# THE SNYDER SIGNAL <br> Let all The Ends Thou Aim'st at Be Thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth 's 






## THE SNYDER SIGNAL

VOLUME XXV, NUMBER 51


## How Smith Learned the Sheep Business

Smith slid off of 2 box as the trin drew up in the yards of Sheridan, Wyoming. Smith is an orrinary, not to say common पariety
of name, but Smith was an ordinary, comof name, butt smith was an ordinary, com.
mon variety of man. He was part of the drifing current of humanity that goes from one coast to the oother, paying no rairiraat fare, but
still to could not he classed under the genus hoob. He worked when there was a demand tor men at good pay, but the periods of his activity and rest.
and and rit was the middle of April, Smith believed
he could zet work in this section, and with the hhe could get work in thin section, and with the
combined intention of looking for employment combined intention of looking for ermployment
and getting something to eat, he drifited into the

 Time was when Smith would have spent
the remaining tew cents in staking his thist, put he decided to turn overa a new leaf. He was giong to make a good stake and go home to the (ilks
in Little Vallev and be $a$ respected citizen. He
He entered a combinination real sestate, insurance, ab-
stract and employment burcan office and stoucher ap to the counter.
Got any worke". he asked. Ever work in a ambing camp
Smith did not have thic ecast idea of the duties
 to allow tack of information to keep him from getting work. Native shrew dness made him sur-
mise that it had something to do with sheep. mise that it
What are they paying?" he atked.
"If yource any gooi, youll get ofty-five and
 Alright. Dut Im broke. Guess the ouffit can
stake me to a bed when I go to work." The next day Smith and a dozen other prespective lambing camp men were taken to the inpective town on f sufifla, forty miles to the south
par staze. There the found themselves the cenby stage. There they found themselvester cen
ter of controversy. A dozen flockmasters were
 Short handed. Smitir heoughir her of his waikes butt h chisconereded that while the chocep men would
fight to get a man, forty-five dollars per month fight to get a man, forty-five dollars per mon
was the pay, deeppite strenuous competition.

 Capitiar salon. Hees lambing down on Powder
river, and the camp, wagon goes out tonight with chuck. Got a beed?'
"Reckon he's going tot sleep on cactus." snickerecl a by-stander, but Smith had no chance to
 forc he could thororoght, get his bearinss, he was of sougnss tharce the Scotch outfiti", said his guide
 by with the wagon ?"
"That bed is for Smith, Scotch outitit" and Smith was dragged on In the satem ounan, and he was provided with a slicker suit for the rainy
tobacco Supply wazon, driven by one loshua Bumpass, and they sarted on the ione trail to Powder riv-
er. Smith lay on his bed in the back of the wagon and tried to sleep with, two other men, who had also been tolled off to the Scotch outrit. the night. The darkness had begun to pale The night The darkness han begun to pait en
the east when Smith awoke and took his s seat next to the diviver. Far off on another hill Bumpass
pointed out $a$, speck which seemed to be moving

Hants Charic Robinson," he said. HHe's got a band of yearlin's belonging to to the willow
Glen outfitit. They git him out a half hour fore daylight, and he wars stree dogs to a frazzle
every day tryin to keep em between Four Mile every day tryin to kecp em between
and pour


 night before. Talk about yearinins, though, They y had a conple oi old ldack wethers for mark-
ers, which the boos bought for teaders, and he he
 got cm. Thet was your natral born leaders.
and $I$ had to kill em both. If I I hadnt, they
and and I had to kill em ooth, If I hadnt, theyd
run me to death I told the oreman that they

 towed it would, too.
By this time the wagon was going up a long
grade. On the crest, silhoutted against the morngrade. On the crest, silhoutted against the morn-
ing sky, was the tall figure of a man, clad in rough clothes and with a broad-brimmed black
hat. He'was walking along the skyline towardhat. He 'was walking along the skyline towards
the trail oin which the wagon was approaching the trail oin which the wagon was approaching
and three dogs followed at his heels. It was
Sment experience with a real sheep herd agent in Sheridan. As the wagon stopped on the crest of the hill, Robinson sauntered up.
"Howdy Bumpass," he said, in the soft accents of South; "been to Buffalo?
"Yep. I'm dragging a bunch of lambers out to the camb on Powder river."


He was tossed a couple of blankets, a 'tarp’ and a pair of sougans
"There goes them yea'lir s. Heah, Brownie some sinnilar building with corrals and other ne
way out around em-way out-we git foty- cessities for working the cattle but instead the -way out around em-way out-we git foty- Cessities for working the cattle, , , ut, instead, the Fleet as a deer the handsome collie dog shot
for the lead of the band, which had been feeding for the lead of the band, which had been feeding
almost on the run, and, during the conversation, had spread out on incredible distance. The dog ble; leaping in long bounds over the prickly cactus. The sheep nearer saw him coming, and
turning, fled to the rear. By the time he had eached the lead, the entir band was rushin his fast dog, Robinson now began to maneuvre
the sheep with a slower animal. He raised his arms horizontally, and bent them at the elbows until the hands pointed to the sky. The dog
stopped, and then returned to his master. 'Now, Fuzz,' said the herder to a fuzzy-faced
English shepherd, "at 'em slow-Fuzz-up thi way-easy, now-e-e-easy." rected the movements of the dog until it seemed
as though he moved like an automaton, so perer. The sheep were gradually rounded up an were soonin a more compact mass. Again Rob-
inson raised his arm, bent at the elbows uatil the hands pointed to the sky, and the dog re"We've got to be draggin' along," said Bum pass. "They want these lambers right away.".
"Those were sure smart dogs," said Smith, dropping into the vernacular of the country. er. "Charlie is always showing off his dogs be fore strangers, Wait till you see Old Scott down
to camp. He's the daddy of 'em all. He know more about sheep than any man in the country. Any herder that gits Old Scott only has to gy,
his meals and draw his pay. The outfit wouldn't his meals and draw his pay. The outfit wouldn't
take a thousand dollars for him. He's some shee dog."
They had dinner at a ranch house and then
pushed on. The trail which they were follow pushed on. The trail which they were follow-
ing was now only a faint track. The stops to rest the horses became more frequent. The
were now sixty miles from Buffalo, and were nearing the camp of the Scdtch outfit. wagon, which was covered like the old-time prai rie schooners, with a stove pipe sticking through Smith had expected
camp was only a sheep herder's wagon with a
supply conveyance standing near. Ten miles to the south there was another wagon, and further on there was another. This was the lambing their herders, the scene was just as baren as the remainder of the range. The supply wagon drew up alongside the herder's; home, and Smith and the other lambers began to assist in unhitch ing the horses.
"Put "em"" pused them?" asked one of the men. laugh. "Where in hell do youlthink well put on? In a box stall? What do you know about A bushy head, the face covered with a beard

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { no two hairs of which were parallel, stuck } \\
& \text { through the rear window of the wagon. } \\
& \text { "Hello, Josh," said the head, "what's up } \\
& \text { "Lamber wated }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Lamber wanted to know where to put th

