

THE HANSFORD HEADLIGHT.

Volume 9.

Hansford, Hansford County, Texas, August 10, 1917

Number 35

A Billion to Help Business and Farming

THE funds gathered into the Federal Reserve Banks now aggregate over \$1,000,000,000.

This vast sum was not accumulated to earn profits for private interests, for each of the contributing banks has its own interests. Its purpose is to assist its member banks, of which we are one, in helping the farmers and business men and to make general banking conditions as sound as possible.

Member Federal Reserve System

If you are not yet one of our depositors and getting its benefits and protection, drop in and talk it over with us.

Courtesy Conservatism Capital

The First National Bank of Hansford, Texas

WHEAT TIME

It is time to settle on plans for sowing winter wheat this year. The harvest depends much on the manner of planting. A well prepared seed bed and carefully selected seed wheat sowed at the correct time in the correct way go far to produce a bountiful harvest. The price of wheat justifies every farmer in sowing the largest possible acreage and it is patriotic, too. It will take a little extra money. The local bankers and the business men who know conditions have found a way to finance a larger wheat acreage this season. Get busy. All kinds of agencies are interested, from the Federal Government down to the county and local organizations, and they will all lend a helping hand in promoting a larger winter wheat acreage. This is merely a reminder that the time for sowing winter wheat is at hand. Talk the wheat sowing over with home bankers and business men. Grow more wheat; it is good business and patriotic.

Are We Hard Up?

In view of the high price of gasoline, wouldn't it be awful if the sun and the moon would cease to shine. Bread is high, but what if the grass would stop growing? The submarine menace is appalling, but just suppose there were no water. Altho the wages are low and help is scarce, is that condition not better than would be the case were there less help needed and fewer to pay wages? If we could have everything we wanted, would we want everything we ought to have? True I can't own a Paige or a Packard, but what if I couldn't get to see them go by? A great many things are troublesome, but what if I couldn't sleep at all? I own no land, but what if I were restrained from walking abroad? We say of the weather, it is too hot or too cold; too dry or too wet, too calm or too stormy. What would it be were it given to man to control it? We are grouchy instead of grateful. What would it be if we could not grow to finally get away from all our causes of complaining? The best things to do is the best one can do to pur the best in and get the best out of everything. Lord, help us by keeping up your end of things.—The Chiropractic.

Double the Wheat Yield

Texas should double its wheat yield in 1918. The nation and the world are crying for bread and the state can render no greater service to humanity than by producing 30,000,000 bushels of wheat next year instead of its usual average of 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels.

Doubling the state's production of wheat in one year is a large order, but it can be done and of all things the farmer may do, there is nothing of so much importance as this. The crop can be increased in one of two ways, or by combining these two ways—by doubling the acreage or by doubling the yield per acre. No well informed person will maintain that we cannot find 3,000,000 acres of wheat land in the great Texas wheat belt (larger than the whole of Oklahoma), or that it is impossible for the average yield of 12.4 bushels to be doubled. In 1915, Texas grew 23,000,000 bushels on 1,950,000 acres, an average of 15.5 bushels per acre, while England averages about 32 bushels per acre.

The determined co-operation of the farmers, bankers and other business men, and the Texas press will make this service to the nation possible. A campaign in each county to double the wheat acreage, breaking new ground as needed, if carried on during August, September and October, will go far toward accomplishing the desired result, and much of the wheat land for 1918 can and should be broken before the first army goes to the color.

The labor problem is a factor to be considered and can probably best be solved in many cases by co-operatively owned tractors, one or more of which will break, harrow and seed all the farms in a community. The farmers should decide as to the machine best fulfilling their requirements, and make arrangements if necessary for purchasing through their local banks, renting the tractors, plows and drills to going as quickly as possible. The United States Department of Agriculture has a bulletin (Farmers' Bulletin No. 719, "An Economic Study of the Farm Tractor in the Corn Belt") which contains information of value and which may be consulted to advantage. The farm tractor is especially adapted to wheat farming and where the acreage is large it is the quickest and most economical means of doing the work.

SIX ARE CHOSEN FIFTY ARE CALLED

Only Six of Thirty-Four Called-Do Not Claim Exemption

Hansford's county's selective board have worked well and faithfully this week, trying to do their bit for Uncle Sam. Thirty-four men were called this week and next week they want fifty. Six of the first thirty-four did not claim exemptions. The board will continue their work until the entire

86 Ole Torkelson	35
71 Oscar Charlie Sizmore	36
113 James Charles Hobbs	37
156 Jim Henry Gordon	38
169 William Lee Massagee	39
155 Leon Thomas	40
133 Walter William Wilmoth	41
146 Willie Ernest Spencer	42
58 Harry Noble Rutter	43
150 Harry Wilcox	44
19 Clyde Frank Truax	45
4 Otis Welton Coan	46
115 Robert Earl Hamond	47
136 Britton Lewis Woodring	48
96 Hugh Melton	49
138 Chris Sangster	50
91 Elmer Theodores Jensen	51
17 Samuel Walsh Franklin	52
164 Joe Carmichael Miller	53
121 Paul Browning Higgins	54
76 Finis Charleston Frizzell	55
158 Arthur Bernstein	56
1 Orville A. Tomlinson	57
52 Walter Clyde Sikos	58
105 Clem Pierre	59

quota of seventeen is made up. The men whose names appear below are expected to report at the office of the local board at any convenient time not later than Monday or Tuesday, August 13 and 14. The board will meet at any time a subject appears on the scene.

36 Ralph Townes Buoy	60
40 Frank L. Carson	61
109 James Justice	62
157 Ben Frank Burke	63
29 William Clyde Garwood	64
114 John Francis Noonan	65
117 Hayden West	66
61 George Tally	67
33 Cecil Erwin Winder	68
32 Ralph Lloyd Harms	69
93 Leo Dacus	70
64 Richard Frank Deane	71
41 Temple Roscoe Stubblefield	72
48 Edgar Napoleon Wilbanks	73
38 Frank K. Hobbs	74
127 Henry John Prevo	75
38 Clarence Johnson	76
89 Oscar Silas Bull	77
145 Leonard Scott Shannon	78
98 Jackson Stoneval Duncan	79
44 James Olin Womble	80
7 James Andrew Roberts	81
26 John Maxwell Lacey	82
82 William Thomas Burgess	83
55 Vernon Compton	84

Hansford's Chautauqua

This is a word about the Chautauqua on behalf of the men who are bringing it here—The Chautauqua Committee.

The Chautauqua is a big undertaking for entertainment and popular education. By concerted action all of the people of the community may have access to the best there is of thought, oratory, music and entertainments at picture show prices.

To make the Chautauqua possible a few men have guaranteed the sale of a large number of season tickets in behalf of the community. One of the reasons the committee does this, is because the Chautauqua will help to make this a better community to live in and will make the boys and girls see that their real opportunity is here at home.

What is a Chautauqua? is a question that is being asked by quite a number who are not familiar with this movement. A brief statement of the origin of the Chautauqua might be of interest to some.

The name came from a lake in New York state seventy miles south of Buffalo, where the first Chautauqua was established forty-three years ago. Chautauquas had their origin in courses of study originating on the banks of this lake. It was from these meetings which became so popular as to attract thousands, that the present Chautauqua sprang up. From these assemblies the idea of the modern Chautauqua was conceived.

What is the Hansford Chautauqua, and what may we expect to see and hear?

First you will see a big tent with seating capacity sufficient to accommodate the entire community. In this tent will be held the various attractions contained in the program, consisting of Lectures, Musical numbers and entertainments, all of which are guaranteed to be first class in every particular. Not a single attraction will appear but what is clean

and uplifting. You will hear some of the best lectures, finest humorists and brightest entertainers, artists who draw many times what the majority of the so-called "Vaudeville Stars" are paid, but not a tint of vulgarity.

There will be two sessions each day for five consecutive days. One session in the afternoon and one at night, making ten separate and complete entertainments during the five days Chautauqua.

The price of season tickets will be \$2.00 for adults and \$1.00 for children. A season ticket will admit the holder to each and every one of the ten entertainments. By purchasing a season ticket you will observe that each entertainment costs an adult but ten cents and the children but five cents each.

Those who do not purchase season tickets in advance, will be required to buy their tickets at the door, and while the committee has not yet determined the price of these admissions, it will very likely be twenty-five and thirty-five cents for each entertainment.

The committees having the management of the Chautauqua are giving their time and energy, without one cent of remuneration, and should there be any surplus after all expenses are paid, it will be placed in a sinking fund to be used exclusively for future Chautauqua and Lyceum course work. The committees will be at quite a heavy expense in preparation of ground, including seats and piano for the big tent, also transportation of talent from all roads, but aside from the actual cost of these matters, all funds remaining after paying the contract price for the talent will be held for future use along similar lines.

Your Chautauqua committee believes in the public spiritedness of the citizenship of Hansford county and believes the public will stand behind them in the effort to bring to our very doors the best the country produces in the way of lectures and

W. S. McNabb, President. B. V. Andrews, Active Vice Pres. WALTER C. SIKES, Cashier

Guaranty State Bank

HANSFORD, TEXAS

Capital Stock, \$25,000.00

The non-interest bearing and unsecured deposits of this bank are protected by the Depositor's Guaranty Fund of the State of Texas.

We do a general banking business and your patronage will be appreciated.

CATTLE LOANS ARE OUR SPECIALTY

entertainments for the benefit and enjoyment of our people.

We believe the chautauqua is the champion of neighborhood life at its best. That it appeals to and for the whole family. It pulls with father and mother for the best interests of the children. It glorifies home life and is always safe, sane and conservative.

Let us all get busy and "Boost for the Chautauqua" from now until the opening day September 7th, and then keep "Boosting" until the closing day September the 11th. A united effort is bound to make it a success.

Some Liberty Loan Items

New York banks are said by the New York Times to now hold very small blocks of Liberty Bonds. This is accounted for by the facts that most of these banks received only a relatively small amount of the bonds they subscribed for, and that they have made sales to their customers of those they did receive under the allotments. The fact that the banks are not loaded down with these bonds is regarded by the Times as denoting a very healthy condition for the Liberty Loan bond market as it shows that there is a popular demand for the bonds.

The New York Sun says that the astounding leap in the number of bond investors from the comparatively small number of bond holders previous to the Liberty Loan Bond sale to over four million subscribers to the Liberty Loan, has opened the eyes of the banking world to the enormous possibilities which will undoubtedly be at their disposal for placing the second government loan. The people, it states, have been impressed with the advantage of saving and lending money to the government.

