farm. He can kill the hogs and cure the meat himself, and therefore the only direct money outlay required after the hogs are bought is for seed and implements for cultivation and killing, and possibly a small amount needed for fencing.

For those who desire more information on hog raising, it is suggested that they write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for the following Farmers' Bulletins:

- No. 411. "Hog Raising in the South."
- No. 438. "Hog Houses."

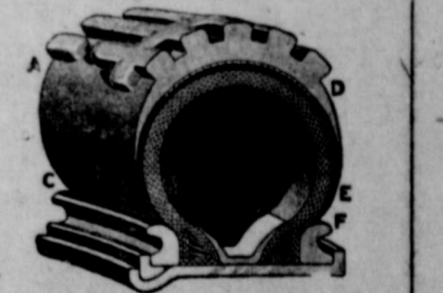
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Our experience is worth money to you

It is not a case of our opinion against yours—we spent a number of years and considerable money acquiring a vast fund of information and facts about tires—information that will now be worth money to you as a tire user.

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THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

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

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

UNCLE SAM HELPS THE FARMER.

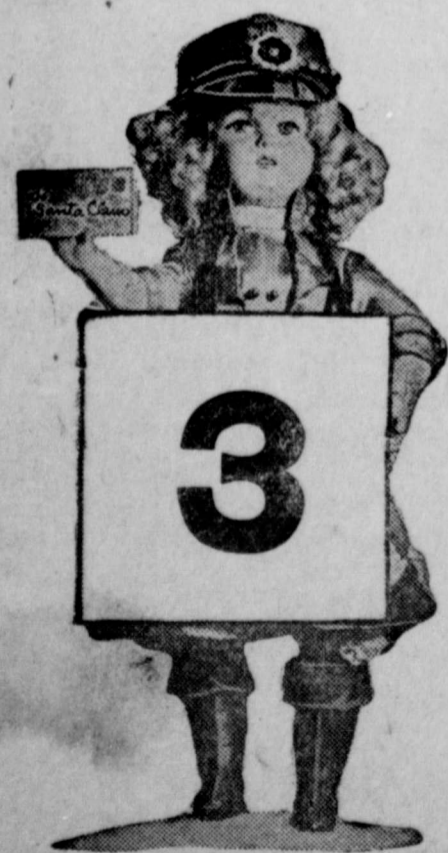
There is a class of farmers in the tenant-farming section of the South who do not believe in "book farming." There are some in other sections who see nothing practical in courses of study for farmers. Most of these men know nothing about farming but to cultivate a few inches of the top soil. They know nothing about sub-soil cultivation. They do not know how to make the two farms underlying their surface farms pay them returns. Doubtless they do not know there is a soil, valuable as a crop yielder, under the surface soil. These men are honest in their opinions. They have labored hard on the farm and believe that hard work and practical experience in doing the grueling, energy-taxing work on the farm is the only means of acquiring knowledge of farming. Un-schooled themselves in scientific farming, they discount its value. They are honest; their viewpoint is wrong.

"Making two blades of grass grow where formerly there was only one," is made possible by the application of scientific principles of plant husbandry. The old school farmer knew much more about farming than his young son who was just beginning to farm. The difference was in the experience of the older farmer. He had found by experiment just how to plant and to cultivate crops to get the best results. His work in experimentation was his laboratory work. He was spending his lifetime in a laboratory, his farm. Each year's work was a series of experiments. Each succeeding year he knew better how to proceed with his business. Thus with the young fellows studying agriculture at the technical school. There they carry out the experiments that the greatest men in their respective lines have worked out. There they learn the chemical composition of soils which tends to produce the best results in growing plants. There they learn how to take the soil they find on any farm and from it prepare the kind of soil they want.

BRITISH ARMY HAD TROUBLE WITH A FOREIGN FARM HORSE.

A young officer, just home from the front, relates some amusing stories of his experiences, which were printed in the London Telegraph. He says:

At the commencement of the retirement from Mons our party had several motor cars and a taxi for the baggage. We, however, lost the main body and retired on our own, and then the taxi



WEEKS TO CHRISTMAS
Shopping Done, You Can Await
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Lines to Be Remembered

Is it so small a thing
To have enjoyed the sun
To have lived light in the spring,
To have loved, to have thought, to have done;
To have advanced true friends, and beat down baffling foes?
—Matthew Arnold.

They learn to make soil with the proper chemical analysis for producing plant growth. They learn how to develop and rain their sub-soil; what long-rooted plants can be best used to draw plant food from the under soil; what crops can be used advantageously to conserve the soil; what crops deplete and how to offset this depletion. They learn fundamental facts about plant husbandry, which places them as far in advance of the father in capacity to farm as the age in which they live is advanced over the age in which they worked.

The United States Department of Agriculture publishes annually hundreds of pamphlets and tracts in the interest of the farmer. Experts from the department visit the different sections of the country and find out just what methods the farmers of the different sections employ in their work. A resume of the trips and the investigation is made and published for free distribution among the farmers. Not even the postage is required of them. Mr. Farmer, Uncle Sam is working for you. The information his experts have compiled for you is at your disposal. A postal card will bring to you, free, information which it has cost the Government thousands of dollars to gather and which you could not possibly gather yourself if you devoted an entire lifetime to the attempt.

A circular cataloging the monthly publications of the Department of Agriculture will be sent regularly by the department to all who apply for it. Any of these publications catalogued will be sent free on application to the Editor-in-Chief of the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

broke down. The Germans were not far behind, so we loaded up the car with all the baggage and mounted our cycles, contriving to outdistance the Germans. The motor, however, began to suffer under the tremendous load, so at Troisville we bought a horse and cart. This animal was a big Normandy mare, whose highest rate of progression was about three miles an hour. She was named Susanna. She had a high collar, with musical attachment, and a single length of string for navigating purposes.

Unfortunately the curriculum of an English public school does not include foreign farm horse and cart driving, so we spent a good twenty-four hours in endeavoring to discover some means whereby we could control Susanna. Our labors were not very successful, for the beast charged in turn several detachments of infantry, a battery of heavy artillery, ripped off the mud-guard of a staff motor car, and earned the blessings of all and sundry of the expeditionary force, until at length we discovered that two tugs of the string meant "right turn" and three tugs "left wheel."

We never learned how to stop Susanna, so that when an obstacle presented itself, such as a battery or body of troops, we had to jump down, rush to the horse's head, lean against her, and push in the opposite direction to which she was going until she was prevailed upon to pull up.

One day Susanna, with our cart, formed the rear guard of the British army, and she was jogging along as usual, contentedly, when, upon topping a rise, we entered upon a big empty plateau. Suddenly out of nowhere appeared squadron after squadron of our cavalry. An officer of one of the crack regiments, dressed in service uniform and with a monocle, appeared, and, riding up to my comrade, who that day was in charge, said, with his best Piccadilly air:

"Excuse me, sir, do you know that you are on our battle field? You didn't? You don't mind my mentioning it, do you? But would you mind getting off our — battle field?"

BOBS.

There's a little red-faced man,
Which is Bobs.
Rides the tallest 'orse 'e can—
Our Bobs.
If it bucks or kicks or rears,
'E can sit a thousand years,
With a smile round both 'is ears—
Can't yer, Bobs?

Then 'ere's to Bobs Bahadur—little Bobs,
Bobs, Bobs!
'E's our "pukka" Kandahader—
Fightin' Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!
'E's the Dook of "Aggy Chel;"
'E's the man that done us well,
An' we'll follow 'im to 'ell,
Won't we, Bobs?

If a limber's slipped a trace,
'Ook on Bobs.
If a marker's lost 'is place,
Dress by Bobs.
For 'e's eyes all up 'is coat,
An' a bugle in 'is throat,
An' you will not play the goat
Under Bobs.

'E's a little down on drink,
Chaplain Bobs;
But it keeps us outer clink—
Don't it, Bobs?
So we will not complain,
Tho' 'e's water on the brain,
If 'e leads us straight again—
Blue-light Bobs.

If you stood 'im on 'is 'ead,
Father Bobs,
You could spill a quart of lead
Outer Bobs.
'E's been at 'is thirty years,
An' amassin' souveneers
In the way of slugs and spears—
Ain't yer, Bobs?

What 'e doesn't know o' war,
General Bobs,
You can arst the shop next door—
Can't they, Bobs?
Oh, 'e's little, but 'e's wise,
'E's a terror for 'is size,
An' 'e—does—not—advertise,
Do yer, Bobs?

Now they've made a bloomin' lord
Outer Bobs,
Which was but 'is fair reward—
Weren't it, Bobs?
An' 'e'll wear a coronet
Where 'is 'elmet used to set;
But we know you won't forget—
Will yer, Bobs?

Then 'ere's to Bobs Bahadur—little Bobs,
Bobs, Bobs,
Pocket-Wellington an' "arder"—
Fightin' Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!
This ain't no bloomin' ode,
But you've 'elped the soldier's load,
An' for benefits bestowed
Bless yer, Bobs!
—Rudyard Kipling.

SUGGESTIONS THAT LEAD TO SUCCESS WITH POULTRY.

By T. J. CONWAY.

