

THE PLAINVIEW NEWS

Tuesday---TWICE A WEEK---Friday

Volume No. 13

Plainview, Hale County, Texas, Friday, January 31, 1919

Number 76

NEW CITY CHARTER WILL BE HELD NULL AND VOID

WAS NOT SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF PEOPLE AS LAW DIRECTS

Just now many citizens and taxpayers of this city are "kicking like bay steers" over city matters.

They are kicking at the manner in which the new city charter was put through the legislature, without referring it to a vote of the people for adoption.

They are kicking because the city tax rate has been increased from 65c which it was last year, to \$1.25 this year.

Some of those outside the old city limits are kicking because they were brought into the city under the new charter without their consent.

Citizens are kicking because there was a clause in the new city charter which permits the city to take over the commercial club work, and pay the expense of same out of city taxes.

Quo warranto proceedings have been instituted in the district court, asking that the new city charter be declared null and void, alleging that it is unconstitutional, and is unlawful in a number of ways.

The case will come on for a hearing in a few days, and it is the opinion of practically all the lawyers of the town that it will be held unconstitutional, null and void, and of no effect.

If so, the city will then operate under the charter which it had prior to the new one.

The history of the new city charter is not generally known. It is about as follows, however:

Just who its father was, and when it was conceived deponent knoweth not. All that is known is that in the early spring of 1917 a draft of it was sent to Austin to Representative Tilson, with the request that he introduce same in the legislature. Coming from prominent men in Plainview, he did so, and it was passed.

The proposed charter was not published here, nor has it been to this good day, so far as we have been able to learn. At that time we tried our best to get a copy of the proposed charter, for publication, but were unable to get it. We asked two or three different officials for such a copy, and each had a plausible but unsatisfying reason for not being able at that time to furnish us with a copy. One said only one copy had been made and it had been sent to Austin.

If we had thought otherwise, we would have wired Representative Tilson to put a referendum clause in it.

We thought surely that after the legislature passed it, that it would then be submitted to a vote of the people of Plainview for approval—but to this good day no such submission has been made.

The law says "cities having more than five thousand inhabitants may by a majority vote of the qualified voters of said city, at an election held for that purpose, adopt or amend their charters, subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by the legislature."

The constitution of the state, Art. 3, says "The legislature shall not pass special or local laws, when there is a general law governing." There is a general law on the subject, and it is as follows:

Sec. 2, Chapter 147, declares "the city council of any incorporated city having more than 5,000 inhabitants by a two-thirds vote of its members, or upon petition of ten per cent of the qualified voters of said city, shall provide by ordinance the submission of the question 'Shall a commission be chosen to form a new charter?'"

The state law provides for the submission of such question at the next regular municipal election, if one should be held in not less than thirty or more than ninety days after the ordinance is adopted, or at a special election to be held within thirty to ninety days and after the publication in a newspaper published in said city. The voting shall be by ballot, and if adopted by a majority vote there shall be elected a commission of not less than fifteen members to draw up and form such charter.

The law further tells exactly what is to be done after the commission drafts the charter, and is as follows:

"The charter so formed by said (Continued on Last Page)

TEXAS LIVESTOCK VALUES DECREASE

War and Drouth Reduce Values During 1918 \$7,386,000 Below Previous Year

Washington, Jan. 26.—Texas live stock values as of Jan. 1 are \$7,386,000 below the total value as of the year previous, according to figures announced by the United States department of agriculture. The values have grown considerably during the last nine years, but last year the state's high record for the few previous valuations was reduced somewhat by war and drouth conditions. Horses were worth \$1 more per head on Jan. 1, 1919, than the previous January, while the total value fell more than \$3,000,000. There was a heavy demand for horses for war purposes. At the same time the drouth and high feed prices caused a reduction in the number held on farms.

Texas' greatest loss was in live stock, due to the general conditions prevailing in the western part of the state, the loss being about 15 per cent, while there was less restocking during the year. The department reports estimate that Texas lost during the last two years between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 head. The recent snows in the Panhandle caused thousands to perish. Hogs suffered a decline along with cattle. Some increases in the eastern part of the state are recorded, however.

The values throughout the country increased between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000 during the year.

Texas—Horses, 1,164,000 head, value \$90,792,000; mules 792,000 head, \$91,080,000; cows, 1,060,000 head, \$66,780,000; other cattle, 3,961,000, \$145,765,000; sheep 2,232,000 head, \$20,981,000; swine 2,320,000 head, \$39,440,000.

Had Hard Time at Front

Mrs. Fred Schreier of Olton has a letter from her son, Private Walter A. Schreier. The letter was written at Viverra, Central France, Dec. 8.

He says it rains there every morning; that he has plenty of good warm clothes to wear, besides the weather hadn't been so very cold to that date, the greatest discomfort being the dampness, as a slow drizzly rain falls most all the time.

He thought it looked favorable for his return to American soil.

He says "what you buy over here costs like the duce," except at canteens, where things are sold much cheaper.

He declares "the Y. M. C. A. is a complete failure. The only things ever given to us is by the Red Cross and the Salvation Army. While we were in the front lines we got chocolate, cakes and tobacco given by the Red Cross. It is impossible to do very much at the front, for under such conditions the roads being shelled continuously it was hard enough to get our rations to us. But, believe me, we certainly did appreciate what little we did get. Gee, but we did have some tough old times up there—for five days I did not get a bite to eat, only what reserve rations we took off of the dead; same way with water. That may sound unreasonable, but it's nevertheless true. For nine days I never had a blanket to sleep on—nothing but our overcoats and raincoats. When an army is advancing like we were every day it was impossible to get anything to us—we had only what we carried on our backs. I'd rather fight trench warfare any day than in the open.

"The only friends we had those days were our gas mask, helmet and shovel. I didn't have a gun, only an automatic, which I picked up on the battlefield. You see all medical men are non-combatants, and all the protection we were supposed to have was a Red Cross band we wear on our left arm—and that only makes a good target."

"But, now that it is all over, I wouldn't take anything for my experience. But, gee, how I would like to be with you Christmas, but I'll just have to wait until the time comes, and only hope and pray it won't be long until I am with you again."

Food Administration Abolished

The entire machinery of the federal food administration will be abolished and local G. C. Keck has district and local. G. C. Keck has been county food administrator here since the administration was organized.

BASE PRICE OF PORK \$17.50 FOR FEBRUARY

WILL MEAN \$16.85 AT FORT WORTH AND \$15 CWT. IN PLAINVIEW

Washington, Jan. 28.—A minimum base price of \$17.50 per 100 pounds for hogs for the month of February was unanimously agreed upon today by the hog committee meeting at the food administration.

Frank S. Snyder, head of the meat division of the food administration recommended the maintenance of this price, which has been in effect since November, and told the packers, producers and commission men present that increased orders from the allies, neutrals and eventually enemy countries, soon would turn the present surplus of pork into a deficit.

The inter-allied food council in Paris, he said, had recommended that Germany and other enemy countries be allowed 70,000 tons of pork monthly.

Business with the allies will amount to 225,000,000 pounds of pork for the month of February, it was said, while 150,000,000 pounds is ordered for neutrals and relief. The balance will go to France and Italy. England is not now in the market for pork, and has sixteen weeks' supply on hand.

Local hog buyers inform us that the price, according to such a base, will be \$16.85 per cwt. in Fort Worth, and from \$15 to \$15.25 in Plainview.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS COMMIT CRIMES

Paris, Jan. 27.—Thirty-four murders, 220 day and night assaults and nearly 500 serious fights due to American soldiers, occurred in the department of the Seine during December, says the Matin today, discussing the reorganization of the American police in Paris. With the new organization effected, police operations have been resulting in the arrests of many American deserters.

Deaths

Afe Graham, aged 3 years, son of C. H. Graham, died Jan. 20, of diphtheria, and was buried in Plainview cemetery, Jan. 21.

Helen Lucile Mauldin, three years and five months old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Mauldin of Dalhart, died Jan. 29, of pneumonia. The family lives at Dalhart, but was visiting out on Runningwater when the child took sick. The remains were shipped to Dalhart for burial.

Elbert Ramsey Lee, age 20 years and 7 months, died Tuesday afternoon at 6:30 o'clock at the home of his father, C. E. Lee at Hale Center, and was buried at Hale Center cemetery Thursday. He has two brothers who are in the army in France.

Last Day to Pay Taxes

Today is the last day to pay taxes in order to save the penalty on delinquency hence the county and city tax collectors' offices are crowded with tax payers who have waited until the last hours.

Payments of poll taxes and property taxes are falling behind what they were last year.

Back From Across Seas

Leonard A. Robertson has returned to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lon C. Robertson of Route B, having been discharged from the service. He has been serving in the aero division, and stationed in England, being returned to this country about a month ago.

Lieut. Casey Hughes returned to Plainview yesterday morning, having been discharged from the service, and has his old position in the Citizens National Bank. His wife and baby met him at Lubbock Wednesday. Lt. Hughes entered the first officers' training camp at Leon Springs in May, 1917, and was given a commission. Later he was sent to San Diego, Calif., where he stayed the greater part of his connection with the army.

Street Foreman S. J. Abrams has his force out this week cleaning up the streets, and hauling off the accumulations of dirt and trash.

WILL GET UP HISTORY OF HALE COUNTY'S PATRIOTS

WILL MAKE COMPLETE LIST OF ALL HALE COUNTY BOYS IN SERVICE

Mr. W. J. Klinger of this city is preparing to compile a complete biographical and historical record of all the Hale county soldier and sailor boys, who took part in the service during the war. When complete it will be a very valuable work, for we understand that nearly six hundred Hale county youths were inducted into the service in various capacities.

Mr. Klinger asks that men who have been in the service and parents and other relatives furnish him with all available information and data regarding same, with date of enlistment or induction into service, whether volunteered or drafted, what arm, number and name of organization, and at what camps or fields was trained; when and where went across seas, and what service and battles were in, and history of part in same, with promotions, etc. Give information as to wounds, or if killed or died in the service, also where return has been made to this country, with discharge, etc., give dates and information.

Mr. Klinger had rather have this information written down and mailed to him, as he must needs make the compilation after office hours.

Federal Employment Bureau

J. A. Testman at the Ware hotel has been designated as chairman for Hale county of the federal employment bureau. Capt. J. D. Dickson, with headquarters at Amarillo, when he was here Monday, gave the local committee instructions as to the service.

This district is composed of thirty-eight counties. All local persons who want employment, or firms and individuals who desire help, will register with Mr. Testman. If it is possible to fill the wants locally, it will be done. Otherwise Mr. Testman will each week send in a report to Amarillo, where a district registration is to be kept. In this way the labor situation can be well taken care of. The service is absolutely free, and is for the purpose of bringing the jobless man and the job together, also to eliminate the private employment agency, which is often a swindle.

Income Tax Man Coming

We are informed that a deputy federal revenue agent will visit Plainview soon for the purpose of instructing people how to make out their annual income tax statements.

In next Tuesday's News we will publish an article from Internal Revenue Collector Walker of Austin, which will explain practically everything about income statements.

New Manager of Piggly-Wiggly

R. R. McGregor, who has been manager of the Piggly Wiggly store since it was put here last fall, was this week transferred to the management of the Piggly Wiggly store at Wichita Falls. He is succeeded here as manager by Bob Nichols, who is well known to the people.

Pray for the Flu to Stop

Waco, Jan. 29.—Two thousand Baptists of Waco, and nearby churches gathered at the First Baptist church in this city today for prayer and fast services that Providence shall end the death toll of influenza. Services began at 10 o'clock this morning and will close at 5 this afternoon.

Ratification is Proclaimed

Washington, Jan. 29.—Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution, effective January 16, 1920, was proclaimed today in a proclamation signed at 11:20 a. m. at the state department by Acting Secretary Polk.

Grip Killed 200 Nurses

More than two hundred American Red Cross nurses died of influenza contracted while administering to stricken soldiers, both in this country and abroad, according to the Red Cross reports in Washington, D. C.

Ar M. Hickman left this morning for Hico to attend the funeral of a brother, Will Hickman, age 28, who was killed Wednesday in an explosion at Nowata, Okla.

JIM WELCH'S RESIDENCE DESTROYED BY FIRE

Total Loss About \$2,500, with \$1,300 Insurance—Was Absent From Home

The residence of Jim Welch, the barber, was destroyed by fire Wednesday evening about 7 o'clock. The building and furniture was a total loss, and we are informed was valued at \$2,500, with about \$1,300 insurance.

The building was southwest of the laundry. It is not known as to how the fire started. The family had eaten supper at the home of John Blair, Mrs. Welch's father, and had gone to the picture show, where they were when the alarm sounded.

District Court Proceedings

W. R. Harrington vs. H. S. Broom, suit over rental contract, on trial.

Mrs. Beulah Haynes vs. Beach Crary, suit for recission of real estate deal, judgment for defendant.

R. F. Alley vs. Fonda Land Co. of Iowa, suit for commission, judgment for defendant.

The following jurors have been drawn for the fourth week of court, and will report Monday, Feb. 3: Carter Lindsay, H. K. Hartley, J. F. Durham, Lee Stephens, Fred Gordon, D. P. Wright, G. T. Abney, A. J. Meyers, W. E. Loveless, G. C. Sharp, F. F. Hardin, Frank Barrow, C. V. Bryson, E. W. Wilder, J. P. Howard, W. T. Mize, Grady Pipkin, F. W. Clinkscales, E. B. Whitehead, T. J. Lowry, W. L. Groves, Welcome Ragland, A. Landers, J. T. Eller, J. M. Craig, H. E. McCabe, J. E. Stewart, W. W. Pinkerton, Basil Huguley, C. G. Brown, C. W. Dye, W. H. Kaylor, E. A. Gilbert, F. W. Severs, S. McMinn.

War Expenses Still Heavy

Washington, Jan. 30.—Although nearly three months have passed since the signing of the armistice, the American government's war expenses show no signs of decreasing materially, except in loans to allies.

In January the treasury paid out about \$1,600,000,000 for ordinary war expenses, exclusive of allied loans, or only \$70,000,000 less than in December, \$55,000,000 less than in November, and considerably more than in any month theretofore.

Col. C. C. Slaughter Dead

Col. C. C. Slaughter, the well-known pioneer ranchman, died at his home in Dallas Saturday. He was well known all over West Texas and the Plains in the early days, having large ranch and cattle interests. He was a prominent Baptist and during his life gave about a million dollars to the church and its institutions. His aged widow and several sons and daughters survive him. Burial was at Dallas.

Russell's Case is Reversed

Austin, Jan. 29.—The court of criminal appeals today reversed and remanded the case of W. G. Russell of Lubbock from El Paso county. Russell was given ten years in the penitentiary on conviction of the killing of Charles Qualey on New Year's day in 1918.

The court affirmed the case of Felix R. Jones, from El Paso county. Jones was convicted of the killing of Tom Lyons, a wealthy stock man of Silver City, N. M., last May.

Reported Killed Returns Home

Boulder, Colo., Jan. 28.—Otto C. Dunbar, a Boulder youth recently reported dead in the casualty lists from the war department, last night walked into his parents' home wearing on his breast three medals for distinguished service in the war. He was wounded in the Argonne October 28.

Gets \$1,200 a Day

It is reported that a well-known citizen of Plainview now has a net income of about \$1,200 a day from oil wells on lands he owns at Burk Burnett.

County Board of Education

The county board of education will hold a meeting at the court house next Tuesday.

Alex. Anderson returned this morning from Kansas City, where he had been with a couple of cars of cattle which he sold.

Dr. C. L. Barnes of Hale Center was here yesterday.

GERMAN COLONIES TO BE UNDER LEAGUE OF NATIONS

WILL CONTROL COLONIES FOR GREATEST BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE INVOLVED

Paris, Jan. 30.—The announcement was made in authoritative quarters today that the great colonial powers, notably Great Britain and France, had accepted in principle the American proposal put forward by President Wilson for the league of nations exercising supervision over the German colonies and allotting their administration to mandatory powers.

The communication issued tonight make the official announcement that "satisfactory provisional arrangements were reached for dealing with the German colonies and the occupied territories of Turkey in Asia."

The provisional arrangement to which the communication refers is the acceptance in principle of President Wilson's plan of mandatory administering of the colonies.

The reference to the occupied territory of Turkey in Asia indicates that Mesopotamia, Palestine, Armenia and Syria are brought within the scope of this new policy of dealing with the colonies.

Thus has suddenly come within range of practical accomplishment one of the most sweeping changes in colonial management that ever has occurred. The basic idea of this policy is that the colonies will be administered by mandate for the benefit of their own people and not exploited as profit-making enterprises by the powers claiming them.

While acceptance of the principle is with the condition that details may be worked out on a practical basis, yet exchanges among the powers lead to the belief that the details will be formulated for acceptance by all the colonies and powers, including Great Britain, France, Japan, Belgium and Portugal. The most formidable opposition has come from Premier Hughes of Australia, who has maintained that nothing short of outright annexation of New Guinea to Australia might endanger the friendly feelings toward the mother country.

This however, is in process of being reconciled by concessions on details but in any event the opposition is considered to have lost its effectiveness since the British home government and South Africa are favorable to the new colonial policy.