Postal savings in New York have been mounting rapidly notwithstanding numerous purchases by small investors of Liberty Loan Bonds. Deposits at the New York postoffice and branches increased nine million dollars, or 48 per cent, for the current year, and the number of depositors now number 135,000.

Big Auto Races

Dalhart is advertising two days of auto racing to be held September 3 and 4. There has been \$5,000.00 subscribed by the Dalhart citizens, \$3,800.00 of which will be given as prizes. Work will begin on the two-mile track soon and from all indications this will be a big event.

New Law on the Killing of Antelope in Texas

The thirty-fifth legislature passed a new law, or rather an amendment to an old law, on the killing of antelope and Rocky mountain goat or sheep, which will prove of general interest, and possibly be worth something to the people of Danley county and west Texas in general. The provision of this act as amended, read: "It shall be unlawful for any person to kill, take or destroy any wild antelope, Rocky mountain sheep or goat for the space of twenty-five years, and any person violating the provision herein may be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days. The law became effective on June 10th.—Ex.

Why Worry About the War

One of the two things that happen either you will be called as a soldier or you will not be called. If you are not called there is no need to worry. If you are, then one of two things will happen; either you will be sent to the front or to a place of safety behind the lines. If you are sent to a place of safety, there is no need to worry. If you are wounded seriously, one of two things will happen; you will either die or recover. If you recover there is no need to worry, and if you die you can't worry, so what's the use of worrying at all.—French Soldier's Philosophy.

Exempt

Washington, July 28.—The little bronze buttons that will be worn by those exempted from service in the new national army were being sent out to the local boards today. Every man rejected will get one. On the button there appears the word "exempt" above the national coat of arms, and beneath are the words "United States."

Guymon's Chautauqua

Guymon's big chautauqua takes place next week, August 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18. They have some great talent coming there for this meeting, such men as Ernest J. Powell, Hon. Alf Taylor, Dr. David Robertson, Dr. H. V. Adams and others being slated for lectures. There will also be music and entertainment a plenty, and it will be of the first quality, too.

Largest and Best List of Farm and Ranch LANDS

D. W. Hazewood In Hansford County

I have for sale a large list of Farm and Ranch Lands in Hansford county, at prices that will meet at once if you want choice lands near Spearman.

MONEY TO LOAN:--- I have an unlimited amount of terms and lowest rate of interest

Information Gladly Furnished Phone or Write.

TRAVIS COUNTY GRAND JURY INDICTS FERGUSON

SEVEN COUNTS CHARGING MISAPPLICATION OF FUNDS—TWO OTHER INDICTMENTS.

SOME OTHER STATE OFFICIALS

Governor, Secretary of State, Commissioner of Banking and Supt. of Public Buildings Out on Bonds.

Austin.—Governor James E. Ferguson was indicted by a grand jury Friday in the Travis county criminal district court on nine counts, seven alleging misapplication of public funds, one for alleged embezzlement and one for alleged diversion of a special fund. He gave bonds, one being for \$5,000, and eight for \$1,000 each.

Secretary of State C. J. Bartlett was indicted by the same grand jury, he being charged with six alleged misapplications of public funds. He gave bond in the sum of \$10,000 in each case.

Commissioner of Insurance and Banking Charles O. Austin, in four indictments returned against him, is charged with misapplication of public funds. He, too, gave bond in the sum of \$10,000 in each case.

Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds Charles L. Stowe was indicted for one alleged misapplication of public funds and gave bond in the sum of \$500.

A total of 11 felony indictments was returned by the grand jury. Some are said to be in purely local affairs, while others, it is generally talked, involve two state officials who were out of the city and could not be served.

Charges Against Governor.

The indictment charging embezzlement alleges that on or about Aug. 23, 1914, Governor Ferguson "did then and there unlawfully and fraudulently embezzle and fraudulently misapply and convert to his own use certain money then and there the corporeal personal property of and belonging to the state of Texas, without authority of law, viz: the sum of \$5,000."

Three indictments against the governor alleging misapplication of public funds, charge that \$10,000 was misapplied in each instance, the dates, respectively, having been on or about Feb. 5, 13 and 15, 1915.

Another indictment contains the same allegation, naming \$5,081.11 as the amount involved, and the date Jan. 21, 1915.

The same allegation made in the preceding indictments is made in another indictment, except the amount alleged to have not been paid within the prescribed time is \$2,000, this on or about Feb. 3, 1915.

Another indictment alleges that on or about Jan. 23, 1915, James E. Ferguson came into possession of public money belonging to the state aggregating \$111,516.30, which, it is set out, had theretofore been collected by O. B. Colquitt as governor on certain fire insurance policies written on "certain state buildings" destroyed by fire, and James E. Ferguson "did then and there unlawfully and fraudulently take, misapply and convert to his own use, and did then and there unlawfully and fraudulently fall to pay into the treasury of the state of Texas at the time prescribed by law."

Other Indictments.

Six indictments alleging misapplication of public funds were returned against C. J. Bartlett, secretary of state. The amounts set forth in the six indictments aggregate \$384,542.25, alleged to have occurred in the following amounts on the following dates: \$50,000 on or about May 25, 1917; \$250,000 on or about May 25, 1917; \$6,987.50 on or about April 30, 1917; \$11,142.75 on or about April 28, 1917; \$7,312 on or about April 9, 1917, and \$60,000 on or about Feb. 7, 1917.

The four indictments returned against Charles O. Austin, commissioner of insurance and banking, charge misapplication of public funds. The four indictments allege that the following amounts were involved: \$3,095 on or about Sept. 18, 1916; \$962 on or about Dec. 6, 1916; \$1,595 on or about Sept. 28, 1916; and \$392.50 on or about Dec. 8, 1916.

Charles L. Stowe, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, is indicted for alleged misapplication of public funds to the amount of \$844.16.

Five Men Killed in Sub Explosion

Washington.—An explosion in the American submarine A-7, which was in the Philippine islands, killed five men and injured several others.

STATE TAX RATE IS FIXED AT 60 CENTS

BOARD BASES HIGHEST LEVY EVER MADE IN TEXAS ON VALUATION OF \$2,984,742,774.

Austin.—The state automatic tax board has fixed the state tax rate at 60c as follows:

- Ad valorem tax rate 35c.
- State school tax rate 20c.
- Confederate pension tax 5c.
- Total state tax 60c.

Taxpayers of Texas will contribute to the maximum tax levy to the state for the current year—a total of 60c on each \$100 of assessed valuation. This is the highest levy in the history of Texas, the nearest approach having been 55c, which was in 1915, with 30c for ad valorem, 20c for schools and 5c for pensions. Last year it was 45c, the ad valorem rate being 20c.

Notwithstanding the maximum rate there will be a deficit in the general revenue fund if the appropriations are spent promptly, that is, during the fiscal year beginning Sept. 1, 1917. The 35c rate will not produce sufficient revenue to meet all of the outstanding appropriations. A 40c rate would be necessary to do this, not counting the \$750,000 University appropriation yet voted.

It transpires that the governor objected to having the university, total considered and the other two members of the board agreed to eliminate it. The board consists of Governor Ferguson, State Treasurer Edwards and Comptroller Terrell.

35 Cents Insufficient

The board found that if all appropriations and obligations are to be met, the total would be, net \$11,774,870. It would require a 41c tax rate to meet it.

The 20c maximum school tax would yield gross \$5,659,481, but the 20 per cent deduction for assessing and collecting leaves net \$4,551,529. At the state superintendent's office it was thought that the per capita apportionment to be made in August for the ensuing scholastic year would be the same as this year \$7. There are 1,240,857 scholastics this year and they will be considerably augmented next year by children growing into the scholastic age. The increase may be 40,000.

University to Open September 17.

Austin.—The board of regents of the university of Texas met here and gave out a statement in which they take the position that the house can meet for impeachment purposes without a call from the governor. One of the six lawyers who take that position, one is an ex-supreme court judge of Texas, Judge F. A. Williams. The others have held high places in the judiciary.

Decide House Can Be Self-Censored.

Austin.—The committee of well-known Texas lawyers met here and gave out a statement in which they take the position that the house can meet for impeachment purposes without a call from the governor. One of the six lawyers who take that position, one is an ex-supreme court judge of Texas, Judge F. A. Williams. The others have held high places in the judiciary.

One Killed; 4 Hurt in Auto Wreck.

Fort Worth.—Edgar Brigrance of Commerce was instantly killed near Keller, when an automobile in which he was riding overturned, after the driver of the machine had made a quick turn to avoid striking some cattle which were in the road. Miss Audrey White and Miss Emma Rowe were badly injured and Miss Fannie Bourland and Haggard were slightly injured in the accident.

Stops Co-Operation in Anti-Tick Fight

Dallas.—An order has been passed by the county commissioners' court officially ending its co-operation with the cattle-dipping campaign for the eradication of ticks in Dallas county. The resolution to this effect recited that it was taken in view of the decision in the injunction asked against forcible dipping.

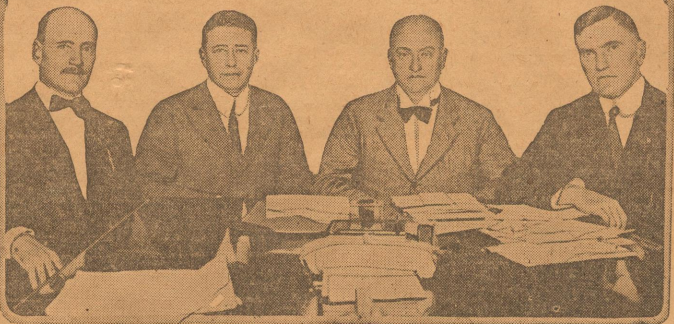
Gallons Per Minute.

The new air fleet is being built as rapidly as possible, for it is recognized that the air may settle the war. The photograph shows completed machine being rolled out for a test of its motor.



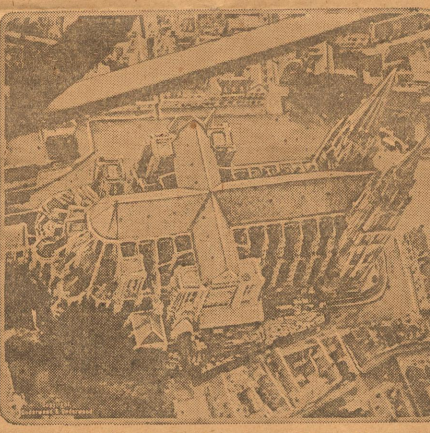
1—Mrs. Blanche J. Binont, a teacher of French in the Washington public schools, who declares there are 150,000 destitute war orphans in France today, and that because of an insufficiency of food a majority of them are succumbing to tuberculosis. 2—French engineers restoring a railroad which the retreating Germans had just destroyed. 3—Life guards of Atlantic City at their daily drill; they have offered their services to the government.