A flock of at least 100 hens.
Have pure-bred stock.
Provide clean, comfortable houses.
Leg-band your pullets and sell all birds over three years old.
Carefully select breeders.
Select hatching eggs carefully.
Hatch chickens early.
Rear the young chicks separate from the old hens.
Provide shade during warm summer.
Feed the hens as well during summer as during any other season.
Provide some nitrogenous feed in the ration, such as beef scraps.
Keep yards green.
During winter, provide some green succulent food.
Unsanitary conditions spread disease. Clean houses often and regularly.
Allow plenty of sunshine and ventilation into the houses.
Spray roosts and houses often for mites and diseases.
Collect eggs regularly every day.
Provide sufficient clean nests.
Keep eggs at a temperature of not more than 65 degrees Fahrenheit.
Market eggs as soon after they are laid as possible.
Keep the cracked, soiled, small and poor-colored eggs for home use.
Remove all male birds after breeding season.
Always produce quality products, and thus create a good demand for such.
"MORE AND BETTER POULTRY."

Today's Markets

STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200, including 500 calves. The market is slow and steady.
HOGS—Receipts, 600. The market is steady. Top, at yesterday's close, \$7.20; bulk, \$6.80 to \$7.10; light, \$6.60 to \$7.10; heavy, \$7.00 to \$7.20; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.25.
SHEEP—Receipts, none.
Daggett-Keen Com. Co.



Dear Santa Claus:

I want a sled with a toy Santa Claus in it and some reindeer hitched to it. And an engine with wheels on it and cars to it, and a fire engine with four horses hitched to it, and a drum and drum sticks to it, and a sand dumper. Bring the baby a rattler. She can't write. "HUNNA" WAYLAND.
P. S.—If you haven't much toys, bring just what you have.

Plainview, Texas, Dec. 4, 1914.

Dear Santa Claus:

Please send me a doll buggy, a baby doll, a pair of mittens and candy and nuts. Please send my little brother a little red chair, as he is not big enough to write.

Your little friends,
WILLIE KIRK DUNCAN,
GEORGIA DUNCAN.
Address Georgia Duncan, Plainview, Texas, Wayland Street.

THAT STORY OF SANTA.

Eugene Wood, in Everybody's Magazine.
Ho! Ho! Ho! Who wouldn't go?
Ho! Ho! Ho! Who wouldn't go?
Up on the housetop, click, click, click!
Down through the chimney with good Saint Nick?
And you'd better tell the tale while yet you may. Maybe this'll be your only chance. Maybe by this time next year the Sixteenth Century, so to speak, will have dawned for Georgie, and he who listened with wide-expanded eyes and drying mouth to the enchanting narrative of the old saint urging his fleet reindeer as they go scooting straight up the side of a house—maybe he will look at you

Plainview, Texas, Dec. 4, 1914.

Dear Santa Claus:

Please send me a doll buggy, and set of dishes, too. I want a doll, too, and some nuts and candy. I want some large oranges and apples, too.

Your little friend,
LEOLA SEWELL.

next year with a smile pinched tight between his lips, and out from under one corner eyebrow, as who should say:

"Go wan! You can't stuff me with that any longer!"

They slip away from us so imperceptibly. A little while ago and they were all ours; a little while to come and they will be all their own. The mind seeks a definite moment when the change occurs—and seeks in vain, unless that be the moment when for their own account they boldly say:

"Ah, it's just your father and your mother!"

Don't hurry it. Let him find out for himself who brings the present Christmas Eve. Let him find out for himself that the best test of truth we have is not who tells it to us but its probability.

Disillusionize him, if you will as to other myths; let him have the dismal truth from you that no amount of faithful eating of the crust will ever put the faintest wave into his paint-brush hair; explain to him, if you must, that it is the moon that makes the tides, and not the steamers shoving the water before them in and out the bay; but spare the myth of Santa Claus. It's too sacred, somehow.

J. W. Deal, of Kansas City, came in yesterday on a business trip.

NUTS.

Old Mistress Chestnut once lived in a burr,
Padded and lined with the softest of fur;
Jack Frost split it wide with his keen silver knife,
And tumbled her out at the risk of her life.

This is Sir Walnut! He's English, you know,
A friend of my Lady and Lord So-and-So.
Whenever you ask old Sir Walnut to dinner,
Be sure you have wine for the gouty old sinner.

Little Miss Peanut from South Carolina,
She's not 'ristocratic, but no nut is finer.

Sometimes she is roasted and burnt to a cinder;
In Georgia they call her Miss Goober, or Pindar.

This is old Hickory; look at him well.
A general was named for him, as I've heard tell.

Take care how you hit him. He sometimes hits back;
This solid old chap is a hard nut to crack.

Here is a Southerner, graceful and slim;

In flavor no nut is quite equal to him.
Ha, Monsieur Pecan, you know what it means

To be served with black coffee in French New Orleans.
—Kansas City Star.

HENRY WITTE LOSES RESIDENCE BY FIRE.

Last Saturday morning Henry Witte had the misfortune to lose his residence by fire. His place is situated north of town a few miles. The property is a total loss.

The house was vacant, the former occupant moving out the day before. Mr. Witte was in the house at the time, securing and preparing to move into it the following day. He had put up a stove in the front room and was at work in the back room when the fire caught. The building was completely enveloped in flames before he discovered the fire. The building caught from a flue.

There was \$366 insurance carried on the house, which will partly pay the loss.—Lockney Beacon.

D. Y. C. S. E.

Isn't it a distinctive advantage to do all of your Christmas shopping under one roof with the sole assistance of one accommodating salesman?

Isn't it a pleasure to know that there is something for every member of the family—for every friend—under that one roof?

Isn't it satisfying to feel that no matter what you buy in this store it will be useful as well as good to look upon?

Isn't it gratifying to you to learn that you will not pay two prices for what you buy here—gifts with 365 days of pleasure and usefulness?

Isn't it an opportunity to buy, have your purchases wrapped, tagged, weighed, stamped and mailed at the same store you start your shopping?

D. Y. C. S. E.

Donohoo-Ware Hardware Co.
Phone 80

SOCIETY

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Highland Club has suspended its meetings until after the holidays.

The Halcyon Club will hold its next meeting on the third Friday in January.

The Five Hundred Club meets Tuesday afternoon, with Mrs. R. E. Burch.

The Entrenous Club meets Tuesday afternoon, with Mrs. J. M. Bull.

The Benevolent League meets Wednesday afternoon, at the City Hall.

POPULAR SOCIETY COUPLE OF PLAINVIEW WILL WED.

Invitations for Wedding of Miss Bettie Knight to Robert Malone Are Being Received.

Invitations are being sent out by Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Knight to the wedding of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Boyce Knight, to Robert Malone. The ceremonies will be solemnized at the Knight residence, sixteen hundred Wayland Boulevard, at high noon, Wednesday, December the sixteenth. Mr. and Mrs. Malone will be at home at Plainview after January first.

METHODIST CHOR SERVED WITH FIVE-COURSE LUNCHEON.

Mesdames Trulove and Clark Entertained Choir of Methodist Church at Trulove Home.

Mesdames Otis Trulove and J. J. Clark entertained the choir of the Methodist Church, at the home of Mrs. Trulove, 506 Way and Street, last night, honoring Mrs. Cora E. Pritchett, director, and Miss Gladys Marsalls, organist.

Following the regular Friday evening choir practice, the hostesses, assisted by little Misses Ora and Simon Trulove, served a five-course luncheon to the members of the choir and invited guests. Mesdames G. C. Keck, Morter, Hatchell, Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Barnes, Rev. and Mrs. O. P. Kiker, H. S. Hillburn and Mac Garner.

G. C. Keck was master of ceremonies. After-dinner speeches were made by G. S. Upton, on "Our Choir; Its Educational and Uplifting Advantages;" H. S. Hillburn, "The Choir from the Viewpoint of the Pew;" Rev. O. P. Kiker, "The Choir from the Pulpit;" Flavius Green, "The Organist;" Miss Shook, "The Leader."

Miss Marsalls gave one of her original piano compositions. Mrs. Pritchett sang two numbers.

Messrs. Wm. Smith and Z. E. Jenkins, new members of the choir, were present with their trombones.

FIVE-COURSE LUNCHEON FOR WAYLAND FACULTY.

Misses Burr Goode, Williams and Mabel Wayland were hostesses last evening to the junior members of the Wayland College faculty, at the residence of R. J. Goode, on Slaton Street, at a five-course luncheon.

A slumber party was given for the young ladies of the party.

"FORTY-TWO" INTERESTED HALCYON CLUB YESTERDAY.

Mrs. T. A. Miller Had Four Tables of "Forty-Two" at Club Meeting Yesterday.

Following the meeting of the Halcyon Club yesterday afternoon, with Mrs. T. A. Miller, 1300 Restriction Street, an elaborate luncheon was served.

"Forty-two" was played by the ladies at four tables. In addition to the club members, Mesdames R. C. Joiner and A. H. Lindsay attended as guests.

On the evening of December 29 the club will have an open session, entertaining the husbands of the members, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Doubleday. This will be the only meeting of the club during the holidays. Club work will be resumed on the third Friday in January.

MRS. KIKER GIVES DINING FOR SETH WARD COLLEGE GIRLS

An elaborate turkey dinner was served Monday by Mrs. O. P. Kiker to eight dormitory girls from Seth Ward College, Misses Lula and Viola Rushing, Cleo Page, Rena Fort, Eula Lee Jones, Cassie Jackson, Blanche Cather, Ada McKinney, and Misses Fannie Margaret Barnes and Myrtle Wade.

W. H. Phillips, pastor of the Nazarene Church, left to-day for Lubbock, where he will preach Sunday.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

By CHARLES HANSON TOWNE.

Tousled-headed ragamuffins, how I love you all, Rumping in my garden in the solemn fall!

Sturdy little youngsters, happy little fellows, With your colors manifold—whites and pinks and yellows.