It dawned upon Smith that there was no place for the horses but the range, and he wondered
what would be done with them. He saw Bumpass take from the supply wagon six pairs of
hobbles, which he deftly adjusted to the forelegs of the animals. A portion of grain was then placed in nose-bags, and each horse received his care of, Smith After the horses had been taken wagon, while the other lambers were put to the useful task of splitting wood and carrying water for Kelley, the camp cook. Smith's entrance into the wagon was like a trip to fairyland to a smal herder, he had given little thought, herder, he had given little thought, and now he wagon had the ordinary running gear of a farm wagon-but upon it was builded a miniature house. At the rear end was a bunk, supplied with mattress and bedding, which stretched from one side of the wagon to the other. Beneath the
bunk were a number of drawers in which provisions were kept, and on each side were boxes sunk between the wheels where bread and meat
were stored. The stove was a small, four-holed were stored. The stove was a small, four-holed
type, in which Kelley was baking bread. The foreman of the outfit, "Doc" Duncan, had just
come in, and Kelley was preparing the finishing touches to the evening meal.
"You fellows out there come in and get Your chuck and eat outside., said the cook. TMere
isn't room in here." Atter the other lambers had taken their suppers and sat down on the wagon tongue, Kelley serrved supper to thoose inside. It
was well cooked, and the food, thoulsh plain sabsantial, tasted to Smith as well as ocould the
best efforts of the eest efforts of the most highly paid chefs in the
metropolis. "Air tights" or canned goods mado up a large part of the menu, spinach and sweet
potatoes being served from cans. poathere was a couple of caw.
here this afternoon," said Kelley as he pourred out the steaming coffice, "and they "lowed as They didn't seem to to pull camp pretty soon. around like cowpunchers al ways dust loafing . remember when 1 was cookin for the Flying $M$
layout, old man Hendricks hired a couple of punchers for the spring round-up along in March. They laid in the bunk house for four weeks,
and when he tried to get them to dig post holes for a fence across Dry Creek Canyon, you ought punchers roar. Do you suppose human beould dig post holes like an ordinary ple of badgers and fixed them up with colluand chains. They'd ride on their cayuses, dragwhere they though there ought to be a post hole, and then drop a few grains of corn. Them badg: ers would start to diggin, for a badger will go
to China for corn. In ten minutes by the they'd have a nice post hole dug. It was pickin's who wasn't lookin' for pickin's of some sort. When I was cookin' on the round-up with the
chuck wagon, I'd ask the horse wrangler for some firewood. Would he carry it into camp like a white man? Not much. Hed get on his nag and then drop his loop over a cottonwood log.
They're the laziest skunks on the face of the carth. them cowpunchers."
"Did those fellows try to start anything?" asked Duncan
"No. They kept pretty much to their business. range being all sheeped off and no prace to work the cattle for the spring round-up this side of the river, but they didn't go to prognosticatin
any trouble. Reckon they'll star any Hoable. Evect since that killing thing. Sleep, where Barnes and Waters were sent up for life, the cow outrits are getting plumb tame got the nerve to go througlo with it"" It was growing dark, The sheep had come in night. on a knoll behind the wagon. The men were also getting sleepy,; asked one of the new men. "Got your beds, haven't you?" asked Kelley.
"Well, I reckon you can sleep in the far pas-
ture. Better close the gate, though, cause it's goin, to be windy the tonght, and you might catch
your death oo cold." your Witath the exception of the regular herder.
. whose wagon was being used for the camp, and outdoors. The heavy "tarps" kept out the dew, or even rain, while the sougans and blankets per-
formed the dor ing. "You ill have to take the drop band," were the first words Smith heard the next morning. when he was awakened by Bumpass.
After a hurried breakfast in the wagon, he
went over the hill about two went over the hill about two miles, where the sheep were feding.
-Don't $1 t$ them get
who was looking get away too far," said Duncan, be scattered all over the range. And don't dog them. Old Scott here knows the work, and all you have to do is to keep them from stringing
out all over the country, Smith's experience in watching Robinson work his dogs stood him in good stead, but with Old sott he had to give but few directions. The vetwhen the sheep should be turned, and after Suty had given a sign of assent, he would shift the band in another direction, and then keep his ing in forbidden territory. Smith soon learned the herder who had Old Scott was indeed fortunate. The long, lonesome hours did not pall
upon him. The habits of the sheep the intelligence of the dogs and the wild, primitive surroundings were full of charm. Once in a while
he would see the sheep suddenly turn and run from a spot where there was no dog, and he would get a fleeting glimpse of a coyote, fright-
ened away himself by the presence of the herder and his dogs.
Day by day, Smith tended the drop band. Early in the morning, the newly born lambs and their mothers were cut back from the main herd and turned over hired to take care of the small bands until the lambs were old enough to keep up with the herd. Smith was learning through experience the art was much, to learn. By the end of the there was much to learn. By the end of the tambing
season, he found he would do the work better and easier than when he started. When the last of the young lambs were thrown
"You can have this band if you want-it" satid
the foreman, Smith took the job. By degrees the band
iwas slowly worked westward toward the Bis
Horn mountains and the rach hotse of ato

Scetch outfit: Bumpass called weekly with new
supplies and moved the camp wa gon on with supplies and moved he camp wagon on with
eath visit. The first week in July found the sheep in the shearing pens, and there the heavy
winter fleeces were renoved. Rough, strong, but dexterous men held the struggling animals with one hand and stripped off their wool with power sides with new paint brands, and by the for the summer range The lambs grew fat on the tender grass during
the fleeting months, and in the fall the wazon again rumbled down the steep slopec wagon way to the winter range. The mutton herd was
cut out and shipped far away to Omaha. It had
been months ince Smith been months since Smithit had tasted whisky, and
the old desire had departed. ${ }^{\text {the }}$. Want No. I guess 1 'm getting alright as it is."
Through the winter his work kept him on the range but a few hours a day. The sheep leit the
bed ground late and returned to the wagoi carly in the afternoon, During the tong the naghts. $h$ erearly
many
neven took up a helpful course him only at ang intervials, but thais gave him
only an opportunity to be more thorough in his
studies. In the early part of January the bliz zards came, and many times he was forced to leave his warm bunk in the dead of night to force
the terrified band to stay upon the bed ground in the face of the storm.. Drifting before it, they would have been lost and scattered, at the mercy
of the elements and the coyotes. The end of the first yearotes. found him again in
The ele he lambing camp on the Powder river. During
the year he had madee five hundred anid forty dollars, and his expenses, including books, cloth.
ing and tobacco, had been less than one huvdred ing and tobacco, had been less than one humdred.
Under the old life, Smith would have journeyed to town, and in two fevered weeks would have to town, and in two fevered weeks would have
spent the accumulation of a year. It was a differ-
ent Smith now. He went to town, but it was. ent Smith now. He went to town, but it was to open a savings account, where his money
drew a creditable rate of interest. Smith continued to study and learn much of
the wool growing business. In the fall he was the wool growing business. In the fall he was
made a camp mover, with a raise in salary, and the following spring he was assistant to the fore-
man. Two years later he replaced Duncan, who man. Two years later he replaced Duncan, who
had gone into business for himself: The balance at the bank was growing rapidtly now.
One day in the spring when he had been in
he was in Buffalo getting lambers for the yearly
season "Hello, Smith", said a voice which he recog.
nized as that of Old Man Gireenwood, owner of a big cattle ranch on the lower Powder river.
"Howdy, Mr., Greenwood," said Smith, regarded the other somewhat curiously. and he the cattleman, serionsly. "I want to know," said a good man like you is sticking in the shiee business. That is what's bothering mee.
"'m just the manl who will tell you

## througl the tho man of the will tell your. It's not business. , lut buelieve me. It

 Jou have in the neighborhood of one hundred and what are your returns? Dot a cent over ten per cent. Isn't that right? Greenwo"Now, all this talk alout a sheep man being
 gives free range, so one man is as good as an-
other. Now this is why 1 ant in sheep, and amm going into it on my owi hook as soon as the
Lord will let me. A band of three thousand ewes is worth ten thousand dollars. That is
invested capital outside of water holes, which
will pay for themselves in the patural ingrgase
in land vilues. With wool worth from seventeen it laty vilutes, With wool worth from sevenfeen
to twenty-hree cents a pound, and with a hish
protective tariff in our favor, the fiecee alone pays operating expenses, 2 fair interest on inthe winter is our profit. It's profit of from twentr-fiese to fifty per cent net. profit of from twenty-five to sthow you. Do you suppose that I would have if there wasn't somiething in yit? Not much1 The sheep nien have alf the best of it now, and youn
are asleep if youn don't know it." "By Jimminy." said Greenwood, in astonishment. "I. never looked at it like that beforeit sure does look reasanable. Say - did you say
you wanted to go into business- 1 tell youyou wanted th go into business -1 tell you-
come out to the ranch with me -1 want you to look it over and then well talk business." they talked it over. It was there that the Powder River Sheep Company was arganized. It is now ne of the largest wool growing outitits in wo. Greenwood's daughter. Doris, but that's another

