

THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

TWICE-A-WEEK

VOLUME 26, NUMBER 29

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1915

SECTION ONE

AGED MAN HANGS SELF FROM WINDOW OF BARN

TOLD FRIENDS ABOUT TOWN HE WAS TIRED LIVING; WIFE DEAD 4 YEARS.

WAS CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

Has Lived in Plainview About Ten Years; Has Five Living Children.

He was tired of living. Four years ago Mrs. W. S. Waddill was buried in Plainview. Last night about 9 o'clock inmates of the home of H. S. Broom, 710 West Third Street, heard W. S. Waddill leave the house, and supposed he had gone to a neighbor's for a visit, for he was in the habit of visiting. Often he would stay all night, so his leaving did not arouse suspicion. When morning came and he was not in his room, the supposition was that he had visited for the night.

At seven o'clock, when H. S. Broom, his son-in-law, with whom he lived, went to feed his team the young man noticed that the door to the barn was ajar. As he entered the stable he saw an unusual light, and climbing into the loft he saw that the window opening to the alley was wide open. Stepping to it he saw a scantling across the two-by-two window with a rope tied around it. At the end of the rope, eighteen inches from the window, was the dead body of his father-in-law, Mr. Waddill.

The supposition is that the aged man had determined to put an end to his life and, having secured the rope and scantling, climbed the step ladder leading to the loft, tied the rope around his neck and to the stick, passed a wire around his body, then around his wrists, and slowly forced himself through the small window.

Coroner Frye held an inquest this morning, and found that the deceased had met death at his own hands.

Mr. Waddill was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He fought with the Confederacy. Many years ago he moved to the Plains country, and has made Plainview his home for ten years. He has five living children, Mrs. H. S. Broom, Plainview; Allen Waddill, Petersburg; John Waddill, Lockney; George Waddill, Amarillo, and Mrs. Guy Wood, Dily. They are expected to arrive in time for the funeral, which will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence of H. S. Broom, 710 West Third Street.

Denver Railway Head Would See South Plains

D. B. Keeler, president of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway was in Plainview today, en route to Fort Worth, returning from a tour of the Denver through the Panhandle section. Mr. Keeler made the return trip over the Santa Fe for the express purpose of seeing the South Plains section.

"I had hoped to make a detailed tour," he said, "but shall defer that pleasure to a later date."

Mr. Keeler was accompanied by W. F. Kurly, live stock agent for the road.

LINDSEY DALLAS' MAYOR.

Henry D. Lindsay was elected mayor of Dallas Tuesday. He carried the entire Citizen's ticket into office with him. His vote was 7,382. James I. Collins, People's independent candidate, received 4,601.

AMARILLO MAYOR RE-ELECTED.

J. N. Bessley was re-elected mayor of Amarillo in the municipal election Tuesday. Lee Bivins and W. E. Crizell were elected commissioners. Mr. Bivins has served one term in that capacity.

Rev. Sid Worrell, a former student of Seth Ward College, is in Plainview attending the District Conference.

Wallace Davenport returned to Amarillo Tuesday, after a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Davenport.

SUPPLY COUNTRY HOMES WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT

MALONE INTERESTS PUTTING UP LINES FROM BIG PLAINVIEW PLANT IN TWO DIRECTIONS.

ARE EXTENDING LINES

Lubbock, Lockney, Abernathy, Hale Center to Get Power from Central Station.

Extensive improvements are being made in the electric light and power circuits of the Malone Light & Ice Company of Plainview. Just now they are building a transmission line between Plainview and Lockney, for the purpose of furnishing the town of Lockney with electricity for lighting and power. Only a short time ago the Malone interests bought over the Lockney light plant and their systems of wiring. The Plainview plant will furnish power for the Lockney extension and for another extension soon to be made to Lubbock through Hale Center and Abernathy.

Regarding the plans of the company, C. A. Malone, manager, said today to a representative of The Plainview Evening Herald:

"By the extension of a transmission line to Lockney it will no longer be necessary to maintain a plant at that point. The people will be given a full twenty-four-hour service, which would be entirely out of the question otherwise. The use of electricity is growing daily, due to the many heating devices now on the market and to the general utility of small motors, which may economically be used in the household and on the farm. Special rates will be made where current is used for heating purposes and power. The transmission line will also serve the farm homes adjacent. Its use in the country will be as practicable and convenient as in the city. Feed choppers, mills, pumps for water, churns, and even milking machines are being successfully manipulated with motors in many sections of the country, and the intensive development of the Plainview Shallow Water Belt means that the demand for these improved farm appliances and necessities will increase."

When asked about extending the line to Floydada, Mr. Malone stated that an effort had been made to secure a franchise in Floydada, but had been met with a declination. The money which his company had appropriated for the Floydada extension will be used in building a line in another direction.

He states that his company is going to build the line on down to Lubbock and connect the property of the company there to the Plainview plant, furnishing Hale Center, Abernathy and Lubbock with current from the big Plainview plant.

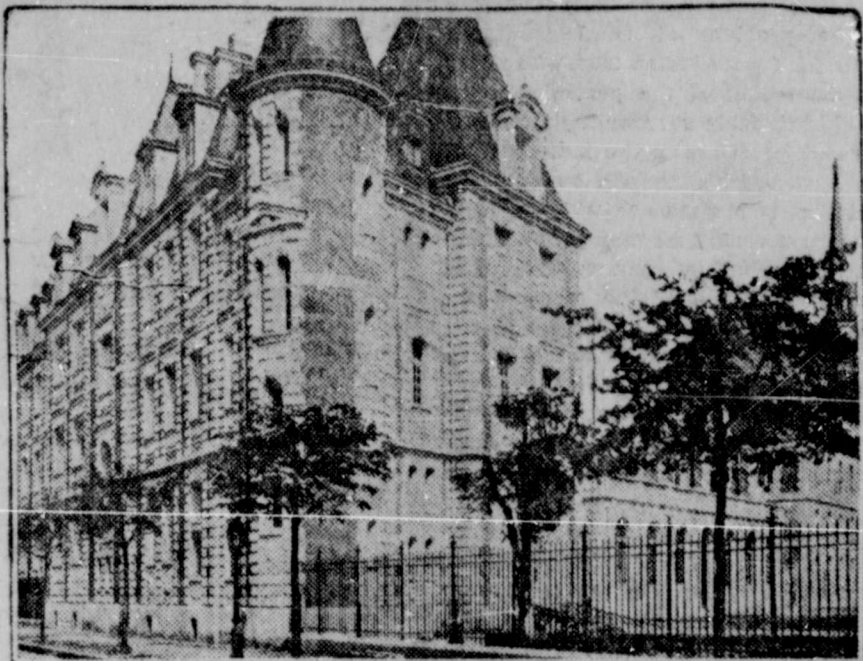
"Is the Lubbock plant going to be eliminated?" he was asked.

"Indeed not," was the reply. "We expect to maintain the Lubbock plant to use in case the Plainview plant should happen to an accident. It will be our reserve."

"The high tension transformers we use in stepping the voltage up to the potential of current that is necessary to operate as far as Lubbock is interchangeable, so the transformer at Lubbock may be reversed from a step-down to a step-up transformer, whereby Lubbock can supply current to Plainview, and also to Lockney. We could not afford to kill the Lubbock plant, as our ice plant at that place is more than twice the size of the one in Plainview, and has a big territory to serve. The advantage of the transmission line to Lubbock will allow us to afford a twenty-four-hour service there, which we cannot at this time profitably give by operating the plant there independently."

"Our Plainview plant now has six hundred horsepower, and is sufficiently large to supply all of the new business we are attempting to take on. Our Lubbock plant has two hundred and seventy-five horsepower. We generate our electricity at 2300 volts, and will step it up to 23,000 volts on the transmission line. After reaching the destination the voltage will be stepped back down to 2300 volts, which is normal for city distribution."

AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN PARIS.



Photos by American Press Association.

LEAGUE WANTS TO MAKE PLAINVIEW PRETTIEST TOWN

Will Offer Prizes for Best Kept Lawns and Prettiest Flower Gardens.

At the regular meeting yesterday of the Civic League, the following offers were made by Plainview florists and seedsmen of prizes to be given for the most attractive lawns and flower beds maintained in Plainview through the summer. The contest is to last until October first, at which time the following prizes will be awarded:

For the most attractive window-box maintained in Plainview, in either the business district or the residence portion of the town, the Plainview Floral Company will give \$2.50 in cash.

Also, for the most attractive flower bed grown in the open yard, the Plainview Floral Company will give \$2.50 in cash.

Mrs. Frazer will give five dollars' worth of plants from the Rozena Greenhouse to the boys under sixteen years of age who will grow the most attractive flower beds on some unimproved lot near the public square. It is presumed that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the permission of the owner of such lot or lots to beautify the lot in this way, and Mrs. Frazer will give a number of canna's from her own flower beds to the first ones who apply for them to be used in this way.

Mr. Dalmont, of the Dalmont Nursery will give five dollars' worth of roses to the girls under sixteen years of age who will grow the prettiest flower beds in their own home yards. The flowers are to be of any kind or color.

C. E. White Seed Company has also made liberal donations.

It is believed by the members of the Civic League that these very liberal offers will stimulate a pride in well kept lawns and flower beds that will result in a marked improvement along this line and will put Plainview on the map as a town of pretty homes.

All entries in either class must be reported before May fifteenth to a committee which will be named later and whose members will inspect and grade (once a month) the flower beds thus formally entered in the contest.

For two years the members of the Civic League have offered to pay for and burn all flies trapped and brought to headquarters during the summer. Just now there is no money for such an offer to be made, but the League members are willing to pay for and dispose of the flies if a fund can be provided for such purpose. Has anyone any suggestions to make along this line? Of course, the earlier such a campaign is begun the better will be the results achieved. Crude borax scattered about where flies are apt to hatch is a fine preventative against their breeding and is very inexpensive.

A strong protest was entered at the League meeting Wednesday against the twin nuisances of stray dogs and promiscuous pigeons. It is very discouraging, the ladies say, to plant

PLAINVIEW PUSH AND PULL PROGRESSIVES ORGANIZE

Members Pledge to Help Build Up Plainview and Vicinity, and to Pull Together.

Subscription lists already signed by four hundred of the most progressive members of Plainview are being circulated. Joe Hess and Sam Wilks are carrying the lists around for signatures, and many who were not in when these gentlemen called will be called on later. Everybody in Plainview who can subscribe to the constitution and by-laws of the organization is urged to join.

Here's what you'll have to subscribe to and live by in Plainview or wherever you may be:

Plainview Push and Pull Progressives of Plainview, Texas.

MOTTO.
If you can't push, pull. If you can't push or pull, please get out of the way.

BY-LAWS.

Article I.
Any man, woman or child in Plainview, or on earth, may become a member, without paying a cent membership fee.

Article II.
All applicants for membership must throw away their hammers, if they have any, must also bury the hatchet they hold, and must not have an axe to grind.

Article III.
Every applicant should possess a pick and spade, so as to be ready when called upon to help bury those who are dead and don't know it.

Article IV.
Members pledge themselves to the best of their ability to help build up Plainview and vicinity, and to help make this the best place on the Plains, and especially pledge themselves to pull together to that end.

Lawns and gardens and have the seeds eaten up—either before or after germination—by the pigeons that round our pathway soar, or to have great holes dug in the recently leveled flower-beds by a hound pup, or any other way.

To encourage the enrollment of new members, the annual dues were reduced to fifty cents. The League meets at 3 p. m. on the first Wednesday of every month, in the reading room at the City Hall. If you are interested in making Plainview a cleaner, more sanitary and better town in which to live, we hope you will meet us there, for an hour, Wednesday, May 5th.

ERATH COUNTY SHERIFF TOURS FROM STEPHENVILLE.

D. C. Deaton, ex-sheriff of Erath County, is in Plainview, the guest of his brother-in-law, J. L. Pardue. Mr. Deaton made the trip from Stephenville, by way of Fort Stockton, in his car. He will visit in the Plainview country for some time. He has other relatives at Kress.

CLARENDON PASTOR WILL PREACH AT M. E. CHURCH

MANY TOPICS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO MINISTERS AND LAYMEN AT DISTRICT SESSION.

CONFERENCE OVER SUNDAY

Laymen's Meeting Planned for Three O'clock on Afternoon of the Sabbath.

The Plainview District Conference, which has been in session here since Wednesday, has been a very successful meeting. Many pastors and laymen from other towns are in attendance. Among them are Rev. D. C. Ross, Abernathy; Rev. I. A. Smith, Roaring Springs; Rev. B. T. Sharp, Dimmitt; Rev. G. W. Shearer, Earl French, Rev. P. L. West, S. L. Rushing, Floydada; Rev. B. H. Oxford, Rev. L. W. Harrison, W. R. Ferguson, Hale Center; Rev. B. Y. Dickinson, Kress; Rev. J. A. Sweeney, L. A. Gruver, W. C. Wood, Lockney; Rev. T. C. Willis, Lorenzo; Rev. R. F. Dunn, Matador; Rev. S. J. Upton, Plainview Mission; J. E. Sweetson, J. R. Ward, Tulia; Rev. G. R. Fort, Turkey; I. E. Hightower, Weatherford; Rev. A. W. Hall, Vernon. The Plainview members of the conference attending are Rev. J. W. Story, Rev. A. B. Roberts, Rev. M. D. Hill, Rev. W. M. P. Rippey, Rev. Sid Worrell, Rev. M. S. Leveridge, W. E. Loveless, J. H. Buntin, B. T. Ansley, Sr., Dr. C. D. Wofford, and the presiding elder, Rev. Orville P. Kiker.

