



**TO PREVENT OUTBREAK OF THE STABLE FLY.**

The stockmen of North Texas, Oklahoma and the grain belt to the north are now confronted with conditions which may bring about a serious outbreak of the stable fly similar to that experienced in North Texas and other parts of the grain belt in 1912. The so-called stable fly is the insect which closely resembles the horse fly, but is capable of causing much annoyance to live stock by its painful bite, which is inflicted with a sharp proboscis or beak. It is sometimes spoken of as the "biting house fly," "wild fly," or "straw fly." When it is not biting the point of this beak may be seen projecting slightly in front of the head. The body of the insect is also slightly more robust than that of the house fly, and the abdomen rather more distinctly marked with dark patches.

The unusually large grain crop this year will give rise to a very large number of straw stacks. A considerable number of flies are now present, and with a period of rainy weather we may expect a horde of them three weeks later. It has been shown by the investigations conducted by the Bureau of Entomology that these flies breed extensively in fermenting straw. Oat straw and rice straw are preferred by the fly for its breeding, although in the absence of these the straw of wheat, rye, or barley, if in the proper state of fermentation, will produce large numbers of them.

Manure acts as a breeding medium throughout the year; this is especially true of horse manure. The favorableness of this substance for breeding is increased when straw used as bedding is intermixed. Although manure produces a sufficient number of stable flies to prove very annoying to stock, it appears that very severe and widespread outbreaks are largely attributable to the breeding of the pest in straw stacks. The destruction of the

stable fly in the first instance may be brought about by the scattering of the manure upon fields, thus causing the drying out of breeding material, and the consequent destruction of the larvae. Where it is not practicable to scatter the manure in fields, the same results may be accomplished by treating it with borax at the rate of 0.62 pound to 8 bushels of manure. The powdered borax should be scattered over the entire surface of the manure pile. As fresh manure is added it should be treated with borax at intervals of five days, to insure the destruction of the house fly as well as the stable fly. Borax has an injurious effect upon crops when used in excessive amounts. It is, therefore, necessary where the manure is to be applied to soil for cropping that quantities not greatly in excess of the above amount be used on the manure.

In the grain-growing section the care of the straw after threshing is by far the most important step in the control of this pest. It has been determined that fermenting oat straw is far more favorable as a breeding medium for the stable fly than is wheat straw or other vegetable matter. Where rice is grown hordes of flies are often bred out in the fermenting straw and chaff from this crop. Oat straw is also much more highly prized for feeding live stock than is wheat straw. The shortage of foodstuffs over much of the grain belt for the last few years has caused the farmers to depend largely upon straw to supplement other food in carrying their stock through the winter. The value attached to oat straw for feed and the fact that this material furnished the most favorable place for the breeding of the stable fly emphasizes the need of taking better care of it.

It is advised that as far as possible all oat straw be baled and then protected from the weather. In case portions of stacks become wet by rains, they should be scattered over the fields or burned as soon as possible. When it is found impracticable to handle

straw in this way, the wet portions of the stacks may be treated with borax, as described above. Where it is important that the straw be kept for winter feeding, and baling is impracticable, the stacks may be improved to some extent by piling up the straw and leaving the sides of the stack practically verticle. It is in the scattered portions of the straw stacks around the base where the fly breeds in greatest numbers, and by disposing of this portion of the stack and leaving the remainder well rounded up, the chances for fly breeding are much lessened.

**To Protect Live Stock from Flies.**

The problem of protecting live stock, especially milch cows and work animals, from flies is almost continuously before the farmer. Most of the repelling substances which might be named are of only temporary value, as with practically all of them the flies begin biting again within a very few hours after application. This necessitates considerable expense for the ingredients and the application of the material, and with many substances some ill effects are produced on the host by their continued application. A mixture of fish oil (1 gallon), oil of tar (2 ounces), oil of pennyroyal (2 ounces), and kerosene (½ pint) applied lightly to the parts most attacked by the flies will tend to keep them off.

Work animals may be largely protected by placing blankets over their backs and trousers on their legs. Dairy stock and horses when in barns may be protected by having the barns screened and brushing the flies off with burlap as the animals are driven in. The use of hodge flytraps will also aid in the destruction of the flies which endeavor to escape from or enter the barn. This flytrap is of simple construction. When large numbers of flies are within a barn the catching of the flies may be facilitated by darkening the windows which are not fitted with traps. The trap is described fully, with illustrations, in the Agricultural Department's Farmers'

Bulletin, No. 540, entitled "The Stable Fly," which will be furnished free to those desiring more complete information regarding the pest.

**CRIMSON CLOVER A SUCCESS ON SOUTHERN SOILS.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Crimson clover is a demonstrated success on practically every soil type in the South where the drainage is good. Its ability to succeed on nearly every kind of land in the cotton belt, from waxy clays to light sandy loams, makes it one of the best winter cover crops and soil builders for cultivated fields in this region, is the conclusion reached by the U. S. Department of Agriculture after exhaustive experiments with this crop.

Crimson clover is just as valuable as a soil-improving crop as cowpeas, and the cotton fields of the South should be covered during the winter with this valuable clover to furnish abundant winter grazing for all classes of livestock; to prevent soil erosion, and to enrich the land with nitrogen.

Crimson clover does best on a well-prepared, well-drained, well-settled and a fairly fertile seed bed. The middles of a clean-cultivated cotton field make an almost ideal bed for sowing crimson clover. The time of seeding is determined by the latitude. When sown too early the young plants are liable to be killed by hot, dry weather. In the northern third of the cotton belt probably the best results are obtained by sowing between September 1st and October 10th; in the central third of the cotton belt from September 10th to October 20th, and in the southern third of the cotton belt from September 20th to November 1st. Successful growers of crimson clover, appreciating that the hot sun and the dry condition of the soil affect germination, usually endeavor to sow just after a rain or when there is prospect of rain.

Seed may be sown by hand or with an inexpensive clover seeder. Never less than 15 and preferably 20 pounds of seed per acre should be sown if good stands are to be obtained. Just after the first picking is an excellent time to seed crimson clover in cotton fields. The seed should be sown broadcast and lightly harrowed in with a spike- or spring-tooth harrow. Poor stands frequently result from covering too deep.

Nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda and cottonseed meal costs from 15 to 20 cents per pound, and is by far the most expensive fertilizing element that the Southern farmer has to buy. Thirty-five thousand tons of atmospheric nitrogen lie above every acre of land in the South. Crimson clover has the power to collect and store this nitrogen in the plant at the rate of from 75 to 125 pounds per acre. Probably half of this is taken direct from the air. In other words, an acre of good crimson clover, where the entire crop is turned under, has the fertilizing value of from 450 to 750 pounds of nitrate of soda or from 1,080 to 1,800 pounds of cottonseed meal. In feeding value, crimson clover hay compares very favorably with alfalfa and cowpea hay, and is relished by all kinds of livestock.

The chief difficulty in saving crimson clover hay lie in the usually cool, moist weather conditions prevailing about the time the hay is ready to mow and the press of other farm work at this period. For these reasons, unless hay is very scarce, it is often advisable to turn under the entire crop to enrich the soil.

Crimson clover furnishes excellent grazing for all classes of livestock during the late winter and early spring. For this purpose, it is much superior to rye, oats or any other non-leguminous winter cover crop.

Experience has shown that a valuable rotation for Southern farms consists of a three-year rotation of oats and peas, cotton, and corn and peas. The only defect in this rotation has been the lack of leguminous winter cover crops. The value of this rotation may be almost doubled by the use of crimson clover sown in the cotton middles in the fall and on the pea or lespedeza stubble following the oat crop. This would give a rotation as follows:

First year—Cotton with crimson clover sown in the middles in the fall. Second year—Corn on clover sod with peas sown in corn at the last cultivation. Third year—Oats sown in the fall, followed by lespedeza or peas after the oats, and crimson clover sown on the lespedeza or pea stubble in the fall. Such a rotation as this furnishes three staple crops and four soil-improving and grazing crops on the same land in three years, filling the land with humus and making unnecessary the purchase of nitrogenous fertilizers.

**TEXAS IRRIGATION FACTS.**

Texas has 5,238 irrigated farms, comprising 452,000 acres. The quantity yield per acre of irrigated crops is approximately 45 per cent higher than that of those raised

by natural methods. Eighty-three per cent of the water for Texas irrigation projects is supplied by streams, 13 per cent by wells, three per cent by springs and one per cent from lakes and reservoirs. The cost of constructing our irrigation systems is estimated at \$13,500,000 by the United States Census Department.



