

THE PLAINVIEW NEWS

Tuesday---TWICE A WEEK---Friday

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Plainview, Hale County, Texas, Tuesday, July 1, 1919

Number 14

PROGRAM FOR FOURTH OF JULY IN PLAINVIEW

ALL ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE FOR BIG CELEBRATION—PARADE AT 11 O'CLOCK

Plainview, Hale and Lamb counties are lined up for the big celebration on the Fourth. Everything is in readiness. The wood is on the ground for the barbecue, the beebes have been killed, the sports arranged and everything perfected to give the Soldier boys, their mothers, wives and sweethearts a glorious welcome.

The celebration is given under the auspices of the Hale County Chapter A. R. C. and is meeting with the hearty co-operation of the citizens of both counties.

Captains E. E. Roos and Austin F. Anderson will be the marshals of the day.

The parade will form promptly at 11 a. m. in front of the Red Cross headquarters, corner of Broadway and West Seventh streets, and march one block south and around the court house square.

The order of the parade follows:

Band
Red Cross.
Boy Scouts
Soldiers
Citizens.

The members of the Red Cross in the uniform of the organization will form the guard of honor for the soldiers. Each one is asked to wear their cap and apron, and bring a handful of flowers.

The soldiers, of course, will be uniform. The citizens who have autos are requested to decorate them for the parade and decorated floats will be in order.

During the noon hour a splendid barbecue and basket dinner will be served.

Col. Henry D. Lindsley, ex-mayor of Dallas, and of national fame will speak at 2:00 p. m.

Beginning at 10:30 a. m. the sports committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. C. D. Wofford, have arranged a series of features that will furnish amusements for all ages.

D. D. Neal in charge of the young folks entertainment, has arranged the following races and contests:

Fifty yard race for children from seven to ten. Prizes 50c and \$1.00.

Seventy yard race, ages from ten to twelve. Prizes \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Seventy yard race, twelve to fifteen years. Prizes \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Climbing greased pole, age 15 years. Prize \$1.00.

Sack race, ten to twelve years. Prizes 50c and \$1.00.

Three legged race, 12 to 15 years. Prizes 50c and \$1.00.

At 2:30 p. m. Wiley Brashear has arranged for a water fight on the south side of the square.

John Vaughn, city marshal with blank cartridges will officially signal for the beginning of the races.

The airplane flights will take place at 9:30 and 11:30 a. m. and 6:00 p. m.

T. C. Shepard, who has charge of the athletic sports, has arranged for a wrestling match between Joe Snyder and Bomar Moore of Lubbock. Purse \$75.

Also, a light weight boxing match between Sexton and Hearne. Purse \$25.00. There will also be boxing matches between A. M. McMillan and Fred Cousineau; Ernest Wolverton and Tom Fletcher.

The Judges will be R. D. Gibbs, John Lucas and E. C. Lamb. The bouts will take place on an elevated platform on the northeast corner of the square.

A ball game between Ralls and Plainview is scheduled for 10:30 a. m. and one between Floydada and Plainview Elks at 3:30 p. m.

The community dance will begin at 9:00 p. m. on the corner of the square between the three banks.

The square and some of the adjacent streets will be roped off for the day.

The doors of Plainview will be wide open on the Fourth and it is the desire of those in charge that every one will feel at home and take part in the festivities.

Everything will be free for the returned soldiers, and the ball games will be open to all.

It is especially desired on the part of the decorating committee that everyone who can to have a decorated float or car in the parade.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lipscomb motor-ed to Amarillo Sunday.

GERMANY SIGNED PEACE TREATY SATURDAY

CONDITIONS OF TREATY OF 1871 REVISED AS GERMANS ARE HUMBLER

Versailles, June 28.—Germany and the allied and associated powers signed the peace terms here today in the same imperial hall where the Germans humbled the French so ignominiously forty-eight years ago.

This formally ended the world war, which lasted just thirty-seven days less than five years.

