

GOODFELLOWS WILL SEND CHRISTMAS SHIP TO EUROPE

Millions of Orphans Will be Made Happy by Ship of Good Cheer from America

Are you a Goodfellow? All over the world the Goodfellows are borrowing because over the sea, where the battles rage, they are making orphans by the thousands every day.

France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Russia, Serbia and England—seven million fighting men.

What a tremendously glorious expression of patriotism it at first seemed! But the woe this war is weaving is not confined to their fighting men. Babies are wailing for food to eat and dry-eyed mothers prod the embers of what was once a home and know not where to go nor what to do.

Five hundred miles of fighting men, the bravest the world has ever seen, working the mightiest engines of destruction that the science of the warrior ever conceived, until exhaustion drops them where they stand; and every boom of the big guns means a thousand fathers more who will never kiss their babies again.

Will you be one of them? They are going to send a Christmas ship bulging with goodies and necessities for these little unfortunates.

If you have not yet contributed to this philanthropy, then do so now. Go to the nearest dry goods store. Purchase a pair of child's size woolen socks. Insert one sock within the other. Then fill with nuts and tie tightly as a farmer ties a sack of grain. Before tying insert a card bearing the name of a child you love and send her good wishes to the recipient across the sea. Then affix a shipping tag addressed to the Christmas ship, Thirty-Ninth Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., care 'Shah Terminal Station, and send by parcel post mail. The Christmas ship sails November 10. There is just time enough to reach the ship by mail. Act to-day.

The Wells Fargo will carry Christmas Ship packages free from Texas points to Brooklyn. Be sure to address your packages very carefully "The Christmas Ship, 39th Street and Second Avenue, Bush Terminal Station, Brooklyn, N. Y., care of Red Cross."

If your express agent fails to understand the free transportation to Christmas Ship packages, have him communicate with Mr. Taft, General Superintendent Wells Fargo Express Co., Houston, Texas.

If properly wrapped, The Herald will forward your packages if you wish.

USE SPLIT-LOG DRAG ON PLAINVIEW'S STREETS.

The split-log drag, that has proven so effective in East Texas and some of the Northern States, is being used to good advantage on Plainview's streets since the recent rains. North Pacific Street has been materially benefited by the use of the drag.

The streets and roads here dry so rapidly after rains that it is difficult to do very extensive work with a limited number of teams at the city's disposal. But the good done where the drag has been used shows that the principle is right. With a number of teams at work after heavy rains, Plainview's streets could be made the best unpaved streets in West Texas.

READY FOR ELECTION TUESDAY.

County Clerk B. H. Towery and assistant, J. P. Howard, are busy getting ready for the election next Tuesday. Ballot boxes are being prepared for the votes next Tuesday.

SIX-COURSE DINNER.

Last Sunday Miss Pattie Dalton gave an elaborate six-course dinner, at the home of her mother, Mrs. L. W. Dalton, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll McGlasson, of Cross.

Covers were laid for the honorees, the hostess, Miss Johnnie Goode and Messrs. Paul Barker and Morey McGlasson.

Mrs. Fred L. Brown went to Lubbock yesterday for a visit with her son Glenn L. Brown.

"OLD" MEN LOSE TO "NEW."

Seth Ward Will Begin Basketball Training as Soon as Football Season Ends.

The "old" men and the "new" men at Seth Ward College played basketball on the college courts Monday afternoon. The new men showed their superior playing qualities over the old ones by piling up nine scores to their six.

As soon as the football season closes, which will be immediately after the Thanksgiving game, Coach F. P. Wilson plans to begin basketball training. There is some splendid material among the old men, and some of the new ones have shown good form on the court.

PERMITS MOVEMENT OF CATTLE TO CHICAGO.

Secretary of Agriculture Signed Order Allowing Interstate Movement Outside of Quarantined Area.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—The Secretary of Agriculture has signed an order amending Bureau of Animal Industry Order 210, so as to make easier the showing of cattle at the Dairy Show, October 21 to 30, 1914, and the International Live Stock Exposition, November 28 to December 5, 1914, at Chicago.

The new order permits the movement of cattle interstate from points outside of the area quarantined for the disease of tuberculosis in cattle to Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of exhibition at the Dairy Show and International Live Stock Exposition this year. It also permits the re-shipment of such cattle interstate from Chicago to points outside of the quarantined area, without any restrictions whatever, provided the cattle are returned from such exhibitions to the States from which they were originally shipped.

In the event, however, that the cattle are intended for interstate shipment from the exhibitions to States other than those in which they originated, the shippers must comply strictly with the regulations as to inspection and tests as contained in the order as amended.

RUNNINGWATER.

C. E. Locke went to Fort Worth to-day with a car load of hogs.

Thrashing, heading and other farm work is at a standstill on account of the rain that fell here last Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The moisture was badly needed and will prove of great value to the wheat growers. Some have their wheat sown; others will sow at once. There will probably be an increased acreage of wheat and oats sown this fall.

John Crawford, of Plainview, came through here Monday with a drove of White Face calves, which he was taking to his ranch in Lamb County.

M. J. Baird had business in Plainview last Saturday.

Frank Locke and Henry Schafer went to Dallas Saturday to attend the Fair.

Mrs. Victor Epps and little son, Marvin, of Buxton, New Mexico, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Edmonson and Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Tipton.

Mrs. Harvey Locke and children, Louise and Walker Wayne, have returned home from a visit with relatives in McLennan County.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Knight entertained the young people of the neighborhood at their home last Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Fruin went to Plainview to-day.

Mrs. Ellis Stewart is able to be at home, after undergoing an operation at the Guyton-Nichols Sanitarium.

Parcell Huguley, of Halfway, attended the party at the C. F. Knight home Friday night.

Jim Helm, of Halfway, had business in Runningwater Saturday.

Several people in our community took advantage of the cool weather and killed hogs.

BODY OF MRS. HARRISON SHIPPED TO DETROIT HOME.

Mrs. Mattie D. Harrison, of Detroit, Texas, died at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Whitlow, a few miles east of Kress, Monday night at nine o'clock.

The remains were embalmed by Flake Garner and shipped to Detroit Wednesday.

Her husband and one daughter were present at the time of her death.

BELGIAN REFUGEES AT OSTEND



Photo by Associated Press Association.

METHODISTS EXPECT A THOUSAND SUNDAY

November First is Rally Day for Methodist Sunday School; Sacrament of Lord's Supper

More than one thousand in attendance at the Methodist Sunday School next Sunday morning will mean for that institution the most successful Rally Day in the history of the church. Rev. S. A. Barnes expresses the hope that with a membership of 1,235 there will be not less than 1,000 present.

Rev. Barnes in an interview with a Herald representative to-day said: "We have twenty-eight teachers and fourteen officers in addition to a remarkable membership for our Sunday School. We have set aside next Sunday as Rally Day, and urge all members to attend and if possible bring a friend. There will be no sermon at the morning service. A special Sunday School program will be followed by the baptism of children and the sacrament of the Lord's supper. This promises to be the greatest day for our school for the conference year."

SOUTH NEED NOT FEAR NOW.

Visit East Restored Drooping Spirits of Next Governor of Texas, James E. Ferguson.

While in Kansas City, returning from Washington, where he had been to confer with President Wilson, James E. Ferguson, Democratic nominee for Governor of Texas, gave out the following interview:

"I was pleased to find the East so hopeful and optimistic," Mr. Ferguson said. "In my State and in the South generally we were inclined to be a little blue over the cotton situation. My visit to Washington and New York convinced me that the 150-million-dollar cotton pool to take care of the situation is going through and that in a short time the South will get relief. The raising of the pool by the bankers with the approval of the administration, means that \$25 a bale will be advanced as a loan on cotton. That will take 6 million bales off the market. The South will be able to take 2 million bales off the market by the same process on its own account. That means 8 million bales will go into warehouses. Once that is accomplished, the world demand will be sufficient to take care of the remaining 7 million bales and it will bring a fair price.

"Next year the cotton acreage will be much less, because of this year's experience. Once the European war is finished, the conditions will become normal gradually, and the cotton that is to be placed in warehouses may be fed into the market as it is able to digest it without wrecking prices."

SETH WARD VS CLARENDON MONDAY AT PLAINVIEW

Best Game of Season Played on Local Grounds; Clarendon Recently Defeated S. W. 2-0

Seth Ward is preparing to meet the Clarendon College team Monday. Despite the fact that the college field was heavy with mud all last week and during the early part of this week, Coach Wilson had his men in scrimmage Thursday and Friday. Monday signals were run, and Tuesday and Wednesday were again scrimmage days.

The scrub line-up shows remarkable improvement, according to the coach. The heavy line of the regulars has been too much for them in scrimmage, but end runs and forward passes have shown that the ends and back field men on the first team haven't much on the scrubs.

Seth Ward's team averages 156 pounds. The line is a good heavy one. Dunaway and Kiker on the ends are showing up well in scrimmage work, and have made good records in games this season. Purdue, the captain, is a level-headed player and consistent in gains.

It will be remembered that Clarendon defeated the Seth Ward team on the Clarendon College athletic field recently by a small score, 2-0. A safety determined the game. The Seth Ward team is anxious to redeem the loss at Clarendon, believing that a mere fluke was responsible for their defeat. On the other hand, the Clarendon team is just as anxious to prove that their team is superior and that the game at Clarendon was a bona fide defeat. This will no doubt be the best game Plainview people will see here this season.

GERMANS BUILD TRANSPORTS FOR USE IN ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Two shipyards at Kiel, the Germania and the Howard, are building thirty armored lighters capable of carrying five hundred men each and traveling at the rate of nine miles an hour, to go to the River Scheldt should events permit the landing of German troops on the coast of England. Furthermore, it is asserted that three of these lighters already are on their way to the Scheldt.

The Germans are building an airship shed in Schleswig for two large Zeppelins. The Toskum ship yards at Malmo, Sweden, are building two submarines, but as no money has been appropriated by the Swedish Parliament for submarines, according to information, the suggestion is made in Copenhagen that they were ordered by Germany.

Mrs. W. L. Williamson went to Amarillo yesterday for a few days' visit.

HOLLAND MAY TAKE SIDES.

Nation of Peace May Cast Off Neutrality and Enter European Struggle at Any Time.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.—Although Holland is a neutral nation, it is not other an assured fact that they will enter the European war. They have been so situated that they will not be able to remain neutral in order to maintain their integrity as a nation. The European situation has become so complex that all history cannot be considered as a safe index to the happenings of the future.

The Dutch have a long tradition of peace. They have little to gain by a war and much to lose. Much of their industrial life is dependent on the commerce up the Rhine, which, of course, would be lost if they joined the Allies in war against Germany.

But of equal, if not greater, importance are their overseas possessions. By shrewd and on the whole enlightened administration they have made their colonies in the East and West Indies pay. The densely populated home land is largely supported by them. And, of course, these rich colonies will be lost if they join Germany against the Allies.

Another element in the situation is the traditional jealousy between Belgium and Holland. If the Allies win, they will certainly "compensate" Belgium for its heroic role in the war. And the one thing that Belgium wants is that slice of Dutch territory which shuts off Antwerp from the sea.

Holland will do its utmost to keep on the very narrow path of neutrality. But it will not be surprising if it is soon forced to take sides.

VICKERY-HANCOCK INSTALL SANITARY MEAT MARKET.

F. C. Vickery, for the firm of Vickery-Hancock Grocery Co., is installing a sanitary meat market in connection with his enlarged grocery stock recently moved to the Speed Building. J. E. Green, who has been with Jackson's market for the past three years, will be in charge of the new department.

A 1,200-pound sanitary ice box is being installed, the entire market will be screened, and other improvements made to make this section of the store entirely sanitary. The management expects to have the market open on Saturday of this week.

OLTON.

OLTON, Texas, Oct. 29.—Miss Lida Sagerser passed through Olton Saturday on her way home.

Mr. Cowart is thrashing his feterita this week. He expects to make about 1,500 bushels.

Hubert Brittain has a new Ford car. He and his friends seem to be getting the worth of it.

Olton Sunday School Convention was enjoyed very much by all. There was a nice program and a good dinner.

George Bohner was a guest of Miss Maude Brandon Sunday night from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Misses Elzie and Jessie Ogden, also Miss Mabel Bohner, of Plainview, were visiting in Olton Sunday.

Mrs. H. R. Miller and little son visited Mrs. Elzie Silcott Tuesday afternoon.

Ben Rose, of Spring Lake, was in this city Monday.

Phil Arthur and wife were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Miller Tuesday night.