**BUY YOUR GROCERIES OF Pierson & Smith**

and get free votes for the **SHETLAND PONY CONTEST**

Always a fresh line of Vegetables, Fruit, Staple and Fancy Groceries

**TELEPHONE 348**

**Total Expense and Profit of Irrigating Alfalfa**

Figures show net profit of \$80.78 per acre for 1913, outside of \$12.00 per acre interest on money invested.

In regard to the cost to produce and put in the stack one ton of alfalfa hay a Layne pump irrigated farm for the year 1913 as determined by the following itemized statement may be of interest to some of our readers:

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Time required to irrigate one acre .....             | 43.62 minutes |
| Depth of water applied (approximate).....            | 2.57 inches   |
| Cost of fuel (solar oil) per acre .....              | 40.52 cents   |
| Cost of lubricating oil per acre .....               | 2.52 cents    |
| Hire of irrigator for one acre at 15c per hour ..... | 10.68 cents   |
| Hire of engineer for one acre at 20c per hour .....  | 14.54 cents   |
| Total cost to irrigate 1 acre once .....             | 68.26 cents   |

**Eight Irrigations Producing Seven Tons Per Acre From Four Cuttings Was The Result. We Have Then**

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Eight irrigations at 68.25 cents each .....   | \$ 5.46 |
| Cost of harvesting and stacking 7 tons at 75c per ton .....                                       | 5.25    |
| Interest on one acre of land (including plant) at \$150.00 per acre, at 8 per cent .....          | 12.00   |
| Depreciation of pumping plant per acre, allowing life of plant to be ten years .....              | 1.25    |
| Taxes per acre per year .....   | .25     |
| Total expense of one acre producing 7 tons .....  | \$24.21 |
| Cost to produce and put in stack 1 ton hay .....  | 3.46    |
| This hay will readily sell at \$15.00 per ton in the stack this year, 7 tons of hay at \$15 ..... | 105.00  |
| Cost to produce .....   | 24.21   |
| Clear profit on one acre .....  | \$80.79 |

We installed this well in 1911—let us install one for you

**Layne & Bowler Co.**

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS  
Name of Farm Furnished on Application

J. H. SLATON, President      W. C. HAYNES, Vice President  
GUY JACOB, Cashier

**The First National Bank**  
Plainview, Texas

CAPITAL STOCK ..... \$100,000.00  
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS ..... 100,000.00

**SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT**  
Your business solicited, appreciated and protected.

**CEMENT CONTRACTOR**

All kinds of Cement Work—Sidewalks, Foundations, Etc. Contracts executed promptly. All work guaranteed.

Figure with me before letting your contract.

**W. R. SIMMONS**  
PHONE 477

**BUY your Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Builder's Hardware Direct from Mill, Saving 25 per cent, Payment After Examination Your Town.**

Have Shipped Hundreds of House Bills Over Plainview Country During Past Eight Years Saving Consumers Thousands of Dollars.

Send Us Bill of Just What You Need for House or Barn and We Will Make You Delivered Price on Same.

**Powell Land & Lumber Company**  
RUSK, TEXAS



# THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

—Published Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by—  
THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY  
Corner North Pacific and Second Sts.

HERBERT S. HILBURN, Editor. E. B. MILLER, Business Manager.

Entered as second class mail matter July 1, 1914, at the Post Office at Plainview, Texas, under the act of March 3, 1879

\$1.50 a Year; 75c, 6 Months. Advertising Rates on Application.

## HAS GERMANY COMPLETED HER MISSION?

The American press and the American people seem overwhelmingly to sympathize with France, England and Russia in the present European conflict. Even the contempt for tyrannical Russia has changed, through sympathy in the cause in which Russia is now working, to toleration. The sympathy of almost the entire civilized world seems to be against Germany.

The Teutonic race has played a wonderful part in the development of modern civilization. It was the Goths who, forced by the Huns, crossed into Roman territory for protection, and through the evolution of the ages saved the remnant of Roman civilization. It was in Roman territory that the Germans first learned to trade. The mission of advancing the commercial and materialistic spirit was theirs. Easily influenced, they accepted the Christian religion and propagated it in the North. A courageous, fearless tribe, stalwart through years of barbaric life, the Germans kept the dormant germ of civilization through the dark Middle Ages.

Although leaders through the revival of learning, crystalizers of Modern Civilization and participators in the conferences for promoting international peace, the Germans are involved in an all-European war, which they were able to prevent or to precipitate. The Pan-Germanic spirit has cropped out and is being resented by the leading European nations.

Has Germany's mission as a nation of world-wide power been completed?

## GIVING THE CHILD A CHANCE.

Soon the public schools will open. Your boy and your girl have been in the open air during the vacation and have been taking the natural child's exercise—play. When school opens they will be indoors for several hours a day. Is the child physically fit for the change?

A large per cent of school children are afflicted with aednoids. It is a scientific fact that the growth of aednoids, which is parasitic, retards the growth of the brain by absorbing blood that otherwise would go to the brain.

Many parents—some through ignorance, others through carelessness—permit children with aednoid growths to attend school without giving them medical attention. It is generally believed that aednoids are not imminently dangerous. It is, however, a fact that children afflicted are not careful students, that they do not learn rapidly and often are dull children, and looked upon with pity—pity for their dullness—when, as a matter of fact, the defect is one which arises from a physical cause which could easily be removed. Experiments in the public schools of New York City have shown that children afflicted with aednoids do not progress as rapidly as others. When, with the permission of the parents, the school physicians have removed the aednoids, normal advancement in studies and normal physical growth begins.

The removal of aednoids is a very simple and generally inexpensive operation and causes the patient very little inconvenience.

Mouth-breathing and dullness in "books" are almost sure symptoms of aednoids.

Give the boy a chance; as far as possible, see that he is PHYSICALLY FIT.

## CARRANZA WILL DISPERSE FEDERAL ARMY, STANDING ARMY WILL BE REORGANIZED

By WILLIAM G. SHEPARD,  
United Press Staff Correspondent.

MEXICO CITY (by mail to New York), Sept. 1.—With Victoriano Huerta finally out and Venustiano Carranza and the cream of his revolutionary army filling the palace, cafes and streets of Mexico City, the recent chapter in Mexican history, so far as the United States is immediately concerned, approaches an end.

Carranza's determination to enter the capital with his army simplified matters greatly for the United States, for Carranza's flat-footed decision not to lay down his arms for diplomacy, and to march to the capital instead of to barter with the remnants of the Huerta regime, avoided an endless amount of negotiations which would only have deferred the settlement of matters in which the United States held a great interest.

Carranza is now able to say: "I won every inch of ground by bullets. I went clear to the palace doors with guns. It was not by compromise that I took the Mexican Capital, but by an army. And it is with an army, and not by diplomacy or compromise, that I will hold what I have gained."

In this way Carranza profits by the mistakes of Madero, who gained the Presidency by compromise and who reached a make-believe peace by signing papers instead of by shooting. Madero's other mistakes of dispersing his own army and pinning his own faith to the army of the government also has been avoided by Carranza. Carranza intends to disperse the Federal army and wipe it off the army rolls. In its place he will substitute his own revolutionary army, in which he knows there are no Huerta-like traitors. And with his trustworthy army behind him, with its trusted representatives in every corner of the land, Carranza wants to begin to put Mexico to rights.

The biggest problem that faced Carranza three weeks ago was, "What shall I do with my army?" He has solved it by taking the army to the capital with him and making it the standing Federal army of Mexico. And what will become of the old Fed-

eral army? It will go back home. Its heart has been aching for home for many, many days. It is made up of sad-faced Mexican men who never did want to fight and who were dragged from their homes and families in far-away corners of the land and put into the field. The old Federal army will fade away at Carranza's word.

Among Mexicans, to-day, American stands higher than ever before—higher than do people of any other foreign nationality. The truth is out, now that Huerta has gone. One finds, at every turn, that the Mexicans approve of the plan which the United States has followed in Mexico. When Huerta killed Madero the common people of Mexico were unutterably shocked, but Huerta silenced them. It was with secret joy that millions of Mexicans learned that Huerta would not be recognized by the United States.

The coming of John Lind raised hope in the hearts of Mexicans; they believed that Huerta's end would come soon. As the months went by with Huerta still in office, something of a despair seized upon Mexico. The only sign of hope—and that was a sad and painful one—was the fall in the value of Mexican money. The arrest of the Mexican deputies was another shock to Mexico; it seemed to show that Huerta's power was unlimited.

The first ray of hope came when Wilson raised the embargo on rebel arms. The Mexicans secretly praised the United States for the action. And then came the fall of Torreón, made possible by the flood of arms and ammunition that came to the rebels over the American border. Mexicans began to see the turning in the long, bloody Huerta lane; the Huerta dynasty was tottering.

