

# THE SLATON SLATONITE

Volume 4.

SLATON, LUBBOCK COUNTY, TEXAS: MAY 7, 1915.

Number 35.

## BASEBALL THE POPULAR PASTIME AT SLATON THESE SPRING DAYS

The Slaton Federal baseball team played at Tahoka Saturday, winning their game by a score of 4 to 1. This was the first match game of the 1915 season for the Federals, and they have good reason to feel proud of their victory. The game was one of the fastest that has been played on the South Plains this year, the playing time being one hour and ten minutes. This fast playing was due both to the excellent pitching and the clean fielding on both teams.

Petty, pitching for the locals, hung up a record for the South Plains. He let Tahoka down without a hit, gave no bases on balls, and hit no batters. Only thirty batters faced him in the nine innings. In the first inning Tahoka got one score on three errors, and two men were left on bases. After that it was three up and three down for the rest of the game. Petty struck out nine. The whole team contributed to Petty's record by backing him up with sensational fielding that robbed the Tahoka team of many hits that would have gone safe with slower fielding. Rockwell caught a good game. Connelly played short, Hudgens third, Glascock right field, Kimbrough left field, Briggs Robertson first, Jim Foster middle field, and Guinn second.

Tahoka's pitcher, Cassoway, pitched some game himself. He let the Federals down with four hits and four runs. Adams caught, St. Clair m, Rose 2, Izard 3, Wells 1, Barnes s, Roberts 1, and Nettles r.

The Lubbock High School Baseball team came to Slaton Tuesday and met the Slaton High School nine in a closely played game. The Slaton boys won in the tenth inning, the final score being 3 to 2. The game was a splendid exhibition of the national sport, and the home boys are justly proud of their victory. The Lubbock boys had just defeated the fast Lorenzo professional team. The Slaton boys also won from the Tahoka High School recently by a score of 2 to 1 in the tenth inning. The line-up of the Slaton School Team: Whalen 1, Wade Robertson s, Byrl Guinn p, Wm. Hanley c, Willie Johnston 3, Willie Klatenhoff 1, Clint Sowell m, and Hugh Sowell r.

The Post City Postex team played the Monograms at Slaton

## You Cannot Be Too Careful in the Selection OF YOUR WEARING APPAREL QUALITY FIRST THEN PRICE

In addition to our Specials for Saturday we wish to announce the arrival of the following:

Men's Straw Hats, Soft and Stiff. In Leghorns, Palm Beaches, Hawaiins, Tusans

Men's Odd Trousers in Popular Shades

Boys' Suits for Spring and Summer. Light and Dark Colors. Season's Styles

Men's Palm Beach Suits and Odd Trousers

Palm Beach and Tan Oxfords with Rubber Soles

Various other little shipments have arrived to keep our stock complete

We invite you to inspect the most qualified stock of clothes made and to be made, in West Texas. We handle the best undisputably



The Reliability of a Store Should Be Your First Thought

## EXTENSION OF SLATON- LAMESA BRANCH TO MIDLAND PROPOSED

Press notices of the last few days have stated that T. J. O'Donnell and W. L. Carwile of Dallas are promoting a railroad from Lamesa to Midland. Mr. O'Donnell was one of the promoters of the railroad from Slaton to Lamesa, and the little town of O'Donnell in Lynn County was named for him. Midland is about fifty five miles south of Lamesa. The promoters ask a cash bonus of \$250,000 from Midland, right of way, and land in the town for shops, yards, and terminal structures. No part of the bonus is to be payable until trains are in operation between Lamesa and Midland. Midland could well afford to subscribe to such a proposition.

Messrs. Carwile and O'Donnell are both experienced in railroad building. Mr. Carwile, especially, has been largely engaged in such undertakings, and has to his credit the Pecos Valley road, which he built and sold to the Santa Fe at a handsome profit, and both gentlemen have well established reputations for the promotion and construction of railroads.

They have had this matter up with the Midland Commercial Club for some time by correspondence. All townsites along the new road will be given to the bonus subscribers.

G. L. Allen, blacksmith in F. M. Vermillion's shop, made a bridle bit the first of the week that brought exclamations of admiration from all who saw it. Mr. Allen made the bit for his son, Olen, who is in Beaver county, Okla., working for the Ware cattle company. The bit is a curb bit, all hand work and of the best grade of steel. On each side of the bit where the bar is fastened to the side pieces is brazed a buffalo nickel. Mr. Allen said he had no desire to make any more like it, because the lowest value he could place on the bit is \$7.50. The bit certainly shows master workmanship in metal, work that is not often seen anywhere.

G. W. Dudley resigned last week as pumper at the Slaton Santa Fe wells, a position he has held almost since the town started. R. M. Winegar has succeeded him. The Santa Fe is building a four room house at the wells for the use of the pumper.

Sunday, the visitors winning by a score of 10 to 20. Instead of a game it might be termed a general batting practice for both teams, in which John Hudgens of Slaton featured by clearing the bases with a home run.

H. A. Johnston has let the contract for a five-room cottage to be erected at once in Slaton.

M. B. Foreman of Carrizozo, N. M., is visiting his brother, H. H. Foreman, in Slaton this week. Mr. M. B. Foreman is not an entire stranger to the South Plains, altho he had not been here since buffalo time. He rode over this country in 1878 and worked for members of the Quaker colony which braved the perils of the frontier on these prairies and settled in Crosby County in the Seventies. The Quakers stayed only a few years before going back to civilization. Mr. Foreman is of course surprised at the change which has come over this country since then. He has been visiting a brother at Coleman whom he had not seen for 34 years.

## SEVERAL CHANGES MADE IN SLATON BUSINESS FIRMS SINCE MAY FIRST

J. S. Bagby of Abbott, Texas, purchased the West Side Barber Shop in Slaton and took charge Saturday. Mr. Bagby brought his family with him and they will go to housekeeping here just as soon as they can get a house. Mr. Bagby is a good barber of several years experience and he will maintain the reputation of the West Side shop. W. H. Weaver remains with the shop, in charge of one of the chairs.

G. W. Dudley purchased the City Meat Market from Mrs. I. W. Hudgens last Friday, and took charge of the business Saturday. Mr. Dudley has had considerable experience in the meat market business, and he announces that he will keep a full line of fresh meat at all times for the trade. See his ad. in the Slatonite.

John Hudgens purchased the Proctor & Olive tailor shop Wednesday and now has charge of it.

NOTICE: All who have not paid their road tax by May 15th will be called out to the road for work. I will be on the streets every evening so those who want to can pay this tax. Don't forget this. J. C. LEVY, Town Marshal.

We will call for and deliver your clothes. Cleaning, pressing and alterations. Ladies work given special attention.—S. D. Glascock, Tailor, at DeLong's shop.

The rainfall at Slaton for April was boosted Thursday night last week by a fall of 1.87 inches, and the May record started Saturday night with a fall of .45 inches.

Last week a statement was issued from the Court of Criminal Appeals, at Austin, that the case of the State of Texas vs. J. J. Dillard, from Hale County, had been affirmed. Dillard was given a penitentiary sentence. It is expected that a motion for rehearing will be filed in the Court of Appeals within the allotted time.

Dr. S. H. Adams and family moved this week into their splendid and commodious Slaton home just completed. A. L. Brannon moves from the W. A. Turner house to the residence vacated by Doctor Adams and which is now the property of J. F. Utter. E. N. Twaddle moves to the Turner residence which the Twaddles purchased. They sold their home place to Joe Montgomery.

Dependable Hardware  
at Reasonable Prices

A. L. BRANNON

Anything That The Farmer Needs  
To Farm With We Supply  
Machinery Repairs Secured  
Promptly

FORREST HARDWARE

# Trades Day Visitors Have a Special Invitation to Call at the Grand Leader and Inspect Our Splendid Stock of Goods. Examine the Quality, the Up-to-Dateness, and Don't Hesitate About Asking for the Prices.

Our Low Prices Are Making a Record Over the South Plains. We Welcome Mail Order Competition. All We Ask Is a Chance to Show You That Every Purchase is a Bargain.

We can meet your needs in the wearing line, as we selected our goods with care, and we take a pride in setting a standard of high quality goods, low prices and small profits. New goods constantly arriving keep our store always new.

Don't forget: Keep in touch with the Store where you always find the newest products on the market. You find the newest goods

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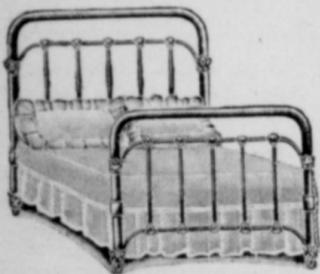
# THE GRAND LEADER

Leader in Best Merchandise and Lowest Prices

M. OLIM, PROPRIETOR

NORTH SIDE SQUARE, SLATON, TEXAS

## This Handsome Vernis Martin Bed



**ONLY**  
**\$6.50**  
cash price

Heavy and Massive, two-inch posts, oxidized finish; a real beauty. You can't beat the price at any mail order house. In fact we sell cheaper all the time; all we ask is a chance to quote our prices on any furniture you may need. We save you money.

# HOWERTON

### They Stopped at Lubbock

The enterprising correspondent from Lubbock to the Amarillo News boasted that the Dallas Trade Excursion stopped for a time at the county seat of Lubbock County, "which was the only stop on the South Plains." The correspondent forgot to add: "At the smaller towns." The excursion had to detour from Canyon to Slaton by way of Texico to keep on the main lines, as the excessive rains put the Plainview track in bad condition, and Lubbock is the only place above a whistling station in the large scope of new country passed over in the detour; so the circumstances do not justify the that inference the trade excursion selected Lubbock for their only stop on the South Plains, passing up Slaton along with Plainview and other towns. The trade excursion could ill afford to play politics. Besides, such trains always stop at division

points and other important cities. They sort of feel at home when they see the switch engines running around over a network of tracks, hear the hum of industry in the shops, and note the improvements in costly buildings that are found in modern centers of railroad industry. If the esteemed correspondent had followed the Dallas trade excursion he would have seen that the train not only stopped at Slaton for a considerable time while the trade boosters met our business men, but he would have learned that word of their stop in our city was sent ahead of the train some ten hours. We do not envy Lubbock the visit the trades excursion made to that place. In fact, we congratulate them on that circumstance.

A few cents will pay for a Slatonite classified ad.

They are coming to Slaton.

### The Moisture Precipitation at Slaton

Jan. 23 snow 1 1 2 inch.....	.19
Jan. 30.....	.25
Feb. 19.....	1.00
Feb. 21.....	.13
Feb. 26.....	1.88
Mar. 2.....	.37
Mar. 3.....	.56
Mar. 4 snow 3 inch.....	.38
Mar. 8 snow 3 inches.....	.37
Mar. 11 snow and rain.....	.63
Mar. 31. snow.....	.07
April 6th.....	.38
April 14th.....	.81
April 15.....	1.06
April 16th.....	1.00
April 17th.....	.25
April 18th.....	.50
April 19th.....	.17
April 23rd.....	.50
April 24th.....	1.00
April 25th.....	2.50
For the year 1915 to date.....	13.50
For year 1913.....	33.00
For year 1914.....	40.75

### CARING FOR THE WOUNDED



The ambulance division of the German army caring for a wounded soldier.

Mrs. Ben Franks of Amarillo joined her husband in Slaton Wednesday.

## Specialization

Quality Values

Our broad policy of progressiveness and specialization has resulted in ever more individual styles, more perfect workmanship and high grade merchandise at better values than usually offered. Keep your eye on us; we are going to attract favorable attention. Let us demonstrate the unequalled attractiveness of these

### Distinctive Lines

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Oxford Hand Tailored Clothes               | Floorsheim Shoes |
| Fair and Square Clothes                    | Star Brand Shoes |
| Curlee Pants                               | Busby Gloves     |
| Manhattan Shirts                           | Hanson Gloves    |
| E & W Shirts                               | Adler's Gloves   |
| Goodknit Underwear                         | Notaseme Hosiery |
| Superb Neckwear                            | Blackcat Hosiery |
| Arrow Collars                              | Pioneer Belts    |
| Stetson Hats                               | Eagle Caps       |
| Finks Detroit Special Overalls and Jumpers |                  |

"We Will Make Right That Which Is Not Right"

**CHRIS HARWELL Lubbock**

## LINCOLN CLIMATIC PAINT

Lincoln Climatic Paint is Manufactured to Suit the Climate and is Fully and Freely Guaranteed With a Guarantee That Means What It Says. Come and see us about this paint. We have a full line.

**RED CROSS PHARMACY Slaton**

**House Joint Resolution No. 34.**

A Joint resolution proposing an amendment to Article 7, Section 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing for the establishment and separate maintenance of the University of Texas and fixing its permanent location in Travis County; providing for the permanent location of the medical branch of the University of Texas in Galveston County; providing for the establishment and maintenance of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas as an independent college, and providing for its permanent location in Brazos County; providing for the establishment and separate maintenance of the College of Industrial Arts and fixing its permanent location in Denton County; authorizing the establishment of junior agricultural college subsidiary to and under the government of the Agricultural and Mechanical College Board; establishing the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, and declaring it a branch of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and fixing its permanent location at Prairie View, in Waller County; making an equitable division of the State permanent endowment fund between the University of Texas, the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College; making an appropriation to defray the expenses of advertising the Governor's proclamation and submitting same to a vote of the people.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Sec. 1. That Section 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, Article 7, of the Constitution of Texas, be amended so as to hereafter read as follows:

Sec. 10. The University of Texas is hereby established and permanently located in Travis County, and shall be a university of the first class. The Legislature shall provide for its organization and for its development, maintenance and permanent improvement shall make by appropriation and otherwise such provision as may be necessary for the promotion of literature and the arts and sciences, pure and applied, in a university of the first class. The affairs of the University of Texas shall be administered by its own governing board as provided by law. The present members of the board shall continue in office until the expiration of their respective terms. The location herein made of the University of Texas shall in no way affect the location of the medical branch thereof situated in Galveston County.

Sec. 11. All lands and other property granted by the Republic of State of Texas to the University of Texas, or the University of Texas and its branches, except the lands transferred by Section 13 of this Article to the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and to the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, shall together with the proceeds of the sale of such lands, constitute the permanent university fund. All the income derived therefrom shall be the available fund, and shall be applied to the support and development of the University of Texas and to meet its obligations. The proceeds from the sale of University lands shall be invested as authorized by law for the investment of the permanent school fund. The one-tenth of the alternate sections of lands granted to railroads, reserved by the State, which was set apart and appropriated to the establishment of the University of Texas by an act of the Legislature of February 11, 1888, entitled "An Act to establish the University of Texas" shall not be included in or constitute a part of the permanent university fund.

Sec. 12. The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas is hereby established and permanently located in Brazos County and separated from the University of Texas and constituted an independent college. The Legislature shall provide for the organization of said college and for its development, maintenance and permanent improvement, shall make by appropriation and otherwise such provision as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose of said institution, which, without excluding classical and cultural studies, shall be to teach and develop those branches of learning which relate to agriculture and the natural sciences connected therewith, the various branches of engineering, the mechanical arts and military sciences and tactics. The affairs of the Agricultural and Mechanical College shall be administered by its own governing board as provided by law. The present members of the board shall continue in office until the expiration of their respective terms.

The Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College for Colored Youths is hereby established and its government and control shall continue under the governing board of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. Provided the Legislature may establish junior agricultural colleges subsidiary to the Agricultural and Mechanical College and under the control of the Agricultural and Mechanical College Board.

Sec. 13. Of the land heretofore set apart to the University and to the State of Texas, and remaining unsold, there are hereby transferred to and made a part of the permanent fund of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, six hundred thousand acres of land of average value; there are thereby transferred as a permanent fund to the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land of average value; and all of the remainder of the said land shall constitute a part of the permanent fund of the University of Texas. The Legislature shall provide for the division of the land as specified herein. The land herein set apart to the University, the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College may be sold under such regulations, at such times and on such terms as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for the prompt collection at maturity of all debts due on account of the sale of said lands, and in no event shall any relief be granted to any purchaser.