Miss Bryant, of Littlefield, has been visiting her two brothers this week.

Tom Keenan and Mr. Layol French went to Littlefield Wednesday on business.

Mr. Bryant is leaving Olton again, we understand. Friends are very sorry indeed to have him go.

It has been raining several days in this city, and has turned off very cold.

WOMAN EXHIBITS FARM PRODUCTS AT STATE FAIR.

A visitor to the Dallas Fair tells of a unique exhibit from Sulphur Springs. It is an individual farm display by a woman. Over the display there is a banner bearing these words: "If a woman can do this, what ought not a man to do?"

Mr. J. N. Claxton, Hale Center Commissioner, who has been here for the past few days on business, returned home yesterday.

AFRICAN PROVINCES MAY ALL ENTER EUROPE'S WAR

Nearly Every Country Involved in Great European War Has Provinces in Africa

THREATEN DUTCH NEUTRALITY

Allies and Germans in France and Belgium Rest; Exhaustion Follows Ten Days' Fighting

LONDON, Oct. 29.—It seems almost certain that all of the French, English and German provinces of Africa are being drawn into the European War. It is reported that the Germans have invaded Angola, a Portuguese possession. Conflicts between the German and Belgian provinces and continued skirmishes between the Germans and the British are reported. Although Holland has repeatedly shown that she desires to remain neutral, it is very probable that she will be drawn into the war. Already the Germans are massing troops along her eastern border, and there is little question but that she will retaliate any attempt to violate her neutrality.

There has been no marked change in the German and Allied armies for the last two days. Skirmishing and light engagements are reported. Both sides are exhausted. For ten days the Germans and the Allies have been in the morasses along the Ypres River.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The French ambassador has received the following communication from the French foreign office: "The enemy has received a serious check. Of the armies of the Duke of Wuertemberg and the Crown Prince of Bavaria on the front, opposed by one English brigade, sixteen hundred corpses were found.

"On the heights of the Highway des Dames, it is estimated the German killed and wounded amount to two thousand. Our loss was one hundred killed and wounded.

"Other attacks in different parts of the front, particularly north and south of Somme, have been of less importance. The reports state that everywhere the enemy has received serious setbacks and the Allies have taken many prisoners. In the region to the north, an unknown number of cannon have been taken by our troops.

"In Poland the progress of the Russian forces continues and a vigorous combat has taken place in the region of Jarzow Rawa, and in the direction of Nowo Alexandria Zvolenz the enemy beat a hasty retreat and fifty officers and three thousand troops were taken, also a number of cannon. South of Spletz, the Russians have crossed the Vistula, taking eight officers and eight hundred men.

"In the Carpathians, the Austrians have been thrown back, and in East Prussia a violent German attack has been repulsed."

GOV. COX, OF OHIO, REJOICES IN GETTING HARMON'S O. K.

Thinks Backing of Former Executive Will Insure His Re-election; Action Surprise to Some.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 28.—One of the most interesting political developments of the week in Ohio came in the form of a statement issued by Judson D. Harmon, former Governor and former Attorney General of the United States, in which he advocated the re-election of Gov. James M. Cox this fall.

This statement coming from Harmon has given the Cox forces cause for much rejoicing, as it means the Governor, through it, will derive a great deal of additional strength, enough, his supporters declare, to insure his re-election.

FOUNDER OF BARACA MOVEMENT SIXTY-FOUR.

Marshall A. Hudson, of Syracuse, N. Y., founder and president of the Baraca movement, will celebrate his sixty-fourth birthday at his home November 10th. A plan is on foot for all Texas Baracas and Philatheas to mail a letter or card of congratulation on November 6, to reach him on the 10th.

## WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING FOR THE FARMER.

Address of the Secretary of Agriculture Before the National Dairy Show Association, Chicago.

I am not here to-day to discuss the technical problems of dairying or the live stock situation specifically, and especially not to discuss either of these topics in their technical bearings. Others much more expert in such matters will deal with these problems. I am here to consider with you certain broad aspects of agriculture and of rural life in this Nation; to indicate the interest of the Federal Government in their betterment, and to tell you as fully as time will permit what the Government is doing to help the farmer and, therefore, to make the Nation prosperous. It is a truism that this advancement of farming and the betterment of rural life lie at the very root of our prosperity and strength as a Nation. To-day, all the people, urban and rural alike, are keenly interested in the supply of the necessities of life, and recognize the supreme importance of making agriculture efficient and profitable and rural life comfortable, healthful, pleasurable, and attractive. More attention and more intelligent thinking have been directed to the study of the fundamental problems in rural economics in the last few years than in any preceding decade, and it may be safely asserted that in the last two years more significant legislative measures have been enacted or pushed farther to the stage of completion than in any similar period in the history of the Nation. It is vastly significant that attention is no longer exclusively directed merely to the primary problems of production. The center of interest, as a matter of fact, has tended to shift, and the rural life problem has begun to be conceived as it should be—as a very broad and complex one.

Up to the last two or three years, unquestionably attention was directed too exclusively merely to the production side of rural life. The slogan was "Make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before," and individualism characterized thinking and acting. Obviously, there is more to rural life than the mere increase of crops and animals, important as this is; more even than increase in production and the finding of markets; more than a matter of profits and even of justice in distribution; and to limit the attack on the rural life problem merely to these phases of it is inadequate and wasteful. It is necessary to look at this side of our national economy in its larger aspects as well, and while not neglecting the older forms of activity, to do all in our power to organize rural life, to develop the moral, the intellectual, and the broader economic, governmental, and social interests. For, in the rural district, no less than in the urban district, it is life and that more abundantly which we are interested in, and to which all the material things must minister, and certainly the time has come to bring it about that all the fruits of modern civilization shall not accrue to the towns and cities. The neglect of rural life by the Nation has not been conscious or willful. We have been so bent on building up great industrial centers, in rivalling nations of the world not so fortunately circumstanced agriculturally, in manufacturing, fostering it by every natural and artificial device we could think of—so busy trying to make each city larger by a half million or more people for the next census, that we have overlooked the very foundations of our industrial existence. It has been assumed that we have had a natural monopoly in agriculture, that it could take care of itself, and for the most part we have cheerfully left to do so; and, too, recklessness and waste have been incident to our breathless conquest of a continent. And so, as the President recently said: "It has, singularly enough, come to pass that we have allowed the industry of our farms to lag behind the other activities of the country in its development. . . . Our thoughts, may ordinarily be concentrated upon the cities and the hives of industry, upon the cries of the crowded market place and the clangor of the factory, but it is from the quiet interspaces of the open valleys and the free hillside that we draw the sources of life and of prosperity, from the farm and the ranch, from the forest and mine. Without these every street would be silent, every office deserted, every factory fallen into disrepair."

We rejoice over the prosperity and the progress of American agriculture, which on the whole are marked. We witness a vast expenditure of money to foster agriculture through all sorts of scientific and practical measures on the part of the States and of the Federal Government. We are grateful for the fact that while the leading civilized nations of the world are in the throes of a deadly and destructive war, this Nation is at peace and the American farmer is receiving increasing compensation for his effort and is permitted to enjoy his work and the fruits

of it free from the burden of militarism, and without threat of wholesale destruction of life and of property. No thoughtful man can fail to be optimistic over the situation and the prospects, but optimism should not blind us to the seriousness of certain problems.

With all our efforts, while we witness an increasing diversification of agriculture and both a relative and absolute increase in many of our important lines of production, such as wheat, forage crops, fruits, dairy products, and poultry, we still note not only a relative but also an absolute decrease in a number of our important staple food products, such as corn and meats. In the former, in the last 15 years, there has been no substantial advance. In cattle, sheep, and hogs, there has been an absolute decline—in cattle from the census year 1899-1909 of from 50 million head to 41 million; in sheep of from 61 million to 52 million; of hogs from 63 million to 53 million, while population has increased 16 million. Remember that this situation appears not in a crowded country, but in one which is still in a measure being pioneered; in one in which, with 935 million acres of arable land, not over 400 million or 45 per cent is under cultivation; in one in which the population per square mile does not exceed 31 and ranges from .7 of one per cent in Nevada to 508 in Rhode Island. What is the trouble? Is it that the American farmer has not as much intelligence or as high a degree of efficiency as those of other nations? I would resent on behalf of the American farmer such an imputation and the facts contradict it. It is true he does not produce as much per acre as the farmer in a number of civilized nations—but production per acre is not our standard. It is production per person engaged in agriculture, and by this test he is from two to six times as efficient as most of his competitors. And I have not the slightest doubt that the ensuing years will make it clearer that the American farmer can hold their own in free competition with those of the rest of the world and not only retain in large measure a monopoly of his own rapidly-growing home market, but also supply a considerable part of the foodstuffs consumed by the world. Relatively speaking, extensive farming is still economically the sound program for the American farmer, but it is becoming decreasingly so; and the aim must be, while maintaining supremacy in production per man, to assert supremacy in production per acre. The continued solution of the problem here suggested is one which now seriously engages the attention of the Federal Government, as well as the governments of the States.

Through every promising approach the Government is studying and attacking the problem of increasing production. Through cultural methods and the control of plant diseases and plant insects the experts in Plant Industry are leading their assistance. They are suggesting improved varieties of staple crops, introducing new ones, encouraging standardization and pointing out methods of protection from plant diseases and plant insects; and the requisite quarantine measures are being enforced. They have introduced drought-resisting plants, vastly stimulated the citrus fruit industry, established rice in California, cotton in Arizona, pointed the way to the continued successful growing of cotton in boll weevil districts, introduced the culture of figs in California, protected the farmer against seed adulteration, taken effective steps to safeguard the great potato industry of the Nation, and have done many other things the mere mention of which time will not permit.

Just what factors have brought about the serious situation confronting the Nation in its meat supply no one can with certainty define; and so to ascertain them I have appointed a commission consisting of the best authorities I could discover. It will make a survey of the whole field and report at the earliest possible moment. This study will embrace an investigation of production and consumption, of the methods of producing, finishing and marketing, and when a conclusion is reached, such measures as may be helpful will be adopted and any further requisite measures for increasing production and bettering distribution will unquestionably be supported by the authorities.

Certain things, however, are now clear and definite measures for increasing the meat supply are being taken and can be taken with certainty.

It is clear that we have been considering the meat supply of the Nation too exclusively in terms of the big ranch and of the large animals. Obviously, it is important that we should continue to help the cattleman and to develop the ranch, and no pains will be spared to do this. The Government is now spending money to develop the live stock industry in connection with the reclamation projects, and the Department is asking for more. It is attacking the problem of overstocking and overgrazing on the range and in

the national forests, which furnish pasture for over one million six hundred thousand cattle and horses and over seven million six hundred thousand sheep and goats. It is demonstrating that under systematic management the grazing value of land can be restored and increased and can produce heavier animals even with an increased number, and that under proper management the range can be improved faster in use than in idleness.

But unquestionably the largest hope for a considerable increase in our meat supply lies in three other directions: First, in systematic attention to the production of larger animals in the settled farming areas of the country, especially in the South; second, in increasing attention to the smaller animals, such as swine and poultry, and, third, in the control and eradication of cattle ticks and hog cholera.

There is no question that the average farmer in the settled areas of the Nation generally can produce a greater number of the larger animals, principally as by-products, to the betterment of his farm economy, and without great increase in expense, and that the farmer in the South in this respect enjoys unusual opportunities. And it is further apparent that the farmers everywhere in the existing state of knowledge can largely increase the supply of swine and poultry products, which constitute a large and increasing part of the consumption of the average family, the annual value of the latter alone aggregating half a billion dollars, or 50 per cent of the aggregate value of the cotton produced in the Nation. The last census shows a lamentable neglect of live stock in the South. While the average Iowa farm has six milk cows, in North Carolina and Alabama it has less than two, and in South Carolina one. While the average Iowa farm has 35 hogs, in North Carolina and Alabama it has less than 5, South Carolina less than 4. And while the average farm in Iowa has more than 108 poultry, in North Carolina and Alabama it has less than 20, and in South Carolina less than 17. A well-trained investigator has recently said that the average farm home in Georgia produces less than 2 eggs a week, less than two-thirds of an ounce of butter and two-thirds of a pint of milk per day, and one-third of a hog, one-twelfth of a beef and one-hundredth of a sheep per year per person, and that the cotton crop of the State does not even approximately pay its food and feed bill. No Southern State is giving the requisite attention either to the production of foodstuffs for human beings or for live stock. A conservative estimate indicates that Texas imports from other States annually more than \$50,000,000 worth of wheat, corn and oats; Georgia more than \$24,000,000; South Carolina more than \$20,000,000; and 12 Southern States more than \$175,000,000 and \$48,000,000 worth of meats, dairy and poultry products. It may be admitted that most of these States should not undertake the production of these commodities for foreign or interstate shipment in competition with the great States of the Middle West, but every student must recognize the unwisdom of their failure to produce enough of these things for the consumption of their people and for the laying of the foundation of a prosperous live stock development.

