

THE FLOYD COUNTY HESPERIAN

VOLUME NUMBER 25

FLOYDADA, FLOYD COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1918.

NUMBER 32

WEDNESDAY'S DRIVE NETS \$13,500 HERE

COMMITTEE WORKING HARD WITH ONLY TWO DAYS OF TIME LEFT

At the close of yesterday's drive in the Floydada School District the campaign committee for the Fourth Liberty Loan announced figures for the territory embraced in this campaign district at \$36,700.

Yesterday was proclaimed by Mayor Boerner as Liberty Loan Day at Floydada and in response to his proclamation all business not absolutely necessary was discontinued for the entire day. Drug Stores, gins and elevators were practically the only business operating, other business men giving their time to the raising of the Liberty Loan funds.

Yesterday's drive here netted only \$13,500. The canvass was a most thorough one. Every man in the district had an opportunity to subscribe for bonds unless he was out of town or away from home. Canvassers, working in pairs, covered the entire district including the residence section of Floydada.

Subscriptions received to day will put the total around \$40,000 it is thought. This is, however, approximately \$60,000 short of the quota set for this campaign territory on the basis of tax renditions.

Through, hard work will be done by the committee until the close of the campaign Saturday night in an effort to reach the figures set by the Treasury Department for Floyd County and by the County Chairman for the districts embraced as campaign territory of the Floydada Committee.

Definite figures are not obtainable from Lockney as to the progress of the drive there. Thursday night of last week the figures there were \$23,450.

SEPTEMBER REGISTRANTS NOW HAVE ORDER NUMBERS

The Local Exemption Board for Floyd County completed this week the list of Floyd County registrants of the class of September, 1918, whose cards are in the hands of the board, showing the order numbers of the 970 men in the registration.

The order number is preceded by the distinguishing letter "A" in each instance to indicate the September registration in distinction to previous registrations.

BOB JOHNSON, EDITOR OF MOTLEY CO. NEWS, DEAD

Bob Johnson, of Matador, editor of the Motley County News, died last week at his home there after a short illness from influenza.

Mr. Johnson had just returned from Wichita Falls and Burk Burnett when he became ill.

Johnson had had a varied career in the newspaper game. At one time in his life he was free lance correspondent and visited many of the Latin countries on his rounds. He came to Texas from Oklahoma, his family being very prominent in political circles in that commonwealth.

He is survived by his wife and three children.

MRS. R. L. HENRY IS VICTIM OF INFLUENZA

Mrs. R. L. Henry, of this city, prominent in social and church circles, died Monday morning about 10 o'clock, the victim of influenza contracted while in Houston last week as a delegate from Floyd City Eastern Star Chapter to the Grand Lodge of the State.

The funeral services were held Monday afternoon at the Henry home on West California Street, conducted by Rev. W. M. Lane, pastor of the Methodist church, and the burial was held at the Floydada cemetery in charge of the local chapter of the Eastern Star. Many friends of the deceased were present.

Mrs. Henry was thirty-three years of age and is survived by her husband and three children,—two boys 10 and 4, and a girl 12. Her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Taffinder, reside at Miles, Texas. They are well-known here having resided in Floydada some years ago. Mrs. Henry's sisters, Mesdames Bertran, of Miles, and Waddill, of Snyder, reached Floydada shortly after her death, the other sister, Mrs. G. E. Rigby, of Charlie, Texas, only learning of Mrs. Henry's death Tuesday. Mr. Taffinder when he learned of Mrs. Henry's illness, was at Roaring Springs and was the only member of that family who reached here before his daughter's death.

Mrs. Henry was an officer of the Floyd City Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. She left Floydada Saturday, October 5th, for Houston, to attend the Grand Lodge Meeting of the state and became ill shortly after reaching that place. Her condition was not considered serious, however. When she reached home Saturday she was in a serious condition and death followed Monday morning. Besides her interest in the Eastern Star Mrs. Henry had also been for many years a prominent lay member of the Methodist church and actively engaged in work of this nature.

ROY GRIGSBY AT CAMP TRAVIS, HAS PNEUMONIA

Roy Grigsby, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Grigsby, has been very ill the past few days at Camp Travis Base Hospital, of bronchial pneumonia.

His father and mother left Sunday morning for that place to be with their son and wired their daughter, Carrie Monday afternoon that he was some better.

Since their departure Carrie has been confined to her room with influenza, but her condition has not grown alarming as yet.

FARMERS' UNION MEETING CALLED FOR NOVEMBER 4th

H. L. Barton, president, and N. T. A. Byars, secretary of the Floyd Co. Farmers' Union have issued the following call for a meeting of the organization at Floydada.

"Lockney, Texas, October 12, 1918. "By authority vested in me I hereby call the Floyd County Farmers' Union to meet at the Court House in Floydada, Texas, at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, November 4th.

"All members and delegates are requested to be present.

"H. L. Barton, president. "N. T. A. Byars, secretary."

PROCLAMATION

Upon the suggestion of Acting Governor R. M. Johnston, and upon the advice of the State, Federal, County and City Health Officers I conclude that on account of the prevalency of the Spanish Influenza, an infectious malady, that an imperative necessity exists for action on the part of the proper authorities to prohibit the public assembling of the citizens of the City of Floydada.

Therefore, I, W. L. Boerner, by virtue of authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of Floydada, do hereby proclaim the public assembling of the people for any purpose unlawful.

That the Public Schools be closed and that the pupils thereof remain off the streets except when sent by their parents on errands; until such time as in the opinion of the County and City Health Officers it may be determined proper for the removal of restrictions.

Given under my hand and official seal, at Floydada, Texas, this 16th day of October, A. D. 1918.

W. L. BOERNER, Mayor, City of Floydada, Floyd County, Texas.

HOW TO AVOID INFLUENZA AND PREVENT SPREAD TOLD BY RED CROSS

SPANISH INFLUENZA NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS

1. Keep in mind that like most contagious diseases influenza is spread by contact, that is, by the transfer of the poison from one person to another. It is spread by sneezing, coughing and spitting at which times the discharges from the nose and throat are scattered in the air.
2. Avoid crowds as much as possible, including moving picture places, theatres and other assembly halls. When feasible avoid crowded street cars.
3. When sneezing or coughing, place your handkerchief before your nose and mouth.
4. Make sure that you are properly clothed, in accordance with varying changes in temperature, prevalent at this time of the year.
5. Fresh air is always good. Keep your bed room windows wide open, and secure as much sleep as possible.
6. Keep the digestive organs in good condition.
7. Drink water freely.
8. Avoid common drinking cups, common towels and similar utensils.
9. Wash your hands frequently.
10. Use a mild antiseptic as a nose spray or as a mouth gargle, especially if your throat is sore or there is tendency to sneezing.
11. If you have a "cold" use utensils for your personal use exclusively, or if you are in contact with one so affected be careful not to handle utensils used by them.
12. Consult family physician at first onset of symptoms suggestive of influenza.
13. Spread this information as much as possible in newspapers, moving picture shows, school houses, churches, etc.