Rev. H. M. Long, of Clarendon, will preach at the Methodist Church tonight. He is one of the strong ministers in this conference, and will have an able sermon.

Rev. A. W. Hall, of Vernon, preached Wednesday evening to a large crowd. His sermon was interesting and full of deep thought.

Thursday morning the routine work of the conference was taken up. Following the organization of the conference, Rev. Hall presented a technical address on "Pastoral Problems." Rev. Hall is chairman of the Sunday School Board of the Northwest Texas Conference and is an able minister. For many years he was connected with the public schools of Texas and has made a careful study of child culture, and his lectures are always interesting to those doing Sunday School work.

Mrs. Otis Trulove, of Plainview presented some of the problems which the Sunday School teacher encounters. On account of her long experience as a teacher in Sunday Schools, Mr. Trulove's talk was interesting, and her experience related was listened to intently.

Rev. I. E. Hightower, Divisional Secretary of the Sunday School Work, whose home is in Weatherford, spoke of the Sunday School work in the State. He stressed approved methods.

This morning the Presiding Elder heard the reports of the pastors of Sunday Schools and Missions. Rev. B. H. Oxford, of Hale Center, preached at the eleven o'clock hour.

Portions of the prearranged program have been omitted on account of absence of members, and will be taken up tomorrow as the tardy ones arrive.

SOUTH DAKOTA PROSPECTORS SEEING PLAINVIEW COUNTRY.

Yesterday morning Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Gordan, Ed Koenig, Al King and D. W. Fishbeck, of South Dakota, came in on the excursion special with C. H. White. They will make a tour of the Plainview Shallow Water Belt.

CARUSO'S "CANNED" VOICE EARNS ENORMOUS SALARY.

Caruso's earning power will not stop when he dies. His "canned" voice would earn the salary of a railroad president, even if he never sang another note.

WILLIS WILL SUCCEED JUDGE GREEVER, DECEASED.

Frank B. Willis, a prominent attorney of Canadian, has been appointed by Governor Ferguson to succeed Judge Greever as judge of the Thirty-First Judicial District.

Rex Lindsay returned Wednesday morning from a business visit to Amarillo.

PANHANDLE PRESS MEN DISCUSS TIMELY TOPICS

WILL SELECT PLACE OF MEETING AND ELECT NEW OFFICERS SATURDAY MORNING.

TOUR COUNTRY IN EVENING

Offer Prizes for Best Truthful Article About the Plainview Country.

This morning's trains brought newspaper men of the Panhandle from all directions to Plainview. They were received by a large committee of citizens and the local press representatives and conducted to the Elks' Home, where the Association went into business session, with President Homer Steen, of the Floyd County Hesperian, presiding and Miss Ida Farrell, of the Glazier Review, at the secretary's desk.

Judge L. S. Kinder, on behalf of the people of Plainview, welcomed the visitors. A resume of the early history of journalism was given by the judge, with especial emphasis to the history of Plainview's pioneer newspapers. Through long residence in this immediate section Judge Kinder has become familiar with the country as few men have, and his knowledge of its history is rich in its store of interesting facts.

In the absence of Frank R. Jamison, of the Canadian Record, J. L. Pope, Assistant Agricultural Demonstrator for the Santa Fe, and a newspaper and publicity man of wide experience, responded to the address of welcome, accepting graciously on behalf of the Association Plainview's hospitality and tendering thanks for the same.

Clyde C. Cockrell, of the firm of Russell & Cockrell, of Amarillo, gave an interesting technical discussion of depreciation in the average shop. He has given the matter of costs an intensive study and has the matter at his finger tips. His talk is reproduced elsewhere in this issue.

Ben F. Smith, of The Lockney Beacon, discussed fire risks and rates from a newspaper man's viewpoint. Mr. Smith has been a member of the association many years. His recent appointment as an inspector in the Department of Insurance of the State and his work with that department has placed him in a position where he has interesting figures and facts for newspaper men, and his talk was attentively listened to.

Lawrence Baker, of the Department of Economic Geology of the University of Texas, had with him a map of the Plainview shallow water district, and gave a summary of the findings of his several weeks' study of the formation underlying the soil. His discussion of the Llano Estacado area was comprehensive. He outlined his theory of the water supply of the Shallow Water Belt and gave a surmise as to the amount of water stored already and the amount that might probably be stored annually.

At four o'clock the Association was the guest of the Olympic Theatre at a special matinee. From five to seven a reception and smoker was given at the Elk's Club, and at eight the visitors attended the complimentary rendition of the opera "Martha" by the Plainview Choral Club, at the Schick Opera House.

The local committee is indebted to the Plainview Band for participation in the reception of the visitors at the depot.

Saturday morning the new officers for the association will be elected and the place of the next meeting selected.

For the best truthful article on the Plainview country published in a paper edited by a member of the Association, Plainview is offering a cash prize of \$25; for the second best—\$10, and five prizes of \$5 each.

Saturday evening, following a tour of the irrigation district, the annual banquet will be held, at the Ware Hotel.

BRYSON'S BROTHER DEAD AT COMANCHE COUNTY HOME.

C. V. Bryson received a message late tonight stating that his brother, J. H. Bryson, had been found dead in his room at Midersview, Texas, in Comanche County. It is supposed that some one shot him.

JAPAN MUST BE A FRIEND.

Mutual Respect Is "of Capital Importance," Says Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt, in the Metropolitan Magazine.

Japan is as advanced and civilized a power as the United States or any power of Europe. She has as much to teach us as we have to teach her. In true patriotism—for there is no such thing as true patriotism that does not include eager and foresighted desire to make one's country able to defend herself against foreign attack—Japan is far ahead of us. There is no nation in the world more worthy of admiration and respect.

Good Will of Prime Importance.

There is no nation in the world with which it is more important that the United States should be on terms of cordial friendship and absolutely equal mutuality of respect. * * * For either to incur the hostility of the other would in the end turn out to be a folly, a calamity unrivaled by the slightest benefit.

The Japanese statesmen and leaders of thought are doing all they can to keep on the best possible footing with the United States. Although Japan is engaged in war, she continues to do everything in her power to make the California Panama Exposition a success. Her exhibit will be of peculiar importance, because the exhibits of most of the other great powers will be greatly interfered with by the war. Every consideration, permanent and temporary, makes the continuance of a good understanding between the two nations of capital importance. It is a grave offense against the United States for any man, by word or deed, to jeopardize this good understanding. To do so by the act of a state legislature is even graver.

Not a Question for States.

Any action by a state legislature touching on the rights of foreigners of any other nation should be taken with extreme caution, or it may cause serious mischief. Such action cannot possibly have good effect on the only matter that can ever cause trouble between Japan and the United States—the settlement in mass by individuals of either nation within the limits of the other nation. Such immigration is the only thing that can ever cause trouble between these two peoples; and if permitted it is absolutely certain that the trouble will be caused. It can be dealt with only by the two national governments themselves.

All true friends of international good will between the two countries, all men who recognize that good will for the other should be a prime feature of the foreign policy of each, will face this fact and deal with it. The treatment of it should be on an absolutely reciprocal basis. Exactly the same types and classes should be admitted and excluded, in our country as in the other. Students, travelers, men engaged in international business, sojourners for scholarship, health or pleasure, of either country ought to be welcomed in the other, and not to welcome them indicates defective civilization in the should-be hosts.

But it is essentially to the interest of each that neither should admit the workers—industrial or agricultural or engaged in small trade—from the other, for neither country is yet ready to admit such settlement in mass, and nothing but grave harm can come from permitting it.

FIVE HUNDRED CARLOADS STRAWBERRIES DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Reports received by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, of the Department of Agriculture, from the Louisiana district, which shipped over 1,300 carloads of strawberries in 1914, indicate that the frost of March 21st destroyed three-fourths of the crop already set and will probably reduce the expected shipments of 2,000 cars by about one-fourth. The plants are setting another crop, but heavy shipments will be delayed for two weeks.

Reports from the Carolinas, Central Alabama and Arkansas indicate no damage, but crops are two weeks late.

KANSAS CITY STOCK MARKET IN DETAIL.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, April 5.—An advance of 10 to 25 cents on most kinds of cattle was the result of the week's trading. Heavy beef steers, bulls and veal calves were exceptions.

The supply today is 10,000 head, and the market has the same tendency it had last week, strong on everything except the big steers, which are steady. Prime heavy steers stop around \$8.25, but choice baby beefs sell up to \$8.50, including odd head of heifers. Good to choice cows sell at \$6 to \$6.75, a few up to \$7.00, bulls neglected along with heavy steers, \$5 to \$6.25, veal calves lower, \$3.00 to \$10.25. Receipts today included 20 cars of Northern Colorado fed Western steers, which sold at \$7.35 to \$7.60, and Panhandle steers at \$6.80 to \$7.75, to both killers and feeder buyers. One 5-car drove fed on milo maize, and cotton seed meal, four mouths brought \$7.50, 1,046 pounds average, sold to killers.

In the quarantine division, 19 cars arrived, of which 11 cars were consigned by Furneaux Brothers, Trinity Mills, Texas, which sold at \$7.25 for yearlings weighing 950 pounds, and \$7.20 for steers weighing 1,150 pounds, 15 and 20 cents, respectively, above what steers from same feed lots brought a week ago.

Springlike weather has apparently arrived, and proved a help to the general market today. Packers claim the amount realized from cattle by-products is three to five dollars a head less now than it was March 1st, the price of hides having dropped 6 cents a pound in that time. This is one reason why the cattle market does not improve more rapidly.

Choice stockers and feeders sell at \$7.25 to \$7.85, about the same as at this time last year, and out of line with fat steers now, of course, but justified by popular opinion of what fat steers will be worth in June and thereafter.

Hogs find a good outlet at prices slightly higher than last week. Receipts were 10,000 today, and order buyers paid steady prices for their hogs, up to \$6.85 for tops. Packers' bids were 5 cents lower, but they paid steady prices for their late purchases, up to \$6.80, bulk of sales \$6.65 to \$6.80, heavy hogs up to \$6.80. Order buyers shipper 18,000 hogs to Eastern killers from here last week, taking fifty per cent of the receipts after Wednesday, and packers have had comparatively few hogs here since the middle of last week, hence their anxiety for hogs on the late market today.

Sheep and lambs are firm, ten loads of lambs bringing \$10.00 today, top price. Of these, eight loads were from Fort Collins and Timnath, and two loads from the Arkansas Valley. Some ewes brought \$7.90, yearlings \$9.00, wethers worth up to \$8.25. Texas wethers sold last week at \$7.65 and \$7.75 weighing 98 pounds. Receipts today are 8,500 head, and the supply will be light here for a month or more ahead.

J. A. RICKART,
Market Correspondent.

TEXAS PEACH CROP DAMAGED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Telegraphic advices received by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, March 31st, from the commercial peach area in Northeastern Texas, estimate a damage of 35 to 80 per cent in the southern and central portions of this area, embracing Jacksonville, Athens, Marshall and Lindale. The northern points appear to have suffered but little.

In 1913 shipments from these stations ranged from 5 to 150 carloads. In 1914 the Texas peach crop was practically a failure. Despite the recent damage, estimated shipments from these points will range from 50 to 100 cars. Therefore, it is probable that Texas will be a much more important factor in the commercial deal this season than in the last two years.

George Sharp returned from a business trip Thursday.

RURAL SANITATION.

In 1909 the Commission on Country Life reported that "the farm should be the most healthful place in which to live, and there are numberless farm houses, especially of the farm-owner class, that possess most excellent modern sanitary conveniences. Still it is a fact that there are also numberless other farm houses, especially of the tenant class, and even numerous rural school houses, that do not have the rudiments of sanitary arrangement. Healthy conditions in many parts of the open country, therefore, are in urgent need of betterment."

The problem of rural sanitation calls for consideration from two points of view: that of the possible danger of objectionable surroundings and unhygienic practices to the individual on the farm and his immediate neighbors; and that of the menace which unsanitary farm conditions may present indirectly to urban communities. The sanitary relation of the farm to the city involves almost entirely the possibility of the spread of actual infection from country to city through milk, meat, vegetables and other farm products. A few years ago it was not uncommon for farmers to meet with a spirit of resistance any suggestion of hygienic improvements which were planned to diminish the danger of the farm as a starting point for the spread of disease. At times there has actually been aggressive opposition to proposed regulations the object of which was defensible from every unbiased point of view. The milk industry could furnish many instances in recent times of actual refusal on the part of farm communities to supply an essential food to the market under conditions that today are everywhere accepted as rational and necessary.

A few years ago the apparent indifference of the rural community to the needs of the urban population dependent on the farm for a healthful food supply could be excused on the basis of ignorance. Today there is no excuse for apathy toward the teachings of modern sanitation. The campaign of education that is being waged throughout the United States by all manner of forces—municipal, state and national—by agencies connected with the Public Health Service, the Department of Agriculture, the experiment stations, the state universities, boards of health, civic organizations and the public press ought to win its way into every rural home that has any ties whatever with civilized communities.

The better understanding of the farm's unavoidable responsibility toward his distant fellow citizen has in turn reacted to advantage in respect to his own environment. As a recent writer has expressed it: "Fortunately with the general advance in rural standards of living in recent years there has come about a considerable awakening of interest among farmers and representatives of rural communities along these lines, as well as among the public as a whole. Modern methods of communication and travel have to a great extent brought the rural districts into closer relationship with the towns and cities. The farmer learns of the improved general health and reduction in the death rate resulting from the decrease of the ravages of contagious disease, which has been brought about through the introduction of such preventive measures as a sanitary water supply, proper methods for the disposal of sewage and garbage, and mosquito and fly extermination, and wishes to avail himself of these benefits."