Today, the day of peace, is the fifth anniversary of the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Serajevo.

The ceremony of signing the peace terms was brief. Premier Clemenceau called the session to order in the Hall of Mirrors of the chateau of Versailles at 3:10 o'clock. The signing began when Dr. Hermann Mueller and Johannes Bell, the German signatories, affixed their names. President Wilson, first of the allied delegates, signed a minute later. At 3:45 o'clock the momentous session was concluded.

All the diplomats and members of their parties wore conventional civilian clothes. There was marked lack of gold and jewels. There were few of the fanciful uniforms of the middle ages whose traditions and practices are so sternly condemned in the great seal-covered document signed to day in contrast with the Franco-German peace session of 1871, held in the same hall. There were present to day grizzled French veterans of the Franco-Prussian war. They replaced the Prussian guardsmen of the previous ceremony, and the Frenchmen today watched the ceremony with grim satisfaction.

The conditions of 1871 were exactly reversed. Today the disciples of Bismarck sat in the seats of the lowly, while the white marble statue of Minerva, goddess of war, looked on.

Three incidents were emphasized by the smoothness with which the ceremony was conducted. The first of these was the issuance of the peace delegation to sign.

The second was the protest submitted by General Jan Christian Smuts, who declared the peace unsatisfactory.

The third, unknown to the general public, came from the Germans. When the program for the ceremony was shown to the German delegation Herr von Hainhausen of the German delegation, went to Colonel Henri, French liaison officer, and protested. He said:

"We can not admit that the German delegate should enter the hall by a different door than the entente delegate, nor that military honors should be withheld. Had we known there would be such arrangements before, the delegates would not have come."

After a conference with the French Foreign Ministry it was decided, as a compromise, to render military honors as the Germans left. Otherwise the program was not changed.

R. L. Templeton of Wellington, Texas, Announces for State Senator to Succeed Senator Bell.

To the people of the 29th Senatorial District:

Through the death of Senator Bell the people of West Texas have lost a faithful friend, and all of Texas has lost an able public citizen.

The Governor has called a special election to elect a successor to Senator Bell on July 14th, 1919. I am a candidate to succeed Senator Bell as State Senator and I will appreciate your favorable consideration on my candidacy.

If elected to the State Senate I will work faithfully for the best interests of the people of West Texas.

Very respectfully,
R. L. TEMPLETON,
Wellington, Texas, June 25th, 1919.

Town Being Cleared of Weeds

The weeds in Plainview were not so tall that a man could be lost in them, as was hinted by the Lubbock Avalanche of the weeds in that city, but they were a drawback to the civic attractiveness of the city. However, for several days men have been engaged in cutting down the weeds on the main streets, thereby adding to the looks of the town and reducing the danger of sickness.

Let the good work continue, not only on the business streets, but on the vacant lots and around residence property.

WARM WEATHER FOOT COMFORT IS WHAT YOU WANT NOW

White Canvas Shoes
White Canvas Pumps
White Canvas Oxfords

BAREFOOT SANDALS

Tennis Oxfords
Tennis Pumps
Tennis Bals

FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
STORE OPEN UNTIL NOON
JULY 4th

Richards Bros. & Collier
WHERE PEOPLE WHO DRESS BEST TRADE

WILSON WANTS LEAGUE OF NATIONS ACCEPTED

PRESIDENT WILSON ASKS AMERICAN PEOPLE TO ACCEPT LEAGUE COVENANT

Washington, June 23.—President

Wilson, in an address to the American people on the occasion of the signing of the peace treaty, made a plea for the acceptance of the treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations without change or reservation. His message, given out here by Secretary Tumulty, said:

"My Fellow Countrymen: The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full



Dainty, Cool Summer Dresses

Whether you go away for the Fourth, or stay at home, you'll want a Dainty Cool Summer Wash Dress like these.

