

By Your Stationery
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NEWS Print Shop
"Better Stationery"

LYNN COUNTY NEWS.

"Printing A Little
Better Than Seems
Necessary"—
NEWS Print Shop.

VOLUME 10

TAHOKA, LYNN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1914

NUMBER 21

J. L. STOKES ASKS RE-ELECTION AS COUNTY JUDGE

Once again I place myself in the hands of my friends by submitting my name to the people of Lynn County as a candidate. Not this time as an inexperienced young man making his first bow to the public, but now I come to you as an experienced servant, one whom you have trusted with the highest county office in your power to give. As a true and loyal Democrat, I come before you asking that your hands my vindication as a faithful officer by re-election for my second term.

As many of you know; owing to the unfortunate physical and mental condition of my loved and honored predecessor, all the affairs, records and papers of the office were in a sad tangle. Had it not been for the fact that I fully enjoyed, and I hope merited, Justice Perryman's entire confidence and his assistance, as long as he was capable of rendering the same. I do see how I should have been able to have straightened things out, and I fully believe that any one not so favorably situated would have found it next to impossible.

That I have made mistakes I know is true, but any inexperienced man, no matter how well qualified he may be is bound to make some mistakes, and I am asking for re-election in the hope that I may show the citizens of Lynn County that I have profited by the mistakes made in the past and am therefore able to render more efficient service in the future.

Trusting that I will continue to merit your approval, and assuring you that if re-elected I will do as I have endeavored to do in the past, administer the affairs of this office without fear or individual favor, I am
21-1tp
Yours for re-election,
J. L. STOKES, County Judge.

EAST LYNN FARM

No doubt you have all read the book, "East Lynn" if so, you remember the beautiful place, half ranch and half farm from which the book got its title. Maybe you have read it recently and wonder where you have seen such a place. If you will go three miles east of Tahoka you will find what you have in mind. The country home of Mr. Geo. Small. A modern bungalow that would do credit to a city. Plenty of space for a yard, rose garden, or what not. Chickens that would make anyone want to go into the poultry business; fine hogs that raise enough meat for all and plenty for the neighbors.

You will also see lots, sheds and an enormous barn 34x54 feet well filled with all kinds of feed. One glance at the stock on the place would lead you to believe Mr. Small had barns like this filled with feed on each ten acres. Miss Cryte Wright (Mr. Small's sister-in-law) is feeding sixty head of fine calves for market that will be shipped about the fifteenth of March. 200 head of fine cows are grazing the green fields of East Lynn. The implements with which the work of farming is being done, all placed together look good to the man from down East. Mr. Small has just added to his already big list, a double row lister complete in every detail.

An invitation is always open to stock farmers especially, and all others who care to come and see this model place.

Nice line of up-to-date moulding.—S. N. Weathers. 20-1t

F. E. REDWINE FOR ASSESSOR

After a careful consideration of my duty as a loyal member of the Democratic party of Lynn county, and a thorough canvas of the wishes of my friends who have so kindly supported me in the past, I hereby announce as a candidate for the office of Sheriff and Tax Collector for Lynn County, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary in July.

With our splendid citizenship and high standard of morals in connection with the almost total absence of the lawbreaking element among the people of this county, the office of Sheriff becomes one of routine mostly. Of course, if elected, I will do my very best to uphold the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth on all occasions. In the Collector's department, however, a man must not only be qualified, but some experience is almost essential to the proper filling of the office. As the Collector's duties are practically a continuation of the work begun in the Assessor's office, and experience therein places me in a position where I feel no hesitancy in asking for (shall I say promotion to) the office of Collector.

I wish to assure the voters of Lynn County that if elected to fill the very important office of Sheriff and Tax Collector I will try and merit the approval of all the lawabiding citizens in the county, as I trust and believe I have done while serving you as Assessor.

Again I ask for your approval, influence and vote. 21-1tp
F. E. REDWINE.

COMMUNICATION FROM PRIDE

Helo Mr. Editor. I have come to tell you the little news that I know in this part of the county.

The farmers have begun to turn the "mother earth" for another year's crop and renters are changing places.

Mr. Charlie Tisdale went to Tahoka last week after a load of coal.

Mr. Box Cathey and his brother Mat. went to Gail last week on business.

Mrs. Lee of O'Donnell, visited her parents near Pride last week.

Mr. T. J. Fulliton is on the sick list again.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Martin are at their Moore's Draw ranch this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Preston are the proud parents of a fine daughter.

Mrs. J. K. Epperson has returned from Comanche county. She says that county don't look good to her any more, if she was raised there. It had been 28 years since she had seen her old home place.

Mr. Ross Cathey is building him a new residence near Pride.

Mr. T. G. Marks has got a peanut thrasher and will thrash his peanuts next week.

Mr. Brown our big merchant at Lou, has sold out his stock of goods to a Lamesa man. Mr. Brown is moving to Fort Worth where he will go into business again.

Mr. J. D. Cathey has returned to his home in Arisona. He has been visiting his mother Mrs. T. D. Cathey.

HEEL FLY.

SEEDS—Price list free. Book 10c, giving all rain periods for 1914, killing Johnson Grass and some insect pests, making ensilage without a sile, growing pecans, corn, watermelons, etc.