Sec. 14. All lands and other property heretofore granted or herein granted to the Agricultural and Mechanical College, together with the proceeds of the sale of such lands, shall constitute its permanent fund. All the income derived thereon shall be the available fund and shall be applied to the support and development of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and to meet its obligations. The proceeds from the sale of the Agricultural and Mechanical College lands shall be invested as authorized by law for the investment of the permanent school fund.

The College of Industrial Arts for White Girls located at Denton, in Denton County, Texas, is hereby established and recognized as an independent college, and the Legislature shall provide for its organization, maintenance, development and permanent improvement and shall make, by appropriation and otherwise, such provision in addition to that heretofore made as may be necessary for the establishment and maintenance of a first class college, for the education of white girls in the literary branches, the arts and sciences and the practical industries of the age. The college shall have its own governing board, which shall designate the officers of administration and instruction, and other employees, determine their salaries, establish departments, subdivisions, libraries and laboratories and other agencies of education, consistent with the objects of the college and perform such other duties as the Legislature may prescribe.

Sec. 2. The Governor of this State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation and have same published as required by the Constitution and the laws of this State. The sum of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of publishing said proclamation and the expenses of submitting this resolution to a vote of the people.

Sec. 3. The foregoing amendment to Article 7, Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, shall be submitted to the qualified electors of this State for its adoption or rejection at an election to be held on the fourth Saturday in July, A. D. 1915, the same being the twenty-fourth day of said month. All the voters voting on this proposed amendment at said election who favor the adoption shall have printed or written on their ballots, "For amendment to Article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing for the separation of the State of Texas, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College and an equitable division of the university lands." All voters voting on this proposed amendment at said election who oppose its adoption shall have printed or written on their ballots the following:

"Against Amendment to Article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing for the separation of the University of Texas and the Agricultural and Mechanical College and an equitable division of the university lands." Previous to the election the Secretary of State shall cause to be printed and forwarded to the County

Judge of each county for use in said election a sufficient number of ballots for the use voters in said county, on which shall be printed the form of ballot herein prescribed for the convenience of the voters.

JOHN G. MCKAY,  
Secretary of State.

(A true copy.)

**House Joint Resolution No. 1.**

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to Section 2, of Article 6, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, by adding thereto a provision authorizing a qualified voter to vote for State officers, or on any proposition submitted to the voters of this State in a precinct other than the precinct of his residence under certain conditions, and making an appropriation therefor.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Section 2, of Article 6, of the Constitution of the State of Texas be so amended as to hereafter read as follows:

Sec. 2. Every male person subject to none of the foregoing disqualifications, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, and who shall have resided in this State one year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the district or county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector, and every male person of foreign birth, subject to none of the foregoing disqualifications, who shall have become a citizen of the United States in accordance with the Federal naturalization laws, and shall have resided in this State one year next preceding such election and the last six months in the county in which he offers to vote, shall also be deemed a qualified elector; and all electors shall vote in the election precinct of their residence; provided that electors living in any unorganized county may vote at any election precinct in the county to which such county is attached for judicial purposes; and providing further, that any voter who is subject to pay a poll tax under the laws of the State of Texas shall have paid said tax before he offers to vote at any election in this State, and holds a receipt showing his poll tax paid before the first day of February next preceding such election. Or, if said voter shall have lost or misplaced said tax receipt, he shall be entitled to vote upon making affidavit before any officer authorized to administer oaths that such tax receipt has been lost. Such affidavit shall be made in writing and left with the judge of the election. If any qualified voter in this State shall have personally paid his poll tax in the county and precinct of his residence, or secured an exemption certificate showing that he is exempt from paying a poll tax, he shall be permitted to vote in the county in which he may be on election day on any proposition which may have been submitted to the voters of the entire State, and for any office to be filled by the voters of the entire State; also for members of either branch of the Legislature and Congress and judicial officials; provided, no voter shall vote for members of either branch of the Legislature, Congress, or judicial officials outside of the legislative, congressional or judicial district of such voter's residence, and nothing herein shall permit a voter to vote at any place other than his residence, if he be within the county of his residence on election day. Any person offering to vote in any county other than the county of his residence shall deliver to the election managers his poll tax receipt or exemption certificate, who shall retain same until the following day, and then mail same to the person depositing same to any address he may name; and in addition to depositing the poll tax receipt or exemption certificate, such person so offering to vote shall make an affidavit:

(1) That he is absent from home, and it will be impossible for him to return to the precinct of his residence in time to vote; (2) that he has not voted at any other election precinct on that day, and will not offer to vote at any other precinct in this State; (3) that he personally paid his poll tax within the time provided by law, or personally secured the certificate of his exemption from the payment of a poll tax.

Sec. 3. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors for members of the Legislature at an election to be held throughout the State of Texas on the fourth Saturday in July, 1915, the same being the twenty-fourth day of July, 1915, and the Governor of this State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said elec-

tion, and to have same published, as required by the Constitution and laws of this State. Those favoring the amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words: "For amendment to Section 2, of Article 6, of the Constitution, authorizing qualified voters to vote in precincts other than the precinct of their residence under certain conditions." Those opposing the amendment shall have written or printed on their ballot the words: "Against amendment to Section 2, of Article 6, of the Constitution, authorizing qualified voters to vote in precincts other than the precinct of their residence under certain conditions."

Sec. 4. No Legislation shall be necessary to put into effect this article of the Constitution, but when adopted shall be self-enacting.

Sec. 5. The sum of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of such proclamation, publication and election.

JOHN G. MCKAY,  
Secretary of State.

(A true copy.)

**DO IT NOW** Subscribe for THIS PAPER

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Office at Red Cross Pharmacy  
Residence Phone 28  
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**J. G. WADSWORTH**  
Notary Public  
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Fire, Tornado, Plate Glass, Automobile, Accident, Health and Burglary Insurance  
Office at FIRST STATE BANK  
Slaton - Texas

**S. C. Marrs**  
Contractor and Builder  
Slaton . . Texas

**J. D. Haney**  
Slaton, Texas  
Contractor and Builder  
Estimates Furnished Promptly  
Let Me Figure Your Job.

**Attention! Car Owners!**  
Complete Line of Tires, Tubes, and Supplies in Stock  
All Sizes in Tubes and Casings. Gasoline and Oils  
Have Reliable, Expert Mechanic in Repair Department.  
Guaranteed Work. Good Service.  
**Slaton Auto Supply Co.**  
Briggs Robertson, Manager

**L I S T E N !**  
Fitness finds its sphere. If you really and truly have the desire and the determination to accomplish—to succeed—TO DO, you cannot be ultimately defeated. What more worthy ambition than to.....  
**BUILD YOU A HOME.**  
**Slaton Lumber Company**  
LUMBER DEALERS

**Slaton Livery Barn**  
G. L. SLEDGE, Proprietor  
Good Teams and All Livery Accommodations.  
We have for sale at all times—  
**Hay, Grain and Feed, Chicken Feed  
Ground Oyster Shells, etc.**

**THE JACKSON HOUSE**  
Rates: \$1.50. Special Rates by the Week or Month  
LUBBOCK, TEXAS. T. S. JACKSON, Proprietor

# The Call of the Cumberlands

By Charles Neville Buck

With Illustrations  
from Photographs of Scenes  
in the Play

(Copyright, 1922, by W. J. Watt & Co.)

## SYNOPSIS.

On Misery creek Sally Miller finds George Lescott, a landscape painter, unconscious, and, after reviving him, goes for assistance. Spicer South, head of the family, tells Samson South and Sally that Jesse Purvy has been shot and that Samson is suspected of the crime. Samson denies it. The shooting of Jesse Purvy breaks the truce in the Hollman-South feud. Samson reproves Tamarack Spicer for telling Sally that Jim Hollman is hunting with bloodhounds the man who shot Purvy. The bloodhounds lose the trail at Spicer South's door. Lescott discovers artistic ability in Samson. While sketching with Lescott on the mountain, Tamarack discovers Samson to a young crowd of mountaineers. Samson thrashes him and denounces him as the "truce-buster" who shot Purvy. Lescott tries to persuade Samson to go to New York with him and develop his talent. Sally, loyal but heartbroken, furthers Lescott's efforts.

## CHAPTER VI—Continued.

"Thar's a-goin' ter be a dancin' party over ter Wile McCager's mill come Saturday," he insinuatingly suggested. "I reckon ye'll go over thar with me, won't ye, Sally?"

He waited for her usual delighted assent, but Sally only told him absently and without enthusiasm that she would "study about it." At last, however, her restraint broke, and, looking up, she abruptly demanded:

"Air ye a-goin' away, Samson?"

"Who's been a-talkin' ter ye?" demanded the boy, angrily.

For a moment, the girl sat silent. Finally, she spoke in a grave voice:

"Hit hain't nothin' ter git mad about, Samson. The artist man 'lowed as how ye had a right ter go down thar, an' git an eddication." She made a weary gesture toward the great beyond.

"He hadn't ought to of told ye, Sally. If I'd been plumb sartin in my mind, I'd a-told ye myself—not but what I knows," he hastily amended, "thet he meant hit friendly."

"Air ye a-goin'?"

"I'm studyin' about hit."

He awaited objection, but none came. Then, with a piquing of his masculine vanity, he demanded:

"Hain't ye a-keerin', Sally, whether I goes, or not?"

The girl grew rigid. Her fingers on the crumbling plank of the stile's top tightened and gripped hard. Her face did not betray her, nor her voice, though she had to gulp down a rising lump in her throat before she could answer calmly.

"I think ye had ought to go, Samson."

The boy was astonished. He had avoided the subject for fear of her opposition—and tears.

Then, slowly, she went on:

"There hain't nothin' in these here hills fer ye, Samson. Down thar, ye'll see lots of things that's new—an' civilized an' beautiful! Ye'll see lots of gals thet kin read an' write, gals dressed up in all kinds of fancy fixin's." Her glib words ran out and ended in a sort of inward gasp.

Compliment came hardly and awkwardly to Samson's lips. He reached for the girl's hand, and whispered:

"I reckon I won't see no gals thet's as purty as you be, Sally. I reckon ye knows, whether I goes or stays, we're a-goin' ter git married."

She drew her hand away, and laughed, a little bitterly. In the last Jay, she had ceased to be a child, and become a woman with all the soul-aching possibilities of a woman's intuitions.

"Samson," she said, "I hain't askin' ye ter make me no promises. When ye sees them other gals—gals thet kin read an' write—I reckon mebbe ye'll think diff'rent. I can't hardly spell out printin' in the fust reader."

Her lover's voice was scornful of the imagined dangers, as a recruit may be of the battle terrors—before he has been under fire. He slipped his arm about her and drew her over to him.

"Honey," he said, "ye needn't fret about thet. Readin' an' writin' can't make no difference fer a woman. Hit's mighty important fer a man, but you're a gal."

"You're a-goin' ter think diff'rent atter awhile," she insisted. "When ye goes, I hain't a-goin' ter be expectin' ye ter come back . . . But"—the resolution in her voice for a moment quavered as she added—"but God knows I'm a-goin' ter be hopin'!"

"Sally!" The boy rose, and paced up and down in the road. "Air ye goin' ter be ag'inst me, too? Don't ye see that I wants ter have a chanst? Can't ye trust me? I'm jest a-tryin' to amount to something. I'm plumb

tired of bein' ornery an' no 'count." She nodded.

"I've done told ye," she said, wearily, "thet I thinks ye ought ter do hit."

Lescott and Samson discussed the matter frequently. At times the boy was obstinate in his determination to remain; at other times he gave way to the yearnings for change and opportunity.

The dance on Saturday was to be something more portentous than a mere frolic. It would be a clan gathering to which the South adherents would come riding up and down Misery and its tributaries from "nigh abouts" and "over yon." From forenoon until after midnight, shuffle, jig and fiddling would hold high, if rough, carnival. But, while the younger folk abandoned themselves to these diversions, the grayer heads would gather in more serious convalescence. Jesse Purvy had once more beaten back death, and his mind had probably been devising, during those bed-ridden days and nights, plans of reprisal. According to current report, Purvy had announced that his would-be assassin dwelt on Misery, and was "marked down." So, there were obvious exigencies which the Souths must prepare to meet. In particular, the clan must thrash out to definite understanding the demoralizing report that Samson South, their logical leader, meant to abandon them, at a crisis when war-clouds were thickening.

The painter had finally resolved to cut the Gordian knot, and leave the mountains. He had trained on Samson to the last piece all his artillery of argument. The case was now submitted with the suggestion that the boy take three months to consider, and that, if he decided affirmatively, he should notify Lescott in advance of his coming. He proposed sending Samson a small library of carefully picked books, which the mountaineer eagerly agreed to devour in the interval.

Lescott consented, however, to remain over Saturday, and go to the dance, since he was curious to observe what pressure was brought to bear on the boy, and to have himself a final word of argument after kinsmen had spoken.

Saturday morning came after a night of torrential rain, which had left the mountains steaming under a reek of fog and pitching clouds.

But, as the morning wore on, the sun fought its way to view in a scrap of overhead blue. From log cabins and plank houses up and down Misery and its tributaries, men and women began their hegira toward the mill. Lescott rode in the wake of Samson, who had Sally on a pillow at his back. They came before noon to the mouth of Dry-hole creek, and the house of Wile McCager. Already, the picket fence was lined with tethered horses and mules.

From the interior of the house came the sounds of fiddling, though these strains of "Turkey in the Straw" were only by way of prelude. Lescott felt, though he could not say just what concrete thing told him, that under the shallow note of merry-making brooded the major theme of a troublesome problem. The seriousness was below the surface, but insistently depressing. He saw, too, that he himself was mixed up with it in a fashion, which might become dangerous, when a few jugs of white liquor had been emptied.

While the young persons danced and "sparked" within, and the more truculent lads escaped to the road to pass the jug, and forecast with youthful war-fever "cleanin' out the Hollmans," the elders were deep in ways and means. If the truce could be preserved for its unexpired period of three years, it was, of course, best. In that event, crops could be cultivated, and lives saved. But, if Jesse Purvy chose to regard his shooting as a breach of terms, and struck, he would strike hard, and, in that event, best defense lay in striking first. Samson would soon be twenty-one. That he would take his place as head of the clan had until now never been questioned—and he was talking of desertion. For that, a pink-skinned foreigner, who wore a woman's bow of ribbon at his collar, was to blame. The question of loyalty must be squarely put up to Samson, and it must be done today. His answer must be definite and unequivocal. As a guest of Spicer South, Lescott was entitled to that consideration which is accorded ambassadors.

None the less, the vital affair of the clan could not be balked by consideration for a stranger, who, in the opinion of the majority, should be driven from the country as an insidious mischief-maker. Ostensibly, the truce still held, but at no time since its signing had matters been so freighted with the menace of a gathering storm. The attitude of each faction was that of several men standing quiet with guns trained on one another's breasts. Each hesitated to fire, knowing that to pull the trigger meant to die himself, yet fearing that another trigger might at any moment be drawn. Purvy dared not have Samson shot out of hand, because he feared that the Souths would claim his life in return, yet he feared to let Samson live. On the other hand,

if Purvy fell, no South could balance his death, except Spicer or Samson. Any situation that might put conditions to a moment of issue would either prove that the truce was being observed, or open the war—and yet each faction was guarding against such an event as too fraught with danger. One thing was certain. By persuasion or force, Lescott must leave, and Samson must show himself to be the youth he had been thought, or the confessed and repudiated renegade. Those questions, today must answer. It was a difficult situation, and promised an eventful entertainment. Whatever conclusion was reached as to the artist's future, he was, until the verdict came in, a visitor, and, unless liquor inflamed some reckless trouble-hunter, that fact would not be forgotten. Possibly, it was as well that Tamarack Spicer had not arrived.

Lescott himself realized the situation in part, as he stood at the door of the house watching the scene inside.

There was, of course, no round dancing—only the shuffle and jig—with champions contending for the honor of their sections.