The country medical practitioner well realizes the futile idealism of much that emanates from an urban desk. Sometimes the most elementary sanitary conditions offer puzzling problems when the expense and feasibility of the proposed remedies are carefully studied. Too often the city reformer forgets the enforced monotony of diet, the lack of recreation and the excessive hours of work which farm conditions may entail in some sections and at certain seasons. There are social as well as economic forces involved in farm life says The Journal of the American Medical Association. The reform of rural sanitation, which is undeniably called for in some parts of the United States, must not overlook the personal element so strong in the country dweller. With the exigencies of the situation kept in mind the campaign for improvement in rural sanitation is likely, in the words of a recent writer, to do much to make farm life at once more profitable, more healthful and more attractive, and by so doing contribute to safeguard the food supply, and therefore the health and the efficiency of the Nation.

INJURED MEXICAN BROUGHT HERE FOR TREATMENT.

Tomas Romero, a Mexican in the employ of the Santa Fe near Tulla, was brought to Plainview Wednesday morning by C. H. Howard, of Tulla. The Mexican had been injured while at work. His left knee was broken in the knee joint.

Welcome to Plainview

The next time you come or the next, if you are driving a car you will find our garage a convenient and well equipped place to take good care of it.

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ZUDORA

A Great Mystic Story by
Harold McGrath

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CHAPTER I.

The Mystery of the Spotted Collar.

ON the side of a rugged mountain a black velvet hole yawned. Rubble lay strewn all about the ledges. To a layman this rubble would have explained nothing; to a miner it would instantly have explained the nature of the hole. Presently a burly man emerged from the hole, squinting. He eyed the lump of quartz in his hand—always a little, but never quite enough gold to make it worth while. The prospector dug the quartz savagely upon the accumulating rubble and leaned disheartenedly against the log support to the entrance of the mine. His grubstake was fast dwindling, and in another four days he would have to hike some thirty-two miles to the nearest town for supplies.

Done! He had paid \$500, every one of them earned at the risk of his neck, for this damnable hole in the ground. He filled and lit his pipe and fell to dreaming what he would do when he struck it rich.

By and by the dreams faded and the bitter realities returned. He rose lamely and carefully picked his way down to the Irishman's shanty. The two of them shared their noon meals on pleasant days.

"How's she comin'?"
"Same old story," answered Trainor, erstwhile strong man of the Eclipse circus.

"Well, well; it's peggin' away that brings it. I got a lump t'day that don't look so bad. I should say that she'll run fifteen th' ton. I guess them wildcaters are th' chaps that make th' real spondulix—widders an' clerks an' shilders."

In Trainor's life there had been but grifting monotony. He had been a sailor in the south seas, a lumberjack in the north, a cowpuncher, a fireman on a north Atlantic liner. He had come from a poor but respectable Ohio family. His father nor his grandfather had ever stepped over the state boundary lines. But in him there was a reversion to the type of pioneer who had established the Trainor family when Ohio was a wilderness. He would not settle down; he must be on the move continually, and when at length he joined the circus he found that roaming, uncertain life much to his fancy. There he had met Mimi Keene, known on the handbills (for lithographs were far beyond the reach of this circus) as Mimi La France, world renowned tight rope walker. Remarkable as it might seem, these two loved each other fondly, and one day the lust to wander died in the man's heart, and he wanted a roof over his head, children about his knee and money in his purse. When the opportunity to go hunting for gold came he hesitated not an instant.

He had been hammering away at the grim, unyielding rocks for eight months, making only such trips to town as were necessary for food. Perhaps the rubble extracted represented a thousand dollars, perhaps less. He was discouraged.

One day he staggered out into the brilliant sunshine. A lump of quartz was clutched tightly in his hand. When he grew accustomed to the dazzling light he turned the stone over and over, his heart beating as it had never beaten before. There were veins in it—broad flakes of it—gold, gold, gold!

"Donovan! Donovan!" he cried. The old Irish prospector came out of his hole, blinking.

"I've got it! I've got it!"
Donovan snatched the quartz from the hand of his friend.

"Holy Virgin! Ye've struck it! If it's all like that ye're a rich man. Man, man, there's a hundred dollars in that lump alone!"

Trainor collapsed on a pile of worthless rubble and laid his head on his arms. He had done it all in these few months. He was rich, rich! And all his dreams were going to come true! The Irishman gazed down at him ruefully, but philosophically.

"An' me that's been prospectin' twenty years an' ain't hit my pile yet! Well, God bless ye, man. I'm glad ye got it. An' now let's go take a look."

Like all men who suddenly stumble upon a virgin fortune, Trainor instantly began to plan how to protect it. He had some bank attorneys draw up papers leaving the mine to his wife, in case of her death to his child, to her husband. It was subtly understood that the brother-in-law, Keene, should never be able to touch it. These western bank attorneys were simple and honest men.

Before he had time to write to his wife Trainor was killed by a premature explosion. He was buried under the rubble his own hands had torn from the mountain's side, and the kindly Donovan started out to find the Eclipse circus.

The caravan was at that time 200 miles to the south, about to turn in for the winter. But Donovan found it. By mistake he ambled into the men's dressing tent. A young man with shrewd dark eyes and a sinister

twist to the corner of his lips laid his hand on Donovan's shoulder.

"How'd you get in here?"
"Why, I walked in," said Donovan amiably.

"Suppose you walk out again?"
"Keep yer hair on, bub. I'm here on business. I'm lookin' for Mimi La France, 's they call her outside. She walks tight rope."

"Well, I'm her brother. What do you want with her?"
"So yer Trainor's brother-in-law?"

"Trainor?" said the young man, a fire lighting his eyes. "Do you come from him?"

"Yes. An' my message is to his wife."

"Oh! That's his kid there."

"I don't say so! Well, kind o' looks like him."

"Here's my sister now."

Donovan saw a slight woman of pretty figure and comely features. She



A Huge Crystal Globe in Which Hassam All Saw the Past and the Future.

came through the flap which separated the women's dressing tent from the men's. She looked a bit tired and careworn. The old miner, having had but little to do with women folk, was not able to discern under the richly yellow glare of the lamps the air of distinction which marked Mimi Trainor as different from her kind. The Keene family had come from good stock, but had fallen in evil days. She ran instantly to the baby.

"Here's a man from John. Mimi," said the brother carelessly.

The young woman rushed over to Donovan and began shaking his hands. How was her man? Had he struck it rich? Did he want her to quit and go to him?

Donovan began to swallow with difficulty. How was he going to tell her? He wanted to run away. He could now readily understand why Trainor had always talked of Mimi, Mimi, Mimi, until his Celtic ears had tired of the name. She was a good wife and a good mother for all that she was a circus performer. And here he was, aiming to break her heart! Still, there was a bit of cynicism in his makeup. The new fortune might console her.

But it did not. On the contrary, when, half an hour after learning of the death of the man she loved, she mounted the wire, a vertigo seized her, she lost her balance and fell, and by the time the men had laid away the big top she was dead.

For the first time in his wandering, futile life Frank Keene felt his throat contract and unbidden moisture fill his eyes. After a fashion he had loved his clean minded, loyal little sister, and now she was gone, leaving him with a baby on his hands, more adept in dealing from the bottom of the deck than from the top.

"How much is the mine worth?" he asked when the simple funeral was over.

"Lord knows," said Donovan. "But it's th' biggest strike in twenty years. But it's gold' to be tied up till this little chick's eighteen. Don't you worry, though. Th' lawyers'll see to it that ye get enough t' take care o' th' child, addic'ate it, an' all that."

"What's the name of the mine?"
"Same as the kiddie's—Zudora."

The two separated, never to meet again.

The years passed. Keene dabbled in all manner of shady trades and finally set up as a Hindu mystic, a swami. He told fortunes, did crystal gazing, resurrected souls and as a byproduct played detective with more or less success. He rarely practiced this latter game except among his favored gulls. It was a simple matter to instruct some of his confederates to rob certain of his clients. It was equally a simple matter to recover the stolen objects for a suitable reward. Keene eventually became known to the cut as Hassam All, and under that name his fame

grew. The checks from the Zudora were now applied wholly to the welfare of his niece.

The child grew. Her education began. She gave promise of great beauty, even in the lank and gawky age.

Hassam All had begun to love gold, the bright, shining metal—not in the abstract, but in the concrete. To touch it with his fingers was transport. No symphony of Bach's was half so fine as the chink-chink of the coins, the eagle and the double eagle as they fell upon each other, slipping from his hands.

From her fifteenth birthday up to her eighteenth Zudora noted a subtle change in the manner of her uncle. He became coldly aloof, rarely touched her affectionately, was moody and taciturn. Familiar as she was with all the paraphernalia of the mystic, she still retained unbounded faith in her uncle's powers. Indeed, he was a hypnotist of unusual power and was roughly skilled in the science of medicine. Zudora had practiced the former art until she was almost as proficient as her master. It never occurred to her that her uncle's means of existence were unethical and generally those of a cheat. Famous actresses and society women visited him, and not a few notable bankers and financiers came to him for advice. But the general public held Hassam All in tolerant contempt and the police with no little suspicion.

The inner shrine of this equivocal temple was draped with black velvet, and there were secret doors about which even Zudora knew nothing. There was the inevitable dial and before this a huge crystal globe in which Hassam All saw the past and the future as revealed by his victim. It was easy to draw the past, and it was not difficult to draw the future. The future in this globe was nearly always what the victim wished; hence the popularity of Hassam All, late of the Eclipse circus, faker and card sharp, chief of a band of most clever and ingenious criminals. And Zudora wandered in and out of this iniquitous maze as a wild dove might have flown over pestilential swamps, untouched and unknown.

As the miser grew stronger in Hassam All the evil thought previously referred to became more and more insistent. Zudora must die. When he faced this inevitability for the first time he was genuinely horrified. He was her uncle; her mother had been his sister; the girl was his flesh and blood. But the constant recurrence of an evil desire gradually lessens the abhorrence of it. Today in Hassam All's mind there remained no shreds of compunction, only a desire to accomplish the deed without in any manner directing suspicion toward him. So to this one object he now turned the brilliant powers of his abnormally evil mind. Zudora must die. But how?

In a few days she would be eighteen. On that day she would become enormously rich. He must rid himself of her before she had time to appreciate what the power of money meant. But how? In what subtle, cunning man-



Striking the German Across the Face.

ner that would make it impossible for the law to trace the deed to him? And there was another obstacle rising slowly, but surely and formidably, over the horizon—love. Youth and the necessity of love, these menaced the plans of Hassam All. He had tolerated this keen eyed, clean lived young lawyer, John Storm, because he had in a way relieved him of the trial of finding entertainment for Zudora. The time had come for Storm to be sent about his business.

One night while he was dreaming over the past, marvelling over the strange crust of cynicism which overlaid his sense of moral obligation, Hassam saw his way. Zudora was interested in detective work and had often begged to be allowed to use her powers of logical deduction. Zudora should play the detective to her heart's content, and if she met with some terrible accident who would be the wiser?

Twenty millions in gold!

His hands opened and shut spasmodically. Indistinctly he heard a rustle of petticoats. He opened his eyes to find his niece at his feet.

"Uncle, don't you know what day this is?" she asked.

"Why, it is Wednesday."

"Have you forgotten that this is my eighteenth birthday?"

"Eighteenth birthday! Good heavens, so it is, so it is!"

He laid his hand upon her dark head, but he did not look down into the youthful and beautiful face raised toward his own. His fingers unconsciously

(To be continued.)

AT LAST!

The Most Talked of Photoplay
Serial That Has Ever
Been Produced

"ZUDORA"

"The Twenty Million Dollar Mystery"

COLD HARD FACTS

IT'S the greatest serial ever made. It has more breath--jamming wallop than was ever crammed into a short length picture. James Cruze, Marguerite Snow, Sidney Bracy, Harry Benham, Frank Farrington and Mary Elizabeth Forbes make the greatest all star cast ever offered.

IT'S THE "SCOOP" of "SCOOPS"

Photoplay by Daniel Carson Goodman, Novelized by Harold McGrath, Produced by THANHOUSER, Producers of "The Million Dollar Mystery"

TWO reels each week, for twenty weeks, commencing Wednesday, April Fourteenth. By special arrangement with The Evening Herald and the Chicago Tribune the story of Zudora will appear in each issue of the Herald. The story starts in this issue--on this page.

VERY IMPORTANT!

THE first installment of Zudora will be shown on the above date, and in connection we will show the last installment and solution of "The Million Dollar Mystery" which practically every person in Plainview is "wild to see." It's from the solution by a young girl in St. Louis, a poor girl, who received the \$10,000.00 prize.

THE RUBY

ROSS D. ROGERS, Prop.

Willis Drug Co.

Wants to Help Entertain You

We are located directly across the street from the Elk's Home where the sessions of the Press Meet will be held.

Do not hesitate to call upon us—we are glad to answer questions, have you use our phone and perform any other desired service.

Our Sanitary Fountain and Cigar Stand will be convenient for you.

Just tell your friends to meet you at the

Willis Drug Store

The Rexall Store

PRINTING OFFICE DEPRECIATION.

A Few Words on a Subject of "Small Importance" in the Average Manufacturing Plant.

A Paper by
CLYDE C. COCKRELL,
of Amarillo, as delivered before the
Panhandle Press Association
Friday morning.

Possibly down on the South Plains, where President Homer Steen gets out that good-looking Floyd County Heeperian, or in Plainview, where Jess Adams and Miller have bought an ice cream factory for us printers, possibly in these places the title of the talk these good friends of mine have assigned me is true.