H. A. Halbert, Coleman, Texas. 18-21

Making Tomorrow's World

By **WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.**
(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)



THE WOMAN IN THE CASE

London, England.—The parliamentary franchise for women—translated into American parallelism—the right of women to vote for members of congress—is a subject in Great Britain of argument, newspaper article, public meeting, fierce contention, and, in the case of militant societies, acts of lawlessness and amateur revolution. An assemblage of women, estimated in number from 200,000 to 250,000, from all parts of the United Kingdom gathered in Hyde Park, London, a day or two ago, in a demonstration for the franchise. Meeting after meeting is held attacking the Liberal government for declining to permit the consideration of a suffrage measure in parliament. The question has become politically acute. From the shades of academic discussion it has been forced out into the open of practical politics. As it is in the domain of practical politics, one hears the epithets that too often disgrace political discussion. "She is a hyena in petticoats," said an anti-suffrage speaker, describing a distinguished Englishwoman who favored suffrage—borrowing, consciously or unconsciously, the phrase with which Horace Walpole pictured the brilliant Mary Wollstonecraft, mother of the woman's suffrage movement in England. "These dreadful, misguided women," said a British woman of high social rank, "who would destroy all

this silence. "It wasn't news," said the editor of the most widely circulated newspaper—with a single exception—in Great Britain. "If a few women hired a hall in a corner of London, made speeches and passed resolutions, nobody wished to read about it in the newspapers next morning except themselves. Why should we print it? Of course, when another group of women sought to burn St. Paul's that became news to everybody and we published it."

Another explanation is that the great London dailies, with two or three notable exceptions, are Conservative in politics. The majority of the Conservative party are opposed to the extension of the parliamentary franchise to women. The British newspapers are organs of comment and opinion on their news pages as well as in their editorial columns, and publish only or chiefly those things which help or which they think will help their particular party. By ignoring woman's suffrage they thought they promoted the interests of the Conservative policy. The Liberal journals, in the interest of the Liberal government, which, divided in sentiment on the subject, ignores or, at least, postpones its consideration, did the same. The Hyde Park demonstration, in which at least 200,000 women took part, with important addresses from some of England's most distinguished women, received a scant half column in the London newspapers the next morning, or, rather, taking place Saturday and there being no Sunday newspapers, it received the scant half-column the second morning following. The British political journal—and nearly all the journals in Great Britain may be thus described—following their usual plan of giving large space only to what they indorse—ignored the woman's suffrage movement.

Progress of Movement Unrecorded.



A Militant in Albert Hall.

the good in the world." "Tyrant," and "monster" are favorite epithets flung at the prime minister, Mr. Asquith, whose opposition to woman's suffrage has thus far prevented parliamentary adoption, almost consideration, of a woman's suffrage bill. When all words fail, the militant suffragists throw stones and set on fire buildings and the British policemen use clubs.

Woman's Suffrage Ignored by Press.

An odd feature of it all is that while the woman's suffrage movement has been advancing in Great Britain in the last ten years, not by painful inches but by rapid furlongs, the British press, in the main, has largely ignored it. Only when it got into the police courts, by the deliberate and purposeful lawlessness of the militant section of the suffragists, did the London dailies deign to notice the movement to any considerable extent. There appeared to be a conspiracy of silence on the part of the newspapers. Explanations are various for

"No body of political controversialists are so badly served by their own press as the anti-suffragists," said Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. "The anti-suffrage press appears to act on the assumption that if they say nothing about a political event it is the same as if it had not happened. Therefore, while they give prominence to any circumstances which they imagine likely to be injurious to suffrage, they either say nothing about these facts which indicate its growing force and volume or else record them in such a manner that they escape the observation of the general reader. The result is that only the suffragists, who are in constant communication with their comrades in various parts of the world and also have their own papers, are kept duly informed not only of what has happened but what is likely to happen. For the ignorance of the anti-suffrag-

Continued on last page

Report of Condition of THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK at Tahoka, in the State of Texas, at the close of business, Jan. 13, 1914

RESOURCES	DOLLARS
Loans and Discounts	98,110.34
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,560.26
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	7,500.00
Banking House Furniture and Fixtures	10,000.00
Other Real Estate owned	1,500.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	2,675.13
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies, and Savings Banks	5,829.51
Due from approved reserve agents	12,347.86
Checks and other Cash Items	130.01
Notes of other National Banks	825.00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickles, and cents	38.10
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie	8,238.05
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 pct. of circulation)	375.00
Cotton Bills of Acceptance	1,789.38
TOTAL	150,918.64
LIABILITIES	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	25,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid	915.52
National Bank Notes outstanding	7,500.00
Individual deposits subject to check	95,041.55
Time certificates of deposit	7,000.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	200.00
Bills payable, including obligations for money borrowed	5,000.00
Reserved for taxes	261.57
TOTAL	150,918.64

STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF LYNN, ss:

I, W. B. Slaton, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. SLATON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of January, 1914 (SEAL) C. H. CAIN, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
W. D. NEVELS,
A. L. LOCKWOOD,
O. L. SLATON,
Directors.

KILLING AT LAMESA

News has reached here of a shooting that took place in Lamesa Tuesday night. A young man by the name of Bullock was shot twice and died at Post City Thursday morning at five o'clock. It is reported that Thad Crosset did the shooting, although at the time of going to press no details are obtainable. One rumor has it that Bullock was floor-manager for a dance and that a fist fight preceded the shooting. Crosset is well known here and Bullock has a brother living in Lubbock.