They're so serviceable for afternoon around home, splendid to wear on auto trips and picnics,—then, too, one can always use a nice cool washable dress. They fit in so many places where you want care to wear silk dresses or suits;

—we call your particular attention to our assortment of Wash Dresses—Organdies, Voiles, Chintzes, Dotted Swisses, and fine Percales—AT GRAETLY REDUCED PRICES.

CARTER-HOUSTON'S
Goods That Speak for Themselves

FOURTH OF JULY SOLDIERS DAY THROUGHOUT TEXAS

GOVERNOR HOBBY DESIGNATES JULY FOURTH AS SOLDIERS' DAY

Governor Hobby has proclaimed July 4th as a special day of welcome for all service and ex-service men. He urges all soldiers, sailors and marines, discharged and in the service, to wear their uniforms on that day and familiarize themselves with the purposes of the American Legion.

His proclamation follows: "The American Legion has been organized by men formerly in the naval, marine, and military service of the United States.

"A temporary state organization of the American Legion has been formed in Texas, with Claude V. Birkhead temporary state commander, and it is the purpose of this organization to resolve itself into a permanent state branch of the national organization within the near future.

"The national and state officers of the American Legion have urged that all men observe, July 4, 1919, by wearing their uniforms, by holding local celebrations, by attending and by taking part in the patriotic exercises of the day, and by familiarizing themselves with the purposes of the American Legion.

"Now, therefore, I, W. P. Hobby, governor of Texas, do proclaim July 4, 1919, as a special day of welcome for all service and ex-service men; and I suggest that all those formerly in the naval, marine and military service of the United States wear their uniforms on that day, that they shall gather in local celebrations and take part in the patriotic exercises of the day and in every way possible familiarize themselves and others with the organization and purposes of the American Legion.

"In testimony whereof, I have heretofore signed my name officially and caused to be impressed hereon, the seal of the state of Texas, at Austin, Texas, this 28th day of June, A. D. 1919.

"W. P. HOBBY, Governor." Celebration are to be held by local posts all over Texas, in accordance with plans outlined by Claude V. Birkhead, state commander of the American Legion.

and sincere execution of its terms, it will furnish the charter for a new order of affairs in the world. It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposed upon Germany, but it is severe only because great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired; it imposes nothing that Germany can not do; and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfillment of its terms.

"And it is much more than a treaty of peace with Germany. It liberates great peoples who have never before been able to find the way to liberty. It ends, once for all, and old and intolerable order under which small groups of selfish men could use the peoples of great empires to serve their ambition for power and dominion. It associates the free Governments of the world in a permanent league in which they are pledged to use their united power to maintain peace by maintaining sanctions. It does away with the right of conquest, and rejects the policy of annexation and substitutes a new order under which backward nations—populations which have not yet come to political consciousness and peoples who are ready for independence, but not yet quite prepared to dispense with protection and guidance—shall no more be subjected to the domination and exploitation of a stronger nation, but shall be put under friendly direction and afforded the helpful assistance of governments which undertakes to be responsible to the opinion of mankind in the execution of their task by accepting the direction of the League of Nations. It recognizes the inalienable rights of nationality; the rights of minorities and the sanctity of religious belief and practice. It lays the basis for conventions which shall free the commercial intercourse of the world from unjust and vexatious restrictions and for every sort of international co-operation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its common action in beneficent service of every kind. It furnishes guarantees such as were never given or even contemplated for

TREMENDOUS WHEAT AND OATS CROP BEING HARVESTED

KING WHEAT IS NOW BEING CROWNED IN THE PLAINVIEW COUNTRY

The writer was in company with a party of friends on a trip out into the wheat and oats fields on the Pioneer Park farm of the Texas Land & Development Co., on Sunday afternoon, and the harvesters were at work in an effort to save the immense amount of grain to be harvested.