Just a week, to a day, followed the Tampico incident. Huerta seized upon this to get American soldiers into Mexican soil. He wanted intervention; he wanted the protection of the blue-jackets and marines. How soon the rebels would be upon him, he didn't know. The Mexican people waited with their hearts in their mouths. The landing at Vera Cruz astounded them; for three days they were stampeded. And then a tiny circular, secretly

printed and secretly distributed, set them right.

"Don't let Huerta fool you," said the circular. "The Americans are not fighting the Mexican people. They are here to take Huerta off the neck of the Mexican nation."

After this the Mexicans waited with new patience. They could see the end at hand. They did not dare even to speak of their hopes—for to speak against the dictator might mean death. Then, on the night of July 15th, Huerta took a train and went away. The load was lifted from Mexico. The United States had helped to lift it, and the man on the street in Mexico to-day, the man in the home or the man on the farm, will tell you, openly, that the United States has been Mexico's good friend.

## LITTLE STORIES OF THE LONE STAR STATE.

By United Press.

In the Battle of Mier, Mexico, on Christmas Day, 1812, about 250 Texas volunteers fought eighteen hours nine times their number of Mexicans, with the loss of but twelve killed and having killed or wounded about 600 Mexicans. These Texans were the remnant of the expedition under Brigadier-General Alexander Somerwell, of the State Militia, which invaded Mexico half-heartedly, to revenge themselves on the Mexicans for the Vasquez and Woll invasions of Texas in the same year.

Despite this apparent valiant victory, the Texans voted to surrender. Their Colonel, Wm. S. Fisher, urged the great disparity in numbers, which he had been informed would immediately be increased; the scarcity of ammunition, and the impossibility of retreating with their twenty-three wounded companions. In violation of the terms of the surrender, the Texans were sent in irons into the interior of Mexico, prisoners.

The marksmanship of these Texans was wonderful. During the fighting, Mexican artillery was thrice manned and as often silenced. The last time sixteen of the seventeen artillerymen were killed. Fifty-five of a selected company of sixty Mexicans were killed by Texas sharpshooters. The Mexicans "sniped" from flat tile roofs, but when a Mexican showed his head he was shot. A detail of seven men with a wounded comrade killed the commander and ten men at one volley fired at a troop of sixty Mexican cavalrymen.

## SUGAR IMPORTATION IS HINDERED BY WAR.

Not Absolutely Necessary to Support Life; Other Foods Contain Same Element; Substitute Saccharine.

From the Dallas News.

While the price of sugar has soared for the last few weeks, housewives have been asking themselves where it will stop and how they may use something else as a substitute. In this connection it may be well to learn exactly what food elements are contained in sugar and what it supplies toward nourishing the body. So far as life-sustaining qualities are concerned, the chemist declares that a pound of sugar has almost exactly the value of a pound of oatmeal, but oatmeal costs about one-half as much as sugar.

However, it is true that sugar can not be replaced by oatmeal, the latter being used as a substitute. Yet it is true that other foods furnish the same food elements that sugar does, and usually sugar is used for seasoning purposes, solely to give a food a pleasant taste. Since it is very digestible and rich in carbohydrates, it does nourish; the same is true of honey, sirups and numerous other sweets, all of which add to the value of the foods with which they are combined.

A large proportion of the sugar used in America is made into candies. They are consumed usually as a gratification of the sense of taste and without any regard to their food value, although it is very great. One of the most characteristic and popular candies on the market is chocolate. It is variously prepared, but often contains sugar, glucose and nuts. In the latter case it approximates a balanced ration, and there is evident and unconscious influence of instinct which leads so many to enjoy eating nuts with candies. Manufacturers have appreciated the fact and incorporated the nuts in very many of their products, and without design have made their products more acceptable foods.

Therefore it seems that the tendency in the candy world will be to raise the price of that commodity. Possibly something less costly than sugar may be used as a substitute, but which ultimately gives the same or a very similar flavor. Saccharine is the chemical name of probably the sweetest compound now made. Before suitable as a food it must be combined with something else, and as glucose and gelatin are exceptionally suitable, both for compounding and because of their food values, and since they both constitute a large portion of the ingredients of candy, saccharine may be nat-

## AUTUMN STYLES READY

There is a note of newness in the styles of Ready to Wear at the Richier that's lacking in other stores.

Naturally there should be for the nail on which the pattern swings in the cutters room was driven barely a month ago.

Clever new ideas are brisking from every viewpoint on Suits, Skirts and Dresses.

Don't try to copy our models. It takes an expert to build such exquisite taste and style as our garments have.

Prices are right and what you select is fitted to you by our expert Dressmaker and Fitter.

Silk and Woolen Dresses \$6.75 to \$50  
Suits \$10.00 to \$50

*Richards Bros. & Collier*

102 N. Pacific Street

107 W. Main Street



Buy Your Meats, Cheese and Fish  
in Season From

## Otto's Market

Where you get votes on the Pony Contest.  
Smoked Meats at "Before the War" Prices.

## TO MY FRIENDS:

I am anxious to own that Shetland Pony Outfit given away by Plainview merchants. If you will save your votes for me I will thank you. If you vote them yourself please write my name on them. If you have some tickets and will phone I will come and get them. Just phone T. C. Shepard's residence.

Gale Shepard

## WEBB-McGLASSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll McGlasson will make their home at the "Twin Grove" farm, two miles from Kress.

Carroll McGlasson and Miss Nell Webb were married yesterday morning at the Baptist parsonage by Rev. H. H. Street.

The bride is the only daughter of Judge T. D. Webb, of Kress, and the groom is a son of D. W. McGlasson, of Plainview.

Immediately after dinner, which was served at the home of the groom's father, Mr. and Mrs. McGlasson left for the "Twin Grove" farm, of which Mr. McGlasson is manager.

The bride is a graduate of the Plainview High School and also of the music department of Wayland College. She lived in Plainview until the

family moved to Kress, two years ago, and is very popular in her immediate circle of friends.

Prof. E. J. Farmer and E. J. Cozzens, of the Farmer's Business College, are in Lockney to-day in the interest of the new school they are establishing in Plainview.

Miss Doris G. France is in Plainview as the guest of her niece, Mrs. O. M. Unger. Miss France has been spending the summer in Maine. She is on the way to her home, in San Francisco.

Rev. W. F. Ledlow, President of Lockney Christian College, was in Plainview to-day en route to Tulla, in the interests of his school.

## BIRTHS.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Theron Wallace, of Plainview, a boy on August 27.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Payne, north of Plainview, a boy on August 30.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Norfleet, 25 miles northwest of Plainview, a girl, August 31.

## How European War Affects Uncle Sam

By BURTON K. STANDISH.  
(Written for the United Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—The war in Europe has acted as almost a total eclipse on the proceedings of Congress and our own affairs of government. Members themselves have almost forgotten about proceedings. They have lost much of their desire for debate, and are not showing their usual interest in politics in the face of what they regard the greatest crisis in the world's history.

The Mexican trouble, the five-percent-advance rate case, the coming fall campaign, trust legislation, the Columbian and Nicaraguan treaties, and the Federal Reserve Board have been discarded as subjects for argument while members discuss the latest war bulletins. They gather in cloakrooms and corridors to eagerly devour information that reaches them.

Sympathies of Congressmen and Senators are divided between the various nations, but all of them are refraining from open expressions because of their desire carefully to preserve the neutrality of the United States.

The prolonged sessions of Congress broke up the plans of many members to go abroad this year. Now most of them are glad that there was legislation to keep them at home. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Senator Fletcher, of Florida, were the only Senators abroad when the trouble began.

The war has compelled many foreign diplomats in Washington, long close friends, to give each other the "cold shoulder" and frozen stares as they meet now. They are not supposed to have even the slightest relations and according to their rules must meet as absolute strangers. Social ties formed during long residence in Washington must be entirely broken off between the diplomats of the warring nations.

Many diplomats are forced to meet in the diplomatic ante-room when they call to confer with Secretary of State Bryan, but they never recognize each other, no matter how friendly their relations may have been before the war. During the Russo-Japanese War, the ambassadors of Russia and Japan had a way of bowing to each other in a perfunctory way if they met. They never exchanged a word.

The European war will act as a strong stimulant to trade between the United States and South America. It is being predicted. It will give this country a chance to build up a permanent commerce with the Latin-American countries which will continue even after peace is restored abroad, experts declare.

Business was practically paralyzed in South American countries after the declaration of war, but is gradually adjusting itself to the new conditions, Latin-American diplomats in Washington say.

The Bureau of Engraving is turning out money literally "in bales" these days to meet the crisis in financial affairs brought on by the European war. Doubleshifts were instituted and employees were recalled from vacations to meet the demand.