Dr. J. F. Galloway,
Dentist, 11-1t
Will leave for Lamesa Friday January 30th. 21-22

Remember that Parkhurst's Broken \$ Store is the home of the Texas Girl—Box Chocolates. 20-1t

Dressmaking done reasonably and neatly by Miss Viola Hennington at Gentry home Tahoka. 21-22

TO THE VOTERS OF LYNN COUNTY.

In carefully considering the matter of making my announcement for County Judge, I held uppermost in mind three questions. Do the people of Lynn County want me to run? Could I be of service to them if elected? Could I afford to make the race?

I have answered the first of the three questions by submitting my name through the influence of my many friends.

To the second, I will say that I consider the office of County Judge the most important office in the county from the fact that the County Judge is Ex-Officio County Superintendent of the public schools. As to the ways in which he may be of service will be a matter of detail which I shall discuss from time to time as occasions may arise. I will say, however, that there is no reason why the schools of Lynn County should not be as good as the best as far as they go and there is no reason why the schools of the country should not be as good as that of Tahoka and there is no reason why Tahoka should not retain her standing as a high school of the first class.

It has been suggested by some that I could not afford to make the race because I was receiving a better salary than the office would pay. In reply to this, I will say that the honor of serving the people of Lynn County, as one of their chief officers, together with the facts that I would still be connected with the educational work (a work which has been my life purpose) and at the same time be enabled to study law, which has been my ambition for several years, have led me to the present decision.

Trusting that my decision will meet with the approval of the Democracy of this county, and asking no other consideration except from a standpoint of fitness for the place, I beg to remain,

Yours until I have talked to you personally, 21 1tp
E. A. WHITE.

ARE YOU UNPROTECTED?

If you are not protected against fire, lightning and storm let me write you a policy that will fit your needs. I have purchased the Skinner-Ellis Fire Insurance business and am now well equipped to write insurance in any one of several leading companies of the United States. Call me up and I will come to your home or place of business and talk the matter over with you.—D. A. PARKHURST, Phone No. 79. 16-1t

Misses Hallie and Viola Hennington of Lamesa, came up Monday and are stopping with Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Gentry, at the Bob Majors old home.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—MY Residence in Tahoka. Address J. M. McGill, Abilene, Tex. 20-21

We have a car load of kerosene and gasoline on hand. Burn Eupion oil the best on earth. I will soon have in a car load of all kinds of oils and greases. G. W. SNIDER, Tahoka Agent for the Pierce Fordyce Oil Association. Call at our Wagon Yard when in Tahoka and let us fill your bill for auto and engine supplies. 18-1t

FOR SALE—Four good work horses, one is an extra good saddle, two are exceptionally fast drivers. Write or phone to Rev. J. R. Miller, New Home. 18-21

LYNN COUNTY NEWS

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It would be funny, if it were not so tragic; it is really distressing (we nearly said disgusting) but the more the law making is put in the direct power of the people, the less interest the people take in making the laws. It would almost seem that if there was no delegated power, but that all laws were enacted by a direct vote, that there soon would be no voters. Every year it becomes harder to get the people to pay their poll tax. And

A Louisville lady recently recovered \$1500 worth of jewelry which she lost at the Chicago World's Fair in 1892—through a want ad.
Rarely does it require 20 years to find a lost article through the want ads—but a want ad is on the job 20 years if necessary.

we venture to say that in spite of the fact that this is election year, and every candidate for office from constable up, and every newspaper from the Dal-Gal News down, is urging the voter to pay his poll tax, if it was possible to pay the property tax without paying the poll tax, 50 percent of the voters of Texas would fail to qualify.

We call attention to the financial statement of the First National Bank of Tahoka which appears on the front page of this paper. Below are some figures taken from previous statements published in The News which show that the business of this Bank has practically doubled in three years. The figures are taken from the first statement published each year. In 1911 the loans and discounts were \$57,428.00, and the deposits were \$56,049.00. In 1912, \$68,041.00 and \$63,757.00, respectively. In 1913, \$68,486.17 and \$87,268.59. While this year the loans and discounts are \$93,102.08 and the deposits are \$102,241.55. The reason for this gratifying growth lies not so much to general prosperity, as to the fact that the small farmer or working man with his \$50 or \$100 account receives the same courteous attention that the big cattleman or merchant with his deposit of thousands.

A Nickel For The Lord.

He wore a rose on his coat, but when the plate was passed gave a nickel to the Lord. He had several bills in his pocket and sundry silver change, but he hunted about and found this poor nickel and placed it on the plate to aid the church militant in its fight against the world, the flesh and the devil. His silk hat was on the seat; his gloves and cane were beside it, and the nickel was on the plate, a whole nickel.

On Saturday, he met a friend; the cash register recorded \$1.35, and he handed the boy a dime. A nickel to the Lord and a dime to

We have one of the largest petroleum areas in the United States. Our oil fields cover 400,000 square miles of territory. Texas petroleum and its products enter every market in the world. We export 136,224,625 gallons of crude and refined oil annually and their export value is \$6,500,000 dollars.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the First National Bank of Tahoka which will be found in the upper right hand corner of the second or editorial page of this paper. The officials of this Bank believe in advertising and they also believe in the Lynn County News as a good advertising medium, and therefore have doubled their advertising appropriations for this year. If you will read these ads week by week you will learn many a good lesson in business economics that will be of priceless and lasting benefit to you.