## The Great Icebergs of Greenland

## Their Menace to Navigation

That her ocean plowing titans might not break That her ocean plowing titans might not break
themselves to pieces upon the ice derelicts sthat has for years been studying the problem oi avoiding these dangers of the deep. It has straced boggan down the slopes of Greenland, watched
it plunge with a mighty spash into the icy
in it plunge with a mighty splash into he ity
ocean, followed its itratic drift of two
thousand miles to the south, and there witnessed thousand melles the the so warm waters of the gulf stream. For years past it has traced 2n imag. represents the point of danger for ocean traffic. To all navigators the federal government has extended 2 warning of the constant danger of coming within this line, particularly during April
season of the year. great tragedy," said Captain John J. Knapp, greal hydrographer of the Nay department,
chief hen the
witanic broke herself to pieces on an iceberg that fatal Sunday night. It is the business of this office to warn navigators of the dangers of the seas. For years we have been
issuing maps and warnings to all the steanship companies sliowing them just where there is
ice and where death accompanies whoever puts to sea in ships, These warnings have not beent
theeded, and now the greatest marine tragedy heeded, and now the greatest marine tragedy
in history has resulted. This tragedy took place within the region that we have been marking as unsace for years. The steamship companies
have been regurriy running the gauntlet of of
the known dangers of these icefields that they the known dangers of these icefields that they
might cut 2 few hours off the time of making
the transatiantic trip. By but slightly lengthening their journey they might have made it
entirely safe. The federal government has given its, warnings in vain.
It is this hydrographic office of the government that is the great authority upon icebergs.
Particularly has this office made a study of the ieebergs and the iiee fields of the north Atlantic ocean. Here it has found much of fascination
because the conditions are such in this region because the conditions are such in this region
as to breed the greatest icebergs that the world
knows. Greenland is the mother of these monknows. Greenland is the mother of these monAil the interior of Greenland dips toward her
western shore. Beginning at the water's edge
the elevation of Greenland rises steadily until it has reached a height of io,000 feet. This entire mass is covered by 2 huge sheet of ice formed
from compressed smow, and is in reality mous glacier which gradually creeps downward mous glacier which graduay creeps lonn there
to the sea. Along the coast of Greenland there
is a fringe of islands which stick up like the teeth of a saw and tear great rifts in this descend-
ing glacier. The weight of the trillions of tons these promontories and into the sea. There is a
thousand miles of water front that thus converts itself into an iceberg manufacturing machine.
After the slacier is thrust between two
After the glacier is thrust between two of
these prommontories and into the waters of the
Atantic ocean it Atlantic ocean it projects itself until its very
weight breaks it off. Then a huge block of this
glacier drops into the ocean and becomes an weigir draps into the ocean and becomes an
glacer cred in
unatached fotating mountain of ice. An iceberg has here been born. In the language of the
experts of the hydrographic office this process is called "calving
vary greatly. In the Aretic an ineeberg would
 pendicular walls were a hundred feet high anc
its spires and pinnaceses reached to two hundred
ot three hundred feet in height and the lenet and breadth of which was two or three city
blocks. The Capitol building at Washington would be about the size of the portion of an or
dinary Greenland iceberg which dinary Greenland iceberg which may be seen
above the water. The portion of the iceberg
that that is submerged is eight or nine times as great
as that which appears about the water. Many
anthor, auhors.give the depth under the water as being
eight or nine times the height above. This is incorrect, however, ss measurements. above and and not to height. It is even possible to have a
berg as high out of water as it is deep below the surface, for, if we imagine a learge, solid
tump of any regular shape which has a very, small high pinnacle in its center. the height abo
water can easily be equal to the depth below.

Ieberggs are made the year around, but are
bred more rapidly in the summer time in that the glaciers move faster at that season of the
year. When once set adriit on the western shore of Greenland the iceberg soon finds itself in the
Labrador current and in this southbound strene of the waters of the north it begins its journe to the southward and toward its ultimate disso-
lution. This is not an unolsuructed dritt lution. This is not an unobstructed drift, but one
attended with many stoppages and mishaps. Many icebergs run aground in the Arctic basin, and there break up. Others reach the shore Lor a season ore two before they go to pieces.
Others stick to the main channel and reach open seas withouta mitch, and in this way make a much more rapid drift to the south, These are the icebergs that go farthest because less
tme is expended in the time is expended in the trip and less opportunity
for melting is therefore to be had. These are the icebergs that stick their noses even into the warm waters of the Gulf stream and that offer themselves to any transatlantic liner which wants to
convert itself into a battering ram. The Labrador current upon the bosom of which ride great fieets of the most imposing cebergs that the
world ever knows, passes to the southward diong
the coasts of Baffin Bay and Labrador, and althe coasts of Baffin Bay and Labrador, and al-
though its currents are in places very slow it makes an average headway of twenty miles a day
It pours into the Atlantic enormous masses water for which compensation is derived from the warm streams of the Atlantie and from the
east Greenland currents that are sucked around Cape Farewell and furnish the only warming in
fluence that land lie life of the a years. From the time of calving to the time of
dissolution in the warm Atlantic the successiul dissolution in the warm Atlantic the successiul
iceberg travels a maximum of two thousand miles. There are usually many delays. and it is tinally gets into the open Atlantic and melts. The sheets of surface ice that covers these northern waters, through the greater part of the year
materially delay the progress of the iecberg. So materially delay the progress of the iceberg.
vast is the bulk of the berg that is below water ast is the buik is the berg that is below.
and so strong is the pull of the current upon ii, however, that it it no unconmmon thing to see an iceberg steadily advancing in a irczen sea and olow:ng its way through ice that is fcur or
five feet thick. Many of these sturdy vessels that ive feet thick, Many of these sturdy yessels that
have explored tar northern water's have taken advantage of the drifts of an iceberg to the south, have n. .oored their ships in its wake. and havc
been towed many miles to the southward. Thus they have gained passage through ice that would have been impossible for them to break.
This association with an iceberg, however. This association with an iceberg, however. is
one of the most dangerous of all affiliations. The stuff of which these huge bodies are made is
the brittlest imaginable, and it is a m:3tee of wonder what small things may upon occasion
canse it to break to pieces. The blow of an cause it to break to pieces. The blow of an
ax will at times split a huge iceberg, the enport it ax will at times split a huge iceberg, the tiport
a gun by concussion may cause it to break to pieces. The men of the north who know the
treachery of icebergs approach them with great cantion when it becomes necessary (1) get warer
from them or to anchor to them. Along the from them or to anchor to them, Along the
coast of Labrador in July and August when it coast of Labrador in July and Augus
is packed with bergs the noise of the rupture of
these these great ice masses is often deafeni.
the experienced give them wide berth.
When the process of melting is going on the
water from the surface which is caused by the water from the surface which is caused by the
heat of the sun finds its way into the crevasses and at night freeres again. In the freering pro-
cess it expands and, acting like a wedge, forces
tinc ier the herg into fragments. This process, greatly
tiics in the final raceking up of an ieberg. There are on recurd instances of icebergs that have
been so formed as to leave no crevasses and so fortunate as to strike no obstructions during
their trip toward the open and that have Stifted almost the the Azores.
These stately derelicts of the far north assume
such fantastic shapes as to remind one of crystal such fantastic shapes as to remind one of crystal
palaces of the imagination. Some approximate