Too exclusive devotion to a single crop anywhere is unwise in normal times, and is a peril in times of disturbance. It is bound to produce just such a catastrophe as has befallen the South in the present emergency. It prevents the full utilization of land and labor, fails to fill the gaps in the work schedules, and furnishes no reserve.

But an easier and more definite program for a large increase in the meat supply involves the eradication of the cattle tick, of tuberculosis, and of hog cholera. The Federal Department of Agriculture inspects meats passing into interstate commerce. In one year it condemned three hundred thousand entire carcasses of animals and five hundred and sixty thousand parts of carcasses. Of fifty-seven million animals inspected in 1914, five hundred and thirty-three thousand were found to be infected with tuberculosis. This disease is increasing. It is estimated that hog cholera caused a loss in 1913 of over six million hogs valued at more than sixty millions of dollars, and that the cattle tick causes an annual loss of from forty to one hundred or more millions of dollars and prevents the proper development of the live-stock industry in the infected area. The Government is vitally interested in the control and eradication of these diseases, and for the current year appropriated more than a million and a half dollars for this service and for the development of the dairy industry and animal feeding and breeding, to say nothing of the large item of meat inspection. The most significant new piece of legislation was the appropriation of a half million dollars for hog cholera, which is being used for experimental and other demonstrations in the control of this disease and for the inspection of serums

and the protection of the farmer against impotent products. The work of tick eradication is continued. It has resulted in the clearing up and freeing of 223,000 square miles, an area exceeding that of Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi combined, or as great as that of Germany or France. At the same rate, with intelligent co-operation, the remaining area, double that of Texas, or that of Germany and France combined, will be free within

fifteen years.

Every effective thing that may be done to stimulate the live-stock interests in general will, of necessity, react favorably upon the great industry, the dairy industry, in which you are immediately and specially concerned. The importance of this great interest the Government fully appreciates, involving as it does the handling of twenty-one millions of cows, an annual product of approximately six hundred

millions of dollars in value, more than half a billion pounds of butter, half a billion pounds of condensed milk, and a third of a billion pounds of cheese. It is needless for me to tell you that dairying has made marked advance in recent years, but there is much to be done, and the Government is making every effort to assist. It is studying how to reduce cost and to eliminate

(Continued on Page Three.)

# Land For Sale

NO. 1.—15½ sections in a solid body located in the "Shallow Water Belt" surrounding Plainview. This entire tract is all choice, level farm land, with water 40 to 50 feet of the surface. Partially improved; fenced and cross fenced into several pastures; about 1,500 acres in cultivation and divided into several farms. The improvements consist of about 20 miles fencing, about ten wells with windmills and five farm houses. This is one of the most desirable Irrigation or Stock-farming propositions to be found in all the Shallow Water district, and the price is attractive. Can sell in tracts of 320 acres and up.

4,000 acres land in a solid body, partially improved, and located in Floyd County near Lockney, in the edge of the Shallow Water Belt. This entire tract is all first-class, level farm land, with an inexhaustible supply good water at about 75 to 100 feet of the surface. This land is well located and very desirable for stock farming purposes. Can sell in tracts to suit the purchaser, and the price is very reasonable.

We have many other lands for sale, too numerous to mention. Will be glad to send prices and terms of these and other land bargains and descriptive literature to any one interested.

## Otus Reeves Realty Co.

Plainview, Texas

### SPECIAL WAR OFFER TO OUR READERS

We have just secured the rights to offer the

## NEW WAR BOOK

### "European War at a Glance"

And a Year's Subscription to WOMAN'S WORLD and THE EVENING HERALD

ALL THREE FOR \$1.75

WAR, with its hideous loss of life and property, teeming graveyards, orphaned children, famine, plague and untold human suffering, coming from the clear sky of peace, is the subject of world-wide comment and wonder.

#### DO YOU KNOW

Why the war is being fought?  
What started it?  
Why Austria declared war?  
Why Russia interfered?  
Why Germany joined with Austria?  
Why France and England aided Russia?  
Why Belgium was made the "goat"?

#### THE TRUTH ABOUT

The reasons behind the war?  
The causes of international hatred?  
The history of the conflicting nations?  
The location of navies, troops and fortifications?  
The strength of the Powers?  
The size of their armies and navies?  
The different religions?  
The percentage of illiteracy?

#### THIS WORLD'S WAR?

IT'S COST TO HUMANITY. THE ISSUES AT STAKE  
AMERICA'S UNTOLD OPPORTUNITY  
PROPHECY OF EXPERTS ON THE OUTCOME  
IT'S EFFECT ON THE FUTURE  
THE PROBABLE RESULTS



Woman's World has more subscribers than any other magazine published, over two million a month. Its articles, its stories, its illustrations, are the best that money can buy. It is a magazine to be compared with any home magazine in the country, regardless of price, without fear of contradiction of any claims we make for it. Its stories are by authors known the world over.

**IF NOT** Then it is your duty to take advantage of this wonderful offer and thoroughly acquaint yourself with the full story of the WAR and its influence on American industries, crops and future opportunities. This offer will be good for a short time only, and in order to make sure of receiving a copy of this new book on the World's War before the supply is exhausted you must act now. Fill out the coupon today, GET this book on the WAR, together with a year's subscription to WOMAN'S WORLD and THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD, all three at special price of \$1.75.

Fill out this blank and enclose with money order or check to the Herald

Enclosed find \$1.75 for which you send me HERALD for one year and a full year's subscription to WOMAN'S WORLD, together with the NEW WAR BOOK—EUROPEAN WAR AT A GLANCE, to this address:

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

# Why Pay War Prices Anyhow?

It's a matter of where and how you buy--this high cost of grocery buying is. We want to show you the advantage of stocking your pantry for winter at prices you can afford to pay, and offer you the opportunity to economize by making your dollars buy one hundred cents worth of real grocery value. The following list tells of only a few of the many special values at this store:

15 pounds pure Cane Sugar	\$1.00	4 Boxes Babbitts Lye	25c	Van Camp Catsup, per bottle	20c
Fancy Peaberry Coffee		4 lbs Arm & Hammer		Fancy New Crop	
35c kind	27c	Brand Soda	25c	Pickles, per gallon	50c
No. 10 Swift's Jewel Lard	\$1.10	Fancy Lemons, per dozen	20c	No. 3 Baltimore	
No. 5 Swift's Jewel Lard	60c	Good Cooking Apples,		Tomatoes, per dozen	\$1.15
Fancy Dry Salt Meat, per lb.	17c	per bushel	\$1.00	No. 2 Baltimore Tomatoes, doz.	95c
Oxford Bacon, per pound	18 1-2c	Best Green Cabbage, per lb.	3 1-2c	No. 3 Van Camp Kraut, doz.	\$1.15
Laurel Breakfast Bacon, per lb.	22c	California Yellow		No. 3 Van Camp Hominy, doz.	95c
25 oz. K. C. Baking Powder	20c	Onions, per lb.	3 1-2c	No. 2 Elkhorn Corn, doz.	\$1.05
80 oz. K. C. Baking Powder	60c	Fancy Evaporated		Tooth Picks, per package	3c
16 oz. Calumet		Peaches, per lb.	10c	Mince Meat, per package	8c
Baking Powder	20c				

Remember we sell for cash and deliver only when your order amounts to \$2.50 or more. Please do not ask to have small orders delivered--our prices are too low to permit it.

## Vickery-Hancock Grocery Co.

Speed Building Next to Home Restaurant

Telephone Number 17

(Continued from Page Two.)

### WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING FOR THE FARMER.

waste, to develop in those concerned careful business habits, the keeping of exact records and the definite knowledge each day of how their business stands. It is urging the grading of all dairy products, the elimination of waste in milk delivery, the organization of the milk supply, the extension of co-operation in buying and selling, and the extermination of disease in cows, especially of tuberculosis. Along these lines lies the hope of development and profit both to the producer and consumer.

Within the year Congress has enacted a measure of even vaster significance and greater consequence. I refer to the Smith-Lever Extension Bill, which, in my judgment, is one of the most significant educational measures ever adopted by any government. It recognizes a new class of pupils--a class composed of men and women working at their daily tasks on the farm. The Government takes the adult farmer and farm woman, as well as the farm boy and girl, as its pupils. It provides for an expenditure of over eight million dollars, partly by the States. It incorporates the most efficient method of conveying information to the farmer, and through the healthful process of co-operation between the State and the Nation, places the brains of these two great agencies at his disposal, insures efficiency, and eliminates waste and friction. I yield to no man my appreciation of the value of scientific investigation and research, but I am convinced that the great task confronting us now for the betterment of agriculture is to bring to the average farmer what the experts and the best farmers know and induce them to apply it. If we could secure this we should revolutionize agriculture; and this is the object of the Smith-Lever Bill. It aims to reach the farmer by personal contact, and, above all, to bring assistance to the farm woman, who has been too long neglected as a factor in the agricultural life of the Nation.

But vital as are these problems of production, even more urgent are the problems of marketing and distribution. It has become clear to students of agriculture that further production in many directions waits on better distribution, and that in this field fundamental problems of justice and injustice are involved which demand solu-

ceive it as a unit and not to attend to merely one or a few of its phases. The Government has been quick to see this. The time has come to conceive agriculture in all its relations, to conceive these things. Urgent problems have been pressing upon it for solution, problems of marketing, of distribution, of good roads, of rural finance and of rural sanitation and health, and the Department of Agriculture has rapidly tended to become, as it should, a great department of rural economics and of rural life. The Congress now sitting has appropriated two hundred thousand dollars for the study of marketing, passed the Cotton Futures Act, made increased provision for the investigation and promotion of good roads, and has pushed nearly to the point of completion measures for the standardization of grain and for the supervision of its sale in interstate commerce, for the standardization of cotton and for a permissive warehouse system for the leading staple crops. The Office of Markets, although only recently created and necessarily requiring time for the consideration of its projects and especially for the securing of an efficient staff of experts, has conducted investigations in a great variety of directions, furnished much information to those seeking it; and it will at no distant day extend aid through bulletins and as rapidly as possible through demonstration. It is investigating the proper methods of grading and standardization, packing and shipping, the marketing of special products, transportation and storage problems, city marketing and distribution, including farmers' municipal wholesale and retail houses, the direct dealings between producers and consumers, and co-operative production and handling of products. It is giving special attention to such details as dockage in the sale of grains, and to the methods and practices of large terminal markets in the practice of mixing. It would unduly detain you if I were to attempt even to outline the other great measures to which I have made reference, such as the Grain and Cotton Standards Act, the Cotton Futures and the Warehouse Bills. I shall have to dismiss these measures with the intimation that their object is to do justice as between producer and consumer, to guarantee that the producer shall get a just price for the specific product which he offers for sale, and to the consumer that he shall get the specific product for which he pays his price, that normal and orderly processes shall prevail in the dis-

tribution of farm products, and that there shall be added incentive to the farmer to increase in the fullest measure not only the quantity but the quality of his product.

Intimately involved in both the production and distribution of products is the matter of good roads. Good roads are prerequisite not only to economical production and distribution, but also to the furtherance of the educational, social, and sanitary life of the farming districts. The great need is for roads which shall get products from the farm to the nearest railway station and enable the farmer to haul when he can not be busy about his sowing and reaping, and to haul at a lower rate. The railway will continue for an indefinite time to be the national highway, the emphasis is needed on the community road. It is estimated that it costs twenty-three cents per ton mile to haul under existing conditions on the country road, and that this could be reduced by half if the roads were improved. The question is one partly, of course, of means or of funds, but even more largely of methods, of instrumentalities, and of administration. The Nation to-day is spending annually the equivalent of more than two hundred millions of dollars for roads, an enormous increase in the last decade. Much of this is directed by local supervisors, and it is estimated by experts that of the amount so directed anywhere from thirty to forty per cent is, relatively speaking, wasted or misdirected. The first requisite, therefore, is for efficient expenditure and administration, and so far as the Federal Government is concerned, to project it into the situation so as to safeguard the expenditure and to perfect the administration. The Office of Public Roads is at present doing everything in its power to promote the economical building of good roads, and especially to assist in the development of proper administration. The difficulties are presented mainly in the sphere of State and local administration. Less than half the States at present have an expert highway commissioner, and none have expert county commissioners. If direct Federal aid is to be extended it should be done only under such conditions as will guarantee a dollar's result for every dollar of expenditure. It is clearly undesirable to discourage State and local initiative. Co-operation between the State and the Federal Government is requisite. The State should be the lowest unit with which the Federal agency should deal, and the repre-

sentative in every State should be an expert highway commission. An automatic check to assaults on the Federal treasury should be provided, and the requirement that each State makes available at least twice as much as is appropriated by the Federal Government should be imposed. If there were the further provision that the Federal funds should be limited to construction projects and that before Federal money is made available for any projects, those projects shall have been mutually agreed upon by the Federal agency and the State Highway Commission, with clear understanding as to methods of construction, specifications, materials, and the development of a State system, great benefits might result and dangers would be reduced to a minimum. This same principle of co-operation is embodied in the Smith-Lever Extension Bill; and, in my own opinion, in intelligent co-operation of this sort many of the problems which are presented by our dual form of Government will find solution.