What point is to the looks of a town, trees are to the prairie country. Plant more trees. You can often tell whether the occupant of a country home is the owner or a renter by the condition or absence of trees. Every farmer who owns his home in fact everyone owning their home in either town or country should plant trees of some kind.

From all parts of the country come reports of cattle being fed for market. This sounds good to us. We never did see the use of shipping out feed and cattle and letting some outsider do the feeding and make all the profit on the transaction. This year Lynn and Terry counties will keep the profits themselves.

We wish to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Texas Almanac for 1914. Anyone interested in the great and varied resources of Texas should have this handy volume of facts published by the Dallas News, well worth many times its price of 30 cents.

A stranger was heard to remark the other day, "Gosh, look at the windmills!" The universal use of pure water from deep wells makes Tahoka such a healthy place that, but for accidents and natural consequences our doctors would have a sorry time of it.

Not an acre of old cultivated land will lie idle in Lynn county this year, but, on the other hand, thousands of acres of sod land will be broken up and put in cultivation. Come to Lynn, she's a winner.

Is it possible that the real reason why many men oppose woman suffrage is the fear that they would have to pay \$3.50 for two votes, and one might be cast for the other fellow?

Only eight days more in which you can buy for \$1.75 that priceless privilege for which thousands of our forefathers bled and died.

The first mineral production of record in Texas was in 1882 and since that time products valued at \$227,000,000 have been taken from our mines and wells. The mine value of the output for 1912 was \$29,327,712.



Keeping In Touch With Financial Affairs

We want to be of special use to each one of our customers during the year 1914. Come in and tell us your financial successes and difficulties. We take great pleasure in each customer's success and we can help you surmount many of your financial difficulties if you will keep in personal touch with us.

First National Bank of Tahoka
 "A Reliable Bank"

the waiter! He had his shoes shined and handed the Greek a dime without a murmur. He had a shave and paid his check of fifteen cents and "tipped" the barber a dime. He took a box of candies to his wife, paid forty cents for it, tied with a dainty ribbon—and gave a nickel to the Lord?

Who is the Lord? The man worships him as the creator of the universe, the One who puts the stars in order and by whose immutable decree the heavens stand—and he dropped a nickel on the plate to support His church—the Church Militant—which represents on earth the Church Triumphant.

The Lord being gracious and slow to anger and remembering his "frame" did not slay this man for his meanness, but gave him his

PROMPT SERVICE

Let
The Tahoka Dray Co.
 Do Your Hauling
 W.L. Davis, Driver Phone 86 Tahoka, Texas
 Our Motto: Your Money's Worth. You Need
 The Hauling and we Need the Money

Old Clothes Made New, New Clothes Made To

We are prepared, we have the experience and know how, we have the strength to do the cleaning, pressing, altering and fitting and we can come just a little nearer making old clothes look like new than any

The Pantitorium S. N. Weathers, Prop., N. E. Cor. Sq., Tahoka

Let us sell you coal for your cook stove. We have the
GENUINE NIGERHEAD NUT COAL
 The best coal for cooking purposes on the market today.
 Ask those who have tried it.
 We have the Rockvale and Rugby Lump coal for general purposes. Can fill any size order.
 Also Plenty of Rock and Chrused Salt. Plenty of Oats and Bran always on hand at the Lowest Market Prices. Will have cottonseed cake on hand soon
G. W. SNIDER, North of Square, Tahoka

daily bread. But the nickel was ashamed, if the man was not, and it slunk beneath the quarter which was given by a poor woman who washes for a living.—The Toronto Star.

According to the report of the Bureau of Economic Geology and Technology of the University of Texas, we have 10,000 square miles of Texas land containing workable coal and it will take 15,000 years to exhaust our present supply at the current rate of mining. We rank 20th with other states in production. Our coal mines furnish employment to 5,350 men for 226 days in the year. We have 45 coal and lignite mines and the annual average production per mine is 44,000 tons.


Now's The Time
 to set out your fruit trees, they will be sure to grow and do well. This is a good fruit country, as this year proved. I will have all standard varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, grapes and small fruit.
SEE ME BEFORE BUING NURSERY STOCK
 G. LEEDY, Nursery in South ahoka

A NEWS WANT AD GETS RESULTS. TRY ONE

Let Us
 clean your clothes and press them on the New Steam Press. The only sanitary method known of pressing Clothes. We **Absolutely Guarantee** all work to hold up twice as long as when done by hand.
WADE RAY, THE TAILOR

WE REBUILD AUTOS
 from the ground up. Replace all missing or broken parts, repair damage of any nature. And when we repair a car it stays repaired unless you try to buck a stone wall or a railroad train. Send us your machine next time and you won't have it repaired so often.
THE TAHOKA GARAGE
 G. A. (Curley) Gamble West of P. O. Building

COWS, CREAM, MONEY.
 Milk a few good cows and you will have cream to sell. Ship this cream to us and you will have money every week in the year to pay your expenses with and not have to as your merchant to credit you. We want a cream buyer in every town.
Peerless Creamery
 D. M. Melbane Mgr. Weatherford Texas

 When traveling, take the System all the way. You will find it satisfactory
 For particulars see J. L. THOMAS, Tahoka, Agt. P. & N. T. Ry

Tahoka Blacksmith Shop
 H. C. Smith, Mgr.
 Let Us Make Your Plow Points to Order As they Will Last Longer Than the Ones You Buy.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
 Bring In Your Points Now And Do Not Wait Till You Need them to Have them Fixed Up

You Need a Tonic

There are times in every woman's life when she needs a tonic to help her over the hard places. When that time comes to you, you know what tonic to take—Cardui, the woman's tonic. Cardui is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, which act gently, yet surely, on the weakened womanly organs, and helps build them back to strength and health. It has benefited thousands and thousands of weak, ailing women in its past half century of wonderful success, and it will do the same for you.

