

# THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

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PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## DONOHOO RESIGNS AS HEAD OF CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

E. B. Hughes Now President; W. W. Underwood, Active Vice President; R. A. Underwood, Cashier.

E. B. Hughes is now president of the Citizens' National Bank. J. N. Donohoo, who has been actively connected with the bank and an officer since its organization, in 1908, has retired. At a meeting of the board of directors Wednesday afternoon Mr. Donohoo was elected chairman of the board of directors.

In his resignation, to the board Mr. Donohoo stated that his object in retiring was that he might be relieved of the daily routine and responsibilities of the business, as well as that he might have more time for looking after his individual interests. With the understanding that Mr. Donohoo would accept the chairmanship of the board of directors, the resignation was accepted.

At the election following he was elected chairman of the board of directors. E. B. Hughes, who has heretofore served as cashier of the bank, was elected president. R. C. Ware retains his office of vice president. W. W. Underwood, who for some years has been cashier of the Tullia Bank and Trust Company, is the new active vice president. R. A. Underwood, who has been assistant cashier of the Tullia Bank and Trust Company, was elected cashier.

The new officials are not strangers to the banking business. They are well known to Plains bankers and patrons.

## K. T. Christmas Toasts Are Given Same Time World Over

Christmas morning the Knights Templar of the Plainview lodge held their regular Christmas Day program. It is a custom of long standing for the lodges over the world to toast their high officers at a certain time of Christmas Day. The hour is so set that the toasts are given as nearly simultaneously as possible.

Following the devotional service, toasts were given to the Most Eminent Commander of the United States, the Most Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar of Texas, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Texas, the Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter of Texas.

Vocal music was rendered by Mrs. W. A. Todd and Messrs. W. A. Todd and G. C. Keck.

## Government Dismisses Suit Against Coal Corporations

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The Government's Sherman Law monopoly suit against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and other defendants engaged in the mining and transportation of anthracite coal, has been dismissed by Judge Charles M. Hoygh, in the United States District Court here. In dismissing the suit, the judge said:

"No monopoly of interstate commerce, nor any attempt to monopolize, is shown. The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof, and it is impossible to find any of the normal results of monopoly without also finding violations of the commodities clause, and none is discovered. As to the restraint of interstate trade in coal transported over the Lehigh road, there can be no restraint without control, and since the railroad does not control the coal it carries, it has no means of restraint."

## TRAINS WILL COME EARLIER.

Santa Fe Makes Changes in Schedule Which Will Be Effective on February First.

Plainview will have earlier train service on the Santa Fe both from the north and from the south after January 31. The train from the south will arrive at about nine o'clock. The train from the north will come in a half hour later. The two will meet a few miles north of Plainview, at Finney.

## GOODFELLOWS BRING CHEER TO HOMES OF THE NEEDY

Rural Communities Respond to Call of Benevolent League for Aid in Christmas Relief Work.

The response of the Goodfellow brought much Christmas cheer to the hearts of Plainview's poor. Never before had the more fortunate cared so well for the less fortunate.

Gifts were assembled in Mayor Dorsett's office, at the City Hall. The room was a veritable store room filled with groceries, clothing, toys, candies, fruits and nuts. It required more than six hours for five persons to make the division of good things. Mayor Dorsett and E. E. Roos spent the rest of the day delivering the packages to the needy.

Most gratifying was the response from the rural districts of the county, where The Herald carried the message of Plainview's need. Butter, potatoes, dry goods, clothing and even sweetmeats came from outside districts to help make the day more notable to our unfortunates.

Cash contributions were made by Paul Barker, Wayland College students, Mrs. E. F. Sansom, Plainview High School and several who donated their offerings as from "a friend."

Boy Scouts helped in the assortment and distribution of the gifts; to these and others who aided the officers of the Benevolent League are grateful.

## Williams Home Destroyed By Christmas Night Blaze

The house occupied by J. S. Williams, 614 East Seventh Street, was completely destroyed by fire last night about ten o'clock.

All of the household effects belonging to Mr. Williams were saved. The house was owned by Miss Alpha B. Mize and was valued at about \$900. It was insured for \$500.

The origin of the fire is not known, but the supposition is that a defective flue was the cause. None of the family were at home when the alarm was turned in by neighbors.

The nearest fire plug was four blocks away. The fireboys responded to the call, although the team was weakened by a long pull through heavy streets early in the afternoon, when a false alarm was turned in from a house on upper Restriction Street. They arrived to late to save the burning house, but judicious use of their chemicals saved a house adjoining the one which burned.

## Rushing Case is Affirmed By Supreme Court of Texas

The case styled J. J. Rushing et al. vs. the Citizens' National Bank of Plainview was virtually affirmed by the Supreme Court of Texas, at Austin, when an application for writ of error was refused by the court.

This case was appealed from Hale County to the Court of Civil Appeals at Amarillo. It involved something like twelve thousand dollars.

## "UNCLE BOB" SMITH DIED IN EL PASO THURSDAY.

R. B. Smith, known to many Plainview people as "Uncle Bob," died Thursday morning at El Paso. The funeral services will be held Sunday, according to a telegram from Mrs. M. Hardesty, a daughter, to E. B. Hughes, of the Citizens' National Bank.

Mr. Smith was a veteran of the Civil War. He moved to Plainview from Missouri, from which State he had enlisted in the sixties in the Confederate army. Three years ago he moved to Melrose, N. M.

He was a member of the Masonic lodge.

## HALE CENTER YOUNG PEOPLE WILL WED.

On the twenty-fourth County Clerk Towery issued a marriage license to S. R. Fletcher and Miss May Ritchie, of Hale Center.

W. C. Vaughn, of Lubbock, is here today on business.

## GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IN SERVICE.



Photo copyright, 1914, by American Press Association. Future ruler of Germany is here shown congratulating officers.

## LOCAL BAR ASSOCIATION GIVES BANQUET AT WARE

Members of Bar of Sixty-Fourth Judicial District Guests of Plainview Bar Association.

At the Ware Hotel Cafe this evening the members of the Plainview Bar Association will give a dinner honoring Judge L. S. Kinder, retiring, and Judge R. C. Joiner, incoming, Judges of the Sixty-Fourth Judicial District.

Every lawyer in this district has been invited to attend. The members of the court of appeals of the Seventh District, at Amarillo, Judges S. P. Huff, H. G. Hendricks and R. W. Hall, are guests of honor.

The menu that will be served the guests follows:

**Menu.**  
Oyster Cocktail  
Olives Tomato Bisque Celery  
Salmon Timbales Creole Sauce  
Sliced Cucumbers  
Roast Turkey Cranberry Sauce  
New Potatoes, Maitre d'Hotel  
Creamed Oyster Plant in Cases  
Asparagus and Tomatoes in Aspic  
Frozen Plum Pudding  
Cheese Balls Toasted Crackers  
Nuts Cigars Coffee

**Program.**  
Toastmaster—Col. R. P. Smyth.

"Ten Years a Judge in the Panhandle of Texas."  
Response by Judge L. S. Kinder.  
"To Our New Judge: May the Best Day He Has Seen Be Worse Than the Worst That Is to Come."  
Response by Judge R. C. Joiner.  
"Some of the Trials of the Appellate Court."  
Response by Judge S. P. Huff.  
"Errors the Trial Court Can Avoid."  
Response by Judge H. G. Hendricks.  
"Rule 62a."  
Response by Judge R. W. Hall.  
Music by Plainview Orchestra; Z. E. Jenkins, Leader.

## PLAINVIEW HAS REAL "WHITE" CHRISTMAS; 3-INCH SNOW.

Although Snow, Sleet and Rain Wet Ground Thoroughly, Winter Has Been Mild.

Twenty-one degrees Fahrenheit is the minimum temperature recorded at Plainview since Tuesday's report. Forty-seven is the maximum. The warmest day of the week was Wednesday, the twenty-third; the coldest was the twenty-first. Twelve degrees Fahrenheit is the lowest temperature that has been recorded in Plainview this winter.

Wednesday and Thursday three inches of snow fell over the Plainview country, making a real "white" Christmas. Last year there was a light snow Christmas. During the week there has been four-tenths inch rainfall.

Reports from the North Plains and Panhandle say that heavy snows have fallen in that section.

## HARRY K. THAW LOSES HIS FIGHT AGAINST EXTRADITION

Holmes Gives Opinion; New York's Right to Bring Him Back for Trial Upheld.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—The right of the State of New York to extradite Harry K. Thaw from New Hampshire was upheld by the Supreme Court in a unanimous opinion reversing Judge Aldrich of the Federal District Court of New Hampshire. Justice Holmes, speaking for the court, declared the case was "too clear for lengthy argument," and with a few words swept aside as irrelevant all contentions of Thaw's counsel.

Conspiracy to escape from Matteawan Insane Asylum, to which he was committed after killing Stanford White, in 1906, is the charge on which Thaw stands indicted in New York. On this indictment, once the noted prisoner is again in the hands of the New York authorities, will begin anew Thaw's battle against being returned to Matteawan. Just what the line of action then may be is not known here tonight. Philander C. Knox, who conducted Thaw's case before the Supreme Court, had nothing to say, though it has been intimated that ordering of extradition would by no means end the fight.

**After Thirty Days.**  
After thirty days, unless counsel for both sides join in asking for action earlier, the Supreme Court will issue a mandate to Judge Aldrich to set

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## SANTA SHOWERS GIFTS UPON KIDDIES CHRISTMAS.

B. P. O. Elks Have Large Float and Real Dressed-Up Santa Claus on Streets Christmas.

Santa Claus, in the person of N. T. Orr, drove the principal streets of Plainview Christmas morning and lavishly showered gifts of fruit and candies upon the little folks. Some of the big ones, too, received remembrances from the good old saint.

Starting at the Elk Hall, a large float loaded with apples and candies carried Santa Claus, R. E. Cochrane, Jim Pipkin and Joe McKee up North Pacific Street to the Court House square, out over Wayland Boulevard, north three blocks, and through the residence district and back to the square and to the Elk Hall.

This and generous supplies of groceries for fourteen families of the poor in Plainview was the way in which the B. P. O. Elks of Plainview remembered "the least of these."

## WILSON WILL ATTEND SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION.

L. G. Wilson and wife left Wednesday for Yuma, Arizona, where they will visit during the holidays. They will attend the San Diego Exposition before returning.

## WILL BEGIN NEW NORMAL BUILDING BY JANUARY 1

Contractors Notify President of West Texas State Normal That 100 Men Will Start January 1.

CANYON CITY, Dec. 26.—The Gross Construction Company, who have the contract for the new building for the West Texas State Normal, have notified President Cousins that they will have one hundred men at work clearing the ruins of the old building by the first of January. The secretary of the Company stated in Austin that the company would begin shipping material to Canyon City immediately and that all possible haste would be made in the construction of the building. They asked only eight months for the completion of their first contract.