NEW OFFICERS OF DEFENSE SOCIETY



New officers were elected by the board of trustees of the American Defense society at a recent meeting held in New York. The officers are, left to right: Robert Appleton, treasurer; Henry C. Quinly, secretary of the Union League club, New York, chairman of the executive committee; Richard M. Hurd, president of the Lawyers' Mortgage company, New York, chairman of the board of trustees, and Maj. William Tutberly, secretary.

CATHEDRAL OF CHARTRES FROM AIR



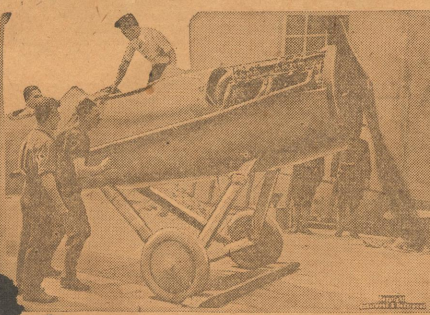
This airplane view of the beautiful Cathedral of Chartres shows its singular architectural construction and the perfect cross made by its roof.

AMERICA'S WAR MEDAL



Theodore Spicer-Simson, the noted medalist, at work on the medal designed by him and issued to commemorate the entry of the United States in the world war, both sides of which are shown. Copies of the medal if gold have been presented by Miss Anne Morgan to President Poincare of France, Premier Viviani and Marshal Joffre, as well as to Sarah Bernhardt. Replicas of the medal in government bronze are now being sent by the American Fund for French Wounded.

RUSH WORK ON AMERICA'S AIR FLEET



The new air fleet is being built as rapidly as possible, for it is recognized that the air may settle the war. The photograph shows completed machine being rolled out for a test of its motor.

Ecclesiastics Win War Honors.

War honors have been won by many French ecclesiastics who were formerly professors and scholars in the French Ecclesiastical college in Rome, Italy. The college has added to its "Golden Book" three nominations of the legion of honor, two military medals, two medals of honor for services in combating epidemics at the French front, and more than fifty citations in the order of the day for gallantry in the field. Among the holders of the legion of honor are the Rev. Father Catlin, professor at the seminary, a tall, keen-faced, soldierly type of priest. Recently he came to Rome on short leave after nearly three years' fighting, and Rome, old and indifferent as she is, woke up and rubbed its eyes to see his tall, spare figure, dressed half as a priest and half as a soldier, taking the air meditatively on the Pinchian hill, wearing his legion of honor cross and looking like some old-time

TEXAS NEWS BRIEFS

Oats brought 80c at Corsicana Friday and wheat \$2.50 per bushel.

A farmer has sold his farm of 200 acres, five miles north of Terrell, for a consideration of \$18,350.

Mrs. F. Riley of Cebu, was seriously wounded when a cartridge exploded in a trash pile, the bullet entering her side.

Oats brought as high as 82c per bushel at McKinney Friday. Wheat sold for \$2.25 and corn went as high as \$1.80 per bushel.

An order has been passed by the county commissioners' court officially ending its co-operation with the cattle-dipping campaign for the eradication of ticks in Dallas county.

Close upon the heels of the Travis county grand jury's returning of indictments against him, James E. Ferguson announced his candidacy for a third term as governor.

Attorney General Looney has advised the house of representatives that it has his right to convene to consider the adoption of articles of impeachment.

One of the heaviest wells in that section was brought in by D. C. Caldwell at San Angelo. The well is only 79 feet deep and discharges over 75 gallons of water per minute.

The attorney general's department has approved a \$500,000 issue of Galveston county causeway bridge 1917 bonds, payable within 40 years, 20-year option, and bearing 5 per cent.

The board of regents of the university of Texas, at its last meeting in Galveston, July 12-13, instructed the announcement that adequate financial provision had been made for the maintenance of the institution for the session of 1917-18, and that the university will open Sept. 17.

Commissioner of Agriculture Fred W. Davis, as president of the state farmers' institute, was authorized to appoint a committee to get in touch with the farmers in the various sections of the state where the cost of production is different and to fix the sale price of all farm commodities.

The state automatic tax board has fixed the state tax rate at 60c as follows: Ad valorem tax 35c, state school tax rate 20c, confederate pension tax 5c, total state tax 60c. This is the highest levy in the history of Texas, the nearest approach having been 55c, which was in 1915. Last year it was 45c.

In order to secure the greatest possible uniformity in distribution of farm labor, and to offset the shortage that now exists, especially throughout the south and west, the United States department of agriculture, co-operating with the state labor department, the state department of agriculture and a number of other state departments, has undertaken the mobilization of farm labor in Texas.

Austin and Waco are the only Texas cities which have an excess of quota due to credits given for enlistments in the Texas national guard. Austin had an excess of 13 and Waco's excess is 237. Seven counties have excesses and will not have to furnish men under the first call. They are Donley, Foard, Kennell, Karnes, Potter, Uvalde and Wilbrey.

Governor Ferguson was before the Travis county grand jury for nearly one hour Saturday afternoon and during his visit there were four state rangers in the court house.

Only five actual cases have been developed at Dallas from the many investigations that have been conducted for failure to register for selective service. Assistant District Attorney W. E. Allen said. Three of these were sentenced and two are held in jail at Fort Worth.

A T. & B. V. engine and four cars burned as a result of a collision between some runaway cars of a H. & T. C. freight train and a south bound T. & B. V. freight train just north of Midwian.

Five thousand people waved good bye to 45 Denison young men bound for Fort Clark as a part of a field hospital company. Denison's volunteer list now numbers about 200 recruits in various departments of the army and navy service.

A committee of well-known Texas lawyers met in Austin and gave out a statement in which they take the position that the house can meet for impeachment purposes without a call from the governor.

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Work

Work

Work

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Work

POSTSCRIPTS

Your working parties are building a railroad across Australia keep in with one another by wireless.

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Secrets of the Crown Prince

STARTLING EXPOSURE OF INNER LIFE OF KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE AS TOLD BY COUNT ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX

EDITORIAL NOTE.—William Lequeux, who here chronicles for his friend, Count Ernst von Helzendorff, the revelations of the inner life of the imperial German court, has long been recognized throughout Europe as the possessor of its innermost secrets.

The English "who's who" says of him: "He has intimate knowledge of the secret service of Continental countries and is considered by the government of Great Britain as an authority on such matters." Another authority says: "Few people have been more closely associated with or know more of the astounding inner machinery of Germany than he."

Lequeux probably has more sources of secret information at his command than any contemporary in civil life, and for the last six years the British government has made valuable use of the vast store of secret information through a specially organized department with which Lequeux works as a voluntary assistant.

Count von Helzendorff became an intimate of Lequeux several years prior to the outbreak of the war; he had been living in retirement since August, 1914, and it was there that Lequeux received from the crown prince's late personal adjutant, Count von Helzendorff, the material which he here makes public these revelations of the inner life of the Hohenzollerns, and some of the secrets of the inner life of the monarchy, which he here reveals to the world.

The Plot Against Princess Louisa

THE TRUTH of the plot which caused the downfall of the unfortunate and much-maligned Imperial Princess Louisa, Annetonette Marie, archduchess of Austria and wife of Friedrich-August, now the reigning king of Saxony, has never yet been revealed.

I, of course, knew the charming imperial highness, the Crown Princess Louisa of Saxony, as she often came on visits to the kaiser, but I had never spoken much with her until at Dresden, 1902, the emperor went to visit Dresden. He took with him, among other people, one of his untried but companions, Judicial Councillor Lohlein, a stout, fleshy-faced hanger-on, who at the time possessed great influence over him.

Louisa was the most popular woman in Saxony, and deservedly so, for hers had been a love match.

After her marriage to the Saxony crown prince the kaiser, in one of his whimsical moods, became greatly attached to her because of her frankness, her love of outdoor life, and her high educational attainments. We often had her visiting at Potsdam or at the Berlin Schloss. She was known to be one of the few feminine royalties in whom the kaiser took the slightest interest.

At the grand ball of Easter I found myself chatting with Louisa, who, I recollect, wore a most charming and artistic gown of sea-green chiffon, absolute, of course, with pink variations in her hair and a few diamonds upon her corsage, as well as the Order of St. Elizabeth and her magnificent rope of matched pearls, which went twice round her neck and reached to her knees—a high and a low end, and once belonged to Marie Antoinette. The story of the Crown Prince told. As we stood chatting in a corner of the room, watching the scene of unusual brilliancy in which she shined in the presence, the princess turned to me:

"Well, a curious thing happened here about a month ago," she said. "I was—At that moment the emperor, in the uniform of the Saxon regiment of Saxon Grenadiers, of which he was chief, and wearing the Order of Crancelin of the House of Saxony, strode up and, standing before us, exclaimed:

"Well, Louisa? What is the very interesting topic of conversation, eh?" Her imperial highness hesitated, as though endeavoring to avoid an explanation, but next second she waved her face and quickly said:

"Well, recently Friedrich-August and myself have moved into rooms in the older wing of the palace—rooms that have not been occupied for nearly forty years. They are as well furnished, and remind me constantly of Augustus the Strong and the times in which he lived. Just about a month ago the king and queen of Roumania were paying us a visit. We went at dinner, and while we were all laughing and talking, for 'Carmen Sylva' had been telling us one of her stories, we heard a great clatter of horses' hoofs and the heavy rattle of wheels, and as though a stage coach was crossing the small courtyard. All of us listened, and in the silence we heard it receding quite distinctly. I at once sent my lady-in-waiting to ascertain who had arrived or departed, four wheeled coaches being quite unusual nowadays. It seemed just as though the coach had driven out of the palace gate. The message brought back from the guard-room was that no carriage had entered or left. I told this to those around the table, and the queen of Roumania, who had taken much interest in omens and

been an uncanny one, eh?" asked the emperor, deeply interested.

"Quite. Two of the women at the table declared that it must have been thunder, and then the conversation proceeded. I, however, confess to your majesty that I was very much puzzled, and the more so because only two nights ago, while we sat at dinner, Friedrich-August and myself in family, we heard exactly the same sounds again."