In the group about the door, Lescott passed a youth with tow-white hair and very pink cheeks. The boy was the earliest to succumb to the temptation of the moonshine jug, a temptation which would later claim others. He was reeling crazily, and his albino eyes were now red and inflamed.

"Thet's ther damned furriner thet's done turned Samson inter a gal," proclaimed the youth, in a thick voice.

The painter paused, and looked back. The boy was reaching under his coat with hands that had become clumsy and unresponsive.

"Let me git at him," he shouted, with a wild whoop and a dash toward the painter.

Lescott said nothing, but Sally had heard, and stepped swiftly between.

"You've got ter git past me fust, Buddy," she said, quietly. "I reckon ye'd better run on home, an' git yore mammy ter put ye ter bed."

## CHAPTER VII.

Several soberer men closed around the boy, and after disarming him, led him away grumbling and muttering, while Wile McCager made apologies to the guest.

"Jimmy's jest a peevish child," he explained. "A drop or two of licker makes him skittish. I hopes ye'll look over hit."

Jimmy's outbreak was interesting to Lescott chiefly as an indication of what might follow. Unwilling to introduce discord by his presence, and involve Samson in quarrels on his account, he suggested riding back to Misery, but the boy's face clouded at the suggestion.

"Ef they kaint be civil ter my friends," he said, shortly, "they've got ter account ter me. You stay right hyar, and I'll stay close to you. I done come hyar today ter tell 'em that they mustn't meddle in my business."

A short while later, Wile McCager invited Samson to come out to the mill, and the boy nodded to Lescott an invitation to accompany him.

The mill, dating back to pioneer days, sat by its race with its shaft now idle. It looked to Lescott, as he approached, like a scrap of landscape torn from some medieval picture, and the men about its door seemed medieval, too; bearded and gaunt, hard-thewed and sullen.

All of them who stood waiting were men of middle age, or beyond. A number were gray-haired, but they were like of cadet branches. Many of them, like Wile McCager himself, did not bear the name of South, and Samson was the eldest son of the eldest son.

"Samson," began old Wile McCager, clearing his throat and taking up his duty as spokesman, "we're all your infolks here, an' we aimed ter ask ye about this here report thet yer 'lowin' ter leave the mountings?"

"What of hit?" countered the boy. "Hit looks mighty like the war's a-goin' ter be on ag'in pretty soon. Air ye a-goin' ter quit, or air ye a-goin' ter stick? Thet's what we wants ter know."

"I didn't make this here truce, an' I hain't a-goin' ter bust hit," said the boy, quietly. "When the war commences, I'll be hyar. Ef I hain't hyar in the meantime, hit hain't nobody's business. I hain't accountable ter no man but pap, an' I reckon, whar he is, he knows whether I'm a-goin' ter keep my word."

There was a moment's silence, then Wile McCager put another question:

"Ef ye're plumb sot on gettin' larnin' why don't ye git hit right hyar in these mountings?"

Samson laughed derisively. "Who'll I git hit from?" he caustically inquired. "Ef the mountain won't come ter Mohamet, Mohamet's got ter go ter the mountain, I reckon."

Caleb Wiley rose unsteadily to his feet, his shaggy beard trembling with wrath and his voice quavering with senile indignation.

"Hev ye done got too damned good fer yore kinfolks, Samson South?" he shrilly demanded. "Hev ye done been follerin' atter this here puny witch-doctor twell ye can't keep a civil

tongue in yer head fer yore elders? I'm in favor of runnin' this here furriner outen the country with tar an' feathers on him. Furthermore, I'm in favor of cleanin' out the Hollmans. I was jest a-sayin' ter Bill—"

"Never mind what ye war jest a-sayin'," interrupted the boy, flushing redly to his cheekbones, but controlling his voice. "Ye've done said enough a'ready. Ye're a right old man, Caleb, an' I reckon thet gives ye some license ter shoot off yore face, but ef any of them no-'count, shifless boys of yores wants ter back up what ye says, I'm ready ter go out thar an' make 'em eat hit. I hain't a-goin' ter answer no more questions."

There was a commotion of argument, until "Black Dave" Jasper, a saturnine giant, whose hair was no blacker than his expression, rose, and a semblance of quiet greeted him as he spoke.

"Mebby, Samson, ye've got a right ter take the studs this a-way, an' ter refuse ter answer our questions, but we've got a right ter say who kin stay in this hyar country. Ef ye 'lows ter quit us, I reckon we kin quit you—and, if we quits ye, ye hain't nothin' more ter us then no other boy thet's gettin' too big fer his breeches. This furriner is a visitor here today, an' we don't 'low ter hurt him—but he's got ter go. We don't want him round hyar no longer." He turned to Lescott.

"We're a-givin' ye fair warnin', stranger. Ye hain't our breed. Atter this, ye stays on Misery at yore own risk—an' hit's a-goin' ter be plumb risky. That thar's final."

"This man," blazed the boy, before Lescott could speak, "is a-visitin' me an' Unc' Spicer. When ye wants him ye kin come up thar an' git him. Every damned man of ye kin come. I hain't a-sayin' how many of ye'll go back. He was 'lowin' that he'd leave hyar ter-morrow mornin', but atter this I'm a-tellin' ye he hain't a-goin' ter do hit. He's a-goin' ter stay es long es he likes, an' nobody hain't a-goin' ter run him off." Samson took his stand before the painter, and swept the group with his eyes. "An' what's more," he added, "I'll tell ye another thing. I hain't plumb made up my mind ter leave the mountings, but ye've done settled hit fer me. I'm a-goin'."

There was a low murmur of anger, and a voice cried out from the rear:

"Let him go. We hain't got no use fer damn cowards."

"Whoever said thet's a liar!" shouted the boy. Lescott, standing at his side, felt that the situation was more than parlous. But, before the storm could break, some one rushed in, and whispered to Wile McCager a message that caused him to raise both hands above his head, and thunder for attention.

"Men," he roared, "listen ter me! This here hain't no time fer squabblin' amongst ourselves. We're all Souths. Tamarack South has done gone ter Hixon, an' got inter trouble. He's locked up in the jailhouse."

"We're all hyar," screamed old Caleb's high, broken voice. "Let's go an' take him out."

Samson's anger had died. He turned, and held a whispered conversation with McCager, and, at its end, the host of the day announced briefly:

"Samson's got somethin' ter say ter ye. So long as he's willin' ter stand by us, I reckon we're willin' ter listen ter Henry South's boy."

"I hain't got no use fer Tam'rack Spicer," said the boy, succinctly, "but I don't 'low ter let him lay in no jailhouse, unless he's got a right ter be thar. What's he charged with?"

But no one knew that. A man supposedly close to the Hollmans, but in reality an informer for the Souths, had seen him led into the jallyard by a posse of a half-dozen men, and had seen the iron-barred doors close on him. That was all, except that the Hollman forces were gathering in Hixon, and, if the Souths went there en masse, a pitched battle must be the inevitable result. The first step was to gain accurate information and an answer to one vital question. Was Tamarack held as a feud victim, or was his arrest legitimate? How to learn that was the problem. To send a body of men was to invite bloodshed. To send a single inquirer was to deliver him over to the enemy.

"Air you men willin' ter take my word about Tamarack?" inquired Samson. There was a clamorous assent, and the boy turned to Lescott.

"I wants ye ter take Sally home with ye. Ye'd better start right away, afore she hears any of this talk. Hit would fret her. Tell her I've had ter go 'cross ther country a piece, ter see a sick man. Don't tell her whar I'm a-goin'." He turned to the others. "I reckon I've got yore promise thet Mr. Lescott hain't a-goin' ter be bothered afore I gits back?"

Wile McCager promptly gave the assurance.

"I gives ye my hand on hit."

"I seed Jim Asberry loafin' round jest beyond ther ridge, as I rid over hyar," volunteered the man who had brought the message.

"Go slow now, Samson. Don't be no blame fool," dissuaded Wile McCager.

"Hixon's plumb full of them Hollmans, an' they're likely ter be full of licker—hit's Saturday. Hit's apt ter be full of death fer ye ter try ter ride through Main street—ef ye gits thet far. Ye dassent do hit."

"I dast do anything!" asserted the boy, with a flash of sudden anger. "Some liar 'lowed awhile ago thet I was a coward. All right, mebbe I be. Unc' Wile, keep the boys hyar tell ye hears from me—an' keep 'em sober." He turned and made his way to the fence where his mule stood hitched.

When Samson crossed the ridge and entered the Hollman country, Jim Asberry, watching from a hilltop point of vantage, rose and mounted the horse that stood hitched behind a nearby screen of rhododendron bushes and young cedars. Sometimes, he rode just one bend of the road in Samson's rear. Sometimes, he took short cuts, and watched his enemy pass. But always he held him under a vigilant eye.

Finally, he reached a wayside store where a local telephone gave communication with Hollman's Mammoth Department store.

"Jedge," he informed, "Samson South's done left the party at ther mill, an' he's a-ridin' towards town. Shall I git him?"

"Is he comin' by hisself?" inquired the storekeeper.

"Yes."

"Well, jest let him come on. We can tend ter him hyar, ef necessary."

So Jim withheld his hand, and merely shadowed, sending bulletins, from time to time.

It was about three o'clock when Samson started. It was near six when he reached the ribbon of road that loops down into town over the mountain. His mule was in a lather of sweat. He knew that he was being spied upon, and that word of his coming was traveling ahead of him. What he did not know was whether or not it suited Jesse Purvy's purpose that he should slide from his mule, dead, before he turned homeward. If Tamarack had been seized as a declaration of war, the chief South would certainly not be allowed to return. If the arrest had not been for feud reasons, he might escape. That was the question which would be answered with his life or death.

The "jailhouse" was a small building of home-made brick, squatting at the rear of the courthouse yard. As Samson drew near, he saw that some ten or twelve men, armed with rifles, separated from groups and disposed themselves behind the tree trunks and the stone coping of the well. None of them spoke, and Samson pretended that he had not seen them. He rode his mule at a walk, knowing that he was rifle-covered from a half-dozen windows. At the hitching rack directly beneath the county building, he flung his reins over a post, and, swinging his rifle at his side, passed cautiously along the brick walk to the jail. The men behind the trees edged around their covers as he went, keeping themselves protected, as squirrels creep around a trunk when a hunter is lurking below. Samson halted at the jail wall, and called the prisoner's name. A tousled head and surly face appeared at the barred window, and the boy went over and held converse from the outside.

"How in hell did ye git into town?" demanded the prisoner.

"I rid in," was the short reply.

"How'd ye git in the jailhouse?"

"The captive was shamefaced."

"I got a leetle too much licker, an' I was shootin' out the lights last night," he confessed.

"What business did ye have hyar in Hixon?"

"I jest slipped in ter see a gal."

Samson leaned closer, and lowered his voice.

"Does they know that ye shot them shoots at Jesse Purvy?"

Tamarack turned pale.

"No," he stammered, "they believe you done hit."

Samson laughed. He was thinking of the rifles trained on him from a dozen invisible rests.

"How long air they a-goin' ter keep ye hyar?" he demanded.

"I kin git out tomorrow ef I pays the fine. Hit's ten dollars."

"And ef ye don't pay the fine?"

"Hit's a dollar a day."

"I reckon ye don't 'low ter pay hit, do ye?"

"I 'lowed mebbe ye mout pay hit fer me, Samson."

"Ye done 'lowed plumb wrong. I come hyar ter see ef ye needed help, but hit 'pears ter me they're lettin' ye off easy."

He turned on his heel, and went back to his mule. The men behind the trees began circling again. Samson mounted, and, with his chin well up, trotted back along the main street. It was over. The question was answered. The Hollmans regarded the truce as still effective. The fact that they were permitting him to ride out alive was a wordless assurance of that. Incidentally, he stood vindicated in the eyes of his own people.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Riches From Gift Bestowed.  
When you give away happiness you all do time gits richer an' richer in it.  
—Atlanta Constitution.

**Our Girls.**

To bring up a girl in absolute dependence, good-for-nothing, selfish in her aims and exacting in her demands, is a sin against her and against society. To begin at her birth and economize and retrench in every department for the accumulation of money in order that this monstrous perversion of her life may be accomplished and maintained is grotesque and heathenish. Girls thus trained will fail to attain a high order of womanhood. Their aims will be petty, their ideals low, and nothing satisfactory can be expected of them in wifehood or motherhood. While we carefully guard whatever is womanly in our daughters, let them be trained to more fiber and firmness. Educate them to self-denial, if peculiar circumstances demand it, and not to self-indulgence. Accustom them to be of service in the household, to regard economy as praiseworthy and even heroic, and to add to their accomplishments a practical knowledge of work, and the possession of some lucrative vocation or industry by which they can support themselves. Such girls, when portionless, will carry to their husbands dowries in themselves.—Exchange.

**No Time for Worry.**

Someone once said if we could put a red light on every dangerous spot in a city, the whole city would blaze red. The closest watching of the safety rules can never overcome the combinations of incidents that lead to serious danger when the enterprises of a half-million of people are bound into a small space. Signs will fail, and the unexpected will happen.

"Yet, 'We don't worry,'" said one of the steel workers, "and no one else worries. For worry has no place on a battlefield or in a city, if men are to do their allotted tasks and do them well."

**A Cry for Help.**

Good advertising benefits any form of business. The right sort of advertising gives you a friendly feeling toward a firm. It makes you believe that it will be both pleasant and profitable to deal with the advertiser. A certain grocer inserted in the newspapers an advertisement that had this merit. It ran:

"Twins are coming to me for the third time. This time a boy and a girl. I beseech my friends to support me stoutly."—Youth's Companion.

**Tuff Luck.**

She—I hope you found all your friends well.  
He—Yes; even my rich relations.

**The Reason.**

"How far a bit of gossip travels!"  
"Yes, it has quite a telling effect."  
—Baltimore American.

It's a poor rule that won't work both ways, but a poorer one that won't work our way.

A soft answer turneth away wrath, unless wrath comes in the form of a creditor.

**SOME HARD KNOCKS**

**Woman Gets Rid of "Coffee Habit."**

The injurious action of coffee on the hearts of many persons is well known by physicians to be caused by caffeine. This is the drug found by chemists in coffee and tea.

A woman suffered a long time with severe heart trouble and finally her doctor told her she must give up coffee, as that was the principal cause of the trouble. She writes:

"My heart was so weak it could not do its work properly. My husband would sometimes have to carry me from the table, and it would seem that I would never breathe again.

"The doctor told me that coffee was causing the weakness of my heart. He said I must stop it, but it seemed I could not give it up until I was down in bed with nervous prostration.

"For eleven weeks I lay there and suffered. Finally husband brought home some Postum and I quit coffee and started new and right. Slowly I got well. Now I do not have any headaches, nor those spells with weak heart. We know it is Postum that helped me. The Dr. said the other day: 'I never thought you would be what you are.' I used to weigh 92 pounds and now I weigh 158.

"Postum has done much for me and I would not go back to coffee again, for I believe it would kill me if I kept at it. Postum must be prepared according to directions on pkg., then it has a rich flavor and with cream is fine."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:  
Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.  
Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost per cup about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

**AMERICAN SPARROWS EAT MANY INSECTS**



**Song Sparrow—Above, Streaked With Black Stripes—Below, White Black and Brown; Crown Chestnut, Streaked With Black and Brown.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are some forty species of sparrows in North America which are helpful rather than harmful and should be encouraged rather than discouraged; at least, this is the opinion of the United States department of agriculture's investigator whose "Some Common Birds Useful To The Farmer" has just been issued as Farmers' Bulletin No. 630. While the English sparrow is noisy and obtrusive, the American species are unobtrusive both in song and action.

These native sparrows, although so seldom noticed by the majority of people, may probably be found in nearly every part of our country, although not more than a half dozen forms are generally known in any one locality. While American sparrows are noted seed eaters, they do not by any means confine themselves to a vegetable diet. During the summer, and especially in the breeding season, they eat many insects and feed their young largely upon the same food. Examination of stomachs of three species—the song sparrow, chipping sparrow, and field sparrow shows that about one-third of the food consists of insects, comprising many injurious beetles, as snout beetles or weevils, and leaf beetles. Many grasshoppers are eaten.