Will Make Home Here

Albert Veazey writes to the News from VanAlstyne: "I am sending you check for your paper for one year. I am greatly interested in your country and think it the finest in the world. I recently bought 160 acres three miles south of Plainview, which I expect to make my home some day. I have received a copy of your paper, which I enjoyed reading very much. Think you have a nice, clean, newsy paper—just like your country."

Ban on Immigration

Washington, Jan. 28.—Prohibition of immigration for four years after the war except from Cuba, Mexico, Canada and New Foundland, was agreed upon unanimously today by the house immigration committee.

Jesse B. Mitchell Wounded

In Monday's casualty report appeared the name of Jesse B. Mitchell of Plainview as wounded slightly.

W. A. Nash has leased his rooming house to Mr. Kimble, who has until recently conducted the Elk Cafe. Mr. Kimble will take possession Feb. 1. Mr. Nash extends his thanks to his former patrons and asks for a continuance of the same to his successor. Mr. Nash will devote his time and talent in other lines of business.

The ban on the brewing of near-beers, such as Bevo and that class of non-intoxicating drinks, has been raised by the president, and doubtless these drinks will again be sold here soon.

Ocean freight rates have been the past week reduced to one-third of what they were, and on cotton on Tuesday advanced \$10 a bale.

Judge C. H. Curl has opened a law and real estate office upstairs in the First National Bank building.

CHAUMONT LIVELY AS AN ARMY CENTER

Little City, Picked for Pershing's Headquarters, Is Now Americanized.

HOTELS ALWAYS CROWDED

Hurrying Officers Everywhere While War Was on—Pershing Lived in Castle—Founded on Place of Strategic Value.

Chaumont, France.—This little city of the Haute Marne is the home of the general headquarters of the American expeditionary forces.

Here lives the commander in chief, and in the buildings of the French garrison are housed the officers of the general staff and all the auxiliary organizations that go with it—the nerve center of the army. A city of normally about 15,000 inhabitants Chaumont lies on the Eastern railway lines, 163 miles east of Paris. It was formerly the capital of Bassigny, and is now the capital of the department of the Haute Marne.

Like most of the older cities of France, Chaumont seems to have been founded on a site of strategic value. It crowns a high plateau between the Marne and the Suize, and from the walls and towers of the old city is a wonderful view of the valley of the Marne, the river here being hardly as wide as the Marne canal that flows beside it between its poplar-bordered banks. Northward over the narrow vale of the Suize the view takes in a wide sweep of rolling, forest-crowned hills.

Removed From Paris.

General headquarters was removed from Paris here in September of last year, Chaumont being selected after a careful search of available locations. It lies in the center of what was the American training area, every camp, as well as the Toul sector, in which the American forces first saw battle, and all the lines from Toul eastward, where we were located, being within reach by motor.

The French post occupied as headquarters offices is typical of French garrisons. Three long, four-story red tile-roofed barracks form three sides of a great quadrangle facing a wide avenue. A group of lesser buildings and the customary iron fence and ornamental gates in the remaining boundary. On both gate posts fly the Tricolor and the Stars and Stripes.

Sentries pace their posts on every hand, the quadrangle is filled with hurrying officers and orderlies and clerks, hands flash in salute, bugles give their almost hourly calls for the various military events and periods of the day, staff cars and motorcycles roll in and out and now and then the sentry at the gate stiffens even more rigidly and brings his piece up with more snap

when a great olive drab car, shining like a yacht slides in, the scarlet tab on the windshield with four white stars signifying the commander in chief.

Frequently the general's car approaches unheralded and so swiftly that the sentry's cry of "Turn out the guard" is too late and the commander in chief is gone before the guard can tumble from the guardhouse.

Until last spring General Pershing made his residence in a large villa near headquarters. He soon found, however, that so near the workshop of the army he could not have the quiet and lack of intrusion necessary to his growing responsibilities, and he moved in May last to a beautiful chateau about five miles from the town. Here, in a great rambling castle, situated in the Marne valley among groves and wide sunlit lawns, he lived with his personal staff. Connected by telephone with every divisional corps and army headquarters, his own offices in Chaumont, and with Paris, he did his work there when not with the army.

Chaumont itself has become almost Americanized by the presence of the headquarters. Its little hotels are always crowded with officers. It has been very hospitable to the American occupation. Nearly every home with a spare room is thrown open as a billet for officers and many of the finest residences have been taken over en-

PATHETIC SCENE IN MONS



A Canadian official photograph showing one of the Canadian soldiers trying to pacify a little Belgian baby, who had been wounded in its mother's arms, when she was killed by the explosion of an enemy shell.

tirely by the hundreds of messes. In many of them the officers have installed electricity and bathrooms, and in some cases central heating plants, and with French servants, live comfortably, almost luxuriously as measured in military terms. Hundreds less fortunate or lacking in rank take their chances on whatever billet may be found in the crowded town, where a bed is always at a premium.

CARE FOR DISABLED

Government to Look Out for War Heroes.

Arrangements Made to Provide Vocational Training for All Soldiers.

Washington.—Uncle Sam is going to do more for his disabled soldiers and seamen than any nation ever did, and the arrangements to care for the nearly two hundred thousand men disabled in battle or through disease or accident in camp are near completion. Public charity will not be needed.

The federal board of vocational education, operating under the vocational rehabilitation act, will restore health, and in the case of permanent injury teach trades that may be followed. During the process the pupil's living will be paid, he will receive a wage and in addition his dependents will be paid an allowance.

But it is for the decision of the soldier or seaman and his relatives whether he elects to take the course. When the course is completed the board will obtain suitable employment and keep an eye on the man so that his interests may be guarded. The status of the man during the period

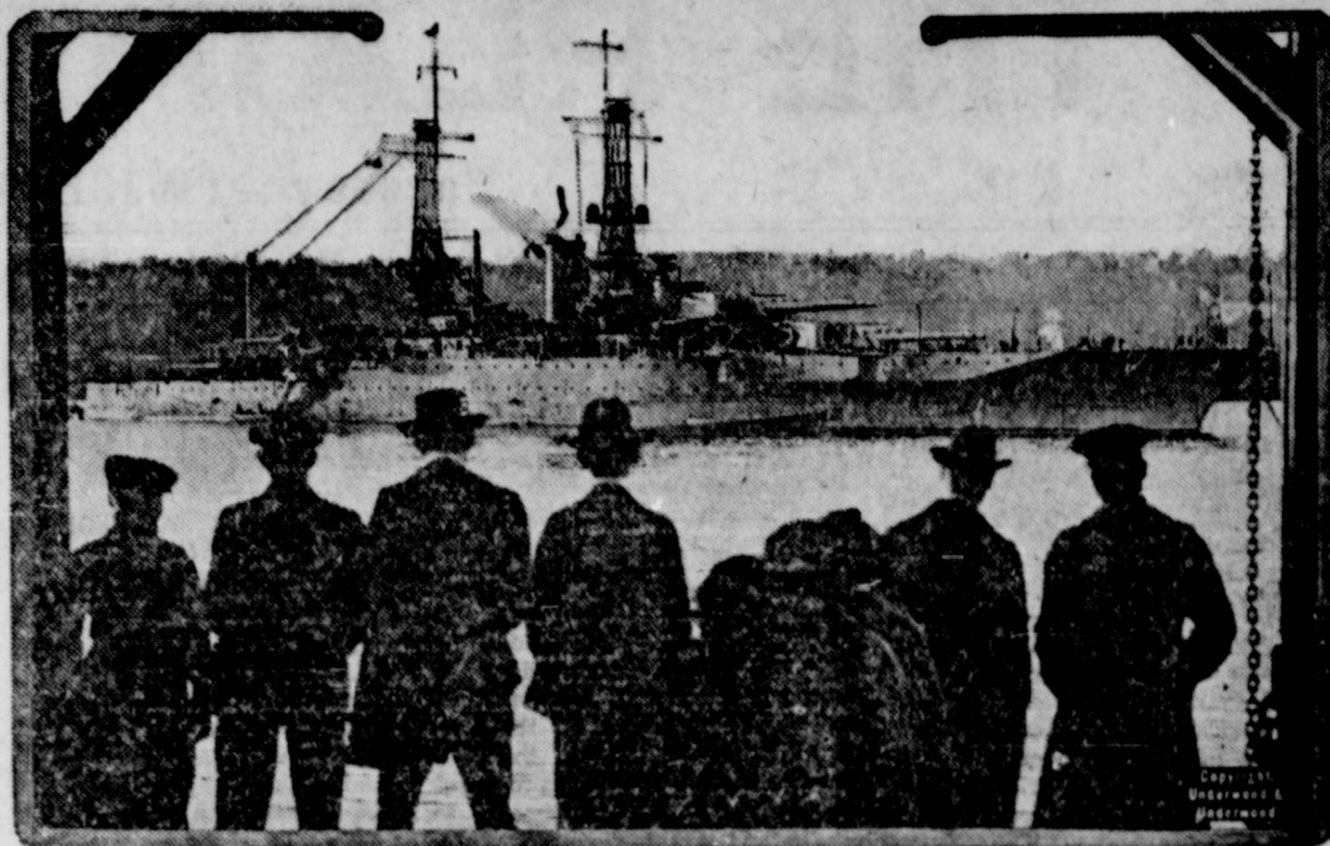
of training is described as follows: "The amount of monthly compensation paid will be equal to the sum to which he is entitled under the war insurance act, or a sum equal to the pay of his last month in the service, whichever ever is the greater; but in no case will a single man or man living apart from his dependents receive less than \$65 per month, inclusive of the sum paid dependents, and a man living with his dependents receive less than \$75 per month inclusive of the sum paid to the dependents.

"The man whose disability does not prevent him from returning to employment without training will be given the course of vocational training which he chooses.

"The taking of the course of training or the actual earning power of the man will not in any way affect his compensation. Upon completion of his course he will continue to receive the compensation prescribed by the war risk insurance and as long as his disability continues."

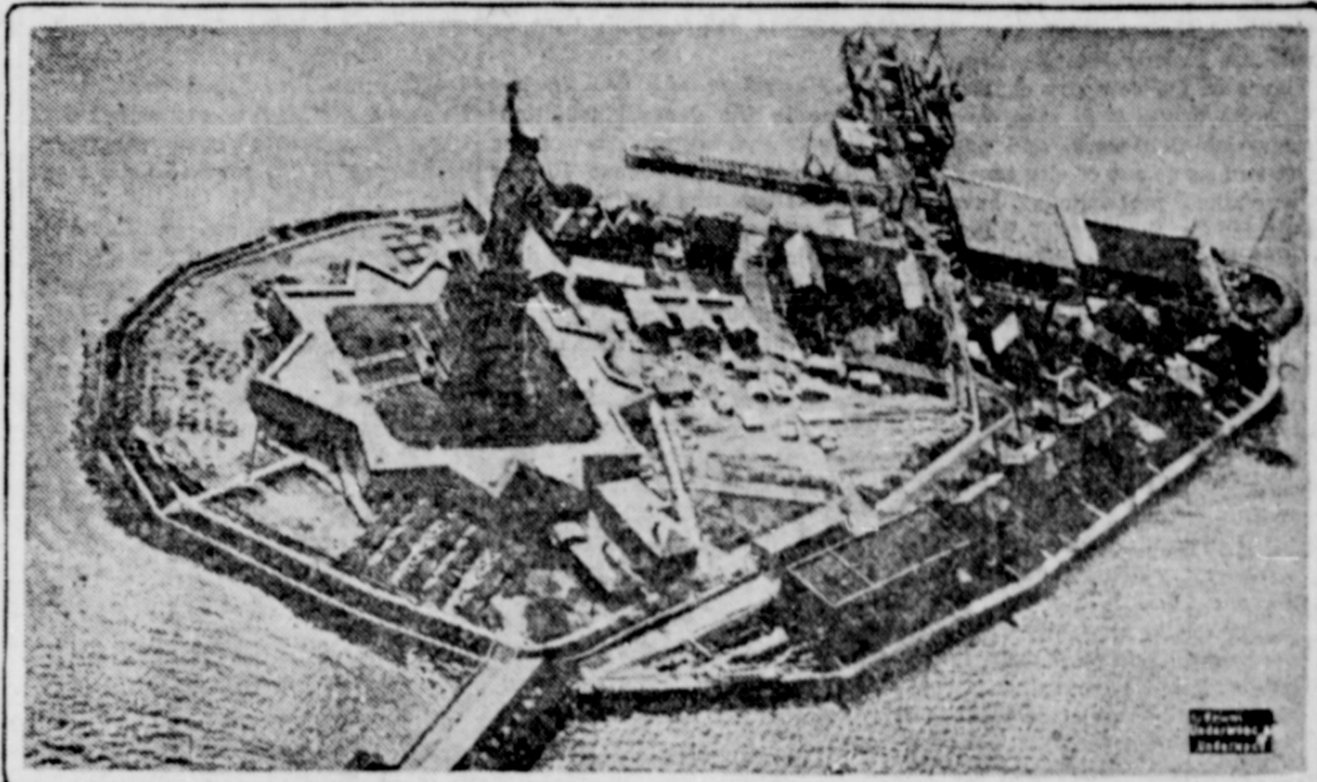
Men in service or their relatives should make inquiries at once. They may address communications to the federal board of vocational education, Washington, D. C., or to any of the 14 district offices located throughout the country.

NEW YORKERS ADMIRING THE DREADNAUGHT MISSISSIPPI



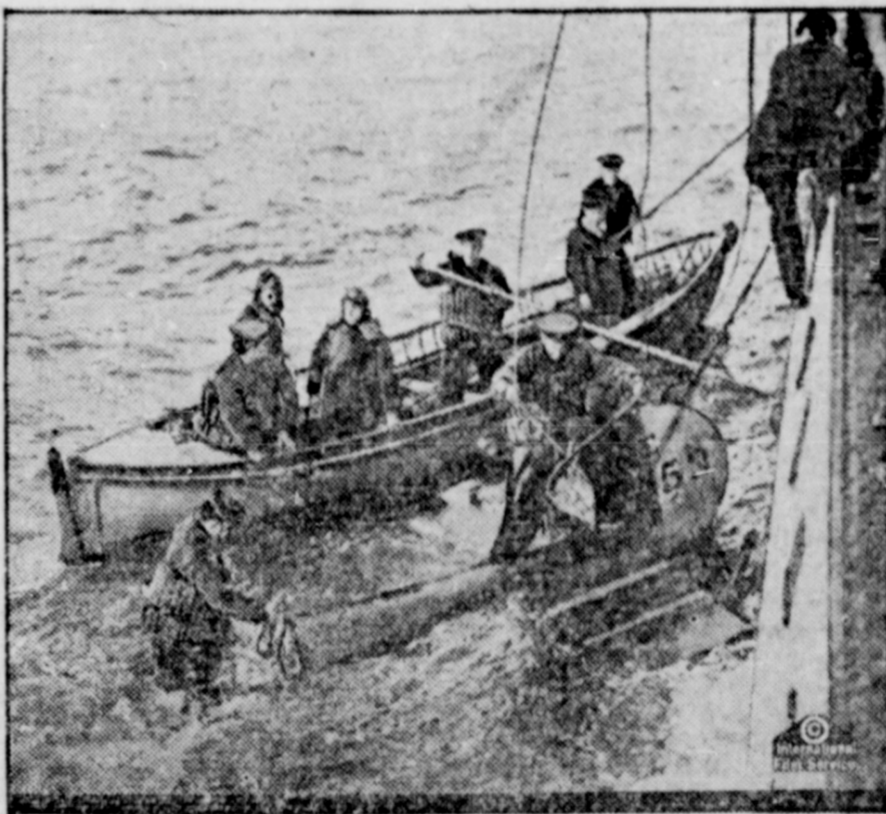
These New Yorkers are gazing in admiration at the United States dreadnaught Mississippi as she lies at anchor in the Hudson river after the great naval review.

LIBERTY, AS SHE GREETS RETURNING SOLDIERS



Aside from their own mothers, there is another mother to American soldiers that stands silently in New York bay, watching and waiting for her sons who are returning by the thousands daily. This remarkable photograph shows the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's island as an airman sees it. The tents and buildings constituting Fort Wood are plainly visible.