You can't make a mistake in taking

GARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Miss Amelia Wilson, R. F. D. No. 4, Alma, Ark., says: "I think Cardui is the greatest medicine on earth, for women. Before I began to take Cardui, I was so weak and nervous, and had such awful dizzy spells and a poor appetite. Now I feel as well and as strong as I ever did, and can eat most anything." Begin taking Cardui today. Sold by all dealers.

Has Helped Thousands.

100,000 TREES

We now have on hand, ready for transplanting, 100,000 one and two year old Fruit, Shade and Ornamental trees, adapted to this soil and climate.

Send your orders in; write for catalogue.

The Snyder Nursery

Snyder, Texas

Wilson Mercantile Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers In

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Including Hardware, Implements, Harness and Leather Goods

Largest Stock on the South Plains

No Matter How Far You Live You Can Save Money Buying From Us. Nothing Misrepresented

WILSON, on the Santa Fe, Lynn County TEXAS

BLACKSMITHING

WOODWORK, REPAIR WORK OF ALL KINDS

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO WAGONS,

BUGGIES, BUGGY TOPS, BUGGY PAINTING, ETC.

W. P. PHENIX. SOUTH OF SQUARE, TAHORA, TEXAS

The CASH MEAT MARKET

Fresh home-killed meat cut to suit
Fresh bread and ice always on hand
Short orders served

Lyal McGonigill--Phone 23--N.E. Cor. Sq.

FRESH GROCERIES

Our stock is complete and we keep it fresh. If you want good Groceries see us. We also have a nice stock of Dry Goods, Notions, etc. Our aim is to feed and clothe you better for less money.

Mrs. S. N. McDaniel

"the Price is the thing"

Lumber

Posts, Wire, Shingles, Doors, Sash, and Moulding. Lime, Brick and Cement. Eclipse Windmills

Higginbotham--Harris Lumber Co.

Making Tomorrow's World

By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.
(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)



NEW EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Oxford, England.—"Man is born free," wrote Rousseau, in the often quoted opening sentence of his Social Contract—"Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains." The world-traveler is tempted to reverse the famous saying and to write: Man is born in chains and the world struggle is unto freedom. Education—in its newest and best form—equips the individual for the attainment of freedom and for its use and enjoyment in individual good and social service. Public education yesterday in Great Britain was a rather vague and incoherent system, dominated by Oxford and Cambridge, which were, and could only be, for the few, and was pursued in archaic ways adapted to a world that has ceased to be. Public education planned in Great Britain today for working out in fuller detail tomorrow is for the life that now is for all as well as that which in this world is to come, perhaps, for a few. It is to unchain all Britons that they may find fullest freedom, largest use of individual gifts and no doors of opportunity barred. Hence the newer universities, Birmingham, under Sir Oliver Lodge, and Cork, under Sir Bertram Windle, and Manchester and London and Leeds, take the bread studies into account; hence the growth of technical schools; hence the new education scheme, which is to enable any British child to proceed from nation-wide elementary schools to a modern university. A national system of education, on lines of present-day usefulness, is proposed.

All Schools in One Scheme. The new education scheme outlined by the minister of education, Mr. J. A. Pease, is as yet only a scheme on paper, but from it will be drawn the chief changes in the school system of the United Kingdom. Under it the

ask how many there were or what instruction they gave. Recently, however, his inspectors had an opportunity of inspecting some fifty schools in Middlesex, and here are two of their reports:

Sixty-six boys. School dingy, dirty, poor, ill-lighted. Gas burning at 2:45 p. m. Ventilation so defective that the broken window was an advantage. Only one wash basin.

Boys from eleven to eighteen years of age in the same class. Class held in a clubroom in the space between two full-sized billiard tables. No desks.

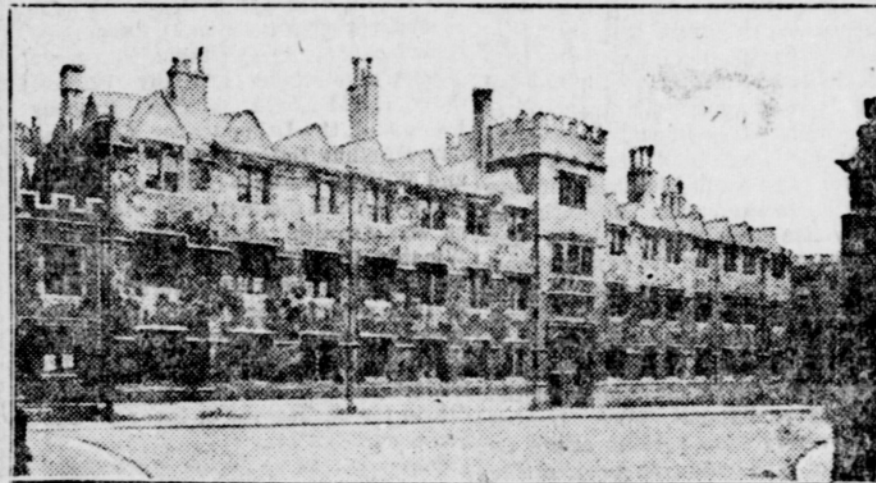
Of course, said Mr. Pease, good work is done in many private schools, but there are many others where conditions make good work impossible. If education is to be compulsory the parent ought to have a guarantee as to the sanitary character of the schools and the way children are taught. It is the Pease bill, with its costly but comprehensive scheme, following a previous bill by Mr. Balfour, that is to be considered as a basis for national educational progress.