F. G. PERNOD,

Medical Advisor Southwestern Division, American Red Cross.

RELATIVES SHOULD NOT GO TO CANTONMENT TOWNS

It is undesirable for relatives to go to cantonment towns to be near soldiers in the towns who may be sick in base hospitals with influenza. There can be no guarantee that a person who thus leaves their home and their friends can receive even reasonable care in a cantonment town which is already overcrowded, and which may in turn have an epidemic fall upon it. Use every precaution to keep your people in their own community.

Floyd County Red Cross Chapter has appointed the following Motor Corps Commission: Misses Windsor, Hallie Childress, and Anna Irick. Anyone wishing to enlist in this work, please confer with Miss Windsor.

The American Red Cross has arranged that every man drawn for army service in the new draft shall receive a pamphlet containing a synopsis of the war risk insurance law, civil rights and other laws passed for the protection of himself and his family while serving his country.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF RED CROSS OFFICERS POSTPONED

On account of the Red Cross co-operating with Health Officers in trying to prevent the spread of Influenza by avoiding all public gatherings, St. Louis has issued orders to all chapters in this Division to postpone the election of their officers until the last Wednesday in November.

NURSES WANTED

In order to handle efficiently the local epidemic of influenza, and the epidemic in all the Southwestern Division, Floyd County has been asked to call for the following nurses: Graduate nurses, Nurses' Aids, Undergraduate Nurses, Practical Nurses, Lay Women Helpers. (The women who have taken the Red Cross course in Elementary Hygiene and home care of the Sick, and who have their Certificates.)

Any one in either of these classes offering herself for service when called into service by the Southwestern Division Red Cross Committee on influenza will be paid the following salaries: Graduate nurses, \$75; undergraduates, practical nurses, nurses' aids and lay women helpers will be paid from \$35 to \$50.

Both the above rates of pay will be with expenses, which include maintenance, transportation from their community to the point of difficulty, and traveling expenses of \$4.00 per day, coming and going. Full details on this point will be sent later.

Anyone willing to offer her services for this work, please telephone Mr. R. C. Scott, chairman of nursing committee.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Floyd County Red Cross Chapter	
Receipts	
Cash on hand.....	\$665.83
Hospital supplies for Aug.....	379.01
Yarn for August.....	112.14
Donations.....	128.20
Members.....	57.25
Total.....	\$1,342.43
Expenditures	
Hospital supplies.....	\$702.19
Miscellaneous.....	58.33
Transfer.....	18.00
Stamps and telephone.....	8.00
Home service.....	50.00
A. R. C. for members.....	104.25
Total.....	\$940.77
Balance.....	\$401.66
MRS. H. O. POPE, Treasurer, MRS. W. I. CANNADAY, Sec.	

DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. W. R. TAYLOR MARRIED

Miss Jennie Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor, 16 miles east of Floydada, was married at the Baptist Parsonage in Floydada Saturday at 7 o'clock, to Mr. C. L. Baggett, a former Memphis, Texas, man. Rev. W. B. McDaniel officiated at the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Baggett will make their home in South Georgia.

GRAND JURY FINISHES WORK FOR FALL TERM

The grand jury for the fall term of the Floyd County District Court finished its labors Wednesday afternoon and reported to Acting District Judge A. P. McKinnon, who dismissed them. On their final report the grand jury turned in 11 indictments, all on charges of misdemeanors. They had previously turned in five bills, three of which were on felony charges. The total number of bills turned in during the five days of labor of the grand jury was 16.

Judge A. P. McKinnon, of this city, is acting District Judge during the absence of District Judge Joiner. He was elected at a meeting of the bar Monday morning when court was reconvened. District Judge Joiner has been sick with influenza since last week. He will likely be able to resume his duties next week.

On Monday a civil case in which Acting Judge McKinnon was interested was called for hearing and Attorney G. E. Hamilton, of Matador, was elected special presiding judge during the trial of this case.

CASTELUCCI'S OCTOBER 21 DATE IS CANCELLED

Castelucci's Neapolitan, Italian musical organization, which was to have appeared here on October 21st, next Monday,—on the lyceum course will not show. This appearance is affected by the influenza prevention order issued by the authorities the first of this week.

Geo. A. Linder, secretary and manager for the Floydada Lyceum Committee, said Wednesday that he hoped to get a new date for this company, whose date was cancelled by wire Wednesday when the order prohibiting public gatherings was issued.

COLORADO CLERGYMAN TELLS OF BRAVERY OF SOLDIERS

Paris, Sept. 15.—(By mail)—A new story of the American fighting man's reckless disregard for danger which it is one of the greatest problems of their officers to curb was brought to Paris recently by Wilbur M. Wilson, a Baptist clergyman from Colorado, who went all the way from Chateau-Thierry to Fismes with a Pennsylvania regiment in the drive which began in July.

"With my own eyes," said Mr. Wilson, "I have seen American boys steal out from the trenches to a frog pond in No Man's Land, calmly remove their uniforms and dive into the cool waters with German snipers not a hundred yards away in their trenches. The American boy appears to be absolutely unafraid. The greater the number of casualties in his own unit, the greater is his resolve to make the Germans pay the price. His morale increases noticeably every time a comrade falls with German bullets in his body.

Mr. Wilson was in the front lines for two months, serving in the uniform of the Y. M. C. A., one of the seven organizations in the United War Work Campaign. Many times, he says, he drove his truck ahead of the field kitchens and furnished hot drinks, smokes and sweets to men who had had nothing to eat for two days except their iron ration.

The Hesperian and Dallas Semi-weekly News, \$1.75.

PUBLIC GATHERINGS STOPPED BY PROCLAMATION

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SHOWS AND OTHER GATHERINGS ARE PROHIBITED

In only the past few days has influenza begun to spread to a considerable extent in Floyd County, but the alarming progress of the disease has caused officials of Floydada to issue an order prohibiting the assembling of people in any kind of public gatherings until further notice.

Schools, churches, picture shows and all other kinds of meetings are prohibited in the proclamation which was issued by Mayor W. L. Boerner on Tuesday, and parents are warned to keep their children from the streets except when necessary.

An exact check on the number of cases now in Floydada has not been arrived at. The cases are running in about the same proportion as in other portions of the state as to violence. While some cases are light and the patients have only slight attacks others are severe.