RESCUE OF AIRMEN FROM THE SEA



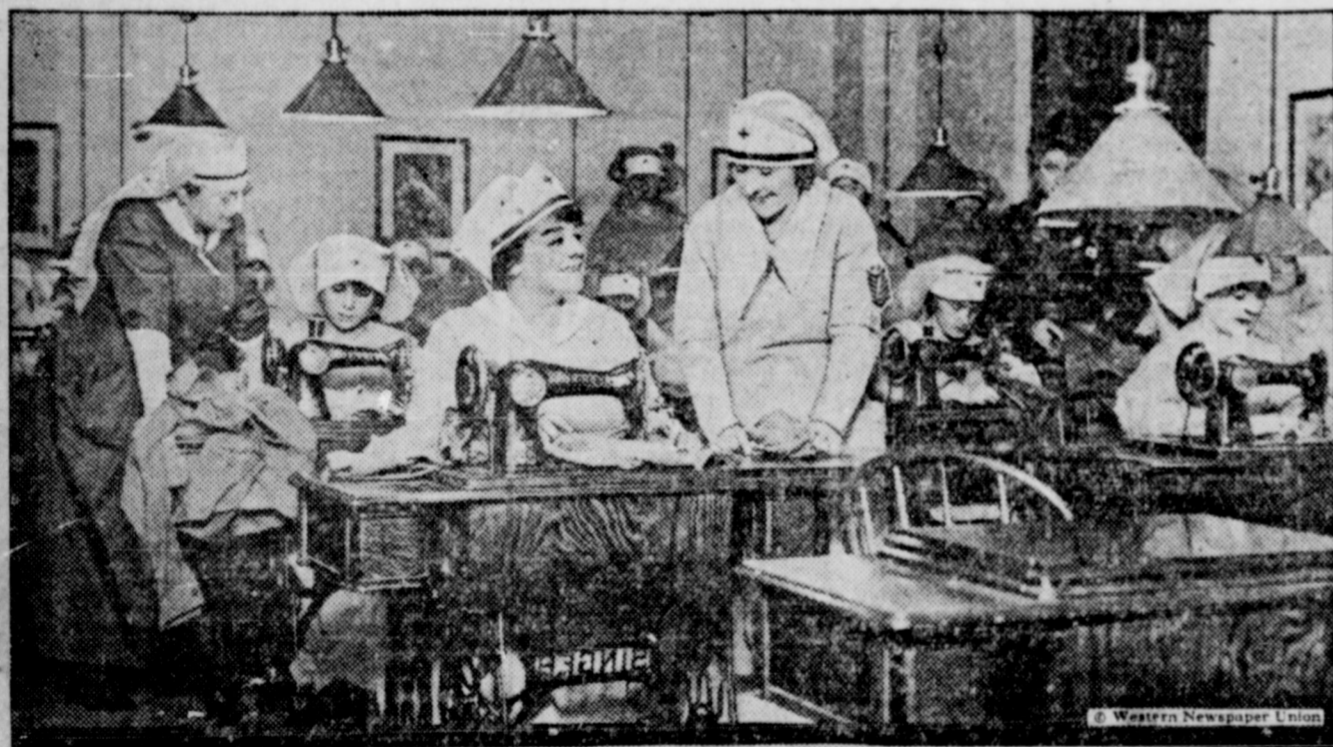
One of the British airplanes taking part in the surrender of the German fleet came to grief and fell into the sea. The aviators were rescued by a destroyer, and the photograph shows the plane being hauled aboard the rescue ship.

RESCUED MEN OF THE OPHIR



This photograph shows the crew of the transport Ophir, that went down in the harbor of Gibraltar, lined up on the deck of the Japanese steamer that brought them back to this country. As the Japanese are very fond of rice and it constitutes most of their menu, these sailors had to be content with rice, and more rice, every day. Immediately upon reaching port they all made a rush for a restaurant, and it is said that not one of them ordered rice.

NOW MAKING GARMENTS FOR NEEDY EUROPEANS



This photograph shows the surgical dressing unit of the Red Cross which has been ordered to give up work on handbags and is now making garments for the French and Belgians, who are in need of clothing. In the foreground at the machine is seen Mrs. Payne Whitney.

U. S. FLYERS DOWN MANY

American Airmen Make Great Record in War.

854 German Airplanes and 82 German Balloons Accounted for by Yanks.

Washington.—American airmen in France brought down a total of 854 German airplanes and 82 German balloons, against an American loss of 271 planes and 45 balloons, according to a report cabled by Major General Harbord on December 15 and made public today by the war department. Destruction of the 854 of the enemy planes and 57 of the balloons had been officially confirmed.

The total casualties of the American air service in action are given as 442, including 109 killed, 103 wounded, 250 missing, 27 prisoners, and three interned.

When the armistice ended the fight-

ing, the report said, there were 39 American air squadrons at the front. They included 20 pursuit, six day, and one night bombardment squadrons, and five army, 12 corps, and one night observation squadrons. The total personnel was 2,161 officers and 22,351 men at the front, with an additional 4,643 officers and 28,353 men in the service of supply. Eight American flying officers were detailed with the British army and 49 officers and 525 men with the French forces.

The total strength of the American air service in France was 58,000, of whom 6,861 were officers. This was exclusive of the air service mechanics' regiment with the French army, numbering 109 officers and 4,744 men.

Up to November 16, General Harbord said, a total of 6,472 planes of all types had been received by the American air service in France, including 3,337 pursuit planes for combat work and 90 for schools, 3,421 observation for service and 694 for

Would Obtain Medal for Young Girl Hero

Atlanta, Ga.—A Carnegie hero medal is being asked for thirteen-year-old Gertrude Nasher, who, when her home was burning, rescued the baby daughter of Mrs. Marcella Cruz, who occupied the upper floor of the house. Little Gertrude, seeing the roof ablaze, and knowing of Mrs. Cruz's absence, rushed upstairs through blinding smoke, returning with the infant just as the stairs crashed down behind her.

schools, 421 day bombers with 85 additional for schools, and 31 night reconnaissance machines. There were, in addition, 2,285 training, 30 experimental, and 108 miscellaneous machines.

About the only use some girls have for heads is to lean them on masculine shoulders.

ODD SLEEPING QUARTERS FOR YANKS



Although London is overcrowded now more than at any time during its history, American jockies are being well taken care of by the American Red Cross. This photograph shows where 700 of our tars are accommodated each night in the magnificent halls of the Law Courts building.

There With That French.

Eh bien—you know we all speak French here. We can say "Dis donc, Jacques," and "Alors," and order "oofs" and whisper to madame to slip us some "rhum" or "cognac" when no senior officer is round to hop us. It is no uncommon thing for a doughboy to intersperse his conversation with "n'est-ce-pas?" as, for instance: "I guess we sleep with the sheep tonight, n'est-ce-pas?"

"Mals out. Avec les little moutons." "Well, they don't smell any worse than some of you guys at that, n'est-ce-pas?"

"Sny, who the hell's got my French mask? I laid it on my pack not ten minutes ago, n'est-ce-pas?"

We're there with that French stuff. A common form of greeting from the ribald roughnecks to the earnest linguist among us is "Aha, I see you speak French!" You see, they have to admit it.—Saturday Evening Post.

Cost of War in Blood and Treasure

SEE the bank teller at his window. He is counting \$10 bills. His cage is stacked high with bales of \$10 bills. He is counting 100 bills every minute. He works ten hours a day, seven days a week. He is trying to count the money spent on the world war. But he will never, never be able to do it—not he, nor his son, nor his son's son, nor many generations to come. To count out in \$10 bills the money spent on the war would take more than 1,000 years. Methuselah, who lived to be 969 years old, might have done it by working nights. No other mortal could.

It must not be overlooked that Methuselah, either in his own time or ours, would soon have run out of currency. The world does not have, and never will have, in money of any denomination, the appalling sum of \$221,000,000,000. Something like that is what the world has spent on the war that is passing into history, writes Glendon Allvine in the New York Tribune.

These are figures that outdistance the comprehension of the wisest man that ever lived. The cost of the war transcends all the monetary conceptions which even a financier can conjure up. Nor is it much easier to conceive the toll of life that the war has taken.

Great Britain alone has lost in the war about 1,000,000 men. France has lost perhaps 1,000,000 more. In a general way these figures mean something to us, but an illustration may help visualize these allied dead.

Not more than 100,000 persons have marched in the greatest parade that Fifth avenue has ever known. Our preparedness parade, and possibly the Third Liberty loan parade, totaled that number of marchers. All day long they marched, and until after sundown. We thrilled at the sight of these living Americans.

Let us visualize the march of the British dead. At daybreak they start down Fifth avenue, 20 abreast. Their fallen comrades follow a few paces behind, in close marching order. Until sundown these men who have "gone west" march down the avenue. The next day there is a similar parade, and the next, and the next. For ten days the British dead pass in review.

For 11 days more the French dead file down the Avenue of the Allies. Three weeks of marching dead men.

The Russians who died fighting for their empire that was would require the daylight hours of five weeks more. And for the other brave allied fighting men we must reserve a fortnight. Two months and a half for the allied dead to march past a given point.

The enemy dead, although definite figures are not available, number about 4,800,000. For them to pass in review would require more than six weeks.

Throughout all the daylight hours of June, July, August and September, then, the ghastly procession would continue. It is an appalling picture to contemplate.

As preliminary punishment for the fugitive kaiser, for whom so many horrible fates have been suggested, there may be torture available here. For him to stand at attention throughout four hot summer months, while the ghosts of those he sent to death pass in constant review—surely, that might inflict mental agony enough to appease the most vindictive.

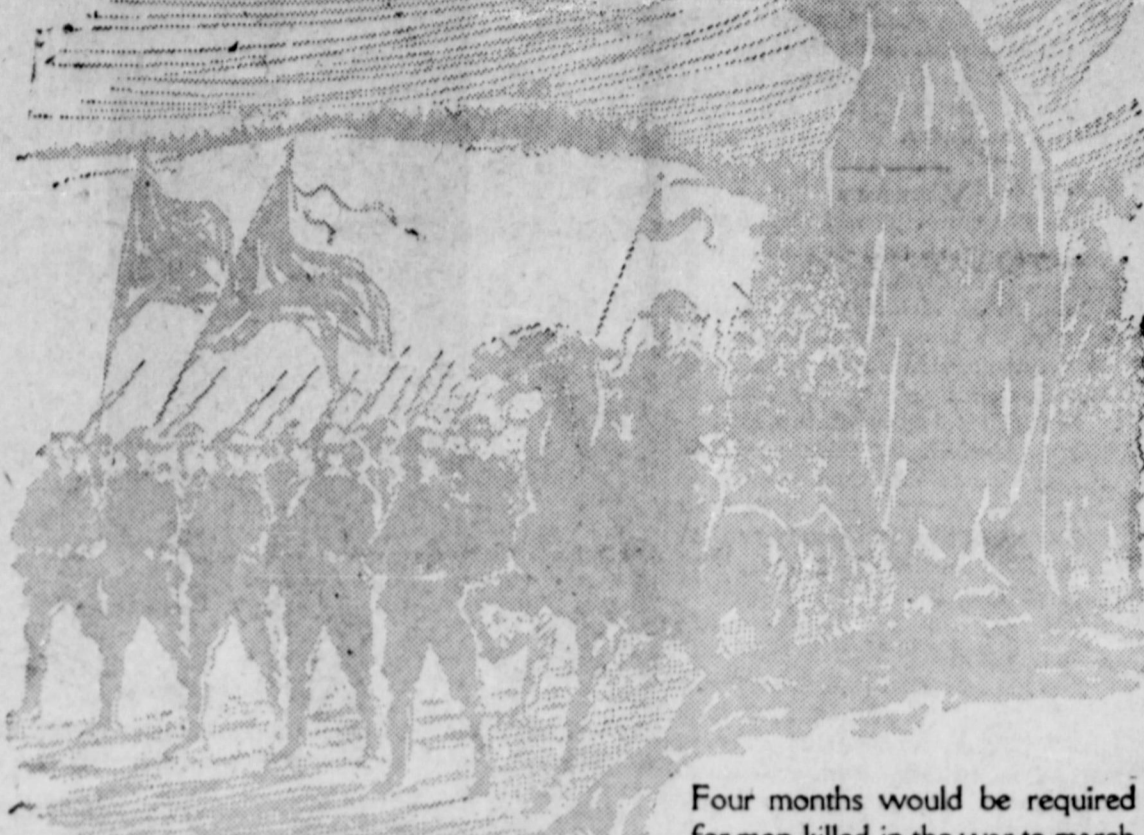
Historians will finally agree that \$221,000,000,000—or some such figure—was spent by the nations involved. They will eventually place the toll of dead at 11,000,000 or thereabout. They may decide that shipping was destroyed to the value of \$2,000,000,000. But never, in computing the cost of the war, will they be able to estimate accurately these indirect losses:

- Physical suffering.
- Increased illness.
- Increased death rate.
- Lowered race vitality.
- Decreased birth rate.
- Curtailed education.
- Moral degradation.
- Property destroyed.
- Crops and trees devastated.
- Cargoes sunk.
- Property damaged by idleness.
- Industry crippled by diversion of men.
- Production diverted from creative to destructive purposes.
- Business development checked.
- Inflation of currency and increased prices.

Of these indirect losses to the invaded territory which has been redeemed by the allied armies, Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to the United States, says:

"The territories which have been under German occupation for four years were the wealthiest part of France. Their area did not exceed 6 per cent of the whole country. They paid, however, 25 per cent of the sum total of our taxes. These territories, which have been occupied again by us at the cost of our own blood and the blood of our allies, are now in a state of ruin even worse than we had anticipated. The very ground is torn, overturned, laid waste, damaged with shell splinters, and for months, maybe for years, unfit for production. The fruit trees have been cut, sawed down to the level of the ground.

"Of the cities and villages nothing remains but ruins; 350,000 homes have been destroyed. To build them up again—I am referring to the build-



It would take more than 1,000 years to count in \$10 bills the money spent in the war.

ing proper, without furnishings—600,000,000 days of work will be necessary, involving, together with building material, an outlay of 10,000,000,000 francs.

"As regards personal property of every description, either destroyed by battle or stolen by the Germans, there stands an additional loss of at least 4,000,000,000 francs. This valuation of lost personal property does not include—as definite figures are lacking as yet—the countless war contributions and fines by the enemy, amounting also to billions.

"I need hardly say that, in those wealthy lands, no agricultural resources are left. The losses in horses and in cattle, bovine and bovine species, hogs, goats amount to 1,510,000 head—in agricultural equipment to 454,000 machines or carts—the two items worth together 6,000,000,000 francs.

"Now as regards industries, the disaster is even more complete. These districts occupied by the Germans and whose machinery has been methodically destroyed or taken away by the enemy, were, industrially speaking, the very heart of France. They were the very backbone of our production, as shown in the following startling figures:

"In 1913 the wool output of our invaded regions amounted to 94 per cent of the total French production. And corresponding figures were: For flax from the spinning mills, 90 per cent; iron ore, 90 per cent; pig iron, 83 per cent; steel, 70 per cent; sugar, 70 per cent; cotton, 60 per cent; coal, 55 per cent; electric power, 45 per cent. Of all that, plants, machinery, mines, nothing is left. Everything has been carried away or destroyed by the enemy. So complete is the destruction that, in the case of our great coal mines in the north, two years of work will be needed before a single ton of coal can be extracted, and ten years before the output is back to the figures of 1913.

"All that must be rebuilt, and to carry out that kind of reconstruction only there will be a need of over 2,000,000 tons of pig iron, nearly 4,000,000 tons of steel—not to mention the replenishing of stocks and of raw materials which must of necessity be supplied to the plants during the first year of resumed activity. If we take into account

these different items we reach as regards industrial needs a total of 25,000,000,000 francs.

"To resurrect these regions, to reconstruct these factories, raw materials alone are not sufficient; we need means of transportation. Now the enemy has destroyed our railroad tracks and railroad track equipment. Our rolling stock, which in the first month of the war, in 1914, was reduced by 50,000 cars, has undergone the wear and tear of 50 months of war.

"Our merchant fleet, on the other hand, has lost more than a million tons through the submarine warfare. Our shipyards during the last four years have not built any ships. For they have produced for us and for our allies cannon, ammunition and tanks. Here, again, for this item alone of means of transportation we must figure on an expense of 2,500,000,000 francs. This makes, if I sum up these different items, a need of raw material which represents in cost, at the present rate of prices in France, not less than 50,000,000,000 francs.

"And this formidable figure does not cover everything. I have not taken into account the loss represented for the future production of France by the transformation of so many factories which for four years were exclusively devoted to war munitions. I have not taken into account foreign markets lost to us as a result of the destruction of one-quarter of our productive capital and the almost total collapse of our trade. I have not taken into account the economic weakening that we shall suffer tomorrow owing to the loss of 3,000,000 young and vigorous men."

Compared to these, the losses accruing to the United States as a result of the war are, of course, slight. America has scarcely been "bloodied." It is true that the war may cost the United States possibly 50,000 lives—every one a precious offering to freedom—but several times as many Americans have died at home during the recent influenza epidemic.

When we consider the number of Americans who died in our Civil war, our present losses seem almost trivial. The deaths from all causes in the Civil war totaled 618,528—about 15 times as many lives as the world war cost the United States. Those killed in action on the Union side alone—110,070 men fighting for the North—out-number more than two to one the Americans who have recently died fighting overseas.

The financial contribution America has made toward defeating the central powers is magnificent—but comparatively a small sacrifice for the richest country in the world.

To date the total war indebtedness of the United States is \$17,852,377,000, distributed as follows:

First Liberty Loan.....	\$2,000,000,000
Second Liberty Loan.....	3,908,000,000
Third Liberty Loan.....	4,174,000,000
Fourth Liberty Loan.....	6,989,000,000
War Savings Stamps.....	\$79,379,000

A fifth loan is being planned to help defray the cost of the war. The tax bill now under consideration by congress and other taxation will not net the remainder America has spent, or will spend to finish up the disagreeable job.