"Depreciation: Why Figured in the Average Printshop?" But in Ballinger and Brownwood and Amarillo, and all the other places where I know anything about printing and printers, that statement is exactly not true. And I don't think it is true in Plainview or Floydada, but you can show me.

"Depreciation: Why Forgotten in the Average Printshop?" is a statement of the actual situation. Because of all the forgotten, ignored, laughed at, and belittled regular workers in every printshop everywhere the one named "Depreciation" is the loneliest.

You remember the Irishman who, after his companions had named celebrities from St. Patrick down to John Sullivan as the greatest men that ever lived, remarked, "Faith, an' that fella that invented intrinst wasn't no slouch." Well, depreciation is invented before interest. Old Man Depreciation stays on the job after even the supply houses can't collect interest. He is there with his coat off in the new printshop before the ink is dry on the mortgage notes. He never takes a day off, and, although he doesn't ask anything for overtime, he is always sticking around on every pay day, and every other day. Just because you don't make out a pay check with his name on the line, don't forget that his back pay is a lien on your plant and he might close down on you any time.

Depreciation is one more reason why running a printshop isn't the same as measuring dry goods, or running a bank, or selling lumber. Depreciation is the big reason why running a printshop, newspaper or otherwise, is so deceptively different from nearly every other business alongside it on the retail street in the average town.

Your merchant, even a good one, can dodge depreciation charges, and get away with it pretty well. Good merchandising will move his goods, even old ones, and his investment in fixtures is small in comparison with his volume of business. A wholesale house in Amarillo, for instance, with an annual business of \$750,000, has a plant and fixture account of probably not more than \$20,000. How large do you think the plant investment of a newspaper or a printing office in the Panhandle would be that would do that much business? Or, to get it home to yourself, how could you get along on a plant costing 2 1/2 per cent of your annual business? If you did \$6,000 worth of business last year, that would allow you a plant costing \$150. If you want to do some mere mathematics figure out how many cigars for a nickel E. W. Julian would buy to give to printers who wanted to buy that kind of plants. But you printers can't dodge depreciation, and no other manufacturing business can. About four years ago a mighty good friend of mine, who had made a fine little stack of money one hot summer off of three ice cream freezers, a delivery wagon, and an eighteen-hour working day, conceived the idea that he could multiply the ice cream freezers and the delivery wagon, divide the eighteen-hour day up into a payroll, and that the answer would be dividends of fifty per cent per year, or per month, or per week, or per—haps! He multiplied, talked a lot of hard-headed men who had money into buying stock in his creamery and ice cream factory, and incidentally furnishing material for before-mentioned division. He put in a plant that was simply a model, a dream—and a nightmare. He even saved all the money he had spent the year before for ice, \$5.00 a ton; that is, he made it in his own plant at a cost of \$15 a ton, but he didn't know it. It was perfectly easy, you see, to prove that his ice didn't cost him anything at all, because he made it himself, that is to say, he and the other boys—there were quite a bunch of them by that time.

The only thing missing around that plant was dividends, and where on earth those stubborn things could have secreted themselves became an ever increasing subject for research by my friend and the before-mentioned citizens with real money who had done the checkbook exercise at the inauguration ceremonies. "Stealing," whispered some cold-foot. "Take-off," roared the bunch, and before two years had gone the stockholders put a bright young man from a wholesale grocery house over in the creamery office to see what my friend was squandering the money away on for the eighteen or nineteen hours a day that he put in at the plant.

That young man was a good book-keeper, too—knew how to charge expense and credit merchandise. He took a good look or two at the purchase accounts, the cream and milk, and the sugar, and the extract, and the salt—all the stuff that you can taste or indie out or weigh in the product of the plant—and he declared that on such a merchandise account and such sales as the plant had he could make heaps of profit. (Another case of simple "credit sales and charge merchandise," you know. He stayed three weeks, and left at night, trying to forget what a creamery plant looks like.

There were others who tried to get those lost dividends, and where the money went (and they didn't). Even now, when that plant is getting on feet on an entirely different

few of those citizens who lost their cash know where it went. Now, mind, I'm not saying that depreciation got all that money, necessarily, but I do say that depreciation was the big factor that that honest, hard-working, faithful friend of mine and his trusting investing friends completely forgot. It finally got them.

You can overlook depreciation. You don't have to say "good morning" to him or slip him a dollar before payday. But whenever you charge off less than 10 per cent of your plant investment every year to depreciation you are selling yourself gold bricks.

"Shucks," you exclaim, "a good platen press in my shop is good for twenty years."

Possibly so, possibly so! Several pieces of equipment in your shop may be older than that now, and they may or may not be efficient units. But with equal probability I will say that your press is worth about one-fifth what you paid for it, and that you are losing money every day you don't junk it.

When we bought the start of our plant, six years ago, one of the boasted pieces of equipment was a 14x22 Galy Universal, which invoiced at \$515, plus freight—a machine of flawless workmanship and in perfect condition.

We kept that press for about three years, and finally traded it to the Western Newspaper Union at \$90. We have thought that Claude Bridgers robbed us on that price, but our only regret has been that he did not commit the burglary three years sooner. The 12x18 he sold us has been a profit-earner from the start. The other was a perpetual expense and a hopeless business-loser.

But it was in fine condition and would have lasted at the rate we used it approximately 217 years. Claude Bridgers has sold it three times since we had it. It is a stock article with them.

Ordinarily, we think of depreciation as being the wearing out of a machine or part of the plant. That is a big item, but the item of change in methods and machinery is equally large, and more uncertain. Like fire, you can't predict when it may get you, but like a good business man you had best carry insurance in the shape of an annual depreciation reserve.

"I'm better established," you may insist, if I question the value of your plant. "I've been here a long time. Everybody knows me." (That's a fact, too.) You argue that your location and your standing in the community makes you more stable and that your plant is in good condition, you kept it repaired and it does your work, so your "good will" in the community more than makes up for any theoretical depreciation.

But did any of you printers ever have the experience of seeing a brand-new, shining print shop moved into a new store room in your town and having an energetic and competent young man get out and hustle for business to the tune of "new machinery, no shelf-worn stock, all new ideas, modern improvements, everything new and up-to-date"? I'll just let you figure out how strong your dusty old type cases and ink-daubed grasshopper Pronty, all shrouded with your mantle of "good will," stacks up against that new equipment where Old Man Depreciation has begun to waiste.

Last year the City Light and Water Co., which is the biggest corporation which touches the citizens of our town, rendered its property for the sum of about, for instance, \$200,000, and this year, for instance, \$150,000. The president of the Amarillo Gas Company, the water company's hottest competitor, found this discrepancy, and properly advertised it to the consumers of both companies. You easily understand that reduced rendition of the bottled water monopoly became a point to fight over in the hot municipal campaign which closed Tuesday. It sure looked like special providence from the commissioners toward the water company.

The fact was this: For a number of years the company had been caring for a greatly increased business from a plant originally built for small-town business. That plant has been added to, overhauled, rebuilt, and extended, repaired, and expanded until its resemblance was like to nothing more than a crazy quilt. Last year the company began building a thoroughly modern plant in a new location, with all new equipment. It was cut into service during the year, and the old plant has been practically abandoned.

When the secretary of the company rendered the plant last year, he simply explained the case to the board of equalization. Here was a total investment actually made during the life of the company of a good many thousand dollars in plant and equipment. But here was the old plant, for the most part with a lower value than junk. The new plant cost less than the old one. He asked and of course was given permission to render the old plant—which had cost a lot of capital—at practically the price of junk. That was depreciation.

Don't get afraid of Old Man Depreciation because I have told these things on him and because you probably know some more hard things on the old man which I haven't mentioned. He's your friend. He is always on the job, and you are an ungrateful, foolish employer if you don't provide for his pay check. You provide for him as honestly and as regularly as you provide for any other man on your pay roll and Old Man Depreciation will take care of you when the dry spell hits you.

Stick that amount away on your depreciation reserve and your plant will keep up with your town and ahead of it. When your press needs replacement, Old Man Depreciation, if you have treated him square, will have the coin all ready. And there won't be any notes, or mortgages, or get in your way either. You'll have the discounts to put back in your pocket. Old Man Depreciation can be your best friend, although a jealous one. If you'll treat him square.

WELL IRRIGATION IS CHEAPER THAN DITCH

WATER - DEVELOPING EXPERT COMPARES OUTLAY PER ACRE OF TWO METHODS.

WELL COSTS \$20 PER ACRE

Both Initial Expenditure and Upkeep Are in Favor of Water from Wells.

M. E. Layne, President of the Layne & Bowler Company, has given the study of developing and placing of under-flows or ground water in commercial or usable shape his entire time for the past thirty-one years, and he is confident that the engineering world is just coming to know the wonderful possibilities to be developed in the very near future from this great source of fresh, wholesome, life-giving, energizing force stored in God-given reservoirs, which is our under-flow, to be used for man's benefit, when he once understands how to best procure it and apply it as he should.

In an interview with Mr. Layne by a representative of The Plainview Evening Herald, Mr. Layne said in regard to irrigation in the Plainview country:

"The well irrigation proposition is the best home builder, mortgage lifter and the most satisfactory manner of irrigation, as each man controls his own water supply, which can be applied at the time most needed.

"The water supply in semi-arid districts, as far as has been investigated, can be put in a commercial and usable shape by proper equipment of wells at a less cost per acre for installation than the average ditch or canal now in use in the states of Washington and Colorado and other Western States. The operating expenses, including interest on cost of well plant and deterioration of a properly installed and balanced well plant will be far less in keeping with results obtained than the ditch or canal system.

"The average cost of ditch or canal water along the Platte River in Colorado is \$2,500.00 per acre foot, which is four hundred and fifty gallons per minute. The water is delivered at the head of the canal (that is, when there is sufficient water in the river to supply the canal), and the farmer loses the leakage and evaporation, which loss amounts to in many cases 50 per cent before the water reaches its destination. Thus, it will be clear that a well that will produce 1,350 gallons of water per minute, which is three second feet, or 150 miner's inches, if paid for at ditch or canal prices, actually delivered on the ground at the point of consumption, would cost the farmer \$15,000.00, allowing a loss of 50 per cent in delivery, to say nothing about the uncertainty of getting the water, on account of dry seasons, and inconvenience of being compelled to take your turn in getting the water and being forced to use it when your turn comes, whether your crops need it just at that time or not.

"The first cost is usually from \$40.00 to \$75.00 per acre for ditch water," he continued, "with from 80c to \$1.75 per acre-annual assessments for canal foreman, repairs, washouts and many other expenses, besides the interest on the first cost of installation.

"In many cases in irrigating from the Columbia River the fruit growers are paying \$75.00 per acre for their water rights; then, in order to deliver the water to their land, which in many instances is on a much higher level than the ditch or canal, often ranging from a slight elevation to as high as 600 feet, they are forced to re-pump the water, besides being under a heavy expense for long lines of conducting pipe.

Well Cost About \$20 Per Acre.

"The well proposition can usually be installed for from \$15.00 to \$30.00 per acre, which is less than the average cost of ditch water. Therefore, the interest saved on the smaller investment called for in well irrigation will more than pay for the fuel consumed in operating irrigation pumps and the upkeep on the ditch or canal will more than offset the deterioration on the well plant.

"The greatest mistakes and the most failures from well irrigation come from installing a well too small and from impractical machinery, and the improper screen, which does not produce water in sufficient quantities to permit of properly spreading same over the land.

"A beginner or a would be irrigator is inexperienced, and does not know how to measure the water, and much less how to estimate it, but, being enthused and excited, imagines that he can easily irrigate a township with his new 2,000-gallon well; when, in

fact, the 2,000 gallons guessed at or estimated will in many instances only be 600 gallons per minute, so he usually fails in his first attempt. This discourages him and is the reason for many failures in new irrigation districts.

Measure the Flow.
"Now, in order to be conservative and be on a safe basis, it is strongly urged that all parties putting in irrigation wells consult a competent en-

gineer concerning the installation and to superintend the setting of a well at some convenient location, so that they can at all times know the exact amount of water their wells are producing.

"Always remember that over-planting, which is excessive acreage, limited cultivation and improper application of water will lead to bankruptcy.

"The water is your own private property, to be used at your pleasure

and convenience, and there is no waste or guessing when your 'turn' comes, as with the ditch or canal, no litigation concerning priority rights, and endless litigation such as is common in many canal and ditch propositions.

"Therefore, a correctly installed well irrigation pumping plant is a water getter, a home builder and a mortgage lifter."



LIKE MAGIC

WALK-OVER

Receding Toe Models

Transform your feet, Mr. Everyman, into expressions of style--the highest degree of comfort and fit like nature's own plan of your foot

BLACK OR TAN LEATHER \$3.50 AND UP

Come in and try on a pair; we have the size and last for you. Experience how they actually feel, fit and look, and you will walk out in Walk-Overs---the newest style.

REINKEN'S

Plainview's Specialty Clothing and Shoe Store

Oh, You Newspaper Men and Methodist Visitors

You need not even think of asking if you are WELCOME in Plainview--especially the Ladies.

WELCOME, of course you are. For our part you are more than WELCOME to take the whole town and country as you find it, and WELCOME to make any suggestions you see proper if you happen to find any complaint whatever.

We feel that this is the best town in Texas to live in and hope after you leave for your homes you will go with the feeling that all the people of Plainview were honest in saying they WELCOMED you and convinced you that our citizens are of the best and in case you ever want to make a change we will welcome you as one of our citizens.

We know you will want to stay in Plainview when you see what nice things we have to eat and surely after you see "Martha" at the Opera House, Friday night.

We welcome you at our store, just like you owned it.

Sewell Grocery Co.

SOCIETY

Telephone Number 72

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mrs. P. J. Woodriddle will be hostess to the Bridge Club Tuesday, April 20th.