In case of the chipping sparrow, these insects form one-eighth of the food. Grasshoppers would seem to be rather large morsels, but the bird probably confines itself to the smaller species; indeed, the greatest amount (over 36 per cent) is eaten in June, when the larger species are still young and the smaller most numerous. Besides the insects already mentioned, many wasps and bugs are taken. As a whole, the insect diet of the native sparrows may be considered beneficial. There are several records of potato bug larvae eaten by chipping sparrows.

Their vegetable food is limited almost exclusively to hard seeds. This might seem to indicate that the birds feed to some extent upon grain, but the stomachs examined show only one kind, oats, and but little of that. The great bulk of the food is made up of grass and weed seed, which form almost the entire diet during winter, and the amount consumed is immense.

In the agricultural region of the upper Mississippi valley by roadsides, on borders of cultivated fields, or in abandoned fields, wherever they can obtain a foothold, masses of rank weeds spring up and often form almost impenetrable thickets which afford food and shelter for immense numbers of birds and enable them to withstand great cold. A person visiting one of

these weed patches on a sunny morning in January, when the thermometer is 20 degrees or more below zero, will be struck with the life and animation of the busy little inhabitants. Instead of sitting forlorn and half frozen, they may be seen flitting from branch to branch, twittering and fluttering, and showing every evidence of enjoyment and perfect comfort. If one of them is captured it will be found in excellent condition; in fact, a veritable ball of fat.

The snowbird and tree sparrow are perhaps the most numerous of all the winter sparrows. Examination of many stomachs shows that in winter the tree sparrow feeds entirely upon seeds of weeds. Probably each bird consumes about one-fourth of an ounce a day.

The writer of the new bulletin has estimated the amount of weed seed annually destroyed by these birds in Iowa. On the basis of one-fourth of an ounce of seed eaten daily by each bird, and an average of ten birds to each square mile, remaining in their winter range 200 days, there would be a total of 1,750,000 pounds, or 875 tons of weed seed consumed in a single season by this one species. Large as are these figures, they unquestionably fall far short of the reality.

The estimate of ten birds to a square mile is very conservative, for in Massachusetts, where the food supply is less than in the western states, the tree sparrow is even more abundant than this in winter.

In Iowa several thousand tree sparrows have been seen within the space of a few acres. This estimate, moreover, is for a single species, while, as a matter of fact, there are at least a half a dozen birds (not all sparrows) that habitually feed during winter on these seeds.

Farther South the tree sparrow is replaced in winter by the white-throated sparrow, the white-crowned sparrow, the fox sparrow, the song sparrow, the field sparrow, and several others; so that all over the land a vast number of these seed eaters are at work during the colder months, reducing next year's crop of worse than useless plants.

**Banish the Brutish Man.**

It requires a diplomat and a gentleman to induce the dairy cow to yield her utmost. The brutish man should be banished from her domicile.

**Best Yielding Cow.**

It is not always the finest looking cow that does the best at the pail. Handsome is as handsome does.

**TREATMENT FOR FENCE POST**

One of the Best Preservatives is Coal Tar Creosote—To Determine Temperature of Creosote.

(By B. O. LONGYEAR, Colorado Agricultural College.)

A small, but satisfactory, tank for the open-tank method of treating fence posts can be made from one of the galvanized steel barrels used for shipping oil and gasoline. These barrels are 36 inches high by 32 inches in diameter and by removing one of the heads with a cold-chisel, or otherwise, a tank 34 inches deep remains.

This tank is heavy enough to serve the purpose of post-treating, and may be supported upon two iron cross-bars built into the sides of a brick or stone work fireplace. Such a tank will hold about 10 or 12 posts of ordinary size at one time. One of the best preservatives is coal tar creosote. The posts should be seasoned and the creosote should be heated to at least the temperature of boiling water with the posts in it. By leaving the posts in the creosote while it cools down, a

good degree of penetration should be secured with most of the quick-growing soft woods like cottonwood, poplar, elm, and the split cedar posts found on the market. The temperature of the creosote may be roughly determined by hanging a small tin can of water in the tank, and when the water boils, the proper temperature has been reached.

The process of treatment may be hastened by keeping the creosote in the tank hot and removing the posts after about an hour's immersion into an open barrel of cold creosote for another hour, while a new batch of posts is being heated in the tank.

**Poultry Overlooked.**

There is many a farm where the poultry is considered an unimportant offshoot of the business, but which, if cultivated right "up to the handle," as it should be, would produce more money than all the crops raised.

**Retain Profitable Markets.**

Make earnest and conscientious efforts to obtain and retain profitable markets.

**CALOMEL MAKES YOU SICK, UGH!  
IT'S MERCURY AND SALIVATES**

**Straighten Up! Don't Lose a Day's Work! Clean Your Sluggish Liver and Bowels With "Dodson's Liver Tone."**

Ugh! Calomel makes you sick. Take a dose of the vile, dangerous drug tonight and tomorrow you may lose a day's work.

Calomel is mercury or quicksilver which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel, when it comes into contact with sour bile crashes into it, breaking it up. This is when you feel that awful nausea and cramping. If you feel sluggish and "all knocked out," if your liver is torpid and bowels constipated or you have headache, dizziness, coated tongue, if breath is bad or stomach sour, just try a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone.

Here's my guarantee—Go to any drug store or dealer and get a 50-cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone. Take a spoonful tonight and if it doesn't

straighten you right up and make you feel fine and vigorous by morning I want you to go back to the store and get your money. Dodson's Liver Tone is destroying the sale of calomel because it is real liver medicine; entirely vegetable, therefore it cannot salivate or make you sick.

I guarantee that one spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone will put your sluggish liver to work and clean your bowels of that sour bile and constipated waste which is clogging your system and making you feel miserable. I guarantee that a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone will keep your entire family feeling fine for months. Give it to your children. It is harmless; doesn't gripe and they like its pleasant taste.

**Evening Things Up.**

One day a sleepy passenger got on a Broadway car, but, before dropping off into a slumber, he took the precaution to ask the conductor to wake him at his destination. It was Eighty-first street. The conductor, however, proved to be remiss. Not until the car had reached Eighty-third street did he awake his drowsy charge.

Next evening the same man got on, and again fell fast asleep. This time the conductor determined to be more cautious. At Seventy-ninth street he awakened the sleeper.

"But I don't want to get out until Eighty-first," he protested angrily.

"Well," was the logical reply, "you owe the two blocks since yesterday morning."

**SUFFERED FOR FOUR YEARS.**

Mr. J. M. Sinclair of Olivehill, Tenn., writes: "I strained my back, which weakened my kidneys and caused an awful bad backache and



inflammation of the bladder. Later I became so much worse that I consulted a doctor, who said that I had Diabetes and that my heart was affected. I suffered for four years and was in a nervous state and very much depressed. The doctor's medicine didn't help me, so I decided to try Dodds Kidney Pills, and I cannot say enough to express my relief and thankfulness, as they cured me. Diamond Dinner Pills cured me of Constipation."

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Dodds Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion have been proved. 50c. per box.—Adv.

**The Whole Truth.**

Magistrate—Why did you beat your wife so unmercifully?

Prisoner—Well, yer honor, she aggravated me by sayin' she'd have me up before that baldheaded old fool, meanin' you, yer honor—  
Magistrate—You're discharged.

**Getting Scarce.**

"That single man next door to you must be driven to desperation about his clothes."

"What do you mean?"  
"I saw him this morning in his garden sowing bachelor's buttons."

**PREMATURE BALDNESS**

Due to Dandruff and Irritation, Prevented by Cuticura.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Daily shampoos with Cuticura Soap and occasional applications of Cuticura Ointment gently rubbed into the scalp skin will do much to promote hair-growing conditions.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

**Up-to-Date.**

Knicker—Jones has beaten his record as a champion "fish" story teller.

Bocker—What's his latest?

Knicker—He claims he caught a submarine, but it got away from him.

**Important to Mothers**

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

**Advantage of Familiarity.**

"What is your favorite opera?"  
"Faust," replied Mr. Cumrox. "I have heard it so often that there isn't much danger of my applauding in the wrong places."

**Frank Admission.**

"Won't drink. Won't smoke? You are keeping your New Year resolutions well."

"Candor compels me to acknowledge that I made a fresh start when Lent began."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**Occasion is So Rare.**

"Is Maud much of a talker?"  
"Well, when she stops you notice it a good deal."—Boston Evening Transcript.

An eccentric woman is one who prefers comfort to style.

**For Sprains, Strains or Lameness**

Always Keep a Bottle in your Stable



**HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh**

For Galls, Wire Cuts, Lameness, Strains, Bunches, Thrush, Old Sores, Nail Wounds, Foot Rot, Fistula, Bleeding, Etc. Etc.

Made Since 1846. Ask Anybody About It.

Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00

All Dealers G. C. Hanford Mfg. Co. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

**Paxtine**

A Soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed For Douches

In the local treatment of woman's ills, such as leucorrhoea and inflammation, hot douches of Paxtine are very efficacious. No woman who has ever used medicated douches will fail to appreciate the clean and healthy condition Paxtine produces and the prompt relief from soreness and discomfort which follows its use. This is because Paxtine possesses superior cleansing, disinfecting and healing properties.

For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been relieved say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box or by mail. Sample free. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.



**Official Denial**

No War Tax on Homestead Land in Canada  
The report that a war tax is to be placed on Homestead lands in Western Canada having been given considerable circulation in the United States, this is to advise all enquirers that no such tax has been placed, nor is there any intention to place a war tax of any nature on such lands. (Signed) W. D. Scott, Sept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, March 15th, 1915

**DEFIANCE STARCH**

is constantly growing in favor because it Does Not Stick to the Iron and it will not injure the finest fabric. For laundry purposes it has no equal. 16 oz. package 10c. 1-3 more starch for same money. DEFIANCE STARCH CO., Omaha, Nebraska

**PASEVITCH FOR PHOTOGRAPHY**

1254 W. MAIN OKLAHOMA CITY The finest postcards in the state \$1.00 a dozen.

North Dakota Wheat and Corn Land For Sale—We have 16 acres and 22 acres farm land for sale, price \$2 and \$3 per acre, on easy terms; located on the New Rockford-Montana line of the Gt. Northern and east of Willon on Northern Pacific. BISHOP & REALTY CO., Bismarck, N. D.

The Farmers of the South Plains Are Cordially Invited to Attend the Second Saturday

# TRADES DAY

At Slaton, Saturday, May 8th

The Big Idea of a Trades Day is to bring the farmers together so they can dispose of their surplus live stock by sales or trade, and to help the fellow who wants to buy. If you have any stock for sale or trade bring it with you; if you want to buy any stock come to Slaton on Saturday, May 8th, to get it.

In order to encourage this Farmers Trades Day Enterprise the merchants and business men of Slaton are arranging to make it a big day of amusement and recreation. There will be

Many Prizes Awarded, Band Music, Baseball Game, Etc.

### Prizes on Live Stock

- For best yearling mule colt .....50 lbs. flour  
J. M. Simmons, Central Grocery
  - For best yearling horse colt.....\$2.50 in Mdse.  
Anything in stock. Slaton Lumber Co.
  - For best spring mule colt .....\$1.00 worth sugar  
Sanitary Grocery.
  - For best spring horse colt .....1 sack flour  
Sanitary Grocery
  - For best spring calf ..... 25 lbs. Sudan seed  
First State Bank
  - For best all purpose brood mare.....Paper 1 Year  
Slatonite
  - For best all purpose stallion .....\$2.50 in Lumber  
Richey Lumber Co.
  - For best all purpose jack.....Paper 1 Year  
Slatonite
  - For best span work mules.....\$1.00 cash  
Paul Bank
  - For best span work horses .....500 lbs. lump coal  
A. C. Houston Lumber Co.
- The judging of live stock will be held on the vacant lots on the North Side of the Square and will start at 1 o'clock p. m. Judges: S. E. Coleman, W. M. Robertson, and T. J. Abel.

### Prizes on Poultry

- For best trio Barred Rock Chickens....\$1.00 cake  
Eckert & Houser Bakery
  - For best trio White Rock chickens...\$1.25 picture  
Forrest Hardware
  - For best trio R. I. Reds.....50c jar preserves  
Sanitary Grocery
  - For best trio each of Brown and White Leghorns  
Slatonite one year (2 prizes)
  - For best trio Black Minorca.....50c worth sugar  
J. M. Simmons, Central Grocery
  - For best trio Black Spanish....1 Gal. Ribbon Cane  
syrup. Sanitary Grocery
- The judging of poultry will be held at the Sanitary Grocery. Same judges as for live stock.
- For best pig 3 months old.....\$1.00 picture  
A. E. Howerton

### Free Moving Picture Show in the Forenoon from 10.30 to 11.30 at Movie Theater

In the afternoon the Movie Show starts at 1 o'clock and runs until time for the baseball game with a complete change of program from the free show in the forenoon. Admission to the afternoon show will be 10c.

In the afternoon coupon tickets will be given and a

### Cash Prize of \$3.00 Given

to the person holding number. Lucky number will be posted on bill board in front of building just before baseball game starts.

Judges to draw tickets: Joe Teague, Sr. N. B. Graves, and L. P. Loomis.

Music by the  
Slaton Cornet Band

Baseball Game  
Slaton vs. Lorenzo

A Carnival of buying, selling recreation and amusement.

### Special Prizes

Here is where the farmer folk will find values that Trades Days do not usually afford them:

- The Grand Leader will give a \$10.00 dress to the lady buying the largest bill of goods at the store during the day.
- The Grand Leader will give a \$5.00 pair of pants to the gentleman buying the largest bill of goods at the store during the day.
- Both Grand Leader contests close at 5 p. m.
- Robertson's Dry Goods Store gives a cash prize of \$3.50 to the customer registering to the lucky number. Prize to be awarded at 4.15 p.m.
- F. M. Vermillion will give a cash prize of \$1.00 to the farmer having the most plows sharpened at his shop during the day.
- Teague's Confectionery will award a prize of a \$2.50 box of chocolates to the girl drinking an orange julp in the quickest time. Contest to be held at 2 p. m.
- Alex DeLong, tailor, will press a suit free of charge for the best looking girl in town that day. Contest at Movie Theater at 2.30 p. m.
- B. C. Morgan Windmill Co. will give a \$10 discount on any complete windmill and pipe job.
- A. E. Howerton will give a \$1.00 picture to the nicest piece of hand made fancy work displayed at his store. Judges: Mesdames C. A. Joplin, J. B. Posey, and A. B. Robertson.
- West Side Barber Shop will give a free shave and haircut to the homliest farmer in town May 8.

Slaton Invites You: You Will Be Glad That You Came

AT SLATON, SECOND SATURDAY, MAY 8th

SLATON TRADES DAY COMMITTEE

# Write R. J. Murray & Company

Slaton, Texas, About Agricultural Lands and City Property

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Read the ads. in this paper.

New goods of the latest styles constantly arriving at Mrs. Graves.

W. L. Capps of Dundee, Texas, is visiting his son, Dallas Capps, in Slaton.

Dr. I. E. Smith, Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Specialist will be in Slaton Monday, May 17th till 2 p. m.

Rev. A. E. Arnfield of Lamesa was in Slaton Tuesday on his way to Fort Sumner, N. M., on a business trip.

Harry McRae left the first of this week for Carlsbad, New Mexico, where he will take the Fargo messenger run to Slaton. —Floydada Hesperian.

G. L. Sledge took his wife to the sanitarium at Post City Tuesday. Mrs. Sledge has been very seriously ill, getting better and worse by turns, and it was thought best to take her to the sanitarium.

M. Olim, proprietor of the Grand Leader, returned Saturday from his marketing trip to the east and has been busy this week unpacking new goods which he purchased on his trip and shipped at once.

To double and treble your money in Slaton residence lots C. C. Hoffman.

Mrs. Mary Mise of Plainview is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. V. Young, in Slaton.

The Mother's Club will hold an apron sale at Robertson's on Saturday, May 8th.