But even if the war finally costs America \$25,000,000,000—other estimates have varied from \$20,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000—that is a small portion of its national wealth. How the amount the United States has spent on the war compares with its economic wealth and how these figures stand for the principal other belligerents may be seen from the following estimates, no exact figures being available:

National Wealth	War Cost	Pre-war Debt
United States.....	\$25,000,000,000	\$5,000,000,000
Great Britain.....	40,000,000,000	3,500,000,000
France.....	25,000,000,000	5,500,000,000
Italy.....	10,000,000,000	2,800,000,000
Russia.....	25,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
Total.....	\$481,000,000,000	\$138,000,000,000

German Empire.....	\$14,000,000,000	\$40,000,000,000	\$1,165,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	31,000,000,000	25,000,000,000	3,865,000,000
Total.....	\$195,000,000,000	\$65,000,000,000	\$5,160,000,000

Swiss bankers, who from their neutral vantage point have watched 24 nations spend money on a scale hitherto unknown, have estimated the annual cost as follows for the 1,567 days the world was plunged in war:

1914.....	\$10,000,000,000
1915.....	20,000,000,000
1916.....	28,000,000,000
1917.....	60,000,000,000
1918.....	\$7,000,000,000
Total.....	\$221,000,000,000

The figures used in this discussion, both referring to blood and treasure, are accurate wherever definite figures have been made available by the governments involved. The figures for the central powers are, necessarily, estimates.

DAIRY DAIRY

IMPROVE CITY MILK SUPPLY

Important Factor Given Attention by Dairy Division of Department of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sanitary milk control—an important factor in city welfare and a big problem of the city health department—receives personal attention from the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture. Specialists in sanitary production and handling of milk are usually available, and upon request of the city health departments they are sent to assist in



Production of Sanitary Milk Begins With Clean Cows and Clean Attendants.

Improving the milk supply. This assistance may mean the making of a general survey lasting only a few days or a very intensive inspection lasting two or three months.

During the last year personal aid was given to 36 cities in 14 states. In addition to this, assistance was given the United States public health service by conducting sanitary milk surveys and in improving the milk supply of 15 extra cantonment zones.

All phases of city milk supply are covered. Inspection of dairies, milk plants and other distributing centers are made, samples of the products are taken and analyzed, both chemically and bacteriologically. When necessary, help is given in the installation of laboratories and technique and in the interpretation of the results of chemical and bacterial analyses.

Special meetings may be held among both producers and consumers of milk in order to arouse interest in the local milk supply. Advice in framing ordinances to cover dairy and milk conditions is also offered.

An important feature is the milk content work, in which specialists assist in instituting these contests and act as judges in scoring the product to determine the relative standing of milk producers. These contests encourage rivalry among dairymen and, in consequence, tend to improve the milk supply of a city.

LINE BREEDING IS FAVORED

Common and Desirable Practice Is Encouraged by Co-operative Bull Associations.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A bull association having as many as five or six breeding blocks should keep and use all its good bulls as long as they are fit for service. Advancing the bull to the next block at the end of two years does not eliminate him; it simply makes it possible to avoid inbreeding. Line breeding, on the other hand, is a common and desirable practice, and the bull association offers exceptional opportunities for conducting that kind of breeding. In an association composed of breeders of purebred dairy cattle carefully selected bulls produced in one block may be used in other blocks, and the organization may thus continue indefinitely without purchasing bulls from outside sources if such a plan seems advisable. The same practice may be followed when only a few high-class registered cows are owned by members of any association. The co-operative bull association, therefore, offers an excellent opportunity for intelligent, long-continued breeding. Skillful mating, when combined with careful selection of the best animals, makes great improvement possible.

SUPPLYING WATER TO COWS

During Winter Season Temperature Should Be Kept 15 to 20 Degrees Above Freezing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

During the winter, when cows are stabled the greater part of the time, and unless arrangements have been made to keep water before them all the time, they should be watered two or three times a day. If possible, the water should be 15 to 20 degrees above the freezing point, and should be supplied at practically the same temperature every day.

WIT and HUMOR



So It Didn't Get in the Paper. "I called you this morning and told you about a fight," said a feminine voice on the telephone to an Emporia Gazette reporter the other day. "The fight has been settled out of court and I wish you wouldn't say anything about it in the paper."

"Who is this talking?" inquired the reporter.

"I don't want to give you my name, but this is one of the ladies that was in the fight."—Kansas City Star.

In the Vernacular. "Rather unusual case in the court of domestic relations," "Tell me about it." "A husband claims that his wife won't live with him since she got a job in a munitions plant at \$35 a week." "And what is the bone of contention between them?" "There are 35 'bones' of contention. He thinks he's entitled to her wages."

A New Place to Go. Sam knocked at the door. "Is Miss Hannah in?" he inquired, pompously. "I'm very sorry, sah, but Miss Hannah ain't indisposed," was the reply. "Ah beg pardon; in de which?" "She ain't indisposed." "H-m-m, that's very strange" said Sam. "Ah was talkin' to her last night and she didn't say nothin' about goin' out ob town."

He Didn't Believe in 'Em. The Parson—Now, Brother Jackson, I trust you don't believe in ghosts, do you? Bruddah Jackson—Bulleve in ghosts! Deed, I doesn't, sah. Ah am snubbingly agin the pesky critters a-goin' around in long white dresses and scarin' folks nigh to pieces. Should say Ah doesn't believe in 'em, sah.

IN DANGER.



"Those two pugilists are liable to be arrested before they get much farther." "For fighting?" "No. For being loud and boisterous."

O Leo Margarine! Whether the years prove fat or lean, I take you I here rehearse: I this vow, dearest Margarine, For bitter or for worse. —Punch.

But Isn't. "Grammar ought to be a temperamental study." "Why so?" "Because it is so largely controlled by its moods."

Not the Locality. Lawyer—Now tell me the truth. Doesn't your master live in continual trepidation? Witness—No, sir; he lives in the suburbs.

The Selection. "In Smythe's house I notice the hospitable meats are never served with acerbitly." "No; they prefer paprika."

No Age Sensitiveness. "How young and spry you are looking, Jaggs." "You wouldn't suppose my real age was fifty, would you?"

Hard to Get. "I hear our neighbors are delighted instead of incensed by their son's stolen marriage." "Yes; he eloped with the cook."

A Real Treat. Mrs. Gadabout—It must be terrible to be afflicted with insomnia and not be able to sleep at night. Mrs. Gadder—Oh, there are worse things. I've rather enjoyed myself since I learned my husband talks in his sleep.

What He Missed. "Fine hotel, eh?" commenced the rural guest as they stood in the Van Astorbilt. "Fine enough. Where's the roller towel?"

THE BLOOD SHED AND THE TREASURE SPENT

	Men in Arms	Lives Lost	Total Casualties	Cost in Dollars
United States.....	3,764,700	52,169	235,117	\$35,000,000,000
Great Britain.....	7,500,000	1,000,000	3,049,991	40,000,000,000
France.....	6,000,000	1,100,000	4,000,000	28,000,000,000
Italy.....	2,500,000	250,000	1,000,000	10,000,000,000
Russia.....	14,000,000	3,500,000	5,000,000	25,000,000,000
Belgium.....	300,000	50,000	300,000	5,000,000,000
Serbia.....	300,000	150,000	200,000	4,000,000,000
Roumania.....	600,000	200,000	300,000	3,000,000,000
Germany.....	11,000,000	2,500,000	6,900,000	40,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	7,500,000	2,000,000	4,500,000	25,000,000,000
Turkey.....	1,500,000	250,000	750,000	4,000,000,000
Bulgaria.....	1,000,000	50,000	200,000	2,000,000,000
Total.....	56,014,700	11,102,169	26,435,108	\$221,000,000,000

The Plainview News

Published Tuesday and Friday at Plainview, Hale County, Texas.

J. M. ADAMS, Editor and Owner

Entered as second-class matter, May 23, 1906 at the Postoffice at Plainview, Texas, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates

One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months......85
Three Months......50

Good morning. Are you a citizen of a Chinaman? That is, have you paid your poll tax? If you haven't done so, its too late now.

Three oil and gas tests are to be made in Hale county. If oil is struck in this county Plainview would soon become the largest Texas city west of Fort Worth.

Now, that their war is over, the News hopes the beet sugar people who promised to put a million dollar sugar factory at Plainview, will take up the matter again.

The editor of the News is soon to be a millionaire oil magnate. One gusher in which he is interested came in several days ago, another gusher is expected to come in at any time and still another in a short while. When we get this million dollars we would like to take a rest of a month or two, but the paper must keep coming out twice a week so we guess we will have to continue on the job sixteen hours a day, just as we have for the past twenty-five years.

The "majority socialists" won in the German elections last week by a big plurality, and they and the other more conservative parties will control the national assembly. The majority socialists party in Germany is about like the democratic party in this country—that is, their principles are very much alike, so we understand. In Germany, Russia and most of the other European countries the constructive and level-headed people are going to in time take charge of governmental affairs, and rule things. The radical element is dominant in some countries now, but it will soon have to give way to the more substantial element. Brains and law and order win out every time, sooner or later.

In Argentine Republic a great persecution of the Jews is in progress, and the demand is being made to "rid the country of these Jewish pests." Nineteen centuries have passed since the greatest Jew that ever walked the earth lived. He taught religious tolerance, but millions of His purported followers today are bigots and savage intollerants, who are anxious to persecute and destroy all those who do not agree with their narrow views. On St. Bartholomew's Day in France the Catholics massacred scores of thousands of Protestants. That was several hundred years ago, but the old spirit is being manifested and continues to crop out in many parts of the world. It is quite evident that the devil hasn't as yet been chained.

It is singularly appropriate to choose Benjamin Franklin's picture to appear on the new issue of war savings stamps. Not only did Franklin himself pay all the bills of the Revolution that pertained to foreign expenses of the government as well as negotiate loans amounting to millions; during the French and Indian war he advanced more than six thousand dollars to help Gen. Braddock, and in 1776, just before sailing for France, he put all the money he could raise—between three and four thousand pounds—into the hands of congress to show his confidence in the new government. Also, if any other reason was necessary, Franklin was the greatest preacher and teacher of thrift that America ever produced.

Several years ago Tennessee abolished capital punishment. Last week the legislature adopted a bill restoring it by an almost unanimous vote. The man who commits murder or rape should be hanged by the neck until he is dead. There is no other punishment severe enough. The man who is hanged never again commits murder or rape. Hanging deters other murderous-hearted fellows from committing murder. In Texas there should be many times more legal hangings than there are. Punish a murderer to escape punishment and a shame. It is easier in Texas for a murderer to escape punishment than it is for a bootlegger or a cow-thief to do so. That is the reason why there are so many murders in Texas.

Former Kaiser William spends several hours each day sawing wood on the estate where he is a guest in Holland. "Sawing wood" is what he should do, for the peace council is talking of prosecuting him personally for his part in the war. However, it is not likely he will ever be called before a court, as it seems that the United States is opposed to such action.

About People You Know

W. P. Hatchett writes to us "You are giving us a good paper. It is just like a letter from home." Mr. Hatchett and family for six or seven years lived just south of town. Two years ago they sold the farm to Mrs. Rigler and moved to Lamesa, where they now reside.

We have received a renewal subscription from Mrs. J. M. Bull, formerly of Plainview. The family now lives at Ochiltree, where Prof. Bull is serving his second year as head of the public school. They have many friends in Hale county.

Miss Leita Roberts sends a renewal from Port Arthur, Texas, for she says "I don't want to miss a copy." She was formerly connected with the R. & H. Millinery Co. here, and has a legion of friends. Last summer she and her parents moved to Port Arthur, near Beaumont.

M. J. Ewalt has sent a check for a renewal subscription to the News. He and Mrs. Ewalt are spending the winter at Santa Barbara, on the Pacific coast in California, where they have a home. Their real home is in Hale Center, and they will doubtless be coming back by late spring.

MAYFIELD

Jan. 30.—We are all enjoying the sunshine since so much bad weather. We have added four new pupils to our school.

J. E. Coffey is very sick at this writing.

This community was shocked Wednesday morning to hear of the death of little Lucille Mauldin, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Mauldin of Dalhart. He and family were visiting his father, D. D. Mauldin, when they were all taken sick with the influenza, and pneumonia claimed this little one, age 3 years.

Misses Lena, Essie and Naomi Hooper have been very sick with the flu, but are better at this writing.

J. S. Avent and wife will soon be at home in their new building, which is almost completed.

Gus Miller and family have moved into our midst.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Booher were shopping in Plainview Wednesday.

Wheat prospects are very promising.

Oscar Gentry and W. J. Norris made a flying trip to Plainview Tuesday.

M. D. Henderson, who is now in the oil well business at Gotebo, Okla., is here on business.

George Miller and Horace Rushing left Monday night for a trip to Los Angeles, Calif.

CLUBBING RATES

Then Plainview News one year and the Dallas Semi-Weekly News one year\$2.25
The Plainview News one year and the Amarillo Daily News one year\$8.25
Plainview News one year and the Kansas City Star one year\$1.85



Home Economics Club

The Home Economics club met Tuesday with Mrs. Chas. Spencer. Mrs. McMillan's paper on "Nutrition" was extremely good and instructive. The next meeting of the club will be with Mrs. Dickinson on the 2nd Tuesday in February, with Mrs. Chas. Spencer as leader.

Delphian Club Program

The Delphian club will meet Saturday, Feb. 8, at 2:30 o'clock, with Mrs. E. F. McClendon.

Mrs. A. M. McMillan will be leader, and the topic for discussion will be "Mythology in Art." Mrs. A. G. Harrison will tell of the myth of "The Golden Apples of the Hesperides;" Mrs. R. A. Underwood will discuss "Venus—her Connection With the Trojan War;" Mrs. J. B. Scott will tell of "Michael Angelo and the Fates," and Mrs. W. C. Mathes, "The Cave of Sleep."

As You Like It Club

The As You Like It club met with Mrs. Largent, Thursday, Jan. 23rd. The lesson on Austria-Hungary was carried out in full. Much enthusiasm was shown. Things seem to be adjusting themselves and the club is taking on new life after all these months of turmoil.

The club will meet Thursday, Feb. 13, with Mrs. Clarence Wayland.

Subject "Russia."—Mrs. E. E. Robinson, leader.

"Relationship Between Climate and People."—Mrs. Faris Frye.

"Russian Imprisonment and Punishment."—Mrs. Hal Wofford.

"Military Policy of Russia."—Mrs. Guest.

Round Table—"Russian Exile."

Next Lyceum Attraction

The Warwick Male Quartette will be the next Lyceum attraction, and will give a concert at the Presbyterian church Monday night, at 7 o'clock.

Announcement

The Young Ladies' Guild will meet at 7 o'clock, tonight, in the parlors at the Presbyterian church.

Busy Bees Enjoy Party

The Busy Bee Apron club of small girls enjoyed a party Saturday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Field. The hours were very enjoyably spent playing games and with music on a Victrola. The guests were Hazel Anderson, Catherine McGregor, Marguarite Blockson, Lonny Johnson, May Nottingham, and Margaret Phillips. Refreshments were served by the hostess, Georgia Field, assisted by her mother.

Library Board Will Meet

There will be a meeting of the library board at the public library on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

S. H. Madden to E. B. Rosser, section 19, block W; consideration, \$1,000.
J. M. Kreider and wife to R. L. Wilson, section 1, block D-7, 160 acres, consideration, \$8,800.

Chas. Clements to Ferd Rastetter, section 3, block D-7; consideration, \$25,000.

John Vaughn and wife to B. B. Coker, north 1-2 lot 5, block 9, East College Heights addition, Plainview; consideration, \$250.

W. N. Claxton to Robt. F. Alley, lots 5, 6 and 7, block 78, Hale Center; consideration, \$150.

Madeline Aplant to H. Wiese, east 1-4 of the northeast 1-4 section 103, block C; consideration \$10,000.

J. W. Johnson and wife to L. B. Neal, east 1-2 of lot 11 and lot 12, block 11, Plainview; consideration, \$2,000.

C. F. Knight and wife to Gladys Knight, section 26, block S-1, 360 acres; consideration \$500.

John T. Gardner to E. E. Smith north 1-2 section 25, block D-7, 320 acres; consideration, \$17,600.

Cora McCormack to B. F. Yearwood lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, block 22, Plainview; consideration, \$3,000.