The new building is to be steel framed. There are only a few thousand dollars' difference between the bids with steel and concrete frame, and the board of regents chose the steel at the greater price, in order to make a better building and possibly a stronger building. The old foundation will be used up to the bottom of the basement windows, but 130 piers of concrete nine feet square and three feet deep will be placed under the old foundation.

The contract as let to the Gross Construction Company calls for the erection of the main part of the building running east and west and the auditorium. Only \$150,000 was available at the present time from the insurance money and the deficiency warrants issued by Governor Colquitt, which was not sufficient to build the east and west wings. The lowest bid was \$154,754, and Governor Colquitt increased his warrants to cover the additional amount.

A supplementary contract was given the Gross Construction Company to complete the east and west wings when the Legislature had passed an appropriation for the same. This contract is for \$69,000. The entire cost of the new building without heat, light and plumbing thence is \$223,754.

The heating plant will be constructed separate and apart from the main building. The heating, lighting and plumbing will cost \$50,000. This amount must be appropriated by the Legislature before the contract can be let for the installation of these plants.

President Cousins recently submitted his estimates to the board of regents for the running expenses of the school. For the first year he is asking \$87,071, of which \$42,000 will be used for equipment for the new building. For the second year he is asking for \$60,523, of which \$12,000 will be used for equipment. This makes a total amount of \$266,594 for which this school is asking for the purpose of completing the building, building the heating plant, equipping and running the school for the coming two years.

Mr. Cousins stated Monday that he felt confident that the Legislature would give the school the appropriation for which they are asking. A number of the regents signified their intention of going before the legislative committees and urging the needs of the school. It is also interesting to note that in spite of the heavy demands made by this school on account of circumstances over which it has no control, it is asking for one of the smallest appropriations of all the State institutions.

Mr. Cousins and his able faculty are highly elated over the prospects of getting the new fire-proof building in such a short time and believe that there will not be trouble in getting the appropriation passed.

## GRAND JURY IN LAMB COUNTY RETURNS TWO INDICTMENTS.

Judge L. S. Kinder adjourned District Court for Lamb County, at Olton, Monday.

Two indictments, one for felony and one for misdemeanor, were returned by the grand jury of the Lamb County District Court, which was adjourned Monday by Judge L. S. Kinder. Some of the cases were continued until the next term of court. Change of venue to the Hale County Court was necessary in some cases.

## COUNTY COURT ADJOURNED.

County Court, which has been in session at the Court House for the past ten days, adjourned Thursday, December 24.

## ARMIES FIGHT XMAS, TOO; GERMANS NEAR WARSAW

FERCE FIGHTING MARKS CHRISTMAS EVE AND CHRISTMAS DAY IN EUROPE.

## RUSSIANS AT BAY

Bzura and Rawka Rivers Shield Russians from the Germans; German Trenches Hammered by Allies.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Christmas Eve and Christmas Day fierce battles were waged along the eastern and western fronts. All efforts to bring about a truce during Christmas were futile.

In their rush toward Warsaw the Germans drove the Russians over the Bzura and Rawka Rivers and succeeded themselves in crossing these rivers. According to the official Russian report, the Germans encountered the Russian main line and were routed. Also on the rest of the front south to the Carpathian Mountains the Russians claim similar victories, but on the East Prussian frontier the Germans have apparently turned the tables. After retreating to their own territory they resumed the offensive, and are again back in Mlawa. It is possible that the Germans have again resumed their outflanking tactics, while keeping the Russian center busy with frontal attacks, hoping to get into Warsaw by a back door. The only certainty seems to be that this battle is one of the greatest in the world's history, in which the advantage is swaying first on one side, then on the other.

England this morning experienced an aerial attack, when a German aeroplane, coming from the Belgian coast, flew over Dover, dropping bombs in front of Dover Castle. No damage was done. Two British aeroplanes pursued, but the German escaped in a mist.

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## BERLIN, Dec. 26.—The German war office gives out the following:

"While there is a general confidence that the Germans and their allies are making progress along an extended battle line in the east, there is no indication in either German or Austrian reports of any marked advantage having been won. It is noticeable that Vienna uses the adjective 'favorable' in referring to battles in the Carpathians, but contents herself by saying the severe battle along the lower Danube River and on the Krasno-Tuchow line continues. A Petrograd newspaper reports that Turk and Kurdish troops have occupied nearly the whole Persian province of Azerbaijan and Julf is menaced."

During the Christmas hours Berlin celebrated under heavy skies. The streets were covered with a heavy slush, from melting snow. The fall was several inches. Little out of the ordinary method of procedure on other Christmases was noted. The gifts for the poor and the public spirit of the inhabitants were more marked than is usual. Philanthropic gifts are the largest known here.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The official war office communication says that the Germans have bombarded "rather violently" the approaches of the road from Ypres to Comines and those of Langemarck, but have delivered no attack. It also reports slight progress by the Allies northeast of Albert, and the repulse of a German attack east of Tracy-Leval. A number of members of the Chamber of Deputies serving in the army have decided not to take advantage of the leave granted by General Joffre, and have returned to the front.

## RYAN PERMANENTLY LOCATED WITH R. A. LONG COMPANY.

J. W. Ryan has resigned the position as manager of the Hillsboro telephone exchange and is now in Plainview. Mr. Ryan will be permanently located with the R. A. Long Drug Store.

## FRENCH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.



Photo by American Press Association

### WHAT THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL IS.

MRS. GEORGE H. SAIGLING.

Christmas Day has come and gone, but the glory of its aftermath will exceed perhaps the pleasures of the day itself, for now may come complete relaxation from the strain of gift-buying, turkey-securing, dinner-preparing and playing the role of Kris Kringle. The city has echoed with a fusillade of minor explosives, and the Gatling-gun fire of torpedoes and fire-crackers has brought joy to the hearts of the youngsters. The eternal tin horn and the necessary drum have done full duty in cheering up maiden aunts, bachelor uncles, grouches, and others as devoid of joy.

You have arisen with a dark brown taste in your mouth, for you disregarded the doctor's advice and ate entirely too much turkey. But the strange thing is, you don't care. "Christmas comes but once a year!" We have defied all the laws of gastronomy, and have established a record for hiding viands that will necessitate a revision of that part of the physiology which tells of the capacity of the human stomach. The small boy is supremely happy. He has had enough dessert for once in his life. So we should all be happy. One recalls the old saying of old Joe Miller, "This is the dullest Christmas I ever saw, and I guess I've seen a thousand," and have laughed again.

For a time at least the wife will have to endure the sight of an inartistic picture or piece of bric-a-brac presented to her by a sincere and loving husband, however much of an eyesore it may be in her artistic vision. And the barbers complain that their trade falls off immediately after Christmas.



# You Owe

your friends portraits of yourself.

You owe it to yourself to get good ones.

We will make them for you at a reasonable price.

Make the appointment today.

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for the wives will require their husbands to wear the ties they bought for their lords and masters, or, worse, the ties they made for them, perhaps, and the husbands decide to let their beards grow out to conceal what they secretly term rainbows encircling their necks. Some one has breathed the prayer, "Lord, forgive us our Christmases, as we have forgiven those that have Christmased against us."

But that is not all of the Christmas festival. The poor have fed. The man you thought was so stingy has given you a handsome present. And the woman to whom you sent one of the undesirable gifts which you received last year has sent you an exquisite hand-made piece of linen wrought with much care and labor. Now you feel properly ashamed of yourself. Those who attended the Christmas services recalled that, after all, Christmas is not a heathen orgy, but is set apart as the natal day of the Galilean peasant who came to speak cheer to the discouraged, to guide those who have wandered from the path to happiness, and to enunciate a doctrine of sweetness and light. It is no jest now that America calls itself a Christian nation. All it means is a practical application of the Golden Rule. It is up to us to maintain throughout the year something of the Christmas spirit, which perhaps has been smothered out of our minds and hearts during the busy vicissitudes of the year.

"I wish there were some wonderful place

Called the Land of Beginning Again, Where all of our poor, fool Sso'aRer Where all our mistakes and all our heartaches.

And all of our poor, foolish grief, Could be dropped, like a shabby old coat, at the door, And never put on again.

"We should find all the things we intended to do.

But forgot and remembered too late.

Little praises unspoken, little promises broken.

Little duties neglected that might have perfected

The day for one less fortunate."

Perhaps we need the halt and maimed and blind, the flotsam and jetsam of humanity who line the curbing and extend the trembling palm for a paltry pittance. It may be that we need to be constantly assured that the lives of some lie always within the valley of the shadow in order that we may be touched with a spirit of the infirmities and sorrows of others. And if to these we give, it needs to be remembered that the gift without the giver is base. And if to the beggar and the afflicted we give, it may also be remembered, as Sir Launfal was reminded, that he "feeds three, himself, his hungering neighbor, and me."

Christmas time reveals the fact that man is a great bluffer. The gruff, severe business man affects the manners of a chronic grouch, while he cherishes the memory of a look of gratitude bestowed by the beggar to whom he contributed the price of a Christmas dinner.

The heart of the world will not become entirely callous so long as the true spirit of Christmas remains. I wonder if it can be possible that our warring neighbors across the sea may pause to think of this Christmas spirit. Christmas gifts are antidotes for selfishness; the Christmas feeling is not born of parsimony or productive of misers.

The work of the desk, the counter or the furrow will be a trifle easier because the world has paused for a moment to be human, and to recognize the friendship of man. Sam Walter Foss, in his beautiful poem "The House by the Side of the Road," says:

"Let me live in my house by the side of the road,

Where the race of men go by— They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong, Wise, foolish; so am I. Then why should I sit in the scorn-

er's seat, Or hurl the cynic's ban? Let me live in a house by the side of the road, And be a friend to man."