sight to pee one of these crystal palaces of the turlle, dip its mighty crest and reap of gravity, zurn creature, Often the bergs are so nicely balanced that thit slightest melting of their surfaces cal.ses
a sifiting oi the center of gravity and a turaung ver in a pitchier. Vessels that those icebergs when they turn overe or break :
pieces are ing great danger of being cruslied or cappieces are in great danger of being crushed or cap-
sized. Even falling pieces from1 a tall iceberg ized. Even falling pieces from a tall iceberg
timay ireak a ship in two. Portions of an iceicrer Thay lereak a ship in two. Portions of an icejery
under water may project far from its apparen nower, and a vessel may crash into this to its
destruction. Al these are but leser tang comparection. with the result of rumning head on into oue of these ice monsters unaware.
The iceberg is but one form
The iceberg is but one form of the danger
that lurks in the cold waters of the north. Field ice is little kss to be dreaded than are the solitary
monster clunks of that material. Field ice forms upon the surfaces of northern bodies of water and along the shores of such inhospitable lancis a Labrador, This ice grows thicker year after yea
until it is fifteen or twenty feet deep. Then, so.ne summer, a great area of it becomes detached from the shore and begins drifting. It may be
taken up by some such influence as the Labrador taken up by some such influence as the Labracoior
current and borne on along. This current is eurrent and borne on along. This current is
prone to to strange things with the field ice prone to do strange things with the field ice
The current may strike with but one portion o the eice while the rest of it remains in sluggish Smaller: cebergs become a part of the mass, and are liberated to the southward. These are known as growlers, and are among the most dangercu
of the ice masses that interfere with traffic to the norti. A growler, a low, dark, indigo col orea mass, is just barely, a wash, and widt
rounded top like a whale's back, is difficult to discern, and may cause the death of any ship. Great masses of this field ice works steadily t it breaks loose from the Labrador post. The
whole noves on at an average rate of ten miles whole moves on at an average rate of ten mile
a day until it reaches Belle Isle between the nitd diay until it reaches be tile ste betwen thate Many strange experiences have been recorice field ice. The greatest journey ever made by white mien as: a part of such a drift was acco.n-
plished by Captain Tyson in 187. He anc a party of nineteen others were separated fron
the United States survey ship in latitude seventy cight north. Being unable to regain the shi they re:nained on the flow and accomplishied one of the mot wonderful journeys on record. They
drifted 1, soo miles on this ice barge, which grouns drifted $1, k o$ oniles on this ice barge, which ground
and brokc and reunited itself continually beneath them. As they came
ice that kept them afloat gradually mey saw the neailh tiem. Every day for six months the seemec to be near the inevitable end. Finally the
Tigris, a sealing steamer from Newfoundland. Tigris; a sealing steamer from Newfoundland,
picked them up near the strait of Belle Iste, in picked them up near the
latitude fifty - three north.
orr belle sile these areas of fiel.t ice find their way south in the Gulf stream, where they are
often to be seen in all manner of shapes. Usuall these ice areas are white, covered with snow, and visible at a long distance. They are full of hummocks, uneven blocks, piled high upan each
other or stood on end, and the whole mass forms
an impenetrable field which is dangerous to any an impenetrable field which is dangerous to any craft. seadogs of the north have many methods by which they are able to sense the presence o
icebergs. Beofre iec is seen from the deck of ship what is known as a "blink" is detected by
the old mariner and indicates the presence of dan-
cer. This blink is a sort of flare of light sky and comes from the fact that the ice refract sky and comes from the fact that the ice refract,
either moonlight or suntight. When in the region
where there is a possibility of encountering ice


may even be figured by the time which elapses ing cen the blowing oi the whistle and the hearand upon this basis. to determine the difference between the ship and the iceberg the time in ence of icebergs is. often made the noise of their breaking up and falling to pieces.
The cracking of the ice or the falling of pieces into the sea makes a noise like breakers or a dis-
tant dischai tant discharge of guns. The absence of swell of wave is land or ice on the weather side sign the appearance of herds of seal or flocks of birds far
irom land is an indication ice. The temperature of air falls as ice is approached, especially on the leaward side, but gen-
erally at an inconsiderable dist ject endangered. The fall of the ermen the obsea water is sometimes a sign of the nearness determine the nearness of an iceberg by the mere
fan fan of a cold breeze often seems almost super"Tak
April season of the year a transatlantic liner at northern route," said Captain Commandant E . P
Bertholf, of the revenue cutter Bertholf, of the revenue cutter service, "is like
getting getting into a cab and ordering it driven up a
street that you know to be studded with bombs If you get through this sort of street you contgatl over, and the public has no epithet vile enough
all over to apply to your stupidity and the cabby's lack
of skill. Yet the public is demanding and steamship companies are furnishing just such risks every time a vessel hurries across the At
lantic under full Both the public and the steamship people re-
fuse to avoid danger by taking the longer route. One great tragedy has resulted from this policy and others will result unless the warning is

## WAR ON THE PINE-BEETLE

 During the past few years the dying of pine Maryland to Texas, inclusive, caused by the rav-ages of the southern ages of the southern pine beetle, has attracted
the attention of the United States department of agriculture and the bureau of entomology of that tigation along tese five
Farmers bulletin No. 476 , issuled by the de-
partment of agriculture, estimates that if all the partment of agriculture, estimates that if all the pine that lias been killed by this insect during
the past five years were living its stumpage would approximate $\$ 20,000,000$
Officials of the agricultural cooperating with the local authorities and the loss caused by the beette in igtio will be a great
deal smaller than in previous years

## PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

 This industry as a whole shows considerablegrowttlin Texas during the last ten years. The reports show that there were 962 publications in the state in 1909, an increase over 190 of 206
publications or 27.2 per cent. Subdivided into periods of publications there are as follows:
Daily 99 Sinntay 30 , semi-weekly 28 , weekly 728 , monthly, 64 all other classes 13. There are 914
English. 20 German 20 Spanish, 4 Bohemian, ${ }^{2}$ The aggregate circulation per isssere is $2,180,92$,
an increase over 1gon of $1,126,161$, or 10668 per

NTGHT SCHOOL POPULAR.