Rough-and-tumble little lads, stronger than you know, You remain when others fleet, to banter with the snow;

You are such a wholesome lot, whites and pinks and yellows— Gracious! how I love you all, happy little fellows!

AUCTION BRIDGE CLUB MEETS WITH MRS. HUGH BURCH.

Mrs. Hugh M. Burch entertained the Auction Bridge Club Tuesday afternoon, at her home, on West First Street.

Those present in addition to the members of the club were Mesdames E. B. Hughes and J. W. Grant, the former winning high score for the guests. Mrs. O. M. Unger won high score for the members.

A delightful luncheon was served immediately after the games.

Mrs. G. W. Brooks will be hostess at the next meeting of the club, at the home of Mrs. P. J. Woodriddle.

ELKS WILL HOLD MEMORIAL SERVICE AT HOME SUNDAY.

The Plainview Lodge No. 1175, B. P. O. Elks, will hold their memorial services at the Elk Hall Sunday afternoon at 2:30. The public in general is invited to attend.

The program follows: invocation—Rev. R. A. Highsmith, First Christian Church.

Quartet—"I Will Lay Me Down in Peace" (Gadsby)—Mrs. Pritchett, Miss Fuchheimer, Mr. Hutchings and Mrs. Henderson.

Memorial Service by Lodge—J. W. Pipkin, Exalted Ruler.

Violin Solo—"To the Evening Star" (Tanhauser)—Mr. Murphy.

Memorial Address—Judge L. C. Penny.

Duet—"My Faith Looks Up to Thee" (Bassford)—Miss Fuchheimer and Mr. Hutchings.

Benediction (all standing)—By Quartette—"Just for To-day" (Loud). Mrs. E. R. Williams, Accompanist.

SIX-COURSE DINNER SERVED TO FRIENDS BY CLINKSCALES.

A few of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Clinkscales enjoyed a six-course dinner at their home, on South Pacific Street, Monday night.

The house was beautifully decorated with cut flowers and autumn leaves.

Those present were Messrs. and Mesdames L. A. Knight, H. M. Burch, R. W. Otto, Chas. McCormack, P. J. Woodriddle, Misses Marguerite Harlan and Anna Maud Davidson, and Messrs. J. E. Lancaster, Joe Hess and M. D. Henderson.

TULLA.

Tulla vs. Plainview.

The Tulla and Plainview girls' basketball teams played a very interesting match game in Tulla last Saturday afternoon, the result being 13 to 15 in favor of Tulla. The Tulla line-up was Misses Mary Pearson and Lorene Johnston, forwards; Misses Ruby Ross and Mary Morrison, centers; Misses Robbie Aston and Jennie Vaughn, guards.

Rev. J. R. Sharp will preach for the Presbyterian congregation at Plainview on the subject of "Christian Education," on behalf of Trinity University, and Rev. W. F. Cunningham will preach for the Tulla congregation.

Miss Bess Smith came up from Plainview Saturday afternoon to play basketball with the Plainview team, and visited with friends in Tulla until Monday.

Misses Bertha and Irene Crow, who are attending Wayland College, at Plainview, spent Thanksgiving at home.

Miss Halle Faulkner, of Plainview, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Faulkner this week.

John Crawford and family, of Plainview, were here Sunday and Monday.—Enterprise.

WANTED—Girl as helper in kitchen and dining room. HOTEL MISSOURI. —Adv. 1t.

Mrs. L. Pearce came in to-day from Slaton.

E. S. Scheiter left to-day for San Antonio.

E. M. Legg left to-day for his home, in Abernathy.

J. E. Daniels, of Silverton, left to-day for Tulla.

Will Troop, of Amarillo, was here on business to-day.

C. E. Kirk, of San Antonio, was here on business to-day.

Frank Williams left to-day for his home, in Sweetwater.

Rev. O. L. Halley returned to-day from Memphis, Tenn.

B. I. Thomas, of Amarillo, is in Plainview on business.

Rev. C. S. Fields, of Fort Worth, is here this week on business.

E. N. Burroughs, of Olton, left for Lubbock to-day on a business trip.

W. A. Cope, of Lockney, was here to-day en route to Des Moines, New Mexico.

J. L. Miller, of Candler, Texas, is the guest of his son, T. A. Miller, at 1300 Restriction Street.

Johnie Jones, of Tulla, was here this week on a short visit. He left for Lubbock this morning.

Mrs. L. A. Matlock returned home to-day from a two weeks' visit in Dallas and Waxahachie.

Captain Ball, with the Morrow-Thomas Hardware Co., of Amarillo, left to-day for Floydada.

V. R. Kershner, of Lubbock, is in New York City. He will leave soon for Buenos Ayres, South America.

Mrs. Ed Winn left Wednesday for a visit with friends and relatives in Lubbock, Slaton and Post City.

Oliver Thompson, representing the R. G. Dunn Mercantile Co., was in Plainview to-day on business.

Mrs. H. C. Randolph arrived to-day from Amarillo, where she has been attending the bedside of her father, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. R. C. Cox and children returned home this week from an extended visit with her mother, in Hollis, Oklahoma, and with relatives in Memphis, Texas.

Judge L. S. Kinder, District Attorney George L. Mayfield and Stenographer Baker returned Thursday from Dimmitt, where they have been attending District Court.

THE COUNTRY BOY'S CREED.

I believe that the country, which God made, is more beautiful than the city, which man made; that life out of doors and in touch with the earth is the natural life of man. I believe that work is work wherever I find it; but that work with nature is more inspiring than work with the most intricate machinery.

I believe that the dignity of labor depends not on what you do, but HOW you do it; that opportunity comes to the boy on the farm as often as to a boy in the city; that life is larger and freer and happier on the farm than in the town; that my success depends, not on my location, but upon MYSELF—not upon my dreams, but upon what I actually do—not upon luck, but pluck.

I believe in working when you work and playing when you play, and in giving and demanding a square deal in every act of life.

Carbon Paper at The Herald.

LIBERTY.

LIBERTY, Texas, Dec. 4.—Quite a number of our young people attended the box supper at Providence Saturday night.

Miss Louise Duckwall spent Thursday with Etta Allison.

J. J. Groff butchered hogs Thursday.

Rev. Smith and wife, of Plainview, called at the Duckwall home Thursday.

Otus Reeves and wife made a business call at the Masten home Thursday.

A public sale will be held next Tuesday, at the Duckwall home.

Mrs. J. J. Groff and daughter, Elleen, were shopping in Plainview Wednesday.

Charlie Jackson spent Sunday with Allen Duckwall.

Messrs. Bain McCarroll and Earl Raper and Misses Ruth Duckwall and Emma Boston attended the Lyceum Course in Plainview Thursday night.

What Is This "Christmas Spirit?"

Most of us have, at one time or another, wished there were no Christmas.

In a clever article in the current American Magazine, James Montgomery Flagg tells how a certain man dreamed he abolished Christmas giving in his family.

But the rub came when his mother arrived with her customary gifts and was heart-broken when she found they would not be received.

The man awoke to realize how glad he was that the Christmas spirit was a real thing.

If it were not for Christmas giving, how could we force ourselves to buy the thousand and one little articles which would be considered a needless extravagance if we bought them ourselves?

How could we ever come into possession of the many little things that are too "useless" to buy but are so remarkably clever and attractive that

we can't quite get our minds off of them?

It is the Christmas Spirit which makes the wife of the busy business man know that her husband is, after all, a little better than a money-making machine.

It is the Christmas Spirit which allows little Raggedy Stockings a once-a-year glimpse of that prince of beings, Mr. Good Fellow.

And it is the same spirit only, which makes it possible for those persons behind the counters to take care of those persons in front of the counters who did NOT do their Christmas shopping early.

Yes, the Christmas Spirit is certainly real!



REINKEN'S

Hirsch-Wickwire and Kirschbaum Clothes Here Only in This City

LUBBOCK.

Otis Trulove, H. C. Randolph and Jas. R. DeLay, of Plainview, and Sam Bratton, of Farwell, are attending court here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. O. McWhorter returned Sunday from Hale Center, where they had been visiting relatives.

Chas. T. Phelan, who had been here several days in the interest of the Haddorf Plano Co., left Friday for Plainview and other points north.

C. W. Cane, of Plainview, local agent for the Buick cars, spent Wednesday here.

L. H. Norris, who had been visiting in the family of Jerry Burns, returned to his home, in Lockney, Monday.

W. R. Brown, Walter Brown and Miss Ruth Brown, of Abernathy, spent Tuesday here.

Miss Medie Duggan, of Littlefield, passed through here Tuesday en route to Stamford, where she will spend the winter with relatives.

Attorney Fred C. Pearce, formerly of this place, now of Plainview, spent several days here during the week, looking after court duties.

W. H. McDaniel, who had been spending several days here, left Wednesday for Plainview.

Mrs. T. J. Fletcher, of Abernathy, who has been visiting here for several days, returned home Monday.

Judge C. S. Williams, of Plainview, who has been attending court here, returned home Tuesday.

E. E. Warren, of Plainview, who had been spending several days here, left Tuesday for Ochiltree.—Avanlanche.

FLOYDADA.

Miss Akard Britain was a guest of friends in Floydada from Thursday to Monday last. She is attending Wayland College, at Plainview.

Miss Mary McKinnon returned Monday from a visit with Mrs. McKee, in Plainview, where she had spent the time during the Thanksgiving festivities.—Floyd County Hesperian.

ABERNATHY.