### SINGING THE HAIR.

The reams of paper that are used up each month in articles in the daily papers—and weekly and monthly papers—on beauty culture are conclusive evidence that it is as natural for man to desire to beautify the person as it is "to indulge in the illusions of hope." A sound mind in a sound body suffices the serious-minded minority, but apparently the innumerable majority, if they had their way, would have a comely body and take their chances on any old kind of a mind, on the principle that it is better to be good looking than wise, because more people have sight than understanding. To decorate and beautify the body is an inborn passion; the savage does it differently from us, but when it comes to the many manipulations and remedies that are recommended for avoiding wrinkles, giving the eyebrows an aristocratic arch, coaxing the lashes to be long and languorous, making the ears pink and small or the nose straight and thin, removing a double chin or taking the core out of the Adam's apple, we have nothing on our uncivilized and supposedly more ignorant brothers. The hair in particular is the object of all mankind's cosmetic endeavors. When it comes to civilized man, he is universally engaged in trying to save what he has left or regrow what he has lost. Women, with few exceptions, do not become bald, but all women, in their opinion, are threatened with that unspeakable calamity; men not only may get bald, but a large number of them are already so. And thus the popular remedies for the hair need almost a Surgeon-General's catalogue. Vibratory and electrical treatments, hair tonics that feed the hair roots, as though they grew out of the scalp like broom-sedge out of an old field, neat's-foot oil and crude kerosene, massage and mange cures, all have their futile trials. Among these our particular topic now is singeing the hair. This is recommended to overcome splitting at the ends and to prevent falling of the hair, the reason for the latter being that it "closes the pores and keeps the fluid in the hair." With the long hair of woman which has a tendency to split at the ends, it is possible that singeing the tips may be of some use; it substitutes a charred blunt end of fused horn for one tapering to a point or cut clean across. But even in cases of this sort it is less useful than greasing lightly the hair, and thus supplying the fat which is lacking in such hair. For the hair of men, which is kept short, singeing is not of any use in preventing splitting; hair which is not allowed to grow its natural length does not split, unless it has a deep-seated disturbance for which there is no such simple remedy. Of course, singeing the hair-ends in order to prevent the fluid in the hair from escaping like sap from a tree, is based on an entire misconception of the hair's structure and nutrition. The hair does not contain any more sap than a buggy whip; it is not nourished by any fluid in it, but by the blood plasma that reaches only the hair root. The hair above the skin surface is a spine of horn, which is even oiled from without, and singeing its tips has no effect whatever on either its nourishment or its growth. It is certain, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, that singeing the hair is of no value in preventing its fall; in fact, the only value the procedure has is to the zealous hairdresser who gets his little fee for doing it—unless it is worth a quarter to the seeker after hair to think he is doing something, even if he is not.

Mr. Miley Dotson and family went to Plainview Friday. Light snow fell in Olton Friday night, the first of the season. Bryant brothers are having a house party. Ernest Ogden is attending. He reports a very enjoyable time. Tom Criswell, of Runningwater, was here Saturday. Mrs. Elmer McQuill was the guest of Mrs. C. Keenan Monday. Five-dollar reward for any information about Ed Bryant. He is lost, strayed or stolen. Clyde Willis, of Littlefield, was here Monday. Leon Kellar, of Spring Lake, was here visiting home folks the first of the week. He has been absent for several months. J. J. Jackson, straw foreman of the Spring Lake Ranch, came through Olton Sunday with several head of cattle, which he was taking to Hale Center for shipment.

## Our Holiday Greetings To Friends and Patrons

It gives us much pleasure to extend our most sincere good wishes in appreciation of your patronage during the year just closing.

We trust that our service, quality of stock, and prices may commend us for additional service to you.

To you and those whose health and happiness are your fondest wish we extend our greetings and wishes for a successful New Year.

## E. R. Williams

Furniture and Undertaking

## To My Friends and Customers

WE wish to thank our friends and customers for the very liberal patronage for the past four years in the drug business.

We have transferred all our interest in the R. A. Long Drug Store to J. O. Wyckoff except half the notes and accounts.

These we will place in the hands of a collector and give all our time to the Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Business with the firm of Long, Houston & Crouch, Office Room 3, First National Bank.

If we can serve you in this line we will show the same appreciation we tried to do in the Drug Business. Wishing you a very happy New Year

We Beg To Remain, Yours

## R. A. Long

### PUTTING THE PLOW BEFORE THE HORSE.

"Let me live in my house by the side of the road,

Where the race of men go by— They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong, Wise, foolish; so am I. Then why should I sit in the scorn-

"Getting the cart before the horse," says Prof. Chas. B. Austin, "has long been recognized as a serious blunder, but it is no worse than putting the plow before the horse, a mistake which

# GERMAN SOLDIERS IN TRENCHES.



Photo by American Press Association.

## DECEMBER CROP REPORT, TEXAS AND UNITED STATES.

Bureau of Crop Estimates, in Co-operation with Weather Bureau, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Final estimate of acreage, production and price December 1, in the State, and production and price in the United States.

Acreage and production in thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.

CROPS—	TEXAS.			UNITED STATES.		
	Acreage.	Production.	Price Dec. 1.	Production.	Price Dec. 1.	
<b>CORN:</b>						
1914	6,400	124,800	74	2,672,804	63.7	
1913	6,800	163,200	82	2,446,988	69.1	
<b>WHEAT:</b>						
1914	1,082	14,066	99	891,017	98.6	
1913	780	13,650	94	763,380	79.9	
<b>OATS:</b>						
1914	909	22,500	48	1,141,060	43.8	
1913	1,000	32,500	51	1,121,768	39.2	
<b>BARLEY:</b>						
1914	8	209	70	194,953	54.3	
1913	7	163	81	178,189	53.7	
<b>RYE:</b>						
1914	2	30	99	42,779	86.5	
1913	2	30	101	41,381	63.4	
<b>RICE:</b>						
1914	240	8,102	92	23,649	92.4	
1913	303	9,696	86	25,744	85.8	
<b>POTATOES:</b>						
1914	44	2,684	104	405,921	48.9	
1913	45	2,340	112	331,525	68.7	
<b>SWEET POTATOES:</b>						
1914	52	5,252	87	56,574	73.0	
1913	50	4,000	95	59,057	72.6	
<b>HAY:</b>						
1914	450	788	9.80	70,071	11.12	
1913	400	464	11.80	64,116	12.43	
<b>TOBACCO:</b>						
1914	0.2	116	21.0	1,034,679	9.8	
1913	0.2	120	22.0	953,734	12.8	
<b>COTTON:</b>						
1914	11,930	4,560	6.8	15,966	6.8	
1913	12,597	3,945	11.5	14,156	12.2	

NOTE.—Quantities of hay in tons; tobacco in pounds; cotton in bales; other products in bushels. Prices for hay in dollars per ton; cotton and tobacco, cents per pound; other products, cents per bushel.

Wheat sown this fall in the State 1,370,000 acres, compared with 1,140,000 acres last year; condition, 89 per cent of normal, compared with 10-year average of 88. Similarly, in the United States, 41,300,000 acres, compared with 37,100,000 acres sown last year; condition, 88.3 per cent, compared with 90.3, the 10-year average.

### MONEY IN DAIRY COWS.

#### Ten Reasons Why Dairy Farming Is More Profitable Than Cotton Farming.

Prepared by J. W. Ridgway, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Texas A. & M. College.

1. Dairy products of all kinds find a ready market in Texas. Over \$5,000,000 worth of dairy products are brought into the State annually. Cotton, under present conditions, is a "drag" on the market.
2. Prices received for dairy products remain fairly constant. Cotton prices continually fluctuate.
3. Dairy farming affords an equal distribution of labor throughout the entire year. Cotton farming demands a concentration of labor at intermittent periods.
4. The dairy farmer's income is steady. He receives cash for his products daily, weekly or monthly. The cotton farmer has products for sale only once a year.
5. The income from the dairy cow is quick. Feed purchased one day is converted into milk the next. The cotton crop must be planted, cultivated, and harvested before there is an income on the investment. This requires from eight to ten months.
6. Dairy farming is comparatively safe. While the production of a dairy cow is affected by adverse weather conditions, she will produce some products under the most unfavorable surroundings. The cotton crop is often a complete failure as a result of bad seasons.
7. The dairy farmer is the soil builder. The cotton farmer is a soil robber when only cotton is raised and all by-products are sold, as is usually the case. The manure from one dairy cow in a single year contains \$25 worth of plant food. This is returned to the soil. A bale of seed cotton contains over \$3 worth of plant food. This is removed from the soil.

8. Dairy farming is conducive to diversification, as the dairy farmer must have a variety of feed crops for his cows. Cotton farming encourages a "one crop" system of farming.

9. The children of the dairy farmer can attend school regularly and yet assist in the dairy work, as the milking and feeding are done out of school hours. The cotton farmer's child is kept from attending school if he is to assist in the farm work.

"If a list were prepared of our own States, selecting those where on the average the soil fertility is best conserved, the most intelligent system of farming is followed, the highest grade of intelligence found among the people, it would be a list of the leading dairy States."—Prof. C. H. Eckles, University of Missouri.

#### WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE UNITED STATES?

"What is the matter with the United States?"

As I have been residing in London since the beginning of the war, I have been hearing this question on all sides. I have never heard any satisfactory answer. No one seems to know.

Why are the American factories not running night and day? Why are the railroads not opening up new territories and getting ready for the millions of immigrants who have already made up their minds to leave Europe as soon as the war is over?

Why are not fifty American drummers in London right now, trying to sell \$200,000,000 worth of American goods in place of the goods that were bought last year from Germany and Austria?

Why have advertisers become quitters, just at the time when their advertisements were most needed and most effective in cheering on the business forces of the United States?

From the European point of view, the United States is a haven of peace and security and prosperity. It has no

troubles that it dare mention to Belgium or Austria or France or Germany or Serbia or Great Britain or Russia.

Every tenth Briton has enlisted. Every tenth Frenchman is at the front. Every tenth Belgian is dead. What does the United States know of trouble?

If I could afford it, I would charter the Mauretania and Lusitania, and convey a party of 5,000 American Advertisers to Europe for a trip of education. I would give them a week in London, a week in Paris, and a week in Antwerp.

I would let them look at the United States from these scenes of war. I would give them a look at REAL TROUBLE. I would let them see trains, ten at a time, five minutes apart, packed with the maimed and the dying.

I would let them hear, from fragmentary survivors, the incredible story of battlefields 150 miles wide, and armies that are greater than the entire population of Texas.

I would let them see graves 100 yards long and full, and Belgium, the country that was, nothing now but 2,000 square miles of wreckage.

Then, when they began to understand, to some slight extent, the magnitude and awfulness of this war, I would say to them:

"Now go back and appreciate the United States. Realize your opportunities. Don't start digging trenches when nobody is firing at you. Don't fall down when you have not been hit. Don't be blind to the most glorious chance you have ever had in your life. Go back and advertise. Get ready for the most tremendous business boom that any nation ever had. Build your factories bigger. Train more salesmen. Borrow more money. Get ahead, and thank God that you are alive, and that you are living in a land that is at peace, at a time when nearly the whole world is at war."—Herbert N. Casson, in Associated Advertising.

#### THE ANCIENTS HAD A "SUEZ CANAL."

That the Suez Canal, figuring so prominently in the military operations to which Turkey is a party, is not the first canal that joined the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, is told in a statement given out by the National Geographic Society.

From the beginning of history, the West has sought to break into the East by way of Suez. Somewhere during the years 1350-1300 B. C., the Egyptians, under Seti I and Rameses II, joined the Nile by way of Lake Timsah to the Red Sea, thus opening a waterway, the archetype of the present canal, from the Mediterranean, over the Suez Isthmus, to the Orient. This canal was choked by sand in the course of ages.