In other portions of the state the disease has been raging fiercely and many deaths have resulted both among civilians and soldiers. In many sections an appreciable check has been made in its spread by the use of precautionary measures such as are being taken here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Shurbet are in Pueblo, Colorado, where Mr. Shurbet is at work.

NEPHEW OF J. T. AND J. D. HOPPER BURIED SATURDAY

J. T. Hopper and wife and J. D. Hopper returned home Tuesday of this week from Rocky, Oklahoma, where they had been to bury a nephew, Jeff McAteer, who died Thursday of last week at A. & M. College, College Station, Texas. The nephew had been in training in the mechanical school there.

The funeral services were held Saturday afternoon late.

MRS. L. O. COX DEAD

Mrs. L. O. Cox, of the McCoy neighborhood, southwest of Floydada, died Tuesday morning of this week at the family home. She had been ill for some time and for the past few weeks her condition had been poor.

The funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon, burial being made at the Merrell family burial grounds southwest of Floydada near the old Merrell homestead.

Mrs. Merrel, of New Mexico, mother of the deceased, was here at the time of her daughter's death.

W. M. Windson and Geo. W. Foster who spent last week in Burk Burnett and Wichita Falls looking after business in connection with the Oil & Gas Co., returned Saturday. Both had slight attacks of influenza. Judge Foster has been in bed since turning home.

F. M. Butler, secretary-treasurer of the Floydada Oil Co., returned home Tuesday after several days spent at Burk Burnett and Wichita Falls.

Rev. W. C. Carver, of Wayland Baptist College, was here yesterday shaking hands with friends, and transacting business.

It Seems Unfitting

That we Americans should remind ourselves that we are only lending, that we are benefitting ourselves with every Bond we buy. The very least we can do is to lend to the utmost—"Lend the way they fight," never stopping to count the cost.

Bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan are being sold to help bring to a triumphant finish this crusade against the blackest evil of the world. Every Bond you can buy will help to the full value of every dollar it represents and to the full value of every ounce of patriotism you can put back of it.

Make your money help preserve the ideals for which our boys are dying.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Floydada, Texas

If Everybody in This Country Said—

"I'd like to buy more Liberty Bonds but—"

Who would win this war?

The First National Bank

THE FLOYD COUNTY HESPERIAN

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HOMER STEEN EDITOR AND MANAGER

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ADVERTISING RATES: FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

TEXAS SHOULD PRODUCE HER OWN SWEET

By C. Merwin Special Agent in Organization Extension Service of A. & M. College

Where will Texas get sugar next year? This is a vital problem and every citizen of the State is interested. We have already forcibly realized the inconveniences caused by a limited supply of sugar and the indications are that unless Texas raises her own sweets, we may have to do without.

The Supply of Sugar is Limited

One-third of the world's supply of export sugar, formerly produced in Germany and Austria has been unavailable since the war began; another one-fourth is unavailable because it is so far from Europe and America that the shortage of shipping facilities makes it unavailable. This leaves less than half of the world's available export sugar within reasonable shipping distance of the importing nations.

The available export sugar is produced in Cuba and adjacent territory, and preceding the war was consumed almost entirely by the United States. This supply of sugar, together with a small amount obtained from the Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands, represents 82 per cent of our available sugar supply. With reference to this portion of our sugar supply, United States Food Administrator Hoover says: "It is as remote as the cheese in the moon, unless we wish to take

bread from our soldiers and our allies to provide candy for ourselves."

Only 18 per cent of the available sugar supply was produced in the United States—12 per cent being beet sugar and 6 per cent being cane sugar. The estimated domestic production of beet sugar is below normal this year.

When we take into consideration the large army which is to be moved next year, as well as the volume of food which must be shipped we see how utterly impossible it will be for us to depend on imports of sugar, even if sugar were produced in abundance in other sections of the world, when we consider the impossibility of the warring countries producing a surplus we may readily realize the importance of raising all the sorghum and cane possible in Texas.

Before the war France imported 28 per cent of her sugar as compared with 66 per cent at present; Italy imported 4 per cent as compared with 37 per cent. This increased importation in both instances has been necessary by the destruction of the sugar beet fields and mills by Germans in occupied territory. England imported all her sugar before the war and still dependent on the outside world for her supply. These countries secured their sugar prior to 1914 from Germany, Austria and East India. Their increased imports are being entirely supplied now from the West Indies. These conditions make it necessary for us to either compete in the open market with the allies for Cuba sugar or to

divide with them. The United States Food Administrator has wisely chosen to pursue the latter course and set forth following reasons for our sugar shortage: Our great war program has reduced our sugar carrying fleet. The sugar requirements of our overseas army are very large. Our own sugar crop is less than we expected. The small island, Cuba, must feed the world with sugar. We have diverted 50,000 tons of sugar in order that Belgium shall have food. Germans have destroyed sugar beet fields and factories in northern France and Italy. More than 50,000,000 pounds of sugar have been sunk off our shores by German submarines.

A Supply of Sweets Can be Assured

There are two important substitutes for sugar-ribbon cane syrup, which can be produced in East and South Texas and sorghum syrup, which may be produced in most portions of the State where general farming is practiced. The production of sufficient syrup to equal the present sugar allotment, is easily possible. Let us hazard an estimate. One gallon of standard syrup is equal approximately to 7 pounds of sugar, therefore, 3.3-7 gallons of syrup would be equal to the present sugar allotment of 24 pounds for each person a year. Should we consider the average number of persons in each family as five, then a production of 17 1-7 gallons of syrup per family would be equivalent to the present sugar allotment. It is estimated that a few more than one-third of the families in Texas live on farms. However, in order to make allowance for the inability of some families to produce syrup we will place the basis of production on every fifth family, and they would have to produce 85 5-7 gallons in order to supply Texas with the necessary sweets. This amount of syrup could be produced by growing one-half an acre of sugar cane, or one acre of a good grade sorghum. This estimate makes liberal allowance for low production caused by unfavorable seasonal and climatic conditions.

The Federal Food Administrator informs us that at no time during the past 12 months have we had as much as a 20-day supply of sugar within our borders. When so much is at stake such a condition is alarming.

For further information regarding the increased sweet production campaign talk to your County Agent or write to the Extension Service of the A. & M. College.

Judge F. P. Henry, in company with his son, Wells, returned home yesterday from Quantico, Va. The judge had been with Wells for more than two weeks at the base hospital where Wells had been suffering from pneumonia. Wells has several days sick leave from the Marine Corps while he is convalescing.

ARTHUR B. DUNCAN

GENERAL LAND AGENT AND ABSTRACTER
Floydada, Texas

Buys, sells and leases Real Estate on commission; Renders and pays taxes for non-resident land owners; Investigates and perfects titles; Furnishes abstracts of title from records;

Owner of Complete Abstract of all Floyd County Lands and Town Lots;

Have had 25 years experience with Floyd County Lands and land titles. List your land and town lots with me if for sale or lease; and give me your abstract of title work. Office South East Corner of Square.