"Really!" laughed the emperor. "Quite uncanny. I hope, here in Dresden, you are not believing in spooks, as London society believes in them."

"Not at all," said the princess earnestly. "I don't believe in omens. But, curiously enough, the king told me yesterday that his two old aunts, who formerly lived in our wing of the palace, had seen the shadow of the door of horses' hoofs, the jingle of harness, the grinding of brakes, and the rumbling of heavy carriage wheels."

"Hm!" said the emperor. "The king had started me, but Louisa—The departing coach means trouble to the reigning family."

"That is exactly what the king said to me only last evening," answered Louisa fervently. "Does it mean trouble to me, I wonder?"

"Certainly not," I declared. "Your imperial highness need not worry for one moment over such things. Nobody nowadays regards such phenomena as omens of evil. There is no doubt some perfectly natural explanation of the sounds. Every old palace, castle and even private house, has its traditions."

The Kaiser's Merry Mood.

Then the emperor, after acknowledging the salute of Baron Georg von Metzsch, controller of the royal household—a tall, thin, crafty-eyed man, with hair tinged with gray, and wearing a dark blue uniform and many decorations—changed the topic of conversation.

The kaiser was in particularly merry mood that night. He had gone to Dresden against his inclination, for he had long ago arranged an Easter review on the Tempelhofer Feld, but the visit was, I knew, for the purpose of consulting in secret with the king of Saxony.

Several times I wondered upon what his majesty of Saxony had stumbled. That morning the emperor and king had been closeted alone together for fully three hours, and the outcome of the secret conference seemed to have put the all-highest into a most excellent mood.

The Saxon crown prince and his wife were at that time a most devoted couple, though all of us knew that the modern ideas Louisa had brought to Dresden from the Hapsburg court had much shocked old King George and his consort. The Saxon court was unused to a pretty woman with buoyant spirits rejoicing in life with a capital "L."

According to the court whispermongers, trouble had started a few days after marriage, when the king, having given his daughter-in-law a taira of diamonds, a royal heirloom, with strict injunctions to wear them just as they were—a style of the seventeenth century—she had, in the presence of the emperor, her wearing the stones re-set in that style known as art nouveau. The king became furious, and ordered them to be set again in their original settings, whereupon Louisa coolly returned the present.

Such was the commencement of the old king's ill-feeling toward her. The state ball that night was certainly a brilliant one for such a small court, and next day we all returned to Potsdam. Louisa, in a depressed mood, for while dancing with Count von Castell Hudenhausen of the Prussian Guard her lovely rope of pearls had suddenly parted as though cut by a knife.

A Mysterious Absence.

Before we left Dresden, however, I met the crown princess in one of the corridors. It was nine o'clock in the morning. She wore her riding-habit, having just come in from her morning canter.

"Well, count!" she laughed. "So you are leaving us unexpectedly! I shall be coming to pay another visit to Potsdam soon. The emperor invited me last night. An revolt!" Her imperial highness paid her promised visit to the empress at the Neues Palais in July.

At the time of her arrival the emperor had left suddenly and gone away to Hubsbuckstorf. When anything unusual happened he always went there. I overheard him the day before his departure shouting to Lohlein as I passed along one of the corridors. The judicial councillor seemed to be trying to pacify him, but apparently entirely without avail.

"You are as sly as all the rest!" I heard the emperor declare in that shrill, high-pitched tone which always denoted his anger. "I'll hear none of your excuses. I want no fawning, no Jew-juggling."

The next I heard was that the kaiser had left for that lonely retreat to Hubsbuckstorf when he wished to

A LETTER FROM THE CROWN PRINCE'S PERSONAL ADJUTANT TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX, POSSESSOR OF THE SECRETS OF EUROPE.

Veneux Nadon, par Mores-sur-Loing, Seine-et-Marne, February 10th, 1917.

My dear Lequeux: I have just finished reading the proofs of your articles describing my life as an official at the imperial court at Potsdam, and the two or three small errors you made I have already corrected.

The gross mistakes and why I have related to you were many of them known to yourself, for, as the intimate friend of Louisa the ex-empress of Saxony, you were, before the war, closely associated with many of those at court whose names appear in these articles.

The revelations which I have made, and which you have recorded here, are but a tithe of the disclosures which I could make, and if the world desires more, I shall be pleased to furnish you with other and even more startling details which you may put into print.

My service as personal adjutant to the German crown prince is, happily, at an end, and now, with the Frenching of Saxony, as punishment in exposing all I know concerning the secrets of the kaiser and his son.

With most cordial greetings from your sincere friend, (Signed) ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF.

and further, that he had taken with him his crafty crony, Lohlein.

During that mysterious absence—when the tinselled world of Potsdam seemed at peace—the good-looking Saxon crown prince arrived.

I was on duty on the railway platform to bow over her hand and to welcome her.

"All Count von Helzendorff! Well, did I not say that I should not be very long before I returned to Potsdam, eh?" she exclaimed. "Then with a merry laugh: "Do you remember those clattering hoofs and my rope of pearls? Nothing has happened yet."

An Angry Emperor.

Three days later an incident occurred which caused me a good deal of thought, and led to tell, mystified me considerably.

That somewhat indiscreet journal, the Militair Wochenblatt, had published a statement to the effect that Friedrich-August of Saxony and the empress Louisa had had a violent quarrel, a fact which caused a great deal of gossip throughout our circles.

Old Von Donaustant, who at that time was master of the ceremonies at the emperor's court, bustled himself by spreading strange scandals regarding the Crown Princess Louisa. There was no strange that her highness should have been invited to the puritanical and hypocritical circle at Potsdam.

That afternoon, soon after the guard had been changed, I chanced to be writing in my room, which overlooked the big central courtyard, when I heard the guard suddenly turn out in great commotion, by which I knew that his majesty had suddenly returned from Hubsbuckstorf.

Ten minutes later my telephone rang, and passing the sentries, I went by order to his majesty's study, that chamber of plots and secrets, hung with its faded green silk damask, its furniture covered with the same material, and its net curtains at the windows threaded with ribbons of the same shade.

The moment I entered the emperor's contentance I saw that he was angry. He was sitting at his desk, and his feet, and stood watching the emperor as the latter impatiently paced the room.

I saluted, awaiting orders in silence, but so preoccupied was his majesty that he did not notice my presence, but continued his outburst of furious wrath. "Only see what Von Hoepsbroech has reported!" he cried, "and his manner! He returned with him, and stood watching the emperor as the latter impatiently paced the room."

Suddenly he realized that I was present, and heated. Next second both his face and his manner changed.

"Helzendorff!—I wish you to go to Dresden and take a private letter. Say nothing to anyone concerning your departure, but report to me here at four o'clock."

A Secret Mission to the Saxon Court.

ever been so unfortunate in their lives. As I approached the crown princess' visit to the Berlin court was due to end, at about six o'clock in the evening, I passed the sentries and ascended to the emperor's study with some papers I had been going through regarding the reorganization of the Stettin garrison. I was one of the very few persons ever admitted to that wing of the palace.

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Naturally I halted. In my position I was able to hear a great deal of palace intrigue, but never had I listened to a conversation that held me more breathless than at that moment.

"Woman," cried the emperor, "do you, then, openly defy my authority?" I considered you a disgrace to the Dresden court.

"I obeyed his orders, and afterward continued to deal with the state papers much enlightened by the news transmitted by the emperor's creature. I confess that I felt the deepest sympathy for the helpless victim. At the Schloss, high above the old-world town of Erfurt, Von Metzsch had a long conference with the emperor, but I was unable to overhear any word of it. All I know is that the controller of the Saxon household left Erfurt for Dresden by special train at midnight.

Poor, defenseless Louisa! You, my dear Lequeux, to whom the princess a few months afterward fled for advice, know well how sterling, how womanly and how noble she was; how she was a victim of many of the unscrupulous intrigues by which the arrogant war lord of Germany has until the present managed to retain his throne.

Well, I watched the course of events; watched eagerly and daily. Twice I had received letters from her imperial highness, short notes in her firm, bold handwriting.

From Von Metzsch came several cipher messages to the emperor after we had returned to Potsdam, but Zorn von Bulach, my colleague, deciphered all of them, and, as he was not "in the confidence," I did not inquire as to their purport. I knew, however, that matters in Dresden were fast approaching a crisis, and that the unfortunate Hapsburg princess could no longer sustain the cruel and unjust pressure being put upon her undoing. That a hundred of Germany's spies and agents provocateurs were busy—I realized from the many messages by telephone and telegraph passing between Berlin and Dresden, and I felt certain that the ruin of poor Princess Louisa was nigh.

A significant message came to Potsdam, one on December night—a message which, when I deciphered it and handed it to the emperor, caused him to smile.

The princess had left Dresden! Three days later, on December 9, a further cipher telegram came from Von Metzsch, in Dresden, which read: "Louisa has learned of the Sonnenstein project, and has left Salzburg for Zurich, her brother accompanying."

Sonnenstein! That was a private lunatic asylum!

In a few moments the kaiser had summoned, by his private telephone, Koehler, then chief of the Berlin secret police, and given orders that the princess be watched in Switzerland. Half an hour later three police agents were on their way to Zurich to follow the poor, distracted woman, even beyond the confines of the empire.

She was, no doubt, in deadly fear of being sent to a living tomb, so that her mouth should be closed forever. And seeing herself surrounded by enemies and spies on every hand—even her brother Leopold, with whom she had traveled to Switzerland, now fled to assist her—she adopted the only method of further escape that to the moment presented itself.

Alone and without anyone to advise her, she, as you know, took a desperate resolve, one alas! fraught with disastrous consequences.

The iron door had indeed entered the poor princess' soul.

Note by William Lequeux. The denouncement of this base intrigue will be best related in her imperial highness' own words. In one of her letters, which I have on my table as I write, she says: "I saw before me in these nerve-torturing days all the horrors of a prison life. What could I do? I was alone in a strange hotel, and I had no one to turn to for help. I was alone in a strange hotel, and I had no one to turn to for help. I was alone in a strange hotel, and I had no one to turn to for help."

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ORAN KELLY, FOREMAN
\$1.50 Per Year in Advance
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When Your Boy Goes Abroad

As the members of our forces in Europe increase in the next four months, the public will learn the incalculable value of the Red Cross institution, the Bureau of Casualties, This Bureau of Casualties of the American Red Cross has already been established in Washington. Its function is to notify friends and relatives here of casualties among forces abroad, to act as a medium of communication for Americans held prisoners by our enemies and to serve as a channel thru which those at home and members of Red Cross units abroad may forward their letters or other communications.—Ladies Home Journal.