Universities Adding "Bread Studies."

Borrowing the word from the German and much of the idea as well, the newer British universities are adding the "bread studies" to their scope of service. Even Oxford and Cambridge, where favored Britons formed pleasant and profitable friendships, enjoyed agreeable social intercourse and had the acquisition of knowledge as a rather minor consideration, have been stirred to activity in this direction. Medicine came first, and then engineering and agriculture and commerce, and, in the new National university of Ireland, journalism. At Birmingham there is a school of brewing, at Sheffield a school of steel making, at Durham a school of shipbuilding. "These seek to provide," said Sir Bertram Windle, "a type of university instruction which, without departing from the high ideals which should always rule in such institutions and the broad, general education, adds specialized and professional training and does not wholly avert its eyes from the requirements of its students as future money earners." It strikes off industrial chains.

Teaching Steel Making at Sheffield.

At Sheffield is an example of the newer city university, a teaching uni-



One of the Oxford Colleges.

versities, the technical schools, the secondary schools and the elementary schools are to be co-ordinated into one great scheme. "No one can deny," said Mr. Pease, "that in the last ten years a great advance has been made in the educational system of the country. However, our national system of education is still not national, and not a system." Intermediate education is to be placed within the reach of all who desire it—a complete and progressive system of education, providing instruction of an advanced character. Salaries of teachers are to be increased. Baths, playing fields, nurseries, gymnasia, medical inspection, nursing, housecraft, cookery and other domestic subjects are to be encouraged, developed and supported with extra money from the national treasury. The compulsory school age, now fourteen, is to be raised. Supervision is to be extended over all the schools in Great Britain. Upon this rock former educational bills found wreck.

"The state should look to the well-being of the children from a very early age," said Mr. Pease, "even before they are born. The education of the young child is primarily physical and not primarily intellectual." In this regard, Great Britain has gone perhaps further than any other European country in providing medical inspection, nursing and meals for uncared children.

"We want to build," continued Mr. Pease, "a road from the elementary schools to the universities broad enough to be traveled by thousands. The state will have a profit in the capacities of thousands which otherwise would be wasted and unrevealed."

Poor Secondary Schools.

The existing secondary school facilities were sharply criticized by Mr. Pease, who suggested that the "Academy," familiar to Americans from its description in a recent novel, was "an outstanding fact in our educational system," and a most creditable one. Whether there were 10,000 or 15,000 secondary schools in Great Britain, he could not say, and he, as minister of education, had no right, as yet, even to

body should be taught a trade. The time when this is accomplished, however, does not appear to be near at hand.

Great Decrease in Illiteracy.

Much improvement as the result of the more general education that has been provided is noticeable in Great Britain. The decrease of illiteracy shows what broadening the school system and establishing compulsory school attendance have brought about. Forty years ago, of every 1,000 men married in England and Wales 225 signed the marriage register with their mark, because they could not write their names; last year only 17. The proportion of women who signed with a mark decreased during the same period from 312 to 20. In Ireland the proportion of men thus shown to be illiterate decreased from 404 to 80 and of the women from 517 to 76; in Scotland, men from 114 to 16 and of women from 222 to 15.

Scottish Laborers Keen for Education.

Scotland, which furnishes wisdom to London, as Ireland furnishes it wit, has ever led in the general dissemination of education among its people. "Even the agricultural laborers in the Scotch constituency whom I represented," said a distinguished member of parliament, "were keen for education. They were men whose wages in rent and money and what they got otherwise amounted to not more than \$5.50 a week. They were great, burly, strong fellows, well educated, and with wives as keen as they were; the cottages were without a speck of dirt and with an abundance of books. They read and they thought. There was the breaking down of this class barrier through education, and father and son feeling they had much the same chance. It was a matter of accident or choice whether one went to a farm or to a learned profession; the learned one was one who could manage a farm if the pinch came and the farmer could do the learned profession; both were keen democrats, but in nothing so democratic as this, they meant to have proper education for their children." The democracy extended to student life also. It may be assumed, from the story told of Doctor Wordsworth, the author of the Greek grammar and the originator of that interesting and diverting educational spectacle, the Oxford-Cambridge cricket match. Coming from England to Scotland to take the headship of a college in Glenalmond, he was "struck by the absence of awe" in Scottish boys; or "even of ordinary respect" for the schoolmasters. One Scotch lad came up to him after a lesson and said: "Can you tell me where I can get some good worms? I am going out fishing."

Public Schools Gaining, Private Losing.

A notable sign of educational change is the increase in the attendance upon the council or state (public) schools in Great Britain as compared with the attendance upon the voluntary or private schools. Five years ago 2,813,757 children were in attendance upon the council schools; this year, 3,213,899, an increase of 400,142. The attendance upon the voluntary schools had decreased 347,343 during the same period, falling off from 2,479,824 to 2,132,481.