## Lessons from Titantic Disaster

S. Naval Constructor David Watson Taylor, U. ties on ship construction in the world. He has
the unusual distinction of having been graduated the unusual distinction of having been graduated
hy two of the greatest naval.schools--He C . $S$, Xaval Academ y and the Royal College at Greenwich, England-atter having made the highest
marks in his examinations that had ever been atmarks in his examinations that had ever been at-
tained by a student in the history of either institution. In Popular Meclanics, he writes as fol. The "Titatic"" catastrophe teaches no new les son as regards the fallibility of man. It simply
furnishes another example of the well established principle that if, if the conduct of any enterprise, an error of human judgment or faulty
working of the human senses involves disaster sooner or later the disaster comes.
Looking backward it seems an error of judg ment of the ceaptain of the "Titanic" to risk pas-
sage near the ice. That gallant officer and gensage near the ice. That gallant officer and gen-
tleman went down with his ship to hoonorable practically practically certain that he did not for one mo-
ment think he was. $\begin{aligned} & \text { running any material risk } \\ & \text { of accident to his } \\ & \text { risesel, much less risk of de- }\end{aligned}$ struction. The mere fact that he was not on
the bridge at the time of the collision is very strong evidence that he thought his course would
have cleared the bergs whose position had been reported to himl.
Picked captains of Atlantic liners cling to the bridge to the point of exhaustion whenever they
consider the circumstances to involve the least danger to the ship.
If Captain Smith erred, it was the error of a
captain wose record and experience were of the captain whose record and experience were of the
best. We need not expect to secure greater satety by better captains, and without speculat-
ing as regards matters involving personnel and
discipline. let us now consider matters of terial. The most salient fact is that if the "Titanic" had carried more boats or a number of life rafts
in addition to ther boats, many more lives would
ind have been saved. There were 16 large boats, to
be swung out by the davits before lowering two sea boats.swung out at the forward davit.
ready for instant lowering in the case of man that two more bats were carried opper the of lowered at all, but floated away when the "Ti-
tanic" There was evidently room for many more
boats. The deck plan shows room between the been croups of boats where 10 more could have
bioreover, we learn from the des. papers neariv a year ago. that each pair of the
davits ingtalled was fitted to handle two boat So that as regards space there was obviously
room to install some 52 , instead of 16 large boats maaking in all 56 . instead of 20 . and there is $n$
difficulty from The boat equipment on board appears to have complied with the minimum requirements of
the English Board of Trate, the responsible gor practically certain that regulations all over the world will be promptly changed, and the boat
equipment of these very large ships should certainly be increased to provide boat accommoda-
tions for every soul allowed on board. There a great opportunity here for international team
work and it is very desirable that not only re quirements for safety of passengers, but tonnage
rules, berthing requirements of steerage passen-
gers, etc., should be internationally standard The facts that under the circumstances more boats would have saved many more lives from the "Titanic, and that she could have carried
about three times as many boats as she had
should not blind our eyes to the fact that life should not blind our eyes to the fact that life-
boats are, after all, a very inefficient device for saving life from a sinking vessel. If the not seem at all likely that nearly all of them did carry was not launched at all, being inconand apparently had been given no adequate boat exceptionally favorable, there being apparently an unusually smooth sea and little list of the
vessel at any time. Had there been any sea wor-
thy have been short indeed. mously increased by a very moderate sea and the chance of living in them after launching
very much reduced. Properly built boats with air tanks would not sink, but if overloaded and inadequately manned, the majority of the pas-
sengers would succumb very soon. A boat sengers would succumb very soon. A boat
which would carry 50 or 60 persons in smooth
water could not carry nearly so many in rough water. area in plan of the large lifeboats of the Imagine some 60 persons crowded upon a rectand some idea can be formed of the conditions existing in a "Titanic" lifeboat loaded to ca-
picity.
Lifeboats, no matter how much improved, will
hly always be inefficient as live-saving ap-
for the mammoth steamers of today.
different is needed. Twenty years sortant that a life-saving appliance keep float, but be able to make
It was not sufficient to rely It was not sufficient to rely
ing picked up. Thanks to
all changed now. Even ner were sunk without
ireless, the ner were sink without
ireless, the survivors
ifor them.

After the loss of the "Bourgoyne" from a col-
lision, in 1898, there was a prize offered by the lision, in 1898 , there was a prize offered by the
heirs of one of those lost for the best device for life saving, resulting in many suggestions,
though nothing thatlappealed to steamship owners as commercially practicable. There will be a flood of suggestions as a re-
sult of the "Titanic" disaster. A favorite idea is a refuge deck or similar device to which all hands repair when the ship begins to sink and
which floats cheerfully away as the ship takes
her last plunge. The idea is not so easy to carry her last plunge. The idea is not so easy to carry
out as to conceive, but there seem no insuperable out as to conceive, but there seem no insuperable
mechanical difficulties int the way. The bug-a-
goo that there is an irresistible suction when goo that there is an irreen pretty well disposed
ship goes down has been of for the present by the stories of the "Titanic"
survivors. Steamship companies would be loath
fore the practice became common upon passenger
vessels. Money is lost when cattle are damaged essels. Money is lost when cattle are damaged by heavy rolling, but when passengers lase their
appetites from the same cause the expense of the line is lessened.
When the rumors of the "Titanic's" sinking
were yet unconfirmed the "fficcials were yet unconfirmed the officials of the com-
pany came out boldly with the statement she pany came out boldly with the statement she
was tinsinkable. Since then there have been claims substantially to the effect that no pains or expense were spared to make her safe, that the naval architect can produce no safer vessel, and
the only safety lies in avoiding possibility of the only safety lies in a a oiding possibility of
collision with icebergs. It is perfectly true that collision with icebergs. It is perfectly true that
steamer lanes from the United States should avoid the vicinity of icebergs, but there are important ports which cannot be reached without portant ports which cannot be
some risk of encountering bergs.
 principle of safety with such an arrangement principlel bulkeads must be so close together that two adjacent compartments may be flooded at the same time without danger to the vessel. This
is a minimum requirement and its obvious reason is a minimum requirement and its obvious reason is that a colliding vessel may strike just at a
bulkhead and throw open two conpartments at
once to the sea.
The "Titanic" had, on her sides above the
double bottom, a single skin only. Experience double bottom, a single skin only. Experience with large steef vessels colliding with the bottom
has demonstrated conclusively the graat protect. has demonstrated conclusively the graat protect-
ive value of the double bottom fitted on such vessels. There is no doubt that if the inner bottom skin had, been carried up on the sides of the "Titanic," the protection against collision with icebergs would have been much improved.
The best practicable protection along this line The best practicable protection along this line
would probably have been obtained by carrying the coal in fore and aft bunkers against the
side of the ship, with watertight longitudinal wing bulkheads separating the bunkers from the Longitudinal bulkheads have been adòpted on The additional protection afforded against collisions penctrating the outer skin is obvious. The same idea is readily applied forward of the boiler space where protection is most needed. Lon-
gitudinal wing bulkheads have some objections gitudinal wing bulkheads have some objections
of their own as ships having them will list when of their own as ships having them will list when
damaged, but with vessels having great free. board the list need not be dangerous. A bulkhead does not confine the water after a collision because it is marked "W. T." (watertight) on
the plans. To fulfill its purpose it must be built the plans. To fulfill its purpose it must be built so that it holds up against the pressure of the
water without serious leakage and it must have water without serious cakage and in moles in it. If it has doors they must be
"o ho
closed were doors, in practically every bulkhead. They were ordinarily worked by hand, but ir an emergency a magnet energized by pressing
button on the bridge released a friction clu button on the bridge released a rying closing by
and allowed the door to drop, thus closing by own weight. The drop or "guillotine" type of door is favored today by very few naval archi-
tects as against those operated positively by hydraulic or electric power.
While exact information as to the damage
cione is not available, we may speculate without cone is not available, we may speculate, without
much danger of exaggerating it. A ship.s officer saw water very soon after the collision in the compartment next forward of the forward boiler compartment and firemen were driven from their quaters-two compartments forward of this-found its way from the vicinity of the boilerAssuming that the ship was originally at the water line and that all buoyancy forward of the
forward boiler compartment was lost, the new ine of flotation which the ship would assume
would be different. It will be observed that this is above the top of the bulkhead at the forward end of the boiler room which extends to
the so-called "upper deck" only. Hence the
water would find its way aft on the upper water would find its way aft on the upper deck and flood other compartments from above, the
sinking of the ship from this position being insinking of the ship from this position being in-
evitable. There seems little doubt from statements of the survivors that all compartments forward of the forward boiler-room bulkhead were pierced below water.
If we assume loss of all buoyancy in the ior-
ward boiler-room compartment as well as in the "ard boiler-room compartment as well as in the ly 20 feet over the top of the bulkhead next abaft the damaged portion.
In estimating these water lines it was assumed
that the water between bulkhes freely up through decks. It does not appear from freely up through decks. It does not appear from
the description of the "Titanic" that special endeavor was made to secure horizontal watertight'subdivision, and from statements of the sur-
vivors, it appears that water found its way up ivors, it appears that water found its way up
freely through the usual deck openings. If the vessel had been completely flooded below, forward of the boiler rooms, but with a wa-
tertight deck at the water line so that no water could pass up, the new line of flotation woutd ward boiler compartment flooded in addition, the new line with a watertight deck would have This shows how beneficial horizontal watertight division forward would have been. With a tight deck at the water line forward and tight
bulkheatls of adequate strength running, some to
. oulkheatis of adequate strength running, some to
the shelter deck and some to the saloon deck, the
"Titanic" could have SW water from the had every compartment beforward hoiler room, thrown open to the sea, yet impressed upon us by the "Titanic" disaster in seeking greater safety upon larger passenger vesAs an iormediate measure sufficient boatt
should be carried for all souls on combination of boats and large unsinkable selflaunching life rafts would be better.
2. The radio-telegraphic equipment and opera-
tion should be such that vessels near each other should always be able to vessels near each other