Full line of well cylinders and windmill supplies. Truax Hardware Co.

Announcement

Following our policy of taking care of our customers in all emergencies, the customers of this bank who have raised no wheat, and who are unable to purchase seed, are assured that their requirements for this purpose will be met by us and funds for that purpose furnished them.
You are advised to make your own arrangements, wherever possible, to get what seed you will require through some neighbor who has raised it, thus eliminating unnecessary handling expenses.

We will furnish the money for this purpose and will carry it until the new crop is raised at the actual cost of the seed plus 8 per cent interest.

Our only requirement will be that the ground be thoroughly prepared for seeding as soon as possible—the sooner this is done the better—and that we be advised promptly of the requirements of our customers who find it necessary to take advantage of this offer. In order that we may make our own arrangements for taking care of such needs.

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HANSFORD, TEXAS.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale

The State of Texas, County of Hansford.
By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Justice Court of Precinct No. 1, in Hansford county, Texas, on the 16th day of July, a. d., 1917, by the Justice of the Peace in the case of J. M. Kirby vs. D. B. Kizzlar et al., No. 36, and to me as sheriff directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell within the hours prescribed by law for sheriff's sales, on the 31st day of August, a. d., 1917, at the court house door at Hansford, Hansford county, Texas, the following described property to-wit: One bay horse 8 years old, about 15 1/2 hands high, weight about 1,000 pounds, branded M on left hip, and one sorrel mare, 7 years old, about 15 hands high, weight about 900 pounds, branded V on left shoulder, said property being located in Hansford county, Texas, levied on as the property of D. B. Kizzlar, to satisfy a judgment amounting to \$107.97 in favor of said J. M. Kirby, and costs of suit.
Given under my hand this 25th day of July, a. d., 1917.
J. C. HANCOCK,
Sheriff of Hansford County, Texas.

First published July 13, 1917 Citation by Publication

The State of Texas, Hansford county. To the Sheriff or any Constable of Hansford county, Greeting:
You are hereby commanded to summon J. A. Stinson, by making publication of this citation once in each week for four successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county. If there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in any newspaper published in the 31st judicial district; but if there be no newspaper published in said judicial district, then in a newspaper published in the nearest district to said Hansford county, Texas, to appear at the next regular session of the Justice Court of Precinct No. 1, Hansford county, Texas, at the courthouse thereof on the first Monday in August, 1917, to answer to the suit therein filed, and to show cause why judgment should not be rendered in favor of the plaintiff of July 13, 1917.

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THE VAN BRUNDT

We bought a car load of Van Brundt Wheat Drills while they were cheap, and are giving our customers the advantage of this early purchase. Better call and buy one while they last.

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HANSFORD, TEXAS

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FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT

We want to make a clean-up on Hartford Tires and Tubes during the month of August and are offering a five per cent discount on all these goods in stock. Now is the time to save money on casings. They will not be any cheaper, so buy now and get advantage of the discount.

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Brands: Diamond C on left side
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We extend to our Hansford county friends a cordial invitation to visit our store during this big sale. We have many friends and customers throughout the country south and east of Texhoma, and we want them to get the benefit of the great bargains we are now offering. We haven't the space here to give prices, but if you need

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buy them during this sale. Our entire stock is on sale. You can find what you want and at the right price.

We are offering many prizes and premiums and free tickets to the Matinee to our customers during this sale. Don't forget to ask about them.

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NOTICE

To our Hansford County Patrons:--

We carry a complete line of Dry Goods and Groceries. We will appreciate your business. Make our store your headquarters when in town.

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To the People of Hansford

We have the most modern
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.. THE HUB ..
Sol Davidson, Prop.
North Main .. GUYMON

Until further notice the eye, ear and nose specialist will be at the Trans-Capadian Sanitarium, Dalhart, every other Friday. Next date August 3.

Clean Up.

All unclean places about the town of Hansford, such as privies, outhouses, hog pens, etc., must be cleaned up at once and kept clean. The danger of such places during the extremely hot weather is very great and the safety of the public demands that they be cleaned up. Use lime profusely.

J. H. HANEY,
County Health Officer.

Coat Lost

A gray coat, having confederate medal and Sunday school badge attached to lapel and bank statement and \$100 deposit slip in pocket, was lost between the Jarvis place and Lieb school house. Finder please leave at Headlight office and receive reward.

Notice

Fishing and hunting-grape hunting included--will not be allowed hereafter on my premises. This notice must be adhered to or prosecution will follow.

JOS. W. SONE

Notice

Anyone wishing to ..
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The Old Reliable
GROCERS



Star Mercantile Co.

Everything in the Grocery line at right prices.
.. We appreciate your business ..

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THINGS are not always what they seem. It is important to know about the tubing in steel gates. To see that it is full size is not enough. It may look the same outside and be too thin.

Only "IOWA" gates have the heaviest weight of high carbon steel tubing in the frame. Many other features make "IOWA" gates better.

THE THICK WALL MAKES IT STRONGER

GRAIN CROPS ARE PROMISING

Western Canada 1917 Crops in Good Shape.

While it is a little early to predict what the Western Canada grain crop will produce, there is every indication at the present writing that the 1917 crop will give an excellent return. Reports received from all portions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta speak of good growing weather, a fairly advanced stage of all grains, with prospects as good as in the past two years. Should conditions continue as at present, it is safe to conclude that Western Canadian farmers, already free of debt, as a result of the splendid crops and prevailing high prices, expect from this season's returns to be in a position that will place them away beyond any fear of the future.

The acreage of Western Canada will be about the same as last year. Seeding was somewhat earlier than last year, but germination was quicker. The only possible drawback now would seem to be a scarcity of harvest hands, but it is felt by the authorities that the situation will be pretty well cared for by that time.

Land values are increasing, but there is room for a much greater increase than in the past, owing to the returns that farmed land will give when compared with its cost. In some districts land that could have been bought five years ago for \$15 an acre is changing hands at \$50 an acre, the seller satisfied that he is giving the purchaser good value for his money. And why not, when it is known that in a great many cases during the past two years crops have been grown on this land that have produced a profit of forty and fifty dollars per acre, over and over and over cost of production. This is while not general, were not exceptional.

In addition to the lands that are offered for sale by railway companies, land companies and private individuals, the homesteaders are seeing great inducements for those who are willing to do a little pioneering for a year or two. By that time settlements would come into existence, and this means a condition of affairs that is joyed by many of the older settlements of today—schools, churches, railways. The land is of high-class quality, strong and vigorous, easily worked, and capable of producing the very best of crops.

The demand for all grains for some years will be great, and it will require all the resources of man, beast and soil to meet it. That the prices will be good goes without saying, but at the present time there is something more appealing than the lucrative prices that prevail. That is, the desire to assist in winning the world war. The man at the plow is doing his "bit," and the spirit of patriotism that prevails will lead him into a broader sphere of action. No matter where he may be he will look about him that he may find land to further develop the country's resources. It is possible that his own state may furnish the land, in which case he will be quick to take advantage of the offer. If land in his own state is not available, Canada (now our ally) will be glad to furnish it in unlimited quantity, as she is vitally interested in largely increasing the supply of foodstuff which is now as urgently needed and is as valuable as ammunition to the allied countries.

The appeal made by Mr. Hoover, United States controller of foods, and also by Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian controller, emphasizes the need of the allies, urges economy and the prevention of the waste in food, and speaks wholehearted public co-operation. Speaking of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and their European allies, they say:

"For nearly three years their man power has been engaged in the direct work of war, and in some cases large areas of their most productive lands have been overrun by the enemy. Their food shortage and the food to supply the armies of Canada and the United States must be wholly provided from this side of the Atlantic. The supply must also be sufficient to cover losses at sea, Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine Republic and other countries are not now available to furnish the situation because of their remoteness and the shortage of tonnage.

"The crop of storable foods grown in Canada and the United States suitable for shipment overseas threatens to be entirely inadequate to meet the demand unless the whole people determine by every means in their power to make up the shortage. Every individual is under a direct obligation to assist in furnishing the foodstuffs which are necessary to the allied nations."

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



FAVORITES FOR BLOUSES FOR MIDSUMMER.

The shops continue to display blouses—tailored and otherwise made—for late summer wear. Tailored models are of crepe de chine and other wash silks, while georgette crepe holds its own first place for dressy wear. The lingerie blouses of fine white voile, trimmed with narrow flit, filmy or lingerie lace, and further ornamented with fine touches—used sparingly—gains ground as midsummer wears. This is a favorite, worn with white wash skirts and with other separate skirts for the street and sports. It blunders to perfection, and the silk blouses do almost as well, with careful washing.

A blouse of white pussy willow taffeta is one of the few tailored models which is not uncomplainingly plain. It has a very simple pattern on the front wrought in small white and blue beads. Except for this it is entirely plain, relying for its style upon a wide sailor collar and deep pointed cuffs turned back at the wrists.

In the blouse of georgette narrow revers at the front widen into a collar that is deep at the back and edged with narrow flit lace. Fine tucks, in two groups, extend from the shoulder seams to the line of the bust and a dainty pattern in silk embroidery finishes the decoration. The sleeves are gathered into deep plain cuffs and all seams are hemstitched.

Among new arrivals there are a few blouses that fasten in the back. They are provided with high collars and Ja-

The stout woman must begin at the beginning by having a corset that fits and shapes up her figure. Then, if she adopts scientifically designed clothes, and has them perfectly executed, so will one ever couple "ugainly" with her figure, for it will have good lines and style. But in the new designing nothing is left to chance; every line, every button, every drape—everything is a matter of study.

There are two good examples of successful costuming of the stout figure, shown in the picture. In one of them, of plain satin and satin-striped crepe georgette, the designer takes advantage of the newly arrived box-plaited skirt to emphasize long, straight lines in the costume. The plaits are narrow and thoroughly pressed and the skirt is set on to a bodice of satin with long front and plaits at each side of it. It fastens with a row of small satin-covered buttons set close together. In the over drape of striped crepe the satin stripe overlaps the crepe stripe. The belt of plain satin slips through slashes in the straight hanging drape and dips to lengthen the waistline at the front. The upper part of the sleeves, of the striped crepe, falls over a deep, close-fitting cuff of satin. Length of skirt is to be determined by becomingness and not sacrificed to styles that shorten the figure.