The Mystic Club will meet with Mrs. R. W. Brahan Saturday, April 16th.

The B. F. Club will meet with Mrs. E. L. Kerr Tuesday, April 26th.

Dr. L. W. Payne, Jr., will lecture at the First Methodist Church, April 14, on "Types of Southern Humor."

MRS. WAYLAND HOSTESS TO FIVE HUNDRED CLUB.

Wednesday afternoon the Five Hundred Club met with Mrs. L. C. Wayland. Three tables were at Five Hundred, the club game. Misses Louise Ball and Esther Lou Harp were guests.

Mrs. Wayland was assisted in serving by Mrs. S. I. Newton and Miss Vera Newton.

BRIDGE CLUB MET WITH MRS. R. C. WARE.

Tuesday afternoon the Bridge Club members were the guests of Mrs. R. C. Ware. In addition to the club members, the hostess had as her guests Misses May Kinder and Annie Maud Davidson. Mrs. O. M. Unger won high score for the members and Miss Kinder for the guests.

The hostess served a well appointed luncheon.

Jot Montgomery, of Memphis, was in Plainview this week on business.

B. F. CLUB MET WITH MRS. VANDERPOOL.

Tuesday afternoon the B. F. Club was entertained by Mrs. F. W. Vanderpool. An hour was spent in conversation and fancy work. The next meeting of the club will be with Mrs. E. L. Kerr.

CLARK-FRAZIER.

A pretty Easter wedding was that of Miss Bessie Clark to L. L. Frazier, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Clark, Sunday afternoon. The home was beautifully decorated with ferns and Easter lilies.

The bride wore an attractive gown of crepe de chine and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Story, while Miss Beatrice Story played soft strains of "O Promise Me."

A dainty ice course was served to the following friends: Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Paxton, Mrs. Frazier, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Story, Mrs. L. W. Dalton, Mrs. R. M. Irick, Miss Anna Irick, Mr. Ragain, Miss Adaline Irick, Mrs. Margaret Shelabarger, Miss Johnnie Young, Miss Tannie Mae Pugh, Will Porter, Miss Mattie Lou Spath and Miss Beatrice Story.

The bride, one of Plainview's sweetest and most attractive young ladies, has a host of friends here.

The groom lives at Anthony, Kans., where he is a prosperous farmer and business man. A GUEST.

DAISIES WIN FROM VIOLETS.

The contest which has been going on since February 15, 1915, in the "Willing Worker" Class of the Methodist Sunday School closed last week. The "Daisy" side, championed by Miss Gilbert Moore, won, and was entertained by the "Violets," whose champion was Miss Lucille Bryan, Saturday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. J. W. Pipkin.

There were all kinds of delightful games and surprises throughout the afternoon.

Delicious refreshments were served to the following: Misses Ruth Upton, Elzela Perdue, Eleanor Fairris, Gladys Anderson, Erma Leaci, Hope Beebe, Minnie Belle Clubb, Ruth Harrison, Louise Butterfield, Ardella Stoneker, Lucille Bryan, Mamie Hall, Gilbert Moore, Willena Winfield, Ruth Dillingham, Thelma McLean, Mary Bryan, Mattie Jordan, Hester Jordan, Noema Harris.

Everyone reported a delightful time, the "Daisies" declaring the "Violets" a fine set, even if they had been defeated. REPORTER.

IRICK-TAYLOR.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Irick, at 7:30 Easter morning occurred the marriage of Frances Irene Irick to Mr. David Hillmap Taylor. Just preceding the ceremony Miss Beatrice story rendered a beautiful violin solo, with Mrs. J. J. Clark at the piano. As the bridal pair took their places, amid a shower of stately palms and beautiful roses, Miss Story played the soft, sweet strains of Schubert's "Serenade."

The marriage rites were performed by Rev. O. L. Hailey, pastor of the First Baptist Church, using the ring ceremony, and was the most beautiful and impressive the writer ever witnessed.

The bride was handsomely attired in traveling gown of heliotrope, with becoming hat of same shade, and carried an arm bouquet of exquisite shell pink roses.

Following congratulations, a dainty breakfast was served to the following friends present, besides the family: Rev. and Mrs. O. L. Hailey, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Tandy, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Clark, Miss Bessie Clark, L. L. Frazier, John Reagan, and Miss Beatrice Story.

The happy pair then went to the station, where they took the train for Amarillo, where they will be at home at 999 Tyler Street.

Mrs. Taylor is one of Plainview's most charming daughters, known and loved for her gracious and lovable character, for "To know her was to love her." Mr. Taylor, formerly of Greenville, Texas, is a young man of sterling qualities and bright prospects. The good wishes of their host of friends follow them to their new home. A GUEST.

E. A. Zollcoffer is visiting his former home, in Hill Country.

W. H. Dial, of Sterling City, is here the guest of old friends.

Ethelbert Dowden has gone to Tampico, Mexico, where he will work in the oil fields.

J. J. Neill has returned from Corpus Christi. His home is in the Happy Union community.

Mrs. Oscar Liffreing has returned to her home, in Sabinal, N. M., after a visit with the family of C. C. Stubbs and other Texas relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Scudder and little son returned yesterday morning from Amarillo, where they had been called on account of the death of Dr. W. D. Patton.

Dr. E. O. Nichols arrived in Plainview from Amarillo yesterday morning.

W. P. Anderson, of Hale Center, was in Plainview yesterday, on business.

Earl French, of Floydada, was in this week on business and with old friends.

Washing of Floydada is in Plainview attending the District Conference. He has children in Seth Ward.

F. Baker, of Snyder, is in Plainview.

Tom Vaughn had business in Lubbock Tuesday.

Dr. I. W. Hicks, of Floydada, visited friends in Plainview this week.

Dr. J. C. Anderson had business in Lubbock Tuesday.

C. C. Christman, of Crosbyton, visited in Plainview yesterday.

Col. R. P. Smyth returned Tuesday from a business trip to Austin.

Mrs. T. D. Lipscomb has returned from a visit to Stratford.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gaylord, of Waco, were here yesterday.

Otus Reeves left Wednesday for Lubbock and other points south, on business.

Mrs. H. A. Gibbs, of Harlingen, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gibbs.

S. J. Boykin and F. C. Herbert, prominent cattle raisers of Clovis, New Mexico, were here yesterday.

W. J. Franks, of Memphis, was a business visitor here this week.

L. G. Wilson is in Corsicana on business.

Mrs. G. A. Cook, who has been here for surgical treatment, has returned to her home, in Floydada.

Miss Emma Pohl was operated on last week for appendicitis. She is improving rapidly.

H. E. Skaggs is visiting old-time friends at Gainesville.

C. H. McFarland and James Curl, of Olton, were in Plainview Wednesday, on business.

Rev. J. M. Harder is in Memphis conducting a revival.

R. M. Ellerd was in Matador on business Wednesday.

Jno. W. Smith, of Floydada, is in Plainview for surgical treatment.

T. C. Brown is in the Guyton-Nichols Sanitarium for treatment.

Mrs. Walter Byers, of Lockney, underwent an operation here last week, and is doing nicely.

J. M. Ellerd has returned to his home, at Abernathy, after having undergone an operation here.

"SAMSON" RECOMMENDED.

True to recommendation of the metropolitan press, William Farnum, in "Samson," which appeared at the Ruby Theatre last night was an exceptional production. William Farnum is the highest salaried photoplay actor in the world, drawing an annual salary of \$100,000.

EAST MOUND.

EAST MOUND, Texas, April 6.—Notes from this community have been rather scarce for the past few weeks, owing to bad weather and sickness, but maybe if spring has really come and there are no more "snows and blows" we will do better.

Mr. Dougherty and Chas. Espy have been having threshing done the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Estes spent Saturday night and Sunday at Dick Estes'.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Wallace spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Burkett, south of town.

Mr. R. B. C. Howell was elected trustee of our school on last Saturday.

Mr. Seaman and Mr. Martine are our other trustees, who were elected last year to serve two years. Mr. Jackson, our retiring trustee, has proven a very faithful one, and retires with the best wishes of everybody.

The pie supper Saturday night was not as well attended as should have been. However, a nice little sum was realized, and will add several new books to our library. The pupils of the school gave a nice little program of recitations and songs, two Easter hymns being especially good.

The school children, patrons and friends enjoyed an Easter egg hunt at Mr. Wallace's Sunday. Everybody brought well filled baskets, and after the eggs were found supper was served. There were about seventy-five present.

Mr. Winslow is sick this week, with la grippe.

Everybody went to town first Monday except your correspondent, who was too busy watching the other folks pass by. Those we noticed were Mr. and Mrs. Long, Mr. D. W. Wallace, Wade Wallace, Mr. Marlin, Seth Waddill and Mr. and Mrs. Rush.

WELCOME

YE EDITORS AND

YE PRINTERS

YE horn tooters, who tooteth long for man, and his land and his possessions, so long as he hveth and doeth well on earth and ye that tooteth vainly for him when he hath gone hence.

We Believe In You and Your Ink

WELCOME, DOUBLY WELCOME

and Welcome Again—Welcome to

Rich-lier

THE BIG STORE
Right In The Heart of Plainview

Richards Bros. & Collier

102 N. Pacific St.

107 W. Main St.

LITTLEFIELD.

LITTLEFIELD, Texas, April 8.—

Fred Lichte, from Oklahoma, has arrived in Littlefield and has begun the improvement of his farm, east of town.

Geo. Staggers and his family will be in this week and will begin improvement on his farm recently purchased, southeast from town.

This community is settling steadily, and but for the rigid quarantine several other families would have moved in recently.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Street and son, Mrs. A. P. Duggan and little son, Miss Ala Moulton and Maurice White motored to Lubbock yesterday.

PRAIRIE AVENUE.

PRAIRIE AVENUE, Texas, April 6.—Quite a few from here attended the Singing Convention at Halfway Sunday.

Saturday was school election here, and everything was satisfactory.

Mr. Williams, of near Hale Center, visited in this locality Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Joe Barrett and son Charlie hauled a few loads of maize to town the first of the week.

Quite a few from here took in the first Monday sale at Plainview.

OLTON.

OLTON, Texas, April 1.—Snow fell here all day yesterday and last night.

Rev. Riley filled his regular appointment here Sunday.

Miss Mary Bolner has returned home recently. She has been working for Mrs. McCluskey, on the Spring Lake Ranch.

R. N. Miller and Jack Silcott, of Plainview, spent Saturday and Sunday with home folks.

Miss Mary Hooper spent Thursday night with Milla Crabtree.

Mr. Willis, Lamb County Tax Assessor, has been assessing taxes in this district for the past week.

O. L. Keenan and family spent Wednesday evening with their mother, Mrs. Keenan.

Olton School has recently purchased some new library books. It has about 200 volumes. They were bought with the proceeds of the box supper.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. L. F on the 31st of March, a girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Wash Emerick spent Sunday afternoon with their daughter, Mrs. O. L. Keenan.

If Every Man in This Community Understood

what this store is trying to do in the way of serving you in the important matters of clothes; and if you really knew what we know about the quality, style and character of

Hart Schaffner & Marx and the "Frat" Clothes

we'd sell all the suits that are sold in this town.

Because the clothes are right and service is sincere.

At \$25 we offer unusual value suits for spring. Other suits \$12.50 to \$30.00.

Hats

All made by John B. Stetson in all the newest styles for spring. All desired shades and shapes.

Priced \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00

NEW STRAW HATS OF ALL KINDS

Carter-Houston's

"Goods That Speak for Themselves"

They Have To Eat

OUR Visitors to the two conventions now in progress deserve the best the market affords. How's that—"A man's heart is best reached thru his stomach."

You will find this store ready to serve you not only with the best the market affords but in any other way possible to make our guests visit pleasant and profitable.

We Always Have a Warm Handshake for The Stranger.

Call to See Us

Vickery-Hancock Grocery Co.

Phone 17

The Plainview Evening Herald

TWICE-A-WEEK

Published Every Tuesday and Friday Evening by—

THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Corner North Pacific and Second Sts.

HERBERT S. HILBURN, Editor. E. B. MILLER, Business Manager.

Entered as second class mail matter July 1, 1914, at the Post Office at Plainview, Texas, under the act of March 3, 1879

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

WELCOME, VISITORS!

Welcome, visitors. Plainview feels honored in having you as her guests. Whatever she has of hospitality is yours. The latch string is always on the outside. Now that you have been admitted, may you find your stay with us so pleasant that you will wish to be with us again and often.

With that whole-souledness with which the hospitality of the West is given, accept our welcome, and command Plainview—she's at your service!

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The entire suppression of newspapers and the rigid censorship which has been exercised over the press in the European countries during the war which is now being waged, is but a reflection of the policy of those governments in dealing with the press.

Although the German and French press is in normal times without censorship, there is no constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press. Their governments claim and exercise the right to suppress in a summary manner journals deemed obnoxious to the public peace and safety. The constitution of Prussia places substantial restrictions on the rights of the press.

In England, after a long struggle dating as far back as the Reformation, almost complete liberty of the press prevails. The real liberty of the English press dates back to the passing of the Fox Libel Act of 1792, which enacted that the decision in libel suits belonged to the jury and not to the judge. This reversed the view which the country had acted on for many years. The only exception, except in case of libelous matter, is the common-law rule that anything against the constitution of the country or the established system of government is an indictable offense.