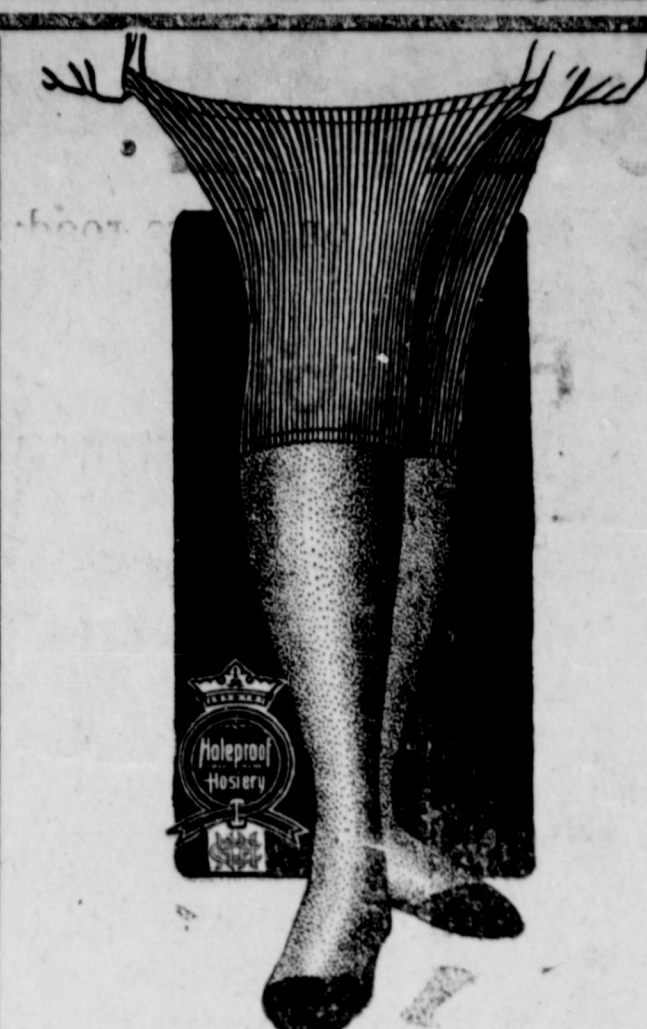
J. H. Slaton to E. M. Carter, southeast 1-4 section 4, block S-4; consideration, \$1,000.

J. N. Jordan to John Dalrymple, lot 14, block 16, Plainview; consideration, \$375.

J. J. Barton to M. M. Herring, lots 10, 11 and 12, block 125, and lots 6, 7, 8 and 9, block 149, Abernathy; consideration, \$2,250.

W. A. Watson & San shipped four cars of hogs to Fort Worth Saturday; Bettie Land and Cattle Co., two cars; Texas Land & Development Co. one car; Helen-Temple farm, one car.

Glen McClain, a student in Wayland college, wants a place to earn his board. If you can use him, phone the college.



Patrons Wearing Holeproof Hosiery Please Notice

Advanced prices, on Spring shipments of Ladies' "Holeproof Hose" in Silks, Fibre Silks, and Lisle thread, make it necessary to increase the price per pair on this excellent hose.

However, having still adequate stocks of "Holeproof Hose" on hand, in all the desirable colors, such as Browns, Blacks, Whites, Greys, Palm Beach, etc., we urge upon our patrons the advisability of purchasing now, for spring and summer requirements, at

"TO-DAYS PREVAILING PRICES"
PRICES WILL ADVANCE WITHIN A MONTH

REINKEN'S
CLOTHING AND SHOE STORE

CHURCHES

First Methodist Church

Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

Get ready for Sunday school. How many Sundays have you missed, in the New Year? Turn over a new leaf and be present Sunday.

Preaching at 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Subjects of great interest and special music for both services.

Are you loyal?

Let Sunday be a "Got to church day."

Leagues at 3 and 5:30 p. m.

You cannot grow to great soul and fail to worship.

Everybody invited.

First Christian Church

Sunday school at 9:15 Sunday morning.

Revival at Wayland College

Rev. H. D. Heath is doing the preaching in a revival meeting being held at Wayland college this week, services being held at 8:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. each day. Considerable interest is being manifested among the college students, and several professions have been made.

Church of Christ

Bible school at 10 o'clock.

Communion service at 11 o'clock every Lord's Day.

A Champion of Education

Governor Hobby has submitted his educational program to the state legislature. It calls for liberal appropriations for the public schools, including one-half a million dollars a year for two years for the increase in teachers salaries. An appropriation of one million dollars during the present year to maintain the school apportionment of \$7.50 per child, an appropriation of \$1,000,000 out of the general funds to enable the schools to be kept open nine months in areas where the limit of 50 cents tax on each \$100 is insufficient to

President Wilson Had Victrola on His Ship



One of the greatest enjoyments President Wilson had on his trip to Europe was Victrola entertainments on board the ship, George Washington, the Victrola being bought at his request.

The following was taken from a publication:
Underwood & Underwood secured a photograph of the Victrola in the President's lounging-room aboard the George Washington and have reproduced it in their Photo-News Service and allowed us to reproduce it herewith. The sticker attached to the News Service poster read:

Copyright Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
President Wilson Entertained by the Victrola in Voyage to France on George Washington.

While the executive mind busied with affairs of state en route to France on the George Washington, rest and solace was sought in the quiet of the evenings by the President with his Victrola. At the request of Mr. Wilson, the instrument was installed in the music room of the ship. The entire entertainment program of the voyage was in the hands of the Victrola. Nothing more was needed. Instrumental numbers, operatic selections and popular jazz pieces all did their bit in the varied program. The President could always be found near his Victrola. This photograph, taken in the lounging-room of the George Washington, shows one of the latest models of the Victrola that was installed.

December 27, 1918.
As will be seen from the photograph, the Victrola selected was a Victrola XI and the record sale amounted to \$74.50. Altogether, Victrola, records and needles, the sale aggregated the tidy sum of \$199.10. That represents in dollars and cents just how much the President appreciates the Victrola and is 199 1-10th times as valuable as a mere verbal endorsement from him would be. It merely proves what we have been reiterating for years—that the Victrola stands supreme among all musical instruments.

G.-C. Electric Co.
Exclusive Agents for Victrolas

maintain the schools during the full small school districts into larger period and a constitutional amendment where road conditions will permit to permit the consolidation of mit.

That guarantee is strongest that has the best service to make it good.



It SERVES—that's the peculiar thing about our service

Service!
THAT poor little word—everybody's using it. It's so underfed and overworked nowadays, it looks like a famine in India. But we've plumped it up—here at our place—till it really stands for something big. With us, battery service actually means "the service that serves."

The Eveready Storage Battery is guaranteed to give a year and a half of ever ready starting, igniting and lighting service

And we're here to make that guarantee good.

Conner-Mathes Battery Co.

Official Eveready Service Station Free Testing—Courteous Service and Guaranteed Repairs on all standard makes of Storage Batteries.

Prices of Coal Reduced

We are now offering the very best grade of Colorado Nut Coal at **\$9.50** per ton at yards.

We will also have in a few days, the very best grade of Colorado Lump to offer at **\$10.00** per ton at yards.

Allen & Bonner
Phone 162.

PUBLIC SALE

At my place 8 miles north of Plainview, on Kress road; on old Dock McVicker place. Beginning at 10:00 o'clock.

Thursday, Feb. 6th

IMPLEMENTS

1 P. & O. two-row Godevil, good shape
1 Deering Mower. 1 Oliver Cultivator.
1 P. & O. 12-in. Gang Plow with sod attachment.
1 VanBrunt Wheat Drill. 2 Wagons.
1 John Deere Disc Harrow, good as new
1 12-in. Walking Plow. 1 Drag Harrow
1 Bowser Sweep Feed Grinder, in good condition.
1 Buckeye Incubator, like new.
Chain Harness for 8 head of horses.

HORSES

1 Bay Horse, 11 yrs. old, wt. 1200lbs.
1 Bay Horse, 4 yrs. old, wt. 1200lbs.
1 Paint Mare, 8 years old.
1 Brown Mare, 8 years old.
1 smooth mouth Mare.
1 Bay Mare Colt, 2 years old.
1 Bay Horse Colt, 2 years old.
1 yearling Mare Colt.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums under \$10.00 cash; all sums over \$10.00 6 months' time will be given on bankable notes bearing 10 per cent interest from date of sale. 5 per cent off for cash. No property to be removed until settled for.

FREE LUNCH ON GROUND

H. J. FAIR, Owner

C. F. SJOGREN, Auctioneer

FEED

About 20,000 Bundles
About 3,000 bundles Maize with small amount of grain.
About 4,000 bundles irrigated Maize with good grain.
About 8,000 bundles irrigated Maize with extra heavy grain.
About 4,000 bundles irrigated Kaffir most of it with heavy grain.
CATTLEMEN—This feed is within half mile of switch and could be baled and loaded without much expense.

MISCELLANEOUS

Some Household Goods, also several dozen nice Pullets. Some chicken wire and coops. 300 lbs. Fidelity Hog Remedy. One share in Farmers' Supply Co.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. Pardon of Temple is the guest of his friend, A. E. Boyd.
Mr. and Mrs. L. J. King have gone to Clovis, to spend some time.
R. F. Gerrell and Chas. C. Moore, oil company promoters of Fort Worth are here.
L. J. McDonald of Clovis was here yesterday.
Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Lamkin of Lubbock were here Wednesday.
Claude B. Hurlbut of Lubbock was here yesterday.
Mrs. J. P. Davis of El Paso is the guest of Mrs. A. M. McMillan.
Mrs. J. P. Crawford returned this morning after a stay of a few weeks at Mineral Wells.
Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart of Granite, Okla., are guests of F. M. McCarroll and family.
Miss Teresa Yates came in this morning from Wichita Falls, to visit some folks.
Mrs. Beulah Hoyle Kier left this morning for her home in Houston, after visiting her mother for two weeks.
Mrs. Turk, who has been here for a month or two visiting her daughter, Mrs. Grady Pipkin, left Thursday for her home in Hillsboro. Mrs. Pipkin and two children went with her.
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bayley of Dallas are here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Polk Bryan.
J. M. Waller returned Friday from Temple, where he recently underwent a surgical operation for appendicitis.
C. P. Hutchings of Amarillo is here today.
Wm. Montgomery, who has been here for some time, in the interest of the Tahoka Oil & Gas Co., returned to his home at Tahoka today. He will return next week.
Mrs. Sparks, who has been here, visiting her son, Prof. Earl Sparks, and family, left Wednesday for her home in Ottawa, Kans.
Miss Leta Leslie of Dallas was here the fore part of the week, visiting her father, Jack Leslie. She left for home Wednesday.
Mrs. W. Y. Price and Mrs. Faris Frye went to Slaton Wednesday to visit Mrs. S. T. Adams for a few days.
W. P. Hatchett of Lamesa was here Tuesday and Wednesday visiting his daughter, Mrs. Jim Phillips.
E. P. Norwood of Greenville was here Wednesday visiting friends and attending to business matters.
Jess Wells went to Amarillo yesterday morning.
E. L. Dye is back from a trip of several weeks at Burk Burnett, where he has extensive oil interests.
W. W. Underwood was here yesterday morning, visiting his brother, R. A. Underwood. He and his family have been living at Dallas, where he has had a position with the Federal Reserve Bank, but they are now moving to Madisonville, where he will have charge of the First National Bank.
H. L. Meyers of Wilsie, Kans., arrived this morning to visit his brother, R. E. Meyers.
F. W. Clinkscales and O. M. Unger have been down in the oil fields the past week.
John Schoonvelt of near Hale Center was in town Tuesday.
W. C. Clubb was up from Petersburg yesterday.

LASH-GRANT REAL ESTATE COMPANY

LOANS, INSURANCE, EXCHANGES, RANCHES, RENTALS
CITY PROPERTY, ABSTRACTS
626 North Broadway PLAINVIEW, TEXAS Phone 653

A good house, garage, cow shed, coal house, well and mill, water tank, one large lot, located in west part Plainview, near college and the new high school building, will take in good auto or vacant lot, price right.
250 acres fine land located six miles south of Plainview, will sell and take in good home in Plainview as first payment, price right.
Have 320 acres land near Kress, all under cultivation, owner will trade equity for six or seven thousand dollar residence, crop payment plan on balance.
208 acres fine second bottom land near Durant, Okla., and near Denison, Texas, owner wishes to exchange for land in the Plainview district.
Have good rental property in Plainview on street running to Baptist college, will exchange for good land and pay cash difference.
Have 63 room apartment house, good brick building, in Kansas City, worth fifty thousand dollars, in fine shape, bringing good rent, owner will trade for large tract of land, pay as much as ten thousand cash.
We have houses to rent, houses to sell on the rental payment plan. We have houses to trade for land, ranches to exchange for income property.
We have a 29-acre orange and apricot grove in California, owner wishes to exchange for land in the Plainview district, price forty thousand dollars.
We are selling the R. C. Ware Oil Company stock very fast, come soon if you get in on the ground floor, as this stock will be hard to get at the par value in a short time.
We have the best improved farm in Western Texas, seven irrigation plants, fine orchard, truck patches, a large reservoir to take care of the water supply in the winter time. This farm has about twenty thousand dollars' worth of improvements, owner wishes to exchange this farm for something in the Southwest part of the Plains country or would consider good income property in the north or east, this property is located two miles from Plainview.
We have for sale 160 acres of land just east of Plainview, 70 acres in wheat, nice new house, everything in fine shape, will sell under the market price and give possession at once, would consider taking in house in Plainview as part payment.
We write insurance, abstracts to date, make loans, rent houses, trade what you don't want for what you want.
If you want to sell your farm, come in, we have people coming from the high priced land districts right away, they have the money and we can get your price, see us right away.

LASH-GRANT REAL ESTATE COMPANY

J. J. LASH J. W. GRANT MATT A. CRAM W. A. MORTER

JUST ARRIVED---

Genuine Texas Red Rustproof Seed Oats and Black Emmer.

See them

Hall & Ayers Grain Co.

Worth-While Quality, Wonderful Variety, Moderate Prices, Satisfying Service, An Unqualified Guarantee

Your monument ordered NOW will cost less, and will be all ready to set in position by spring, when you will want to see it in the cemetery.

Your early inspection of our quality stock, new photographs and original designs is earnestly invited. If not convenient for you to visit our office and display there will be no obligation attached to your requesting us to call with photographic designs and samples.

SOUTH PLAINS MONUMENT CO.

Plainview, Texas

Hale county should have more good feed for the stock during the silos. Silos always mean plenty of winter.

WANT COLUMN

Try a want-adv. in the News. Only 1c a word, minimum charge 15c a time.

For Rent—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Phone 301. 70-tf-c

WANTED—Green and dry hides. L. D. Rucker Produce Co.

We are in the market for Dry and Green Hides. Highest prices. ALLEN & BONNER, Coal and Grain Dealers.

FOUND—Some money in Grant building. Owner call on Dr. Ferguson and describe.

READ THIS—Several nice little homes for sale on easy payment plan. Will take some trade. Get one before school starts and save rent.—W. B. Knight.

Carl Stoker is now with Ben's Sanitary shop, and wishes his old friends to call and see him.

We are heavy as ever in the market for poultry, hides, eggs, etc.—Panhandle Produce Co., east of Alfalfa Lumber Co. 45

FOR SALE—Store fixtures, show cases, iron safe, shelving and heavy tables.—Burns & Pierce.

FOR SALE—160 acres near Halfway, terms.—R. A. Underwood. 39-tf

We have a few copies of Halbert's Rain Forecasts for 1919, at 15c each.—The News.

Frost proof Cabbage Plants, \$2.50 per thousand, 500 for \$1.50 100 for 50 cents, Bermuda Onion Plants, \$1.50 per thousand 500 for \$1.00. All plants delivered and guaranteed to arrive in good condition, by Parcel Post, or express.—Milano Plant Co. Milano, Texas. —85

Bring Your Old Shoes to the O. K. shoe shop 105 W 7th Old Ellard Building. I do first class hand repairing. Prices are right. Give me a trial.—H. I. Holt, Prop. 71-4t-f-p.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—187 acres of land one mile north of Abernathy; fenced, 75 acres in cultivation; small cash payment, balance one to ten years, 7 per cent; \$32.50 an acre.—See Wiess at Jacobs Bros. 75

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE—Refrigerator, oil stove, heater, kitchen cabinet, art square, Rug linoleum art square, dresser, wash stand, bedstead and mattress. Phone 115 or see Jack Leslie at South Plains Monument Co. 74-2t-c

DWELLING for rent, also business house. Apply to Speed Oil Co. 74-tf

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER, 100 FEET, ONE BLOCK EAST HIGH SCHOOL. QUICK TURN, CHEAP.—INQUIRE OF NEWS.

FOR SALE—Several head of mares and mules, easy terms. Two spans of unbroken mules will put out for feed.—Sansom & Son.

FOR SALE—Choice alfalfa hay in carload lots, also cotton seed cake and meal.—Sansom & Son.

J. W. Stovall is now holding down a chair at Ben's Sanitary shop, and wants his friends to give him a call.

FOR SALE—Three coming four-year-old registered bulls, thirteen yearling bulls, registered; all Herefords. They can be seen at the W. Y. Price place 3 1/2 miles northeast of Hale Center. For further information address Price & Frye, Hale Center or Plainview. 70-6t.

Haircut 25c, at Ben's Sanitary Shop. Home of "5-in-1" Hair Tonic.

FREE MAP & PHOTOGRAPH BURKEURNETT, TEXAS Showing world's wonder oil field sent absolutely free upon request. Ask for it today.

BROWN-WORTH OIL CO. No. 1015 1/2 Main St. Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Three coming four-year-old Hereford bulls, six coming two-year-old registered bulls, thirteen yearling bulls, registered; all Herefords. They can be seen at the W. Y. Price place 3 1-2 miles northeast of Hale Center. For further information address Price & Frye, Hale Center or Plainview. 70-6t.