Necho, about 600 B. C., began a canal from ancient Bubastis, and Darius Hystaspis, one hundred years later, completed the work, once more bringing the Red Sea and Nile together. Although nearly choked up by the beginning of the Christian era, it was navigable to a degree as late as the Battle of Actium, and some of Cleopatra's ships escaped this way to the Red Sea.

Trajan restored the canal. It fell into disuse and choked up again. Amru, the Islamic conqueror of Egypt, restored it for the last time in the Seventh Century, connecting Cairo with the Red Sea. Napoleon caused the old route to be surveyed, but was forced to drop the project. After him, Metternich, the great reactionary prime minister of Austria-Hungary, stimulated a Suez commission, in 1847. Nothing, however, came of it.

As the world well knows, the Suez Canal was built by the man who failed to build the Panama Canal—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps. Its original depth was twenty-six and one-fourth feet, and its bottom width seventy-two feet. It could accommodate ships of twenty-five feet, but it was in operation eleven years, beginning in 1869, before vessels of such draft sought passage. By 1890 its depth had been

increased to twenty-nine and one-half feet, and when the United States announced its intention to make a canal forty-one feet deep and three hundred feet wide at its narrowest bottom point at Panama, the work at Suez was extended so as ultimately to give a bottom width of 134½ feet and a depth of thirty-six and one-twelfth feet. It was expected that this enlargement would be complete by next year, but the war has interrupted operations.

How much larger than the average demands for a canal the Panama waterway has been made is strikingly shown by a statement from Suez to the effect that only 1 per cent of the ships seeking passage by that route have a draft of twenty-eight feet.

In 1869, ten vessels passed through the Suez Canal. In 1912, 5,373 ships steamed through, of 20,275,120 net tonnage, and paying for this privilege around 25 million dollars. Seven out of every ten of these ships flew the British flag. England has dominated the canal ever since the khedive, in 1875, sold his 176,602 canal shares for 20 million dollars to the British government. These shares are now worth close to 200 million dollars.

## Want Ads

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

One span each mules and horses. Mules broke; four years old. Horses broke to saddle and harness; seven and eight years old. JNO. W. CONE, Lubbock, Texas. —Adv. 3t-pd.

For New Year's present give Plainview Library Cook Book. At Shafer Printery or from any member of the Library Committee. Price 35c. —Adv. 1t.

For New Year's present give Plainview Library Cook Book. At Shafer Printery or from any member of the Library Committee. Price 35c. —Adv. 1t.

#### FURS MADE TO ORDER.

Remodeling, cleaning and relining, tanning, mounting and rugmaking. L. C. CAZZELL, Taxidermist, Amarillo, Texas. —Adv. 5t-pd.

Plainview Library Cook Book now ready. 35c. —Adv. 1t.

#### FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE—Family sewing machine, good as new. Reasonable price. Come and look at it. JOHN MEISTER-HAN'S SHOE SHOP. —Adv. 1t.

A five-room house, with bath room, etc., to rent; now occupied by E. E. Roos, on Third Street. C. W. TANDY. —Adv. 1t.

Plainview Library Cook Book now ready. 35c. —Adv. 1t.

FOR SALE—Span match mules, weight 2,400; coming 5-year-old. R. L. MOORE. —Adv. 6t-pd.

#### 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.

WANT ADS  
L BRING E  
D H  
TRY THEM RESULTS THEM  
TRY D H TRY  
L SURE E  
A FROM A  
H WANT ADS D

DRS. 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.

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

DRS. GUYTON & NICHOLS  
—Specialists on—  
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat and Surgery.  
Office, Grant Building  
Plainview, Texas

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

## OUR AIM--Honest Work at Honest Prices

We have just finished repairing our work shop and are in better shape than ever to overhaul your car and do all kinds of repair work.

We are making very attractive prices on Tires and Accessories.

Come and see us before you buy.

EGGE-CORLETT Auto Company

In time of peace prepare for war. Buy your coal while the weather is pretty.

Best grade Colo. Lp. Coal \$9.00 Del.  
Best grade Colo. Nut Coal \$8.50 Del.  
Best grade Colo. Lp. Coal \$8.50 at yard  
Best grade Colo. Nut Coal \$8.00 at yard

We also have just received a car of that good molasses feed. It makes the cows give more milk and butter and fattens the horses.

Allen & Bonner  
Phone 162

## It Always Helps

says Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky., in writing of her experience with Cardui, the woman's tonic. She says further: "Before I began to use Cardui, my back and head would hurt so bad, I thought the pain would kill me. I was hardly able to do any of my housework. After taking three bottles of Cardui, I began to feel like a new woman. I soon gained 35 pounds, and now, I do all my housework, as well as run a big water mill.

I wish every suffering woman would give

# GARDUI

### The Woman's Tonic

a trial. I still use Cardui when I feel a little bad, and it always does me good." Headache, backache, side ache, nervousness, tired, worn-out feelings, etc., are sure signs of womanly trouble. Signs that you need Cardui, the woman's tonic. You cannot make a mistake in trying Cardui for your trouble. It has been helping weak, ailing women for more than fifty years.

Get a Bottle Today!

WE weld broken castings for automobiles and farm machinery. Let us overhaul your motor.

We Can Do It Right and Save You Money

Call and see the new Overland model 81 at \$850.00. Auto Livery.

E. N. EGGE AUTO CO.  
Phone 646, Ellerd Bldg.

Published Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by—

**THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY**

Corner North Pacific and Second Sts.

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**DOES PLAINVIEW NEED AN AUTO FIRE TRUCK?**

Right at this time the City Council is investigating the feasibility of purchasing an auto fire truck for the city. The calls that were turned in yesterday raise the question as to how well such situations could be handled by the auto truck, and just what equipment would be needed on such a vehicle.

The question of delivery of parcels with the greatest dispatch and at the least cost per package has led to a thorough investigation of modes. In many instances it has been found that the cost of delivery could be reduced by using motor-driven trucks instead of vehicles drawn by horses. Even the greater initial cost of the trucks was overbalanced by the low cost of maintenance.

Plainview needs the system which will most economically and safely reduce the fire risk. If horses and additional chemical and hose equipment can be used with more efficiency at the same cost of the auto truck, Plainview clearly needs the horse. If auto trucks will be cheaper and will afford every taxpayer the maximum protection from fire, Plainview needs the motor-driven truck.

Yesterday before the run out on Restriction Street was completed the horses were nearly exhausted. The wagon moved slowly; for the streets were heavy with mud. The run last night, following the one in the afternoon, was a strain which the animals cannot often stand. The powerful auto truck does not tire, and as long as it is in running condition seldom is stalled. If the speed which the auto truck can make on long runs will give better fire protection to those removed from the fire mains, and if the relative cost of purchasing, operating and keeping in repair the auto is no greater, there is no question about the wisdom of purchasing the new truck.

The calls of yesterday are interesting, coming right at the time the investigation is being made, both in helping the Councilmen to arrive at a conclusion regarding the purchase of a truck, and in suggesting just what equipment will be most needed to make the department more efficient, whether the new truck is bought.

**Best Editorial of the Day**

**A HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE.**

A hundred years ago, when statesmen were more given to classical phrase than at present, John Quincy Adams proposed this toast to the city of Ghent:

"City of Peace; may the gates of the Temple of Janus, here closed, not be opened again for a century!"

Translated into modern phrase, Adams' words meant that on December 24, 1814, there had been signed at Ghent, in Belgium, by the plenipotentiaries of England and the United States, the treaty which brought to a close the futile and somewhat inglorious struggle between the two countries that the school books call the Second War of Independence. The war had been entered upon with divided councils by the United States, with indifference and negligence by England, and ended with scant results for either country.

England had fought the war with one hand tied behind her by Napoleon; the United States had fought it with one hand tied behind her by the Federalists of New England. It was a good deal of a scramble fight on both sides, marked by some brilliant sea victories for young America, but also by some chastising for Yankee-doodle-doo in Canada, and when peace was concluded both countries were content to leave unmentioned the original cause of the conflict.

But Adams' hope has been evenly fulfilled. The gates of the Temple of Janus have remained closed for England and America

a full century. Not without some tugging at them! More than once the hinges have creaked as if threatening to turn, and there have been patriots on both sides of the water who have felt it their duty to keep them oiled against rust. There were creakings in the '40s, when a strong American public opinion was for a romp over into the Oregon territory under the banner of "Fifty-four Forty or Fight;" the gates had bulged dangerously again in 1861 before the Padmerson bullyings, and Seward parryings finally got the Trent affair over with; questions of fishery rights were disturbing factors for many years after the Civil War, and finally, nearly as late as the end of the last century, the sudden projection of the Venezuela dispute gave the Janus gates the hardest battering they had received since the "roaring forties."

But they stood firm, and now in these very Christmas holidays that are passing red with war on the other side of the ocean, England and America are celebrating the fulfillment of the American statesman's hope, expressed a hundred years ago, that the Treaty of Ghent might be followed by a century of peace between the two English-speaking peoples.

What a century that has been! It saw the making of America. And what a difference it might have made in the making if its progress had been halted by the two or three costly, destructive and hate-laden English wars! In 1814 it took five days to go from Boston to New York. It now takes five hours. If the genius that developed American railroads had been diverted to the uses of a century of professional war, we might not still be traveling by stage coach, perhaps, but it is probable we would, at best, be traveling today on military railroads that would take us, for the most part, only in directions in which we would have no business to be going.

France and Germany have many hundreds of miles of railroads which, until the present war began, were grown up in grass. They were built to carry troops, and have no other use. America was spared that waste, and its railroads were built to its Chicago and Kansas City, not to commercial Nowheres of barren military outposts on the Canadian border.

In 1814 the simplest of 1914 surgical operations either were not attempted, or if attempted, were generally attended with fatal results, and the doctors of that day knew about as much of our insides as the astronomers now know about the inside of the moon. If medical science and the endowments of wealth and leisure that have chiefly promoted it, had been compelled to wait until it was settled whether the Americans could push their northern boundary up to Hudson Bay, or the English could push it down to the Ohio River, the principal business of the surgeons of today would be the swing off of arms and legs. Horace Wells, of Hartford, began his first successful experiments with nitrous oxide, as the first known anaesthetic, in 1844. If America had decided to go after "fifty-four forty" in 1842, as it very nearly did, it would have stood an excellent chance of trading off Wells' impending discovery for some of the best skating in British Columbia.

Two years later, in 1846, the Oregon war fever again ran high. In that same year two other men who might have shouldered guns, Charles Jackson and William Morton, of Boston, laid at the feet of humanity the inestimable boon of sulphuric ether.