This is noticeable in the suit shown with a plain skirt cut ankle length. The long lines of the coat are almost



STOUT TO STOUT FIGURES.

unbroken, even the needlework decoration at the bottom is not extended across the front. The waistline is managed with a narrow belt that dips to lengthen it, and this is emphasized by a row of bone buttons that fasten at the bottom.

Julia Rothwell

GOOD EARTH ROADS

Much Depends on Soil, Construction and Maintenance.

LEADING QUALITIES OF SOILS

From Standpoint of Road Building They Depend on Texture and Structure, Permeability and Capillary Power.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Roads constructed by grading the natural soil to the required shape, grade and alignment, without special surfacing of any kind, usually are designated as earth, or dirt, roads. The efficiency of such roads depends (1) on the quality of the soil composing the roadbed, (2) on proper construction, and (3) on adequate maintenance.

Soils.

The principal qualities of soils from the standpoint of road construction depend upon texture and structure, permeability and capillary power. Soils are classified as clay, sand, loam, gravel, marl or gumbo, according to the material predominating in their composition. Soils composed of two different materials mixed in such proportions that the character of the mixture is decidedly intermediate may be designated conveniently by naming both components, as sand-clay, sand-gumbo, gravelly clay, etc.

Clay is a soil of very fine texture which results from the complete decomposition of rocks or minerals. Pure clay is very retentive of moisture, and usually becomes plastic and unstable when wet, but when mixed with other materials, such as sand or gravel, its stability may be increased greatly. In general, a clay road, to be passable, must be kept dry, and since clay is very retentive of moisture, it happens seldom that roads composed entirely of clay can be kept in good condition at all seasons of the year. No matter how well such a road may be graded and crowned, the surface of a clay road in wet seasons and subsequent traffic will produce mud. But when the road is shaped and drained properly it will dry out quickly when the weather becomes favorable and may soon be restored to its original shape. On the other hand, clay roads, when very dry, usually produce considerable dust under traffic, and for this reason may become very insanitary in extended dry seasons.

The extent to which clay roads are subject to the objections mentioned above usually varies according to the nature of the soil. Some varieties of clay, when compressed into a ball and placed in water, will continue in the original shape for a considerable time, even if thoroughly saturated. Other varieties, when compressed balls from other varieties will slake or break down almost immediately upon being placed in water. Clays of the first-mentioned variety are called "non-slaking clays," and of the latter, "slaking clays." It has been observed that slaking clays produce more mud in wet weather and more dust in dry weather than those of the non-slaking variety. This characteristic of clays is further considered in the discussion of sand-clay roads appearing in another part of this bulletin, where methods for testing clay are suggested.

Most clays, as they occur in nature, contain more or less sand or gravel, which, as pointed out above, usually has a stabilizing effect by making the clay more easily drained and increasing its bearing power when wet. In fact, a good quality of clay mixed with coarse sand in such proportions that the clay fills the voids in the sand and cements the individual particles together produces a soil which possesses the good qualities of both materials and which overcomes, to a great extent, the objections to each.

Sand.

Sand is composed of granular particles of mineral or stone which occur in nature and which will pass a one-fourth-inch-mesh screen. The one-fourth-inch-mesh screen is fixed arbitrarily as the dividing line between sand and gravel and is generally, though not universally, accepted as such. Nearly all sand consists essentially of quartz grains that are very hard and durable. But there is no coherence between the different grains, and therefore soils composed principally of sand are unstable, except when confined in some way. If properly confined and protected from undermining, sand foundations may, under favorable climatic conditions, prove entirely satisfactory for almost any type of road crust, but it is practically impossible, under any circumstances to make a satisfactory road surface of sand alone. Dry sand offers almost as great resistance to traffic as mud, and except in very wet seasons sandy roads are likely to dry out to a considerable depth. The reason for this is that the capillary power of sand is comparatively low and the ground water elevation may be lowered practically to the prevailing level of surface streams in extended dry seasons.

Sandy roads are at their best when they are kept moist, and for this reason they should be designed with a view to retaining moisture in the sand rather than to effecting drainage, as is the case with clay roads. Such roads sometimes are improved temporarily by being surfaced with pine leaves or similar material, which, when once in good condition, will hold the moisture and keep it free from the surface of such hard wet roads.

especially where clay may be obtained readily and only limited funds are available for the improvement.

Loam is a soil composed of clay and sand, mixed with a considerable percentage of finely divided vegetable matter or humus. The quality of loam from the standpoint of road building depends very largely upon the proportions in which sand and clay are present and on the character of these materials. Loam that contains about 60 per cent of moderately coarse sand and from 20 to 30 per cent of good cementing clay may well make an excellent road surface for light traffic. Material of this kind is drained easily and is fairly stable, even when wet. Another advantage is that it will not become very dusty under traffic in dry weather and frequently will cement together into a very hard, compact surface. Roads surfaced with such material are commonly called "topsoil" roads, because the topsoil of cultivated fields possesses the desired characteristics more frequently than that to be obtained from any other source.

Gravel.

Gravel is made up of small rounded particles of stone which occur in nature and are sufficiently large to be retained on a one-fourth-inch-mesh screen. Gravelly soils are distributed widely in the United States, and vary notably in quality. In general, when a soil contains as much as 40 to 50 per cent of gravel and sufficient clay or other cementing material to bond the gravel particles together, it proves a very satisfactory material for construction of roads, because it is drained easily and is very stable when compacted.

Marl.

Marl is clay containing a relatively large percentage of carbonate of lime. It grades into calcareous clay and argillaceous limestone, and its value for road building is variable. In general this material has few advantages over the best varieties of ordinary clay for use in constructing a road, unless the percentage of lime carbonate is sufficiently high to give it, when compacted, approximately the character of limestone. The best varieties of marl have become very hard and compact when placed in a road surface, and in some localities this material is used extensively for road surfacing.

Gumbo.

Gumbo is essentially a clay containing a high percentage of clay and decayed vegetable matter and a very low percentage of sand. Gumbo has a strong tendency to absorb and hold water, and therefore is hard to drain. It is harder to handle in a road surface than clay, because the vegetable matter is an added weakness, but if protected from surface water by a proper system of drainage, it may be used to construct a fair subgrade for supporting some type of impervious road crust. Gumbo has a relatively high capillary power, and for this reason its occurrence in a road surface will necessitate the use of subdrainage, even under conditions favorable for surface drainage.

AVOID INJURY BY CUTWORMS

Damage Can Be Prevented to Large Extent by Wrapping Stems of Plants With Paper.

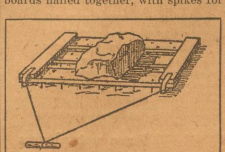
Damage from cutworms can be prevented to a great extent by the use of paper wrappings around the stems of plants set over in the garden. One will scarcely ever lose a tomato, cabbage or other plant protected this way. Let the paper extend below the surface and an inch or more above ground.

In cornfields the poison bait is used. Mix dirt a half pound of paris green and 50 pounds of bran. Then stir in a quart of clover hay, or thin molasses and two gallons of water. This makes a crumbly mash. It will cover two acres of corn rows or other crops scattered thinly over the places where the cutworms are working. Late afternoon is the time to scatter the bait.

HANDY HARROW FOR GARDENS

Implement Devised to Keep Out Weeds Without Much Hand Work—Perfect Mulch Is Made.

Last summer I had the pleasure of seeing one of the neatest and cleanest home gardens I ever saw. All vegetables were planted in straight rows, and the rows were so neat that it was in sight. I was at a loss to know how a garden could be kept so until one day I saw the owner pulling a small homemade hand harrow up and down the rows. There were only a few boards nailed together, with spikes for



Homemade Hand Harrow.

teeth, says a writer in Farm Progress. Being less than two feet wide, it went nicely between the rows, and when weighted down made a perfect mulch and destroyer of all weeds. How it is made is that the owner is to let the children pull a harrow like this up and down your garden rows once a week, then to spend a half day hoeing. After the soil is once put in first class condition, which hoe or garden harrow will keep it free from weeds, and such hard work

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Quinn's Experience Ought to Help You Over the Critical Period.

Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three years I have been troubled with the Change of Life and the bad feelings common at that time. I was in a very nervous condition, with headaches and pain a good deal of the time so I was unable to do my work. A friend asked me to try the treatment of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and it has helped me in every way. I am not nearly so nervous, no headaches or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy for sick women can take."—Mrs. MARGARET QUINN, Rear 259 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

Other warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, nervousness, irritability, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness, inquisitiveness, and dizziness.

If you need special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential), Lynn, Mass.

ECZEMA!

Money back without question if HUNT'S CURE fails in the treatment of ECZEMA, ITCH, RINGWORM, DEFTLE or other itching skin diseases. Price 50c at druggists, or direct from H. J. Richards Medicine Co., Stream, Tex.

Round-shouldered men would be scarce if there were no troubles but real ones.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

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

What He Saw.

An excited man at Evansville called the sheriff's office and asked in an anxious tone of voice whether William Hubbe, the sheriff, knew that "three or four boys were playing on the roof of the courthouse."

The sheriff didn't but he promised to make an investigation at once. When Sheriff Hubbe had climbed the long flight of stairs to the cupola and looked out saw—

Four tinkers engaged in laying a new cornice around the eaves of the building.—Indianapolis News.

Big News.

With rounding lips and an air of great importance the small boy of a Sunday school in Belfast imparted the happy fact to his teacher:

"The devil's dead," he said, solemnly.

"What makes you think that?" said the startled teacher.

"Dead said so," explained the small boy. "I was standing in the street with him yesterday when a funeral passed, and when dad saw it he said: 'Poor devil, he's dead!'"

Mild Malevolence.

"I hope I haven't a mean disposition," remarked the man whose head resembles a billiard ball.

"Of course, you haven't."

"But every time I see a fellow with a few wisps of hair laid out to the best advantage on top of his cranium, I can't help wishing something would happen to it!"

Preparing for Tomorrow

Many people seem able to drink coffee for a time without apparent harm, but when health disturbance, even though slight, follows coffee's use, it is wise to investigate.

Thousands of homes, where coffee was found to disagree, have drank the family table drink to

Instant Postum

With improved health, and it usually follows, the change made becomes a permanent one. It pays to prepare for the health of tomorrow.

"There's a Reason"

Wichita Directory Jones Motor Car Co. Builders of High Class Six Cylinder Automobiles. DON'T OVERLOOK THE JONES SIX QUALITY WICHITA, U. S. A.