The O. K. Shoe Shop Makes old shoes good as new, for less money. Located 105 W 7th, old Ellard Building. The man behind the hammer is H. I. Holt. 71-4t-f-p.

M. C. HANCOCK CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER Office Woolridge Lumber Yard Phone 33

Successful Incubators and Brooders

Easy to operate, moderate in cost. Lasts a lifetime and give satisfaction. Come in and investigate for yourself. See the best Incubator on earth, and a Brooder that is a real Brooder. We have all sizes in stock and at prices from \$11.00 up to \$23.50. C. E. WHITE SEED CO., Plainview.

FEED WANTED—Good sound maize heads, state price.—J. Ubben, Royston, Texas. 75-3t-f.

TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED: As indications are good for fruit crop I would advise that you place your order with us now for Arsenate of Lead, so you may have it in time. It is also a good time to plant trees. Do not wait until it is too late.—Plainview Nursery. 75-6t-p

G. L. Murphy Moves to Plainview G. L. Murphy, 602 College street, has sold his home to W. T. Blakeney at \$3,250, an dhas moved to Plainview Texas, where he will be employed in the postoffice at that place. He was a most efficient employe of the postoffice here and the Plainview post office is fortunate in being able to get a man of his aptitude for work of that kind. He will take the place of an employe who recently passed away.

Mr. Murphy was born near Cleburne and has been a resident of the county for the past forty-two years. He has been a resident of Cleburne for twenty years and has been an employe of the Cleburne post office for the past sixteen years.

About two years ago Mr. Murphy visited at Plainview and liked that place and will now take up his residence there. He regretted to give up his many acquaintances and friends here, but believes that he will soon be able to build up a large circle of friends here. His many friends throughout this section will join this paper in wishing him continuous success in his new home and postoffice employment and heartily commend him to the people of his new home.—Cleburne Review.

HALFWAY Jan. 29.—A small snow fell here Sunday morning but the sun came in afternoon and melted nearly all of it. Miss Effie Murphy spent Saturday and Sunday with home folks at Plainview.

Young Harberson and J. W. Dye Jr., returned home Sunday from a hunting trip.

Mrs. J. H. Wilson received a letter Tuesday from her son, Jonah, who is in France, for the first time since September. He was getting along alright.

Foster Henderson of Amarillo spent from Friday to Sunday with homefolks here.

Miss Vera Terry spent the week end with her parents at Hale Center. John Shropshire left Saturday night for Johnson county on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clark and little son, James Walker, left last week on a visit to Mrs. Clark's brother, in Cottle county.

There was a large crowd at the party at W. M. Henderson's Saturday night.

Frank Brown of Plainview is visiting his brother, Charlie Brown, this week.

Miss Ethel Kleingist visited the Rueter family of Westside Tuesday night.

Tom Sevier of Kress visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sevier Saturday and Sunday.

When discharged, many soldiers are disconcerted to discover that the clothes they wore before they entered the service are too tight. The predicament is sometimes expensive, but after all the cost of new clothes is a small price to pay for broadened shoulders and a deepened chest.

POLITE BANDIT WORKS DENVER

Belated Citizens Are Held Up by Hold-Up-Man De Luxe.

WON'T ROB SOLDIER

Modern Raffles Dislikes Old Watches, but He Heavily Loves Coin—Doesn't Use Stronger Word Than Darn.

Denver, Colo.—"Raffles," the gentlemanly crackman, has nothing on a bandit who has been making free with other people's bankrolls here for over two months. The exploits of Denver's hold-up man de luxe began last summer when a sturdy chap, clad in a dingy mackinaw, stuck a gun under the point of an astonished citizen's nose and ordered him to come across with his valuables.

The astonished citizen complied, passing over a roll consisting of \$17.80 cash, a check on a local bank, and an antiquated timepiece. The robber surveyed the latter and then promptly handed it back, remarking as an heirloom it might be a good watch, but that he had no use for it.

The following night the marauder appeared at precisely the same spot and this time two citizens pointed their hands skyward at the sound of his command, and the sight of a huge nicked revolver.

Stuck Up Four.

His most recent affair occurred on a Saturday night when he stuck up no less than four belated townsmen who were turning their steps homeward, framing excuses as they went. Suddenly the bad man appeared and repeated his usual formula of "Hands up, and darned quick about it!" (being a gentleman, he never uses a stronger word than darn). Anyway, the four late home-goers, or early, whichever way you care to look at it, elevated their hands with all the darned quickness desired by Raffles the Second. Three of them were ordinary citizens; that is to say, they are in civil life. The fourth was a sol-



Pointed Their Hands Skyward.

der and in Uncle Sam's uniform. The bandit collected from the three civilians, but when he came to the soldier, bowed politely, wished him good evening, and declared his uniform was enough to protect him from any robber outside the marts of trade.

The police are still looking for the man, while belated citizens are going home earlier.

ASKS WIFE TO FREE HUBBY

Affinity Declares That They "Have the Syncopated Love That Never Withers."

Akron, O.—"I love him dearly and feel that he loves me, and that we have the syncopated love that never withers."

This sentence is taken from a letter sent by an affinity to the wife of a local resident, urging that the wife release her husband "from the bonds which hold him from me and happiness."

The wife turned the letter over to officials of the Summit county court of domestic relations with a recommendation that the husband be located and compelled to answer to her accusation of non-support, or some charge, with a view to separating hubby from his affinity and making him take better care of his wife.

DID NOT BELIEVE IN BANKS

Janitor Kept Savings Amounting to \$7,000 in Bureau Drawer—Money Disappears.

Chicago.—Joseph Rosinger, a janitor, didn't believe in banks, so he kept his \$7,000 savings, with which he hoped to pay a first installment on an apartment building of his own, in his bureau drawer. Someone got into the bureau, and the money is gone—and now Rosinger doesn't believe in anything.

IS COSTLY TO RUN WHISKY BLOCKADE

Three Dead and Twelve Wounded Trying to Take Liquor Across Colorado Line.

Denver, Colo.—Running Colorado's whisky blockade has already cost the lives of three more or less prominent citizens and resulted in the wounding of a dozen others. The third man to try conclusions with the state constabulary over his vested rights to import liquor into dry territory has just been brought back to Denver a corpse.

When the state went dry several years ago the National Guard did the



Blazed Away Twice at the Office.

policing of the border between Wyoming and Colorado to see that no "bootleggers" crossed into the Silver state carrying their forbidden cargoes. Then came the war and a state constabulary was created to maintain the liquor drought on Colorado soil. A constable and a high power car were on duty on the border when suddenly three machines shot across the state line and headed full speed in the direction of Denver. The constable yelled for the trio to halt, but for an answer one of the men in the last car drew a gun and blazed away twice at the officer.

The shots went wild, but the constable retaliated with a little gunplay of his own. His aim was better and the fellow who had fired sank down into the bottom of the car while his two companions called upon the other cars to slow up and take them in. They succeeded in escaping, leaving their unfortunate comrade in the machine. By the time the constable drove up to him it was plain the man was dying. He was rushed to the nearest town where he died in a local doctor's office. Sixty-six pints of whisky were found in the machine which was afterward identified as the property of the dead man, a Greek, who kept a "soft drink" parlor in Denver.

SHOTS WOULD-BE SUICIDE

Policeman Forced to Take Drastic Steps to Subdue Man Who Had Cut His Own Throat.

New York.—In order to subdue him for a trip to a hospital, a New York policeman recently had to shoot a man who had attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a penknife.

Fred Hood, a clerk in a government shipyard, had stabbed himself in the throat and stomach when his groans attracted the policeman. Hood resented intrusion by the law and stabbed the policeman in the arm. The patrolman fired three shots in the ceiling to frighten Hood. No results. Hood again went after the policeman with the knife, whereupon the would-be suicide was shot twice in the legs by the policeman. Hood then subsided and was taken to a hospital.

Toss Out Dresser, Carry Down Mattress.

Tulsa, Okla.—During a fire in the negro section of Tulsa the occupants of a two-story house which was on fire threw a dresser from the upstairs window and carried a mattress downstairs. Aside from the loss of the dresser the fire damage was slight.

MINING STOCKS WERE BURNED

Musty Papers Became Eyesore to Hous-wife and She Destroyed Them—Worth Much Money.

Denver, Colo.—An old-fashioned, brass-bound chest filled with musty papers became an eyesore in the home of Mrs. Curtis Smith of Denver. Mrs. Smith had the brass removed and the chest and contents burned. That was 15 years ago.

Today action is pending in the district court to have restored to Mrs. Smith the equivalent of 7,500 shares of stock in one of the richest silver mines in Colorado.

The stock, believed at the time to be worthless, was fed to the flames in the ancient chest.

Necklace Is Huge

Ornament Is Brought Back as a Pronounced Fashion.

Strings of Pearls Allowed to Hang Full Length Instead of Being Wrapped Around Neck.

The French designers have brought back into fashion huge necklaces from an ornamental past. They are not made of jewels, yet they are costly, and the supply of fine ones rapidly diminishes. Once upon a time our Indians bartered pebbles for bright beads. Such was the foundation of some of our great American fortunes.

Today, declares a fashion writer, there are women who vehemently declare that they would barter their second year fur pieces for a gay necklace. They sell old clothes in order to get one of these much desired possessions.

It is the hour of the necklace. All that has gone before is as nothing to what now exists. And, mind you, the necklace is not of precious stones. There are few well dressed women who wear any precious stones about the neck except pearls. Diamonds hold a place with some, but they are not considered among well dressed women as an ornament of parts. Costly they are, it is true, and in unique settings of carved platinum they have their place, but the bare, bald, crude diamond necklace is a bit blatant for the fastidious woman. She prefers pearls, and so it seems does every other woman who can buy a string, from six dollars up.

If the attention of the latter class is turned toward the barbaric necklaces, it may be that they will quickly fall into disuse; but one thing is certain, which is that six dollars will go a short way toward purchasing one of the rare necklaces of the hour.

An individual designer of clothes in New York found himself the fortunate possessor of a half dozen necklaces which he had seen in an antique shop, where they were thrown over a string in the back of the store. He immediately purchased them. Then the French fashion found its way across the ocean into America, and the designer attached his necklaces to costly gowns, either at the neck or at the waistline, and they added to the price he asked for the garment.

There is nothing fastidious or delicate about the new chains; they are as heavy in appearance as medieval armor. They are made of great rings or long, oblong links, and the plaque or medallion in which they end looks like a Japanese crest. It is as full of color and as massive as the Egyptian jewelry of other centuries.

All of these new chains are short. The big, carved medallion rests on the bust. They do not reach to the waist, which is the desire of the precious stones. The woman who owns a marvelous string of pearls now lets it hang to its full length, you know, instead of wrapping it around her neck several times, in royal fashion.

TO DETECT IMPURE MATERIAL

Silk, Linen, Leather, Among the Various Articles That Are Being Cleverly Counterfeited.

The "beware of imitations" line so common in advertisements is really a piece of good advice, observes a correspondent. An almost limitless amount of ingenuity is devoted to producing cheap substitutes for popular articles. In appearance they must rival the genuine, so it is well to know how their real quality must be tested. Nothing, for instance, is more satisfying to eye and touch than pure linen and most woman shoppers believe it has a distinctive "feel."

It has, but mixed with the linen of the next tablecloth you examine may be mercerized cotton, treated with magnesia so that it counterfeits this "feel." An easy test is to hold the fabric up to the light. Along the

CHIC SMOCK OF WHITE LINEN



This smock of white linen which is embroidered in attractive shades of blue, brown, yellow and red, is of the latest design and is a good-looking and comfortable early morning gown.

TRETTURE OF CAFE AU LAIT

Cafe au lait forms this smart trette that should appeal to many women. The surplice waist has a large collar of beaver and the bell sleeves are edged with the same fur. Tassels of brown silk add an effective touch.



Cafe au lait forms this smart trette that should appeal to many women. The surplice waist has a large collar of beaver and the bell sleeves are edged with the same fur. Tassels of brown silk add an effective touch.

threads of good linen tiny knots will show. Cotton threads are smooth. An infallible method is to soak a corner of the napkin in glycerin. If it becomes translucent it is pure linen; if it remains opaque it is cotton.

Short skirts make stockings a distinctly conspicuous feature of woman's dress, so the demand was greatly increased for silk substitutes. Some are made of wood pulp, others of artificial silk. Cotton, of course, is mixed with good silk, and a poor quality product is given weight by treating it with oxide of tin. Small particles of the metal are scattered through the fabric, which cut tiny holes or cause the garment to crack along a folded edge.

The sure test for silk is to burn a bit of it. If pure scarcely a trace will remain, but a poor quality will leave one-third to one-half its weight in ashes. Beware of silk that has a hard feeling, or if it has a transparent look when held to the light. This means it is a mesh, filled in and weighted with metal.

Wool will disappear if boiled in a solution of caustic soda. If the fabric be mixed with cotton the latter will remain undissolved. This is a valuable test, for it is hard to tell what goes into some articles guaranteed as "all wool." Blankets offer a good field for the imitator, sheep furnishing but little of the fiber in some of those labeled "half wool." Specimens of such have been found to contain but 10 per cent wool. These are made of a mesh cotton, filled in by means of an air blast with scraps of waste wool. The result is a soft, fluffy covering, but little of it will remain after a first or second washing.

Shoe soles are made of ground leather scrap mixed with paper pulp and rubber. Cowhide is split into half a dozen layers and the source of many an expensive alligator handbag or pigskin leggings once wore horns—perhaps was the pride of some dairy.

DRESS SUGGESTIONS

A red organdie underslip may be worn under a pale pink dress of the same material.

A blouse of cream-dotted net is charming when trimmed with platinum gray ribbon.

A dress of brown silk jersey may be collared but not cuffed with pale rose organdie.

In the evening one may wear a hat of white clipped beaver, banded with white grosgrain ribbon.

An afternoon dress of gray and red-brown marquisette, trimmed in red-brown satin and crisp white organdie, is tightly draped and pulled around the ankles to fulfill the effect of tapering.

Corduroy Kimonos.

Some new kimonos shown in some of the shops are a strange combination of style and fabric. They are Japanese kimonos made of corduroy. But when you come to think of it, wouldn't they be delightfully comfortable? Think of wrapping one of them around you some cold winter day when the necessary restrictions in coat make the thermometer lower than comfort calls for. That is probably what their makers thought of. And so although kimonos of blue and rose corduroy embroidered with silk chrysanthemums seem a bit of a strange combination and contrast still they are a delightful concession to the cold that is coming.

BLEACHED OATS ARE POOR SEED

Sulphur Process Brightens Grains, but It Reduces Germinating Qualities.

PAY ATTENTION TO QUALITY

Same Amount of Time, Labor and Money Required to Sow Field, Whether Viability High or Low—Buy Under Contract.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the purchase and selection of oats for seed farmers are warned to be careful of grain that has been bleached by the sulphur process. This process is now used extensively by commercial grain dealers to give oats of inferior quality a bright, clean appearance. In experiments conducted by the specialists of the United States department of agriculture, it was found that in nearly every sample of sulphur bleached oats there was a great reduction in the germinating power. The largest reduction was in a sample which germinated 97.5 per cent before treating and 9.5 per cent after treating, a total reduction in germination of 88 per cent caused by sulphuring.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the quality of seed for the same amount of time, labor and money is required to sow a field of oats, whether the viability of the seed be high or low, and the product will be influenced directly by the percentage of germination of the seed. A casual observer is probably more likely to be misled as to the true quality of oats than of any other grain for seeding purposes, because oats that have been sulphured present an attractive appearance; therefore special care must be taken to ascertain whether this appearance is due to bleaching by sulphur or whether it is natural.

Feed Oats Not Good for Seed.

It is not an uncommon practice throughout the smaller oat-growing areas for farmers to use for seed, oats that have been purchased for feeding purposes, especially when these oats appear to be of good quality. Frequently very poor yields are obtained from feed oats, because these oats may have been sulphur bleached.

Seedmen generally buy their oats under contracts, stipulating that such oats shall germinate not less than a specific percentage, and further that they shall not be sulphur bleached. This provision, of course, safeguards the farmer when he buys oats from a seedman who states that such oats are suitable for seed. However, as there is no general regulation governing oats handling in intrastate transactions which requires that sulphured oats are to be labeled as such, the farmer generally is without protection and often sows oats that have been sulphured.

Process of Bleaching.

Two processes are in use in bleaching oats; known as the cold process and the warm process, the only difference being that in one case steam is used to moisten the grain and in the other cold water is used. As the moistened oats fall from the top of a tower they pass through sulphur fumes which come in contact with every kernel. After the oats have passed through the bleaching tower they are usually run in a bin and allowed to stand over night when they are cooled or dried as necessity may require.