You will find new deals in the classified column every week. Keep the habit of watching it.

A. H. Woodard and his mother, Mrs. J. W. Woodard, were called to Fort Worth last Friday by the sudden illness of a brother of Mr. Woodard's.

The Methodist Ladies will serve home-made ice cream and cake and sandwiches, pickles, and ice tea, at Robertson's on Trades Day, Saturday, May 8th.

Mrs. J. S. Bagby is visiting Mr. Bagby's brother in Lamesa while her husband is trying to locate a residence in Slaton so they can go to housekeeping here.

The shipment of Kokernot cattle from the O-Six pastures was completed Wednesday night last week. There were 135 cars of the cattle, and they were made up into three trains and sent to Kansas over the main line via Texico.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Johnson on April 30.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ashby on Wednesday of last week.

H. H. Foreman is building a house 26x28 on his suburban tract in South Slaton.

Every customer pleased with the up-to-date bargains in Millinery at Mrs. Graves.

Best residence lots in Slaton, \$5.00 down, \$5. per month. Phone 59—C. C. Hoffman.

H. Rinne has bought lumber for a five-room bungalow to be erected on his farm near Slaton.

Remember the apron and cap sale to be held by the Mother's Club at Robertson's Saturday, May 8th.

There has been a party of surveyors in and out of Slaton this week, but the Slatonite has not been able to learn more of their business.

M. W. Hanley, T. W. Austin, and M. F. Klattenhoff were elected directors of the Slaton Independent School District at the election Saturday. Only a light vote was cast.

A. C. Benton was down to Lamesa last week looking for cows. He bought 100 head for himself and J. S. Edwards, and the stock was shipped up to the Slaton pastures the first of this week. Messrs. Benton and Edwards also bought 97 head of cows near Southland to put on their land.

Frank Anderson and a neighbor met with an accident in coming to town Wednesday that resulted in a runaway and a ruined buggy. The buggy tongue dropped down from the neckyoke, and broke when it hit the ground. This scared the team which bolted, pulling the buggy upside down. The horses got loose and left for Southland. The men fortunately escaped injury, but the buggy and a big marketing of eggs were wrecked.

## COME, TELL US YOUR NEEDS

The management of this bank has endeavored to preserve a progressive policy, to be liberal in its treatment and adhere to the legitimate line of banking in supplying the constant needs of its customers, and we hope and expect to continue. Come, tell us your needs.

# First State Bank

of Slaton



Lincoln Climatic Paint is Manufactured to Suit the Climate and is Fully and Freely Guaranteed With a Guarantee That Means What It Says. Come and see us about this paint. We have a full line.

RED CROSS PHARMACY Slaton

## REAL ESTATE BULLETIN OF CITY BARGAINS

FOR SALE—Bargain in good corner lot; east front, excellent well of water, three blocks from either of the churches and from the public school. Must be sold by Saturday evening at \$125.00. Cost originally \$225.00. Can loan \$100.00 on same.

FOR SALE—Practically new five-room bungalow, has two closets, pantry, three porches; extra large corner lot, northeast front, excellent well of water. Easy distance from depot and business district. Price \$1,250.00. \$250.00 in cash or residence lots; balance \$25.00 per month.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Large, full two-story twelve-room house, large halls both up and down stairs. Property in excellent condition throughout, and will bear closest inspection. All rooms well lighted and ventilated, good new frame out-buildings. Two lots on corner high and dry, drain nicely. Good cased well of soft water. Price \$2,000.00. Would take half in vacant residence lots, balance to suit purchaser.

For information on above or any property you may be interested in phone 59 or write

C. C. HOFFMAN SLATON, TEXAS

# Staple and Fancy Groceries and Fresh Vegetables in Season

We want to supply your needs in the grocery line and we keep at your disposal a complete stock of popular, standard brands. Our first thought is to make satisfied customers. Give us your orders.

# Slaton Sanitary Grocery

W. E. SMART, Proprietor

## Battle in South Pacific Opens Up Controversy.

Efficiency of Big Guns in Rough Sea Is Subject Naval Officers Must Give Their Attention to Soon.

By EDWARD B. CLARK. (Staff Correspondent Western Newspaper Union.)

Washington.—American naval officers are showing a deep interest in the fairly complete report just received of the fight between the German and English squadrons in the South Pacific, a fight which ended in the defeat of the British and in the sinking with a loss of all on board of the cruiser Good Hope. There is a reason for the sharp interest of the American officers.

This first fight in the South seas between German and English vessels took place while a gale of wind was blowing and the sea was running high. German reports as well as those from smaller English cruisers which escaped from the combat, were to the effect that the Good Hope could not use its big guns because of the pitch of the ship in the high seas.

During the latter days of the Roosevelt administration a writer on naval affairs said that some of the American cruisers, ships of much the same type as that of the English Good Hope, although the latter vessel was not mentioned or thought of at the time, were so constructed that in a high sea they could not use their big guns efficiently. This criticism aroused a lot of attention and some naval officers said that it was not well based and others said that it was entirely well based.

One American ship which was mentioned by the critic was the West Virginia, of which it was said with a sea running a more stable enemy's ship with the same armament and the same guns could knock the American to pieces because the latter would pitch so that her guns could not be sighted accurately.

One curious thing in connection with this criticism was that just before the article appeared President Roosevelt had taken a trip on the West Virginia from the Mississippi river below New Orleans around Florida to Hampton roads. While on the journey a gale came up and Ad-

miral Brownson, who was in command of the West Virginia, took the president on the bridge and said to him: "I want to show you how the vessel behaves in a high sea and also to show you that with conditions as they are we can make good use of our guns."

It was accounted singular that the very ship which had been singled out as a type of those which would be inefficient in a high sea was the ship on which the president had sailed and had seen under the conditions outlined. Moreover, it was accounted a coincidence that Admiral Brownson, without knowing anything of the forthcoming criticism, should have made an answer to it in advance.

It seems likely that a complete study of the possibility of the efficient use of the big guns on our warships of a certain type will be tested before very long. In order that a point of controversy may be settled. If it should prove true that some of our ships cannot give a good account of themselves, even with a moderate sea running, there probably will be a change of construction methods involving a readjustment of weights. The navy just now is studying this matter with a good deal of interest, attention, as has been said, having been drawn to it by the predicament which the English ship Good Hope found herself in when the more stable German vessels met it on the high seas in a gale of wind.

## BUTCHER HOG, 3 ARE HURT

Girl Loses Finger, Man Loses Thumb, and Boy Breaks Leg, on Pennsylvania Farm.

Northumberland, Pa.—A strange series of accidents occurred while butchering one hog on the farm of James P. Ardoe, in Point township, Northumberland county.

Miss Bertha Eyster's finger was caught in a sausage grinder and cut off. Hardly had she been taken to a doctor when William Hower, a boy, stumbled over the head of the animal and suffered a broken leg. He was taken to the Mary M. Packer hospital at Sunbury.

A few minutes later John Byrom got a thumb in the same machine where the young woman lost a finger, and it, too, was cut off.

**SLATON SLATONITE**

Slaton, Lubbock County, Texas

Issued..... Every Friday Morning  
Loomis & Massey..... Owners  
L. P. Loomis..... Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION, THE YEAR..... \$1.00

Entered as second class mail matter at the post office at Slaton, Texas, on Sept. 15, 1911, under the act of March 3, 1897.

**PROHIBITION IS NOW A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.**

The city of Roswell, New Mexico, is a very interesting example of the desirability of saloons as a commercial asset. Quite often we hear a remark about like this: "Oh, I do not like to have my family live in a saloon town, but saloons make business and would bring people and money to Slaton." Roswell, N. M., has seen every phase of the saloon problem. From the usual western saloon cow town it grew into a city, and the saloons were cut down in number and put under strict regulations and high license. This high license did not prove entirely satisfactory, and the next move was total prohibition. Under prohibition the city prospered. Then the wave of business depression two years ago came over the country and Roswell people decided that it was a local matter and that it was due to the absence of saloons. So they voted the saloons back to the city.

The Slatonite editor has been acquainted with the saloon situation in Roswell until recently, and has been wondering how the new whiskey era affected business conditions. The other day we met a business man from that city, and asked him what the business men thought about saloons by this time. He said: "I owned a barber shop in Roswell. The first month of the saloons my business decreased twenty five per cent. Other lines of business reported losses up to as high as fifty per cent. The banks verified these state-

ments. Collecting became uncertain and men who had always paid their accounts promptly became bill beaters. The men who drank whiskey or even only beer would figure this way: Well, here is some change! It will buy me so many glasses of beer, so I won't spend it for anything else; and my wife can have charged what she just has to have. A man would rather have three glasses of beer than a shave when he really needed it. So it hurt all kinds of legitimate business."

In response to the question, "Are you a prohibitionist?" the friend replied:

"I never had been. I always considered that whiskey was a sort of a personal liberty proposition—that those who wanted saloons were entitled to them, and those who didn't like saloons could just stay away from them. I didn't consider that the question interested me one way or the other, altho I did take a drink once in a while. But since living in Roswell and seeing how the saloons affected the legitimate, respectable business lines, it has made a prohibitionist out of me."

The people of Roswell, outside of those directly in sympathy with the saloon investment, would gladly welcome a chance to vote to vote out the saloons now.

The time is rapidly coming when the uncompromising rule of nature, namely, that that which destroys or consumes without giving anything of benefit in return is a scourge to humanity, will be recognized. Whiskey temporarily stimulates but leaves no benefit. It takes money from legitimate purposes and gives nothing in return. People are rapidly learning this. Prohibition has ceased to be solely a religious question; it is now a commercial economic.

The Floydada Hesperian finds fault with the government rain gauge at that place because it measured only 1.85 inches of rain one night, when Editor Steen measured the water on the ground with his eye and decided that there ought to have been about six inches. It's amusing how at variance guesses are on rainfall. Ask a dozen men how much rain fell at a gully washer, and their answers will vary from two to ten inches, and the actual fall was perhaps only one inch. If it isn't touching too delicate a subject, we would beg leave to ask Editor Steen if his authority on rainfall is the same as that for his toast at the banquet at Plainview.

The Lubbock Avalanche was just a little more particular in reporting the Dallas Trade excursion, and stated that Lubbock was the only stop made, "except to change engines." A neat little compliment that, to Slaton. The logical conclusion is that the only place to change engines is at the division points, and the most important towns from a commercial standpoint is the railroad centers. Or maybe the Avalanche wanted to infer that railroad trains make a flying switch in changing engines.

**Proposed Eugenic War Strike.**  
Newark, O.—A world-wide strike of women against war by women refusing to bring children into the world until the nations disarm was the novel proposal put before the state convention of the W. C. T. U. here by Mrs. Viola D. Romans of Columbus, O. The convention took no action on the proposal.

**Trades Day Special**

H. L. Carroll announces special discounts on his blacksmith work Trades Day.

**Old Village Seal Is Dug Up.**

Fredonia, N. Y.—While digging on his property A. J. Harper discovered the original seal of the village of Fredonia imbedded in the earth. The seal was dated 1829, the year the village was incorporated.

It is a brass disk an inch in diameter and a half inch thick. Across the center was engraved a row of gas lights.

**Rainfall Record at Slaton**

Jan. 23 snow 1 1-2 inch	.19
Jan. 30	.25
Feb. 19	1.00
Feb. 21	.13
Feb. 26	1.88
Mar. 2	.37
Mar. 3	.56
Mar. 4 snow 3 inch	.38
Mar. 8 snow 3 inches	.37
Mar. 11 snow and rain	.63
Mar. 31. snow	.07
April 6th	.38
April 14th	.81
April 15	1.06
April 16th	1.00
April 17th	.25
April 18th	.50
April 19th	.17
April 23rd	.50
April 24th	1.00
April 25th	2.50
April 29th	1.87
May 1st	.47
May 5th	.85
For the year 1915 to date	16.69
For year 1913	33.00
For year 1914	40.75

**"Haven't You Forgotten Something, Dearie?"**

**TELEPHONE and Find Out.**



**The Western Telephone Company**

**The Richey Lumber Yard**

**To Figure Your Bill for Less**

**SLATON PLANING MILL**

R. H. TUDOR, Proprietor

**Contracting and Building**

Estimates furnished on short notice. All work given careful and prompt attention. Give us a trial.

North Side of the Square

**Founded and Owned by the Pecos & Northern Texas Ry. Company**

4-Way Division Santa Fe System



**SLATON LOCATION**

SLATON is in the southeast corner of Lubbock County, in the center of the South Plains of central west Texas. Is on the new main Trans-Continental Line of the Santa Fe. Connects with North Texas Lines of that system at Canyon, Texas; with South Texas lines of the Santa Fe at Coleman, Texas; and with New Mexico and Pacific lines of the same system at Texico, N. M. SLATON is the junction of the Lamesa road, Santa Fe System.

**Advantages and Improvements**

The Railway Company has Division Terminal Facilities at this point, constructed mostly of reinforced concrete material and including a Round House, a Power House, Machine and Blacksmith Shops, Coal Chute, a Sand House, Water Plant, Ice House, etc. Also have a Fred Harvey Eating House, and a Reading Room for Santa Fe employees. Have extensive yard tracks for handling a heavy trans-continental business, both freight and passenger, between the Gulf and Atlantic Coast and the Pacific Coast territories, and on branch lines to Tahoka, Lamesa and other towns.

**BUSINESS SECTION AND RESIDENCES BUILT**

3000 feet of business streets are graded and macadamized and several residence streets are graded; there are 26 business buildings of brick and reinforced concrete, with others to follow; 200 residences under construction and completed.

**SURROUNDED BY A FINE, PRODUCTIVE LAND**

A fine agricultural country surrounds the town, with soil dark chocolate color, sandy loam, producing Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Indian Corn, garden crops and fruit. An inexhaustible supply of pure free stone water from wells 40 to 90 feet deep.

**P. and N. T. Railway Company, Owners**  
THE COMPANY OFFERS for sale a limited number of business lots remaining at original low list prices and residence lots at exceedingly low prices. For further information address either  
**South Plains Land Co.** ....or.... **Harry T. McGee**  
Local Townsite Agent, Slaton, Texas      Local Townsite Agent, Slaton

**Individuality Brings Distinction**

A Well Tailored Man Shows Individuality That Wins Admiration

**Let Us Be Your Tailor**

I have bought the Proctor & Olive Tailor Shop on the North Side of the Square and I can give your every tailoring need instant attention.

**Cleaning, Pressing and Altering**

Will call for and deliver your clothes. Work guaranteed

Also Agent for the World Standard Suits  
**JOHN HUDGENS TAILOR**  
SLATON, TEXAS

**Nellie Bly Describes Awful Scenes Witnessed in Red Cross Hospital.**

**SOUL SHRINKS FROM SIGHT**

Wounded, Frozen, Starved, Thousands Are Dying in Agonizing Torture and Other Thousands Are Being Rushed to the Same Fate.

By NELLIE BLY.  
(International News Service.)  
Budapest.—Ten languages are spoken in the hospital, and nurses, German, Austrian, Gulltzin, Hungarian and Servian, are employed, so that patients will always have nurses who speak their language.

They have also a series of chapels, Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew. Off each ward are small sound-proof rooms called "death chambers." Patients on the point of death are removed to these rooms to spare the feelings of their fellow comrades. Smoking rooms, glass partitioned, are also an adjunct to each ward.

This hospital accommodates 2,000 wounded. The kitchen is superb and needs a column to properly describe it. They showed with pride a large American refrigerator. The doctors and nurses each have their sleeping, eating and rest departments. One large hall, gayly decorated with the national colors, is used for the amusement of the convalescent. Every kind of shows are given and concerts.

Men were being received from a train, so we went down to see them. We talked to them, as detachments of 20 were taken at a time to the bath.

I cannot praise too highly the wonderful executive ability of those who conceived and established the astounding perfection of these two hospitals. Nothing is wanting to aid and assist nature to save and heal what man is so inhumanly torturing and destroying.

We had scarcely reached the Astoria when I had a telephone call from Doctor MacDonald.