Four principles are involved in the state's support of the council schools, as outlined in the elementary school program of the Liberal party: Full and complete popular control and no religious test for teachers; every parent to have opportunity to send his child to a council school—either the school is to be taken to the child or the child to the school; where denominational teaching is permitted none of the cost is to be paid by taxation; a recognition of the value of Bible teaching. Around these principles much contention rages in the political world.

Universal Education the Aim.

The new education in Great Britain is slowly moving to the provision of the equality of training, which is the only basis of a true democracy—which forbids the conception of the "elementary" school for the mass, the "secondary" school for the "selected" classes, and the universities for the few destined by inheritance or environment to be the "leaders" of the people. The new education is universal education of all for the service of all. If the prophets of the new education speak the truth, it will make a Greater Britain instead of a Little England. Educational progress is slow, however, in this land. New educational ideas find acceptance only when they become old. But no finer material for educational experiment exists. In tomorrow's world it may be a Briton from the council schools of today, who yesterday would have been denied opportunity of living his life, who shall call the nations to yet higher things. Newbolt's tribute to the handful of school graduates of yesterday in England may be true—will be true—of the scores of school graduates of tomorrow:

The sand of the desert is sodden red,
Red with the wreck of a square that broke—
The Gatling's jammed and the colonel dead,
And the regiment blind with dust and smoke.
The river of death has brimmed his bank,
And England's far and Honor a name,
But the voice of a schoolboy rallies the ranks:
"Play up! play up! and play the game!"

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Announcements

For County and District Clerk.
J. W. ELLIOTT.
(re-election)

For Tax Assessor.
JOE BALDRIDGE
JOHN THOMAS

For County Treasurer.
C. T. BEARD.
McMILL CLAYTON
(re-election)

For Sheriff and Tax Collector.
J. E. REDWINE

For County Judge.
H. A. WHITE
J. L. STOKES
(re-election)

Notice of Sale of Real Estate Under Execution.

State of Texas } In the County Court
County of Lynn } of Lynn County, Texas,
R. H. Wilson, Plaintiff, vs. Jack
Alley and T. M. Bartley, Defendants.

Whereas, by virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court of Lynn County, Texas, on a Judgement rendered in said court on the 24th day of October A. D. 1911, in favor of the said R. H. Wilson, and against the said Jack Alley and T. M. Bartley, No. 60, on the docket of said court, and affirmed in the Court of Civil Appeals against the said Jack Alley, T. M. Bartley, W. R. Majors and B. H. Black, I did, on the 23rd day of December A. D. 1913, at 4 o'clock p. m. levy upon the following described tracts and parcels of land situated in the County of Lynn, State of Texas, and belonging to the said T. M. Bartley, one of the above defendants, to-wit:

In the North Tahoka Addition to the town of Tahoka, Lynn County, Texas, as shown by the plat of said addition of record in Vol. 11, page 515 Deed records of said Lynn County, Texas All of Lots 6, 7, 8, Block 50, all of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Block 45, all of Lots 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, Block 40, in said North Tahoka Addition to Tahoka.

Also all of Lots 1 and 2 Block 18 in the Original Town of Tahoka, Lynn County, Texas, as shown by the plat of said town of record in Vol. 5 page 390 Deed records of said Town.

Also all of the West half of the North One Fourth of Survey No. 482, Certificate No. 462, Block 1, E. L. & R. R. Co., land, being about 2 miles east from Tahoka, Lynn County, Texas, and containing 80 acres of land.

And on the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1914, being the first Tuesday in said month, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. on said day, at the court house door of said county, I will offer for sale and sell at public auction, for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said T. M. Bartley in and to said property.

Dated at Tahoka, Texas, this, the 23rd day of December A. D. 1913.
J. H. EDWARDS, Sheriff of Lynn County, Texas. 18-21

TAHOKA LODGE I. O. O. F.
No. 653, Meets
Every Tuesday night.
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G. R. MILLIKEN, V. G.
H. C. CRIE, Sec. & Treas.

Remember that Parkhurst's Broken \$ Store is the home of the Texas Girl—Box Chocolates. 20-tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—MY Residence in Tahoka. Address J. M. McGill, Abilene, Tex. 20-21

Through an oversight we neglected to mention in our issue of last week, either in his card or in our local columns, of the return from Lamesa, of Dr. Galloway, the Tahoka Dentist, and his wife. They returned Monday January the 12th. and will run down to Lamesa again next Friday the 30th. We were gratified one day this week, to hear the doctor spoken of on the street, as a "careful and reliable dentist."

FOR SALE—Wagon, Team and Harness. See Temp. Skinner. Tahoka. 21-tf

FOR RENT—160 acre farm, 70 acres in cultivation, two room house, all fenced. Temp. Skinner, Tahoka. 21-tf

Dr. I. E. Smith
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, of Big Springs, will be in Tahoka Thursday January 29th. 20-21

Ladies may find a nice selection of Stamped Embroidery Pieces, Embroidery Floss and pillow cords at Parkhurst Broken \$ Store, P. O. Bldg. 20-tf

Uncle George Samford of one mile east of Tahoka, has been putting in most of this week in bed with a bad cold, which got the upper hand of him and put him to bed Tuesday and has not let him up again yet.