SIRUP WILL REPLACE SUGAR

Novel Scheme Being Carried Out in Nebraska Community—Demand Bigger Than Supply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A scheme to utilize a part of the sorghum crop for making a sugar substitute for human food is being carried out in Douglas county, Nebraska. In one community, through the efforts of the local county agent, six farmers co-operated in purchasing a small



At Work in a Sirup-Making Mill.

sorghum mill, and secured the services of an experienced sorghum-sirup maker. Although the sirup made at this mill is being sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a gallon, present indications are that the demand cannot be met. Five sorghum mills are now in operation in the county.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR TIMBER OF ELM

Total Stand Placed at Approximately 7 1/2 Billion Feet

Wood is Desirable Where Strength, Bending Quality and Ability to Withstand Shock Are Concerned—Takes Good Polish.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Elm timber growing in the farm wood lot is a valuable asset.

The demand for elm is increasing, while the supply is rapidly diminishing. It is estimated that the total stand of elm in the United States is approximately 7 1/2 billion feet. This amount would furnish a supply for approximately 30 years at the present rate of cutting, as the annual output of elm lumber is about 24,000,000 board feet, placing elm twelfth in rank among all woods and tenth among hardwoods in point of lumber production.

Elm wood is desirable where strength, bending quality and ability to withstand shocks are required. It is, in general, heavy, hard and strong. The most important use to which it is put, according to the bulletin, is in the cooperage industry, the amount credited to this use being more than twice that of the next in importance, which is in the manufacture of baskets and crates. It is estimated that 147,000,000 board feet are used annually in making cooperage stock or barrels.

Elm is used extensively in making agricultural implements and vehicles also. It is useful in the manufacture of wheels and bodies for automobiles, and the rapid growth of this industry has brought about a considerable increase in the demand for elm. Its ability to take a good polish makes it desirable in the manufacture of certain pieces of furniture, cabinet work and interior trimmings. It is a fairly durable wood, the average untreated lumber in situations exposed to weather lasting six to eight years. When properly treated with creosote this period may be lengthened to 20 or more years.

RAISE MORE HOGS FOR MEAT

No Farm is Complete Without Swine to Assist in Modern Methods of Farming.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Meat for the nation and profits for the farmer can be increased by raising hogs. No farm is complete unless some are kept to aid in the modern



Sow and Litter of Eleven.

method of farming. Swine multiply more rapidly than other farm animals and make greater gains per hundred pounds of concentrated feed consumed.

As a consumer of by-products the hog has no rival.

Hogs might be kept profitably upon a number of farms where they are not found today. As a general proposition, it is safer for the average farmer to handle a small number of hogs in connection with his other farm business.

As much feed as possible for hogs should be raised on the farm; no more feed than is absolutely necessary should be purchased.

Hogs weighing from 200 to 300 pounds are in greatest demand on the market, and usually the greatest profit is obtained from selling hogs at these weights. The price realized depends upon the kind of carcass the hog will yield.

RUSSIAN THISTLE OF VALUE

Once Considered Noxious Weed—Now Used for Wintering Stock in New Mexico.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Russian thistle, considered one of the most noxious weeds in New Mexico, is now declared by many stockmen in that section to be of value as a stock feed. Some farmers in Santa Fe county already have put up large stacks of from five to fifty tons to be used for wintering stock this season. Its value as a feed was discovered during the last two years of drought when it was the only thing which stood between the live stock of the region and starvation. The county agricultural agent of Santa Fe county is urging the building of silos to be filled with Russian thistles, which, it is also reported, make excellent silage.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

ENOUGH REASON FOR GRATITUDE



Acting under the leadership of Julius Rosenwald and Jacob H. Schiff, Jews of Chicago are making plans to send money to more than 8,000,000 starving men, women and children of the Jewish race who are making an unequal struggle against conditions in the war zone.

Chicago's quota is to be \$1,000,000, which will go to Jews in Poland, Russia, Turkey, Palestine, Galicia, Roumania and other countries, where mobs and soldiers are reported to be pillaging homes of Jews and murdering thousands. It is planned to raise a total of \$15,000,000.

"The suffering in the war-spent districts, especially among those of our own race, is something of which none of us here can have any proper conception," says Mr. Rosenwald. "And it is well for us to remember that we might just as well have been in the places of these suffering people ourselves if it had not been for the fortunate chance that brought our parents, or our grandparents, to this wonderful country, which has given the Jews the greatest privileges they have ever enjoyed in the history of the world. Isn't that enough reason for us to try to show our gratitude?"

"The least we can do is to prevent actual starvation among the men, women and children who are in most urgent need of help."

TO NORTH POLE BY AIRPLANE

An expedition to be led by Capt. Robert A. Bartlett will be sent to the polar regions to survey the North pole by airplane, according to announcement by the Aero Club of America. The plan was conceived by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the pole. It is planned to have the expedition leave the United States next June. The club will raise \$250,000 to finance the trip.

"There are six weeks of fair weather in July and August," the announcement reads. "The ship would carry a large seaplane or land airplane for the final flight across the top of the earth and for exploration of the unexplored polar regions, as well as smaller planes for the scouting flights."

"Immediately upon arrival at Etah a base would be established, and while waiting for the ice to break up farther north to permit the ship to go as far as Cape Columbia, the small seaplane would fly to Cape Columbia and establish a base there for the large plane. The route will be from Cape Columbia on the American side, over the pole, to Cape Chalyuskin on the Siberian side."

Captain Bartlett commanded the Roosevelt on the Peary expeditions. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the polar explorer, thinks a submarine of the latest model could virtually clear up most of the labor which remains unfinished in the vast unknown area of the far North.



PUT DOUGHNUTS INTO DOUGHBOYS



Here is the man who put "pies like mother used to make" and doughnuts in the front line trenches in France. He is Col. William Barker of the Salvation Army. He is back in this country after service in France during the last great offensive of the allies and United States. He is connected with the main headquarters of the Salvation Army in New York.

Colonel Barker left for France July 1, 1917. When he reached there many American units were cold, homesick and without proper communication facilities with home. General Pershing sent for him and asked him to visit the camps and see what could be done.

"After I dined with one of our generals and tasted the mixture his chef called pie," said Colonel Barker, "the idea came to me that the old-fashioned apple pie would bring a touch of home to the boys. So we made pies and the boys went wild about them!"

The pies were good, thick, old-fashioned American pies, and every one had "Mother" stamped all over them. They went to grips with homesickness, and homesickness went down and out. Then the Salvation lassies set up cook stoves in advance post shelters and began frying doughnuts; the same old doughnuts that every doughboy's mother used to make. These put pep into every doughboy.

And don't forget the coffee to go with the pies and doughnuts. Coffee, doughnuts and apple pie!

No wonder the doughboy has a good word for the Salvation Army!

"INTO THE MOUTH OF HELL"

When Chicago erects its war memorial, whatever it is to be, there must be engraved upon it in giant letters, "Chippilly Ridge" and "The Argonne." And right near must be the names of the men of the One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second infantry regiments.

Not a transport comes into New York harbor but which bears new testimony of the magnificent feat performed by the men from Chicago at Chippilly ridge in that awful three days' struggle early in August, when they went in to complete a job which the British had been forced to abandon.

Hardly a soldier who was in the Argonne but comes back with words of praise for the two old Illinois National Guard regiments which went through another fearful battle, which broke the backbone of German resistance. The men of the One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second do not have to sing their own praises. Men of other regiments who were located near them when they went in tell the story.

Col. J. B. Sanborn, commander of the One Hundred and Thirty-first infantry, formerly the First regiment, I. N. G., has been decorated by King George.



Satin and Jet That Spell Distinction



The black satin and jet dinner or evening gown presents itself with a calm assurance of success. Women may be beset by misgivings and uncertainties when they consider the merits of other gowns of like character, but a handsome black achievement of the modiste goes unchallenged. It can hold its own anywhere, and here in the picture is a brilliant example of it. The most wobbly minded of women will recognize its beauty and distinction at a glance—it will command her unswerving loyalty.

How the designer managed to make a superb dress by the most direct and simple means is told by the picture. The distracted fashion writer can only point out that the skirt is plain,

the bodice simply draped, the sleeves three-quarter length and the girdle merely a piece of satin crushed about the waist. Even the bands of brilliant jet are put on in the most obvious way possible—straight up and down the top of the sleeves. Furthermore, the bands of glossy black fur run directly around the bottom of the skirt and the top of the cuffs. It is evident the artist who fashioned this gown purposely scorned any devious and intricate way of doing things and showed that he could make a triumph without them.

The soft, black velvet hat, worn with the gown, matches it in distinction. It has an odd and very irregular brim and a handsome, upstanding ostrich plume that challenges attention by its daring pose.

The Old Order Changeth

By JANE OSBORN

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"You may be only a poor typist," smug little Aunt Caroline had told her niece Babette, "but don't forget that you are a lady—or are entitled to call yourself one so long as you don't do any things that are unworthy of a real lady."

Aunt Caroline had never done any of those things; in fact, she had worked at rather trying odds for the last ten years in the uptown flat where she kept house for her own four sons and daughters and her niece Babette.

And they had all remained ladies—she and her daughter and the niece, and the three boys had, so far as the mother knew, remained "perfect gentlemen"—in spite of the three flights up and the dingy, bare, painted walls of the kitchen where Caroline's work never seemed to be done, and in spite of the debts there had been to pay after the husband's long illness.

On the parlor table there was a copy of a well-known book on so-called social usage, and although the chapter on candle parties and the advice the writer of the book gave on "how to act when meeting the English royal family," and how to write to the archbishop of Canterbury had been of little real use to Caroline, she found much of it immensely helpful to her in her task.

The fact was that Caroline had, as she said, seen very much better days in the years when she and her cousin, Babette's mother—for Babette was not a real niece—had, for one brief season mingled in a society that never found its way to Caroline's poor little widow's flat.

Then came the marriages of Caroline and Babette's mother, and the death of both Babette's parents, the death of Caroline's husband, the bringing up of the five children in the ways of gentleness, and then, a year ago, Babette's engagement to Caroline's eldest son—who, to be sure, was only a sort of third cousin.

The courtship was conducted along lines that would have been approved by even the author of that book on social decorum on Caroline's parlor table. The young people, reminded that it was not well-bred to go to the theater unchaperoned, never went to the movies on a Saturday night without Caroline in tow, though poor Caroline sometimes endured all kinds of torment fearing that she was a hindrance to their good time. And Caroline remembered that when Babette's mother and she had been engaged they had not permitted their lovers more than the meekest kisses, and those on the cheek.

Engagements are sometimes broken, they had been told, and a "real lady" would never cease regretting the fact if she had ever allowed any more passionate salute from a man who did not become her husband. So Caroline had told Babette and her son and, though they had been engaged a year, there was but one salute a day, and that very decorously upon the cheek.

When the first Christmas of their engagement came about Caroline had reminded her children that "well-bred engaged people did not give personal presents." The young man, besides the engagement ring, should give nothing but flowers, books and candy. Her own husband had given her a copy of Tennyson's poems on the Christmas they were engaged, and the Tennyson now reposed beneath the book on good form on the parlor table.

He had given her roses on all holidays and candles every week-end. There was no reason, Caroline said, why her son should not do so much for Babette. He could afford it, for he was now getting a generous salary.

Babette didn't often protest, but she was a practical bit of a girl, and when she might have been making a collection of useful household things given her by her husband-to-be—as other girls she knew did—she took small pleasure in the little bunch of roses that faded on her bureau after every holiday nor in the candles that she shared with her cousins every week-end.

From her own slender earnings she might have bought things that would eventually have helped feather the nest, too, but Caroline assured her that would not have been in good form. The great authority especially cautioned young women against giving anything of a personal nature to their fiancés.

Books, desk accessories, accessories of sport—a riding crop, or something of that sort—were the things suggested. And as Caroline's eldest son, Stephen, had no desk save the office one he toiled at eight hours a day, and knew no sports save struggling with the crowds on his daily trip to and from that office, Babette's choice was limited to books.

He liked the Stevenson and the Kipling she had given him, but how much sooner they could have been married if instead of those books she could have given him something that would do for the little flat—chairs and tables, or a rug, perhaps!

It was three weeks before Christmas and Babette and Stephen had each secretly decided to linger after office hours to make the Christmas purchases. Unknown to each other they were both part of the great throng that swarmed one of the department

stores not far from their own places of work. At the door of the store Babette had received a little holly-decked card, and on it were words something like this:

"The patriotic gift this year is the useful gift. We feel it our duty to urge our customers to refrain from buying nonessentials. So, instead of displaying a large stock of Christmas candles and our usual Christmas books and flowers, we are recommending gifts of useful household articles and articles of apparel."

What if Caroline could see it that way? mused Babette, and then, yielding to the temptation, she took the elevator to the floor where were sold the household articles, dishes and furniture and kitchen things. There she ran almost precipitately into Stephen. He, too, was holding one of the little holly-decked cards.

"I have been looking at a set of dishes," he said. "Maybe after we are married we can get one. He pressed Babette's hand—perhaps that wasn't exactly good form, but the crowd was pushing close beside them and no one could have seen. "It's pretty hard to wait," he said. "Babette, if we had the things to start housekeeping on, perhaps we wouldn't have to wait so long. Perhaps in February—I heard today I'm to get a good raise at New Year's."

"If, instead of getting each other a set of Scott or Dickens we could get that set of dishes and some things to cook with—" faltered Babette.

"I could give mother \$10 every week, and still have enough to run our little flat on," whispered Stephen, "and Roger will be bringing in more after New Year's."

There was little further explanation. It seemed as if they were compelled by a force greater than the will power of either, greater than the silent influence of Caroline or the binding force of that book on the parlor table. Yes, they did go and they ordered that set of dishes—that with the money Stephen had expected to spend on the leather-bound Scott with Babette's money saved for the edition de luxe of Dickens they went and, after a half hour with a patient saleswoman, bought everything that any clever bride ever needed to make a little flat kitchen complete.

Then they turned their steps homeward toward Caroline.

"Perhaps we can arrange it in January—would you, Babette? I've got enough saved for the bedroom set, and with the dishes and the kitchen things I've enough for the other things. Do you suppose your mother—"

"There was a pause, for traffic made it hard to understand; then a lull; "There's something in that Tennyson on the parlor table that goes like this:

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new,

And God fulfills himself in many ways."

"Perhaps mother will see it that way, and I brought this little card home. Mother is very patriotic."

And, strangely enough, Caroline made no protest, so busy was she at once in reading what the book on good form had to say on "wedding etiquette."

NOT HARD TO RECOGNIZE HIM

Almost at a Glance Papa Could Tell Which of the Swans Was the Father.

Congressman Seaborn Ruddenbury of Georgia gently smiled when the talk topic dwelt on the lord and master of the domestic ranch. He said he was reminded of little John's visit to the zoo.

While rambling around among the animals with his father one afternoon, so ran the story of the congressman, little Johnny came to a miniature lake on which two swans were swimming.

"Papa," said Johnny, pointing a chubby little finger out over the lake, "is that the father swan or the mother swan?"

"Which one do you mean, Johnny?" asked the old man, glancing in the direction indicated by the boy.

"I mean the one over there," answered Johnny. "The one with all the feathers pecked off his head and isn't allowed to have the biscuit or nothing."

"Yes, my son," promptly replied papa, with just a suspicion of a sigh, "that's the father swan, all right."

An Ancient Custom

Mr. Inglefield, the principal keeper at the British house of commons, is dead. His was quite a responsible post, for the holder must have an astounding memory for faces. The house of commons is probably the last place where snuff is regularly taken. The attendants take it because they have long hours of duty in which snoking is barred, and a good many members apparently follow the ancient habit. Mr. Inglefield, the Liverpool Post says, always kept a box on his seat at the door, and it was surprising to see how numerous were the members who helped themselves to a pinch as they went in or out of the house.

Historic Memorials

In course of time the historic associations of the battlefields of Manchuria will be preserved by numerous monuments that are being erected by the Society for the Preservation of the Memory of Manchurian Battlefields. Up to date 22 memorials have been erected, among the latest being one marking the spot where Generals Nogi and Stoessel met on the eve of the surrender of Port Arthur.

Women in Parliament

Women are now entitled to sit in the British parliament.

Party Frocks for Little Miss



When everyone else was thinking of party frocks and indulging in gay, new clothes for holiday celebrations, little missy had also to be considered. She is always among those present in happy family gatherings and other Christmas-time festivities, besides having a few affairs of this character of her own to attend to during the Christmas vacation. No one gets more unalloyed joy out of pretty finery than the small girl, while her youthful brother finds being dressed up something of a bore.

Among other familiar and beloved materials that go to make party frocks for little missy, white and cream-colored net came in for much attention when new things were turned out just before the holidays. They were worn usually over white slips, but not altogether. Very light pink, pale maize, light green and blue made a lovely variety in color, and these tones were shown along with deeper ones, in fine organdies, in georgette crepe

and-in silks. All of these serve for the slips to be worn under net frocks, with crepe-de-chine a favorite.

The little frock pictured is of white net over a white slip. It is scalloped about the bottom and edged with a frill of net. Its bodice is mostly a wide girdle of net, also finished with a frill, and having a square neck. Set in the frills on the skirt and in several places on the bodice are clusters of tiny chiffon roses in light colors. These little blossoms have made a place for themselves and are established among us to stay. They may be bought ready made, either of crepe, georgette, chiffon or narrow ribbons, and are sold, set on narrow silk tape, by the yard. Three or more colors are used for forming the little clusters that are used on frocks, negligees, lingerie, caps and many accessories of dress.