Money has been printed at the rate of \$100,000,000 a week. The new ma-

chines, representing the last word in engraving, turn out 10,000,000 bills a day, compared with the old presses, which had a capacity of about 1,000,000 bills.

"I really forget whether England has notified us of a declaration of war," said Secretary of State Bryan the other day. "These war declarations are coming so fast that it reminds me of this story:

"A young lady went to her attorneys to instruct them to bring suit for breach of promise. The attorneys proceeded to draw up the papers. 'What is the young man's name?' they inquired. 'Well, really, I forget,' said the young lady. 'You know there have been so many of these traveling men along lately.'"

The War Department is going to watch every movement of the armies of Europe closely. Secretary of War Garrison has arranged to have a big map of Europe hung above his desk at the War Department. An officer has been detailed to mark the movements of each army each day, or as often as the department gets accurate information.

LAND WANTED: I have \$30,000.00 good Missouri income property. Will trade all or part for Floyd, Hale or adjoining county land. Address J. C. FOWLER, Lockney, Texas. —Adv. 3t-pd.

B. J. Becker, of Fort Worth, a Southwest Telephone Company official, came in yesterday.

J. W. Wood, sheriff of Carson County, was here to-day on business. This is Mr. Wood's second trip to the Plains country. He is very enthusiastic over irrigation in the Shallow Water Belt.

### PRAIRIE AVENUE.

PRAIRIE AVENUE, Texas, Sept. 1.—Mrs. J. A. Pullen returned from Happy, Texas, after a visit with friends there.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Crouch gave an ice cream supper to their friends last Friday. There were about 50 people there, and all report a fine time.

The dance at Fred Boedeker's Saturday night was well attended.

Rev. Finley was to preach at Providence Saturday night and Sunday.

Providence school started Monday, with Miss Jim Jeffus as teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Quabie left last week for home, at McGregor, Texas, after a two months' stay here.

Mr. and Mrs. Win Kramer left last Thursday for their home, at McGregor, after visiting relatives here.

Messrs. Jerigan & Stovall, the piano men, were in this locality last week.

A fine rain fell here last Saturday.

Providence Ladies' Circle will hold an all-day meeting Thursday, September 10, at Mrs. J. A. Pullen's.

Grandpa Swartz is very sick at the home of his son.

Everybody is busy gathering their grain nowadays.

Miss Reeves is slowly gaining, after a siege of fever.

Sam Nations and Will Palmer returned home Saturday from the soldiers' encampment.

Andre Parr and wife are home again, after a visit at Floydada.

Mrs. W. A. Bates has been on the sick list the past week. She was in Plainview Saturday to see a doctor regarding her health.

Bought five cars of maize heads this week; want ten more right quick. SHIPLEY & SHIPLEY. —Adv. 5t.

Mrs. Savannah Hunt, of Dallas, arrived this week to take charge of the dress-making department at Richards Bros. & Collier's. She is an experienced dressmaker.

Watch Our Window



We Do As We Advertise

WE announce the arrival of  
**HIRSH-WICKWIRE-CO'S** carefully  
approved line of

Fall and Winter Clothes  
Ready-to-Wear

embracing a wide selection of foreign and domestic fabrics  
ably tailored into garments that bespeak latest fashion,  
quality and refinement. Your early inspection is invited.

# REINKEN'S

## Wayland Business College Open to All

We are in a better condition now to take care of our students as we have spent several hundred dollars in equipping our class rooms, offices, etc. We give the same courses that are given by Toby's Business Colleges, Waco, Texas, and New York City. The student that takes our courses is backed by a faculty of seventeen teachers, and by the best business college men in the United States. Ask our graduates in Plainview and other cities who are holding good positions.

Take your course in a business college that runs all the year whether we have one student or five hundred. Plainview and every town on the Plains is behind us. We have been established three years, which insures safety to you. Our rates are right, and it will pay you to see us.

If you want to see Wayland Business College you are welcome, or if you are interested in a Business education it will pay you to investigate.

**J. E. WATSON, Mgr.**  
Telephone Number 532

## WE NEEDED MORE ROOM-- WE NEEDED BETTER EQUIPMENT

To Handle Our Increasing Bakery Trade  
WE HAVE BOTH NOW

We have located in the building formerly occupied by Johnson & McLaughlin, Grocers, where we have installed a new oven of the latest type and other new equipment. We are now splendidly equipped to care for your bakery needs and solicit your patronage.

Ask your Grocer to supply you with our Bread, Cakes, Rolls, Pies, Cookies, Etc., or call at our new shop.

We Will Bake Anything to Order on Short Notice

**THE CITY BAKERY**  
TELEPHONE NUMBER 170

## SOCIETY

### JOLLY LITTLE PLAINVIEW GIRLS ATTEND HOUSE PARTY AT HALE CENTER.

Seven little Plainview girls were invited by Mrs. Robert Alley to her home, in Hale Center, for a house party just for themselves.

The little lassies, bright and happy as a bevy of butterflies, left Tuesday, and were met at the train by Mrs. Alley. An afternoon of pleasure, a delicious supper and a trip to Slumberland were some of the pleasures offered by Mrs. Alley to her winsome guests, but not all. Every minute was full of enjoyment until the home coming, on Wednesday.

The personnel of the party included Kathleen LeMond, Leila B. Slaton, Marguerite Willis, Electra Anderson, Lula Malone, Josephine Wayland and Simon Trulove.

### REMOVING GARLIC AND WILD WEED FLAVORS FROM MILK AND CREAM.

It is a well-known fact that when cows eat wild onions, garlic or various wild weeds without four hours before milking time there is imparted to their milk a very disagreeable flavor and odor. This flavor is not only unpleasant, but lowers the commercial value of milk and cream. Any method that will remove this flavor and odor should be of interest to dairymen.

A bulletin has just been issued by the Department of agriculture of the United States which deals with this subject. The length of the bulletin and absence of cuts for intelligently using the process devised by the Bu-

reau of Animal Industry, prohibit publication of the article at this time. Farmers and others who are interested would do well to write the department for Farmers' Bulletin No. 608. The bulletins are for free distribution.

### MYSTIC CLUB STUDIES SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

Mrs. H. W. Harrel, President, Calls First Meeting of '14-15 for Saturday: Mrs. T. P. Whitis Will Lead.

The Mystic Club will hold its initial meeting for the winter Saturday afternoon, at the Club room. Mrs. H. W. Harrel is president.

The club has selected "Southern Literature" as its course of study. With Mrs. T. P. Whitis as leader, the following program is scheduled for Saturday:

Roll Call—Current Events.

Parliamentary Drill.

Subject—"The Colonial and Revolutionary Period."

"Capt. John Smith: His Life and Writings"—Mrs. W. L. Harrington.

"The Revolution: Its Tone and Chief Characteristics"—Mrs. E. Graham.

"The Alternative" (Patrick Henry)—Mrs. W. A. Todd.

Round Table—(1) "The Beginning of the American Spirit." (2) "The First Southern College and Its Leading Spirit." (3) "The Attitude Towards Public Education in the South." (4) "The Chief Southern Orators and Statesmen, Compared with Those of Other Sections."

Mrs. A. V. Roberts, of Lamesa, is here as a patient of Dr. Norman Mayhugh.

### ODDITY CLUB GIRLS MEET WITH MARGUERITE HARLAN.

Miss Marguerite Harlan was hostess yesterday afternoon for the Oddity girls, at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Charles McCormack, 100 E. Sixth St.

At four o'clock the club members assembled, supplemented by Miss Frances Morrow, of Los Angeles, Calif.

Embroidery and games occupied the time until the serving of a dainty ice course.

### MISSSES HOMING AND WINN ENTERTAIN YOUNG FRIENDS.

Misses Electra Homing and Fern Winn entertained Tuesday night with a lawn party at the home of the former.

The guests went to the home of Miss Winn for the night. After breakfast all spent the morning boat-riding and enjoying other out-door sports.