CRACKERS Be Sure They're the GOLD MEDAL BRAND Buy them in the 7 pound tin cans at your grocers. Made by THE SOUTHWEST CRACKER CO. WICHITA, U. S. A.

AUTO REPAIRING WELDING BROOKS MACHINE CO. KODAK FINISHING Developing film 16 roll. 1 prints 3 and 4 cents. Mail Order - Prompt Service. Patting Studio, Dept. K, 122 N. Market St., Wichita, Kan.

Royer Tractor 12-20 H. P. \$750 ROYER ENILAGE HARVESTER CO. WICHITA, KANSAS

Smyser's Dentists WICHITA & HUTCHINSON Gold Crowns \$3.50 Plates \$4.00 Send in your broken and RETURNED BY NEXT MAIL.

Dague Business College WICHITA, KANSAS 114 1/2 S. Lawrence. 100 a week fee.

Automobile Tops REBUILT and REPAIRED Send in your old top. Prices gladly quoted. Vehicle Supply Co., Wichita, Kans.

AUBURN No matter what or how - WRITE FOR OUR PROPOSITION. C. H. REBER AUTO CO., Wichita, Kans. DISTRIBUTORS OF AUBURN AUTOMOBILES and SMITH FORM-A-TRUCKS

ALFALFA and PRAIRIE HAY BOUGHT and SOLD BALET TIES J. H. TURNER, WICHITA, KANS.

Cream Products If you want real satisfaction - Ship your cream to us. Wichita Creamery Co., Wichita, Kans.

Exposed to Weather. Harold Hoffmann - You're coughing - Percy Pfleifer - Yes, dash it! My man told me smart dressers weren't wearing ties any more, so I left mine off and caught a dreadful cold in my chest.

SOAP IS STRONGLY ALKALINE and constant use will burn out the scalp. Cleanse hair by shampooing with "La Creole" Hair Dressing, and darken, in the natural way, those ugly, grizzly hairs. Price, \$1.00.-Adv.

Let Us Weep. Father was stern-looking, and a frown gathered somewhere round his mouth and advanced all along the western front until it was barred by a line of trenches on his forehead, when his son stood in his presence.

"My lad," said father, grimly, "Mrs. Smith, from next door tells me that four of her windows are broken. She isn't sure whether you have done it, or whether the culprit is her son. Now, then, did you do it or not?"

The shade of George Washington got into the room, somehow, regardless of the enemy allies act, and William answered: "Father, I did it. I cannot lie."

Governed by Impulses. "Any questions?" asked the instructor of the Second battery of the Ninth division, after the completion of a morning period when the men had spent an hour on horseback, according to Captain, said Ralph Lockwood of Indianapolis, "wouldn't it be possible to develop artillery horses that would start and stop like automobiles, and would guide with a steering wheel? This horse I have seems to be governed by impulses over which I have no control."

POST TOASTERS are the newest and best in corn flakes - Bobby

IN ALL LANDS CONCISE REVIEW OF WEEK'S NEWS War News.

Heavy counter attacks by the Germans in the region northeast of Ypres between the Ypres-Roulers Railway to St. Julien, were repulsed by the British forces, according to the war office communication. The Germans sustained additional heavy casualties in the fighting.

That some degree of order and discipline is being restored in the Russian armies of the Southwestern front, is indicated by recent official communications, which show that resistance is being made along the Zbrocz River.

Both British and French have gained further ground in the fighting in the Ypres sector, but the Germans, by heavy counter attacks, succeeded in recapturing the village of St. Julien and part of the village of Westhoek. According to the official report from British headquarters the number of Germans made prisoner exceeds 5,000.

Advice received in Washington indicate that although the Austro-Germans continue to press the Russians in Galicia and Bukovina, having taken further positions from them along the Horedeka-Czernowitz railway and north of the Dniester river, the Russians southeast of Tarnopol in the vicinity of Trembovia have taken the offensive.

The great assault of the entente allies for which the big guns have been preparing for three weeks has begun in Flanders along a front of about twenty miles, from Dixmude to south of Ypres around Westhoek.

According to reports of Russian secret service agents, the present German offensive was planned and undertaken as the result of detailed testimony concerning internal conditions of the Russian army, which had been placed in the hands of the German chief of staff.

Notwithstanding the activity of German spies, who are trying to create disaffection in the Rumanian army, the Rumanians and Russians fighting near the northern border of Rumania continue to press forward in the Casin and Putna valleys, having captured six additional villages and added materially to the number of men made prisoner and guns captured.

Approximately the turn in the tide of retreat by the Russians in East Galicia is beginning. On several sectors the loyal troops have halted and now are facing the northern border of Rumania, offering resistance as best they can with their badly depleted forces.

Impatience need of ships in transit. A requisition was enclosed in indications that the shipping board is preparing to commander all American tonnage and in an order by President Wilson, which will cut off steel exports to Japan, unless Japanese vessels are driven away from the seas.

Hundreds of men in the chief cities of the country, reports to the Department of Justice show, gave fictitious addresses for the purpose of evasion and are now being sought by government agents.

A resolution for submission to the States of a 15th amendment to the federal constitution has been adopted by the senate. The vote was 65 to 20, eight more than the necessary two-thirds.

Emperor William has issued a proclamation to the German people in which he said they might rest assured that German blood and German zeal were not being gambled with for an empty shadow of ambition or for schemes of conquest.

Forty thousand Greeks have been starved to death in Eastern Macedonia since the Bulgarian occupation began, according to authentic reports received by the Greek government, says a Hapsav dispatch from Athens under Tuesday's date.

Four hundred small children, threatened with death by asphyxiating gas bombs dropped by enemy aviators, have been removed from a small French town near the firing line to a place of safety by the American Red Cross.

The French war cross has been awarded to three members of Section 2 of the American Field Service for distinguished services - John Ames, son of Professor Ames of Harvard law school; Raymond Whitney of Bedford, Ind.; and Edward Diemer of New York City.

An attempt to burn the train at night was averted.

The American Field Service for distinguished services - John Ames, son of Professor Ames of Harvard law school; Raymond Whitney of Bedford, Ind.; and Edward Diemer of New York City.

Seventy-seven people are dead and hundreds were prostrated by the recent intense heat wave which prevailed throughout the East and Middle West.

The official key of registrants of Marion county, outside of Indianapolis, was stolen from the office of the chairman of the exemption board the other night. German agents are blamed.

United States marshals went to Lowden, Ia., recently to investigate a near-riot there the other night between Americans and pro-Germans which threatened serious consequences for a time.

A great roundup of I. W. W. agitators in California, Oregon and Washington will be started at once by the government, says Frank B. Rowland, assistant United States district attorney, announced recently. All German agents who are co-operating with the I. W. W. will be arrested.

The Rev. A. Reichart, pastor of the German Evangelical Church at Lowden, Ia., was held to the federal grand jury in \$5,000 bond at a hearing before Federal Commissioner J. H. Harwood. He is charged with preaching treasonable sermons from his pulpit.

Miners, harvest hands and lumbermen of the Middle West threaten to go on a sympathetic strike unless the deported I. W. W. are returned to their homes in the Warren District of Arizona. A telegram voicing the intention of a walkout of more than a quarter of a million men was sent from Chicago to President Wilson by W. D. Haywood, head of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Accused of making threats against the lives of J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a man who said he was Ellis Koudiopot, born in Russia, was arrested in New York.

The American transport Saratoga, at anchor waiting orders, was rammied by the inbound American steamship Panama at a Atlantic port recently. Those on board the Saratoga were safely taken off in life boats by tug and other craft in the harbor, which responded to distress signals.

D. G. Scofield, president and director of the California Standard Oil Company, was found dead in California, recently with a bullet wound in his head and a revolver by his side. He had been ill some time.

The forces demanding the impeachment of James E. Ferguson apparently won the first skirmish of the contest when the lower house of the Texas legislature adopted a resolution providing for a broad investigation of the acts of the governor.

The Sinclair Oil and Gas Company has advanced the price of mid-continent crude oil fifteen cents, making the price in this field \$1.35. It is the first advance since January 12.

Within an area of two square miles near Drumright, Ok., there were six 25,000-gallon oil tanks burning recently, as a result of lighting strikes, a heavy rain and electrical storm. Based on market quotations, the oil is worth \$555,000.

John G. Miller, secretary of state of Texas, was indicted by the Travis County grand jury recently on two counts for misapplication of public funds.

The military critic of the Muncheoner Neue Nachrichten regrets that British diplomacy has been more clever and successful than the German. He says this has been constant, making new allies until there now are 1,350,000,000 foes against Germany's 150,000,000.

It was made clear by Andrew Bonar Law, chairman of the exchequer, in the house of commons, that no member of the government would attend the proposed international Socialist conference.

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RUSSIAN TROUBLE ON THE INCREASE

ENTIRE CABINET RESIGNS - LATER REINSTATES ITSELF - FALSE ACCUSATIONS. ANOTHER POLITICAL UPHEAVAL.

British Make Further Advance in Flanders - Anglo-French Forces Capture More Than Six Thousand Prisoners in Flanders.

Petrograd, Aug. 4. - Premier and war minister Kerensky and all the other members of his cabinet, except Vice-Premier Nekrasov, resigned to night. Later with the exception of M. Terestchenko, the foreign minister, they withdrew their resignations.

The action of Premier Kerensky and his fellow cabinet members came about as a result of accusations against M. Tchernoff, the minister of agriculture and a complete breakdown of the negotiations to bring the constitutional democrats into the cabinet. M. Tchernoff was accused of having been connected with the German general staff.

A last attempt will be made to reconstruct the ministry under Premier Kerensky with the chief members being exclusively from the Socialist and radical parties.

Petrograd, Aug. 4. - M. Tchernoff, a Socialist, has resigned his seat as minister of agriculture in the Russian cabinet. In a letter to Premier Kerensky, M. Tchernoff said he was resigning in order to defend his character against the calumny that he had been associated with the German general staff.

The government accepted the resignation at the same time expressing the conviction that M. Tchernoff will succeed in rehabilitating himself.

Vice Premier Nekrasov informed the Associated Press that some of the documents supposed to incriminate M. Tchernoff already had been examined. He considers the charges against the minister of agriculture as being very grave, but the cabinet was obliged to accept the resignation provisionally.