Julia Butterley

A FAMILY MEDICINE

In Her Mother's Home, Says This Georgia Lady, Regarding Black-Draught. Relief From Head-ache, Malaria, Chills, Etc.

Ringgold, Ga.—Mrs. Chas. Gaston of this place, writes: "I am a user of Theodor's Black-Draught; in fact, it was one of our family medicines. Also in my mother's home, when I was a child. When any of us children complained of headache, usually caused by constipation, she gave us a dose of Black-Draught, which would rectify the trouble. Often in the Spring, we would have malaria and chills, or troubles of this kind, we would take Black-Draught pretty regular until the liver acted well, and we would soon be up and around again. We would not be without it, for it certainly has saved us lots of doctor bills. Just a dose of Black-Draught when not so well saves a lot of days in bed."

Theodor's Black-Draught has been in use for many years in the treatment of stomach, liver and bowel troubles, and the popularity which it now enjoys is proof of its merit.

If your liver is not doing its duty, you will suffer from such disagreeable symptoms as headache, biliousness, constipation, indigestion, etc., and unless something is done, serious trouble may result.

Theodor's Black-Draught has been found a valuable remedy for these troubles. It is purely vegetable, and acts in a prompt and natural way, regulating the liver to its proper functions and cleansing the bowels of impurities. Try it. Insist on Theodor's the original and genuine. B 79

CITY CHARTER WILL BE HELD NULL AND VOID

(Continued from 1st Page)

commission shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said city at an election to be held at a time fixed by the charter commission not less than forty days nor more than ninety days after the completion of the work of the charter commission. Not less than thirty days prior to such election the governing authority (city council) of said city shall cause the city clerk or city secretary to mail a copy of the proposed charter to each qualified voter in said city as appears from the tax collector's rolls for the year ending January 1st, preceding said election. If such proposed charter is approved by a majority of the qualified voters, voting at said election, it shall become the charter of said city until amended or replaced.

"No charter shall be considered adopted until the votes have been counted and an official order entered upon the records of said city by the governing authority (city council) of such city declaring the same adopted."

The provision is also very plain as to amendments to a city charter, and any amendment or change must be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the city in the same way as the charter is adopted.

Not one of all these provisions was pursued in the matter of adopting Plainview's new city charter. It was merely crammed down the people's throats, without asking them if they wanted it.

The city council did not by a two-thirds vote submit the matter to an election of the people to see if they wanted a new charter.

There was no commission of fifteen members elected by a vote of the people to draw up and form a new charter.

After the charter was formed (by whom we know not) the matter was not submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the city.

A great war has been waged that cost two hundred billion dollars and ten million lives "to make the world safe for democracy." But there seems to be an element in Plainview who think they should rule as autocrats, and that the people should not be consulted in even so important a matter as forming a city charter, which is the constitution and by-laws of the city, under which it exists.

The kaiser plunged the world in a war to extend his autocratic power over the whole world.

In every nation there is an element that believes it should rule and that the common people are not competent to rule themselves.

In Texas any every state there is an element that believes it should rule, and that the common people are not competent to rule themselves.

There is in nearly every county an element that believes it should rule, and that the common people are not

competent to rule themselves.

There is in almost every town an element that believes it should rule, and that the common people are not competent to rule themselves.

The people of Plainview are not an aggregation of rough-necks, illiterates and ignoramuses.

The people of Plainview are free-born, white American citizens—they can read, write and study out matters pertaining to local self-government.

The people of Plainview are capable to have passed upon the new city charter before its adoption and should have been permitted to do so, as the law provides.

Of course we hardly believe that the men who put over the new charter believe the people of Plainview are 'rough-necks,' 'illiterates' and 'ignoramuses,' but if they do not think so they went at the matter just like men who do believe such would do.

The News should have made a roar at the time the charter was put through the legislature, but it never entered our mind that the charter contained certain clauses, nor that it would not be submitted to a vote of the people. In all towns we had ever lived in before the people were always allowed to vote on such matters. We had never heard of extra territory being brought into a city except by a vote of the people in the territory affected.

The editor of the News acknowledges that he was imposed upon by certain city officials. Whether they imposed upon us wittingly or unwittingly we do not know, and do not say.

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The editor of the News acknowledges that he was imposed upon by certain city officials. Whether they imposed upon us wittingly or unwittingly we do not know, and do not say.

A citizen said "Well, if the new city charter is knocked out, Plainview will go to hell."

With Gov. Roberts, the "Old Alcalde," the News can say, then, "If Plainview goes to hell, then let her go to hell according to law."

As to the raising of the tax rate from 65c to \$1.25, the News is not kicking. If it takes a \$1.25 rate to pay off outstanding floating indebtedness and put the city treasury on "easy street" again, we are willing to pay the \$1.25. Of course, this is a short year and people are a little straightened for ready money, and if the council could have by economizing gotten by without raising the tax rate to nearly double, it should have done so.

The "straw that broke the camel's back" was the clause in the charter which permits the levying of a tax to support commercial club work.

After the charter was granted one city officer boasted to the editor of the News as if it was a cute trick, "We slipped that little clause through and now these tightwads will have to dig up."

Yes, also a lot of taxpayers who are not "tightwads" will have to pay for the support of something they don't think is right to saddle on to the taxpayers, especially without asking their consent—unless the court comes to the rescue and knocks the charter galleys-west.

We challenge the powers to be to put the matter up to a vote of the people as to whether they want a commercial club supported by taxation.

We challenge the powers that be to put it to a vote of the people, whether they want to tax themselves to the amount of six thousand dollars a year to support a commercial club.

We challenge the powers that be to put it to a vote of the people, whether they want to pay a commercial secretary two thousand dollars a year salary.

Let every taxpayer in Plainview who wants the city to pay out of taxes \$6,000 a year for commercial club work, to stand on his head until he is counted.

Let every taxpayer who thinks the city should pay out of the taxes \$2,000 a year as salary for a secretary of a commercial club stand on his head until he is counted.

Let them people rule!

War prices and the high cost of living has had its effect on the cost of commercial club work. Two years ago the Y. M. B. L. had few expenses and paid its secretary \$1,500 a year—the whole expense was possibly not much more than \$2,000 a year.

Let year the Y. M. B. L. paid the secretary \$1,800 and the total expense hardly went as high as \$3,000. But, presto, now that the city has taken the matter over the cost has gone up and it is now proposed to spend \$6,000, the secretary's salary being \$2,000. With this as an entering wedge, there is no telling what the cost will be in five years.

Thus, it is proven conclusively that "government commercial club work is more costly than private ownership."

The editor of the News has seen the workings of commercial clubs for many years; he has served as secretary for a couple of years and as director for several years of such organizations.

It is our qualified opinion that the

greatest piece of camouflage to be found, and brings in a very small dividend on the investment.

The average commercial club is about one-tenth worth while—and nine-tenths hot air. It is about like a pint of good wheat in a bushel of chaff.

The principal work the average commercial club does is to advise the farmers and the Lord knows the farmers are overburdened with free and persistent advice these days from federal, state and private bureaus. A large army of expert and near-experts are putting in full time and using tons of paper and barrels of ink advising the farmers how to do this that and the other thing. It's all coming in such great gobs must be nauseating to the farmers.

Men who don't know a Georgia stock from a riding sulky, or a stalk of cotton from a clump of millet do not stand back a minute on telling a farmer what to do.

Commercial clubs are alright in their way, and we have not the least objection to such. But it is too much like the wildest socialism to have commercial clubs supported by taxation. It is not old-fashioned democratic, to say the least.

The proper way to have a commercial club is to let those commercial, business, real estate and other interests that will profit most by such a club to get together, form a commercial club, and then support it. Those who don't wish to belong to it, should not be forced to support it. At least do not adopt such a plan for the city without first having had a favorable expression of the matter by the people who pay the taxes.

There are those who charge that the editor of the News "hasn't the interests of the town at heart," because he don't fall for everything, foolish and otherwise, that is brought forward. There is no citizen of the community that has the interests of the town more at heart. Practically all we have (except a million dollars that is to come from oil) is located here. We own our home, our office property, and other assets here. We contribute to everything for the good of the community as the occasion

PLAINVIEW PROOF

Should Convince Every Plainview Reader

The frank statement of a neighbor, telling the merits of a remedy. Bids you pause and believe. The same endorsement. By some stranger far away. Commands no belief at all. Here's a Plainview case. A Plainview citizen testifies. Read and be convinced. W. L. Smith, carpenter, 210 Adams St., says: "I was troubled with my kidneys for many years. At times, my back was so weak I could hardly keep up and it ached all the time. The kidney secretions were too frequent in passage, making me get up often at night, which broke my rest. Not long ago the troubles seemed to get worse and I got Doan's Kidney Pills from Long's Drug Store. Although I had used many other medicines, nothing had ever done me any good until I took Doan's Kidney Pills. They relieved me wonderfully." Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Dr. Smith had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

VINOL MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG

Positive—Convincing Proof

We publish the formula of Vinol to prove convincingly that it has the power to create strength.

Cod Liver and Beef Peptones, Iron and Manganese Peptones, Iron and Ammonium Citrate, Lime and Soda Glycerophosphates, Cascara.

Any woman who buys a bottle of Vinol for a weak, run-down, nervous condition and finds after giving it a fair trial it did not help her, will have her money returned.

You see, there is no guess work about Vinol. Its formula proves there is nothing like it for all weak, run-down, overworked, nervous men and women and for feeble old people and delicate children. Try it once and be convinced.

Long-Harp Drug Company

OVER-ACIDITY of the stomach has upset many a night's rest. If your stomach is acid-disturbed, dissolve two or three

KI-MOIDS on the tongue before retiring and enjoy refreshing sleep. The purity and goodness of Ki-moids guaranteed by SCOTT & BOWNE MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION

arises. We have lived here nearly eight years, and expect to live here until Gabriel toots his cornet for us. So, don't let any such foolishness get into your noggin that we haven't an abiding interest in Plainview and Hale county. Also keep it in your thinker that we are a free-born Texas citizen and propose to make a roar whenever we see the rights of the people being trampled under foot, or when some matter comes up that we believe is not for the public weal.

The News believes the people of Plainview are capable of self-government. It believes they should be consulted on important matters connected with the city and county. No matter how much opposed to a matter, if it is submitted to the voice of the people and they endorse it, then we are with the majority. There should be no secrets kept from the people, at the city hall or the court house. Wide and searching publicity should be given to every public matter.

We are all citizens of the town, and have its best interests at heart. We are all neighbors and friends, must live here together, associate and do business together for many years—so let's all come clean with everybody, and not try to dominate or have our way in an unfair way over our fellow-citizens, whose rights should be considered.

If everybody in Plainview will try more earnestly to live up to the Golden Rule, everybody will be happier and the town will prosper greatly. "So mote it be."

LUBBOCK

Jan. 23.—John F. Turner, for many years advertising manager of the Avalanche, has resigned and gone into the Burk Burnett oil game, as a stock salesman.

Mrs. E. L. Noey, wife of a contractor, died of influenza-pneumonia Tuesday morning.

Since the 25th of December, Lubbock has had fourteen cases of small pox, four of these have been released and the others are improving rapidly. These cases have been among only two or three families, which have been under strict quarantine.

The Citizens National Bank has elected Geo. C. Wolforth, president; W. A. Carlisle, vice president; Uro Embrey, active vice president and cashier.

The Farmers National Bank last week elected officers as follows: W. M. Peck, president; L. T. Martin, vice president and cashier.—Avalanche.

A Texas Wonder

The Texas Wonder for kidney and bladder troubles, gravel, diabetes, weak and lame back, rheumatism and regularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.25. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and often cures. Send for sworn testimonials. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists. —Adv.

Charles H. Saxon, age 93 years, died in Orange, Texas, Sunday. He is said to have been the last surviving American soldier of the war with Mexico.

TRY IT! SUBSTITUTE FOR NASTY CALOMEL

Starts your liver without making you sick and can not salivate

Every druggist in town—your druggist and everybody's druggist has noticed a great falling off in the sale of calomel. They all give the same reason. Dodson's Liver Tonic is taking its place.

"Calomel is dangerous and people know it, while Dodson's Liver Tonic is perfectly safe and gives better results," said a prominent local druggist. Dodson's Liver Tonic is personally guaranteed by every druggist who sells it. A large bottle costs but a few cents, and if it fails to give easy relief in every case of liver sluggishness and constipation, you have only to ask for your money back.

Dodson's Liver Tonic is a pleasant tasting, purely vegetable remedy, harmless to both children and adults. Take a spoonful at night and wake up feeling fine; no biliousness, sick headache, acid stomach or constipated bowels. It doesn't gripe or cause inconvenience all the next day like violent calomel. Take a dose of calomel today and tomorrow you will feel weak, sick and nauseated. Don't lose a day's work! Take Dodson's Liver Tonic instead and feel fine, full of vigor and ambition.

Former Emperor William was sixty years of age Monday. The mails brought many letters and telegrams of congratulations and best wishes.

Lee's Egg Maker

Makes Hens lay, or bust a rivet. America's largest egg farms use it by the car load at Petaluma, California. 25 years a proven success—No experiment. Invest cents in it—and you reap dollars. To build up an extensive poultry supply business we must handle only proven goods. Don't gamble with the hens when eggs are a nickel each. If it's for poultry we have it.

G. W. Crow and J. E. Pearson are opening an auto repair shop in the building next to the News office.

Chamberlain's Tablets

When you are troubled with indigestion or constipation, take Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Indigestion is usually accompanied by constipation and is aggravated by it. Chamberlain's Tablets cause a gentle movement of the bowels, relieving the constipated condition.

C. E. WHITE SEED CO., Plainview.

United States Tires are good tires—the best tires our 76 years of experience in the rubber business have taught us to make.

You have your choice of five different types for passenger car or light delivery use—'Nobby', 'Chain', 'Usco', 'Plain', and the famous 'Royal Cord'.

There is also the 'Nobby Cord' for heavy-duty vehicles, as well as the Solid Truck Tire.

Among these good tires you will find exactly the treads best suited to your car and your driving conditions.

Our nearest Sales and Service Depot dealer will gladly point them out to you.

Good Tires Speed Deliveries

No car is better than its tires.

And time lost through tire troubles cannot be replaced.

Good tires are the best practical guarantee of your car's continuous and economical service.

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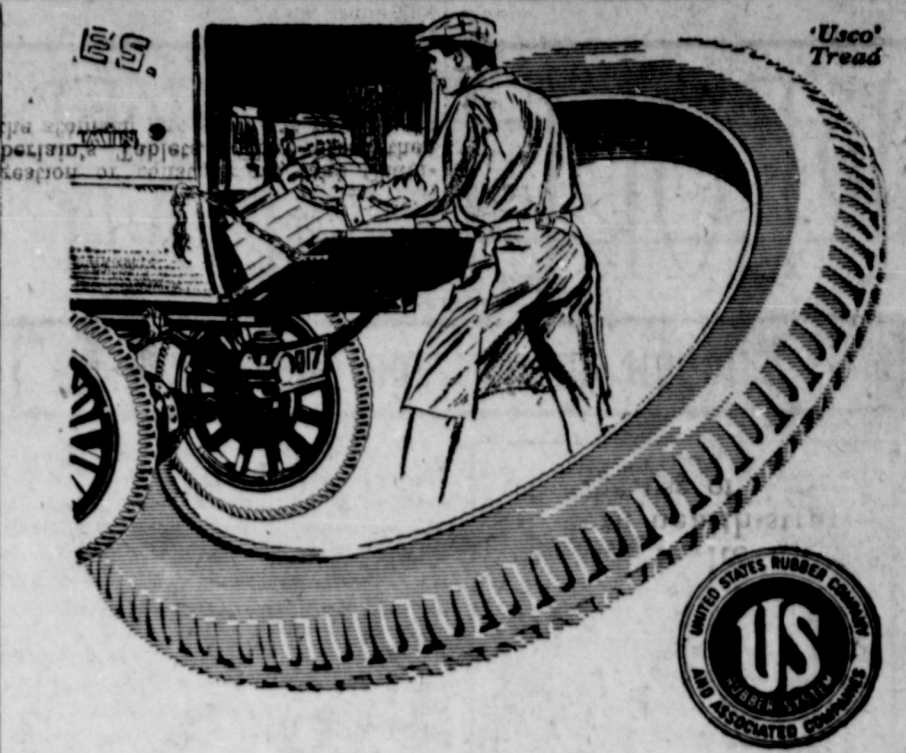
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Good Tires Speed Deliveries

Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or closed deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surface of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists.

J. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.

MODERN STRATEGY

All life-time is a school of strategy—a game of war upon germs and tendencies which, unless thwarted, weaken the system and invite disease.

Modern health-strategy dictates the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

as a reliable means of thwarting the enemies of strength. Scott's is Nature's ally and its rich tonic and strength-supporting properties are known, with satisfaction, to millions.

Build up your strength with the nourishing qualities of Scott's Emulsion.

Scott & Bowne, Elizabeth, N. J.