It is objected by some that such injection of the Federal Government in the administration, in some way involves an invasion of State autonomy. If there is danger here, the easiest way for a State to obviate it is by not seeking Federal funds, but if people do demand Federal money they cannot easily decline to have its proper and efficient expenditure safeguarded, and surely the people of the Nation have a right to the best knowledge and service of the thoughts of all their governmental jurisdiction. All these exist for the people, and all should have, if they have not, the sole and exclusive desire to serve the people. Such are the lines along which the present Government is seeking to solve this vital problem.

The Government recognizes as well the broader aspects of rural life. It knows that the genius for organization which has done so much for industry in the nation can be brought to prevail in the sphere of rural life and of agriculture. Extreme individualism in agriculture has had its day. There can be no question that the key to the solution of many of the problems of rural life will be found in some form of concerted action or of co-operation. Some form of organization is as inevitable as it is desirable. Without it the farmer cannot have adequate schools or social life; without it he cannot secure good roads; standardize his products or economically market them; without it he cannot have the proper health facilities or lay the

credit foundations which will enable him to secure capital at more reasonable rates. The Congress has recently given concrete expression of its appreciation of these phases of rural life

by placing at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture the fund for the study of co-operation, and not only

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## Spooks and Goblins

We are showing a splendid assortment of fantastic Hallowe'en lanterns and novelties. Call today--you'll need them tomorrow night.

Embroidered Centerpieces at 35c and 50c, candles, flower vases, and fruit baskets for the Hallowe'en table and house decoration.

Hallowe'en post cards.

Ask to see our display of best makes toilet articles--everything for milady's toilet.

## J. F. Coan & Son

Telephone Number 269

# THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

Published Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by—

THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY  
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## EMULATE THE HEN.

Does the hen stop scratching because the bugs are scarce? Not much. She would starve to death if she did. The scarcer the bugs the harder she must scratch to find them and the more diligent she is. She has to work hard; for the supply of bugs is low and the demand is just as great as ever. When the supply diminishes and the demand stands at normal, each bug has an enhanced value to the hen. Every time she finds a bug, she is one bug further removed from starvation. The first few bugs eliminate the possibility of starvation. Each bug found afterward adds to the store of energy.

Emulate the hen!

## PSYCHOLOGY.

Plainview Herald: Psychology plays a heavy role in either success or failure. Get a town's merchants to talk calamity and the people of the country round about will talk calamity. If they are optimistic their trade will be optimistic. The man who just "keeps sawing wood" regardless of pessimistic tendencies will be the most successful business man.

When President Wilson said, three months ago, that the commercial depression was "a psychological condition," all the pert paragraphs grabbed their pert pens and became busy with their impertinence. More: Nearly all the big opposition editors rolled their 42-centimeter howitzers into place and began hurling polysyllables toward the White House. Few of them had the range and most of their projectiles fell short and failed to explode. Nevertheless the cannoners kept at it industriously, and wasted vast quantities of hot air shrapnel. Then suddenly the big war broke out across the water and the editorial artillerists, the sappers and miners of the paragraph department and the grave diggers from the pictorial division turned their attention to the squabble abroad, forgetting all about the thing they were so recently discussing with such gravity. That is the way with partisan editors. They are tremendously excited about something this week and next week they have forgotten all about it. Well, the editorial (and the oratorical) thunderers forgot about "psychological depression" when the war came on. Yet it was psychology that induced hostilities in Europe—the same old psychology that induced financial depression in America. Psychology is perhaps the most potent and least understood factor in the lives of men. Psychology ought to be taught in the public schools. Probably it would be if there were anybody to teach it. That is the most amazing phase of the situation—everybody recognizes the compulsion of psychology yet nobody knows enough of psychology to essay in all seriousness to teach it.—Dallas News.

## The Best Editorial of the Day

### "PERSONAL LIBERTY."

A Russian person living in Kansas City expressed indignant astonishment the other day when a police judge fined him for beating his wife. He thought it was an invasion of his personal liberty to be restrained from whipping "his woman."

Some persons who do not at all agree with that Russian in "the natural law" of wife beating are still about as badly balled up as he when it comes to other phases of "natural law" in "personal liberty."

Our Saxon "common law" ancestors acknowledged the need of changing or restricting the natural law or the personal liberty of wife beating by declaring that no man should beat his wife with a stick thicker than his thumb. From this chivalrous beginning we have advanced until we now frown on the wife beating law of nature altogether. We have "shackled force" to that extent.

Then there are those among us who believe that personal liberty means or includes a right to get drunk or to drink alcohol. Not one of these persons thinks it is an infringement of personal liberty to keep other poisons out of liquids. None says it is the inalienable right of the baby to drink a solution of microbes; or that there can be no pursuit of happiness unless a man is free to buy carbolic acid where and when he pleases. No, the only poison that such persons confuse with personal liberty is alcohol.

You who are not thus afflicted may or may not believe that the liquor traffic should be prohibited. What distinguishes you from those obsessed by the delusion of interdependent personal liberty and drink is that you know that personal liberty is institutional and is restricted by the consensus of opinion expressed in law and ethics. And as to natural law in man-made institutions, you know that there is no such thing—unless you mean by "nature" your own mind and your own ignorance.

### KANSAS CITY STOCK MARKET IN DETAIL.

#### KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Oct. 26.—Heavy runs of cattle at all the markets last week put the situation everywhere into the hands of buyers. There was no getting away from the lower prices. Shippers who tried it by forwarding cattle to other markets from here all lost money by the process.

To-day the run is 24,000 head here, only three-fourths as many as came in last Monday, and the market is materially improved over the close of last week. Killing steers are fully steady to-day, cows are strong to 25 cents higher, and stockers and feeders are 10 to 25 cents higher, with plenty of buyers for all classes of cattle. Everything points to smaller receipts from now on, and a good market here.

Prime natives brought \$11 last week. The previous week Morris & Company paid \$11.25 for a car load of fancy steers, highest price ever paid on the market here. These fine cattle were killed for the Fred Harvy Dining Car Service, and fourteen of the steers will be exhibited in the scientifically arranged commissary at the new depot. Some of the beef will be served at the banquet celebrating the opening of the new depot this week, the balance in the dining car service. Morris & Company are furnishing the Fred

Harvey people \$50,000 worth of choice meat for an exhibit at the new depot.

Some fair to good short-fed Kansas steers brought \$8.25 here to-day. Colorado beef steers around 1,100 pounds, \$6.60 to \$6.85. Colorado feeders \$7, fair to good range yearlings and twos \$6.25 to \$6.75, good to choice up to \$7.50, fancy yearlings and calves \$8 to \$8.50. Ninety loads arrived from below the tick line, steers at \$5.25 to \$6.75, cows \$4.25 to \$6.

Hogs sold 5 to 10 cents higher to-day, receipts 8,000. Most of the advance was on the lower edge of the sales, top \$7.40, bulk \$7.10 to \$7.35. This is a season when packers require liberal supplies of hogs, and the market will stand a good stiff run without any damage to prices. Of course, few people believe prices will advance much at this time, but the market appears to be on a healthy footing. Some sick hogs have been coming for a couple of weeks, but complain on that score has been less this fall than normal.

J. A. RICKART,  
Market Correspondent.

Note.—American Royal Show and Sales will be held here week of November 16th to 21st. Live Stock Show, days; Indoor Circus, nights.

Miss Lillie Ellerd left yesterday for Hermleigh, Texas, for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Howell.



Designed and Made by Spero-Michael Co., Inc. N. Y.

## Clothes a Business Asset

"Dress does not make a man but it often makes a successful one," wrote the great English statesman, Disraeli.

This does not mean expensive

dress, but correct dress, authentic to the minutest detail, clothes that are faultlessly cut and tailored, —that give you a confidence born of the absolute



certainty of being at least as distinctive as the man higher up.

Such confidence sustains you through your business interview and gives you an entree never gained by the man who is careless of his appearance.

## Spero-Michael and Society Brand

\$20 to \$30

These clothes inspire confidence because of their authoritative origin and because they convincingly express good taste and appropriateness for whatever occasions they may be designed. Styles and fabrics are varied as individual fancy may demand, and a price range you will acknowledge in keeping with the values offered.

Richards Bros. & Collier

102 N. PACIFIC ST.

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS,

107 W. MAIN ST.

### MOST BITTER ENMITY AROUSED BETWEEN BRITISH AND GERMANS.

The struggle between the European powers has engendered the most bitter enmity between the English and the Teutons. The following poem, written by Betty D. Thornley and published in the "Canada Monthly," is typical. The harsh invective, bitter sarcasm and caustic, virulent hatred disclosed in this poem is characteristic of the most popular poems being published for English and German readers:

Cain.

"There's many a man in flaring hell  
For a single twist of the knife;  
There's many a rotting prison-corpse  
That keeps his cell for life;  
But there's none will stand  
By the man who planned,  
With a Pit-perverting skill  
To mint the world with a German  
die—  
At the price of a million-kill!"

"It isn't the Uhan's battle-thirst,  
It isn't the Belgian's rage,  
It isn't the English greed for land  
That mires the reeking stage,  
But the monstrous plan  
Of a single man,  
With a world-engulfing will,  
Who calls to the vultures out o' the  
north  
To feast on a million-kill."

"The Kaiser sits in an armored train,  
Far back from the battle grip;  
It's the Leipzig bay and the Paris boy  
Who crouch where the bullets nip;  
It's the Antwerp man  
Who is ending his span  
With a blood-choked prayer, if he  
will,  
As he lies by the side of the Liver-  
pool lad  
In the Kaiser's million-kill."

"The Kaiser's mother—rest her soul!—  
She hides her face in heaven.  
She prays that she were the York-  
shire maid,  
Or the widowed wife in Devon.  
They mourn their dead  
With proud-held head.  
Whose souls are in God's will;  
She mourns for the thrice-damned  
soul of him  
Who planned the million-kill!"

Jim Crie, of Tahoka, who has been attending Seth Ward College, was again called home on account of his father's illness.

### LIBRARY DAY FOR SETH WARD.

It has been suggested that a day be set apart wherein those who are minded may give suitable books to the library of Seth Ward College.

It is very necessary that the number of volumes be increased, and we suggest that Wednesday, November 18, from 2 to 6 p. m., the Methodist Church keep open house and that all who will bring books do so, and that the pastor, S. A. Barnes, appoint suitable committees to have charge of the church reception.

W. M. P. RIPPEY,  
O. P. KIKER.

Mrs. O. C. Fluke returned home yesterday from an extended visit to various points in the North.

Mr. E. Stubblefield and family, of Lockney, passed through Plainview yesterday en route to Swenson, Texas, where they will reside.

### HOUSTON TO CELEBRATE SHIP CANAL OPENING.

The following invitation has been received by parties in Plainview:

"The No-Tsu-Oh Association of the City of Houston cordially invites you to be present on the occasion of the Formal Opening of the Houston Ship Channel, on Tuesday, November the tenth, 1914."

G. A. French, of Amarillo, went to Lubbock to-day.

Miss Ruth Wingo left Thursday for Waco, where she will visit friends for a month and attend the Cotton Palace.

Mrs. J. O. Lee, who has been visiting her brother, Frank Lallar, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. H. C. McIntyre went to Dallas yesterday.

### A NEW CHAMPION MILK COW.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 23.—Missouri to-day proclaims a new champion cow, Pontiac Lady Josephine, one of the prize dairy herd of the College of Agriculture. Her record for the year, ending October 18, gives her first rank in the State in milk production and second in butter. In that time she produced 23,493 pounds, or 11,193 quarts of milk, and 959 pounds of butter.