Longitudinal watertight wing bulkheads, the equivalent, should be fitted.
4. Iransverse watertight bulkheads should several at each end, and several that come next shouldiextend to the next deck below. 5e fitted in the deliably watertight deck should be fitted in the
little above it.
little above it.
6 . Rudders should have about double the arese now commonily fitted on merchant vessels, with operating gear of adequate power and speed.

| South Texas Is a Great and Prosperous Land | ildren's Stories | IGHT CRUST FLOUR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Always Good-Good All Ways |
|  |  | Burrus mill and Elevaior Co., Forl Wor |
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| Nimew wize |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | lie, and ridin' her without a curb-bit! know she'll kill you?" | ousion Laboratories |
|  | "I Havert noticed any signs of vicioussess," I |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | A machine to perform the same A Alassachnsetts woman has <br> service for vessels that a speedo- patented a wire gatize cover for <br> meter does for vehicles has been  <br> bird cages to protect their occu-  <br> invented in England.  |
| MINERAL WATER DEPOT <br>  DEALERS IIT THE SOUTH |  | Exctriditan Businussobleger <br> The School "wiwh \% inpatation" <br> 7. |
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| nswer Today |  | s |
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| Fort Worth Artificial Limb Co Fort worm, Trest. |  |  |
| depariment of "Gout |  | 为 |
|  | that I |  |
| e Plateau |  |  |
|  | come, for this kind of weather cannot last." "Oh! I don't know much about the weather," I laid in supplies, saddled Nellie and rode her around to the hotel steps. |  |
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|  |  | Somen |
|  |  | Tow 1 ever canscd m \% mistres ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  | "Open, open," they twittered as they came near "That wonderful place where Mother Goose I don't lives among fairies and roses. |  |
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|  | and |  |
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| .mmancav noron co.or rem |  |  |
| and of the newspapers which re- |  |  |
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| TELEGRAPHY |  |  |
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## Southern Trading Co. 

Road Uses 325,000 Pencils. Perhaps one of the most strik ing instances of saving is fur
nished by the Rock Island rail
road, whose thousands of em-
 Company Nat in por worn nis

Write tor cater

| Togue and prices |
| :--- |
| welo mantu | Well machine

company, Fort Worth, Texa pencils in the performance o
their duties. These pencils cos approxima
more than average length'of a lead pencil is

## To Automobile Owners


about seven inches, which would make each inch, of pencil cost Until recently

Cow Peas, June Corn, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Cane Seed American Seed Company were given new pencils whenever
they requested them. An invstigation disclosed that, on an average
not more than one-half of a penci

ED EISEMANN

 away for a new one. That was
a needless waste, the efficiency experts figured, and accordingly
a suggestion was made-which in
B. F. \& C. M. DAVIS

Engineers and Contractors

## Bridges. Paving. Water Suppl) 310 Reynolds Building

 FORT worth, . TexAs$\begin{aligned} & \text { cil shall be returned before a new } \\ & \text { one is issued. }\end{aligned}$ one is issued.
The stub of each pencil must
not only be returned, but it must not only be returned, but it must
be reasonably short, or the new
Early Vegetables Wanted
 one will not be forthcoming Since the new system was put
into effect it is estimated that
the saving from using an inch or the saving from using an inch or
two more of each pencil will ag
GRAVEL ROOF.

## GRAVEL ROOF. ING SUPPLIES

 )


## 2 <br> POULTRY HINTS.

Powdered charcoal should not be fed in the
mash. It is not a feed but a medicine. It purifies mash. It is not a feed but a medicine. It purifics
the blood and absorbs noxious gases generated in digestion. By feeding it in the mash the fowls eat more of it than they require. Use the coarser
grades of charcoal and feed it from a hopper or grades of charcoal and feed it rom a hopper or
other feeding utensil, thus permitting the fowls o partake of the same when necessary.
In feeding dry beef seraps use only the bes quality obtainable. Some of the so-called scraps sold are nothing more than fertilizers and ar
entirely unfit for poultry food. A good articl entirely unfit for poultry food. A good article
can be detected by scalding. It should have the dor of cooked meat.
Milk in almost any It may be almost any form is an excellent food. It may be given as a drink or used in the mash
in place of water. Skim milk and buttermilk are in place of water. Skim milk and buttermilk are
in most common use.
Stale bread may be used with perfect freedom as it contains nearly the nutrient ratio of wheat. It may be used in the mash or otherwise.
Chickens relish onions in any form, but if fed the eggs. Coked onions will not produce this Laying hens should have a supply of cruslied or ground oyster shells before them at all times, as they furnish the material for egg shell
shells are also used, but are not as good. shells are also used, but are not as good.
Keep the chicks growing. If there drooping their little wings and sitting around look them over carefully, they may be troubled with lice.
Disinfect the brooders before putting the chicks cherein. In fact, it is advisable to remove the
chicks and go through with this process at leas once a week. Sanitary conditions are absolutely necessary to retain the health and vigor of the little ones.
Do not o Do not overcrowd your brooder. More chicks Better buy more brooders or keep, less chicks or you may lose all in the end.


## HEAVY GRAIN YIELD

Continued favorable reports from the Texas
crain fields warrant this statement, according to grain fields warrant this statement, according to
Secretary G. J. Gibbs of the Texas Grain Dealers'
association. "The crop prospect continues good in Texas but some sections are reporting need of rain. It is my opinion that with favorable weather during the remainder of this month we will produce about
$15.000,000$ to $18.000,000$ bushels of wheat, and I $15.000,000$ to $18,000,000$ bushels of wheat, and
believe $50,000,000$ bushels of oats for our state believe $50,000,000$ bushels of oats for our state
is not an improbable yield. The corn acreage was reduced on account of unfavorable weather
during the planting season and in many places the stand is not good. It is therefore more than probable that Texas will not have a good crop o
corn. There will be a large amount of sorghum. Kaffir corn and milo maize, and with 2 large amount of oats, which is almost sure, I feel that we wall not have to pay tribute to the northern
market for high-priced feedstuffs next fall and

bHowto RoduceTire Exponse $4 x^{2}-25=$ Toxas Aulo.Tiro \& Ropalr Worte
 Brown county has eighty miles The Denton County Farmers of good roads, costing \$115,000. It
was the firrst country in Texas to reported to have agreed
to 30 per cent reduction in cotton
organize a god roads district. was the first county in Texas to
organize a good roads district.

HEAVY WOOL CLIP.
San Angelo will handle 4,000,000 pounds of
the spring wool clip, according to statements by
the wool men. Woo is being receeved daily by
both railroad transportation and wagon freight.
crs. Over one million pounds is already stored
there.
RAILROADS EXPERIMENTING
WITH BEANS.
Through the efforts of the agricultural depart.
ment of the Texas \& Pacific and International
\& Great Northern railroads, land has been set
apart in Grayson county for demonstration pur-
poses and to experiment with sugar beets, frijole
beans, California pink beans and Michigan navy
beans. The tests will be watched with interest
as the soil in Grayson county is said to be pecu-
liarly adapted to the growing of the above prod-
ucts.