Sunday looked like any other day to the wheat and oats farmers of Hale county, and the crews were rushing the work forward as fast as possible. At this particular place on the Pioneer farm, Messrs. Jarvis and Barber, agents for the International Harvester Co., were busy with three of their tractors, two 10-20, and one 8-16, pulling three 12-foot binders, and to say they were cutting the wheat is putting it very mildly. These machines cover a lot of ground in a day's run and it is almost impossible to have enough hands to keep distance with them in the shocking. It is really wonderful how much wheat can be cut in a day by them. The wheat is very tall, and is full ripe, and must be cut at once, the binders are cutting about 8 to 12 inches above the ground, as the straw is so long it clogs the machine if cut close to the ground. The heads are good and will turn out a big crop.

The Texas Land & Development Co. has 5,634 acres in wheat, of this the company planted, themselves, 627 acres, and the remaining 5007 acres were planted by tenants, this wheat is fine and is estimated all the way from 15 bushels, on up, to the acre. The estimate of the company being lower than of individuals visiting the fields, and in all probability will run 20 bushels on every acre and on the better fields and irrigated lands from 25 to 50 bushels per acre.

The wheat and oats harvest is now in full-blast all over the country and many fields found a full crew at work on Sunday, and the average in Hale county will run to more than 100,000 this year, so we are informed. Many of these fields are estimated to thresh as high as 50 or 60 bushels to the acre in wheat, and the oat crops is considered the best the Plains country has ever known.

One local firm has sold more than 60 binders this year, and many tractors have been sold.

It is estimated by conservative men that the crop in the Plainview country this year will be more than 2,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Also, the row crop is tremendous. Every farmer has a large acreage to row crops, and they are in the very best shape, with the exception of some needing weed chopping. The moisture is abundant and the crops are growing off as nice as one could wish. The T. L. & D. Co., has more than a thousand acres in row crops, including their tenant crops, and they are all in good condition.

The thresher will begin work within the next week, and the new wheat will begin to come on to the market.

Many farmers of Hale county will make more money this year off of their crops of wheat than they paid for their land on which it was raised, and the same can be said of the row crops that are being raised this year.

Prosperity has come to the Plainview county spelled with a big "P."

Cross de Guerre Received

The Cross de Guerre awarded Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McDaniels in memory of the bravery of their son, John F. McDaniels, was received by them yesterday.

The citation which came with the cross was signed, "Retain Commander in chief of the French armies in the East."

Sergt. John F. McDaniels was killed at St. Etienne, Oct., 8, 1918.

The citation spoke in part of the "defiance and impetuosity" with which he made the advance with serious onslaught on the enemy and a saving of the breast works.

Cap. E. E. Roos returned Sunday from Wichita Falls.

the fair treatment of all who labor at the daily tasks of the world.

"It is for this reason that I have spoken of it as a great charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction, universal reassurance, and confident hope.

"WOODROW WILSON."

TAKING MOTHER "OVER THE TOP"



A soldier of the Twenty-seventh division reviewing his experiences "over there" to a proud old mother and an admiring sweetheart. He is explaining, with the aid of a map, how the One Hundred and Fifth machine gun battalion hammered away mercilessly at the Hun.

WEIRD TALE OF THE LAND OF SLAVERY

Polygamy and Witchcraft Flourish in Island of Sumatra.

VAST MIXTURE OF RACES

Has Population of 5,000,000 and Could Easily Support 100,000,000—Missionary Gives Some Interesting Facts and Figures.

New York.—Weird is the story of a land where slavery, polygamy and witchcraft are flourishing, which Earl R. Hibbard, first white missionary ever sent to southern Sumatra, a great island southeast of Asia, told here recently upon his arrival in New York.

Picture a land where alleged magicians known as pawangs, who are said to be able to call crocodiles from the rivers and wild beasts from the jungles, are believed to have control over evil spirits, and you will catch a glimpse of the island of superstition in the Pacific.

"This curious land," said Mr. Hibbard, "is destined to be one of the great countries of the globe. It has 5,000,000 population and could easily support 100,000,000, or all the people of the United States."