—ADDRESS—

ARTHUR B. DUNCAN
FLOYDADA, TEXAS

GARNER BROS.

Undertakers and Embalmers. All calls answered promptly.

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

PRICES FIXED ON COTTON SEED

NEW SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED FOR TEXAS BY ADMINISTRATOR PEDEN.

Administrator Peden, basing his figures on the stabilized program recommended by the representatives of the producers of cotton seed and accepted by the Food Administration, announces the following schedule on cotton seed and its by-products. This announcement supersedes all previous announcements or rulings which may be in conflict with it.

1. The State of Texas shall constitute five zones and the yields for these zones are as follows:

Zone No. 1 (39 Gals.)	Zone No. 2 (38 Gals.)	Zone No. 3 (37 1/2 Gals.)	Zone No. 4 (35 Gals.)	Zone No. 5 (35 Gals.)
29 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
102 1/2	100	97 1/2	100	92 1/2
2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

2. The price of all reasonably sound seed, irrespective of the actual output yield, shall be:

Zone No. 1	Zone No. 2	Zone No. 3	Zone No. 4	Zone No. 5
68	67	66	67	64
65	64	63	64	61

f.o.b. any railway station in the State of Texas. The zone of origin of all cotton seed determining the price.

3. The price of seed at the landings on navigable rivers in which boats are actually operating shall be the same as the railroad basis price for bulk seed, to which may be added the current market value of the bags in which such seed are packed. This cost of bags shall be added only when bags are furnished by party selling the seed.

4. No deduction from the price will be permitted except for proven damaged or unsound seed. Proof of such damaged or unsound quality must be furnished to me. No deductions will be allowed for dirt or trash unless accompanied by sworn certificate (or actual written agreement with the seller) showing actual weight of seed dirt or trash taken from each carload or wagonload and the name of the gin or dealer selling such seed.

5. To conserve the use of freight cars, cotton seed may be hauled from railroad stations to mill points and the seller may receive as compensation for such hauling an amount equal to the railroad freight for the same distance. This cost of hauling to be treated by the purchaser as freight on seed.

6. Seed from any point may be sold at the carload price, in quantities of 20 tons or more, for delivery by wagon within ten days.

7. Additional regulations on the handling of cotton seed will be found in circular No. 40 issued from Washington under date of June 14, 1918.

8. In handling this crop, it is expected that there will be a co-operative spirit on the part of all interests to the end that waste may be eliminated and conservation in every way be promoted.

MAXIMUM PRICE IS FIXED ON BREAD.

The Baking Division of the United States Food Administration, after making investigation of the manufacturing cost and wholesale and retail price for one-pound loaves of wheat bread, established a maximum retail price for one-pound loaf at 10 cents, one and half pound loaf at 15 cents. These are maximum prices for either cash and carry or credit and delivery, and should be enforced in each State.

Further investigation shows 8-cent and 12-cent wholesale price. In many sections these wholesale prices warrant a retail price of 9 cents for a pound loaf, and 14 cents for a pound and half loaf, cash and carry, and State Administrators have been instructed to arrange for distribution at these figures in as many places as possible.

GRAINS TO BE SENT ABROAD BY THE U. S.

Under the agreement entered into by the Food Administration with the food controllers of the allied nations, our breadstuffs export program for the coming year will be:

Wheat, rye, barley and corn, or flour calculated as grain for breadstuffs, 1,322,000 bushels, of which from 100,000,000 to 185,000,000 bushels may be cereals other than wheat.

KITCHEN DAMES AND HOUSEHOLDERS RECEIVE NEW HOME CARD IN OCTOBER

NO PATRIOTIC HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT IT; NO HOUSEWIFE PERFORMING MAXIMUM SERVICE WITHOUT UNDERSTANDING MESSAGE OF HOOVER.



We have entered upon the second year of the Food Administration. There have been many changes in the food program and there have been an equal number of adjustments by the distributor and the consumer.

Now comes today—and it is just "over the horizon" of October, when a simplified program, in which the essential elements are voluntary acts, is sought of the woman of the household in whose hands, to no small degree, depends the decision of the war.

The NEW HOME CARD is intended to be Herbert Hoover's personal message to the HOME. It will be hung not in the parlor nor the hall—but in the eminent place of household during these days: the KITCHEN, where the food is prepared to make strong bodies of strength and endurance, and where substitutes of health-giving quality are prepared to replace those concentrates of SUGAR, MEAT, WHEAT and FATS which MUST be shipped abroad.

Be ye prepared, women of Texas, to accept the message and to treasure the CARD, and heed ye well this message of the Administrator, who speaks out the heart and intelligence of all of you. If your hearts and your minds are not receptive, that is a nation's loss; if they are receptive and responding, that is the nation's rebirth. You are fighting the BATTLE OF BATTLES on your own hearth. Be of stout heart; be of loyal intelligence; be of unswerving fidelity to the CAUSE.

Here is Mr. Hoover's message for you—heed it, study it, believe in it, and never do anything else but BELIEVE. Your doubt becomes his doubt; your faith transfigures his own:

"There is no prospect of a proper ending of the war before the campaign of the summer of 1919. To attain victory we must place in France three and a half million fighting men with the greatest mechanical equipment that has ever been given to any army. While we expect the position on the Western front may be improved, from a military point of view, between now and then, there can be no hope of a consummation of the end that we must secure until another year has gone by.

"If we are to accomplish this end in 1919 we will save a million American lives that will be expended if we have to continue until 1920. To give this final blow in 1919 we have not only to find the men, shipping and equipment for this gigantic army, but this army, the allied armies and the allied civil population must have ample food in the meantime if we are to maintain their strength. We can do all these things and I believe we can bring this dreadful business to an end if every man, woman and child in the United States tests every action every day and hour by the one touchstone—does this or that contribute to winning the war?"

"The food program is no small part of this issue. To provide ships for our army, we have not only to build all that we can, but we must have the help of allied shipping. In order that the allies may provide this, they must take food ships from the more distant markets and place them upon the shorter run to the United States. We must decrease our imports of sugar, coffee and tropical fruits.