### FLOYDADA GIRL HONOR GUEST AT MOVIE AND SLUMBER PARTY.

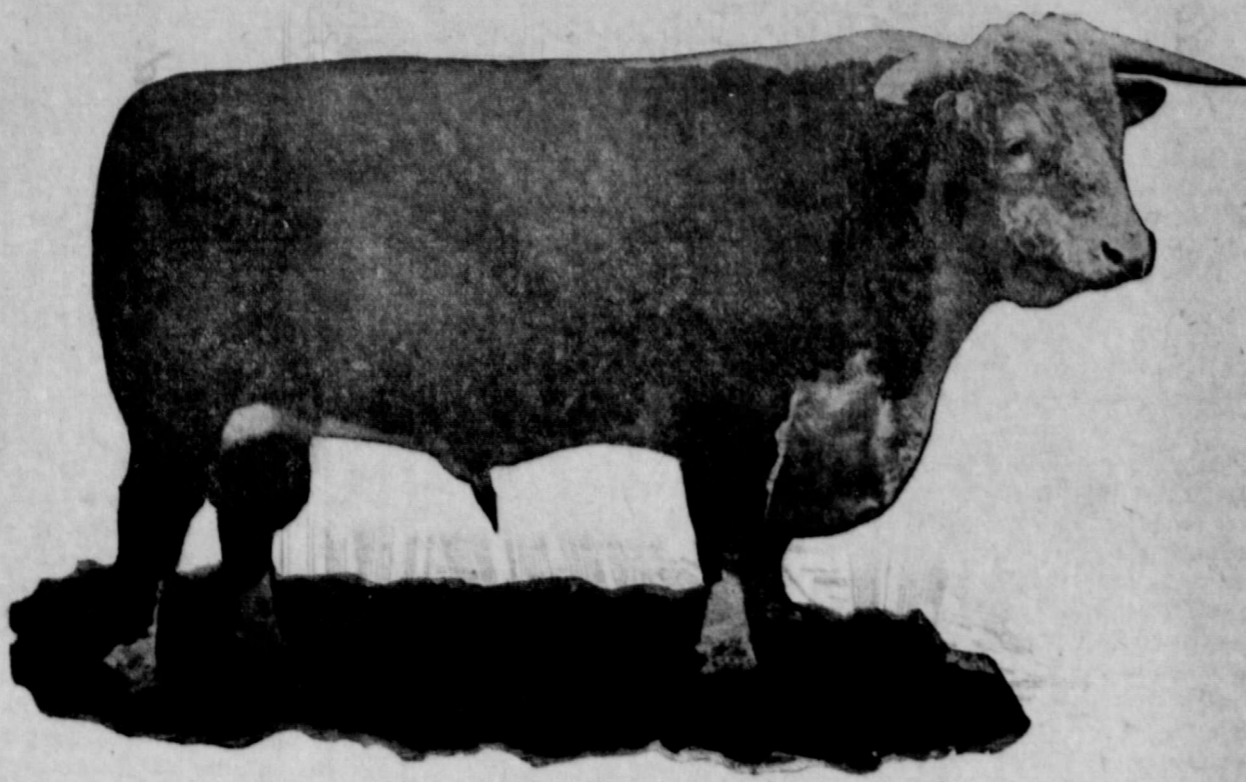
Arle and Dixie Biles Entertain for Marie Henser; Novel Breakfast a Feature.

Misses Arle and Dixie Biles entertained Tuesday night in honor of their guest, Miss Marie Henser, of Floydada.

The Ruby was first visited, then home again to enjoy watermelons on the lawn. Afterwards they were entertained with games until a late hour, when lemonade, cake and candy were served to the hostesses, the honoree, Gladys Speer, Ruth Towery, Willina Winfield and Sybil Perry.

After a delightful breakfast the entire party adjourned to the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Winfield, where the day was spent in a way dear to the hearts of little girls.

F. P. Powell went to Amarillo yesterday on a business trip.



## HAVE YOU ANYTHING THAT CAN BEAT THIS FELLOW?

HE WILL BE AT THE

# HALE COUNTY FAIR SEPTEMBER 22, 23, 24

If You Can Beat Him? Let's See What You Have.  
His Cousins the Horses, Hogs, and Sheep  
Will Be Here too.

The Catalogues Are Ready--Have You Gotten Yours?

Address E. B. MILLER, Secretary, Plainview, Texas

### Premium List Hale County Fair September 22, 23 and 24

(Continued from last week.)

362. BEST AND LARGEST DISPLAY OF LIVE STOCK AND FARM PRODUCTS GROWN AND EXHIBITED BY ONE EXHIBITOR, ONE SCHOLARSHIP IN THE FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT OF SETH WARD COLLEGE. (WINNER TO SELECT COURSE.) VALUE, \$54.00 TO \$72.00.

#### SOUVENIR SPOONS

Offered by the Mystic Club.

363. Best Twin Babies entered in Better-Babies Contest, one spoon to each.  
364. Best Essay on Hale County, not over 500 words, by girl not over 16 years, one spoon.  
365. Best Shirtwaist cut and made by girl under 16 years, one spoon.  
366. Most attractive Sofa Pillow made by farmer's wife or daughter, one spoon.  
367. Best pot plant grown by farmer's wife or daughter, one spoon.

Offered by The Browning Club.

368. Best Collection of Kodak Views of Plainview District, not less than one dozen, one spoon.  
369. Best Collection Hand-Painted China, not less than five pieces, one spoon.  
370. Best Collection and Assortment of Cut Flowers, one spoon.  
Offered by The "As You Like It" Club.  
371. Best poem on "Hale County Fair" by boy or girl under 16 in the Plainview Public Schools, one spoon.  
372. Best Crocheted Counterpane, one spoon.  
373. Best Pound of Home-Made Candy, one spoon.  
374. Best Water Color done by student of Wayland or Seth Ward Colleges, one spoon.  
375. Best Quart Preserves, any kind, shown in glass, made by Hale County farmers' wife or daughter, one spoon.  
376. Best Dressed Doll by girl under 12 years, one spoon.

Offered by The Travel Study Club.

377. Best Display (one pint each in glass) mixed pickles, onions and chili sauce, one spoon.  
378. Best Display (one quart each in glass) tomatoes, corn and beans, one spoon.  
379. Best Pound Farm Butter, one spoon.  
380. Best Quilt Block pieced by farmer's daughter under 10 years, one spoon.  
381. Best Display of different varieties of jellies, one spoon.  
382. Best Display (one jar each) preserved peaches, strawberries, and grape marmalade.

Offered by Central Mothers' Club.

383. Best Apron and Cap, not embroidered, made by girl under 18 years, one spoon.  
384. Best two yards Tatting, made by girl under 16 years, one spoon.  
385. Best Loaf Light Bread, made by girl under 15 years, one spoon.  
386. Best Map of Texas drawn by boy attending school, one pocket knife.  
387. Best Made Kite by boy under 16 years, one pocket knife.  
388. Best Essay on Irrigation, not over 500 words, by school boy, one pocket knife.

Offered by Lamar Mothers' Club.

389. Best Piece of Crochet Work by girl under 16 years, one spoon.  
390. Best Embroidered Centerpiece, one spoon.  
391. Best Pie, any kind, made by girl under 16 years, one spoon.  
392. Best display of 1 Loaf Light Bread, 1 Dozen Biscuits and 1 Old-Fashioned Pound Cake made with Light Crust rus Mill & Elevator Co., Fort Worth, Texas.  
Flour, \$10.00 in Gold. J. F. Graves, Salesman for Bur-

#### SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS AND FEATURES.

The Fair Management is arranging a series of special features and attractions which will be entertaining and instructive. Our slogan is "SOMETHING DOING EVERY MINUTE."

#### EXCURSION RATES.

Excursion rates for the Fair will be in effect from all Santa Fe points in Texas and New Mexico, with the practical assurance at the time this catalogue is printed that other roads will offer rates. Ask your passenger agent for rates.

## CONCLAVE FOR SELECTION OF SUCCESSOR TO POPE PIUS X. MEETS IN ROME

By HENRY WOOD,  
United Press Staff Correspondent.

ROME, Italy, Sept. 1.—The Cardinals of the Sacred College to-day entered upon the solemn duty of selecting a

successor to His Holiness Pope Pius X. These Princes of the Church, walled up within the confines of the Vatican, will ballot among themselves until one of their number is elected to the papal throne, which the simple

peasant Cardinal Sarto accepted only after pleading with all his heart that he be passed by. The Cardinals are supposed to be cut off from all outside influences, and the most extensive preparations are necessary before the conclave can be formerly opened.

In accordance with the century-old regulations, the Cardinals meet on the tenth day after the death of the Pope. To-day they met in the Pauline Chapel inside the Vatican and then marched in solemn procession to the Sistine Chapel and apartments of the Vatican. These apartments now include the Pauline and Sistine Chapels, the ground floor and the next three floors of the Vatican buildings around the court of St. Damaso; the apartment of the magistoma of the Vatican; the rooms under the pontifical apartments along the famous Loggia of Raphael; the apartments of the Pontifical Secretary of State, and numerous other rooms.

The extent of these may be judged by the fact that each of the members of the Sacred College is provided with a suite of three rooms, in which are not only his personal belongings, but also those of the priest and domestic which each Cardinal is allowed to take into the conclave with him. At present, the Sacred College is composed of 66 members, but all had not reached Rome to-day. There are also accommodations for the cooks, servants and two physicians, barbers and other employees who are walled up with the Cardinals and whose presence is necessary for the welfare of the latter. In addition, there are Vatican dignitaries, other than the Cardinals, who have certain functions to perform in connection with the ceremonies of the election of the new Pope.