Mr. Hibbard is head of the Methodist school in Palembang, and also runs a prosperous Christian church. The leading Christians are Chinese, Chinese are crowding the island rapidly; many of them are wealthy merchants.

"Our island is roughly as long as from New York to Chicago and 400 miles broad," said Mr. Hibbard. "Palembang has 60,000 people, of which 600 are whites. There is only one white doctor for the whole city. All the rest of the medicine and surgery there are in the hands of witches.

Mixture of Races.

"There is a vast mixture of races. In my church, where I preach in the Malay tongue, we have noted at a single service Ambonese, Menendense, Japanese, Malays, British Indians, Chinese and Javanese, besides Dutch and English, not forgetting that the pastor is an American.

"The people, religiously, have sunk low. Most of them are Mohammedans, but of a debased form. Idolatry, witchcraft and animism are mixed with their Mohammedanism. The magicians, called pawangs, who call the crocodiles to the banks of the rivers and the wild beasts from the jungles and who pretend to have the evil spirits under their control, are highly thought of.

"If I have an enemy and will pay a pawang high enough he will send a magic, invisible poisoned arrow by a hontu or evil spirit to kill the person I desire slain. So the natives say, 'Every year a great pilgrimage lasting two days is made to the top of Gunung Dempo, highest mountain on the island and an active volcano, and in a shrine there the evil spirits are propitiated.

"Polygamy is common. Wives are put away on slight cause. Women are held lightly, although they do not wear the veil and have more freedom than in other Moslem lands.

"Slavery also has not been stamped out. Our Christian people fight it, and of course the Dutch administration gives it no legal sanction. But it is there. In one case a young man had become a Christian convert bought a little slave girl to save her from a horrible fate.

Interested in America.

"The wealthy classes of Palembang are the Arabs and the Chinese. 'The school of which I am principal is self-supporting. We have four teachers and 150 pupils, and teach all

sorts of stories, especially their complaints against the government. On the whole, the Dutch treat them well. "Much of Java is still wild land, inhabited by wild men. In the north the Aslinese never have been conquered, although the Dutch have fought them for 500 years. There are a number of other backward tribes. "We have great tigers, which sometimes come right into the suburbs of Palembang; wild elephants and a curious, toothed bird living on flesh, which has no English name so far as I am aware."

FIX DUTY ON FLYING PLANE

Tariff on Machine Brought into Country on Its Own Power is Puzzle at First.

Washington.—Customs authorities have encountered the first case of an airplane imported into the United States under its own motive power.

An American bought a Canadian plane, and it was flown across the border near Detroit. The question then arose as to whether it is dutiable, particularly since airplanes are not mentioned in any tariff acts.

Customs officials finally decided that if it remains permanently in the United States it should be taxed "as a manufactured article" at the rate of 20 per cent, and if it flies out of the country again within six months it will be regarded as "on a tour," and will not be taxed. In view of the prospects that international air touring may soon be common, the ruling was regarded as important.

PERSHING BEATS THEIR SHOW

Pleads Important Engagement to the Cressys, Then Puts on St. Michael Drive.

New York.—Mr. and Mrs. Will Cressy of the vaudeville team of Cressy and Dayne, who came back from France the other day after entertaining soldiers, were giving a performance near St. Michael, to which General Pershing was invited. He pleaded an important engagement. Early next morning he started the St. Michael drive.

A month later the Cressys met him, and he asked: "How did you like my show?"

Adding: "When I told you I had an engagement I had that show in mind, so I could not see yours."

YANKS ARE BUSY LETTER WRITERS

Home-Bound Mail From France Increased Enormously After Armistice.

SEND TONS OF SOUVENIRS

Post Offices at Bordeaux and Brest Have More Extensive Distribution Service Than Any Post Office in World—Mail Handled Quickly.

Washington.—Since the boys "over there" have stopped fighting they have taken to letter writing.