Her record for milk is thirty-nine pounds higher than that made by the famous Chief Josephine in 1910. When she was last fresh she gave twelve gallons of milk a day. The college has been offered \$700 for Pontiac Lady Josephine, but it is doubtful if \$1,000 would buy her.

Albert Hancock went to Dallas to-day.

J. B. Maxey returned to-day from Memphis, Tenn.

# FOR HALLOWE'EN

The table and house decorations alone will not make Hallowe'en a success—the menu's the thing. Select from this list:

New York Count Oysters      Fresh Lettuce      Fresh Celery  
Missouri Channel Cat, Dressed      Jumbo Frogs  
Hallowe'en Pumpkins      Green Peppers  
California Tokay Grapes      Fresh Tomatoes      Mustard Greens  
Green String Beans      New Turnips

Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, Fancy and Staple Groceries of the best grades for all occasions and the everyday table.

# Pierson & Smith

Telephone Number 348

# SOCIETY

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Hand-painted invitations bearing the following have been received by some of the younger set:

"The G. P. Club will entertain, and on their list they have your name."

At seven-thirty on Friday eve, Miss Buntin will you and mask receive;

And then you'll rush, before 'tis late, To W. J. Eppy's to learn your fate."

Mrs. R. E. Cochran will give a Halloween party Friday afternoon, at her home, 210 West California Avenue. It is given in honor of Circle No. 1 of the Methodist Church and a few invited friends.

The unveiling of the monuments by the Woodmen, which was to have taken place last Sunday afternoon was postponed until Sunday, November 1, on account of the rain.

The meeting of the Federated Clubs next Saturday afternoon promises to be full of interest to the women of the day. All interested in the topics under discussion should come out and take part.



### The Marathoner

The way of the Marathoner is hard and the hardest part is that he can't wear Walk-Over shoes—that's about the only occasion when they cannot be worn with satisfaction. They're not running shoes, but for walks of life buy Walk-Overs.

\$3.50-\$4.00-\$4.50-\$5.00

**REINKEN'S**  
Plainview

## TO MY BOOK.

"If thou art borrowed by a friend,  
Right welcome shall he be  
To read, to study, not to lend,  
But to return to me."

"No that imparted knowledge  
Doth diminish learning's store,  
But books I find if often lent,  
Return to me no more."  
—Dallas News.

## ANOTHER THEATER PARTY.

Mesdames Charles and Longstreth Entertain With Matinee Party Two Days This Week.

Tuesday afternoon another pleasant theater party was given by Mesdames R. S. Charles and J. W. Longstreth. On this occasion a still larger number of friends enjoyed the hospitality extended.

At 3:30 o'clock those invited assembled at The Olympic and spent an hour or two enjoying the beautiful pictures presented for their benefit.

The seats reserved for the party were partitioned off by pink and white ribbons and clusters of roses.

Misses May Kinder and Nell Sansom acted as ushers and assisted in serving at the B. & K., where a delicious oyster course was served, accompanied by coffee and whipped cream.

The invited guests were Mrs. J. O. Crockett, of El Paso, the guest of honor; Mrs. Simmons, of Richmond, Ind.; Mrs. S. H. Adams, of Slaton, and Mesdames H. J. Fair, J. M. Adams, George Hutchings, J. M. Harder, Fred L. Brown, E. B. Hughes, H. C. Randolph, R. C. Joiner, E. B. Miller, L. C. Penry, Elmer Sansom, W. S. Fyffe, A. H. Lindsay, L. T. Mayhugh, Roger Mayhugh, J. P. Crawford, Mont Carter, George Doubleday, W. Y. Price, J. Walter Day, Farris Frye, E. Graham, David Tudor, L. Lee Dye, W. H. Plamm, Sterling Park, Robert Tudor, J. H. McKee, R. W. O'Keefe, A. Van Howeling, J. N. Donohoo, T. Hammond, C. W. Tandy, Clint Shepard, B. H. Towery, Nell Dorsey, H. C. McIntyre, J. F. Garrison, W. A. Todd, Lee Shropshire, J. F. Owens, T. P. Whitis, E. O. Nichols, J. W. Pipkin, Grady Pipkin and W. E. Risser, and Misses Pauline Milwee, Effie Casey, Rosa Fowle and Edna Mayhugh.

## METHODIST LADIES OBSERVE SPECIAL WEEK OF PRAYER.

Thursday and Friday Afternoons of Next Week Set Apart as Days of Prayer.

In their days of prayer, the ladies of the Methodist Church will observe the following program, Thursday and Friday, November fifth and sixth.

On these days, as well as at all other meetings, everyone is cordially welcome.

### Thursday, November 5th.

Opening Song—No. 633 (Hymnal).  
Devotional—Mrs. Pauline Shackelford.

Special Prayer—That the work being done by the women of our church may prepare the way of the Lord and bring in His Kingdom.

Song—No. 631.  
"Our Opportunity, Our Obligation at Rio de Janeiro"—By Mrs. Hal Wolford.

Violin Solo—By Mrs. Grady Pipkin.  
"Just a Minute"—Mrs. E. O. Nichols.

Solo—Miss Myrtle Wade.  
"The Master Wants You"—Mrs. J. E. Conner.

Prayer for Volunteers—Mrs. Beebe.  
Queries—"Work and Workers"—Mrs. M. F. Gardener.

Prayer for our Missionaries and Deaconesses—By Mrs. Gouldy.  
Freewill Offering.

Doxology.

### Friday, November 6th.

Opening Song—No. 350 (Hymnal).  
Devotional—By Mrs. R. E. Hill.

Special Prayer for thanksgiving and reconsecration.  
Song—No. 415.

"Our Opportunity, Our Obligation at Vashti Thomasville, Ga."—Mrs. E. F. McClendon.

Solo—Mrs. Otis Trulove.  
"What Your Money Does."—"Let Me See It"—Mrs. C. L. McDonald.

Prayer for the Church at Home—Mrs. Marshall Phelps.

Solo—Miss Olive Wheeler.  
"The Conquest of the Cross in Africa"—Mrs. O. P. Kiker.

"Here and There"—Mrs. B. M. Harrison.  
Prayer for the supply of our own heart needs—Mrs. J. T. Mayhugh.

Freewill Offering.  
Benediction.

## TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE.

MISS DORRIT ASHTON, Leading Lady with the Chas. Newton attractions, who will be here Saturday, October 31, as "June" in the big scenic production of THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE.  
Owing to the conditions of the coun-

## PROMINENT VISITORS ENTERTAIN NEWLY-MADE PLAINVIEW FRIENDS.

Wednesday night Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Crockett, of El Paso, who are visiting in the H. I. Miller home, on Jones St., were hosts at a well-appointed dinner given at seven p. m. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Longstreth, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dowden and Mrs. Simmons, of Richmond, Ind., who is visiting Mrs. Crockett, and Miss Ruth Simmons and Master Phillip Crockett.

Alex, the chef, having found out that it was the seventeenth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Crockett, converted the dinner into a veritable wedding feast, with flower-bearers and bridal bouquet.

The following elaborate menu was served:

Grapefruit	Fish
Mock Turtle Soup	Birds with Tartare Sauce
Diced Turnips	Turkey, Old Virginia Style
Mashed Potatoes	Tomatoes
Jelly	Rolls
Tomato Baskets filled with Waldorf-Astoria Salad.	
Brick Cream	Cake
Coffee	Cigars

Rev. W. L. Williamson, missionary for seven counties on the Plains, went to Lubbock and Sweetwater to-day.

Mrs. O. E. Bonner, who has been visiting her son, J. S. Bonner, returned to Sweetwater to-day.

N. W. Jones went Thursday to Big Springs.

Mrs. Carrie McIntyre returned Thursday to Hale Center.

Hugh Sped and little daughter returned from the State Fair to-day.

Guy Fowler has returned from Dallas and other North Texas points, where he has been visiting relatives and friends. Incidentally, he attended the State Fair, at Dallas.

Rev. L. L. Winterrowd was in Plainview to-day en route to Lockney, where he will visit the family of Rev. W. F. Ledlow.

W. R. Simmons has the contract for building the new elevator at Olton.

F. P. Stephens has returned from a six weeks' stay at Altus, Okla., where he went to be with a brother who was very ill. His brother was buried last Friday.

Lee Smith, representing the Virginia Trunk and Bag Co., who has been spending a few days here, left yesterday for Sweetwater.

## "ALICK THE CHEF" HOST TO LITTLE FOLKS THURSDAY.

A most delightful children's party was given Thursday afternoon on the beautiful lawn of Mr. H. I. Miller's home to Master Phillip Crockett, of El Paso and little Miss Ruth Simmons, of Richmond, Ind., who are visitors in Plainview at present.

Alick was host, and a right popular host he is with the little folks. A surprise package was given each guest and ice cream and cake served to the twenty-four boys and girls present.

C. E. O'Neill and C. E. Bergstrom, of Galesburg, Ill., who own land near Petersburg, left for home to-day. They are so much pleased with Hale County that they expect to return.

## FIVE HUNDRED CLUB WITH MRS. BUCHHEIMER.

With Mrs. Joseph Buchheimer, the Five Hundred Club had a delightful meeting Tuesday afternoon. The friends invited to meet the club members were Mrs. F. W. Clinkscales, Mrs. L. A. Knight, Mrs. Chas. McCormack and Mrs. E. Harlan. During the games, Mrs. Clinkscales won high score.

The rooms were sweet with fall flowers, and dainty clusters of the same graced each plate during the luncheon time while the guests enjoyed the salad course served by the hostess.

The club will meet with Mrs. J. J. Bromley, Tuesday, November 10th.

C. D. Powel is attending the Fair

YOU'LL do well to look upon us as your purchasing agents; we've made quite a careful study of the various things you need, and offer you what we consider the biggest values.



Style 84—Front lace, for the average figure. Collar trimmed with ribbon and lace. Ventilated back, and elastic gore at each side. Very long skirt, shorter in back. Cut very low in front and back, higher at sides.

Price, \$3.50

**KABO**  
"The Live Model Corset"

is a good example of this value giving. We are glad to call your attention to the styles, which we carry because we know you're going to get the right thing. Kabo Corsets are famous for several things; every Kabo is fitted to a living figure; there is a model for every figure; the style is new and perfect; they are made to wear well. That covers your corset needs; you are sure of comfortable stylish lines and long service.

"Kabo Means Good"

**Carter-Houston's**

## GEORGE:

Why do you shiver these nipping mornings? Discard that summer suit, you can have it renewed next spring, and get your winter suit out of the closet. You've worn it two winters but it is still good. It will look like new if you will have it done over in

## THE

**Waller Tailoring Co.**

**WAY**

Don't Forget to Ask Them for Pony Contest Votes When You Pay the Bill

**TAILORS CLEANERS PRESSERS**  
PHONE 188



try north of Amarillo, this company has cancelled all bookings and are coming south. It was only by chance Plainview has secured this big attraction, and those who miss it will regret it.

Seat now selling at B. & K. Confectionery. 25c, 50, 75c. —Adv.

Mrs. O. T. Prickett and children left Thursday to visit her parents, at Santa Anna.

W. M. Brooks went to Hale Center Thursday.

Rev. O. P. Kiker, presiding elder for this district, went to Lubbock to-day.

Mrs. F. G. Alexander and two children, of Kimmunity, Ill., arrived Thursday to visit her brother, O. B. Jackson, and family.

E. H. Humphreys has returned from Dallas, where he has been to visit his daughter, Miss Jennie, who is a student at St. Mary's College.

# FOOTBALL!!!

Seth Ward College

VERSUS

Clarendon College

Monday Afternoon, Nov. 2nd

AT 4 O'CLOCK

East Side School Field

Admission 50c

The best game of the year. Clarendon has defeated Seth Ward 2 to 0, also Roswell Military Institute, and Lowery Phillips, and has not lost a game.

Support your home team in their effort for a championship.

**GERMANS ASK FOR JUSTICE.**

**Famous Names Signed to "Plea to Civilized World;" Deny Responsibility for Starting War.**

The following communication has been sent to the press of the United States. It is addressed "To the Civilized World." The document is noteworthy because of the signatures it carries of some of the most illustrious men now living. Among the signers are Behring, discoverer of diphtheria anti-toxin; Ehrlich, discoverer of salvarsan; Wassermann, another distinguished medical investigator; Harnack, author of "What is Christianity?" and other great theological works; Lamprecht and Meyer, the world-famous historians; Eucken and Windelband and Wundt, the great philosophers; Haackel and Nernst and Ostwald and Rontgen, whose scientific discoveries are known throughout the world; Hauptmann and Sudermann, well-known men of letters. The communication might be regarded as an answer to the recently-issued statement, signed by forty-one of England's best-known writers, declaring England's cause in the great war a just one.