In the American colonies there was the same fight for freedom of expression. As long as the colonial government continued the press was hampered. Books and pamphlets were burned by the public hang-man, and their printers punished. After the overthrow of British authority in the colonies complete freedom of the press was incorporated into the first State Constitutions, and has been continued in all succeeding ones without exception. The following is a common provision in the State Constitutions on the subject: "The printing press shall be free to everyone who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature or any branch of the Government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communications of thoughts and opinions is one of the inalienable rights of man, and every citizen may freely write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty." The Constitution of the United States prohibits the passing of any law abridging the freedom of the press.

Through its wise policy regarding the dissemination of news and discussion of government, the United States has made its legislators in every sphere of government responsive to the demands of its constituents and answerable to them—the phase of free speech which English parliamentarians so long fought. Guaranteeing this freedom in its constitution, an enlightened public, fearless in expressing opinions, is vouchsafed to America.

THE PANHANDLE AND PROSPERITY.

Not so many years ago lands in the Panhandle section of Texas were not in great demand for agricultural development. Then the range, with its enormous herds shifting at the will of their owners, was the chief source of production of wealth. Bountiful grass made the pasturing of livestock profitable. Texas became famed far and wide for her long-horn steers. These gaunt, storky fellows were the product of many months of grazing and were low in the market. They were despised when the time of striking the trail arrived, and in these "dogies" were left for the coyotes or given away.

A few years has shown a remarkable development in the Panhandle of Texas. Now instead of shipping out the Texas steer, with his long horns and low value, baby beef, the choicest of the markets, leaves the Panhandle section in train loads.

The range is no longer relied upon as the chief supply of feed. Maize, kaffir, feterita, in grain of high feeding value, alfalfa, succulent ensilage for the hard winter months, furnish the farmer and stockman of the Panhandle country with abundant and flesh-producing feed. Now the young life of the herd is conserved and marketed early.

The profitable marketing of our immense feed crops transformed into hogs, the demand for which is steady and persistent, is a possibility known to most of our stockmen.

They are learning to feed the correct amount and of the correct kind, so that maximum-weight gains are made at the minimum cost. Farmers are beginning to realize that when their feed is sold they are disposing of a part of their farm, but that when livestock is fed, fertility of the soil is retained. The double profit is inviting.

The minute things of immense import to farmers in scientific production are being ferreted out by the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, of our State institutions, and by individuals, and given in the form of bulletins and tracts to the farmers and stockmen of this great section. The railroads realize that the prosperity of the section depends upon the wealth produced, and that the fertile lands of the Panhandle section are the source of its wealth. The A. T. & S. F., for instance, are putting into the field such men as Bainer, Pope and Johnson. The Santa Fe knows the limit of the development of the country it traverses is the limit of its development in that section.

The South Plains has such men as Longstreth, Dowden, Kruger, Quesenberry, Dalmont, Keys and Jeffries, who have made and are making careful, scientific study of our peculiar conditions, and are instructing the farmers and stockmen.

Kansas has become an important agricultural state through sheer determination of a few leaders in the industry. Scientific farming has meant prosperity for the "Sunflower State." The great Panhandle country bids fair to surpass this splendid example, and will find its growth and development hampered only by the determination and steadfastness of its builders.

The scientific farmer and stockman of the great Panhandle country is destined to become one of the captains of industry in the Southwest. Prosperity is smiling upon him.

FEAR OF POVERTY.

We have grown literally afraid to be poor. We despise anyone who elects to be poor in order to simplify and save his inner life. We have lost the power of even imagining what the ancient idealization of poverty could have meant; the liberation from material attachments, the untroubled soul, the manlier indifference, the paying our way by what we are or do, and not by what we have, the right to fling away our life at any moment irresponsibly—the more athletic trim, in short, the moral fighting shape. It is certain that the prevalent fear of poverty among the educated classes is the worst moral disease from which our country suffers.—Professor William James.

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED

BY A FARMER.

An expression full of meaning and good suggestion was incorporated in an article written for The News recently by W. J. Myers, of Lockney, Texas. We shall not give any lengthy excerpt from Mr. Myers' communication, but the expression alluded to is this: "I make my living on the farm. I plant crops of red hogs, white-faced cattle and mule colts, which are much cheaper gathered than cotton, though I raised three-fourths of a bale to the acre last year." There is no question that to the extent that a farmer is prepared to raise hogs, cattle and mule colts along with other things, will be prosperous. It gets him away from sole dependence on his crops, or crop, if he is a cotton farmer strictly. It has been found that marketing grain on the hoof in the shape of hogs, cattle, colts, etc., makes such crops bring much higher prices than when sold as gathered. When poultry, eggs, butter and other produce can be added to these, it makes things less strenuous than when the effort of every one on the place is directed exclusively to the crops. Of course, it is impossible for every man to do all these things, for not all have facilities and land for doing them; but every one can do some of them. For example, no one is so awkwardly situated that he cannot grow more or less poultry; and there is no one who can not raise at least one or two hogs in order to make his own meat. It requires so little addition to the waste about the place to grow two or three hogs that it is practically possible for every farmer, be he renter or landlord, to raise his own meat.

These suggestions are offered that those most interested may "think upon these things."—Dallas News.

The Texas range produces \$19,000,000 worth of grasses each year.

SONG OF PROSPERITY.

"It is now being said, by those who have studied the situation, that the Texas Panhandle is doing a larger business than any other part of Texas. This we believe true, especially with the Shallow Water Belt of the Plains country."—Tulsa Herald.

THE KING DRAG IN THE SOUTH.

We were cruising for land in—well, never mind what state it was; it might have happened in almost any state. It was not exactly a new country, but it was rather sparsely settled. None of the roads had been graveled or macadamized and it had rained a very great deal. The roads were very primitive, yet they were nicely rounded up and had been kept nicely dragged. We overtook and passed a four-mule team hitched to a King drag; the use of the team was paid for by the community. After each rain it was the custom to drag these roads. We grumbled a little at the occasional chuck holes, but in the main the road was delightful and our horses trotted briskly along. We gave so little thought (we do not think about things that are giving us little trouble) that we had time to inspect the farms that we passed by and to discuss their advantages and disadvantages.

Suddenly we left the good roads. We came into another state and to a region where roads are neglected. It was after a wet winter. The roads were awful. Now and then they became impassable, and we took to the pastures to avoid dangerous mud-holes. When we found any "repair work" done it was of the crudest sort, like throwing branches of trees into the mud. Two strong horses attached to our buggy began to become distressed as they labored through the mud. The soil and topography were the same as we had left, the sole difference that now no one dragged the roads. We were at first amused, then frightened, then indignant. It seemed that we would never, without killing our horses, get through. Finally we met a man with two horses and a buggy, going in the opposite direction. We halted him and demanded: "Why are not these roads dragged?"

"I can't tell you, sir. I reckon because we have never done it."

I would not accept a farm on those undragged roads as a gift and live on it as men do today. Civilization, education, progress—these things are impossible where such things are. Further, the effort of the horses to drag vehicles through that mud is at least fifty times the effort that would be necessary to keep those roads dragged dry and drivable.

Long live D. Ward King, the road-drag man!—Joseph E. Wing, in the Breeders' Gazette.

W. J. Williams, formerly editor of the Amarillo Daily News, who has been in the neighborhood of Plainview for the past several weeks, has returned to Amarillo, where he will practice his profession, civil engineering.

Plainview

The Most Piggish Part of the United States

ZENAS E. BLACK
IN THE EARTH

When Joseph E. Wing, staff writer for the Breeder's Gazette and world-famous alfalfa and live stock expert, visited the Plainview country about a year ago, he declared it to be "the most piggish part of the United States."

This will surprise many people who always have thought of the Texas plains as an exclusive cattle country. Over most of the plains the Hereford statistics are still ahead of the hog. In the Plainview country, comprising Hale, Floyd, and Swisher Counties, just south of the Panhandle, irrigation by means of centrifugal pumps, operating in wells with shallow lifts, began a few years ago. More than 150 of these wells have gone in already, irrigating, severally, an average of 140 acres. Irrigation means the means of raising alfalfa; the permanent hog pasture. While hogs are plentiful on the "dry farms" down there, it is irrigation which has given the greatest impetus to pork production.

A \$4.50 hog, a suit of clothes, and \$18 in cash have made one plains farmer worth \$25,000 in five years, and he gives the hog credit for most of it.

Here's another inspiring instance: Starting with one gilt on his farm of eighteen acres a mile east of Plainview three years ago, Charley Reeves has sold \$1,200 worth of hogs, supplied his family with meat, and now has 403 hogs on his place—all from this fecund gilt.

A year ago, Dr. J. T. Jones, of Salem, Illinois, purchased an improved irrigated farm of 320 acres in Floyd County, from the Texas Land and Development Company, and at once started raising hogs and steers on a big scale. He says he is "making 16-to-1 money," explaining that one of his Duroc-Jersey sows had just given birth to sixteen pigs.

Five men who recently bought farms from this company have, in addition, organized a hog-raising company, capitalized at \$10,000. They are purchasing 1,000 choice Duroc-Jersey, Poland-China, and Hampshire sows and are installing modern hog-breeding barns and other equipment. "Hogs and alfalfa" is the slogan of this company, which will be a pioneer in demonstrating the merit and profit in exclusive hog raising on the best business principles.

Many men in the Plainview country claim that they can watch the markets closely and purchase both their hogs and feed and double their money. It is always more profitable when one raises both hogs and feedstuffs.

Hale County, of which Plainview is the county seat, ships more hogs than any other of the 253 counties in Texas. In 1913, hogs shipped from Plainview "topped" the Fort Worth market forty-two days. Fort Worth is the highest hog market in the United States. In the early part of July, 1914, T. W. Morrison, of Plainview, shipped a car of hogs to Fort Worth, which topped the market, bringing \$8.75. This was fifteen cents higher than Chicago's "top" for the day, and 32 1/2 cents higher than the best price paid in Kansas City that day.

In a recent address at Plainview, Mr. French, of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company, gave as one of the reasons for the excellence of the Fort Worth market: "Texas sends \$24,000,000 for hogs and hog products shipped in from other states every year."

The reasons why Texas is short on hogs are simple. Texas raises one-fourth of the world's cotton crop. Fully 45 per cent of her farm lands are in cotton. You can't feed cotton lint to hogs. Furthermore, hog cholera exists in practically all the State except the Plains and western portions. When the Indian-corn crop fails in East Texas, the farmers go out of the hog business. Irrigation and alfalfa (the great hog pasture crop) are possible in but few sections of the State.

No Hog Cholera on Plains.

There has never been a case of hog cholera in the Plainview country, and it never should gain a foothold there. Hogs are not adapted naturally to either extremes of temperature. In Northern States, they require shelter in winter, which results in confinement, and the animals suffer from want of exercise. The hot, humid summers are very injurious, too. The altitude of the Plainview country is a little above 3,000 feet. The average mean temperature is 56 degrees. The midsummer nights always are cool, and the dry heat of the days is not oppressive. The dry cold of the thin air in midwinter does not keep hogs from grazing in alfalfa fields. Expensive hog barns are unnecessary. The animals are healthy because they live in the fresh air the year around.

Scarcity of water, unclean yards, and drinking places, heavy feeding of grain in summer, and neglect of parasite troubles lead up to hog cholera. But pigs raised on the irrigated alfalfa meadows of the Plainview country

develop into super-hogs, with strong constitutions, able to withstand disease. There is fresh, pure water everywhere on these farms, and it comes directly from the ground; not from a stream which may have been contaminated after running through a careless neighbor's farms.

Every corn-belt farmer knows that, and add two pounds of arsenate of lead. Be sure to apply the spray at high pressure and see that every part given economy of production and freedom from cholera, there is more money in raising hogs than in any other industry. However, it is estimated that one hog out of every six in Missouri dies of this disease. The condition in other states is little better. More serum has been used, and yet there have been more cases of cholera the past three years than ever before.

Looking from the angle of economy of production, alfalfa-grazed pigs require little or no grain, and when they are fattening for market, much less grain is required if they have access to alfalfa. Put ten or fifteen 70-pound pigs on an acre of irrigated alfalfa in the Plainview country, and they can live there until March 1, if necessary, on water and alfalfa alone, and severally make a growth of about seventy-five pounds, without incurring the following hay crops.

Hogs' Natural Habitat.

Generally speaking, hogs have to be raised under artificial conditions in the corn belt; under natural environments in the Plainview country. Down here they get the range of the fields, the glorious sunshine, and the same pure water furnished other animals. Robust health and vigorous growth go hand in hand with economy of production.

The hogs in the Plainview country get no corn. Until a few years ago it was thought to be impossible for a cornless country to be a hogish country. That was before the grain of kaffir corn and milo maize was demonstrated to be fully 90 per cent as valuable per bushel as Indian corn. From 70 to 100 bushels of grain, kaffir or milo, can be made on an irrigated acre, and a yield of 125 bushels has been made. The nights are too cold in the Plainview country for the best success with Indian corn.

At the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show, Fort Worth, C. W. Post's Plains-bred and kaffir-fed hogs outclassed the Indian-corn-fed variety. J. C. Simmons, a Plains farmer, put 90-pound pigs on kaffir and milo in 1913. They averaged 245 pounds at the end of 100 days of feeding, and brought eight cents. H. E. Finney, general manager of the Armour packing house at Fort Worth, said they dressed as high as the best Indian-corn-fed variety. The fat was a perfect white and firm as marble, and the lean meat had that valuable rich pink tint.

Aside from kaffir and milo, there are numbers of other feeds which can be used with hogs advantageously in the Plainview country. Peanuts make about 1,000 pounds of pork per acre, and, as with alfalfa, the hogs do their own harvesting. The waste from irrigated garden or orchard and from the dairy are fed the Plains hog.