The following school report is an excellent record, and indicates a healthy enthusiasm on the part of the teachers, parents and especially the pupils. Following are the names of those of the intermediate rooms who to date have neither been absent nor tardy: Bill Harrall, Everett Shelton, Geneva Olver, Henry Harrall, Hugh

Ragland, Helen Hudgens, John DeWald, Jewell Donnell, Kate Arnett, Leonard Harrall, Lottie Struve, Irena Struve and Samuel Oliver. Miss Mary E. Evans is the teacher. And in the High School department, Leroy Stambaugh, Lewis Stambaugh, Stanford Arnett, Wilma Harrall, Josie Canahan, Susie Ragland, Elure Tannehill and Willie and Minnie Matejousky were the ones on the honor roll.

Mrs. Sam Merrill is visiting relatives at Seminole.

Abernathy has put out 449 bales of cotton, and will likely bale about 150 more. That's a fine start for this community in the cotton business.

The Odd Fellows will on the evening of the 4th celebrate their fourth

anniversary at Abernathy. Any visiting Odd Fellows will find a hearty welcome at the school house, where they may share the festivities of the hour and enjoy the good fellowship of the brethren and their families.

It may be of some interest to some of your readers for me to state that I am closing out my 38th year of unbroken work in the Methodist pastorate, and wife and I left Thursday for Blackwell, Texas, on a visit to relatives at that place, and from there we will go to the conference at Sweetwater next week. We are both whole, hearty and happy, and ready for another year's work. Our two years at Abernathy have been very pleasant.

D. C. ROSS.

Cut Your Fuel Bill

Why Not Make Your Own Gas? Patton & Hoyt's Blue Flame Coal Oil Burners

You save from 30 to 70 per cent of your fuel bill and from 70 to 90 per cent labor. Can be installed in a few minutes. It makes and consumes its own gas, saves you money, and most important of all, to the busy house-wife, saves disagreeable labor. There are no fires to make, wood, coal, or ashes to pack in or out and once it is installed in your home you have the benefit of the best gas at a much smaller cost than either wood or coal, and much more satisfactory. Estimates furnished on application.

Will Last Many Years and Strictly Guaranteed To Do As Claimed

E. L. MORRIS
Demonstration at new building North side of Square

Christmas Cake and Candy

By ANNA W. MORRISON

Some Novel Receipts That Are Simple and Wholesome

Christmas is not complete without some special cake or candy to supplement the feast. Simple cake mixtures may form the foundation for dainty decorations formed of candied fruits and peel, nut meats, maraschino cherries and confections, as Yuletide cakes are supposed to be more elaborate than those served at less festive occasions.

In your cakes do not use any ingredients of poor quality, as they not only spoil the flavor but may make them unfit for food. Fine granulated cane sugar is preferred to pulverized, as the latter tends to toughen the cake. Give pastry flour also the preference, as it makes a more tender cake than bread flour, although there are brands of the latter that may be used satisfactorily. Always sift the flour and the baking powder together several times, and when soda is used it should be sifted with the flour four or five times. Never turn boiling water on the soda, as this releases the gases and much leavening power is lost. By sifting it with the flour, its leavening agency is conserved until the heat of the oven produces combustion, and then the cake rises.

Raisins and dried currants should be washed thoroughly and dried. The wise cakemaker will also wash and dry all nut meats before using. If this is done when the fruits and nuts are purchased and put into cans away from the dust, much time will be saved. Candied peel should be cut into thin slivers instead of coarse chunks.

If the cake cracks open during baking, too much flour has been used; it is wise, therefore, to bake a small

amount in a patty pan to see if the batter is of the right consistency. If the cake sinks in the center it contains insufficient flour or may have been jarred during the baking.

For a layer cake, have a hot oven at first to allow its rising well and prevent the fruit from sinking; then bake slowly. Small cakes must have a quick oven.

THE CAKES.

All measurements are level unless otherwise stated.

Almond Cakes—One-half pound powdered sugar, one-half pound blanched almonds, four eggs, one piece citron, ground cinnamon and cloves to taste, one teaspoonful soda, flour enough to make dough soft enough to roll. Beat the eggs and sugar together until light; add spices, almonds and citron chopped fine; sift the soda several times with the flour and mix thoroughly; roll out about one-fourth inch thick, cut in fancy shapes and bake in a hot oven.

Pepper-Nuts—One quart flour, two cupfuls granulated sugar, four eggs, two ounces candied lemon-peel, one grated nutmeg, one tablespoonful ground cinnamon, one teaspoonful ground cloves, one teaspoonful baking powder. Beat eggs and sugar thoroughly, adding baking powder and the spices, and whip again; add the flour and knead together on board. Shape into small balls and bake in a slow oven on buttered tins.

Springerle—Two and two-thirds cupfuls powdered sugar, four eggs, one grated lemon peel, one pound flour. Beat the eggs and sugar to-

gether until feathery; add the lemon peel and flour, after sifting. Mix all together and roll out on board until only one-eighth inch thick; cut the dough into squares and lay on clean cloth on a table for over night; then lay them on buttered tins which have been strewn with anise seed and bake in moderate oven until a pale lemon color.

Chocolate Drops—One and one-third cupfuls pulverized sugar, one-fourth pound unsweetened chocolate, four tablespoonfuls flour, two egg whites, one teaspoonful vanilla. Beat eggs very stiff and dry; then add sugar, sifted with the flour, and beat again. Add flavoring and drop by teaspoonfuls onto a greased paper laid on a baking sheet. Bake in a quick oven.

Nut Cakes—Whites of three eggs, two and two-thirds cupfuls powdered sugar, one tablespoonful flour, one teaspoonful cornstarch, one pint nuts, chopped fine. Beat the eggs to a stiff froth, add gradually the sugar, flour and cornstarch. Mix well and then add the nuts. Drop in spoonfuls on a buttered paper laid in a pan and bake in a moderate oven until a light brown.

Paradise Cakes—Two eggs, one cupful sugar, one-fourth pound almonds, one-fourth pound chopped citron, one-fourth pound chopped candied lemon peel, two tablespoonfuls strained honey, one-half teaspoonful baking powder, two cupfuls flour. Beat the eggs until very light, add the sugar and mix thoroughly. Pound them, sift the flour and baking powder together, and add these, and also the almonds and the citron and lemon peel, chopped fine, to the egg mixture, and bake in moderate oven. These cakes may be baked in fancy shapes also.

A Delicious Ginger Cake—Beat five eggs until creamy; add one cupful granulated sugar and beat again. Add one-fourth teaspoonful each of ground cloves, nutmeg and cinnamon, one-fourth ounce ginger, four ounces shredded candied lemon and orange peel and two cupfuls sifted flour. When well mixed, add half a pound Jordan almonds that have been blanched and slightly browned, and one teaspoonful baking powder. Bake in a rather thin sheet in a moderate oven for half an hour. Cut into oblongs and dip into orange-flavored icing.

Honey Wafers—Boil two cupfuls strained clover honey and two tablespoonfuls granulated sugar for three minutes; then add one-fourth pound shelled and blanched chopped almonds and simmer five minutes more; then stir in one-half pound citron and candied peel, cut in slivers; one-half grated nutmeg, one-fourth teaspoon ground cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon, grated rind of a lemon and one tablespoonful of the juice; let become lukewarm; then add one-fourth teaspoonful bicarbonate of soda sifted with sufficient pastry flour so the dough can be rolled out very thin. Cut into finger-length strips or wafers; bake in a slow oven and serve cold.

Santa Claus Cakes—One and one-half pints flour, one and one-half cupfuls butter, one and one-half cupfuls uncooked fine oatmeal, two and one-fourth cupfuls brown sugar, one-half cupfuls brown sugar, one-half pint molasses, one-half teaspoonful baking soda, one teaspoonful lemon extract, one-half cupful raisins, one-fourth cupful cold water. Cream butter and sugar; then mix in ginger and molasses with water, mixing to smooth batter; then stir in the oatmeal, raisins and extract and beat thoroughly. Sift soda with flour and add last. Roll very thin, cut into small cakes and bake in slow oven for half an hour.

Niger Cake—Part 1—One cupful light brown sugar, half cupful cocoa, half cupful warm water. Mix and stand over fire to dissolve sugar and cocoa. Then mix with part 2, made as follows: One cupful light brown sugar, half cupful butter, half cupful cold water, yolks of three eggs, one teaspoonful soda sifted in two cupfuls flour five times. Cream the butter and sugar; add egg yolks and whip until creamy; then stir in the water and, after beating in the flour, add the cocoa mixture. Bake either in a shallow loaf or a thick loaf, covering with either a white or yellow icing. The top may be dusted with nuts or grated coconut.

Eggless Fruit Loaf—Remove the rind from one pound fat salt pork; then chop it fine or put through meat-grinder, after which pour over one-half pint rapidly boiling water. Remove seeds from one pound raisins. Cut pound citron into slivers and mix with one-half pound dried currants, dredging with some of the measured flour. To the pork and water add two tablespoonfuls pulverized cinnamon, one tablespoonful each of fine cloves, mace and gated nutmeg; then add one pint dark New Orleans molasses. Beat in sufficient flour to make a batter that may easily be dropped from a spoon and which will keep its shape. Sift with this flour two teaspoonfuls bicarbonate of soda, then add the dredged fruit. Line two loaf pans with paper, greasing both; fill two-

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PREVAIL AT BOTH MY YARDS WHETHER A CAR IS ON THE TRACK OR NOT

E. T. COLEMAN COAL AND GRAIN DEALER

PHONE 176

Winter is Here

Prepare yourself to withstand the cold by getting your overcoat into shape. If you need a new one, the Waller Way is good; if you want the old one put in shape to wear, have it

Cleaned and Pressed

The Waller Tailoring Co. Way

PHONE 188

Tailors

Dry Cleaners

Mr. Farmer:

Bring that old overcoat in with you 1st Monday and have it put in shape, The Waller Way.