## STATE FARM NOTES

Cotton receipts at Galveston and Texas City
ior the present season, up to two weeks ago Saturday afternoon, were $3,996,554$ bales, more than $1,000,000$, or to be exact, $1,006,354$ bales ahead of
the same date last year, when $2,990,200$ had been the same
handled.
Plainview expects to have fifty irrigation wells
in operation at the ecose of The truck growers of this growing season. organized.
A large shipment of Texas grown cabbage and
onions arrived at Liverpool in excellent condition A nime onion at Liverpool in excellent condition A nine-foot vein of good quality coal has been
discovered near Waco. It is proposed to erect a large power plant on the land and generate a large power plant on the land and gener
power for Waco and the surrounding country. The Wise County Truck Growers' association is expecting to break all previous records in the shipment of vegetables, berries and pears this spring. Prospects are fine for heavy grape ship
ments also. Agricultur
Agricultural dealers of Denton have ordered six
carloads of grain binders to handle the prospect-
Texas women from nine counties participated
in three days' session of Girls' Tomato and PoulThe biggest crop of fruit in the history of the lains country is in sight.
The commission merchants of Pittsburg, Pa., received a carload of Texas onions, shipped from
Laredo. The onions reached there in fine condition and found ready market with the local grocers.
Hardeman has a watermelon patch of 620 acres. A co-operative creamery company has been or-
ganized at Kingsville. ganized at Kingsville.
Abilene voted last year $\$ 150,000$ to build four
roads. They are completed with $\$ 40,40$. roads. They are completed with $\$ 40,400$
The bureau of statistics, department of agri
The bureau of statistics, department of agri-
culture, has made an estimate of the stock of wheat in interior mills and elevators March I, and reports $98,597,000$ bushels on hand. The Texas mills and elevators have $1,365,000$ bushels
in stock. Minnesota has $10,240,000$ bushels in in stock. Minneso
mills and elevators.
East Texas fruit growers have been shipping
carload lots of strawherries to northern markets. Farmers in Cook county are experimenting with spineless cactus from California with a view to introducing this plant for cattle feed.
Prospects for a bumper crop of Prospects for a bumper crop of oats in the Waco section of the state have not been so bright
in ten years as at the present time.
Sixty miles of new roads, to cost $\$ 225,000$, are under conitract in Bastrop county
A company has been organized at Brownsville
to construct a deep water canal from Brownsville o construct a deep water canal from Brownsville
o the Gulf of Mexico. E. H. Perry of Plainview has put 275 acress
under irrigation and will plant the tract to MexiCan beans.
The Apri
The April Crop Reporter, issued by the federal
department of agriculture, gives the condition department of agriculture, gives the condition of
Texas winter wheat better than that of any of the Texas winter wheat better than that of any of the
southernistates, and eight points better than the average for the past ten years.
The average farm wages in the United States is
$\$ 20.18$ per month, and in Texas $\$ 18.40$ per $\$ 20.18$ per month, and in Texas $\$ 18.40$ per month.
The truck growers of McLennan county have organized and adopted plans to aid in marketing their crops.
Fifty-th
Harlingen in cars of cabbage were shipped from was realized by the growers on this shipment.


Utica Brass \& Machine Co.


 COLUMN

Experiment in Sheep Raising. Sotol, a plant which grows wild
in the Hewl's Val Verde county, and resembles


Bob Carruthers to fatten 6,000 Sotol grows in abundance on the
Spring market.

For Best Results Ship Your Catlle, Sheep and Hogs to
RHOME-FARIIER
Live Stock Com. Co.

| Ft. Worth, Texas Represented at All Markes. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |
| Bank, Insurance and Industrial |
| DCT |

CRESCENT DUST-NO-MORE CRESCENT CHEMICAL CO




Just for example, suppose your typist is in the middle of a letter and you wish to write a telegram. Do you have to remove the unfinished letter from the cylinder?

Not if your typewriter is a Smith Premier. You simply remove the cylinder containing the letter, write your telegram on another cylinder, then return the first cylinder to the machine and resume the letter where you left off. These removable cylinders constitute one of the fourteen new features of the Model 10 Visible

## Smifh Premier Typewriter

## 

 Smith Premier DepartmentRemington Tyoewriter Company
${ }^{1645}$ Champa (Incorporated) Colorado

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Long Limlts
Choice of Routes
Sleepers Equipped with ElectricLights \& Fans Talk it over with our Agents
Asst. Gen. Pas. Agent $\quad$ GEO. D. HUNTER,
Gen. Pas. Age
dallas, texas

The Big Spring Summer Normal will open for work May 28 and continue in regular session till July 111912

## THE SOOPE OF WORK

Will include the subjects required for all certificates issued by the State. Special work will be offered in Primary Methods, Reading, Etc

Address Superintendent J. W. Dees, Big Spring, Texas, For booklet giving outline of work and other information.

## Temperance Report From Methodist Exhorter: In view of the rising tide of indig- nation against the high handed me quor traffic and the open stand o our great communion in the fore- front of the opposition to it and the crisis now on in our great state Resolved that we as a District Conference declare ourselves in line with the great Prohibition movement and urge upon our churches and members to leave members to leave nothing undone to drive the liquor traffic from our fair state and the nation. <br> Resolved that we endorse the Tex as Christian Advocate and its editor, Dr. G. C. Rankin in their brave warfare and also that of the Home \& State, organ of the anti-saloon <br> League. Resolved further that <br> line with the anti-Saloon League in its plans to campalgn and pledge it our hearty support in all its work our hearty support in all its work. Resolved finally that we urge our Resolved nnally that we urge our people to carefulty consider the can- didacy of men offering themselves foracy of men offering themselve in this state and not b sidetracked by side Issues and ap peals to prejudice, but stand for principles first, last and all the time principles first, last and all the time and to remember that God, home, and native land are first in consideration. Resolve solutions be sent a copy of these re solutions be set tian Advocate.


signed:
J. W. HUNT
J. T. SLATER w. M. SHULER.

Fire at A. \& M. College of unknown origin discovered about 2 o'clock this moruing destroyed the main building of the Texas agricul tural and Mechanical College.
was impossible early today to was impossible eariy today to est
mate the loss in dollars and cent as much valuable furniture and re cords, ete were total losses.
The flames started The flames started in the upper
stories of the main building and had stories of the main building and had
gained such headway before being discovered that it almost was impos
sible for the firemen to fight the flames.
The building was erected in 1876
at a cost of about one hundred at a cost of about one hundred thou
sand dollars. and was three storie in height. It was the first building The heaviest losses, it is said, are the building and library, the latter containing valuable books wich ca
not be replaced. not be replaced

1CE.
We have started wagons in the
residenee part of town. Have your
refrlgerators ready early. Get your refrigerators ready early. Get your coupon books while they last. Ice
strictly caekh.

Home Talent at Opera House. The splendid play "At the End o the Rainbow" was presented at the Opera House Monday night by pu-
pils of the High school assisted by pils of the High School assisted by
Misses Monroe, Grantham and Scarborough, under the direction of Mr Med. C. Elils.
The play was well staged and for aunateurs the actors did remarkably
well. There was not a great deal of welh. There was not a great deal o
drama or tragic posing in the plot but a pleasing strain of comedy tha kept the audience in fine humor.
Our home talent troupe is maki Our home talent troupe is making
good theatrical progress. They are good theatrical progress. They are
becoming accustomed to stage man becoming accustomed to stage man
ner, so as to forget the audience. give themselves wholely over to
their lines. A little more practice in articulation, emphasis and expres sion and measuring the modulation
and pitch to reach the audience and we will have a splendid company. Everybody felt the spirtt of
$\qquad$
The specialties were appreciate by the people and every man and
woman in Snyder is proud of our boys and girls.
They were co
They were
pacity house.

fantum, diarrhoea from colds, an wind colic, mcgee's baby elixir a remedy of extraordinary power
it relieves colic pains instantly
in checks diarrhoea and settles the dis ordered stomach. Price 25c, and 50