"Under these conditions, the demand upon us is for larger supplies. The conferences on food supply and shipping we have held in Europe enable us to estimate our burden. Compared with previous year, the allied civilians and armies, our own armies, the Belgian relief and certain neutrals who are dependent on us require the following round amounts from us:

	Average Three-Year Shipped Pre-war	Shipped Year Ending July 1, 1918	Must Ship Year Ending July 1, 1919	Increase This Year Over Last Year
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Meats and Fats (Beef, Pork, Dairy, Poultry and Vegetable Oil Products)	645,000	1,550,000	2,600,000	1,050,000
Bread Stuffs (Wheat and substitutes in terms of grain)	3,320,000	6,800,000	10,400,000	3,600,000
Sugar (from United States and West Indies)	618,000	1,520,000	1,850,000	330,000
Feed Grains (mostly Army Oats)	950,000	1,950,000	2,700,000	750,000
Totals	5,533,000	11,820,000	17,550,000	5,730,000

"Even this program means further self-denial of the allies next year. They are making this sacrifice in the common cause. We must maintain the health and strength of every human being among them or they will be unable to put their full strength alongside our own in the supreme effort. At the President's direction, I have assured them that 'in this common cause, we eat at a common table,' and upon entering these conferences in Europe we promised them that whatever their war-food program called for from us we should fulfill.

"If we survey our ability to meet this definite promise to them we find that while our wheat production this year is better than last year, our production of other cereals is less. We have had severe losses through drought in many sections. On balance our resources are no greater than last year. We find, however, that we can give this increase in food supplies, of 5,730,000 tons over last year, and still have a margin over the amount necessary to maintain our own health and strength.

"At best the allied table will be less than ours, for the allied peoples are denying themselves more in order to transport our soldiers. We can do no less than fill the ships they send us.

"Of our imports, we shall apparently have sufficient sugar to maintain the present consumption and take care of the extra drain of the allies from our markets, instead of compelling them to send their ships to the Far East. We can secure in sailing vessels the coffee we need, if no one makes an over-brew. Of our own products we must secure a reduction in consumption and waste in the two great groups of, first, breadstuffs; and second, meats and fats—that is, in all bread and cereals, beef, pork, poultry, dairy and vegetable-oil products. The average consumption of our people of breadstuffs amounts to about six pounds per week, and of meats and fats to four pounds a week for each person. A reduction in consumption of less than one-half pound per week per person in each of these two great groups of foods would accomplish our purpose. We wish to emphasize, however, that we do not want curtailment in the use of milk for children.

"Some of our homes by reason of limited income can not now provide more food than they should have to maintain health in the family. They can not rightfully be asked to make the suggested reduction in consumption. But the great majority of our homes can do more than suggested.

"We need even greater simplicity of living than last year amongst all that section of the community to whom foodstuffs are a secondary item in expenditure.

"We estimate that nearly 9,000,000 people eat at our public eating places—hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, clubs, dining cars and so forth. The food consumption in these places is larger than in the average homes. We are asking the proprietors and employees of these institutions to undertake in many particulars a more strict program than last year, and we are confident that they will willingly do this.

"This is not rationing—a thing we will never have if our people continue to support us as in the past. We are simply making an appeal to the intelligence in the homes and public eating places of America to work out for the selves the means and manner of saving.

"This year, as last, I believe we can accomplish the necessary ends of voluntary action of our own people. The willingness to assume individual responsibility in this matter by the vast majority is one of the greatest proof of the character and idealism of our people, and I feel it can be constant relied upon. Our simple formula for this year is to further reduce consumption and waste of all food. We have so arranged the International Food Program that, except for a moderate substitution of other cereals in bread will not, we hope, be necessary to substitute one foodstuff for another, to resort to wheatless and meatless days. What we need is to reduce direct our consumption of ALL foodstuffs, laying especial emphasis on the staples. The allies are in need of all the surplus of the great staples that we can provide.

"It is necessary that every family in the United States study its food budget and food habits to see if it can not buy less, serve less, return nothing to the kitchen and give the gospel of the clean plate."



The Ford truck is just another arm and hand to the business man, adding through its manifold usefulness to the possible volume of his business, and at the same time doubling the value of every hour.

Another Hand for Business

In so many ways its all round utility serves the urgent demands of business—big and little—the retailer and wholesaler, the manufacturer and consumer, the contractor and farmer. Everywhere where business exists there is a present want for Ford trucks. Consider the price \$550, without body, f. o. b. Detroit. Let's talk it over with you.

BARKER BROTHERS
Floydada, Texas

OYSTERS IN SEASON

The oyster season has come again and you'll find our cafe the best place to get them according to your taste.

We always have everything the market supplies and give, in addition to reasonable charges, courteous and efficient service.

PLAINVIEW BREAD DAILY
WE WANT YOUR PATRONAGE

The Movie Cafe

W. E. PACK, Proprietor
West Side Square. Floydada, Texas

PROF-GOEN



B. B. GREENWOOD

LAWYER

Floydada, --- Texas

DR. W. M. HOUGHTON

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Floydada, Texas

The Hesperian and Dallas Semi-weekly News, \$1.75.

FLAG ETIQUETTE

By William Mather Lewis, Secretary National Committee of Patriotic Societies.

The United States military regulations and other rulings give well defined statements as to the respect to be shown the flag. The most important of these follow.

When the colors are passing, the spectator, if a man, should halt if walking, arise and uncover if sitting, holding the head-dress opposite the left shoulder with the right hand; if bareheaded, he should salute with the right hand. A woman should stand at attention as the flag passes by.

When the flag flies from a stationary flag-staff it not ordinarily saluted with the hand.

Used in decoration, the flag should not be festooned or draped, but hung flat. If the flag is hung with the stripes horizontal, the Union should be in the upper left corner. If hung perpendicularly, the Union should be in the upper right, corner.

When the flag is carried in parade, or when crossed with other flags, the Stars and Stripes should always be at the right.

The law specifically forbids the use of representation of the flag in any manner in connection with merchandise for sale.

The flag should be raised at sunrise and lowered at sunset. It should not be displayed on stormy days or, left out over night. Although there is no authoritative ruling which compels civilians to lower the flag at sundown, good taste should impel them to follow the traditions of the Army and Navy in this sundown ceremonial. Primarily the flag is raised to be seen, and secondarily, the flag is something to be guarded, treasured; and so tradition holds that it shall not be menaced by the darkness. To leave the

flag out at night, unattended, is regarded by some as proof of shiftlessness, or at least of carelessness.

On Memorial Day, the flag should be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until noon, and at the peak from noon until sunset. It should, on being retired, never be allowed to touch the ground.

When "The Star Spangled Banner" is played or sung, all present should stand, (uncover, face towards the music, and remain standing, in silence, until the music ceases.

Applause at the conclusion of "The Star Spangled Banner" is out of place. Worn-out and useless flags should be destroyed, preferably by burning.

A flag torn or frayed by the wind and weather should not again be hoisted until it has been repaired. This is a regulation of both the Army and the Navy and should be followed by all civilians.