The **HALLMARK** Store

Christmas Specials

These are the seven gift suggestions you saw advertised in the Saturday Evening Post. They are special values you will find at this, The Hallmark Store.

Each will solve one of your gift problems. Each will delight some one of your friends.

They are shown exclusively by us, and can be found nowhere else in this city.

Won't you come in and examine these and our hundreds of other charming gift suggestions for the Holiday season?

No. G 82 \$1.50 Sterling Silver Bud Vase (actual size). A very charming gift.

No. G 80 \$2.00 Sterling Silver Tea Strainer (actual size). Heavy weight. Chrome design. A splendid gift.

No. G 81 \$1.00 Sterling Silver Napkin Marker (actual size). Heavy weight.

No. F 4 \$1.00 Sterling Silver Tally Pin. Very new. Brass Tally or Dancer Card on Hook. Pencil is always convenient.

This store is able to offer you newest designs and styles and exceptional values.

We are the only store in this city privileged to sell Hallmark goods. This is The Hallmark Store and there is only one Hallmark Store in each city.

This means that we have allied our purchasing power with that of hundreds of other leading jewelers throughout the country in order to produce and sell high grade jewelry, gold and silverware, and other articles at minimum cost.

This means to you better goods, better service, better values, when you purchase at this store.

Wilbert Peterson Jeweler and Optician

thirds full with batter, and bake.

There are three varieties of icing for cakes—balled, water, and royal icing. Balled icing is not difficult to make and is the most tasty. Water icing is the easiest icing to produce, and the royal icing will not keep many days without sugaring. When decorating the cakes, allow the icing to become just set, then arrange the fruits or peel in whatever form desired. Coloring pastes and colored sugar may be used to give variety.

Royal Icing—Use the whites of two eggs, three-fourth pound confectioner's sugar, the juice of half a small lemon and one-fourth ounce rose water. Put all the ingredients together in a bowl, and beat the mixture until stiff; then, with a broad knife, spread evenly over the cake.

Golden Icing—This is made by using the yolks of the eggs and enough confectioner's sugar to make a mixture that will spread without running. Flavor with lemon juice.

Bolled Icing—One cupful granulated sugar, one-third cupful boiling water, the white of one egg and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Boil the sugar and water, without stirring, until it threads when tried with a fork. Beat the egg stiff and dry, add the cream of tartar and then pour the boiling syrup over the egg in a fine stream, heating well. When it is perfectly smooth and thickens up, pour it over the cake.

Chocolate icing may be made by melting the chocolate and adding it to the boiled or confectioner's icing. A creamy chocolate covering is made by melting a cake of sweet chocolate and then stirring in sufficient cream to allow its being spread over the cake smoothly.

THE CANDIES.

Home-made candies have a special significance at holiday time, and a collection of these sweets, daintily made and boxed, will be welcomed by the most fastidious people. The best materials should be used, and great care taken in making and serving, as there is nothing more unattractive than messy-appearing candies. A few simple directions are appended:

Fruit Blocks—Mix one cupful each of cleaned raisins, figs, dates and nuts and put through meat-chopper twice. Add to this pulp enough lemon juice so it can be kneaded on a board dredged with confectioner's sugar. Roll one-fourth inch thick and cut into squares. Dip into melted unsweetened chocolate and set on buttered paper to

become firm.

Ice Cream Taffy—Four cupfuls granulated sugar, one tablespoonful butter, one teaspoonful cream of tartar. Mix together and add one cupful of water; then boil until some of the syrup will harden in cold water. Do not stir after the syrup commences to boil. Pour onto buttered plates, and, when cool enough, pull until very white. Cut into small chunks and wrap in oiled paper.

Wintergreen and Peppermint—Omit the cream of tartar and add a few drops of wintergreen or peppermint extracts to the above syrup recipe.

Chocolate Taffy—Use the ice cream recipe, and, when ready to pull, add three tablespoonfuls melted chocolate to the taffy as it is pulled.

Maple Nut-Creams—Two cupfuls coffee C sugar, one cupful grated maple sugar, half level teaspoonful cream of tartar, half tablespoonful butter. Boil the sugar together with cream of tartar and one cupful water until it may be rolled into a stiff, but not hard, ball between the fingers when a little of the syrup is dropped in cold water; then stir in the butter and remove from fire, setting dish in cold water or burying it in pan of snow. When the finger can be dipped into center without burning, take a spoon and beat the syrup until it is creamy and smooth. Roll small pieces into balls; then press halves of nut-meats on each side. Lay on oiled paper in cool, dry place for twenty-four hours. Small pieces of the cream may be rolled and placed in pitted dates.

Honey Nougat—Three-fourths of a pound granulated sugar, same amount strained clover honey, one egg white, half teaspoonful orange essence or extract of almond, three-fourths pound blanched almonds, one cupful candied cherries cut in halves. Boil sugar and honey together until it becomes brittle in cold water; then pour it gradually while hot over the stiffly beaten white, whipping constantly until thick; then add the essence and almonds and cherries. Spread an inch thick onto oiled paper laid in a shallow pan and pack down thoroughly. Let stand in dry place for twenty-four hours; then cut into strips or blocks.

Cream Caramels—Three pounds granulated sugar, one pint cream, one-half teaspoonful cream of tartar, one-fourth pound butter. Mix sugar and cream together; then set over slow fire to melt sugar; then add butter and cream of tartar and cook until a little will harden in cold water. Pour into buttered pan and when cool mark off in caramels.

Chocolate Caramels—One pound granulated sugar, one-fourth pound unsweetened chocolate, half cupful milk, half tablespoonful butter. Cook ingredients together, stirring until sugar is dissolved; then when a stiff ball forms in cold water stir in quickly a tablespoonful of vanilla and pour into a buttered pan. Mark into squares when stiff.

Peanut Brittle—Melt two pounds

(Continued on Page Seven.)



HOLIDAY GOODS

(STAPLES NOT NEGLECTED)

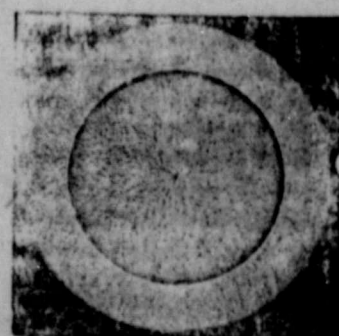
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WHY PAY MORE?



CHRISTMAS CAKE AND CANDY.

(Continued from Page Six.)

granulated sugar in a kettle, stirring constantly, and do not add any water. Have the dish over a very slow fire, as it scorches readily. Have shelled and skinned roasted nuts in a buttered dish and pour over them the hot syrup. The syrup, when cold, could be very thin. Coconut or any other nut meats preferred may be used for this delicious sweet.

Coconut Drops—Boil one pound granulated sugar with one-half cupful water and one-half teaspoonful cream of tartar until the syrup spins a thread when dripped from a fork. Turn slowly onto the stiffly beaten white of an egg, whipped constantly until cool; then stir in a few drops of almond or rose extract and enough grated coconut to make it stiff enough to drop by teaspoonfuls into cone-shape onto oil paper. Set aside to become firm.

Filbert Creams—Melt one pound grated maple sugar in half pint milk and cook until it forms a hard ball in cold water; then pour over halved and blanched filberts spread onto a buttered dish. When cold, cut into blocks.

Mock Maple Candy—Boil one pound brown sugar and one cupful water together for a few minutes; then stir in a tablespoonful vinegar and one tablespoonful butter. Boil until a little hardens in cold water; then spread onto buttered dishes, and, when cool, pull until white. Finely chopped nutmeats may be spread beneath the syrup in the pan and then pulled.

Coconut Delights—Melt two tablespoonfuls butter, add one-half cupful milk and one and one-half cupfuls of granulated sugar, stirring until sugar is dissolved; then boil for twelve minutes, counting from the time the mixture commences to boil. Then remove from the fire and stir in one-half cupful coconut and teaspoonful rose or vanilla extract and beat until creamy. Pour into a buttered pan and cut into squares when cold.

Italian Nuts—Peel and blanch the large Italian chestnuts; then boil them until tender. Drain and let become dry on outside; then dip into

melted, sweetened chocolate. Let become dry before serving.

Stuffed Dates—Pit nice fruit, placing a salted peanut or other nutmeat inside cavity or a bit of coconut delight; then dip the fruit into sweetened, melted chocolate and let become dry.

Coconut Chocolates—Dip coconut delight squares into unsweetened, melted chocolate and lay on oiled paper to dry.

Popcorn Cakes—Put nicely popped corn through a clean coffee or meat-grinder; then stir it into molasses candy, using as much corn as will make the syrup very stiff. Spread onto a greased slab and roll an inch thick with buttered rolling pin. Cut into cakes and let become cold. The molasses syrup only wants to be boiled until it forms a stiff ball in cold water.

Crystallized Corn—Boil one pound granulated sugar with half cupful water until it spins a thread; then pour over nicely popped corn, stirring the corn until every kernel is coated and sugared. By adding a little red vegetable coloring to the syrup, pink coating may be secured.

LINCOLN WANTED TO TAKE COMMAND AT GETTYSBURG.