Called to Hospital.  
"I want you to get into a taxi and come here, Miss Bly," he said. "I have received just now the worst cases I have ever seen in my entire life. They may interest you."

I rushed to the American Red Cross

hospital. It is located in Mexico street in a large building, formerly used as a home for the blind. I flew in the door and up the stairs over which floats a 50-foot American flag.

Doctor MacDonald, grave and sad, met me at the head of the stairs.

"Come into the operating room," he said, taking my hand. "I have the most frightful case I ever saw."

Mr. Schriener, who had enough misery for one day, had tried to induce me not to come. Failing he had come



Nellie Bly at the Front.

along. Silently he kept at my side.

The operating room was in confusion. On the floor was blood. Filling pails and in piles were bloody bandages. I tried not to see. I began to wish I had not come.

Four American Red Cross nurses stood gravely around an operating table. Doctor MacDonald pointed to two bandaged stumps. I could see one foot was gone at the ankle, the other apparently half way to the knee.

"This is a Russian," said the doctor.

"He was wounded by a shot through his body. For eight days he lay in the trench unattended. His feet froze. He was put on a freight train, and when we received him an hour ago his feet had dropped off, doubtless in the car, for we never saw them, and the last blood the poor fellow had was pouring from his open veins. We carried him here and bandaged him up, but he cannot live many minutes longer. He has no pulse now. Come look at him."

A Dreadful Sight.

Come, look, reader, with me! My whole soul shrank from the sight. The doctor took me by the hand. I kept my eyes away from the face I was afraid to look upon.

"Look at this body," said the doctor. I looked—I shuddered. The clay-pallor of death. The ribs cutting the skin. Bones, bones, no flesh anywhere.

The head turned. Great, hollow black eyes looked into mine. Transfixed, I stood, heartsick, soul-sad. Those great hollow eyes searched mine. They tried to question me. They spoke soul language to soul. The lips parted, a moan, a groan of more than physical agony. He spoke. I could not understand. His words were a sound my ears shall never forget. The appeal, the longing, the knowledge!

"What does he say?" I cried, unable to stand it. "Can no one understand? Can't you find someone to speak to him?"

A nurse smoothed his forehead. An attendant held fast the pale, pale hands.

"The attendant understands," the doctor said; and to him, "What does he say?"

Asked for Children.  
"He is asking for his children," was the low reply.

The hollow, black eyes turned again to search mine. I could not endure their question. I had no answer to give.

"Let me go!" I said to the doctor.

The low moans seemed to call me back, but I walked steadfastly toward the door and down the corridor.

"Could emperors and czars and kings look on this torturing slaughter and ever sleep again?" I asked the doctor.

"They do not look," he said gently. "Only by witnessing such horrors can one realize them."

"Miss Bly," cried Von Leidenforst, running down the hall, "that poor fellow just died!"

This is only one case. Travel the roads from the scene of battle, search the trains; wounded, frozen, starved thousands are dying in agonizing torture—not hundreds, but thousands. And as they die thousands are being rushed into their pest-filled trenches to be slaughtered in the same way.

**Ordinance Number 13.**

An Ordinance providing for the Levy and Collection of an Occupation Tax on Circus Shows, Menageries, Acrobatic, Sleight of Hand, Minstrel, Concert and other shows; exempting certain shows from the Payment of Tax; Manner of Obtaining Permit; and Outlining Duties of Town Marshal in such cases.

Be It Ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Slaton, Texas:

Section 1. There shall be levied and collected from every circus wherein equestrian or acrobatic feats and performances are exhibited, for which pay for admission is demanded or received, for each day that such exhibits are made, where an admission fee of one dollar is charged, twenty-five dollars; for each day where an admission fee of seventy-five cents is charged, twenty dollars; for each day where an admission fee of fifty cents is charged, fifteen dollars; for each day where an admission fee of less than 50 cents is charged, ten dollars; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that the amount of fee charged

for reserved seats shall be considered as part of such admission fee; and PROVIDED, that where there is a combination of circus and menagerie, or circus and other exhibitions, the highest tax fixed by this ordinance for any division or department of the combination shall be collected; PROVIDED FURTHER that every show or exhibition which advertises itself as a circus or menagerie, or a combination of circus and menagerie, shall be held to be a circus, or a menagerie, or a circus and menagerie, according to the manner in which it advertises itself, whether it be such or not.

Section 2. From every menagerie, wax-works, museum, side show or exhibition, whether connected with a circus or not, where a separate fee for admission is demanded or received, for each day that such exhibitions are made, if the fee be twenty-five cents, or less, for admission, a tax of five dollars shall be collected; if the fee for admission be more than twenty-five cents, a tax of ten dollars shall be collected.

Section 3. From every performance or exhibition where acrobatic feats are performed and an admission fee is charged for profit, not connected with any circus exhibiting on the same day, a tax of five dollars shall be collected for each day that such exhibitions are made.

Section 4. From every sleight-of-hand performance or exhibition of legerdemain, not connected with a circus exhibiting on the same day, where an admission fee is charged for profit, a tax of five dollars shall be collected for each day that such exhibitions are made.

Section 5. From every minstrel or concert company, or other like show or exhibition or performance, not connected with a circus exhibiting on the same day, for which an admission fee is demanded or received for profit, for each day that exhibitions are made, where an admission fee of one dollar is charged, twenty dollars; where an admission fee of seventy-five cents is charged, fifteen dollars; where an admission of fifty cents or less is charged, ten dollars; PROVIDED that the amount of fee charged for reserved seats shall be considered as a part of such admission fee.

Section 6. The word day, as used herein, shall be construed to mean a day of twenty-four hours or any fractional part thereof.

Section 7. Every person, firm, corporation or association of persons, desiring to exhibit any of the shows or performances mentioned in this Ordinance, or any combination of the same, for profit, within the limits of the Town of Slaton, shall, before making or offering to make such performance or exhibition, make a statement in writing, under oath, to the Mayor, Acting Mayor, or City Secretary, setting forth the nature of the contemplated performance or exhibition, and if the officer to whom such statement is made shall approve of the same, upon the payment of the proper tax, he shall cause to be issued to the person so applying, a permit to make such performance or exhibition, setting forth in such permit a brief description of the contemplated performance or exhibition, and that he has given his assent thereto, and shall at the same time make a true copy of such permit for the permanent files of his office, and he shall apprise the Town Marshal of his action.

Section 8. If it should appear to the town marshal that any such performance or exhibition for which a permit has been issued has been misrepresented, or that the same is immoral or indecent or against public policy, he shall have power and authority forthwith to stop the same and to prevent its further exhibition; or should any show, performance or exhibition, for which a tax is required under this Ordinance, be attempted to be made without having first paid such tax, it shall be the duty of the town marshal to stop or prevent such show or performance or exhibition until such tax is fully paid and a proper permit obtained; and in the event that any show or performance or exhibition be stopped or prohibited after the tax has been paid, for the reason that same has been misrepresented in order to avoid payment of any tax or any part of any tax, or if the nature of any such show, performance or exhibition has been misrepresented in order to obtain a permit, then and in that event no part of the tax that has been paid shall in any case be refunded; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the town marshal or other proper officer from prohibiting or stopping any show or performance or exhibition for any other reason which to him may appear good and sufficient, whether any permit shall have been issued or not, or whether or not any tax be required for such performance or exhibition.

Section 9. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be so construed as to prohibit any person, firm, corporation or association of persons from exhibiting any show, performance or exhibition having as its object the promotion of art, science, charity or benevolence, and not for private profit; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that such show, performance or exhibition be not immoral, indecent, or against public policy; PROVIDED FURTHER, that no show, performance or exhibition shall be considered as given in behalf of art, science, charity or benevolence unless at least twenty-five per cent of the gross receipts be used for such purpose; PROVIDED FURTHER, that any person shall have the right to form a museum composed entirely of the products of Texas and to exhibit the same for a fee without paying any tax.

Section 10. The word person, as used herein, shall be construed to mean and include the following: Persons, firm, corporation or association.

Section 11. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and publication as provided by law.

Passed and approved this 22 day of April, A. D. 1915.

ATTEST: R. J. MURRAY, Mayor of the Town of Slaton, Texas.  
C. C. HOFFMAN, Town Secretary.

**The Advertised Article**

is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith—else he would not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up-to-date and never shopworn.

**CLASSIFIED ADS**

SPANISH PEANUTS for sale. W. P. Florence.

LOST.—Pair gold rim glasses in black case. Will reward finder for return of glasses to D. O'Connell.

NOTICE.—All those owing accounts to Olive & Proctor please call at once and settle. This is important.

FOR SALE.—Horse, buggy, and harness; also one Jersey male and four Jersey cows.—Mrs. I. W. Hudgens.

BREEDERS ATTENTION.—Thorobred Jersey Bull, subject to registration, for service at T. A. Amos' barn in South Slaton. Terms: \$1.50 cash.

BREEDERS ATTENTION! I have a registered Poland China male for service at my livina barn in Slaton. Terms reasonable. G. L. SLEDGE.

FOR SALE.—Section land 2 miles south of Slaton, priced EXCEPTIONALLY LOW, good title. Be sure to see me before buying.—Andy Caldwell, Owner Slaton Tex.

THE VALUE of well-printed neat-appearing stationery as a means of getting and holding desirable business has been amply demonstrated. Consult us before going elsewhere

**Notice of Election.**

On this the 22 day of April, A. D. 1915, came on to be considered a petition in writing signed by J. G. Wadsworth and R. L. Hanton and others, asking that an election, as hereinafter ordered, be ordered by the Town Council of the Town of Slaton, Texas, for the purpose hereinafter set forth:

And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Town Council that said petition is signed by more than twenty property tax-paying voters, residents of said town of Slaton, and that the election petitioned for should be ordered:

It is, therefore, ordered by the Town Council of the Town of Slaton, Lubbock County, Texas, that an election be held at the Talley-Whitehead Building on the Northwest corner of the Public Square in said town of Slaton, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1915, to determine whether the bonds of the said Town of Slaton shall be issued to the amount of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) payable forty years from their date, redeemable at any time after 30 years from their date, and bearing interest at the rate of five percentum per annum, payable annually, for the purpose of erecting, constructing and establishing a waterworks system for the business section of said Town of Slaton and for so much of the residence portion of said town as may be possible with the amount of such bonds; and whether there shall be annually levied, assessed and collected on all the taxable property in said town for the current year and annually thereafter while said bonds, or any of them are outstanding, a tax sufficient to pay the current interest on said bonds and provide a sinking fund sufficient to pay the principal at maturity.

J. C. Stewart is hereby appointed manager at said election, and he shall select two judges and two clerks to assist him in holding it, and said election shall be held as nearly as possible in conformity with the general election laws of the State.

No person shall vote at said election unless he be a qualified voter under the Constitution and laws of this State and a property tax payer in said Town of Slaton.

All voters desiring to support the proposition to issue bonds shall have written or printed upon their ballots the words, "For the issuance of bonds and the tax" and those opposed shall have printed upon their ballots the words, "Against the issuance of bonds and the tax."

Public notice of said election shall be given by publishing this notice in a newspaper published in said town of Slaton for four successive weeks prior to said election and in addition thereto by posting copies of this order in three public places in said town for at least three weeks prior to said election.

Done this 22nd day of April, A. D. 1915.

ATTEST: R. J. MURRAY, Mayor of the Town of Slaton, Texas.  
C. C. HOFFMAN, Town Secretary.  
(SEAL)

**Let Us Improve Your Looks West Side Barber Shop**

J. S. BAGBY, Proprietor

Hot or Cold Baths in Connection

Barbering of the Class That Makes a Patron a Steady Customer

**City Meat Market Slaton, Texas**

We have purchased the City Meat Market and solicit your patronage. We will appreciate your trade and will keep at all times a full line of fresh meat from choice beeves. We can fill your orders. For a choice steak, a tender roast, or prime pork chops, come to the City Market.

Hours When Shop Will Be Open on Sundays

Shop open on Sundays until 9 o'clock in the morning, and from 4.30 to 6.30 in the afternoon.

G. W. DUDLEY, Proprietor

**NOTICE! To My Patrons:**

I have moved to Alex DeLong's Shop where I will be found at all times to do tailoring work. I appreciate the patronage you have given me in the past and hope to receive a continuance of your business. Cleaning, Pressing, Alterations. Ladies Work a Specialty. All Work Guaranteed.

**S. D. Glascock, Tailor**

# WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial." — Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis. — "At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since." — Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

## The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely vegetable — act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.



*Beent Good*

A Real Girl. "How did you happen to pick out that girl for a wife from among all the dozens you know?" "I noticed she occasionally put on something heavier than a lace wrap when we had a blizzard. Also she sometimes wears overshoes when it is raining hard. I thought those things displayed rare sense." "Exceedingly rare for these days, young man. You have selected a gem." — Louisville Courier-Journal.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE for the TROGGS Over 100,000 packages of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to shake into your shoes, are being used by the German and Allied troops at the front because it relieves the feet, gives instant relief to Corns and Bunions, hot, swollen, aching, tender feet, and makes walking easy, sold everywhere, See. Try It TODAY. Don't accept any substitute. Adv.

Folks are quick to discover the faults of wise men and the merits of fools.

Always sure to please, Red Cross Ball Blue. All grocers sell it. Adv.

It's astonishing how quickly possession will decrease the value of a thing.

## Feel All Used Up?

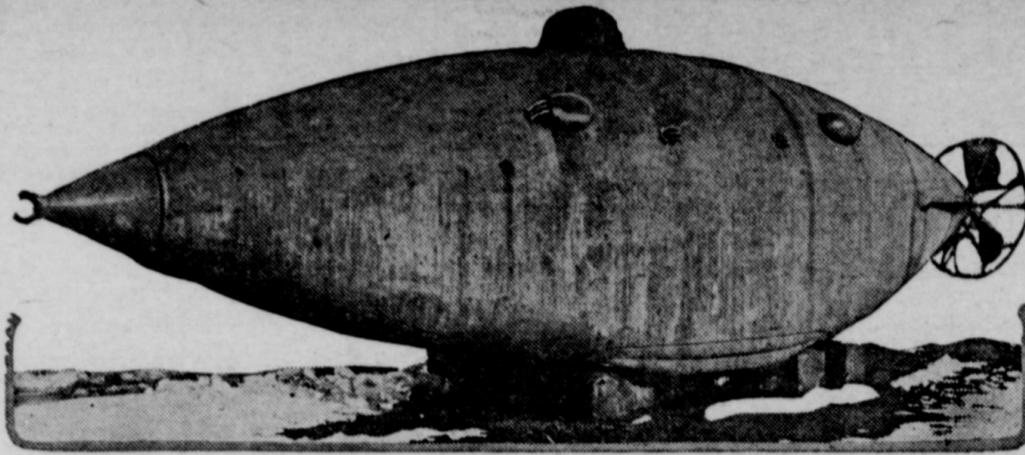
Does your back ache constantly? Do you have sharp twinges when stooping or lifting? Do you feel all used up — as if you could just go no further? Kidney weakness brings great discomfort. What with backache, headache, dizziness and urinary disturbances it is no wonder one feels all used up. Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of just such cases. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

### An Oklahoma Case

"Every Morning Tell a Story" Mrs. Robert Webster, 1140 W. First St., Oklahoma City, Okla., says: "My kidneys were disordered by poor drinking water and they acted irregularly. I suffered intensely from dizzy spells and headaches and little puffy sacs appeared beneath my eyes. I had nervous spells, also. On a relative's advice, I used Doan's Kidney Pills and three boxes fixed me up in good shape."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS POSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

## FIRST OF AMERICA'S SUBMARINES



The Whale, the first submarine built in the United States, is now on exhibition in the Brooklyn navy yard. It was built in 1864 by C. S. Bushnell and Augustus Rice, and is about twenty-nine feet long and nine feet deep. The Whale was designed to carry 13 men and was propelled by hand power. It cost \$60,000, and was given a trial and condemned in 1872.

## A FOOT IN GERMANY

Belgian Makes Thrilling Escape After Killing Guards.