In 1814 America and England had to sass each other by mail, and sometimes their anger almost had time to cool off before the slow sailing ships could bring the exchanges of diplomatic defiance. But just as Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton were deciding to settle the boundary between Maine and the British provinces without war, Samuel Morse got his telegraphic line working between Washington and Baltimore. There

are Americans who still believe the Morse telegraph is worth more to the country than even a Maine reaching up to the St. Lawrence would have been.

While Lord Palmerson was writing his ultimatum to Mr. Seward, in 1861, and the English war office was hurrying troops to Canada to avenge the Trent, Cyrus Field was just getting the Atlantic cable ready to lay. If he had hurried a little Mr. Seward could have sent his answer back by it. If the temper of the English government had been a little shorter, or the patience and justice of Abraham Lincoln not quite so long the cable might not have been laid for another twenty years.

Ten more years found the two countries almost at war over the Alabama Claims. If war had come at any time before the signing of the Treaty of Washington it would have found Alexander Graham Bell perfecting the telephone. America got 15½ million dollars for the Alabama. What the war that was stopped by this award would have cost no man can know, but, for a single item, it might easily have diverted for a generation all the capital now employed in the telephone system of a continent.

John Quincy Adams may not have had any of these things in mind when he hoped for a hundred years of peace, but if he could hope for it with the small part of the knowledge of its probable benefits possessed by this generation, Americans of today ought to hope for a thousand years of it.—Kansas City Star.

**TELLS ATTITUDE ON INVESTMENTS.**

**Reserve Board Will Not Try to Force Them, Members Assert; Statement on Banks.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—In a statement today accompanying the showing of conditions of the twelve banks the Federal Reserve Board called attention to the lowering of rediscount rates to 5 per cent on short time paper in most of the twelve districts.

"The board and the governors of the Federal reserve banks," the statement said, "are prepared to see a further decrease of investment in discounts in some districts, for the present at least, in view of the great ease of money now prevailing, particularly in the Eastern market.

"Those in charge of the operation of the banks are fully alive to the fact that they would be misunderstanding the function of Federal reserve banks if in times of abundance they should try to force investments, and that they must not be governed by any desire to obtain too early profits from the Federal reserve banks. They must rather act from the viewpoint of what is best for the general situation."

**Statement of Condition.**  
Today's statement of combined resources and liabilities of the twelve Federal reserve banks at the close of business December 18, 1914, shows:

**RESOURCES.**

Gold coin and certificates	\$233,279,000
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin	25,008,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$258,287,000</b>
Bills discounted and loans—	
Maturities within thirty days	5,049,000
Maturities within sixty days	2,266,000
Other	1,728,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 9,043,000</b>
All other resources	2,660,000
<b>Total resources</b>	<b>\$269,990,000</b>

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital paid in	\$ 18,050,000
Reserve deposits	248,284,000
Federal reserve notes in circulation	3,556,000
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$269,990,000</b>

**NET AMOUNT.**  
Gold reserve against all liabilities, 92.6 per cent.  
Cash reserve against all liabilities, 102.5 per cent.  
Very slight changes are shown in comparison with last week's statement.

**Ruling on Reserve Board.**  
The Federal Reserve Board is an independent government body and not under any department, according to an opinion by Attorney General Gregory received tonight by Secretary McAdoo. This opinion settles the question much discussed in official circles of whether the board in any way is subordinate to the Treasury Department. The board will have such a status as the Interstate Commerce Commission, and will be regarded as a co-ordinate part of the government.  
The question of the board's status was raised because of the fact that, while its members are appointed by

**A Good New Year Resolution**

**"Buy from Us During 1915 and Save Money"**

We stated last week that we were the pioneer firm to establish a new method of doing business, that of eliminating all waste in transacting business. Economy is our way in everything--in buying for cash we take advantage of all discounts and thus save money; in selling for spot cash; we have no loss on bad accounts or slow debts, no bookkeeper or collector, no interest to pay; we own our building and don't pay high rents, nor do we have a big payroll for clerk hire; we do not deliver goods, and this is a big saving. We can and do sell goods at less than others, yet make a fair profit.

Some of the other grocers are following in our footsteps, and have adopted some of our methods of doing business, especially that of doing strictly a cash business. This is well, but it is not going far enough. Why stop at a half-way point? They may save you a little, while we save you a lot. Buy from us during 1915, and you will save a lot more money than you believe possible. Try it for a while at least.

**East Side Grocery**

GEO. S. FAIRRISS, Proprietor

the President and confirmed by the Senate, their compensation is paid by the Federal reserve banks. Mr. Gregory decided that the assessments made upon the banks for the board become Federal money when paid, and shall be audited by the government.

**ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL ALLOWS NO BIGGER FORCE.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—Carrying practically everything the War Department asked, the army appropriation bill to-day was agreed upon by the house military committee. No provision was made for a larger army or reserve.

Around \$2,000,000 was provided for ammunition, in line with the department's policy of bringing its reserve up to 100 per cent.

The committee agreed to hear Representative Gardner on Monday. His insistence on an investigation of national security, or a hearing before the committee, was voted on to-day, after the bill was agreed on and when his statement could have no effect in altering it.

The bill carries \$101,000,000, a cut of \$3,000,000, but practically the same

amount appropriated last year. The committee voted to grant about \$400,000 for use in the aviation branch of the army. This will provide another squadron of eight air machines.

**TAFT FRAMES A MEASURE TO SOLVE ALIEN QUESTION.**

**Would Enable Federal Government to Enforce Treaties for Protection of Foreigners in States.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—A bill, drawn by former President Taft designed to enable the Federal Government to enforce treaty provisions for protection of aliens in the states, was introduced today by Representative Bartholdt and referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

Lawyers in the House who saw the measure did not understand that it could apply to such situations as have come up in California and Arizona, but would cover such cases as have come up in other states, where aliens have been injured and the machinery of the state government gave no relief. The bill would provide that any act committed in any state or territory "in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country se-

cured to such citizen or subject by treaty between the United States and such foreign country, which act constitutes a crime under the laws of such state or territory, shall constitute a like crime against the peace and dignity of the United States."

The bill would make such crimes punishable in the Federal Courts as well as in the state courts.

**SCHOOL BOARD GETS INSURANCE ON BUILDING.**

**Splendid Adjustment Made on the Loss of the Lackney Public School Building.**

Mr. G. H. Brewster, local insurance agent, has adjusted the loss on the Public School Building, which was destroyed by fire a short time ago. The amount that will be paid the School Board will be \$9,626.38 on the \$10,000 policy carried on the building and equipment.

In addition to the above amount, the Board gets the old brick and foundation, which is valued at several hundred dollars.

This is splendid adjustment, and a credit to the fairness of the insurance people.—Beacon

**WE** desire to thank you for your patronage during the past year and trust that our pleasant associations will continue and that you will enjoy

**A Prosperous and Happy New Year**

**IT** gives us pleasure to serve you when you demand guaranteed vulcanizing.

We enjoy the opportunity of proving the merits of Diamond Tires.

**WE** are glad for you when we are allowed to serve your interests thru the purchase of a Ford Car on our splendid profit sharing plan.

*Plainview Rubber Co.*

and

*Barker & Winn, Ford Agents*



### WATCH YOURSELF GO BY.

Say, what's the use in taking stock in all the things we hear? Why rip the lining out of Jones and make Smith look so queer? You can not always tell, my boy—perhaps it's all a lie—Just get around behind a tree and watch yourself go by.

You will find that things look different; the crooked paths are straight; That Smith is not the only man that sometimes stays out late. Perhaps your own wife's husband sometimes gets all awry, So get around behind a tree and watch yourself go by.

In business, as in pleasure, as in the social life, It doesn't always pay, my boy, to let yourself run rife. So try and do the best for those who in your pathway lie, And get around behind a tree and watch yourself go by.

—Selected.

### TULIA.

R. A. Underwood was attending to business in Amarillo Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. J. E. Swepston, R. G. Porter, R. W. Crowder and daughter, Miss Lucile, were in Plainview last Friday.

Mrs. G. C. Ballard, of Plainview, arrived Thursday to attend the bedside of her sister, Mrs. Murray Evans.

Dixon Randolph, who is attending Seth Ward College, at Plainview, will spend the Christmas holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.

F. S. McCune and wife left Monday for Lockney. Mr. McCune has been elected one of the trustees of the Lockney Bible School. He went to Lockney Monday to a meeting of the board members.

Mr. Dick Savage died at his home, near Whitfield, Monday at 3 o'clock p. m., and was buried at Silverton Thursday. Mr. Savage had been in bad health for several years, yet his death came as an unexpected blow to his loved ones and friends. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn the loss of a husband's and father's love.—Tulia Herald.

J. C. Frye, Jr., is at home from Lowrey-Phillips School, at Amarillo.

Bob Books shipped in three cars of calves from Tahoka last Friday.

Henry Ford has been in Plainview most of this week looking after the Dye & Ford picture theatres in Plainview.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Durrett, of Post City, were here Saturday visiting Mrs. Durrett's brother, Henry Ford, and family.

### Roy Wright New Cashier.

"Roy Wright, of Canyon, has been elected cashier of the Tulia Bank & Trust Co. to succeed W. W. Underwood, resigned," said President Hale Wednesday morning.

Mr. Wright was formerly cashier of the Second National Bank of Canyon, and is well known to a large number of Tulia and Swisher County citizens, and enjoys the reputation of being among the Panhandle's best bankers. He will arrive in Tulia on the 27th and assume his duties at the bank on the following morning.

No successor to R. A. Underwood, resigned, has been selected, and, as the annual meeting of the Board of Directors takes place the first Saturday in January, no action will be taken until then.—Enterprise.

### FLOYDADA.

R. C. Cox, of Plainview, is now working with E. B. Lauderdale, in Shorty's barber shop, on the south side.

Miss Anna Irick left Wednesday for Amarillo, where she will visit during the week with her sister. She will return to Plainview before coming back to resume her duties as piano instructor.

H. E. Cannaday has the contract for the erection of the new Farris-Surginer brick building on the west side of Main Street, adjoining the First National Bank and the Boerner Bldg. The contract was let the latter part of last week.

Mrs. A. T. Smith, of Petersburg, is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs.

S. E. Williams, west of town, having arrived Wednesday afternoon.

Last Friday turkeys had the run of the day in Floydada. All other lines of business were brisk, but the turkey business had them all skinned. The turkey sales represented about \$1,700 or \$1,800.

### Pleasant Valley Couple Married Here Wednesday.

Mr. Robert Frank Moore and Miss Essie Lee Pratt, of the Pleasant Valley neighborhood, just south of Lockney, were married Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Rev. G. W. Shearer.