The kitchen for preparing meals for all those walled up in the Conclave is established in the court of St. Damaso. In the Pauline Chapel is erected the altar for the daily mass which the Cardinals will attend. In the Duca room other altars are installed, at which individual masses may be celebrated.

Above the altar in the Sistine Chapel is a tapestry representing the descent of the Holy Spirit and also a magnificent baldachine of velvet. The front of the altar is draped in red, embroidered in gold, and on the highest steps of the altar, where, during each scrutiny of votes, six candles will burn, is the temporary papal throne. It is there that the new Pontiff will receive the first adoration of the Cardinals. Along the walls of the Chapel are ranged the seats of the Cardinals in the order of their grade. Attached to each chair is a back from which arises a small baldachine, or canopy, of velvet. When a new Pope is finally elected all of these canopies drop to the floor save that which hangs over the chair of the Cardinal who has been chosen as the new head of the Church. At the foot of the stairs leading to the altar stands the table at which the votes will be examined. At one side is the fireplace or stove in which the ballots are burned after being mixed with damp straw. It is by watching the chimney of the Sistine Chapel that the people of Rome believe they are able to tell when each ballot is taken by the smoke which arises. The votes of the electing ballot are not mixed with straw, and by the clear wisp of smoke the people watching below know that they have a new Pope.

At the entrance to the Chapel is placed the Cabinet, in which repose the vestments in which the new Pope must be clothed the moment he is elected. In order to meet the physical dimensions of whatever Cardinal may be elected, it is usually customary to keep in the cabinet vestments of three different sizes.

All of these preparations were made during the nine days of the funeral

ceremonies of Pope Pius X. When the Cardinals and their suites enter the conclave after the oath is taken, pledges of secrecy are taken from the servants, priests and all others whose presence is necessary. The signal is then given for the wailing up of the conclave. All corridors and adjoining rooms are inspected and the grand marshal seals up the doors from the outside.

The Cardinals at once divest themselves of their regular robes and put on a special dress, consisting of a hood cloak of violet wool, buttoned down the breast. This is worn throughout the Conclave.

#### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

E. Dowden and E. H. Perry to Buford O. Brown, lots 7 and 8, block 17, Highland Addition. Consideration, \$500.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Workman to G. R. Holmes, Maricopa County, Ariz., eight lots near Seth Ward College. Consideration, \$500.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Boston to Carroll L. Smith, their half interest in the T. E. Smith homestead. Consideration, \$4,000.

W. W. Griffith to J. H. Vanderalice, both of Hale County, lot 21, block 95, Abernathy, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Bowles to Mrs.

L. C. Bennington, of Hale County, lots Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Bawles, of Polk County, Florida, to W. M. P. Ripper, 15 and 16, block 8, McClelland Addition. Consideration, \$2,000.

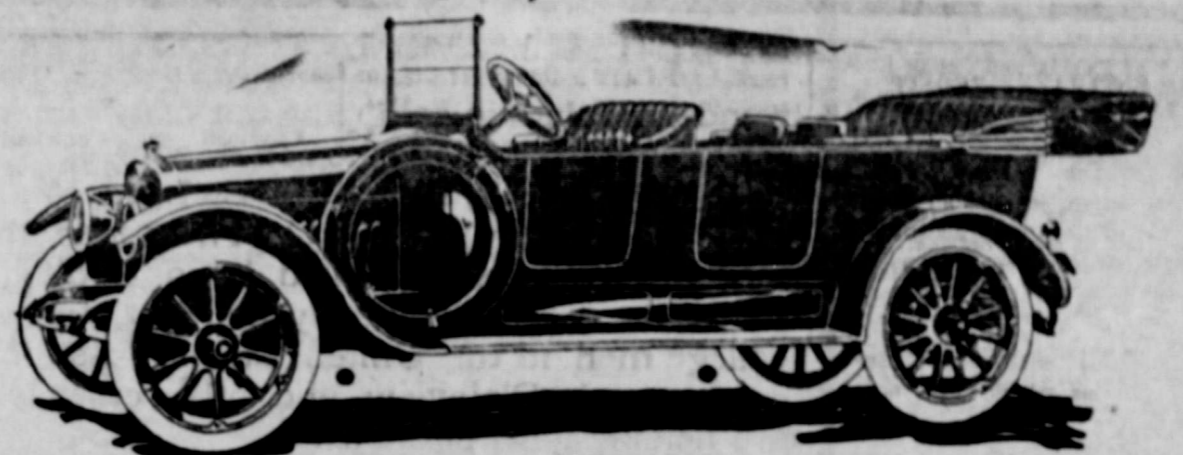
of Hale County, lots 13 and 14, block 8, McClelland Addition. Consideration, \$1,900.

S. S. Lees, of Abernathy, to Hale County Board of Education, six lots in block 116, Abernathy. Consideration is that the Board build a school house on these lots.

J. T. Ellerd, of Plainview, to Hale County Board of Education, five acres of section 24, block CL. Consideration, same as above.

## HUDSON Six-40 for 1915

NEW PRICE \$1,550 F. O. B. DETROIT



### The Exquisite Six

#### 31 New Features

The HUDSON Six-40 for 1915 brings out 31 new features. All last year the HUDSON engineers worked on nothing but refinements. There are new beauties, new comforts, new conveniences.

Howard E. Coffin and his 47 engineers have now devoted four years to this model. And they offer you here what they consider the ideal modern car.

Last season's model was the first quality Six to sell under \$2,000. The price then was \$1,750.

It established new light-weight standards. It weighed 1,000 pounds less than former averages for cars of this capacity. This was accomplished, without sacrifice of strength, by clever designing and proper materials.

Its new-type motor reduced operative cost about 30 per cent for cars of this capacity.

Its lines, its finish, its perfect equipment made it immensely attractive.

The demand for that car broke all HUDSON records. At the end of the season there were 3,000 unfilled orders.

Now we want you to see what a year of refinement has done for this model Six.

#### Some 1915 Features

Distinguished stream line body.  
Disappearing tonneau seats.  
20-coat finish—invisible hinges.  
"One-Man" top, with quick-adjusting curtains attached.  
Extra tires carried ahead of front door.  
Gasoline tank in dash.  
Dimming searchlights.  
Simplified Delco starting, lighting and ignition system.  
Wiring in metal conduits.  
Lock on ignition and lights.  
Automatic spark advance.  
Better carburetion.  
Weight reduced to 2,890 lbs.

#### Price \$200 Lower

The HUDSON factory, to meet the demand for this car, has trebled its capacity. It will next year build three times as many cars. And the quantity saving of \$200 has been taken from the price per car.

The HUDSON Six-40 for 1915 will sell at \$1,550, f. o. b. Detroit. No comparable car—either a Four or a six—has ever approached that price.

This means a revolution. It means, in the first place, a new price standard for high grade cars.

It means a new weight standard. It means new artistic standards.

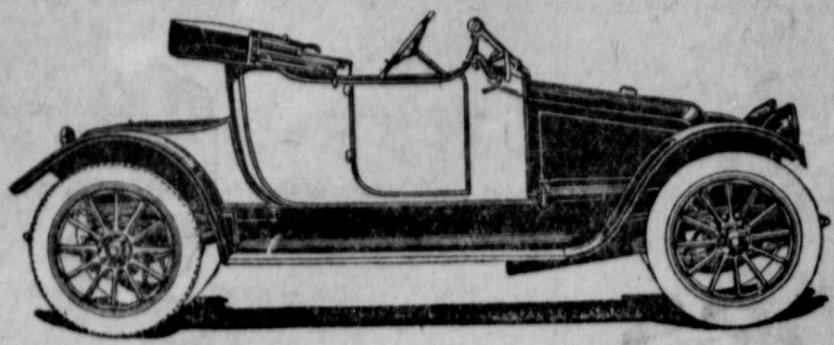
It means that legions of men to whom sixes were barred can now afford the finest type of Six.

And it means that men who pay over \$1,200 will not hereafter need to buy a Four.

This new Six-40 is an exquisite car—It will interest every motorist. It will show you the trend in motor car designing. When such a car is sold at such a price, there are many old ideas on cars which will need to be revised.

This new model arrives here soon. Don't buy until you see it.

Brown Motor Company  
Plainview, Texas



# Just Arrived

## THE FRANKLIN SIX-THIRTY

### The Car of Proved Economy More Efficient Than Ever

No Overheating--No Freezing  
Uses Less Gasoline--Fewer Tires

## J. J. ELLERD, Agent

Telephone No. 60

Plainview, Texas

#### THE INSPIRATION OF WAR.

From the Chicago Tribune.