Cattle always have done well in the

Plainview country. Hogs have a place where steers are fattening. It is no fault of this section as a cattle country that hogs are outstripping the white-faced Herefords in numbers. But, around Plainview, the average litter of pigs is eight or nine, and the range is from two litters per year to three litters in two years. The annual increase of horses, cattle, and sheep ranges from 50 to 100 per cent. The increase of hogs is from 500 to 1,000 per cent.

Again, for every 100 pounds of feed consumed, cattle gain nine pounds, sheep eleven pounds, and pigs twenty-three pounds! Pigs in the Plainview country make nearly two and one-half times the gain over cattle for the quantity of feed consumed. Hogs are quick money; ready for market in less than half the time required for a steer.

Absence of disease, economy of production and good markets, therefore, are the reasons the Plainview irrigation district has developed into "the most piggish part of the United States." Also it is a comparatively new country. Quick cash crops are necessary to meet the land notes of the farmer recently arrived. The helpful hog is the solution for the newcomer, as well as the staple crop for the oldtimer.

Before the end of 1915 the officers of the Texas Land and Development Company will have completed the organization and equipment of three large live stock companies. One of these, capitalized for \$60,000, has been in operation for some months. It has completed, near Plainview, what Swift and Armour of Fort Worth say is the "largest hog-breeding establishment in Texas, and the best equipped in the United States." Dominant in this company's stock is the long-bodied Tamworth, the bacon hog, which will be crossed with other breeds. This company, as well as the other two, plan selling high-grade hogs and cattle to purchasers of improved irrigated farms from the land company; live-stock company taking notes in payment, if desired, payable when the animals are marketed. The live-stock company furnishes free to the purchasers information of most successful live-stock methods in this section. That this advice is worth while may be assumed from the following in the Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter of February 5, 1915:

"Fort Worth hog prices towered far above those prevailing at all other markets Friday. The Texas Land and Development Company, of Plainview, constant shippers to Fort Worth and chronic market-toppers, set the pace with the sale of a car of sixty-eight head, averaging 237 pounds, at \$7.25. This concern has mastered the hog-feeding art, and markets as good consignments as ever are seen outside of the show ring. Against Fort Worth's top of \$7.25 was a top of \$7.10 at Chicago, and \$6.90 at Kansas City."

Here is an example of this company's hog experiences: On ten acres of irrigated alfalfa one year old this company placed 156 sows and 16 pigs in May, 1914. The animals ran from May 1 to November 1, 1914, on alfalfa, without any grain whatever. By October, 1914, these sows had 298 pigs. During the winter, some grain was furnished. March 1, 1915, there were 437 hogs and pigs on the ten acres, including the original stock. Two full cars have been shipped to Fort Worth besides, each of which topped the market.

Best Editorial of the Day

The Kansas City Star

Every once in a while a news item gets into the papers which rips the veil aside and gives us a glimpse of the horrors the big war is working over there in Europe. One of those items told that the Higher Public Hygiene Council of France has suggested the need of methods for the re-education and the readaptation of labor to the cripples the war has and will produce.

Think of it! The war will make so many cripples in France that the whole system of labor in that country will have to be rearranged so they will be able to earn their own living.

The last issue of the "Revue d'Hygiene," published in Paris, has a long article about it written by Doctor Borne, of the Higher Hygienic Council. He says that the existing asylums for the blind, the cripples and the infirm will not begin to take care of even a trifling per cent of those who will come blind, crippled and infirm from the war.

"There already is an overwhelming number of men in youth and middle age who are disabled and cannot return to their former occupations," he says.

He goes on to say that schools must be built where men blinded in battle may learn to do work that will make them self-supporting; special machinery must be made for all sorts of factory work, so that a man with one arm, or no arms at all or with no legs, or with only stumps of arms or legs, may operate them. Then there will be the class that can never work again, under any circumstances. Vast institutions must be built.

The same armies of maimed, crippled, blinded, ruined men will exist as an aftermath of war in Germany, Great Britain, Russia, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and in any other country that may enter the war. Millions of them, limping, hobbling, sightless, groping, creeping, crawling.

Among those that will never be able to work gain will be the insane, the maniacs the war will make. We have been reading of them, of men going mad under the strain. They will fill the asylums and overflow them.

The horrors of war! No mind can even imagine them.

TESTING ALFALFA ENSILAGE.

Kansas Agriculturist Makes Combination With Other Feedstuffs; Experiments Successful.

Milk bottles are being used as silos by C. O. Swanson, associate professor of agricultural chemistry in the Kansas State Agricultural College, in his experiments to determine the value of alfalfa as silage. After opening 24 of the jars, Professor Swanson believes that alfalfa, when finely cut and tightly packed in an air-tight silo, will make good silage.

Forty-eight bottles were used in conducting the test. Alfalfa hay which had been cut in the four stages—the bud, the one-tenth bloom, the full bloom and the seed formation stage—was used in the experiments, 12 bottles being filled with specimens of each of the different stages.

The bottles were numbered from 1 to 12 in the series, each being filled with alfalfa mixed with other substances. The bottles containing alfalfa alone, wilted alfalfa, unwilted alfalfa, wilted alfalfa with water, alfalfa and molasses at a ratio of 20 to 1, alfalfa and molasses 30 to 1, alfalfa and molasses 40 to 1, alfalfa and corn meal 10 to 1, alfalfa and germinated corn meal 10 to 1, alfalfa and germinated corn meal 20 to 1, alfalfa and lactic acid 50 to 1. All the alfalfa samples were finely cut in a feed chopper.

The use of milk bottles in conducting these experiments serves as an inexpensive way of discovering the more practical applications of silage to feeding. It would be expensive to experiment with real silos, and the use of the bottle often permits the discarding of certain theories. It is probable that from the data secured in these experiments under more practical conditions may be conducted next year by the chemistry and dairy husbandry departments.

BUYING A BULL.

There is no set rule by which a herd bull may be chosen. Every practical breeder has his own ideal, and few of them agree in detail. By years of experience and observation, I have come to the conclusion that the one chief individual quality that designates a true sire, the index of a bull's entire make-up, is the head. If I were compelled to choose a herd bull by seeing but one portion of him, I should want to take my chances on the head. I have been censured for putting too much stress upon the head of a bull while placing awards in the show ring, but I can candidly say that if there has ever been a great sire in my time that had not a good head, I have failed to see him. The ideas of breeders differ somewhat as to the formation of a bull's head, but I believe that the majority of beef cattle breeders are in favor of a short, wide head, dished face, bell-shaped muzzle, large nostrils, eyes large and set wide apart, with a kind expression, and horns of medium weight, well turned forward and slightly drooped.

The next points I look for in a herd bull is the back, which should be straight, wide and well covered, showing a deep, well filled loin. I also want long and heavy quarters, dropping low in the twist; an underline as far below the topline as possible and parallel to it; deep, well sprung ribs, running back close to the hooks, which should lay in and be well covered; heart girth well sprung and shoulders laid in and well covered; neck short and thick, with a strong crest and fastened onto the body as though it were a part of it rather than an addition; legs short and straight and set on the corners; a hide loose and of medium thickness, and covered with an abundance of hair that is silken to the touch. I have also noticed that a bull with long, curly hair on the head and neck is, as a rule, more prepotent.

And now comes the foremost factor, the predominating influence governing a true sire: the merit of his ancestry. Here only should the pedigree be taken into paramount consideration. Bulls have a faculty of "breeding back," and can reproduce merit or fault with like precision. Therefore, it is most important, when choosing a herd bull, to see his sire and dam and as many more of his ancestors as possible, and if they prove satisfactory the chances are all in favor of the bull's being a good sire.—I. M. Forbes, in Breeder's Gazette.

ILLINOIS MAN MOVES TO LITTLEFIELD COUNTRY.

LITTLEFIELD, Texas, April 4.—Geo. W. Vincel and family arrived in Littlefield from Illinois yesterday. He will improve his farm recently purchased here. Mr. Vincel complains of the rigid quarantine in Texas. He could not see his chickens, and his car was entered enroute and the hay with which his wife packed fruit jars removed. The quarantine is keeping several good families from moving to Littlefield now.

SANTA FE STATION SCHOOL FOR INCREASED EFFICIENCY.

The Santa Fe Railway Company has arranged to make its station here, and every other station on the system, a school for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of its freight service. Trained men, acting under the direction of the general superintendents, will give instruction to station agents, depot employees, trainmen and others having to do with the transportation of freight, regarding modern methods of loading and stowing shipments. In addition to coaching employees, these experts, and the agents also will give information to shippers, when asked to do so, about scientific methods of preparing shipments for transportation.

The station agent will be at the head of the local school. Reports at a recent conference of Santa Fe officials showed that the plan had been tried out successfully in several localities. Wherever experiments were made, shippers took a deep interest in the plan and adopted the necessary rules for co-operating with the railway company. It was decided, therefore, to make the movement system wide. Manufacturers, wholesale dealers and other large shippers have reported that their customers are greatly pleased with the change from the "catch as catch can" system of loading and stowing freight in cars, and the more or less careless manner of preparing small shipments for transportation, to the modern methods recommended by the Santa Fe.

SPRAYING PEACH TREES.

Peach trees demand three or four sprayings during the year, in the opinion of I. E. Cowart, of the Department of Horticulture of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, who believes that now is the time to give the trees their first spray. "Spray with self-boiled lime and arsenate of lead," states Prof. Cowart, "just after the petals fall. Use the

following formula for making the solution:

Fresh lime (not slacked) ... 8 pounds
Sulphur 8 pounds
Water 50 gallons
"Mix the lime and sulphur in a vessel and add a small quantity of water. As soon as the lime has slacked, dilute at once to fifty gallons of water of each tree is thoroughly covered."

MANURE CROP VALUABLE; HOW TO HANDLE IT.

Barnyard manure is the farm's most valuable crop, and care should be taken to prevent its leaching. "Barnyard manure should never be stored in open pens," states Professor J. O. Morgan, of the Department of Agronomy of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, "for the reason that a large portion of the plant food will be leached out during rainy weather. Keep the following important points in mind:

- "1. Keep the manure under shelter.
 - "2. Keep the manure compact.
 - "3. Keep the manure fairly moist.
- "An ideal method of handling barnyard manure is to haul it directly to the garden or field and spread it broadcast."

SILOS INCREASING.

"Over 14,000 silos are in use at the present time in Texas," states Professor J. W. Ridgway, of the Department of Dairy Husbandry of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, "and the number of silos is rapidly increasing every day. The silo is no longer in its experimental stage, and its usage in the stave, concrete and pit form with the large number of silage crops now used, shows that this form of saving crops in their green, succulent stage is a working, practical success."

Mrs. Myrtle Reagan left yesterday morning for Durant, Oklahoma, where she will remain some months.

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EXTENSION LECTURE**

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DR. L. W. PAYNE, JR.
"TYPES OF SOUTHERN HUMOR"
METHODIST CHURCH
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W. A. Donaldson, Vice Pres. L. G. Wilson, Vice Pres.
Geo. B. Doubleday, Assistant Cashier

**A Condensed Statement of the Condition of
THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK
Of Plainview, Texas**

As made to the Comptroller of the Currency at the close of business, March 4th, 1915.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and Discounts \$222,973.68	Capital Stock \$100,000.00
United States Bonds 100,000.00	Surplus and Profits 29,511.75
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures 13,312.55	Circulation 100,000.00
Bonds, Securities, Etc. ... 300.00	DEPOSITS 166,149.12
Federal Reserve Bank Stock 2,400.00	
5% Redemption Fund ... 5,000.00	
Cash and Sight Exchange ... 51,674.64	
\$395,660.87	\$395,660.87

The above statement is correct.

J. M. OAKES, Cashier.

Third National Bank

THE BANK OF SERVICE

At The Theatres

MAE I. THEATRE.

Monday, April 12.

"The Love Pirate" (in 2 parts) Majestic Drama
 "A Matter of Parentage" Powers Drama
 "Some Night Mare" Joker Comedy

Tuesday, April 13.

GABY DESLYS in "HER TRIUMPH" (in 4 parts) Paramount Feature
 "Lizzie's Dizzy Career" Nestor Comedy

Wednesday, April 14.

"The Bottomless Pit" K. B. Drama
 "The Vengeance of Samson" Powers Drama
 "The Stake" Imp Drama
 "Dad" Big U. Drama

Thursday, April 15.

"PERILS OF PAULINE"—Episode No. 17 (in 2 parts) Special Serial
 "Zip and His Gang" LKO Comedy
 "The Bride" Victor Drama

Friday, April 16.

MARY FULLER in "EVERY GIRL" (in 2 parts) Victor Drama
 "Plumber Wins the Girl" Joker Comedy
 "The Law of the Wilds" (in 2 parts) American Drama

Saturday, April 17.

"A Modern Noble" (in 2 parts) Domino Drama
 "Which Would You Rather Be?" Beauty Comedy
 "Mutual Drama" Selected

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Monday, April 12.

"THE BLACK BOX"—Episode No. 5 (in 2 parts) Special Serial
 "Mabel, Fatty and the Law" Keystone Comedy
 "Rooms for Rent" Victor Comedy

Tuesday, April 13.

"Her Bargain" (in 2 parts) Big U. Drama
 "Volunteer Fireman" Thanhouser Drama
 "The Gun Fighter" (in 2 parts) Broncho Drama

Wednesday, April 14.

"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"—Episode No. 14 (in 2 parts) Special Serial
 "Peanuts and Bullets" Keystone Comedy
 "The Famine" K. B. Drama

Thursday, April 15.

"Inmar the Servitor" (in 2 parts) Majestic Drama

FARMERS FOLLOW LEAD DEVELOPMENT CONCERN.

Plainview Region is Progressing Rapidly in the Production of Swine.