Mrs. Dr. A. N. Harkrider and ba by have gone for an extended visit

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bongit

 democratic nomination for County udge will address the voters of
curry county on the issues of the County Judge's race at the differ places on the dates as follows:
Fluvana ,Tuesday June 11 at
$\qquad$
p. $m$.
Bethel,
p. m.
Ennis Creek, Tuesday June 18
Camp Springs, Wednesday, June
9 at $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
Hermleigh, Thursday June 20 at
p. m.
Pyron, Thursday June 20 at $8: 30$
China Grove, Friday June 21 at
Dunu Texas,,Saturday June 22 at
D. m .
West Point, Tuesday June 25
West Point, Tuesday June 25 at
$\begin{aligned} & \text { p. m. } \\ & \text { Bison, Wednesday June } 26 \text { th a }\end{aligned}$
Bison,
p. $m$.
Ira,
Ira, Thursday June 27 at 2 p. m
anyon Friday June 28 at 2 p. in
Snyder, Saturday June 29
Snyde
p. m .
have
places so as to be convenient for
the most people and have put the
hour except one place in the day-
light, because the nights are becom
light, because the nights are becom-
ing so short. I respectfully ask a
ing so short. I respectfully ask al
the voters to plan ahead for a hal
holiday at the speaking date mos
convenient to you, and honor m
with your presence at that time.
with your presence at that time.
Judge Fritz R. Smith is cordia
ly invited to be present and if he
ly invited to be present and if 1
him. The presence of the ladies wil
be appreciated and the presence o
be appre
all other
pected.
$10-\mathrm{tt}$.
Mrs. Guy Paxton Entertained
Mrs. Guy Paxton made quite
harming hostess to a number of he
riends saturday atternoon when sh
ave a " 42 " party.
Stx tables were arranged and te
games played at the end of which it
was found that Mrs. Scarborough
nd Mrs. E. E. Grimes were the wi
ners.
The
The hostess was assisted in enter
Ning by her mother, Mrs. Sca
ough and Monte Martin.
Miss Nora Grantham adding en
oyment with delightful music.
Delicious ice cream and cake.
Thed.
Those present were
Mrs. Gable,
Mrs. Gable,
Mrs. Scarborough,
Mrs. Smith,
Mrs. Goodwin
Mrs. Martin,
Mrs. Ernest Grimes,
Mrs. Ernest Grime
Mrs. Olin Hards.
Mrs. Min Hards.
Mrs. Maylor
Mrs. Gaorge Harris
Mrs. W. W. Nelong
Mrs. W. W. Nelson,
Mrs. Allen Weaver,
Mrs. T. P. Perkins,
Mrs. Nell Gross,
Mrs. Nell Geross,
Mrs. Curnutte.
Mrs. Orville Dodson,
Mrs. H. G.
Miss Brady,
Miss MeCormick,
Miss McCormice
Miss Buchanan,
Miss Buchanan,
Miss Combs,
Miss Grantham,
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Miss Martin, } \\ \text { Miss } & \\ \text { Mcarbro }\end{array}$
Miss
Miss Curnutte.
Colquitt After Mexican Votes
A recent discovery has been made
of a copy of a Mexican newspaper,
printed in Spanish at San Antonil
for Mexican people in which a very
strong appeal is made to Mexicang
strong appeal is made to Mexicang
to vote for Colquitt. An editorial
co vote for Colquitt. An editorial
appeal in that paper has been trane
lated
lated into English and is found to
read as follows:
"In respect to our race he has
borne himself as no other Governa
borne himself as no other Governor
up to now, since there is no com-
up to now, since there is no com
plaint which a Mexican puts before
plaint which a Mexican puts before
him which is not attended to with
solletude
sollettude and he has remembered
the celebration of the 16 th of
the celebration of the 16 th of Sep
tember anniversary of the Mexican
eember anniversary of the Mexican
Independence by giving liberty to
twenty -five of our fellow men, who
being prisoners have observed good
conduct. Moreover
cong prisoners have observed good
Moreover during his ad
ministration he has not
ministration he has not give nocca-
sion for a Mexican to go to the gal
sion for a Mexican to go to the gal
lows, a common thing with the for
lows, a common
mer governors."
Mrs. Author Talley of Slaton
he guthor Talley of Slaton
he
giest of Mrs. Ed Ward thls
$\begin{gathered}\text { the gu. } \\ \text { week. }\end{gathered}$
Mrs.
Mrs. Dr. J. T. Whitmore and chit
ren have gone for an extended vist

Children Cry for Fletcher's

## CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been nor over 30 years, has borne the signature o
 All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health o
Infants and Children-Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

## asstoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oll, Pare- goric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It

 contans neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Wormsand allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhes and Wind Collc. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
The Children's Panacea-The Mother's Friend.
genuine CASTORIA always


The Kind You Ilave Always Bought


## Saddle and Harness Man

I make any kind of shop made goods that you
want and at the right prices. If you don $t$
want to buy, bring something around and
SHOE SHOP IN CONNECTION
Turner \& Minyard

## Second Hand Store

We will pay cash for your second hand goods. Repairing
of all kinds a specialty. Work called for and delivered free of all kinds a speciany.

Let us figure your work for you. Come
see and be convinced of our reliability
Southeast Corner of Square
$\qquad$
Higginbotham-Harris \& Co.
Dealers In
Lumber, Wire, Posts, Paints and Oils,
Screen Doors and Wire Cloth.
Snyder,
Texas

## D. P. STRAYHORN

Breaking Plows,Harness, Saddles All Kinds of Leather Goods Fine line of Buggy Whips and Lap Robes East Side Square Successor to Stimson Bros,

## 回

## Special Excursions

Houston and return May 23, 24,25
\$15.85
Daltas and return May 27, act great
Council of Red Men May 28-30 -
$\$ 11.20$
Canyon and return, June 2, 3, 4, 5,
West Texas State Normal School ses $\$ 7.45$ sion 1912. Return Limit September Amarillo and Return June 12, 13 ac count i. O, O.F. meeting, return lim $\$ 8.15$ it June 16

## I. G. CLARK, Agent

## Democrats Convene in Hoston The State Demorratic Convention $\begin{gathered}\text { When your brow is crowned with } \\ \text { met sucecess and honor and po }\end{gathered}$ met today in Houston. The Harmon sition sit likhty on your shoulder met today in Houston. The Harmon Is sition sit lightity on your shoulder people agree that the wilson men you feel that yon whe Deople agree tat the Whison men, you feel that the whole world is shall have everythin they want. A your friend, and in one sense of the very generous proposition tideed, $\mid$ word you are correct, but when the since the wilson contingent all ov- word oo adversity fall on your head sand  probably get it. Richard May of Corsicana was the choice tor temporary chairmap and Cullen $F$. Thomas of Dallas tor permanent chairman. It looks ill a like a line up of leaders and who have tor several yeare been re legated to the waves of the gull. Senatior Culberson will be made timore. It is expected that Cato sells of Cleburne who was state manager for Cleburne whe was state manager for a Che Wilson campaitan will he ebosen as National Committeeman for Tex Some of Dr. Sandifer's Expressions In his address here Sunday, Dr. saristoracy as seen on the illitated Titanice said there were

(1)
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## REWIML MEEEIIIG CICSED SUIVAOA


gelist Hutcheson Delivers Soul
Stirring Sermons. Graham Leader:
The revival which has been in The revival which has been in progress for two weeks closed a
the Methodist church Sunday night It was in many ways a great reviva
one which has strengthened th
Osterhous' Fleet Held at Key Went
To Aawit Further Come


## FRTST NATIONAA BANE

0000000000000000000000
JIM
DAWSON
Wholesate and Retail Dealer in
Colorado, McAlester.
New Mexico and Smithing Coal.
WOOD ALWAYS $-N$ HAND


## You Get the <br> Real <br> "Home Cooked" FLAVOR

## In White Swan Pork and Beans <br> For Sale at Our Store The Snyder Grocery Company