In the mighty crisis of war a nation will rise to heights of sacrifice, to achievements of united action, to triumphs of heroic energy which, if they were matched in time of peace for the ends of civilization, would work miracles of progress. This must be an insistent thought to us in America who are able to watch the tremendous phenomenon of European war as bystanders merely. We deplore the waste, the agony of this monster combat. We marvel at what seems to us its insane want of justification. But we cannot, we ought not, to close our eyes to its revelations of desperate strength, of devotion stronger than death, of loyalty to ideas or sentiments which cannot shatter, of a brotherhood which the sword cannot cleave.

Militarists declare that these not merely glorify war, they justify it. Humanitarian pacifists of the extreme type shut their eyes to their existence. Both the militarists and the pacifists are wrong. Wise men recognize and honor human virtues even when they die. Both the militarists and the pacifists are found in the service of unwisdom, or are mixed with passions not creditable to the heart or to the brain, and great peace advocates, like the late William James, because their pacifism does not shirk the truth, have pondered over this problem of how to arouse for the pursuits of peace the romance and ideal enthusiasm which are to be found in warfare.

In Europe men and nations are illustrating once more the heights to which they are capable of rising under stress of the necessities and the passions, both noble and sinister, which war arouses. Why may we not find in the tragic spectacle not only determination to avoid so far as we are able the evils of war, but also inspiration to emulate its virtues for the ends of peace? If our Government, our leaders of thought and action and our rank and file would now combine in a great patriotic synthesis to put our flag on the sea, to advance our foreign commerce, to master our main problems of social and economic betterment, if we would rise to this with the same passionate unity and energy that we should most certainly show and have shown in wartime, what could we not accomplish?

Let L. D. RUCKER PRODUCE CO handle your GREEN and DRY HIDES

#### "THE BUZZING NUISANCE."

By DR. RALPH STEINER, Austin, State Health Officer.

Mosquitoes have caused 200 deaths in Texas during the past twelve months; this number of Texans have died from malaria during this time.

The mosquito is known in its various species to be the host and disseminator of malarial diseases, and in certain localities, of yellow fever and other germ diseases. It is known also to breed only in stagnant water, and its presence in any community is an evidence of sanitary neglect. The success which has followed energetic endeavor to be free from mosquitoes—both malarial and ordinary—certain localities on Long Island and in New Jersey show that any community can be rid of this buzzing nuisance. Of the thirty-odd species of mosquito known to exist in the Eastern States, but one or two fly to any considerable distance. Breeding places, therefore, may best be looked for immediately about the premises affected. A hoof print, a choked roof gutter or rain spout, a discarded tin can, a little pud-honor human virtues even when they die, an unscreened cistern, a leaky green house or "flower pit," a fish pond—any of these may in a week or two in hot weather afford breeding opportunity to a horde of offensive mosquitoes. To screen the house is an excellent method of defense, but a better method is to prevent the breeding of the mosquito by drying up the stagnant pools, or by covering with a thin film of petroleum the water-holding vessels which cannot otherwise be treated.

It is a mistake that trees and shrubs afford breeding places for mosquitoes. Blair, in "Public Hygiene," asserts that "in no case is this true, but it is true that when mosquitoes have been bred somewhere through the provision of the necessary stagnant water, the trees and shrubs afford comfortable lurking places for them."

#### WILLIAMS LIKES SOUTH PLAINS.

J. H. Williams, wife and child were in Plainview to-day. They have been visiting friends and relatives in Floydada. Mr. Williams has been prospecting in New Mexico and the Plains country for two months. "The Shallow Water Belt has them all beat for farming," he said.

The party have returned to their home, in Stephenville, Texas.

#### UTILIZATION OF PEACH SEEDS.

A pile of 400 tons of peach pits is stacked on the ground west of the California Fruit Cannery's Association packing house, and several hundred more tons will be shipped in. Within a few days Los Angeles parties with the necessary machinery will arrive and this immense pile of pits will be cracked, the meats to be shipped to Germany, where they will enter into the manufacture of prussic acid and other products, including the precess-RALLS—36-Point.

Work on the four brick buildings were begun Monday. These buildings are modern in every way, and when finished will be quite an asset to our town.

L. W. Chance, we understand, is making preparations to build a six- or seven-room bungalow. Still we slide along!

W. E. Gunn arrived here this week from the State of Washington, and after spending a few days here visiting friends and relatives, left for Crosbyton, where he has accepted a position with the Citizens' National Bank of that place.

Little Travis, one among our most successful farmers, was in this week with a bunch of Sudan grass that was, in our estimation, a magnificent specimen of its kind, measuring 10 feet in height and then some. He has five acres of this grass planted, and we feel safe in saying that it will yield more per acre than any planted elsewhere.

G. Sherrod, one among our best farmers, living south of Ralls, was in Tuesday with a load of fine water-melons. He says a splendid rain fell out his way Monday night.

J. E. Iorger is here from McNabb, Illinois, this week, making improvements on his land that he recently bought while on a prospecting tour of the South Plains. Mr. Iorger is well pleased with his deal, and he thinks this is the coming country of Texas. He will come here and live.—Ralls Banner.

#### DEAN GREGORY RETIRES.

By United Press.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Dean Gregory of the George Washington University Law School, retired to-day. He was formerly dean of the Iowa University law school and is an editor of the American Journal of International Law.

#### EXPERT ESTIMATES PROFIT AND LOSS TO U. S. BY WAR.

Joseph French Johnson, dean of New York University School of Commerce, one of the most distinguished economists of the country, has written for the Alexander Hamilton Institute an article on "War and American Business," which is said to be based on a thorough investigation conducted by the research department of the institute.

Dean Johnson is optimistic as to the effect of the war on American agriculture and the industries which center largely to agricultural interests. He is of the opinion, however, that many agricultural industries will suffer severely. An interesting feature of his article is the summarized statement of the chief items of profit and loss to the American people, which follows:

#### Loss.

1. Tendency to drain gold from this country, which must be offset by accumulating reserves, restricting credits and avoiding inflation of currency.
2. Closure of European market to American securities and sale at low prices in this country, resulting in checking all permanent financing and stopping new projects and construction that has not been financed; probable permanent diversion from the United States and Canada of large amounts of European capital which would otherwise have come to us.
3. Cutting off certain raw materials (chiefly chemicals), which are essential in some lines of manufacture; great reduction in European demand for raw materials, partly manufactured and manufactured goods, resulting in partial readjustments and in losses.
4. Increase in the cost of living.

#### Profit.

1. Opportunity to increase the prestige and banking connections in international financing.
2. Opportunity to enter South American and oriental markets and obtain a larger share of this trade.
3. Sale of foodstuffs and military supplies at high prices in European markets, resulting in prosperity for producers of these goods and for industries which cater to these producers.

Dean Johnson evidently believes that Germany has long been anticipating and preparing for the war. He calls attention especially to the in-

crease in the gold holdings of the Imperial Bank of Germany from \$194,000,000 at the beginning of 1913 to \$336,000,000 on July 17, 1914.

"Following the lead of Germany, the banks of France and Russia also piled up vast stocks of gold," he says. "This extraordinary pressure for gold on the part of the great governmental banks of Europe, beginning early in 1913, is regarded as highly significant by those who believe that one of the world powers deliberately planned and promoted this war."

Dean Johnson sees opportunities for the United States, both in extending our financial influence and in building our export trade. So far as experts are concerned, however, he emphasizes the difficulties of breaking into new markets, even if they may be temporarily left open. As to the opportunities of American financiers, he says:

"New York is to-day the financial capital of the world. Up to the outbreak of the war the current of international trade flowed through London, and the London bill of exchange was the accepted standard of payment the world over. But the terrible finger of war has been laid upon the imposing financial structures of Europe, and they have shriveled under its touch.

"It is likely that the bankers of South America and the orient will increase their deposits in New York—the only safe haven for the moment—and the New York bill of exchange will temporarily take the place of the London bill.

"New York bankers have no desire to take advantage of the difficulties of their English brethren, and in the long run it is hoped that London will regain her financial strength and prestige. Yet there is likely to be a residue of permanent gain for American bankers and exporters. Enduring financial and trade relations with many countries now almost closed to American products will be established.

"For the present, however, we are confronted by a closed market for securities, with no definite prospect of its being reopened. Broadly speaking, only hand to mouth financing is possible.

"New projects, therefore, or any other large capital expenditures are out of the question. Construction that has already been financed may be carried on and there may be isolated cases of new financing, but they will be ex-

ceptional."

American and Canadian banking conditions, in Dean Johnson's opinion, are sound. He says:

"Fortunately, the war broke out toward the close of a period of liquidation. American and Canadian craft in the financial seas were already steering cautiously and with shortened sail. If the storm had burst in a period of expansion its effect would have been far worse.