As representatives of German science and art, we hereby protest to the civilized world against the lies and calumnies with which our enemies are endeavoring to stain the honor of Germany in her hard struggle for existence—in a struggle which has been forced upon her.

The iron mouth of events has proved the untruth of the fictitious German defeats, consequently misrepresentation and calumny are all the more eagerly at work. As heralds of truth we raise our voices against these.

IT IS NOT TRUE that Germany is guilty of having caused this war. Neither the people, the government nor the kaiser wanted war. Germany did her utmost to prevent it; for this assertion the world has documentary proof. Often enough during the twenty-six years of his reign has Wilhelm II shown himself to be the upholder of peace, and often enough has this fact been acknowledged by our opponents. Nay, even the kaiser, they now dare to call an Attila, has been ridiculed by them for years, because of his steadfast endeavors to maintain universal peace. Not until a numerical superiority which has been lying in wait on the frontiers, assailed us, did the whole nation rise to a man.

No Violation of Neutrality. IT IS NOT TRUE that we trespassed in neutral Belgium. It has been proved that France and England had resolved on such a trespass, and it has likewise been proved that Belgium had agreed to their doing so. It would have been suicide on our part not to have been beforehand.

IT IS NOT TRUE that the life and property of a single Belgian citizen was injured by our soldiers without the bitterest self-defense having made it necessary, for again and again, notwithstanding repeated threats, the citizens lay in ambush, shooting at the troops out of the houses, mutilating the wounded, and murdering in cold blood the medical men while they were doing their Samaritan work. There can be no baser abuse than the suppression of these crimes with the view of letting the Germans appear to be criminals, only for having justly punished these assassins for their wicked deeds.

IT IS NOT TRUE that our troops treated Louvain brutally. Furious inhabitants having treacherously fallen upon them in their quarters, our troops, with aching hearts, were obliged to fire a part of the town as a punishment. The greatest part of Louvain has been preserved. The famous town hall stands quite intact; for at great self-sacrifice our soldiers saved it from destruction by the flames. Every German would, of course, greatly regret, if in the course of this terrible war, any works of art should already have been destroyed or be destroyed at some future time, but inasmuch as in our love for art we cannot be surpassed by any other nation, in the same degree we must decidedly refuse to buy a German defeat at the cost of saving a work of art.

Say the Allies Use Dumdums. IT IS NOT TRUE that our warfare pays no respect to international laws. It knows no undisciplined cruelty. But in the East the earth is saturated with the blood of women and children unmercifully butchered by the wild Russian troops, and in the West dumdum bullets mutilate the breasts of our soldiers. Those who have allied themselves with Russians and Servians and present such a shameful scene to the world as that of inciting Mongolians and negroes against the white race have no right whatever to call themselves upholders of civilization.

IT IS NOT TRUE that the combat

against our so-called militarism is not a combat against our civilization, as our enemies hypocritically pretend it is. Were it not for German militarism, German civilization would long since have been extirpated. For its protection it arose in a land which for centuries had been plagued by bands of robbers as no other land had been. The German army and the German people are one, and to-day this consciousness fraternizes 70 millions of Germans, all ranks, positions and parties being one.

We cannot wrest the poisonous weapon—the lie—out of the hands of our enemies. All we can do is to proclaim to all the world that our enemies are giving false witness against us. You who know us, who with us have protected the most holy possessions of man, we call to you:

Have faith in us! Believe that we shall carry on this war to the end as a civilized nation, to whom the legacy of a Goethe, a Beethoven and a Kant is just as sacred as its own hearths and homes.

For this we pledge you our names and our honor.

- Adolf von Baeyer, professor of chemistry, Munich.
- Wilhelm von Bode, general director of the Royal Museums, Berlin.
- Prof. Justus Brinkmann, museum director, Hamburg.
- Richard Dehmelt, Hamburg.
- Prof. Peter Behrens, Berlin.
- Alois Brandl, professor, president of the Shakespeare Society, Berlin.
- Johannes Conrad, professor of national economy, Halle.
- Adolf Diessmann, professor of theology, Berlin.
- Emil von Behring, professor of medicine, Marburg.
- Juju Brentano, professor of National Economy, Munich.
- Franz von Defregger, Munich.
- Prof. Wilhelm Dorpfeld, Berlin.
- Fredrich von Duhn, professor of archaeology, Heidelberg.
- Karl Engler, professor of chemistry, Karlsruhe.
- Herbert Eulenber, Kaiserwerth.
- Wilhelm Foerster, professor of astronomy, Berlin.
- J. J. de Groot, professor of ethnography, Berlin.
- Max Halbe, Munich.
- Karl Hauptmann, Schreiberhau.
- Andreas Heusler, professor of northern philology, Berlin.
- Engelbert Humperlack, Berlin.
- Fritz Aug. v. Kaulbach, Munich.
- Max Klingler, Leipsic.
- Paul Laband, professor of jurisprudence, Strassburg.
- Maximilian Lenz, professor of history, Hamburg.
- Ludwig Manzel, president of the Academy of Arts, Berlin.
- Prof. Paul Ehrlich, Frankfurt on the Main.
- Gerard Esser, professor of R. Catholic theology, Bonn.
- Heinrich Finke, professor of history, Freiburg.
- Ldwig Fulda, Berlin.
- Fritz Haber, professor of chemistry, Berlin.
- Prof. Adolf von Harnack, general director of the Royal Library, Berlin.
- Gustav Hellmann, professor of meteorology, Berlin.
- Adolf von Hildebrand, Munich.
- Leopold Graf Kalckreuth, president of the German Confederation of Artists, Eddelsen.
- Theodor Kipp, professor of jurisprudence, Berlin.
- Alois Knoepfler, professor of history of art, Munich.
- Karl Lamprecht, professor of history, Leipsic.
- Max Liebermann, Berlin.
- Josef Mausbach, professor of R. Catholic theology, Munster.
- Albert Ehrhard, professor of R. Catholic theology, Strassburg.
- Rudolf Eucken, professor of philosophy, Jena.
- Emil Fischer, professor of chemistry, Berlin.
- Eduard van Gebhardt, Dusseldorf.
- Ernst Haackel, professor of zoology, Jena.
- Gerhart Hauptmann, Agnetndorf.
- Wilhelm Herrmann, professor of Protestant theology, Marburg.
- Ludwig Hoffmann, city architect, Berlin.
- Arthur Kampf, Berlin.
- Felix Klein, professor of mathematics, Goettingen.
- Anton Koch, professor of R. Catholic theology, Munster.
- Philipp Lenard, professor of physics, Heidelberg.
- Franz von Liszt, professor of jurisprudence, Berlin.
- Georg von Mayr, professor of political sciences, Munich.
- Sebastian Merkle, professor of R. Catholic theology, Wurzburg.
- Friedrich Naumann, Berlin.
- Wilhelm Ostwald, professor of chemistry, Leipsic.
- Albert Plehn, professor of medicine, Berlin.
- Alois Riehl, professor of philosophy, Berlin.
- Max Rubner, professor of medicine, Berlin.
- August Schmidlin, professor of sacred history, Munster.
- Martin Spahn, professor of history, Strassburg.

- Hans Thoma, Karlsruhe.
- Richard Voss, Berchtesgaden.
- Wilhelm Waideyer, professor of anatomy, Berlin.
- Theodor Wiegand, museum director, Berlin.
- Richard Willstatter, professor of chemistry, Berlin.
- Eduard Mayer, professor of history, Berlin.
- Albert Neisser, professor of medicine, Breslau.
- Bruno Paul, director of School for Applied Arts, Berlin.
- Georg Reicke, Berlin.
- Karl Robert, professor of archaeology, Halle.
- Fritz Schaper, Berlin.
- Gustav von Schmoller, professor of national economy, Berlin.
- Franz von Stuck, Munich.
- Wilhelm Trubner, Karlsruhe.
- Karl Vossler, professor of Roman philology, Munich.
- August van Wassermann, professor of medicine, Berlin.
- Wilhelm Wien, professor of physics, Wurzburg.
- Wilhelm Windelband, professor of philosophy, Heidelberg.
- Heinrich Morf, professor of Roman philology, Berlin.
- Walter Nernst, professor of physics, Berlin.
- Max Planck, professor of physics, Berlin.
- Prof. Max Reinhardt, director of the German Theater, Berlin.
- Wilhelm Rontgen, professor of physics, Munich.
- Adolph von Schlatter, professor of Protestant theology, Tubingen.
- Reinhold Seeberg, professor of Protestant theology, Berlin.
- Hermann Sudermann, Berlin.
- Karl Vollmoller, Stuttgart.
- Siegfried Wagner, Bayreuth.
- Felix von Weingartner.
- Ulrich von Willamowitz-Moellendorf, professor of philology, Berlin.
- Wilhelm Wundt, professor of philosophy, Leipsic.

**SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.**

In the Sunday edition of the New York World, John F. Flower, who is pronounced the best informed man on South American trade to be found in the United States, writes very interestingly of the conditions under which the United States may be able now to build up its commerce with the South American countries.

First of all, he points out the fact that hertofore all projects for these countries have been financed through Europe and that the United States capital has been sitting back, not taking advantage of opportunities and acting as if it is half dazed. Then he goes further to show that South America has been doing business with Europe because it has been able to make its arrangements on a reciprocal basis. He suggests that when the war in Europe broke out, South American business affairs were in bad condition, just as business affairs elsewhere were in bad condition. He points to the fact that at present there are very good American steamship facilities to the South American ports and he asks the American trade whether or not it is willing to do its South American business on a reciprocal basis, whether or not it is willing to see that its exports are well packed, whether or not it is willing to give good service to the South American countries under reasonable prices. His suggestion is that if the United States exporters will meet these very sensible requirements, made by the South Americans, then will our exporters build up a South American business which they may continue to enjoy henceforth.

The timely suggestions of this man, who has been in South America and studied South American conditions, ought to appeal to our business men who often wonder how the export trade can be built up. Mr. Flower has spoken only in a commonsense manner which should appeal to all those who wish to see the American commerce expand and expand quickly. He calls attention to what has already been done, to trade we are already doing in South America, and asks whether or not we wish to do more. We should answer in the affirmative and take advantage of his suggestions. —Austin Statesman.

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**How To Give Quinine To Children.**  
 FERRILIN is the trade-mark name given to an improved Quinine. It is a Tasteless Syrup, pleasant to take and does not disturb the stomach. Children take it and never know it is Quinine. Also especially adapted to adults who cannot take ordinary Quinine. Does not nauseate nor cause nervousness nor ringing in the head. Try it the next time you need Quinine for any purpose. Ask for 2-ounce original package. The name FERRILIN is blown in bottle. 25 cents.

**GOVERNMENT SUPERVISED BODY WILL STUDY HARVEST FOR 1915.**

**Distribution of Hands and Taking Care of Crop Themes Discussed by Farmers and Others.**

A better distribution of harvest hands and a better handling of the country's wheat crop is the object of a conference to be in Kansas City in December, under the direction of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. To this meeting have been invited agricultural experts, state officials, farmers, grain men, social workers and bankers from Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Minnesota. Secretary Houston and Secretary Wilson of the President's Cabinet also will be asked to attend.

In the harvest season just closed the commission on industrial relations kept agents in the field. Their investigation showed a deplorable lack of authentic information or of any machinery for properly directing the distribution of harvest hands. Towns in only needed five hundred, because of the fear of a shortage of help.

Many men could not obtain accurate information where their services were needed. Sometimes they would find the harvest was not to begin for two or three weeks. Many young men ran out of funds and were forced to live in cheap lodging houses, where they were thrown into association with professional hoboes.

At the conference planned for December an attempt will be made toward working out some plan for the better distribution of labor. It is hoped action can be taken toward putting into effect a plan that will improve conditions next summer.

One of the abuses which it is hoped to end is the practice of private employment agencies in the large Eastern cities of charging as much as \$5 or \$10 and sending men to the labor commissioner of some Western state with no more knowledge of the demand than they have obtained by reading advertisements and news dispatches in the newspapers.

**RECALL ELECTION ON IN PORTLAND TO-DAY.**

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 27.—Portland citizens to-day are deciding in special election whether Mayor H. R. Albee is to be recalled from office. Other alleged offenders against the will of the people are City Commissioners Dieck and Brewster.