TIME WILL CHANGE BACK ON OCTOBER 27th

At 2 a. m., Sunday October 27th, "Summer time" will close and the old regulation time will go back into effect. The change was made by law passed by congress and will be effective annually. The day-light saving plan went into effect on March 31st at 2 a. m.

The text of the law governing the change in time annually is as follows: "On 2 a. m., of the last Sunday in March of each year the standard time of each zone shall be advanced one hour and at 2 a. m. of the last Sunday in October of each year the standard time of each zone shall be the retarding of one hour be returned to the mean astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing said zone so that between the last Sunday in March at 2 a. m. and the last Sunday in October at 2 a. m. in each year the standard time of each zone shall be one hour in advance of the mean astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing each zone, respectively."

WE BUY OLD FALSE TEETH

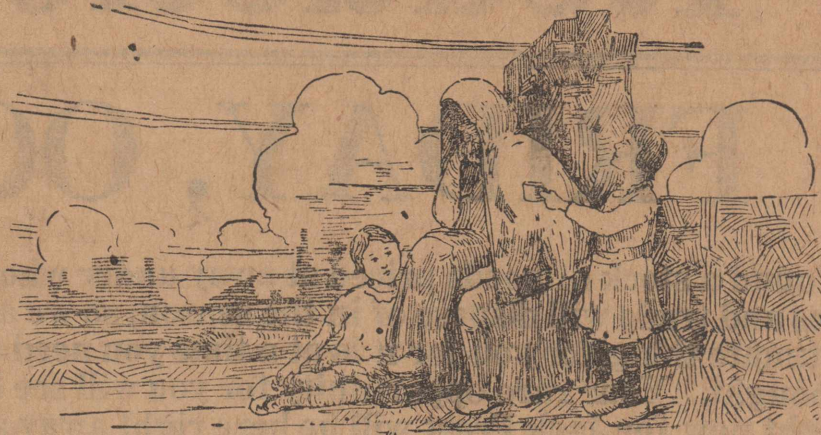
We will pay up to \$21.50 per set (broken or not). Send now. Cash sent by return mail. Package held 10 to 15 days subject to sender's approval of our offer. Highest prices paid for Old Gold Jewelry, Gold Crowns, Bridges, Platinum and Silver.

United States Smelting Works, Inc. 1033 Goldsmith Bldg., Opp. Post Office, Milwaukee, Wis.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS. Low priced, fresh, reliable, preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pig. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00 50-dose pig. Blackleg Pills, \$4.00. Use any vaccine, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of all Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. It is unobtainable, for others. Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California.

YOUR CAST-OFF CLOTHING TO WARM BELGIANS IF YOU'LL GET IN NOW AND PLAY THE GAME

Campaign by Belgian Relief Commission During Week September 23-30. Commission Must Raise 5,000 Tons. Get in Touch With Your Local Red Cross and Give All You Can.



Five thousand tons of clothing for the destitute people of occupied Belgium and France!

This is the objective of a drive to be conducted by the American Red Cross at the request of Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Belgium Relief Commission, during the week beginning Monday, September 23. The clothing drive of the Red Cross last March brought in 5,000 tons of garments and it is estimated that at least as much more will be required to clothe the 10,000,000 people in the occupied territory during the coming winter.

As in the previous campaign, the clothing will be collected by the chapters of the Red Cross throughout the United States, each chapter getting its allotment from its division headquarters. There are thirteen of these divisions and each has already been apprised by National headquarters in Washington of the amount of clothing its chapters are expected to produce. Every kind of garment, for all ages and both sexes, is urgently needed. Garments of strong materials are wanted, as they will be subject to the hardest kind of wear. Flimsy garments, ballroom dresses, high-heeled slippers, silk hats, straw hats, and derbies, which were donated in large quantities in the last clothing campaign, will not be accepted. Such articles would be of no use.

This clothing can come from America only. Five thousand tons are needed to tide Belgium through the coming winter. Securing the clothing is a matter of life and death for this helpless, courageous population behind the German lines.

In Belgium it is impossible to buy shoes. There is no more leather of any description on the market. Every available substitute has been tried. For a time old belting from factories was used; and roofing paper, of which there happened to be a stock, was resorted to for re-sooling shoes. But the Germans, after having seized all the leather, requisitioned these substitutes also, and soon not a single yard of belting was left in any Belgian industrial establishment.

Now the Belgians fasten pieces of old rugs onto wooden soles and wear them for shoes.

And they make coats out of old blankets—and blankets out of anything. Daily the ravages of tuberculosis throughout Belgium becomes more terrible. Deaths from this disease have increased 100 per cent and cases of external tuberculosis 1000 per cent. The doctors, in spite of their untiring devotion, can no longer cope with the rising tide of disease.

Today, two die where one died in peace times, while owing to under-nourishment the birth rate has been cut in half.

An American, writing from abroad about the conditions of this brave little country, says, "Poor Belgium! One-third of her people has starved to death; one-third has been carried away to work for Germany, and those who remain are left trying to decide between these two fates."



THE INSIDE STORY OF WHY SUGAR IS SCARCE

U. S. Food Administration Explains Facts With Regard to Reserve Stock; Geographical Complications in Sugar Distribution; Prospects for 1918-19 Sugar Crops; and the Shipping Situation.

OUR RESERVE STOCK.

Our sugar comes to us in definite seasonal cycles. The cane sugar of Cuba, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Philippines, and other minor sources, is exported to this country in the period from January to October. Although there is some available even as late as December, the amount is relatively small. From October to January we depend chiefly on our own domestic beet and cane crops, but it is not until November that the beet sugar is available in the eastern part of the country. To bridge the gap between the end of the arrivals of cane sugar from outside of the country, and the arrivals of beet sugar from the Western States, we depend normally on our refiners' reserve supply of cane sugar of some 300,000 tons. Since our shortage during the latter part of last year our reserve stock has been in a depleted condition. Refiners now have only about 120,000 tons of raw cane sugar on hand, about 40 per cent of the normal reserve supply. Had our consumption in the past six months been reduced sufficiently, refiners' stock might now have been large enough to take care of our needs.

It is a striking fact that at no time this year have stocks been anywhere near those of the prewar years or of last year. At the latest date, August 10, stocks were still not much over one-half of last year's.—This alone indicates the necessity for conservation.

GEOGRAPHICAL COMPLICATIONS IN SUGAR DISTRIBUTION.

An additional factor which complicates our sugar situation is the physical factor of the geographical extent of our country. It is possible that there may be an excess of sugar in the country as a whole, and at the same time severe shortages in particular localities far away from centers of distribution. Thus it has been stated "There will be considerable supplies of sugar available in the South and West, but because the gateway to the Atlantic seaboard through the Alleghenies and the Potomac Valley will be congested by the movement of munitions and war supplies for our overseas forces, it is extremely problematical whether any considerable tonnage can be moved East."