Northeast of Ypres on Friday the troops of Field Marshal Haig have re-established themselves in the town of Saint Julien, captured by them Tuesday, but from which they were driven by the Germans Wednesday. Additional ground was gained south of Helles near the center of the line on which the catenary attack was launched early this week. British artillery dispersed German forces preparing to attack near Ypres and forestalled any attempt by the Teutons to charge against the British lines.

On Tuesday, the first day of the allied advance, 6,122 Germans were made prisoner by the Anglo-French forces.

Rioters Spread Terror. Negroes, Indians and Tenant Farmers Organize to Defeat Selective Draft Service in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City, Aug. 4. - Organized bands of negroes, tenant farmers and Indians, whose avowed purpose is to hinder the selective draft act in Oklahoma have spread a reign of terror through at least three counties in the central part of the state, partially destroyed two bridges, abandoned the crops, severed wire communications. They further plan raids on ranches and stores and threaten to burn all the bridges in the district according to reports received at the office of Governor Williams here today.

Muskogee, Okla., Aug. 4. - One hundred armed men with large supplies of ammunition left Muskogee on a special train at 8 o'clock tonight for the scene of the anti-draft riots in the southern part of the state. The call for men came from Saskawa, at 7:30 p. m. and enough volunteers were secured in ten minutes.

Shawnee, Okla., Aug. 4. - One hundred and fifty men said to have participated in the intention of resisting the selective draft were reported here tonight to have gathered at Rock Crossing on the South Canadian river, the boundary between Seminoe and Hughes counties. This point was expected to be the resistors base of operations. Roy Crane, a Socialist agitator, was arrested today at Holdenville. He carried a grip filled with ammunition and was heavily armed.

To Urge Saving of Crude Oil. Washington, Aug. 4. - The enormous war program will make it imperative that the defense government should be expected to be the resistors base of operations.

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly, gray hairs, use "La Creole" Hair Dressing and change it in the natural way. Price \$1.00.-Adv.

Cholly - I am often mistaken for a distinguished personage. Grace - Must or Charley Chaplin? HAVE SOFT, WHITE HANDS

Clear Skin and Good Hair by Using Cuticura - Trial Free. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Besides these fragrant, super-creamy emollients prevent little skin troubles becoming serious by keeping the pores free from obstruction. Nothing better at any price for all toilet purposes.

Our worst misfortunes hover on the brink of our apprehensions. Patience is frequently lauded, but tenacity is what sets there.

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It's always the bottom dollar that counts.

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Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PINKETTES or Landmann to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, landmann and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is "a medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and small of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Coughs," "Soothing Syrup," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without your or your physician knowledge of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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Storm Victims Trust God and the Red Cross

Men, Women and Children Are Stoical in Their Losses of Loved Ones and Homes — Kiddies Brave.

By CHARLES LEE BRYSON.

A firm belief in a protecting Providence, and in the Red Cross as one of the chosen agents of that Providence, was one of the first things that comforted a visitor to Mattson and Charleston after the terrible tornado which swept across both cities in the spring. This attitude was best exemplified in a middle-aged man I found amid the ruins of Mattson, but in varying degrees it was shown by almost every grown person I questioned.

I encountered this man in the very heart of the wrecked district. He sat on a little heap of timbers. Beside him lay the crushed frame and wheels of an inexpensive baby cab. All around him were boards, splinters, bricks, bits of bedding and household furniture—grief that had come through the mill of the storm miller. I asked him if he had been in the storm—though his arm in splints and the lump on his head were evidence that he had.

"Yes, this was my house," he replied simply.

"Did you lose anyone?"
 "Oh, yes. My baby and my five-year-old were killed. My wife and four others got hurt, but they're getting better."

I expressed my sympathy and added:

"And yet it seems to me you're lucky that anyone at all is left. I don't see how a cat could come alive through such a wreck as this."

"It was God watched over them," he answered earnestly. "I always asked him to look after them, and he did. He took the ones he wanted, and left the ones he didn't want yet."

Having an argument against his philosophy, I inquired after the injured wife and children.

"Oh, the Red Cross is caring for them," he replied brightly. "They are surely doing a good work. Doctors and nurses and hospitals and things to eat—they're doing great things for Mattson."

I got him to talk farther on his experiences in the storm. He had not been at home, but near Charleston, several miles to the east. He and several other men had taken refuge in a barn, but it was carried away and all were more or less injured. He was felled by a beam—or something, he could not be sure what—striking him on the head. Then he was plucked by an immense splinter driven through his arm.

"It was God's will," was his only explanation.

Not far away I found a woman of sixty-two clambering over the wrecked, twisting rails from a garden which was buried under fragments of her and her neighbors' houses.

"Did you live here?"

"Yes, this was my house." She swung her arm in a comprehensive semicircle, taking in much of the landscape. "Five rooms full of the nicest furniture."

"Were you at home? Did you get hurt?"

"Oh, yes, it broke three ribs, injured my spine, and hurt me all over," was the cheerful response. "Four hours after the storm I found me under that pile of bricks."

There was not a word of complaint. Only praise for the Red Cross, and the hope that if she could get the bricks and planks off her garden, she might grow some potatoes.

"That was the spirit everywhere. Nothing to complain of, and a generous appreciation of the response of the Red Cross with surgeons and nurses and whatever was needed to help them, back to a normal life again."

The children actually made a sort of holiday of it. I found a number of them in the Methodist Memorial hospital in Mattson, and they were glad to have a visitor who would listen to their stories.

"It hurt my leg—just look!" exclaimed a young lady of perhaps nine years, pulling up her hospital gown and displaying with pride bandages from ankle to thigh. "And my arm, too—see?"

A nurse whispered that a great deal of flesh had been torn from the leg, but that she was improving nicely.

"Do you remember what happened?"

I asked her. The window broke in, and the wind slammed me down in a corner and the sewing machine went on top of me, and then a whole lot of other things."

A chubby little girl in a neighboring cot had a great secret to tell me. She was sitting up among her pillows, one arm and her chest swathed in a multitude of bandages.

"I'm going home," she confided. "The doctor don't know it, and I'm not going to tell him, but I'm going."

She had suffered four broken ribs and a lacerated arm. Not a complaint out of her—nothing but chuckles at the doctor would expect she should find that she had

was rather cross-grained that taken bones to display. "I was over."

you, hundred.

house just went all to pieces around me, and I didn't know anything. And then I was lying in the potato patch and it was raining, hey now?"

Some regarded the theater as sinful, but a little boy who came to the Red Cross headquarters said that the theater saved him.

"I'd a been killed," he assured me earnestly, "only I was down town to the second show, and it didn't blow the theater away."

He did not tell me, but one of the workers did, that his home was literally carried away, and both his father and mother killed. The Red Cross was supplying him with food and clothing, and a neighbor was caring for him.

The city of the dead fared worse, if possible, than the cities of the living. The most vindictive fury of the whole storm seemed centered in Dodge Grove cemetery.

Such trees as were not uprooted or twisted off short just above the ground were stripped of leaves, branches, large limbs—everything but the stub of a trunk. Even the gravestones were thrown about like so many bits of wood, some lifted into the air and driven deep into the soil, others shivered to pieces.

In one part of the cemetery a number of heavy stones were torn from their places and thrown to the west. Not ten feet away the wind had picked up an enormous block of solid granite and thrown it to the east. It was like a satire on the old Saxon phrase which calls the burial ground "God's Acre."

Telegrams at Half Rates.

All official messages between Red Cross chapters and the American Red Cross headquarters at Washington may now be sent at half rates. This is a courtesy by the Postal and the Western Union companies. The next step would seem to be the framing of all official mail, not only between Washington and chapters, but inter-chapter business. This can come only through congressional action.

Have You Joined Yet?

The Red Cross now has more than 1,200 regularly organized chapters in the United States, with considerably more than 2,000,000 members.

If the American Red Cross had never done anything else than organize, equip and supply the base hospitals which are now taking our armies, it would have justified its existence. Of course it has done, and still is doing, countless great things for America and for the world; but its accomplishment in the line of base hospitals is just now of prime importance.

As briefly as it may be defined, a base hospital is an institution which cares for the sick or wounded soldier from the time he is sent back from the firing line, until he is able to be removed to a hospital in his own country.

It is almost unbelievable, but nevertheless a fact, that until the American Red Cross took hold of the task a year ago, no nation in the history of the world had ever organized a base hospital until after war had been declared and the fighting begun, and the wounded men lay writhing on the ground.

Always, of course, there have been a few army surgeons with each regiment, who patched up the slightly wounded and got them back into the firing line as quickly as possible. Also, of course, there have always been in all countries some sort of hospital system for the care of the sick and wounded when they got home.

But always the intermediate institution, for the care and transportation of the sick and wounded between the front and the home hospitals, was missing. This has invariably led to a terrible congestion of wounded on the battlefields, where thousands suffered needlessly, lost arms and legs that might have been saved, or died when a little care would have preserved them.

Col. Jefferson Randolph Keen, U. S. A. Medical corps, director general of the Red Cross base hospitals, has likened the former organization to a bridge of which the end spans were complete, but the middle span—the base hospitals—was entirely lacking.

When a man is wounded in battle, the method of caring for him is this—modified, of course, by varying conditions:

He lies on the field in No Man's Land between the lines, or in the trench until he is able to drag himself away, or the stretcher bearers can reach him, and carry him to one of the little first-aid stations. These are always very near to the fighting lines—sometimes in a part of the trench where the men are fighting.

There an army surgeon stanches the flow of blood, puts a dressing on the wound to keep out dirt, binds on splints in case of broken bones, and makes it possible for the patient to be moved to the little field hospital a short distance from the fighting line.

This field hospital is usually a tent—sometimes a hut or a barn or even a space in the open air sheltered by a hill or a clump of trees. It is really little more than an enlarged first-aid station, with a capacity for not more than 125 wounded, who lie on the ground or on tarantulas. There are no beds, and seldom any cots.

From the field hospital the wounded are taken, as rapidly as possible, to the evacuation hospitals, still farther from the danger zone. Each evacuation hospital cares for the wounded from three field hospitals. This, too, is an emergency measure, and has no

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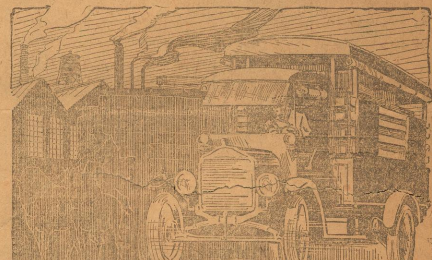
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