These officials have been in office since June, 1913, when the commission

form of government—which includes the recall proviso—was inaugurated. These petitions were filed with City Auditor Barbur demanding the recall, but no specific charges of malfeasance were mentioned.

**NOTICE.**  
 All persons having ice cream cans or buckets belonging to us will please notify us at once. PLAINVIEW CREAMERY. —Adv. 11.

**12 Elegant Xmas Presents**  
 for a nominal sum.  
 An artistic portrait of yourself will be more treasured than anything else you can give.  
**COCHRANE'S**  
 Come Now and Avoid the Rush



**Have the Carbon Cleaned Out of Your Cylinders**  
 We are now equipped to take the carbon out of your cylinders without taking the motor down. Please call and see us.  
 Trade With Us As We Appreciate Your Business.  
**Egge-Corlett Auto Co.**

**Seed Wheat**  
 Cleaned and free from smut  
**\$1.20 per Bushel**  
 Phone Helen Temple Farm or  
**Cobb & Elliott Grain Co.**

**DON'T READ THIS UNLESS YOU WISH TO KNOW WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US**

"We have had one of your single stage pumps in use nine years. It has not been repaired during that time nor does it need any repairs now."—Deyo--- Dickinson Co. Nottawa, Texas.

"We are still operating the same pumps that you installed for us two years ago last July, and have not had a single breakdown. We have not spent 5c for repairs although we have been pumping every day."---Roy D. Roberts, Com. Pub. Utilities, Arkansas City, Kansas.

"A little oiling and wiping up is all the attention required. It gives perfect satisfaction."---J. Binsdorff, Vadafia, La.

"The pump appears to be in as good order as when you installed it for me seven years ago."---Josiah Berry, Roanoke, La.

"I have never had to shut down nor been delayed an hour, on account of the well or pump, in the seven seasons that it has been run."---L. E. Robinson, Roanoke, La.

**Layne & Bowler Co.**  
 Pumped Irrigation Contractors

**"NO TIME FOR YELPING."**

**Truth About the War Is Bad Enough Without Making Things Worse by Fabricating Stories of Atrocities.**

Jerome K. Jerome, in "the Philadelphia Ledger."

LONDON.—Times of stress and struggle, whether individual or national, afford men and women various methods of expressing their views, and a large number of our citizens here are, very creditably, taking the present opportunity to act instead of shout. There are the young fellows who in their thousands are pressing around the doors of the recruiting offices. They are hrowing up, many of them, good jobs for the privilege of drilling for the next six months for eight hours a day. Their reward will be certain hardship, their share of sickness and wounds, the probability of lying ten deep in a forgotten grave, their chance of glory a name printed in small type among a thousand others on a war office report.

There are the mothers and wives and children who are encouraging them to go; to whom their going means semi-starvation. The old, bent crones, whose feeble hands will have to grasp again the hoe and the scrubbing brush. The young women, who know only too well what is before them—the selling of the home just got together—the children awestruck and wondering.

There are the men who are quietly going on with their work, doing their best with straitened means to keep their business going; giving employment; getting ready to meet the income tax collector, who next year, one is inclined to expect, will be demanding anything from half a crown to five shillings in the pound. But there is a certain noisy, and, to me, particularly offensive man (and with him, I am sorry to say, one or two women), very much to the fore just now, with whose services the country could very well dispense. He is the man who does his fighting with his mouth.

Unable for reasons of his own to get at the foe on the field, he thirsts for the blood of the unfortunate, unarmed and helpless Germans that the fortunes of war have left stranded in England. He has spies on the brain.

**A Spoiled Spy Story.**

From a small town in the south of England comes a story I can vouch for. A couple of Boy Scouts had been set to guard the local reservoir. About noon one day they remarked the approach, somewhat ostentatious, of a desperate-looking character. Undoubtedly a German spy? What can he be up to? The boys approached and he fled, leaving behind him—a tin suggestive of sardines and labeled "poison!" That the gentleman should have chosen broad daylight for his nefarious designs, and should have been careful to label his tin, seemed to the good townsfolk under present scare conditions proof that they had at last discovered the real German spy, full of his devilish cunning. The tin was taken possession of by the police. And then the sergeant's little daughter, who happened to have had a few lessons in French, suggested that the word on the tin was "Poisson," and the town now breathes again.

So long as the war continues the spy will be among us. I suggest that we face the problem of his activities without blue funk and hysteria.

We are fighting an idea—an idea of some importance to the generations that will come after us. We are fighting to teach the Prussian military staff that other laws have come to stay—laws superseding those of Attila the Hun. We are fighting to teach the German people that free men with brains to think with have no right to hand themselves over body and soul to their rulers to be used as mere devil's instruments; that if they do so they shall pay the penalty, and the punishment shall go hard. We are fighting to teach the German nation respect for God. Our weapons have got to be hard blows, not hard words. We are tearing at each other's throats; it has got to be done. It is not a time for yelping.

Jack Johnson as a fighter I respect. The thing I don't like about him is his habit of jibing and jeering at his opponent while he is fighting him. It isn't gentlemanly, and it isn't sporting. The soldiers are fighting in grim silence. When one of them does talk, it is generally to express admiration of German bravery. It is our valiant stay-at-homes, our valiant clamorers for everybody else to enlist but themselves, who would have us fight like some drunken fish hag, shrieking and spitting while she claws.

Half the stories of atrocities I do not believe. The men are mad. Mad with fear, mad with hate, blinded by excitement. In war half the time the men do not know what they are doing. They are little less than wild beasts. There was great indignation at the dropping of bombs into Antwerp. One now hears that a French dirigible has been dropping bombs into Luxembourg—a much more dignified retort.

The truth is bad enough. There is no sense in making things worse than they are. When this war is over we

have got to forget. To build up barriers of hatred that shall stand between our children and our foemen's children is a crime against the future.

The stories of German naval officers firing on their wounded sailors in the water are an insult to our intelligence. At Louvain fifty of the inhabitants were taken out and shot. On Monday fifty had grown to five hundred, both numbers vouched for by eye witnesses. That the beautiful old town has been laid in ashes is undoubted.

**Some Other "Stories."**

There are other stories that have filtered through to us. There was a dying Uhlan who caught a child in his arms and kissed him. One would like to be able to kiss one's own child before one dies, but, failing that—well, after all, there is a sort of family likeness between them.

When the madness and the folly are over, when the tender green is creeping in and out among the blackened ruins, it will be well for us to think of that dying Uhlan who had to put up with a French baby instead of his own, and of a Belgian mother to whom German youngsters, who met the same fate as had her sons, were just "poor lads"—with their clothes torn.

And the savagery and the cruelty and the guiltiness that go to the making of war we will seek to forget.

**BRITISH TAR DOES A LOT OF SWIMMING.**

**Every Time He Gets on Board a Ship the Germans Proceed to Blow It Up.**

From the London Chronicle.

Able Seaman William Fagg, of the ill-fated Aboukir, was not among those officially reported saved, and his friends had feared the worst. Nor, perhaps, were they comforted by the prophecy of an old woman who, knowing that Fagg had thick, dark eyebrows forming an unbroken line above the nose, predicted that he was safe.

"Never fear," said this woman; "a man with eyebrows like that will not be drowned."

The prophecy was fulfilled by the receipt of a letter from Fagg explaining that, although suffering from burns, he is safe.

"I had turned in at 4:30 Tuesday morning," he writes. "At 6 o'clock we were torpedoed amidships. I jumped up, my hammock ablaze. We were told to jump overboard and save ourselves."

Six hours elapsed before he was rescued. With that humor which seems inherent in the typical British blue-jacket, he tells how when landed at Holland he had no clothes on at all.

"They lent me a tablecloth belonging to the steamer that picked me up, and I had to fasten it round my waist, an imitation of Maud Allen," he says.

"I never thought," he adds, "that I was such a good swimmer. I think I shall go into training to swim the Channel after this."

"When I left the Aboukir I swam towards the Hogue for about twenty minutes, but she was blown up as I nearly reached her. I turned round and made for the Cressy and managed to get hauled aboard her after being about an hour in the water. I was on board about three minutes when she was blown up, and I had to dive for it again.

"Many of our men went down, but I thought 'Life is sweet,' and swam out. After a time I saw a steamer and made for her, but do not remember being picked up, as I had lost consciousness when nearly against her. The crew told me it was 12 o'clock, so I had had a nice spell in the water.

"Just before I was picked up I passed a chum in the water, about done the same as I was myself, who the night before had promised to wash me a duck suit and have it dried for morning. He just shouted, 'Godbye, old pal. I reckon your duck suit is dried,' and sank. I did not like to leave him, and would have given anything had there been a chance to save him, but I was done for myself.

"I shall never forget the sight of about two thousand men struggling for their lives.

"The only thing I am longing for now is to get drafted to one of our latest ships, so I can have the pleasure of seeing some Germans in the same place as I saw my old pals. I shall be in my glory to get a go at them again."

**FIRE PREVENTION.**

By S. W. ENGLISH, Austin, State Fire Marshal.

The proper handling and storage of gasoline and other kindred volatiles is a most important factor in fire prevention. Their highly-explosive nature is well known to all, yet there exists a lack of precaution in the handling of these articles. Unless these inflammable commodities are handled with caution it will result in an increased loss of life and property. It is the duty of every Texan to join in the "fire prevention campaign." No better service can be rendered in this

capacity than by segregating gasoline and matches.

Dr. Guyton and Miss Margaret Shelabarger, nurse, of Guyton-Nichols Sanitarium, of Plainview, Texas, have been in our city a few days, and left Tuesday for Plainview, accompanied by John Sarrin, who goes for treatment.—Seminole Signal.

WANTED—Man with family wants work by month on farm or ranch. Experienced and can give references. Apply at Herald. —Adv. 3t-pd.

**Better Biscuits Baked**

**With**  
You never tasted daintier, lighter, fluffier biscuits than those baked with Calumet. They're always good—delicious. For Calumet insures perfect baking.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS  
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.  
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.



You can't save money when you buy cheap or inferior baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to over milk and soda.

**Texas State Fair**

Dallas  
Oct. 17th to Nov. 1st.  
EXCURSION RATES DAILY



BIG ADDED ATTRACTION  
2000 U. S. TROOPS

Infantry Cavalry Artillery

Giving Exhibition Every Night and Each Saturday, Sunday and Wednesday Afternoon

For Full Particulars Write

A. D. BELL GEO. D. HUNTER  
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. Pass. Agt.  
DALLAS, TEXAS

**Want Ads**

BOARD AND ROOM—First house north of Christian Church. Phone 474.—Adv. D-tf.

WANTED—Twenty copies of The Herald of September 22. Phone. 72.—Adv. tf.

STRAYED to J. J. Simpson's place, black horse colt about 3 months old. Owner can get same by identification and payment for this ad. —Adv. tf.

COTTOLINE—All this week, \$1.45. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. Phone 337. —Adv. tf.

FOUND—Bunch of keys near Opera House, Saturday. Owner may have same by calling at The Herald office and paying for this ad. —Adv. tf.

Cooper's Dollar Pall Coffee, 90c all this week. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. Phone 337. —Adv. tf.

10 pounds Irish Potatoes for 25c. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. Phone 337. —Adv. tf.

50 pounds Sweet Potatoes for \$1.00. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. Phone 337. —Adv. tf.

LOST—Bunch of keys. Please return to Herald office. —Adv. tf.

Regular 30c Fancy Peaberry Coffee for 25c per pound. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. Phone 337. —Adv. tf.

You said you wanted a cheap Coal. Of course, we have got anything in the Coal and Feed line. That's me. E. T. COLEMAN, Coal and Grain Dealer. —Adv. 3t.

Two unfurnished rooms for rent; close in. Phone 215. —Adv. 3t.

6 bars Crystal White Laundry Soap for 25c. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. Phone 337. —Adv. tf.

Don't forget our Phone Number—337. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. —Adv. tf.

FOR SALE—Mitchell car. at a bargain. All cash. Apply DUNCAN'S PHARMACY. —Adv. tf.

"Pride of the Plains" Flour, \$1.50. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. Phone 337. —Adv. tf.

LOST—Bunch of Keys. Return to FLAKE GARNER, at E. R. Williams' Furniture Store. —Adv. tf.

Two furnished rooms for rent; close in; modern. Phone 98. —Adv. tf.

Large-size Crisco for \$1.00. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. Phone 337. —Adv. tf.

A BARGAIN—Exceptionally good office desk. W. E. WINFIELD. Adv. tf.