It is therefore not only necessary to make certain of sufficient supplies for the country taken as a unit, but it is also necessary to plan ahead with a view to having sugar available in all parts of the country even in the face of transportation difficulties. This of course involves building up of larger stocks than usual.

PROSPECTS FOR OUR 1918-19 SUGAR CROPS.

With the shortage of labor already universally existent in the United States owing to the demands of the war industries, and with the prospects of further inroads under the new 18 to 45 draft regulations, there is serious question in the minds of the producers of our domestic beet and sugar crops as to their ability to maintain the normal rate of production this next season.

It is most prudent to prepare for a reduced production of our domestic beet and cane crops. From our main sources of supply, Cuba particularly, and also Hawaii and Porto Rico, come reports of severe labor shortages and difficulties in obtaining necessary supplies and fertilizers. While the probability of reducing production in these places is not as great as in the continental United States, some considerable reduction is certain to come.

It would, therefore, be unwise to depend on the 1918-19 sugar crops to make up for any deficiency in our present supply. It is better to build up stocks to provide against further crop reduction.

THE SHIPPING SITUATION.

All of the foregoing considerations, however, would not bring about a shortage in normal times. Sugar could be brought from distant places if the demand was sufficient to warrant the financial outlay to obtain supplies. In fact, at this time, there is some 500,000 tons of sugar available in Java of last year's crop too far away to be moved, either to the United States or to the allies, which in ordinary times would certainly have been brought here to relieve the situation. The economic use of shipping facilities in accordance with our war program makes it advisable that we reduce our sugar consumption and employ shipping for more necessary purposes.

In brief, then, the entire sugar situation is an outgrowth of war conditions, and must be attacked as a war problem. We may expect it to be with us as a problem until the war ends, and this makes imperative the restrictive regulations on sugar consumption, although at times there may appear to be a surplus of sugar stocks in the country.

BOARD FIXES PRICE OF SUGAR FOR NEXT YEAR

The following notice has been sent out to all District and County Food Administrators for Texas by Administrator Peden, on the price of sugar for next year: "The Sugar Equalization Board September 7, upon the approval of the president, fixed the price of cane sugar for next year, basis granulated, at 9 cents per pound, less 2 per cent f.o.b. seaboard refining points. This price became effective Monday morning, September 9.

"Wholesalers and retailers must sell their present stock on a basis of their cost, and should their stock not be disposed of prior to the time they receive sugar on the new cost basis, they will not be permitted to average their price; or, in other words, it might be possible that dealers will be compelled to sell their stocks of sugar at two different prices at the same time.

"The price for beet pulp, wet and dry, will be fixed by the Food Administration in the interest of cattle feeders, in the course of a few days.

"In this connection the attention of all distributors of sugar, i. e., wholesalers, jobbers and retailers, is called to the rule which requires that their stocks be sold on the basis of invoice cost without regard to market or replacement value. Sugar in the hands of jobbers must therefore be sold on a margin not to exceed 35 cents per hundred over cost, and in the hands of retailers, at a margin not exceeding 1 cent per pound, notwithstanding the general advance authorized."

H. L. MILLS MEMBER OF FIELD SUPERVISION FOR FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

H. L. Mills, associate director of education of the Federal Food Administration for Texas, has been designated by Administrator Peden as member of the staff of Field Supervision, with headquarters in Houston, and hereafter will devote his time to matters of investigation of complaints and assist in checking of licensees and unlicensed dealers to see that the rules and regulations are being observed. Mr. Mills, in coming to the Food Administration permanently, surrenders his work as principal of the Fullerton School, Houston, and sacrifices a much better paying position to render special service for the government. During the summer months Mr. Mills handled the school and Speakers' Bureau of Educational Department and made a splendid record in not only organization, but getting the message of the Food Administration before the school teachers of Texas.

SUGAR FOR USE IN TEACHING CANNING.

The question has been asked the Federal Food Administration for Texas by various persons whether schools teaching Home Economics will be provided with sugar for lessons in canning at the opening of the school year, when these lessons are usually given. Administrator Peden is assured by the Sugar Division of the U. S. Food Administration that this sugar will be provided through the usual channels of sugar distribution.

This means that persons wishing to purchase sugar for teaching canning in departments of Home Economics of our schools and colleges, may apply to the Food Administrator for each quantity as they need for that purpose. It is urged, however, that teachers will make it a part of instructions to can with no sugar, or with little sugar, and with substitutes.

AMENDED RULES ON GREEN COFFEE.

The Food Administration has amended the regulations governing green coffee. Hitherto the dealer has been permitted to average spot coffee with coffee in transit or which he had arranged to ship from the country of origin. The new regulation is as follows and changes Rule 1:

Rule 1: Licensees entitled to reasonable profit. The licensee in any sale of green coffee shall take no more than a reasonable profit over the cost of the particular coffee sold, provided that any sale of spot coffee shall be made at not more than a reasonable profit over the average cost of his entire stock of spot coffee. Each growth of coffee shall be averaged separately. This amendment applies to all sales made after September 11,

Heating Stoves Oil Stoves

Low Prices

MITCHELL BROS.

PHONE 91

Buy Bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan

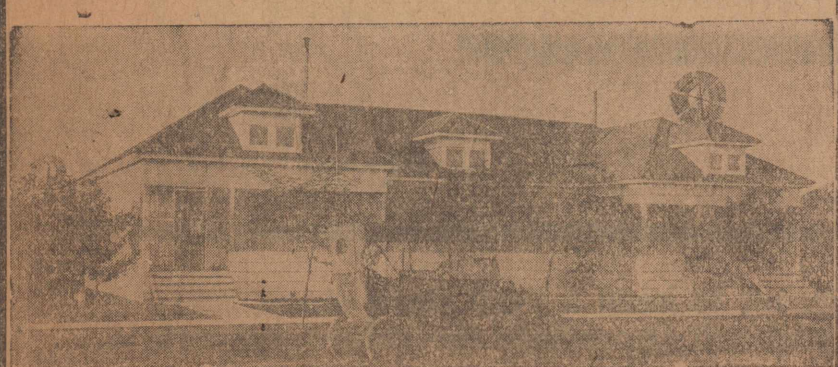
25 years residence in West Texas and 12 years experience dealing in Plains lands puts us in position to handle your business in the most satisfactory manner.

List your land with

Fawver & Christian

First National Bk. Bldg.

Floydada, Texas.