"The Aldrich-Vreeland bill, which permits banks to take out emergency note circulation secured by deposits of commercial paper, is a wise measure of relief, in so far as it permits the free movement of our grain crop without imposing an unnecessary strain on bank reserves. Like other measures of relief, however, it contains possibilities of abuse and danger. Any tendency toward inflation of the currency should be carefully watched and prevented."

Dean Johnson finds few precedents in European history that are of value. His summing up of the present situation is as follows:

"Vaster, more intricate, and more rapid readjustments of industry are now called for than at any previous period in modern history.

"The general expectation is that the war will be short, but there is no clear-cut line of reasoning that leads to that conclusion. Assuming that the German Empire is well stocked with provisions and is able to raise its own food supplies for next year behind protected frontiers, and assuming that England and France are able to command the seas and bring in foodstuffs from abroad, the war may be indefinitely prolonged. Rear Admiral Mahan has expressed the opinion that it will be a long war. Additional light probably will be thrown on this vital question by the events of the next few weeks.

"A striking feature of the situation is the uneven influence of the war on American industries. We probably shall see, if the situation continues, certain industries and commercial organizations working at top speed and making enormous profits, while beside them will be the empty offices and deserted factories of other industries.

FOR SALE—Eight-room residence and five lots on Seth Ward College grounds. Some cash and terms on balance. Address J. P. LINN, Kress, Texas. —Adv. 10-t.



If there is an automobile in your family or if any of your friends have a machine bear in mind that we give votes in the

## Shetland Pony Contest

for all repair work, auto supplies, accessories and parts.

### Just Think How Many Votes

you would get if you would induce someone to buy a

## New 1915 Model Overland!

It's Worth the Effort

# Egge-Corlett Auto Company

Panhandle Distributors of the Overland



# New Shoes Fall Shoes School Shoes

There's a Snappy New Fall Shoe for you. In our big stock of shoes for men, women and children.

There's a shoe for every kind of use—to fit every kind of foot. We have handled many lines of shoes with a view to getting the most comfort and the best value for our customers. Here are the lines we have finally selected and recommend.

**Queen Quality Shoes for Women; Steadfast and R. J. R. "Star Brand Shoes for Men; Tess and Ted and Skuffer Shoes for Children**

**BY THE WAY—HOW DO YOU LIKE THIS CONSERVATIVE KUPPENHEIMER BUSINESS SUIT? FOR THE BUSINESS MAN WE ARE SHOWING MANY NEAT, TRIM SUITS.**

## Plainview Mercantile Co.

"A DRY GOODS STORE IN A BLOCK TO ITSELF"



COPYRIGHT 1914  
THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER

### NAVAL PRIZES UP TO DATE.

(Continued from Page One.)

**By France.**  
Four German steamers ..... Captured  
Zrinji ..... Sunk  
(Austrian Cruiser.)  
Zenta ..... Sunk  
(Austrian Cruiser.)  
Two Austrian warships ..... Sunk  
Dinorah ..... Captured  
(Austrian steamer.)  
Senegambia ..... Captured  
(German steamer.)

**By Russia.**  
German cruiser ..... Sunk  
Ten German steamers ..... Captured  
Alcor ..... Sunk  
(Dutch steamer.)  
Magdeburg ..... Sunk  
(German cruiser.)

**By Belgium.**  
Four German steamers ..... Captured  
Zora ..... Captured  
(German steamer.)  
Prazattus ..... Captured  
(German steamer.)

### By Germany.

Amphion ..... Sunk  
(British cruiser.)  
Russian cruiser ..... Sunk  
Craigforth ..... Beached  
(British steamer.)  
Riazan ..... Captured  
(British steamer.)  
San Wilfredo ..... Sunk  
(British steamer.)  
Scotch fishing craft ..... Sunk  
Maryland, Chr. Broberg, and Skule  
Gogeti, Danish ships, and Gotfried,  
Norwegian steamship, struck what are  
believed to be German mines in the  
North Sea, and foundered.

### By Serbia.

Three Austrian steamers ..... Sunk  
Three Austrian barges ..... Sunk  
Nine Austrian gunboats ..... Sunk

R. M. Ellerd returned to-day from a trip to Wichita Falls on legal business.

A. E. Harp returned to-day from Kansas City, where he has been on business.

Mrs. Ross D. Rogers left to-day for Georgetown, Texas. Her husband went there some time before and has engaged in the mercantile business.

D. L. Hooper and wife, of Island Park, Idaho, came in to-day to visit his sister, Mrs. W. A. Morter, and mother, Mrs. Hooper.

Mrs. A. A. Kidd, of Fort Worth, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. W. A. Todd, went to Amarillo yesterday for a short visit, and from there she will return home.

John Dunn, of Waxahachie, is spending some time in Plainview.

Chick Norcutt, of Palo Duro "J. A." Ranch, is here on business this week.

Mrs. J. V. Guyton left yesterday on a business trip to New York City.

Mrs. R. E. Daniel left for Weatherford, Okla., yesterday for a visit with home folks.

Misses Corinne Kelly, of Dallas, and Elsie Guitler, of Canyon, who have been visiting with Mrs. Chas. McDade, the former's sister, left yesterday for their homes.

Mrs. A. J. Wormack, who has been visiting various points in East and Central Texas, returned to her home, at Lockney, yesterday.

Mrs. S. W. Snell, who has been visiting Mrs. Lee Shropshire, left yesterday for her home, in Mound Park.

Miss Gusste Savage, of Amarillo, who has been visiting at the Matador Ranch, returned home yesterday.

Rev. and Mrs. S. W. Smith, who have been visiting in Lamesa for the past few days, returned home yesterday.

### FARMERS FILLING SILOS.

W. B. Sheffy has just finished filling his two-hundred-ton silo on his farm six miles south of Plainview. Sorghum and Indian corn were used.

T. H. Brown, in the same neighborhood, will begin filling silos this week. He has two two-hundred-ton silos.

### BUSINESS MEN TO

#### CO-OPERATE WITH FARMERS ON WAREHOUSE.

#### Special to The Herald.

GILMER, Texas, Sept. 1.—On the basis of an arrangement between the farmers of this territory and local business men, a spacious warehouse will be constructed here, capable of holding all the cotton grown in this section. A meeting for this purpose was held a few days ago, and was attended by a large number of farmers. Work on the storage house will commence shortly and be rushed to completion.

## FLOYDADA

P. P. Drace, a pioneer settler, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Bartley, Monday.

Thirty-three years ago Mr. Drace came to Motley County, when the Matador Ranch was organized. Eight-

een years ago he moved to the Sacramento mountains, near Artesia, New Mexico.

Mr. Drace was well known among the old settlers of the South Plains and Panhandle.

### TEXAS HORSES TO SOUTH AMERICA.

#### Special to The Herald.

CHANNING, Texas, Sept. 1.—Judge R. R. Elkin, John Godfrey and Fred Thomas left Saturday for Galveston. They are exporting a boatload of Panhandle horses and mules to Brazil.

GALVESTON.—"Chief Sam's" ship, the Liberia, departed from this port last week en route to Africa with several hundred negroes on board. "Chief Sam" is a negro and is conducting a "back to Africa" movement in the interest of his countrymen. He will colonize the dusky people on the Africa coast.

Subscribe for the Herald

## SCHOOL SUPPLIES

OUR SPECIAL



Opportunities Worth Remembering to buy China, Glass, Aluminum, Tin and Hardware

We Seek to Satisfy Every Customer With Quality and Price at

**WOOD'S**  
Variety Store  
YOUR SAVINGS BANK

## FREE SHOW

Owing to the fact that school starts Monday. The manager of The Olympic has decided to admit all pupils and students of the various schools and colleges of Plainview free of charge to the matinees on both Friday and Saturday Sept. 4th and 5th.

No matter what school you are attending, whether public, private, high or any of the colleges. We want you to be our guest on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 4th and 5th, matinee only. Teachers are especially invited. We have a good program both days and you are assured a hearty welcome.



Matinee 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.



### Lower Prices on Ford Cars

Effective August 1st 1914 to August 1st 1915 and guaranteed against any reductions during that time. All cars fully equipped f. o. b. Plainview.

|             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| Runabout    | \$485 |
| Touring Car | \$535 |
| Town Car    | \$735 |

### Buyers to Share in Profits

All retail buyers of new Ford cars from August 1st 1914 to August 1st 1915 will share in the profits of the company to the extent of \$40 to \$60 per car, on each car they buy. PROVIDED: The Ford Motor Company sells and delivers 300,000 new Ford cars during that period. Ask us for particulars.

Barker & Winn, Plainview, Tex.