The diary of John Hay, written while he was secretary to President Lincoln, is being published for the first time by Harper's Magazine. The following is an extract:

Monday, July 13, 1863—The President begins to grow anxious and impatient about Meade's silence. I thought and told him there was nothing to prevent the enemy from getting away by the Falling waters if they were not vigorously attacked. * * * Nothing can save them if Meade does his duty. I doubt him. He is an engineer.

14th July—This morning the President seemed depressed by Meade's dispatches of last night. They were so cautiously and almost timidly worded—talking about reconnoitering to find the enemy's weak places, and

other such. * * * About noon came the dispatches stating that our worst fears were true. The enemy had gotten away unhurt. The President was deeply grieved. "We had them within our grasp," he said; "we had only to stretch forth our hands and they were ours. And nothing I could say or do could make the army move." Several days ago we sent a dispatch to Meade, which must have cut like a scourge, but Meade returned so reasonable and earnest reply that the President concluded he knew best what he was doing, and was reconciled to the apparent inaction, which he hoped was merely apparent.

Every day he has watched the progress of the army with agonizing impatience, hope struggling with fear. He has never been easy in his own mind about General Meade since Meade's general order in which he called on his troops to drive the invaders from our soil. The President says: "This is a dreadful reminiscence of McClellan. The same spirit that moved McClellan to claim a great victory because Pennsylvania and Maryland were safe. The hearts of 10 million people sank within them when McClellan raised that shout last fall. Will our generals never get that idea out of their heads? The whole country is our soil."

15th July—Robert Lincoln says the President is silently but deeply grieved about the escape of Lee. He said: "If I had gone up there I could have whipped them myself." I know he had that idea.

ORIGIN OF WAR TERMS.

"Forlorn Hope" Doesn't Really Mean a Desperate Venture.

From the Manchester Guardian.
In the court of every war one hears a great deal about "forlorn hopes." The term is one of the most misused in the vocabulary of war. It is commonly understood to mean a desperate venture. It really means "lost troop"—that is, "detached troop." The word "hope" in the phrase is not an English but a Dutch word, "hoop," meaning literally "heap," and secondarily, body of troops. The word "forlorn" represents the Dutch "verloren hoop." A "verloren hoop" was a detached body of troops thrown out in front of the main line of battle to find the enemy and engage them first. This was the regular Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century practice, and though it was one of the more dangerous kinds of service, it was not desperate, or, in the English sense, forlorn.

Nowadays much the same work is done by the detached bodies of cavalry, which are thrown out before the main line of battle, without communications or supplies, to find the enemy. In Belgium, for instance, the uhlans were the German "forlorn hopes." "Capitulation" is another term of war which is very loosely used. It does not mean surrender, but surrender on terms; in fact, it means the terms, not the surrender. It is from the Latin "capitulum," or "heading" from which is derived our word "chapter" and a capitulation is a formal treaty of surrender, drawn up under a series of headings or chapters, embodying the terms on each point.

WANTED.

About twenty shoats, averaging fifty pounds. Duroc-Jersey preferred. J. W. ALEXANDER. Box 562. —Adv. 1t-pd.

THE KAISER LEADS HIS TROOPERS IN A HYMN.

James O'Donnell Bennett is the only American correspondent who has seen Kaiser Wilhelm since the opening of war. In a letter to the Chicago Tribune he gives an account of a visit to church where two thousand soldiers were led in singing a hymn by their ruler. The scene was "Great Headquarters," whose location is not given out. It was the ancient "Niederlandisches Dankgebet," or "Dutch Prayer of Thanksgiving." The description follows:

The adjutant general at the little organ gave the note to the singers, the resplendent trumpeter and his men took it up, and the hall rang with the march of the music and the hammering of the short words—only five 3-syllable words in the total of ninety-seven.

And here I make the perilous experiment of attempting a translation of the German. On account of my deficiencies in the language the translation is both halting and free—halting in its expression of the melody of the original and free in its rendering of the original spirit. But it is the best I can do.

"To God on high we left our prayer,
His judgments ever righteous are,
And His strong arm the good sustains;
O praise Him who forgets us not!

"With us he stands in our hard fight,
And with the right His triumphs are.
Thy battles begun we know they are won,
Thy warriors we, but the victory Thine.

"To Thee on high our praises rise,
Thou Captain of our host;
Be with us now and evermore,
O cast us not away!

Thy name we worship, Lord our God,
And pray, thou make us free!
Valiantly as the eight bandmen from the cavalry regiments blew on their instruments of brass they did not blow hard enough to suit the emperor, and at each of what I call the drum words in the first stanza—"treten" and "Beten," "waltet" and "haltet" and "Schlechten" and "knechten"—he vehemently beat time with his right hand.

He wanted more fire from the brasses and the singers, and in the second and third stanzas he got it.

The singing rose to a spirited finale and then came the benediction, followed by an instant of silent prayer. When the hush was broken the pastor advanced to the altar and the emperor again shook hands with him.

After the emperor had shaken hands with the pastor he turned around and faced the throng that extended from his dias to the entrance of the hall. Just as he stepped down from the dias he saluted and said:

"Guten morgen, kamardenn."

LEGAL INTEREST RATE EVADED BY LENDERS.

Lewis H. Haney, Professor of Economics in the University of Texas, having made a study of farm credit conditions in Texas, declares that the methods used to defeat the legal 10 per cent interest rate are numerous and efficacious.

"Almost universally," continues Professor Haney, "the interest is deducted in advance; even among bankers, only 4 out of 22 questioned by me deny this. Then, the loans are often made for short periods—one to three months when renewed interest is again deducted, thus virtually being compounded. It is common for the farmer to pay all expenses for making, filing, and recording papers involved in loans. Again, in addition to a high interest rate, a discount may be charged on the farmer's note, which, if it is 2 per cent, may bring the rate up to 12 per cent. It is also common on small loans to demand a lump sum in payment, which, though not expressed as a percentage, may perhaps amount to 50 per cent. Thus, suppose a farmer borrows \$25.00 to buy feed, the loan running three months, and that he pays \$2.00; the interest rate is 32 per cent. Or if he pays \$5.00 for a loan of \$50.00, which runs six months, his money has cost him 20 per cent. Sometimes a cash bonus is demanded in addition to the regular interest rate. Finally, it is by no means infrequent to ask 10 per cent on a loan which runs for a year, 1 per cent a month being common. The law says 10 per cent per annum. To demand 10 per cent on \$300.00 for nine months is to take \$30.00 where only \$22.50 can legally be required. Other devices of which I am ignorant may also be used."

FOR SALE.

Thirty head high-grade ewes. ELMER SANSOM. —Adv. 1t.

Want Ads

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

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

Now is the time to visit COCHRANE'S STUDIO, before the Holiday rush. —Adv. 1t.

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. 1t.

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

FOR SALE—Practically new Kimball piano. W. E. WINFIELD. Ad. 1t.

Two large south rooms, nicely furnished, for light housekeeping. West side; close in. Phone 586. Adv. 2t.

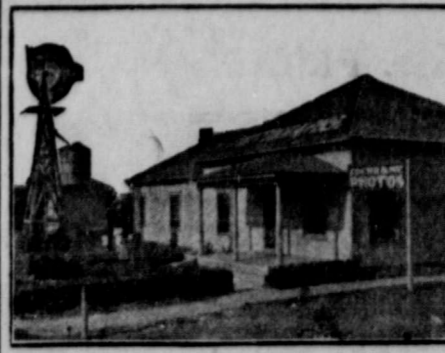
Modern five-room house, furnished, for rent. Call 85 for particulars. —Adv. 1t.

LOST: Drawer of bird's-eye maple and tools for Singer sewing machine. Phone 195. —Adv. 5t-pd.

FOR SALE.

Fully equipped Ford runabout, with brand new engine. Car is in splendid shape. Three hundred dollars takes it. Good terms will be made. See JAMIE OWENS, in Eiler's Garage. —Adv. 1t.

The high-class and attractive musical number given in costume will be an important feature on the program given by the students of Wayland College. You cannot afford to miss it. This will be a "double header" program. Watch for announcements. —Adv. 2t.



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

Call The Herald for Job Printing

THE USUAL Christmas Holiday Excursion Rates
will be in effect VIA THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

To the SOUTHEASTERN STATES, to ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, etc. and to points in TEXAS, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, OKLAHOMA, ETC.
When Planning Your Holiday Trip Consult T. & P. Ry. Agents or write A. D. BELL GEO. D. HUNTER Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. Pass. Agt. DALLAS, TEXAS

DR. C. E. ROBINSON, VETERINARY SURGEON. Treats all diseases of domestic animals. Office Aker's Barn. Calls answered day or night. Day Phone, 88; Night Phone, 259.

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 nor ringing in head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.

DR. SMITH & SMITH Will be at Dr. Owens' Office in Plainview every Tuesday. Specialists in the Treatment of PILES, FISSURES, —and all— RECTAL DISEASES. No cutting, tying and cauterizing. Treatment safe and sure. No detention from business or pleasure.

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

You Need a Tonic
There are times in every woman's life when she needs a tonic to help her over the hard places. When that time comes to you, you know what tonic to take—Cardui, the woman's tonic. Cardui is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, which act gently, yet surely, on the weakened womanly organs, and helps build them back to strength and health. It has benefited thousands and thousands of weak, ailing women in its past half century of wonderful success, and it will do the same for you. You can't make a mistake in taking

GARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

Miss Amelia Wilson, R. F. D. No. 4, Alma, Ark., says: "I think Cardui is the greatest medicine on earth, for women. Before I began to take Cardui, I was so weak and nervous, and had such awful dizzy spells and a poor appetite. Now I feel as well and as strong as I ever did, and can eat most anything." Begin taking Cardui today. Sold by all dealers.