Traverses Whole Rhine Country and Reaches Switzerland and Italy — Poses as Deaf Mute — Ready to Fight Again.

London. — Jules Liaudat, a twenty-two-year-old Belgian soldier, has just arrived at Nice after effecting a daring escape from Germany. His journey across the enemy's country into Switzerland and Italy is one of the most striking stories that have come to hand since the war began.

At the time of the outbreak of hostilities Liaudat was doing his military service in the Fifth Line regiment at Antwerp. He took part in the fighting around Aerschot, whence, after a splendid resistance the Belgians were obliged to retire toward Malines. Later the Germans bore down upon the prosperous little town, famous for its lace making trade, and it was during their successful attack on that place that Liaudat and some fifty of his comrades became separated from the rest of the Belgian forces and were obliged to give themselves up.

Sent the next day to Aix-la-Chapelle the prisoners were placed in a compound formed of wooden planks with a guard of five men of the landsturm. The prisoners noticed that they were left unguarded by the sentinels for a few minutes each day while the guards went to get the soup. On December 1 the Belgians lay in wait for the return of the sentinels at the entrance to the compound.

As one of the Germans came back with the customary caldron of soup he was set upon and strangled. He was able to utter a cry, however, and his comrades came running to see what was wrong. One after the other they were shot down by one of the Belgians, who had picked up the revolver of the strangled soldier.

Then began a wild dash for liberty under the bullets of a company of landsturm, brought to the scene by the sounds of the shots. The Belgians ran in zigzags to avoid being hit. Almost all of them made toward the Dutch frontier. Not so Liaudat, who did not wish to be interned in Holland until the end of the war. He had conceived the more desperate plan of crossing Germany and reaching Italy. To this boldness he probably owes his life, as the landsturm men, feeling confident that he would be caught later, fired only a few shots after him, whereas in the opposite direction almost all the runaways were brought down.

Once well on his way, Liaudat gained in confidence and succeeded

in walking to Merestret without being questioned. He went round the outskirts of the town and on to Limburg, where he found some old clothes in an abandoned house. This allowed him to discard his Belgian uniform, now all tattered and torn. Thus disguised he continued his journey as a tramp, without papers of any sort and with no money. He was obliged to pose as a deaf mute when he met people and beg for food by signs. He slept in ditches, behind hedges and in old tumbledown barns. The weather was extremely bad and his sufferings were great, but the courageous Belgian kept on and with the aid of signposts along the roads found his way through Bonn, Coblenz, Mayence, Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Strassburg and Erstein, finally crossing the Swiss-German frontier and reaching Basel.

While in German territory he was often stopped and questioned by police and military patrols, but he always signaled that he could neither hear nor speak, and when paper and a pen were offered him he would write: "Ich bin Schweiz" (I am Swiss). — This was his passport.

Not content with reaching Switzerland, Liaudat continued his tramp by Thun and Briga over the Simplon pass to Domodossola. He succeeded in reaching Genoa on January 27. Since his escape from Aix-la-Chapelle he had been walking for 57 days and had covered a distance of roughly 750 miles. Liaudat is going back to the front to fight the Germans again.

Guinea Pigs as Food. Berlin. — German dietitians have discovered guinea pigs furnish cheap and appetizing meat, and breeding the animals has become a large industry.

## HONORED BY BELGIAN KING



Mrs. Knocker, an Englishwoman, has been decorated by King Albert with the Order of Leopold. She is seen in the picture cutting a button from the uniform of a German prisoner.

detached the head and has kept it in his collection of relics since. The foot has not been touched with a tool or even venerated, but rubbing against the sides of the hunter's game bag imparted a polish to the wood which resembled a ruddy glow.

## 700 PENNIES EARN \$175

Sunday School Pupils Give Practical Demonstration of "Parable of the Talents."

Frankfort, Ind. — How 700 Lincoln pennies grew into \$175 in a year was related at the Methodist Sunday school here. The school wishes a new chapel, and the superintendent decided to test the practicability of the "Parable of the Talents." He distributed 700 pennies among the 700 pupils, who were told to increase the amount as much as possible during the year.

As the classes and pupils were called on to make their report, the Y. W. B. C. class, composed of 67 young women, reported having made

## BUSY BISHOP OF AMIENS



The bishop of Amiens daily rides out to the French trenches, celebrates mass, cheers the soldiers, and, when necessary, delivers supreme unction to the dying.

## HAS NO NEED OF HUSBAND

Woman Makes Big Success Managing a Store and Also at Farming.

Penokee, Kan. — One of the best rustlers in the short grass country is a woman. Miss Sophronia Summer-son, manager of the Farmers' Supply Company store in Penokee, in Graham county, has succeeded without aid of a husband. For the last two years she has held this job, and made money for the company. Her people live near Hoxie, Sheridan county, where she owns a section and a half of land and farms it out on shares.

In 1914 Miss Summer-son raised 2,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats, 1,000 bushels of corn and 2,500 bushels of barley. For more than a dozen years she was the agent of the Union Pacific at Menlo, Palco and Morland.

The Summer-sons were among the pioneer settlers of Sheridan county.

## EACH SON BORN ON HOLIDAY

Three National Anniversaries Made Doubly Important in This Family by Arrival of Baby.

Marquette, Mich. — At least three holidays have been eventful days for Mr. and Mrs. E. Lirette of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Lirette have three sons — Edwin, Raymond and Paul. Edwin came into the world one Christmas day and Raymond was born while the world was busy celebrating Fourth of July.

Paul, the last born, made his bow to the world February 12, Lincoln's birthday. Mr. Lirette, the proud father of the trio, conducts a barber shop here.

\$31.37 from the 67 pennies. The Oxford class was next, turning in \$26.69. The home department class was a close third with \$25.

Reports from some of the little children were interesting. Georgie Dorner bought an egg with her penny, hatched a chicken, raised the chicken and sold it for \$1. Russell Eubanks bought a penny's worth of white corn; his mother made it into hominy, which he sold, realizing 40 cents. Esther Stewart bought popcorn with her penny and realized \$1 from the sale of the popped corn.

The plan worked so well that it will be tried another year.

## New Life Preserver.

Berlin. — German soldiers are provided with a new kind of life preserver in the form of a rubber vest that can be inflated in a moment, and it is a \$3 fine to misplace or lose it.

## Women as Machinists.

London. — To provide for women and girls unemployed because of the war, Glasgow, Scotland, is to train them as machinists, turning out 20 a month.

## OUR COAST DEFENSE

In these modern days of heavy armament and scientific war equipment, much thought has been given to our coast defense. The question of preparedness is one that concerns all patriotic Americans for it is always the unexpected attack that causes consternation.

This is also true in matters pertaining to health. That great enemy of health — Stomach trouble — may spring an unexpected attack at any time and it is well to be prepared by always keeping a bottle of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in the house. It is your bulwark in time of distress.

Be on guard at all times, and as soon as you notice the appetite failing, digestion becoming impaired, the liver inactive and the bowels refuse to perform their daily functions, commence taking the Bitters. Prompt action, together with the aid of this medicine, has been the means of preventing much suffering from Sick Headache, Nausea, Poor Appetite, Indigestion, Constipation and Biliousness.

Don't trifle with your health, but rather help Nature when weakness is manifested. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is Nature's ally, and these together, form a combination that is sure to result to your welfare. Try it today, but be sure you get Hostetter's.

## PROPER CREDIT TO COLUMBUS

See-America-First Movement, According to Report, Originated With Great Navigator.

Columbus, the Great Navigator, having been told by his politically faithful crew he'd either have to find what he was looking for or walk home, spent the night gazing westward.

Just before dawn he caught a glimpse of the Statue of Liberty, backed up by skyscrapers and the Great White Way.

Whereupon he sighed a sigh of relief, and calling all hands on deck, he remarked:

"Gentlemen, I am about to organize the See-America-First movement, and those who want to get in on the sub-basement will pass to the right, dropping their first payments in the hat!"

## Blessed is the Ash Man.

"While on earth," queried St. Peter, "did you leave footprints on the sands of time?"

"No," replied the candidate for admission, "but I always scattered ashes on my icy sidewalks."

"Come right in," interrupted the keeper of the keys, as he threw the pearly gates wide open, "and here is a ticket that entitles you to your choice of harps and halos."

## Its Kind.

"They are going to make a flat of sending provisions to Germany by the parcel post."

"I see. A case of the mailed fist."

## An Extreme Case.

"A romantic soul, you say?" "Very. I've known him to quote Keats to a box of talcum powder."

## One Exception.

"Nearly all country sites are desirable, are they not?"

"No; not the summer parasites."

## Just Turned It.

He — How old are you? She — I've just turned twenty-three. He — Oh, I see — thirty-two.

## THE WAY OUT

Change of Food Brought Success and Happiness.

An ambitious but delicate girl, after failing to go through school on account of nervousness and hysteria, found in Grape-Nuts the only thing that seemed to build her up and furnish her the peace of health.

"From infancy," she says, "I have not been strong. Being ambitious to learn at any cost I finally got to the High School but soon had to abandon my studies on account of nervous prostration and hysteria.

"My food did not agree with me, and I grew thin and despondent. I could not enjoy the simplest social affair for I suffered constantly from nervousness in spite of all sorts of medicines.

"This wretched condition continued until I became interested in the letters of those who had cases like mine and who were being helped by eating Grape-Nuts.

"I had little faith, but procured a pkg. and after the first dish I experienced a peculiar satisfied feeling that I had never gained from any ordinary food. I slept and rested better that night and in a few days began to grow stronger.

"I had a new feeling of peace and restfulness. In a few weeks, to my great joy, the headaches and nervousness left me and life became bright and hopeful. I resumed my studies, and later taught ten months with ease — using Grape-Nuts every day. I am now the mistress of a happy home, and the old weakness has never returned."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

**BEST WAY OF BREAKING SOD**

Some Difficulty Experienced in Turning Sod Up With Ordinary Plow—Sure of Good Crop.

I have broken sod at different depths and handled it in different ways and this is the way I have found best: Break it as nearly eight inches deep as is possible. Now in breaking sod eight inches deep, we find some difficulty in turning the sod bottom-side up with the ordinary plow. I take my breaking bottom and have extensions put on the moldboard and have those extensions rather sharply turned so that the sod is forced over and down; then I set the plows to cut so wide that the under edge of the sod lacks about an inch of being cut clear across, writes J. S. Murphy in Denver Field and Farm. This has the effect of steadying the furrow and holding it where wanted until it is about to be turned down flat when the uncut inch is torn loose.

I have turned sod so completely bottom-side up in this way that one could drive an automobile across it, going ten miles an hour and hardly get jarred. Breaking stood up on edge and kinked in every which way is not good workmanship, and it is almost impossible to work it down or keep such a field from drying out. I follow the breaker right up within the hour with a corrugated roller, weighted down with about 2,000 pounds of rock, and I follow the roller with a disk, having the disk well set over and not weighted, and disk as lightly as possible, only getting a mulch of not more than two inches. Then I follow the disk with a light harrow, and this fills up all the cracks between the furrows and a good mulch is established. Land handled in this way, even in a medium dry year, is sure to produce a good crop of grain, depending somewhat on the rainfall.

However, if one can at all possibly afford it, I advise against putting in a crop the first year. By not planting you are dead sure to get a good crop the next year, assuming, of course, that you have maintained the mulch, kept out the weeds and have done the necessary thing by frequent harrowing. Also by not sowing a crop the first year, you will have driven down the moisture; and in a year of ordinary rainfall, you will have probably a three-foot content of moisture. Again, by not using the moisture in the production of a crop, the green, damp sod, helped by the packing given it, will have rotted the subsoil down a good two inches, so that when backset you can without the expenditure of much power, turn from two to three inches of subsoil.

In the early days it was the custom to break in the spring and backset in the fall. That method is foolish in the semiarid region. In a season of exceptionally large rainfall one might have indifferent success by backsetting in the fall; but in the average year you will be simply tumbling a lot of partially rotted clods around.

Flax takes no more substance from the soil than other crops and not so much as some crops; but, because its root system is so much different, the soil is apt to dry out more with flax than with most any other crop. The ideal time for breaking is when the native grass is growing the fastest, because it is then tenderest and the sod rots the quickest. Dry farming is a new system of agriculture, constructed on the basis of the old principle, but with the conservation of moisture as the heart and brain of the idea. The soil in a semiarid region is apt to lack humus and land with much humus is capable of retaining and carrying much more moisture than land with little humus and you can maintain or restore humus in land by a proper system of crop rotation. There are some fourteen elements in our soil which must be kept up, but old Mother Nature looks after eleven of those herself, leaving three for you to watch and look after—nitrogen, phosphorus and potash.

**ALFALFA FOR FORAGE CROP**

Every Farmer in Semiarid District Should Grow Some of It—Good Stand is Difficult.

Alfalfa is pre-eminently the great forage crop for the semiarid regions. Every farmer should grow some alfalfa as soon as he can get his land in shape for it. It is difficult, however, to get a stand of alfalfa on new breaking and a full crop is not produced until the second or third year after seeding, so it is necessary for the farmer to grow some other crops as forage until he can have the alfalfa.

**Poultry in Orchard.**  
Poultry, running in the orchard and fields, is a great help to the farmer in his work of destroying harmful insects. By all means keep as much poultry in the orchard as you can.

**Necessary Implement.**  
The milk scale is one of the necessary implements in the dairy barn, but it should be used to weigh the seed as well as the milk.

**NO WAR TAX ON CANADIAN LANDS**

Untruthful Reports Circulated by Interested Parties.

Defaming a neighbor at the expense of the truth does not help those who are guilty of the practice, and it may be said that those spreading false reports about Canadian lands, in the hope that they may secure customers for their own, will certainly fail of their purpose. False statements so maliciously circulated will sooner or later be disproved. And, as in the case of the lands of Western Canada, the fertility of which is now so well known to people of every state in the United States, the folly of this work shows an exceeding short sightedness on the part of those guilty of the practice.

The present war has given some of these people the opportunity to exercise their art, but in doing it they are only arousing the curiosity of those who read the statements and a trifling investigation will only reveal their untruthfulness.

A very foolish statement has recently appeared in a number of papers, reading in part as follows:—

"It is believed that as a result of the war tax on land imposed by the Canadian Government a number of former Dakota farmers who went to the British Northwest will be compelled to return to the United States. Information has been received that the tax will amount to about \$500 for each farm of 160 acres, which in the case of many of the former residents of the two Dakotas would practically amount to confiscation."

To show that the public has doubted, hundreds of inquiries have been made the Government at Ottawa, Canada, only to bring out the most emphatic denial. A full-fledged lie of this kind has, of course, only a short life, and will tell in the end against those who forge it and spread it, but, as a Winnipeg paper points out, it is most complimentary to the agricultural possibilities of Western Canada to find that rival farming propositions need audacious mendacity of this description to help them.

What is the truth? The Saskatchewan Government has authorized a levy of \$10 per quarter section on uncultivated lands owned by non-residents. The Alberta Government has imposed a Provincial tax of 10 mills on the assessed value of all uncultivated lands. There are some special applications of these taxes, but the main provisions are as above. Those vacant lands held by non-residents in Western Canada form a grave problem. They are making for poor communities, poor schools and poor social and economic conditions generally. By having them cultivated the owners as well as the districts in which they are located will benefit alike. It is for this reason that the Government has recently asked the co-operation of the non-residents. The high price of grain for some years to come, and the general splendid character of Western Canada land will make the question well worth consideration.—Advertisement.

**To the Point.**  
An Indianapolis man has a sister, in a Canadian town, he had long ago placed in the list of old maids, who, largely if not wholly from filial devotion, are content to remain at home to comfort the parents. She was climbing rapidly to forty. He was dumfounded the other day to get a letter from her announcing that she had consented to tie up for the rest of her days with a man of high repute in her community. He wrote her thus:

Dear Sister:  
(1) Well!  
(2) He's lucky.  
He has her answer:  
Dear Brother:  
(1) Sure!  
(2) So am I.

—Indianapolis News.

**YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU**  
Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

**Literary Note.**  
Scribble—Milton got ten dollars for "Paradise Lost!"  
Bibble—What a cinch!"

Millions of particular women now use and recommend Red Cross Ball Blue. All grocers. Adv.

Unfortunately there are some things that even the most absent-minded of us can't forget.

**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
MEN'S \$2.50 \$3 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5 \$5.50 SHOES  
WOMEN'S \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00 \$3.50 & \$4.00 SHOES  
BOYS' \$1.75 \$2 \$2.50 \$3.00 MISSES' \$2.00 & \$2.50

**YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES**

W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the best domestic and imported leathers, on the latest models, carefully constructed by the most expert last and pattern makers in this country. No other make of equal prices, can compete with W. L. Douglas shoes for style, workmanship and quality. As comfortable, easy walking shoes they are unsurpassed.

The \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 shoes will give as good service as other makes costing \$4.00 to \$5.00. The \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50 shoes compare favorably with other makes costing \$6.00 to \$8.00. There are many men and women who wear W. L. Douglas shoes. Consult them and they will tell you that W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be excelled for their value and protection.

Wherever you live in W. L. Douglas shoes you that W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be excelled for their value and protection.

**CAUTION!** When buying W. L. Douglas shoes look for his NAME AND PRICE stamped on the bottom. Shoes thus stamped are always worth the price paid for them. For 32 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed their value and protected the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes by having his NAME AND PRICE stamped on the bottom before they leave the factory. Do not be persuaded to take some other make claimed to be just as good. You are paying your money and are entitled to the best. If your dealer cannot supply you, write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. Douglas, 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

**BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES**

If you could visit the W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see how carefully the shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they look and fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold through 50 stores in the large cities and shoe dealers everywhere.

**Their Locality.**  
"Pop, where are the man-hunting tribes to be found?"  
"Principally in leap year, sonny."

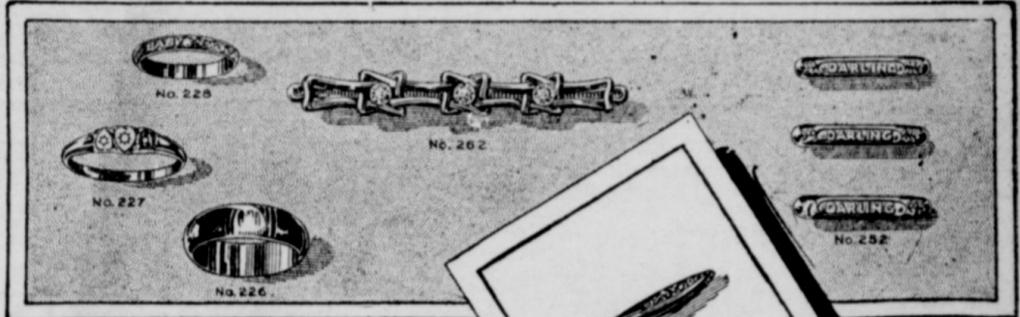
**Poor Henry.**  
"It is quite clear that Mrs. Peck is the ruling power in that household."  
"Yes, indeed. Poor Peck isn't even recognized as a belligerent."

**Undeniable.**  
"Father, what is a convalescent?"  
"A patient who is still alive, my son."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

**Their Kind.**  
"When you want to be funny, how do you learn the ropes?"  
"Get some guy ropes."

A man may lead a woman to the altar—but his leadership is apt to end there.

A good definition of a spendthrift is a man who deliberately eats strawberry shortcake in March.



**Two beautiful Collar Pins for you**

With a signature from a one-pound package of Arbuckles' Ariosa or Arbuckles' Ground Coffee and eight cents in stamps. Special introductory offer, ending May 15, 1915.

**Cut out the Coupon now and mail it today**

Collar pins will be worn more than ever this season. Fashionable high collars have made them absolutely necessary. These pins have absolutely solid rolled gold tops and will last for years. If they do not give excellent wear, we guarantee to exchange them without question.

This special offer is made to get you to buy your first pound of Arbuckles' Coffee now. When you use this first pound you will know why more Ar-

buckles' Coffee is sold than any other packaged coffee, and why its sale is continually increasing.

Get a package today, and earn these two beautiful collar pins for yourself or some one else. Cut out the coupon now; buy one pound of Arbuckles' Ariosa (whole bean) or Arbuckles' Ground Coffee; cut the signature from the package, and mail it with the coupon, and 8 cents in stamps now. This offer positively ends May 15, 1915.

**Other wonderful presents you can get with your first package:**

- Wedding Ring, No. 226—Mail coupon, with 7 Arbuckles' signatures and 2-cent stamp. Solid gold-shelling ring for men and women. Good weight, wears well. Give size.
- Baby Ring, No. 228—Mail coupon, with 7 Arbuckles' signatures and 2-cent stamp. Solid gold-shelling ring for ladies or misses. Give size.
- Three Baby Pins, No. 252—Send coupon, with 8 Arbuckles' signatures and 2-cent stamp. Solid rolled gold plate tops. Word "Darling" on each pin.
- Bar Pin, No. 262—Send coupon, with 10 Arbuckles' signatures and 2-cent stamp. Three large, beautiful imitation diamonds set in three-knot design. Length, 2 1/2 inches.

**Better Than Ever**



**An Impediment.**  
"I have a splendid idea for a magazine poem."  
"Save it. You don't need it for a magazine poem."

Fishing for husbands or fish is much the same. The big ones get away.



**HORSE SALE DISTEMPER**

You know what you sell or buy through the sales has about one chance in fifty to escape SALE STABLE DISTEMPER. "SPOHN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive no matter how they are "exposed." 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 dozen bottles, at all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturers. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

**Death Lurks in A Weak Heart**

If Yours is fluttering or weak, use RENOVINE. Made by Van Vleet-Manfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn. Price \$1.00

**House Joint Resolution No. 9.**

A joint resolution to amend Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, by adding thereto Section 3b, authorizing the Legislature to provide by law for the creation of a student's loan fund in each county in connection with the public schools thereof.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 3b, which shall read and be as follows, to-wit:

Sec. 3b. The Commissioner's Court of each county in this State shall have the power, and is hereby authorized, when a majority of the qualified voters of such county shall vote to create such fund, to create a fund to be known as a "Student's Loan Fund," for the purpose of enabling students of the public free schools of said county to borrow money to be used in their education for the purpose of graduating from the county public schools and after graduation to continue their education in any higher State institution of learning, such fund to be created and administered by the Commissioners' Court of each county as may be provided by law.

Sec. 2. And the Legislature may authorize an additional ad valorem tax to be levied and collected within such county for the purpose of raising said students' loan fund, said tax not to exceed in any one year twenty cents (20c) on the one hundred dollars (\$100.00) valuation of the property subject to taxation in each county; provided, that a majority of the qualified property tax paying voters of the county voting at an election to be held for that purpose shall vote such tax. Provided, that if the tax is adopted, after it has been enforced for two years, an election may be held, on the order of the commissioners' court to determine whether or not said tax shall be repealed; and provided, further, that it shall be the duty of the Commissioners' Court to order such election upon a petition so to do by twenty five per cent of the qualified tax paying voters of the county.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall pass the necessary laws carrying into effect this provision of the Constitution.

Sec. 4. That the above and foregoing proposed amendment shall be duly published once a week for four weeks, commencing at least three (3) months before a special election to be held for the purpose of voting upon such proposed amendment, on the fourth Saturday in July, 1915, in one weekly newspaper of each county in the State of Texas, in which such newspaper may be published. And the Governor shall, and he is hereby directed, to issue the necessary proclamation for the submission of this proposed amendment to the qualified electors for members of the Legislature. At such election all persons favoring such amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words "For the Amendment to Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, adding thereto Section 3b, authorizing the Commissioners' Court to create a Students' Loan Fund," and those opposed thereto shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "Against the Amendment to Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, adding thereto Section 3b, authorizing the Commis-

sioners Court to create a Students' Loan Fund."

Sec. 5. That \$5,000.00, or as much thereof as may be necessary be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of advertising and holding the election provided for above.

JOHN G. MCKAY,  
Secretary of State.  
(A true copy.)

**House Joint Resolution No. 4.**

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Texas proposing and submitting to a vote of the people of Texas an amendment to Section 9, Article 8, of the Constitution, authorizing the levy and collection of a special road tax not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars of valuation of property in any county, subdivision or subdivisions, or defined district thereof, when same has been authorized by a majority of the qualified electors voting at an election held for that purpose, and making an appropriation for carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Section 9, Article 8, of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended so as to hereafter read as follows, to-wit:

Section 9. The State tax on property, exclusive of the tax necessary to pay the public debt, and of the taxes provided for the benefit of the public free schools, shall never exceed thirty-five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation; and no county, city or town shall levy more than twenty-five cents for city or county purposes, and not exceeding fifteen cents for roads and bridges, and not exceeding fifteen cents to pay jurors, on the one hundred dollar valuation, except for the payment of debts incurred prior to the adoption of the amendment, September 25, 1883; and for the erection of public buildings, streets, sewers, water works and other permanent improvements, not to exceed one dollar on the one hundred dollars valuation in any one year, and except as is in this Constitution otherwise provided; and the Legislature may also authorize an additional annual ad valorem tax to be levied and collected for the further building and maintenance of the public roads; provided that a majority of the qualified property tax paying voters of the county or of any political subdivision or subdivisions of the county, or of any defined district now or hereafter to be described and defined within any county, who has been assessed a property tax and paid said tax for the next year prior to the time he offers to vote, voting at an election held for that purpose, shall vote such tax, not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of property subject to taxation in such county, political subdivision or subdivisions, or described or defined district. And the Legislature may pass local laws for the maintenance of the public roads and highways, without the local notice required for special or local laws.

Sec. 2. The foregoing amendment to Section 9, Article 8, of the Constitution of Texas shall be submitted to the qualified electors of this State for adoption or rejection at an election to be held on the fourth Saturday in the month of July, 1915. All voters on this proposed amend-

ment at said election who favor its adoption shall have printed or written on their ballots the following: "For amendment to Section 9, Article 8, of the Constitution, authorizing the levy and collection of a special road tax not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation or property in any county, subdivision or subdivisions, or defined district thereof, when same has been authorized by a majority of the qualified electors at an election held for that purpose."

Those voting against its adoption shall have written or printed on their ballots the following: "Against the amendment to Section 9, Article 8, of the Constitution, authorizing the levy and collection of a special road tax not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of property in any county, subdivision or subdivisions, or defined district thereof, when same has been authorized by a majority of the qualified electors at an election held for that purpose."

Sec. 3. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue his necessary proclamation ordering this election, and have same published as required by the Constitution and laws of this State. The sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated to defray the expenses of publishing and proclamation and printing of tickets and necessary blanks to use in said election.

JOHN G. MCKAY,  
Secretary of State.  
(A true copy.)

**Senate Joint Resolution No. 18.**

A Joint Resolution proposing and submitting to a vote of the people of Texas an amendment to Section 52 of Article 3 of the Constitution, authorizing the issuance of bonds for public improvements, and levying of a tax to pay the interest and sinking fund on same, and for maintenance.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Section 52, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended so as hereafter to read as follows, to-wit:

Section 52. The Legislature shall have no power to authorize any county, city, town or other political corporation or subdivision of the State, to lend its credit or to grant public money or thing of value in aid of, or to, any individual, association or corporation whatsoever, or to become a stockholder in such corporation, association or company, provided, however, that under legislative provision any county, any political subdivision of a county, or any defined district now or hereafter to be described and defined within the State of Texas, and which may or may not include towns, villages, or municipal corporations, upon a vote of two-thirds majority of the resident property tax payers voting thereon who are qualified electors of such district or territory to be affected thereby, in addition to all other debts may issue bonds or otherwise lend its credit in any amount not to exceed one-fourth of the assessed valuation of the real property of such district or territory; except that the total bonded indebtedness of any city or town shall never exceed the limits imposed by other provisions of this constitution; and

levy and collect such taxes to pay the interest thereon and provide a sinking fund for the redemption thereof as the Legislature may authorize, and in such manner as it may authorize the same, for the following purposes, to-wit:

(a) The improvement of rivers, creeks and streams to prevent overflows, and to permit of navigation thereof, or irrigation therefrom, or in aid of such purposes.

(b) The construction and maintenance of pools, lakes, reservoirs, dams, canals and waterways for the purposes of irrigation, drainage or navigation, or aid thereof.

(c) The construction, maintenance and operation of macadamized, graveled or paved roads and turnpikes, or in aid thereof.

Provided, however, that under legislative enactment any defined district now or hereafter to be described and defined within the State of Texas, which may be formed for the purpose of reclaiming and improving overflowed and swamp lands in this State, and maintaining the improvements thereof, may, upon a vote of two-thirds majority of the resident property tax payers voting thereon who are qualified electors of such district or territory, in addition to all other debts, issue bonds or otherwise lend its credit in any amount not to exceed fifty per cent of the assessed valuation of the real property in such district or territory.

Provided, further, that where a county, district or other political subdivision has issued bonds for improvements for the purposes named in this Section, the Legislature may authorize the levy and collection of taxes for the maintenance of such improvements, not to exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation in any one year.

Sec. 2. The foregoing amendment of Section 52 of Article 3, of the Constitution of Texas, shall be submitted to the qualified electors of this State for its adoption or rejection, at a special election hereby ordered for the Fourth Saturday in July, A. D. 1915, the same being the ----- day of said month. All voters on this proposed amendment at said election who favor its adoption shall have printed or written on their ballots the following: "For amendment of Section 52 of Article 3, of the Constitution, authorizing the issuance of bonds for levee, drainage, road and other public improvements, and for taxes therefor." Those voting against its adoption shall have printed or written on their ballots the following: "Against the amendment of Section 52 of Article 3 of the Constitution, authorizing the issuance of bonds for levee, drainage, road and other improvements, and for taxes therefor."

Previous to the election the Secretary of State shall cause to be printed and forwarded to the county judge of each county, for use in said election, a sufficient number of ballots for the use of the voters in each county, on which he shall have printed the form of ballot herein prescribed, for the convenient use of voters.

Sec. 3. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue his necessary proclamation ordering this election, and have the same published as required by the Constitution and laws of this State. The sum of five thousand dollars (\$5000) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby

appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of publishing said proclamation, and printing and distributing the necessary tickets and blanks for use in said election.

JOHN G. MCKAY,  
Secretary of State.  
(A true copy.)

**Senate Joint Resolution No. 3**

A proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas, amending Article 5, Section 2 of the Constitution of said State, so as to provide that the Supreme Court of this State shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, describe their qualifications, tenure of office and compensation.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Section 2, of Article 5 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be so amended so as to hereafter read as follows:

Section 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three judges shall be necessary to the decision of a case. No person shall be eligible to the office of Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court unless he be at the time of his election a citizen of the United States, and of this State, and unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, and shall have been a practicing lawyer or a Judge of a Court, or such lawyer and judge together, at least seven years. Said Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at a general election, shall hold their offices six years, or until their successors are elected and qualified, and shall each receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars until otherwise provided by law. In case of a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Governor shall fill the vacancy until the next general election for said officers; and at such general election the vacancy for the unexpired term shall be filled by election by the qualified voters of the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court who may be in office at the time this amendment takes effect shall continue in office until the expiration of their term of office under the present Constitution, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Immediately after the adoption of this amendment the Governor of this State shall call an election for the purpose of electing two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, one of whom shall, when elected, hold said office for four years and one of whom, when elected, shall hold said office for six years, and the question of which of them shall hold for four years and which of them hold for six years shall be determined by lot, as now provided by law.

Section 3. The Governor of this State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation, ordering an election to determine whether or not said Constitution amendments will be adopted, and have the same published, as required by the Constitution and the laws of this State. Said election shall be held on the fourth Saturday in July, 1915, and the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or so much thereof as necessary, is hereby appropriated from any fund in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated to defray the expenses of printing said proclamation and of holding said election.

JOHN G. MCKAY,  
Secretary of State.  
(A true copy.)