FOR TRADE—City Property for Feed Stuff or Work Stock, or both. BOX 581, Plainview, Texas. Adv. tf.

How about your Coal supply? Are you going to wait until a snow storm hits town? Better 'Phone 176 and get your supply of Nigger-Head now. E. T. COLEMAN, Coal and Grain Dealer. —Adv. 3t.

A BARGAIN—\$350 second-hand piano cheap. W. E. WINFIELD. Adv. tf.

Now is the time to visit COCHRANE'S STUDIO, before the Holiday rush. —Adv. tf.

Call The Herald for Job Printing.

DR. J. S. HAMILTON  
DENTIST  
Announces the opening of his offices,  
Rooms 4 and 5,  
First National Bank Building.

DR. C. E. ROBINSON,  
VETERINARY SURGEON.  
Treats all diseases of domestic animals.  
Office Aker's Barn.  
Calls answered day or night.  
Day Phone, 88; Night Phone, 306.

MR. FARMER  
I have good second hand Oat and Peanut sacks at 8 1-2c. If you need them write C. W. SIMPSON, Coleman, Texas. —Adv. tf.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's  
The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

**WORK MADE EASIER.**  
Plainview People Are Pleased to Learn How It Has Been Done.  
It's pretty hard to attend to duties with a constantly aching back; With annoying urinary disorders. Doan's Kidney Pills make work easier for many a sufferer. They're for bad backs, For weak kidneys.  
Here's a convincing proof of merit: Mrs. S. G. Mitchell, Tulla, Texas, says: "One of my family was afflicted with a lame back that made it almost impossible for him to attend to his work. Doan's Kidney Pills were procured and they cured him, although other remedies had failed." Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Mitchell recommends. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. Ad.

J. H. SLATON, President W. C. MATHES, Vice President  
GUY JACOB, Cashier  
**The First National Bank**  
Plainview, Texas  
CAPITAL STOCK ..... \$100,000.00  
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS ..... 122,000.00  
**SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT**  
Your business solicited, appreciated and protected.

Letter Heads	<b>SERVICE</b>	Envelopes
	We recently heard of a little girl who planted a peanut one day, and dug it up the next expecting to find a Steam Roaster with an Italian attachment. We know lots of men who will shave their printing appropriation with a non-safety razor and then get busy filling their fountain pens to make out deposit slips. Remember, printing does not demand price alone—but quality and service, and the minute you expect to get more out of it than there is in it, you're in the class with the little girl and the peanuts.	
Bill Heads	<b>QUALITY</b>	Book-lets

**The Herald Press**  
Commercial and Job Printers  
Telephone No. 72

**"Put Your Duds In Our Suds"**  
  
**And We'll Do The Rest**  
  
Telephone No. 125  
—or—  
**Flag a White Wagon**  
  
**Plainview Steam Laundry**  
REX LINDSEY, Manager

**Attention, Cream Producers!!**  
We are in the market for an unlimited amount of cream. Tests, weights and prices guaranteed. We want a live cream buyer in every town.  
**Peerless Creamery**  
D. M. MEBANE, Manager, Weatherford, Texas

**Excursion to Waco, Texas**  
Account Texas Cotton Palace, to be held October 31st to November 15th. Tickets on sale October 29th to November 12th—good for return limit November 17th at Fare of \$16.25 for the Round Trip. For further information phone 224.  
**R. F. Bayless, Agent**

# "Star Brand" Shoes Have this Star On Every Heel

YOU'LL find this star trade-mark on the shoes of eight million people.

It guarantees honest leather in every pair. No substitutes for leather are ever used.

These shoes are made by the world's largest shoemakers. The more they make the less they cost to make. This saving goes into extra quality.

There are lots of good shoes, but—

## "Star Brand Shoes Are Better"

Get the shoes that wear. Come to us for the Genuine "Star Brand" Shoes, with this star on the heel.

Made in all styles, grades, and sizes—both dress and work shoes—for men, women, and children.

Don't just go into any store and ask for them, but come to us.



# BEACON FALLS

## Top Notch Rubber Footwear

*Reinforced to Stand the Wear*

Buy a pair of Beacon Falls Top Notch Rubbers. Watch how they wear. See how long they last. Then decide for yourself whether they aren't "topnotch" in service-giving, money-making qualities.

Top Notch Rubbers are balanced—they won't break or split through at the heel before the rest of the rubber is worn. The patented "Clincher Cushion" heel is strengthened and reinforced to resist constant wear and tear. It lengthens the life of the entire rubber.

Now is the time to test the long-wearing rubbers. You will find them as stylish and comfortable as they are serviceable.

## Children's Fall and Winter Footwear

We urge your consideration of our long-lived makes of children's shoes. If you'll insist on Skuffers or Tess and Ted Shoes you will in no way regret the expenditure for shoes for the little folks. They WILL wear—and they are comfortable to the growing feet.

**Plainview Mercantile  
Company**

*"A Dry Goods Store in a Block to Itself"*



## Look for this Star

"When you buy yours and the children's shoes be sure this star is on the heel. Then we'll know that every pair is honest leather and extra value for our money."

Eight Million People are wearing "Star Brand" Shoes—every pair is honest leather. No substitutes for leather are ever used.

These shoes are made by the world's largest shoemakers. The more they make the less they cost to make. This saving goes into extra quality.

There are lots of good shoes, but—

## "Star Brand Shoes Are Better"

Made in all styles, grades and sizes—all prices—for every member of the family.

Don't just go into any store and ask for them, but come to us.

### WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING FOR THE FARMER.

(Continued from Page Three.)

as it affects marketing, but also as it affects other phases of rural activities, and especially as it affects rural credits. In addition to recognizing, as the President expresses it, that the farmer "is the servant of the seasons," and that, therefore, not as a matter of discrimination but as a matter of equal justice, peculiar consideration should be had for his circumstances and of his credit, by providing in the Federal Reserve Act, for a longer period of maturity for farmers' loans and for loans on farm mortgages by national banks within certain limits, Congress has spent many weeks maturing a measure for the creation of land mortgage banks, and the Department of Agriculture has made a special study of co-operative credit associations for the small farmer. There is every reason to hope that in the near future valuable and helpful action will be taken in these two directions.

Nothing short of a successful attempt to secure these larger results in the rural life of the Nation, to organize it, to make it profitable, healthful, comfortable, and attractive, can satisfy any thoughtful and patriotic man. It is the only sure way of developing and refining in the rural districts of the Nation an adequate number of efficient and contented people. That the thought and action of the nation must be of these lines is made clear by the facts I have recited and by the further fact that while the population of the Nation in the last 15 years has increased 23 millions, the strictly rural districts have shown an increase of less than 6 millions. We cannot neglect the higher things to which the material minister and which if secured would render much of our other effort unnecessary. The greatest undeveloped resource of any community is its people, and if we devoted more attention to the conservation and development of the people we should be relieved of much of our concern for the conservation and development of our natural resources. An awakening of the mental and spiritual faculties is prerequisite to the success of any educational enterprise, and therefore along with our attempts directly to increase the production of material things, we must minister to the minds and spirits of the rural population. In short, we must see to it

that the finer results and the higher things of civilization are not the peculiar possession of urban peoples—that they do not pass by or over our struggling rural masses. We must see to it that there is within reach of every country boy and girl an opportunity for a sound elementary and secondary school training, that the rural family be protected in its health against the ravages of insects and of disease; that the load be lifted in some measure from the struggling women of the farm, and that the wholesome social attractions of life be made freely to abound. Any expenditure of effort or money in this direction will not be a burden, but an investment, and with such protection, the farmers of this Nation need not fear the competition of the world and the Nation need not fear for its permanency.

### KRESS.

KRESS, Texas, Oct. 28.—Thursday night 2½ inches of rain and Friday night more rain fell here. It was cloudy Saturday and Sunday, and there was a little more rain.

Mr. Merrill was a caller in Kress Wednesday.

Mildred Dustman and sister, Myrtle, drove to Kress Saturday and went to the party at Hinkle's that night.

Mr. E. E. Overly was on the sick list Saturday, but is improving.

Will Rousser and Mr. Greenfield were callers in Kress Monday.

Mr. T. O. Oliver went to Kress Tuesday to bring lumber and window sash to the Central Plains School House.

Mrs. Will Rousser and Mrs. Rob Ormsby visited at George Rousser's Tuesday.

Mr. Henry Behrends and two sons, of Auburn, went to Kress Tuesday to get a load of lumber and a load of coal.

Mrs. Rowland and daughter, Edna, from near Plainview, was visiting at Mrs. J. Bush's Saturday.

Mr. D. J. Mitchell and nephew were business callers in Kress to-day.

Rev. B. Winkins, of Plainview, will preach at the M. E. Church in Kress Sunday, morning and night.

WANTED—Active brokers to sell my soft-shell pecans; new crop; direct from the groves. R. H. JOHNSON, Floresville, Texas. —Adv. 1t-pd.

FOR SALE—Good sewing machine, at a bargain. Phone 506 or call 500 Washington Street. —Adv. 1t.

### REPORT FROM BAPTIST CHURCH, OCTOBER 25.

Sabbath School met at 10 a. m.; 72 in attendance. On account of inclement weather, but few were out. And for the same reason there was no preaching morning nor evening, and the same cause prevented the Sunbeams, Laymen and the B. Y. P. U. from having their meetings at the regular time.

Ladies' Aid Society to meet at Dr. J. H. Wayland's at 3 p. m. Monday. Mrs. O. L. Halley, president.

Y. W. A. to meet Wednesday at Mrs. H. C. McIntyre's, 313 North Prairie St., at 5 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at Baptist Church, corner Eureka and West Second Street.

Teachers' meeting at Baptist Church Thursday evening at 8 p. m.

Choir practice at Baptist Church at 7:30 p. m. Friday.

WANTED—To rent a large farm to sow in small grain. LEE HARRELL, Merkel, Texas. —Adv. 2t-pd.

### NOTICE.

After Saturday, we will close our barber shops at six-thirty every evening except Saturday evening, when we will close at ten-thirty.

After November first we will charge five cents extra for neck shaves.

Respectfully,  
ELK BARBER SHOP,  
Adv. 3t. BEN'S BARBER SHOP.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. A. Testman and R. H. Weis is this day—October 27, 1914—dissolved by mutual consent. All obligations of above firm are assumed by J. A. Testman, and all accounts due them will be collected by J. A. Testman.  
J. A. TESTMAN,  
Adv. 3t. R. H. WEIS.

L. C. Penry and wife were visiting in Silvertown Monday and Tuesday of this week.—Silvertown Star.

Judge W. B. Lewis goes to Olton tomorrow to make an address at an all-day school rally which will be held at that place.

### FIRST BASEBALL "GLOVE" PROTECTS INJURED HAND.

"Dad" Phillips, who is employed as binder by the Leland-Stanford University Press, claims to have seen the first finger mitt ever used in a baseball game. Over forty years ago, "Dad" says, he played on the same team with A. G. Spalding at Rockton, Ill., and tells of the origin of the mitt as follows:

"In one of the games that our Rockton squad played we were attracted by the sound of the ball as it clapped into the hands of the man on first base for our opponents. Of course, none of us wore mitts in those days, and we never thought such a thing would be practical. But this man on first base always caught the ball with a loud pop, and several of us noticed it, although we could see nothing unusual about his hands.

"However, after he caught the ball each time, he pressed something into his left hand. After the game Spalding and I went over to see what he had in his hand. After some protest he showed us. It was nothing but a

piece of bent metal around which he had sewed some leather. It seemed he had injured his hand, and did not want to be kept out of the game, which was for the championship of the state. So he made this mitt."

Bunting ought to be tabooed, according to "Dad." He says the team on which he played originated the bunting stunt, but he does not think that it is legitimate baseball. In his early days a bunt was called a "fair foul," and was not looked on with much favor by the fans of the time.

### CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Bible School—9:45 a. m.

Preaching—11 a. m. Subject: "Individual Responsibility."

Junior Christian Endeavor—3:30 p. m.

Preaching—7:30 p. m. Subject: "How to Live in This Present World."

We welcome all visitors to our services. R. A. HIGHSMITH, Pastor.

# Schick Opera House

## THE FEATURE ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON

Saturday, October 31st One Night Only

# "TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE"

Dramatized from the book of John Fox, Jr. In 4 Big Acts, with MISS DORRIT ASHTON supported by an all star cast.

VAUDEVILLE BETWEEN ACTS  
RESERVED SEATS NOW AT B. & K. CONFECTIONERY 25c, 50c AND 75c