### H. D. Butler Hurt in a Runaway.

H. D. Butler, who was rather seriously hurt about the face and head in a runaway Monday afternoon, is resting as well as could be expected, at his home, west of town, and the physicians say there is no reason why his hurts should prove more serious than at present, and that he will be entirely recovered within the course of a few weeks.

### Featherston Buys Steen Abstracts.

The latter part of last week, C. H. Featherston purchased the abstract business of Tom P. Steen, which the latter has conducted the past eight years. The deal thus consummated gives Mr. Featherston a complete abstract of all lands and town lot titles in the county.

### Institute Began This Morning.

The Floyd County Teachers' Institute opened for a five-day session Thursday morning, with practically every teacher in the county in attendance, and the organization was immediately perfected.

### 61 Hogs Killed for Town Consumption.

The holiday season will not find the people of Floydada without their pickled pigs' feet, sausage and soups to grace the Christmas dinner table. Several individuals have killed one or more fattening hogs during the past fifteen days, and several more swine will be offered up before Christmas Day, but the wholesale slaughter was done last Thursday, Friday and Saturday by J. H. Shurbet, who, with the assistance of three others, killed, cleaned, dressed and delivered 61 hogs, weighing from 120 to 400 pounds, all for people who live within the town limits of Floydada. It took practically two days and a half for the four men to do the work.

### A. N. Gamble and Miss Edwards Married.

Wednesday afternoon at 2:15, Mr. A. N. Gamble and Miss Edith Ione Edwards were married, at the home of the bride's parents, in Plainview. A number of intimate friends of the family in Plainview and Misses Windsor, Slaughter and Smith and Mr. and Mrs. John W. Smith, the latter a sister of the bride, of Floydada, were present at the wedding.

Rev. Edwards, of Texline, an uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony. Miss Mattie Lee Smith played Mendelssohn's Wedding March as the groom led the bride to the altar.

In the late afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Gamble and party returned to Floydada.

Both bride and groom are well known and quite popular in Floydada, being active in social and church circles at this place. The bride has been engaged in teaching expression here during the past two years, during which time she has won many friends and admirers, attesting her charms and accomplishments.

The groom has resided in Floydada many years, and is thoroughly identified with the business interests of the town. He is the junior member of the firm of Gamble Land & Cattle Company, which is one of the more active firms of its kind in Floydada.

They will have their residence in West Floydada.

We join with a host of friends in congratulations and well wishes for their future happiness and prosperity.—Hesperian.

### NATIONAL FOREST FIRES IN 1914.

The season of 1914, according to the officials of the forest service, carried greater danger from fire to the national forests than any year since the establishment of the national forests. To meet this emergency and to prevent great loss of public property, the Department of Agriculture was obliged to exceed the amount appropriated for fire protection and incur a deficiency of \$349,243. The conditions of drought and other factors of forest fire hazard were said to be worse than in 1910, when the disastrous Idaho fires occurred.

Weather Bureau reports show that in most of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast region last winter's snows were much below normal, and as a result there was an early drying out of the forests. In Western Montana and Northern Idaho there were forest fires in considerable numbers by the end of May, and they continued until October. In California, where there is normally a very long season of drought, the fire season started in some portions five weeks earlier than usual, and in the southern part of the State the fire danger was still great at the end of November. A long dry season, sustained periods of high temperature, recurring hard and steady winds, and, in certain places, unusually hot, dry nights, rendered the forests exceedingly inflammable and the problem of fire prevention unusually difficult.

### More Than Six Thousand Fires.

The total number of fires during the season of 1914 which threatened the national forests and which had to be handled by the protective organization of the forest service were 6,112, or about 1,000 more than occurred in 1910. This number represents the fires reported up to December 1. At that time reports indicated that there was still a dangerous condition in southern California and in certain portions of the national forests of the East. The service says that the total for the year will be increased by fires in these regions during December.

The most serious conditions are reported from Western Montana and Northern Idaho and on the Pacific slope. The weather conditions in the central and southern Rocky Mountain regions were more nearly normal. As a consequence, only 15 per cent of the total number of all national forest fires occurred in these regions, and they were handled without difficulty and with very small loss of property.

Of the entire 6,112 fires which threatened the national forests, 81 per cent were extinguished by the protective organization before they had covered 10 acres. The percentage of fires that burned more than 10 acres was smaller than in any previous year.

While detailed reports have not yet been received appraising the exact loss to the Government through the forest fires, a preliminary estimate shows that the loss of merchantable timber will probably not exceed \$400,000. In 1910 the corresponding estimate of loss was nearly \$15,000,000, but later estimates materially reduced the amount. Through the work of the protective force the fires this year were largely confined to old burns and to less heavily

## DEMONSTRATION AGAINST RUSSIA.

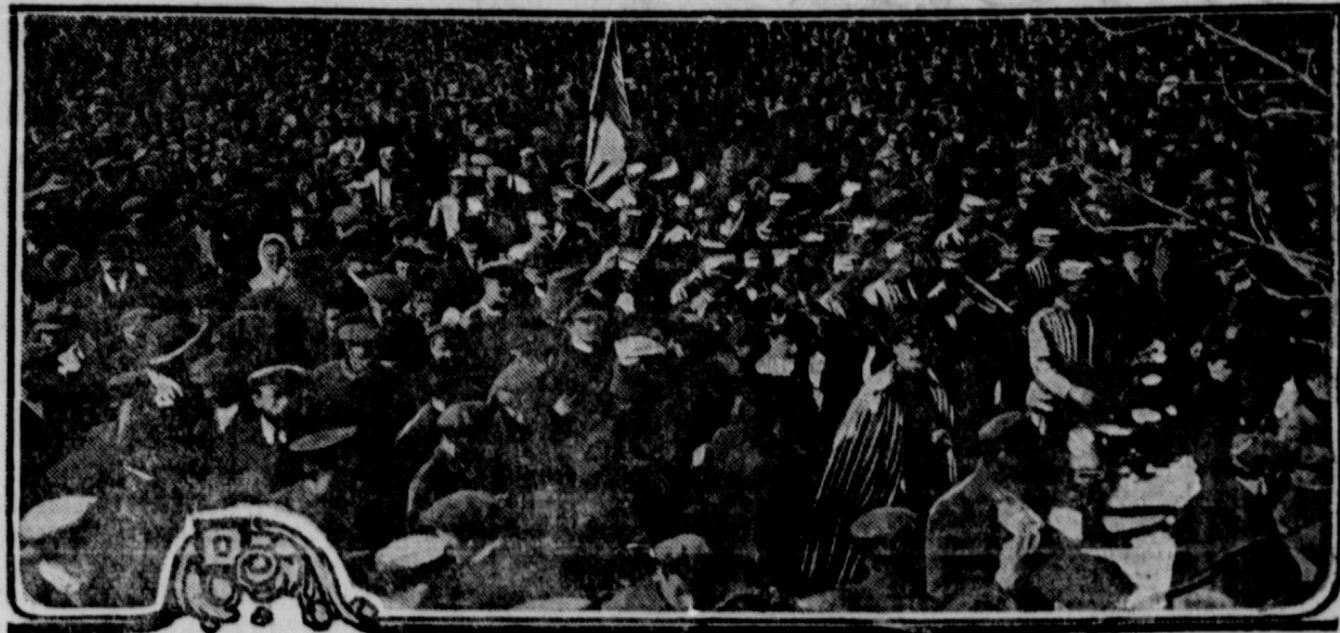


Photo by American Press Association.

This picture was made in a town in Russian Poland during a parade of the Young Sharpshooters, a local military organization. The German government says the populace of Russian Poland is opposed to the czar's rule.

ily timbered areas. The loss to the Government through the destruction of young trees which had sprung up in these openings is larger than the actual loss to green timber.

### Region of Greatest Danger.

In Montana and Idaho alone, it is said that the value of specific bodies of timber which were threatened by the approximately 2,000 fires which started and were put out, aggregated the enormous sum of over \$59,000,000. It was in this section that the largest amount of money had to be spent to prevent a recurrence of the great disaster of 1910. In Oregon and Washington, the 1,200 fires which were handled by the department threatened upwards of \$24,000,000 worth of timber. And these figures, according to the department experts, do not include the value of non-merchantable timber and young growth on about 5,000,000 acres of land, and several million dollars' worth of ranch and other private property which lay in the path of the threatening conflagrations. Figures are not yet gathered of the precise amount of damage threatened by fires in California and other national forest states, though they are expected to add large amounts to the total value of the property threatened and saved.

### GRANTS APPEAL TO LEO M. FRANK.

Federal Court Permits Convicted Slayer to Go Again to U. S. Supreme Bench.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 19.—Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, a 14-year-old Atlanta factory girl, today was granted permission to appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Judge W. T. Newman, of the Federal Court here, stated in reply to objections of Solicitor General Dorsey that the granting of an appeal was not discretionary with the court.

Frank's attorneys, it was stated, in the granting of the appeal, gained one of the objects for which the habeas corpus was undertaken—to get the case before the United States Supreme Court for review on the constitutional question of whether Frank's rights had been violated.

### Denied a Fair Trial!

Grounds upon which Frank's attorneys sought a writ of habeas corpus included allegations that Frank was convicted and sentenced without due process of law, in that he was involuntarily absent from the court room when the verdict was returned.

It was contended Frank was denied fair and impartial trial, that it was dominated "by a mob hostile to Frank, which unduly influenced and intimidated the jury by a demonstration within and without the court room."

It also was alleged that the State courts, by reason of Frank's absence when the verdict was returned, lost jurisdiction over his case.

Typewriter Paper at The Herald.

The Kansas City Star (weekly) and The Plainview Evening Herald at bargain prices until January fifteenth.—Adv. 1f.

FOR SALE—Family sewing machine, good as new. Reasonable price. Come and look at it. JOHN MEISTER-HAN'S SHOE SHOP.—Adv. 1t.

Cardboard at The Herald.

### WORDS FROM HOME.

Statements That May Be Investigated: Testimony of Plainview Citizens.

When a Plainview citizen comes to the front, telling his friends and neighbors of his experience, you can rely on his sincerity. The statements of people residing in far-away places do not command your confidence. Home endorsement is the kind that backs Doan's Kidney Pills. Such testimony is convincing. Investigation proves it true. Below is a statement of a Plainview resident. No stronger proof of merit can be had.

P. C. Russell, Moreland St., Plainview, Texas, says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills, procured from the Long Drug Co., for acute lameness in my back and sluggish kidneys. They

have certainly helped me and are the only kidney remedy that ever gave me lasting benefit. I still use Doan's Kidney Pills when I need a kidney remedy, and always get benefit."

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

Rhode Island Red Pullets for sale by the PLAINVIEW PRODUCE CO.—Adv. 2t.

### Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

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

Winter Rye Seed  
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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**

## GERMAN SOLDIERS SHARING THEIR FOOD.



Photo by American Press Association. This picture was made in Sedan and shows how hungry women and children were fed by the invaders.

**FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR TRADE**

WE HAVE OPENED A BRANCH COAL YARD WITH AN OFFICE AT THE PUBLIC SCALE. WEIGHING WILL BE DONE ON THIS SCALE

**CAR PRICES ON COAL**

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

**E. T. COLEMAN** COAL AND GRAIN DEALER  
PHONE 176

# FIELD KITCHEN OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

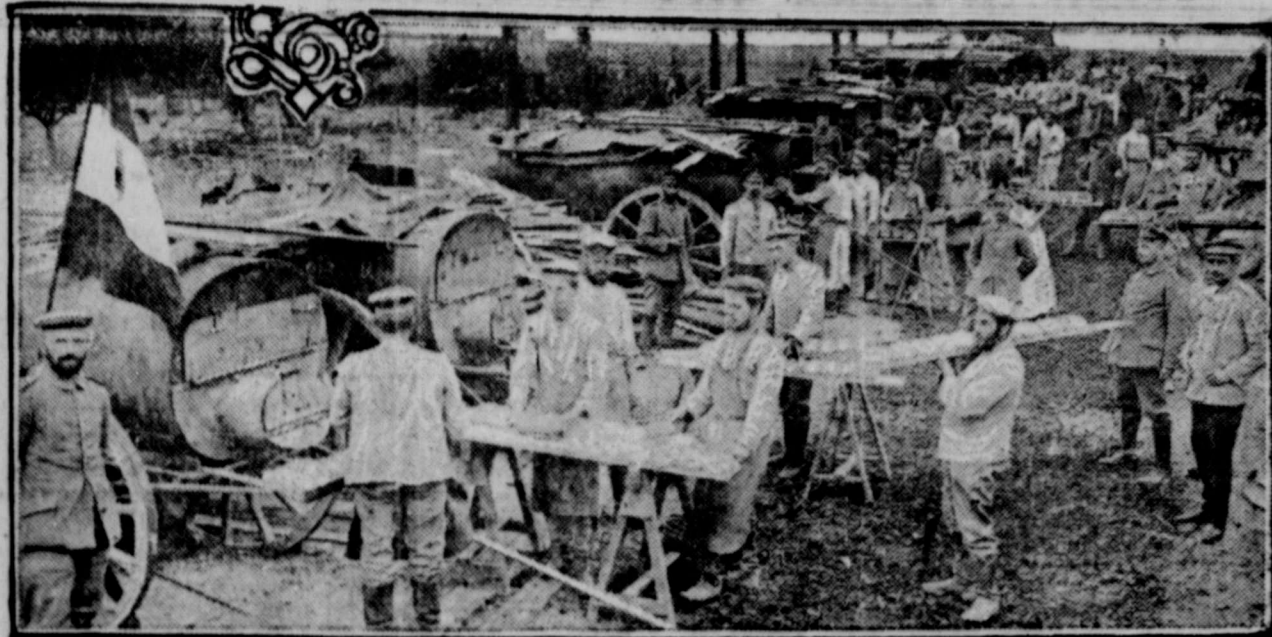


Photo by American Press Association.

## Do You Keep a Cow?

You are a farmer in a Southern State with some cotton growing every year, maybe with all your farm tied up in cotton growing, and you and all your family dependent on the money which you hope to get on this crop. Do you keep a cow? If you do, why do you keep her? If you keep her for milk, what do you do with her calf? What kind of a bull do you breed her to?

Suppose you live a long way from the city, with roads that are none too good. You keep a cow or two to supply your family with milk and butter. You are so far from town that you are not able to sell milk as a business. So you ought to have cows that will keep your family supplied and that will produce calves that some one will want to buy.

Just now our country does not have enough beef to feed its own people. So every calf which will be worth feeding for beef can be sold for a good price.

Suppose you live a long way from town and keep only one or two cows. Do you know that the calves from these cows will be worth twice as much if you breed the cows to a good beef bull as if you bred them to any little scrub that may be near you?

### Breed to a Good Bull.

When good calves are 8 or 9 months

old, men who feed cattle will pay from \$20 to \$30 each for them. Now, these men always like to find a large number of calves in a neighborhood. They do not like to spend a lot of time hunting for them. So if you want to breed good calves that will be worth \$20 to \$30 each, you should get several of your neighbors to do the same thing. Then let them get their friends to do it, and before you know it the whole county will be breeding good cattle. Then people will hear about it, and the male calves will be bought up rapidly at good prices. If your whole county should do this it will surprise you how soon the scrub cattle will disappear and how much more money your cattle will bring you.

### Use the Same Breed.

When you and your friends decide to improve your native cattle, you should next decide what breed to use. Don't begin until you have determined that you will use only one breed and that you will then stick to the same breed. You must decide on the breed yourselves. If you select either Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorn (Durham), Red Poll, or Devon you will not go far wrong. Of these breeds, the Herefords and Devons are the best grazers, but the Devon are small. The Shorthorn and Red Poll cows are the best milkers.

The Aberdeen-Angus are good grazers and fatten well.

### How to Get the Bull.

A good beef bull will cost about \$150. Sometimes he will cost a little more, sometimes he may be bought for a little less. The cheapest way for you to do would be to organize a bull club with enough members to represent the ownership of 200 cows. Four bulls would be needed for these cows. Divide your membership into four sections or "blocks," with members in each block living near each other. Then change these bulls around every two years, and it may be eight years before any of you have to think about buying another bull. The plan works like this: In 1915 block No. 1 gets bull No. 1, block No. 2 gets bull No. 2, block No. 3 gets bull No. 3, block No. 4 gets bull No. 4. In 1917 block No. 1 gets bull No. 4, block No. 2 gets bull No. 1, block No. 3 gets bull No. 2, block No. 4 gets bull No. 3. In 1919 you make another shift, each block getting a bull which was in another block for the two years before, and in 1921 you make the final shift. In 1923 you will have to buy four new bulls, if none have gone wrong in the meantime. Your old bulls can be fattened and sold and the money used toward the purchase of new bulls.

You see that it is absolutely necessary to use bulls of the same breed. If you do not, you will have a lot of cattle in 8 or 10 years that are not much better than the scrub cows you started with.

When you get ready to buy your bulls send a good man to a good breeder and let him make the purchase for your club. If you do not have the money, get the local banker to lend it to you. He should do it, because cattle are about as good security for loans as anything else. Each member of the club should pay for bulls depending on the number of cows in his herd. A service fee of \$1 to \$1.50 should be charged for each cow and paid into the treasury of the club. The man who keeps the bull in each block should be allowed free service for his cows in return for the keep of the bull.

In everything you do get the advice of your State agricultural college.

Still another way to get service to a good bull would be to patronize a pure-bred bull owned by a stockman in your neighborhood. Service fees of \$1 to \$2 are usually charged. Above all things, if you want good calves which will command good prices as feeders, do not breed your cows to scrub or dairy bulls.

### Care of the Bull.

Your bull club should see that the bulls are properly cared for. Do not allow them to be kept in the stable or in a dry lot without exercise. Give them a good pasture where they can graze and exercise. This is necessary, or they will not get a good percentage of calves. During the breeding season let them have enough grain (2 parts corn, 1 part bran or oats, by weight) to keep them in good condition. At other times plenty of pasture in summer and a good allowance of nice cowpea hay in winter will keep them in good shape. Begin giving them some grain about a month before the breeding season opens. A liberal allowance of silage, say 20 to 30 pounds daily, will be good for the bull in winter along with the hay he gets.

### Care of the Cow and Calf.

The cows should have a pasture to run in during the summer. This pasture should be made up of Bermuda grass and lespedeza (Japan clover). If Bermuda grass does not grow naturally in the pasture, get some sod from a field and in rainy weather put small pieces of sod about 8 or 10 feet apart over the pasture.

If the cow is milked during the summer she should be given a little feed each night and morning. This feed may consist of some cotton seed or cottonseed meal, a little corn, or any other feed which may be produced on the farm. In the fall and winter the cow should be allowed to graze oats or other cover crops when the soil is dry and she will not hurt the crop

by tramping. Give her some good cowpea, lespedeza, or Bermuda hay and some cotton seed at milking time.

When she calves let the calf take what milk it will for the first few days. After the fifth day the milk may be used for the table. The calf can then be allowed to take part of the milk at milking time, or it may be weaned and fed on skim milk. As soon as the calf is a few days old a small manger or box should be placed in the lot where it is kept and it should be offered some fine-stemmed alfalfa, lespedeza, or clover hay, and it should be given a little shelled corn. It will begin eating a little shelled corn when 2 or 3 weeks old. Give it an ear of a day for a while, and as it gets larger it may be given a handful of cotton seed a day. Turn the calf on the oats, rye, wheat, or crimson clover as soon as the crop gets big enough to be grazed. The green feed will help the calf wonderfully, and with a little good hay will make it grow right along.

If the calf is a bull, castrate it at 2 months of age, if possible, for at this age castration will not hurt the calf and will not give it a setback. If in the summer time, castrate anyway and watch the calf to see that blowflies do not bother it. A little pine tar smeared on the scrotum will keep them away. If the calf is treated as here outlined it may be weaned at 4 to 5 months of age and not experience a setback. It should grow into a nice calf that would sell well by the time it is 8 to 12 months old.

As soon as the cow comes in heat after calving bred her to a good beef bull.

There are some helpful bulletins for farmers and stockmen issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Farmers' Bulletin 580, on "Beef Production in the South," and Farmers' Bulletin 612, on "Breeds of Beef Cattle," may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### LOST.

Between Plainview and H. V. Tull's residence, rim and corrugated glass to lamp of Hupmobile. Return to The Herald for reward. —Adv. 3t-pd.

Best recipes from the best cooks in Plainview, in Plainview Library Cook Book. 35c, at Shafer Printery or from Library Committee. —Adv. 1f.

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.

### KANSAS CITY STAR.

From now until January fifteenth The Plainview Evening Herald will accept subscriptions to The Herald and the Kansas City Weekly Star for \$1.50, the regular price of The Evening Herald. —Adv. 1f.

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**NEW WAR BOOK**  
"European War at a Glance"

And a Year's Subscription to WOMAN'S WORLD and THE EVENING HERALD  
**ALL THREE FOR \$1.75**

WAR, with its hideous loss of life and property, teeming graveyards, orphaned children, famine, plague and untold human suffering, coming from the clear sky of peace, is the subject of world-wide comment and wonder.



### DO YOU KNOW

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

### THE TRUTH ABOUT

- The reasons behind the war?
- The causes of international hatred?
- The history of the conflicting nations?
- The location of navies, troops and fortifications?
- The strength of the Powers?
- The size of their armies and navies?
- The different religions?
- The percentage of illiteracy?