DRS. SMITH & SMITH

CHILDERS PRIVATE SANITARIUM

For Medical and Surgical Cases Telephone No. 177 Floydada, Texas

Helps Sick Women

Cardui, the woman's tonic, helped Mrs. William Eversole, of Hazel Patch, Ky. Read what she writes: "I had a general breaking-down of my health. I was in bed for weeks, unable to get up. I had such a weakness and dizziness, and the pains were very severe. A friend told me I had tried everything else, why not Cardui?... I did, and soon saw it was helping me... After 12 bottles, I am strong and well."

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Do you feel weak, dizzy, worn-out? Is your lack of good health caused from any of the complaints so common to women? Then why not give Cardui a trial? It should surely do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women who suffered—it should help you back to health.

Ask some lady friend who has taken Cardui. She will tell you how it helped her. Try Cardui.

All Druggists

Big Reduction Sale Starts

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4th.

Having recently found a stock of goods priced at away under wholesale we bought and moved part of it here. This gives us more goods than regular prices and trade will dispose of in the season, so we are going to pass to you the savings in price we were able to make. This is a most fortunate thing for you for it is at a time you need all kinds of goods rather than if we had made the reduction later when you had already bought. Your rare opportunity for you will see by the prices named below that there are many big bargains all over the store. Buy right now for Jack Frost will be here right away and then you will wish that you had.

SHOES FOR ALL THE FAMILY

You'll find bargains displayed on a table. Too many to name them in this space



MEN'S WEAR

- \$11.00 suits, one lot.....\$8.50
 - \$12.50 suits, one lot.....\$10.00
 - \$25.00 suits, blue serge.....\$19.00
 - \$2.00 union underwear.....\$1.75
 - \$3.00 union underwear, part wool.....\$2.75
 - \$1.00 Negligee shirts.....75c
 - \$1.00 shirts, collars attached.....85c
 - 25c hose, one lot.....20c
 - 75c Silk hose.....65c
 - Men's two piece underwear, worth \$1.00 now, each at.....65c
 - Men's socks, black and tan, worth 25c, now at.....10c
- Men, this is your opportunity to buy your boots or bootees for they are going to sell regardless of price.

Service—
plus Style

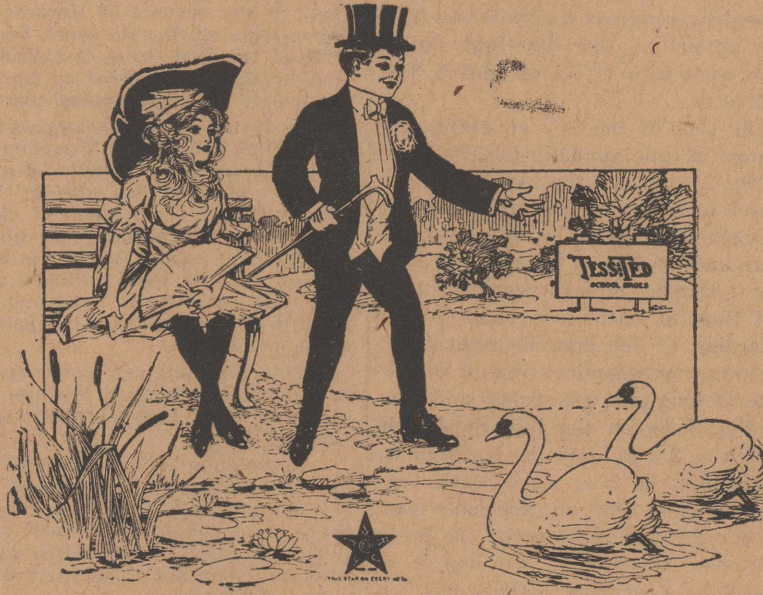
That's the test of what's in a shoe. Business men who want good looks and good wear at popular prices won't get better value anywhere than

Pilgrim Shoes

PILGRIM SHOES wear right because they're made right. Nothing but solid, selected leather in every pair—the best linings and workmanship.

They are dressy shoes correct in every detail. Give the comfort that goes with a well-fitting last.

The Famous "STAR BRAND" on every pair of PILGRIM SHOES is a guarantee of the value that's in them



MISSES' CLOAKS

Good assortment, priced low, but 25 per cent more off



WOMEN'S WEAR

- Any \$3.00 wash silk waist.....\$2.48
- Any \$2.50 china silk waist.....\$1.98
- Any \$6.50 georgette silk waist.....\$5.90
- \$5.00 to \$6.50 value silk petticoats, several colors, your choice at.....\$4.75
- 75 cent middies.....65c
- \$1.25 and \$1.50 middies.....95c
- \$2.00 middies.....\$1.45
- \$4.00 sweaters, one lot, at.....\$2.89
- \$5.00 sweaters, one lot, at.....\$3.75
- \$6.00 sweaters, one lot, at.....\$4.25
- 85 cent undervests.....80c
- 65 cent undervests.....60c
- 85 cent pants.....70c
- 65 cent pants.....50c

PIECE GOODS

- \$2 value wool serge and poplins, per yd.....\$1.69
- \$2.25 silk taffetas, all colors, per yard.....\$1.95
(This is that good Corticelli Silk)
- \$1.25 Chiffon Faille, per yard.....89c
- \$1.25 storm serge, any color, one yard wide per yard.....90c
- 22c value Canton flannel, per yard.....15c
- 25c value percale, per yard.....17c
- 35c value percale, per yard.....25c
- 30c value outing, one lot.....19c
- 35c value ticking, per yard.....27c

NOTIONS

- 35c crepe handkerchiefs.....23c
- 35c sanitol face cream.....19c
- Good 6 cord sewing thread, 6 for.....25c
- Crochet threads, any size or color, per spool.....10c
- Tatting threads, 6 for.....25c
- One lot san silk, per spool.....5c
- Crochet silk (Corticelli) worth 50c, per spool.....40c
- One lot women's 10c handkerchiefs.....5c
- One lot trimming edges, per bunch.....4c
- Calico, per yard.....10c

BOYS' CLOTHING

You'll be astonished at the values, but there is during the sale only,
TEN PER CENT OFF



HATS AND CAPS

For children, boys' and men.

Another table full of specials for the special purpose of showing you how cheap we can buy merchandise.

ASTOUNDING VALUES IN MEN'S HATS.

BUY YOURS NOW



You must see our bargain tables which contain many things not mentioned above. We are going to keep a very clean stock, and the bargain table is the route. You will be shown the new goods that we are getting all the time, and will appreciate the values we have in them, for we had most of them bought months ago. **DON'T MISS THIS SALE.**

WEST SIDE SQUARE
FOSTER'S Old Stand

BARRIER BROS.

WEST SIDE SQUARE
FOSTER'S Old Stand

FLOYDADA, TEXAS

PHONE 30

Buy Bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan

LUBBOCK, TEXAS

BROWNFIELD, TEXAS