Has Helped Thousands.

NOTICE!!!

Let us call to your attention that the electric current rate is 5c when supplied for use of the many needful electric appliances now being shown by the Conner Electric Company and the Plainview Plumbing and Electric Company.

This rate is much lower than similar rates in most cities and towns and make it possible to enjoy all time and labor-saving electrical appliances at an extremely low cost.

The electrical home demonstrates the maximum efficiency at a minimum expenditure of time, labor and money.

Let us figure with you on equipping your house with the necessary wiring for domestic current.

Malone Light and Ice Company
Telephone Number 13

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.

Santa Fe

Christmas Holiday Excursion
Excursion rates to all points in Texas during the Christmas and New Years Holidays at fare of one and one third for the Round Trip. Tickets on sale Dec. 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31 and Jan. 1st 1915 good for return limit Jan. 4th, 1915. For further information phone 224.

R. F. Bayless, Agent

GOING TO THE FRONT.

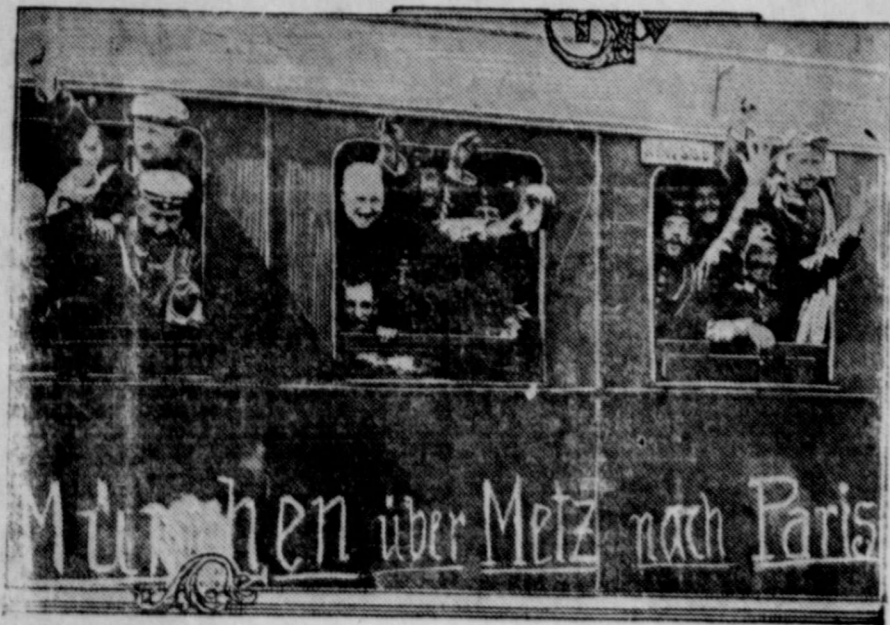


Photo by American Press Association.
This shows a regiment leaving Munich for the seat of war.

PROGRAM OF PANHANDLE SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

To Be Held at Childress, Texas, Friday and Saturday, December 11 and 12, 1914.

Friday, December 11, 10:30 a. m. MORNING SESSION.
Address of Welcome—Jno. W. Davidson, Mayor of Childress.
Response—O. B. Burnett, of Memphis, Texas.

"Some Reasons Why Hogs Should Have a Place in Diversified Farming in the Texas Panhandle"—W. F. Sterley, General Freight Agent, Fort Worth & Denver.

"Summer Pasture for Hogs"—J. E. Hill, Claude, Texas.

"Winter Pasture for Hogs"—O. B. Burnett, Memphis, Texas.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
(Beginning at 1:30.)

"Care of Sow at Farrowing Time"—Harry A. Nelson, Miami, Texas.

"Parasites"—Dr. Huzzard, Amarillo, Texas.

"Some of the Causes of Failure in the Breeding of Swine" (Observation Lesson)—J. L. Pope, Assistant Demonstration Agent, Santa Fe Railway Co., Amarillo, Texas.

"Value of Cotton Seed Meal in Balancing the Ration"—Wm. Ganzer, District Demonstration Agent, Denton.

FRIDAY NIGHT.
Banquet by the Childress Commercial Club.

Saturday, December 12, 10 a. m. MORNING SESSION.

"Some Things to Be Considered in Building Hog Houses"—Tom Frazier, Fort Worth, Texas.

"Weaning the Pigs"—W. J. Duffie, Claude, Texas.

"Ground Feed vs. Unground"—A. N. Bryan, Lockney, Texas.

"The Type of Hog the Packer Wants"—C. C. French, of the Fort Worth Stock Yards.

"Selection of Brood Sow"—J. M. Williams, Clarendon, Texas.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
(Beginning at 1:30.)

"Importance of Legumes in a Hog Pasture"—J. C. Patterson, Goodnight, Texas.

"Crops That May Be 'Hogged' Off"—B. C. Carter, Chillicothe, Texas.

"Things to Be Considered in Fencing Hog Pastures"—W. H. Alexander, Childress, Texas.

"The Value of Fairs to Swine Growers"—W. A. Williams, Marlow, Okla.

Election of Officers.
Adjournment.

DON'T NEGLECT PREPARATION OF YOUR SEED BED IN FALL.

In an open letter to Texas farmers, J. O. Morgan, Professor of Agronomy at the A. & M. College of Texas, says: "Just at this time we wish to remind the boys who are engaged in the Boys' Corn Club Work in Texas that fall preparation of your seed bed is absolutely essential if you wish to secure the best results from your next season's acre. Probably every boy en-

gaged in this work fears the results of the dry spell that is pretty sure to come before the growing season is over, and how much you wish for a rain during these long periods of drouth! If this be true, just remember that while you have no control over the rainfall, you can, provided you start in time, store up enough water in your soil so that when the drouth comes your acre will still have the equivalent of two or three good rains in it.

"It matters not in what section of the State you are located, see that a deep and thoroughly pulverized seed bed is produced before the fall or winter rains begin. If you have a disc plow with which to do the breaking, we would suggest that you plow not less than eight inches deep, as this plow can be set so that very little of the sub-soil will be brought to the surface. If an ordinary turning plow is used and the land has not been plowed deep in recent years, we would suggest that you plow about 1½ inches deeper this fall than has been the custom heretofore. If there is considerable vegetable matter on the soil to plow under, you can safely plow even 2 or 2½ inches deeper than it was plowed last season.

In the humid sections of the State this acre should not be left bare during the winter months. Sow a cover crop of rye, oats or crimson clover, to be plowed under in late winter, probably a month or six weeks before planting time. This will necessitate an extra plowing, but the increased yields will more than pay you for it. In case the cover crop is not seeded, the land should be harrowed immediately after the fall plowing and as soon as the soil is dry enough after every heavy rain during the winter. This will save the water.

"In the drier sections of the State, an excellent idea is to use some form of subsurface packer on the land as soon as it is plowed. If you haven't a subsurface packer, a disc harrow with the discs set almost straight will accomplish the same purpose, provided the land is gone over twice, the second harrowing being done at right angles to the first. The object of this treatment is to firm the soil underneath so that water will still be brought up from the subsoil and also to leave a mulch of loose soil on the surface to prevent evaporation.

"If the above suggestions are heeded, you will not only have an increased supply of water in your soil next summer, but in addition you will have greatly increased the power of your plants to get sufficient food by giving the root a much larger body of soil in which to grow."

The people of Plainview enjoy good plays and should be interested in the one to be given by the students of Wayland College. It is tense and dramatic, with plenty of comedy. There is a good cast, including some of Plainview's most talented young people. The date and place will be announced later. Watch for the announcements. —Adv. 2t.

GERMAN SOLDIERS IN CAMP.



Photo by American Press Association.



WAR!

Declared in Plainview



We have declared war on prices on the following lines of merchandise and lots of other things we have not room to mention:

- All Women's Suits Reduced
- All Women's Dresses Reduced
- All Afternoon Gowns Reduced
- All Evening Costumes Reduced
- All Women's Coats Reduced
- All of Our Furs Reduced
- All Millinery Reduced
- Lowered Prices on all Boys' Suits
- Lowered Prices on all Boys' Overcoats
- Lowered Prices on all Men's Suits
- Lowered Prices on all Men's Overcoats
- One Lot Ladies Sweaters at Half Price
- One Lot Children's Sweaters at Half Price
- One Lot Odds and Ends in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear at Half Price
- One Lot Ladies' Knit Caps at Half Price
- One Lot Men's and Boys' Caps, 50c to \$1 values, now 25c
- Any Hamilton-Brown, E. P. Reed, or Burley & Stevens Shoes at Half Price
- All Outings worth 10c, now 7 1-2c
- All Calicos at 5c
- All 10c Domestic, bleached and brown, at 7 1-2c
- All 8 1-3c Domestic, bleached and brown, at 6 1-4c
- All 12 1-2c Gingham, now 10c
- All 10c Gingham, now 8c
- All Table Linens and Dress Linens Reduced
- One Lot of Ladies' Wool Underwear, Half Price
- One Lot of Ladies' Corsets at Half Price
- One Lot of Ladies' Wool Scarfs at Half Price
- 10 4 Pepperel Bleached Sheeting at 25c
- 10 4 Pepperel Brown Sheeting 22 1-2c
- 9 4 Pepperel Bleached Sheeting at 22 1-2c
- 9 4 Pepperel Brown Sheeting at 20c

Our reasons for making these great reductions much earlier than usual are:

- We are overstocked.
- We need the money.
- We want to reduce our stock before our annual invoicing.
- These are bonafide reductions and will save you money.