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IT'S COST TO HUMANITY. THE ISSUES AT STAKE  
AMERICA'S UNTOLD OPPORTUNITY  
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Woman's World has more subscribers than any other magazine published, over two million a month. Its articles, its stories, its illustrations, are the best that money can buy. It is a magazine to be compared with any home magazine in the country, regardless of price, without fear of contradiction of any claims we make for it. Its stories are by authors known the world over.

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

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**C**ONSIDER us as grateful for the good patronage you have entrusted to this live store during the year and especially in your preparations for the holidays.

We appreciate the dependence you placed in our regular lines of Men's and Women's apparel when making your Christmas selections. We ask you now to look forward to the next big event on the calendar

## OUR SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

THE BIG RED LETTER DAY WILL BE ON  
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At marked reductions we will open to you our standard lines of dependable Suits and Overcoats for Men and Boys, Caps, Shoes, Shirts, Underwear and Hosiery; Coats, Suits and Dresses for Women, Misses and Children, Millinery, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Shoes, Underwear, and the many other notions, novelties and staples sought by those who consider comfort and style in dress.

## THIS SALE WILL BE THE EVENT OF THE NEW YEAR

IT DEMANDS YOUR ATTENTION--IT REPRESENTS A GENUINE REDUCTION ON EVERY ARTICLE IN EVERY LINE IN OUR STOCK.

**WATCH FOR IT--WAIT FOR IT--DON'T FORGET IT**  
IT'S YOUR SALE; YOUR OPPORTUNITY--IT'S OUR SACRIFICE

# Plainview Mercantile Co.

W. A. SHOFNER, Manager

### HARRY K. THAW LOSES HIS FIGHT AGAINST EXTRADITION.

(Continued from Page One.)

aside his decree in habeas corpus proceedings ordering Thaw's release by the New Hampshire authorities who were holding him for extradition under the Governor's order. This will cause Thaw, now at liberty under guard of a Federal Court custodian, to be turned over to the State of New Hampshire, and pave the way for his immediate extradition to New York.

In brief, Thaw's counsel sought his freedom on the ground that the indictment against him charged no crime; that if he was insane, as the New York authorities contend in placing him in the asylum, he could not be guilty of the crime of conspiracy for which his extradition was sought.

The Supreme Court held in effect that the question of the prisoner's sanity or insanity was one which should be passed upon by the New York State Courts; that an extraditable crime was charged and the only question before the Supreme Court was the legality of the extradition of a prisoner so charged.

#### Room for Controversy.

Legal authorities who have followed

the case predicted today that a wide field of controversy would be opened up when the New York Courts were reached. In this connection, it was recalled that during the argument recently, Chief Justice White intimated that immediate imprisonment of Thaw in Matteawan without trying him on the conspiracy indictment might give rise to another habeas corpus proceeding in the Federal Courts.

Justice Holmes said the most serious argument for Thaw was that if he were insane when he contrived to escape he could not be guilty of a crime; while, if he were not insane, he was entitled to be discharged, and that his confinement and other facts in the record required the Supreme Court to assume that he was insane.

"But this is not Thaw's trial," commented the Justice upon the line of argument. "In extradition proceedings, even when, as here, an opportunity is afforded to test them upon habeas corpus, the purpose of the writ is not to substitute the judgment of another tribunal upon the facts or the law of the matter to be tried.

"The Constitution says nothing about habeas corpus in this connection, but peremptorily requires that upon proper demand the person charged shall be delivered up to be removed

to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. There is not discretion allowed, no inquiry into motives.

"The statute that declares an act done by a lunatic not a crime adds that a person is not excused from criminal liability except upon proof that at the time he was laboring under such defect of reason--not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing; or (2) not to know the act was wrong."

#### Lunacy Periodical.

"The inmates of lunatic asylums are largely governed, it has been remarked, by appeal to the same motives that govern other men, and it will be that a man who was insane and dangerous, nevertheless in many directions understood the nature and quality of his acts as well, and was just as open to be affected by the motives of the criminal law, as anybody else.

"How far such considerations should be taken into account is for the New York courts to decide, as it is for a New York jury to determine whether at the moment of the conspiracy Thaw was insane in such sense as would make the fact a defense.

"When, as here, the identity of the person, the fact that he is a fugitive from justice, the demand in due form, the indictment by a grand jury for what the Governor of New York alleges to be a crime in that State, and the reasonable possibility that it may be such, all appear, the constitutionally required surrender is not to be interfered with by the summary process of habeas corpus upon speculations as to what ought to be the result of a trial in the place where the Constitution provides for its taking place.

"We regard it as too clear for lengthy discussion that Thaw should be delivered at once."

#### A PANHANDLE FOUR.

Lee Clary, of Paducah; R. S. Anderson and Johnnie Moore, of Estilline, and J. W. Cooper, of Roaring Springs, were well-known Panhandle shippers and stockmen in the Oklahoma City market with a car of cattle each. Clary said the Panhandle was needing dry weather for a time in order that the immense crops of cotton, grain, hay, etc., might be gathered. "You have no idea how much cotton our country produced this year," he added. "There is so much of it that people have just got to take what they can get. Six cents is the average price per pound. Acre for acre, I believe the yield was at least a bale to the acre."

#### INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS AWARDS PRIZES; PLANS FOR 1915.

At its annual convention in Dallas, December 19, the Texas Industrial Congress awarded for the fourth consecutive year \$10,000 in gold to contestants who have made the best yields of field crops, cost of production considered, and the largest gains in live weight of meat animals at the least expense, re-elected its present officers, and outlined its work for 1915. The average yields of contestants this year are as follows: Cowpeas, 3.79 tons; corn, 60.69 bushels; cotton, 1.33 bales; kafir corn, milo, and feterita, 3.1 tons; peanuts, 2.8 tons. The best hog was fattened at a cost of 4½ cents per pound.

For 1915 the contests will include cowpeas, corn, cotton, grain sorghums, wheat, oats, and barley; steers, baby heaves, hogs, and home and school gardens in town and country. The annual offer of \$10,000 in prizes will be issued about January 1, 1915. The Congress will lend every possible aid to the diversification campaign to be conducted next month by Professor Perry G. Holden, of the International Harvester Company, and his expert assistants, in connection with the commercial organizations and business men of the various counties.

The garden contest of the Congress is a new feature, and will be open both to schools and to individuals. A good garden furnishes about half of the family living. It is hoped that there will be 100,000 more gardens in Texas next year. The slogan of this campaign will be "A garden in every home."

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#### CARLOAD OF HOGS BOUGHT BY CROCKETT CATTLE CO.

A carload of hogs selected by the Fort Worth Stock Yards officials for breeding purposes has been unloaded at Hale Center for the Crockett Cattle Company. They are the Paroc-Jersey breed.

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#### KANSAS CITY STOCK MARKET IN DETAIL.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Dec. 26.—Cattle receipts dropped to holiday proportions today, 1,000 head here. The demand was sufficient to

take the offerings, but without any flourish. Developments during the week in the cattle market favor sellers decidedly, almost all of last week's decline having been regained here. Cold weather has increased capacity of consuming centers, and the poultry influence will not be felt after this week very much. Unless too many cattle are thrown on the market Monday, next week should also favor sellers. The late break was the result of conditions of the moment, and did not reflect the true state of trade. With a reduced number of cattle bearing on the market, as compared with a year ago, with considerable fresh meat and canned meat being exported this winter, and practically none last; with no imports to speak of this winter, and heavy imports last winter, it requires a lot of figuring to demonstrate why prices should slump permanently at this time.

Stocker and feeder trade holds up firm, as the outlet is broadening, cattle now going into Iowa, and a large number into Oklahoma. Money is easy, loan companies and banks soliciting cattle and sheep paper here this week, in sharp contrast to their attitude with respect to loans a very short time ago.

Short-fed steers sold this week at \$7.50 to \$8.85, cows \$5.50 to \$7.25, bulls \$5.25 to \$6.50, quarantine steers \$6.25 to \$7.00, canning cows \$4.50 to \$5.00, stockers and feeders \$6.25 to \$8.15, the whole list showing advances of 25 to 75 cents over a week ago.

Hogs made gains during the week, against futile efforts to break prices. The market has gained strength after the opening at every session, including today, when the opening was 10 cents lower, but the close was fully steady with yesterday. Packers and order buyers each pay up to the top for choice heavy-weight and butcher-weight hogs. Receipts are very light today, 3,000 head, top \$7.25, bulk \$6.95 to \$7.20. Top in Chicago today is 10 cents under Kansas City, and St. Louis top is the same as in Kansas City.

Sheep and lambs close the week a quarter higher, with top lambs today, not strictly choice, at \$8.50, medium lambs \$8.25, ewes at \$5.50 to \$5.75. Receipts are 1,000 today, and are running considerably lighter than a year ago this month. The deficiency is apt to continue indefinitely, due to reduced number on feed, and prices should hold up firm. J. A. RICKART, Market Correspondent.

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#### SAY MORE THAN 1,000,000 RED CROSS SEALS ARE SOLD.

Headquarters of Chicago Tuberculosis Institute Think Sales Larger Than Ever Before.

At the close of the final week before Christmas, sales of Red Cross Christmas and New Year's seals passed the million mark. A total of 2,500,000 of the stamps had been placed out two weeks ago, and it was estimated at the headquarters of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, which is conducting the sales in Chicago, that at least 1,250,000 of the holiday tokens had been turned into cash at 1 cent each.

Notwithstanding the many calls for charity, sales of Red Cross seals have been larger in Chicago this year than at any previous season, and it is expected when the returns are all in that a close race will be shown for leadership between Chicago and New York.

Business men connected with seven groups of industry affiliated with the Chicago Association of Commerce have made personal appeals through letters to those in their own lines of business, and the campaign has resulted in the seals being used by hundreds of business concerns in the city.

#### EARLY PLOWING KILLS GRASSHOPPER EGGS.

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Dec. 26.—Wilmona Newell, State Entomologist of Texas, has called the attention of the farmers to the fact that next year's plague of grasshoppers must be remedied now and precautions taken accordingly. While the poisonous mixtures recommended by the Entomologist have worked admirably the past season in destroying the hoppers when they were at work on the crops, still, prevention of such damage is far better and cheaper than cure. Prevention lies in early fall and winter plowing of all cultivated fields and of all roads through the fields, all ditch banks and all turn-rows. The female grasshoppers have laid their eggs in the soil during the summer and fall, and from these the young grasshoppers will hatch next spring. Plowing the land before cold weather sets in breaks up the egg-capsules and destroys the eggs. Even a roadway a few feet wide, left unplowed, often furnishes enough young hoppers to destroy all cotton or corn for twenty feet on each side of it. Besides, fall plowing destroys innumerable wireworms, grubworms, cutworms and other injurious insects.

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