Under the leadership of the Texas Land and Development Company, a concern which controls an immense acreage in that vicinity, Plainview farmers have been taking up with the hog business on a larger scale than ever before in history. However, there are many independent producers of swine who have demonstrated that there is profit in the industry.

W. A. Watson, of Plainview, one of the regular shippers, was on the local market Monday, and sang the praises of his region. He declared that conditions are excellent and improving all of the time. He says that a banner run of hogs to this market may be expected during the fall.—Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter.

FROM DEBT TO BANK ACCOUNT HISTORY PLAINVIEW COUNTRY.

"I am rounding out my fourteenth year in this country, and am free to say that it is one of the best for the poor man in all the United States," said S. D. Struve, of Plainview, in an interview recently given out. "I had no money when I came here, and borrowed a first payment on 160 acres of land. I kept this land two years and then sold it at a profit. My upward start dated from that time. I then bought 440 acres of land, making a payment on it with the profit from the original purchase. This 440 acres has all been paid for with the crops from it, and I am glad to say that I have a comfortable little bank account besides.

"Although my feed crops are liberal, I never sell, but feed them right here on the farm, with the exception of alfalfa, which is always cash and that, too at a good figure. I have alfalfa pasture on which to run my hogs, and the grain grown on the place goes largely into the porkers, in which form it brings fine returns.

"This is undoubtedly a very superior livestock country, and is improving all the time."

"The Beast Within" Reliance Drama
 "Animated Weekly" News

Friday, April 16.

JOHN EMERSON in "A BACHELOR'S ROMANCE" (4-part Comedy) Paramount Feature
 "Fatty's New Role" Keystone Comedy

Saturday, April 17.

GRACE CUNNARD in "THE HEART OF LINCOLN" (in 3 parts) Gold Seal Drama
 "Mutual Drama" Selected

THE RUBY THEATRE.

Program for week beginning April 12th:

Monday, April 12th.

"The Man from the Sea" (two-part drama) Lubin
 "The Bold Bandit and the Rah Rah Boys" (one-part comedy) Kalem
 "Broncho Billy and the Sheriff's Office" (one-part Western) Essanay

Tuesday, April 13th.

"Every Inch a King" (two-part Francis Bushman drama) Essanay
 "The Bonr Siniste" (one-part drama) Biograph
 "A Strand of Blood" (one-part comedy) Vitagraph

Wednesday, April 14th.

First installment of "ZUDORA," the Twenty Million Dollar Mystery (two-part serial) Thanhouser
 Last installment and solution of "The Million-Dollar Mystery" (two-part episode) Thanhouser

Thursday, April 15th.

William Fox presents Charles Richman in "The Idler" (in five acts) Fox Film Corporation

Friday, April 16th.

"The Black Diamond Express" (one-part railroad drama) Kalem
 "The Man from the East" (one-part drama) Selig
 "Cupid Backs the Winners" (one-part comedy) Kalem
 "It Cured Hubby" (one-part comedy) Lubin

Saturday, April 16th.

"Sunshine and Shadows" (two-part drama) Vitagraph
 "Sophies Fatal Wedding" (one-part comedy) Essanay
 "The Trail of a Coat" (one-part comedy) Selig

JUPITER, SATURN, URANUS AND NEPTUNE.

From the University of Wisconsin Press Bulletin.

Jupiter is by far the largest of the planets, exceeding both in bulk and mass all the others combined.

The satellites, or four moons, of Jupiter enjoy the distinction of being the first objects ever discovered with the telescope, having been found by Galileo almost immediately after his invention, A. D. 1610. It is quite possible that they may have been seen with the naked eye before this time. In more recent years reports are current that they have been seen under favorable circumstances by sharp-eyed persons, and very little telescopic aid is required to show them. In recent years a considerable number of other fainter satellites have been found attending Jupiter.

In respect to size and mass, Saturn stands next to Jupiter, and, although far inferior to him in these respects, it contains more material than all the remaining planets combined. But the unique feature of Saturn which distinguishes it from every other known body in the heavens is its ring. This was long a puzzle to the astronomers who first studied the planet with a telescope. One of them called Saturn a planet with ears. As correctly understood and described nearly half a century after, however, "it is surrounded by a ring, thin, flat, nowhere touching it, and making quite an angle with the ecliptic." Sometimes Saturn is observed without a trace of the ring, as it is so thin that it disappears altogether when turned edgewise.

Saturn is attended by a family of nine satellites, a larger number than belongs to any other planet. With one exception, they are exceedingly small and difficult to observe save with a very large telescope. The latest ones to be discovered were found by means of the image which they impressed upon a photographic plate. They have never really been "seen."

Uranus and Neptune are interesting chiefly as modern addition to the known members of the sun's family. Neptune was the first planet ever "discovered," all of its predecessors having been known from prehistoric times. Uranus has four satellites, Neptune boasting only one. Under fa-

SOME FISHERMAN! OUTDOES 'EM ALL.

Judge Carter, of Plainview, Can "Out-sit" Anyone in a Fishing Game.

If there is anyone who can beat Judge Carter, of Plainview, who is visiting in Corpus Christi during the winter, and is a guest at the Horne apartments, in fishing, it will be appreciated by other guests at the hotel if he will show up, and prove himself, for every one of them—have been forced to give up, when asked to go on a fishing trip.

Judge Carter is an ardent fisherman. He will sit on the Natatorium pier for hours at a time, and catch fish. He does not go after the big ones, but rather the smaller kind, and has caught as many as 300 perch during a day.

Frequently he asks his friends to accompany him. They will for a while, anyhow. After they have sat for several hours, perhaps in the sun, and the judge has accumulated enough fish to start a hatchery, they will mention leaving. "Oh, no; not yet," the judge will tell them. "I haven't got started."

Numerous people at the Horne apartments have attempted to outfish him, but they have come a long way from succeeding. It is probable that if a Marathon fishing contest were to be held, in which the object would be to see which could fish the longest, Judge Carter would win in a walk. Sixteen hours of fishing would be a mere pittance to him, according to those who have attempted to keep "sat in" with him.

When he goes back home, to the Plains, he will have some fish stories to tell. If they are not believed, he has but to refer to those who have tried to keep up with him. Judge Carter is a member of the Lubbock colony at the Horne apartments, although he is not from that place. He was urged to come here, though, by a Lubbockite, who had been here previously, on account of an attack of rheumatism.—Corpus Christi Democrat.

BOOKS MISSING FROM THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Are there any books at your home that belong to the Plainview Public Library? There are half a dozen volumes that are unaccounted for, and the members of the book committee are anxious to have them returned to the shelves as soon as possible. Some of these six volumes have been out several months: "Andrew the Glad," "By Right of Conquest," "Kenilworth," "Alice of Old Vincennes," "The Sherrods," "David Harum," and "The Flute of the Gods." It is especially asked that "David Harum" be returned promptly, as it has been asked for several times recently by parties desiring to read it before the play is shown on the moving picture films, as it is due to be shown in Plainview soon.

avorable circumstances Uranus may be seen with the naked eye by one who knows just where to look for it. Neptune is never visible save in a telescope.

PRESS ASSOCIATION BEST CONVENTION FOR ANY TOWN.

Amarillo Educator and Business Man Congratulates Plainview on Meeting of Editors.

"The Press Association is one of the best meetings any town can have," said Dr. Phillips, of the Amarillo Military Academy, this morning. "I congratulate Plainview on the session now in progress. It is an honor to any West Texas city to have the Panhandle Press Association as guests."

Dr. Phillips has had business in Plainview for the Amarillo Life Insurance Company, of which he is a director.

SUPERIOR TO INDIANA LAND.

More Money to Be Made on Farming Here Than on High-Priced Lands of North.

"I moved to Hale County about six years ago, from Indiana, and bought 320 acres of land eight miles south of Plainview, paying part in cash and assuming \$4,200 worth of notes against the tract," said Fred D. Weyl, of Plainview, recently. "All this indebtedness has been paid and I have \$2,300 worth of grain for sale from this year's crop."

"I am convinced that I can make more money farming here than I can on the high-priced land of Indiana. Land is a great deal easier cultivated here, and one man can handle so much more of it.

"A man with a reasonable sum of money and a supply of energy need not be afraid to invest here."

Bea F. Smith, of Lockney, was in Plainview Wednesday on route home from Lamesa.

RAMSEY.

RAMSEY, Texas, April 7.—A four-inch snow fell here last Wednesday night, which was a great benefit to growing crops.

Miss Ada Russell was up to see home folks last week.

T. H. Tedford was over to see his father-in-law, E. E. Russell, Saturday, week on business. He returned home Tuesday.

Carl Russell and Floyd Landrum were visitors at J. A. Wiley's Sunday. Mrs. Carrie Tedford spent Easter with home folks.

J. A. Goin's, who have been on the sick list for several weeks, are reported progressing nicely.

Charlie Hatcher made a business trip to Mickey Monday, accompanied by Dr. J. L. Guest, of Lockney.

Bob Visage and wife went to Lockney Wednesday.

Mr. Russell has been building a new tank the past week.

A nice little thunder shower fell here Wednesday evening.

Mrs. H. J. Wiley is on the sick list this week.

MINSTRELS WON APPLAUSE.

The best tented show seen in Grand Junction in a long time was produced last evening, when the minstrels owned and produced by J. M. Busby appeared before a crowd that packed the seats. The show is full of tuneful and humorous acts and keeps the audience in a roar of laughter from start to finish. The singing had all the fascinating qualities which only the negro can import, and won loud applause. The band yesterday entertained the crowd at the parade and won many compliments for their excellent grade of music.

The wardrobe of the company is exceptionally fine, and the costumes are new and of unusual quality. The costumes are all silk and velvet, and make a most brilliant appearance. The acts are clean and the humor refined and appealing to the highest grade of the audience.—Grand Junction News.—Adv.

FOR TRADE—Good five-passenger automobile, in A-1 condition, to trade for land. Address "AUTOMOBILE," care Herald. —Adv. 2t.

FOR TRADE—First-class business proposition to trade for Shallow Water land. Address "C—," care Herald. —Adv. 2t.

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AND

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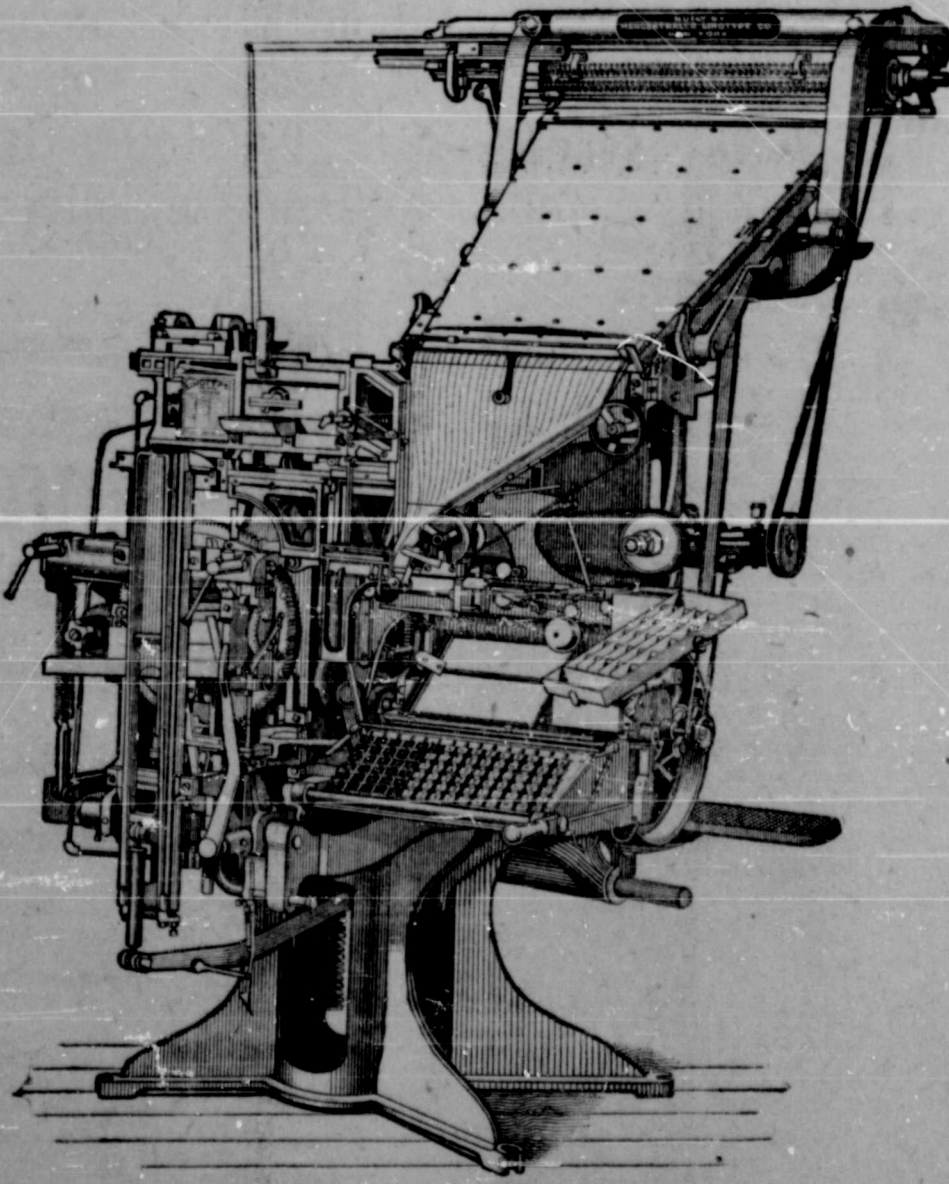
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