Plainview Mercantile Co.

W. A. SHOFNER, Manager



State Librarian XXX

THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

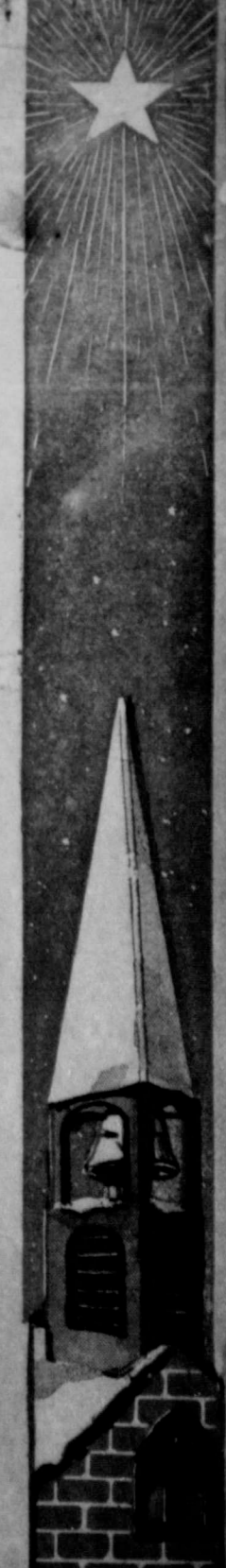
Christmas ∞
Nineteen Hundred Fourteen



A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU—

We wish you
every kind of
prosperity and
happiness —

Layne & Bowler Company
IRRIGATION ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS





SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS



FOR FATHER

CHESS BOARDS
GOLD CUFF LINKS
SCRAP BASKETS
SAFETY RAZORS
ORDINARY RAZORS
SHAVING MUGS
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RAZOR STROPS
FOUNTAIN PENS
BILL FOLDS
CARD CASES
GLOVES
COLLAR BAGS
LAUNDRY BAGS
INK STANDS
EMBLEMATIC WATCH
CHARMS

NICKEL PLATED SHAVING
SETS
SHIRTS SETS—PIN, LINKS
AND BUTTONS
WALL AND STAND PIPE
RACKS
ASH TRAY AND MATCH
HOLDER
BOX OF NECKTIES
BOX OF CASHMERE SOCKS
BOX OF SUSPENDERS
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS
SET OF BRUSHES
SHOE BLACKING KIT
DOZEN SOFT LEAD PENCILS
BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS
DOZEN BOTTLES ARMOUR'S
GRAPE JUICE



WEEKS TO CHRISTMAS

Not Much Time Left For Christmas Buying

FOR MOTHER

ALUMINUM COFFEE POTS
ALUMINUM TEA POTS
ALUMINUM FRYING PANS
ALUMINUM STEW PANS
ALUMINUM CRUMB SETS
ALUMINUM SOAP BOXES
BROWN AND WHITE
RAMEKINS
BROWN AND WHITE BAKING
DISHERS
JARDINIERS AND VASES
WALL AND DRESSER
PICTURES
CORRESPONDENCE CARDS
CHRISTMAS CANDLE LAMPS
SOILED CLOTHES BASKETS
EMBROIDERED HANDKER-
CHIEFS
TURKISH WASH CLOTHES

BOUDOIR CAPS
COFFEE PERCOLATORS
FANCY CHINA DISHES
JAPANESE BASKETS
CUT GLASS
DRESSER SCARFS
CENTER PIECES
TURKISH TOWELS
LINEN GUEST TOWELS
DUSTLESS DUSTERS
SERVING TRAYS
TOILET ARTICLES
DRESSER SETS
TABLE MATS
FRUIT BASKETS
MIRRORS
DINNER WARE
GLASSWARE
MANICURE SETS

Hand Painted China

A novel line of attractive patterns in Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bon Bons, Salad Bowls, Berry Sets, Condiment Sets, Celery Sets, Pitchers, Dresser Sets, Olive Sets and Sugar and Cream Sets.

Adolphus Chocolates

Box chocolates made by one of Texas' leading candy factories under the most sanitary conditions and of best materials. Bulk candies, wholesome, pure, and sweet.

15 CENTS TO 25 CENTS A POUND

Sunday Schools and other organizations are especially invited to see our candy line before buying

Boudoir Suggestions

We are showing a nice assortment of manicure and dresser sets, mirrors, combs, brushes, buffers, nail clips and files, fancy hair pins, jewel boxes, china dresser sets, china manicure sets, handkerchief and glove boxes.

Xmas Decorations

Seals, bells, 12, 10, lamps, cards, artificial snow, Xmas tree decorations and Xmas candles.

Mysto Erector Toys

Instructive, constructive, entertaining, develops imagination of the boy along constructive lines. Any size you want up to necessary size for battleships, 65 cents to \$25.00.

Instructive Amusement Sets

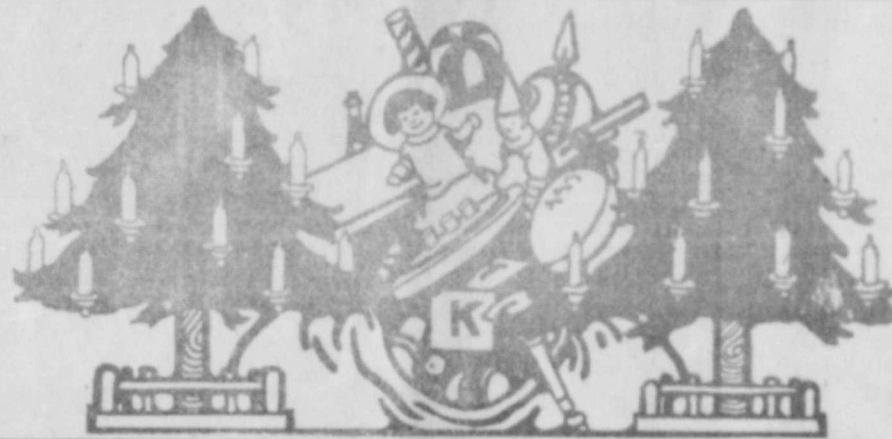
Wooly Boards, Dissolved Mud, Stone Building Blocks, Wash Day Sets, Musical Toys, Scroll Saws, Kits of Tools, Garden Sets, Sewing Sets, and Mechanical Toys.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS

All sizes and prices. Acceptable gifts for all the family.

Beautiful Silverware

Wm. Rogers sets of Knives, Forks and spoons, as well as complete table sets, Community Soup Spoons and Cold Meat Forks. Silver Toilet sets, Butter Knives and Individual Spoons.



Cut Glass

Ice Tea Glasses, Tumblers, (bell shaped and straight), Water sets, Fruit sets, Cream and Sugar sets, Punch Cups, Ice Cream Compotes, Sherbet Compotes, Olive Dishes, Bon Bon Compote, Pitchers (tankard and squat shapes), and Heavy Bottom Tumblers.

GIFTS FOR BOYS

BASEBALLS
BASEBALL GLOVES
TRAIN OF CARS
EXPRESS WAGONS
HARMONICAS
PUZZLES
WHISTLES
DRUMS
TOPS
HORNS
BLACKBOARDS
HANDCARS
TRUCKS
GLOVES
STORY BOOKS
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NECKTIES
\$1.00 WATCHES
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WATCH CHAINS
WATCH FOBS

CAPS
MYSTO ERECTOR TOYS
ALL KINDS OF GAMES
TOY SAIL BOATS
"PANAMA PILE DRIVERS"
SAND TOYS
ROCKING HORSES
SCROLL SAWS
RUBBER STAMPS
TOY AUTOMOBILES
HANDKERCHIEFS
IRON TOYS
STONE BUILDING BLOCKS
WOOD BUILDING BLOCKS
TABLE CROQUET
MECHANICAL TOYS
CARPENTER SETS
TOY PISTOLS
TOY PISTOL CAPS
SWEATER
ETC., ETC., ETC.

FOR BABY

RATTLES
BABY PLATES
TOILET SETS
ALUMINUM TABLE SETS
DOLLS
TEDDY BEARS
BOOTEES
GOLD PINS
NECKLACES
BRACELETS
BIBS
RUBBER BALLS
CELLULIOD BALLS
CHAIRS
MUGS
LINEN BOOKS
SILVER SPOONS

GIFTS FOR GIRLS

DOLLS
GAMES
BLACKBOARDS
TOY DISHES
TOY TABLES
TOY EDIBLES
WASH SETS
TOY SAD IRONS
TOY IRONING BOARDS
TOY CLOTHES DRIERS
BOOKS
NECKLACES
BRACELETS
LOCKETS
RINGS
PICTURES
DUST CAPS
PAINTS
BEADS
PURSES
PUZZLES

DOLL BEDS
DOLL DRESSERS
DOLL TRUNKS
DOLL KITCHEN CABINETS
DOLL CHINA CLOSETS
DOLL CHIFFONNIERS
MECHANICAL TOYS
TOY ANIMALS
NIGHT LAMPS
FANCY STATIONERY
JEWEL BOXES
MUSIC ROLLS
EMBROIDERED HANDKER-
CHIEFS
SEWING SETS
PAINT BOOKS
CROQUET SETS
KITCHEN TOYS
GOLD FISH IN BOWL
CHILDREN'S BROOMS
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