I want your hides green or dry and will pay the highest market prices for all you have. Loyal McGonagill at the Cash Meat Market. 10-tf

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Irvir Shattuck, five miles east of Tahoka, Saturday January the 17th, a daughter.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—My residence in Tahoka. Address J. M. McGill, Abilene, Tex. 20-21

Born to Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Bass, Thursday night January, the 15th, a boy.

All kinds of picture framing done by S. N. Weathers. 20-tf

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The Woman In The Case
Continued from front page

ists the anti-suffrage press of London is mainly responsible. Things are what they are and the consequences will be what they will be, whether the newspapers print them or not, and to leave the controversialists on your own side in ignorance of facts of capital importance is a strange way of showing political allegiance." H. A. White, the editor of the London Daily Standard, introduced a new departure in London journalism in this respect. He devoted a page daily to a full statement of events and arguments bearing on all sides of the suffrage and other women's questions.

Militancy.
The campaign of the militant women suffragists, however, receives large notice in the newspapers. The London Times, in this morning's issue publishes a list of the principal fire losses believed to have been caused by militant women suffragists. It occupies a column and is conspicuously displayed. The total is about \$750,000. The Times is fair enough to say, however, that the evidence is not strong in all the cases reported.

But why militant suffragists, who seem to be peculiar to Great Britain? To attract attention, says one; to force the government to consider our demands, says another; to gain money and notoriety for a few leaders, says a third. "It seems to be a law of political evolution," quoted a militant suffragist in her own behalf, "that no great advance in human freedom can be gained except after the display of some kind of violence. We are only adopting the methods of men to accomplish our ends."

Helped by Brutal Treatment.
Militancy has been met, in many instances, by brutality. The Cat-and-Mouse Act, which releases for a time from prison offenders who are ill or go on a hunger strike and then permits their rearrest, has been substituted for the barbarity with which forcible feeding was carried on. The unnecessary severity with which some policemen dealt with some zealous or fanatical women caused public opinion, which had been almost unanimous in condemning militancy—the revolutionary rather than the constitutional method of propaganda—to change for a time, if not to actual approval, to a kind of tacit endorsement or indifference. This brutal severity, shown in a number of cases, by the police authorities has also tended to unite the discordant elements that favor woman's suffrage into one somewhat harmonious whole. On the platform of a large hall in the West end of London the other evening were in vocal harmony speakers representing all phases of the movement, from the militant, who threw rocks, to the lady who only wrote letters to the newspapers—and for reasons of domestic tranquility wrote them anonymously. Severity had the usual effect or creating sympathy for the person punished and less opposition to the cause. Recently the severity has been lessened and the punishment has been made more nearly to fit the offense. Narrating what was done only a few months ago, an ardent suffragist said that minor breaches of law, such as waving flags and making speeches in the lobbies of the houses of parliament, were treated more severely than serious crime on the part of men had often been. A sentence of three months' imprisonment as an ordinary offender was passed in one case against a young girl who had done nothing except to decline to be bound over to keep the peace, which she was prepared to swear she had not broken. The turning of the hose upon a suffrage prisoner in her cell on a midwinter night is another example. This has been, fortunately for all concerned, changed for the better by the more recent administration of the much-reviled Cat-and-Mouse Act.

Militants Small in Number.
The militant suffragists, first organized into a society ten years ago, are now divided into two or more inharmonious groups. Their work is largely associated in the public mind with the names of the Pankhursts, mother and daughter. The militant suffragists constitute but a handful of the advocates of the franchise for women. They get 90 per cent. of the public attention but they are in number and importance scarcely one per cent. The National union, which advocates constitutional methods, includes or represents the greater part of the suffragists. There are scores of other women's organizations formed with the same general purpose. The National British Woman's Temperance union, the National Union of Women Workers (the largest women's union), the Association of University Women Teachers, the Society of Registered Nurses, the Women's Co-operative guild (the only organized body representing the married working women) are some of the numerous societies that favor woman's suffrage. The town councils of Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Leeds, Bradford, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and Cork are among the 200 town councils which have petitioned parliament to pass a woman's suffrage bill.

Ireland for Woman's Suffrage.
Ireland, with characteristic temperance.

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ment, next to home rule, has given largest time to discussion of woman's suffrage. The Irish Nationalists generally favor it and the Ulster Orangemen have included in their so-called provisional government scheme the franchise for women on the basis of register for local government purposes. On the contrary, it was an Irish preacher who, having described Jezebel as a type of the modern woman suffragist, said that she painted her face, tied her head and looked out of the window at Jehu, "and, would you believe it, the hussy was nigh on sixty years old."

The Fight in Parliament.
The opposition of Mr. Asquith, the Liberal prime minister, despite a tentative promise given before he went into office, has prevented practical consideration of any woman's suffrage bill in the house of commons which includes probably a majority supporting the measure. Among those who favor woman's suffrage are Sir Edward Grey, David Lloyd George, Ramsay MacDonald, the Labor leader, Lord Haldane, Arthur Balfour, Philip Snowden and William Redmond. The opposition numbers such distinguished statesmen as Mr. Asquith, Austen Chamberlain, Winston Churchill and F. E. Smith. The result of the next general election in 1914 will, in part, turn upon the question, because woman's suffrage societies are entering the campaign pledging, as far as possible, every candidate for parliament to favor an adequate suffrage bill.

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