The home-bound mail from France has increased enormously since the signing of the armistice and the parcel post has become a souvenir service. The value of souvenirs may be measured by the ton, consisting of small cases, parts of rifles and revolvers, bayonets, uniform buttons, and fragments of demolished airplanes.

A captured German helmet is the most prized token. Four or five hundred thousands of these have come through the mail since the war began, and the shipping requirements of the postal service were relaxed so that a large number have come through unwrapped.

The mail from the American forces in France is dispatched from two ports, Bordenaux and Brest.

During the month of November—the armistice having been signed on the 11th—17,615,400 letters were dispatched from Bordeaux, besides 2,816 sacks of papers; 5,419 sacks of customs packages and 26,089 pieces of registered mail, the whole volume amounting to 287½ tons.

Busy Letter Writers.

The fight-freed boys got into full swing of letter writing during December and January, and for these months the amount of mail increased about 20 per cent over the plethora month of November. One soldier wrote 30 letters in a single day. It is not known how many others equaled or surpassed this record. Frequently 12 to 15 letters were sent by each soldier.

It is likely to be some time before the home-bound mail from France grows less. As the number of boys coming home increases the impulse to write becomes stronger among those who remain. The regularly equipped post offices at Bordeaux and Brest, from which all mail from the expeditionary forces to the United States is dispatched, have the most extensive distribution service of any post office in the world. While a larger volume of mail is carried by the New York and Chicago offices, their fields of distribution are more restricted. From Bordeaux mail is dispatched to every

state in the Union, and to every city, town, hamlet and rural route.

Mr. Richard N. Bird, who was detailed by the post office department to take general charge of the offices at Bordeaux and Brest, has recently returned from France and his report of the work over there is full of interest.

Mail leaving this country addressed to the expeditionary forces in France passes out of the jurisdiction of the post office department into that of the army when it leaves the port of embarkation at New York. The army collects the soldiers' mail through approximately 150 army post offices scattered throughout France, making the letters up in packages by states, and delivers it to the officials of the post office department at Bordeaux and Brest. Before being dispatched to the United States all mail is sorted at Bordeaux or Brest and made up for direct dispatch to cities and railway mail routes in this country.

Every bit of mail is cleaned up to the very minute of sailing, and choice between sending it by a slower boat or by a faster boat that may sail a day later is determined by the time scheduled for the boats to arrive in New York. The boat to arrive first is given the mail in preference to sending it a day ahead by a slower boat. Approximately 25 dispatches, or one every day except Sunday, are made from either Bordeaux or Brest each month, and the time to New York is about ten days, with an infrequent delay of a day or two due to storms or accident.

Sent Direct to Trains.

The pouches or sacks when received in New York are sent direct to the railway postal cars and dispatched on fast mail trains to the routes or cities for which they are labeled. About 85 per cent of mail is handled in this way.

The soldiers being located with substantial permanency since the signing of the armistice, there is no delay in the distribution of mail on the other side by the army except where it is improperly addressed or the unit to which it is addressed is one selected to return to the United States. In the latter case the mail is held on this side. Whenever any mail from the army post offices is delayed reaching Brest or Bordeaux, the date of its receipt at those terminals is noted by "back-stamp" on the delayed letters.

The site of the Bordeaux terminal post office is on the river close to the docks. The building is 250 feet long and 28 feet wide and is well ventilated and lighted. It was built by the United States army engineers from plans submitted by Mr. Bifd. It has every convenience for employees, and every appliance for the proper handling of mail. Provision is made for 10,000 separations of letter mail and 400 separations of paper mail.

"The Master Is Risen Indeed"

Fling out your banners, brave toilers; bring lilies to altar and shrine; Ring out, Easter bells, He is risen; for you is the token and sign; There's a world moving sunward and Godward; ye are called to the front, ye must lead! Behind are the grave and the darkness; the Master is risen indeed!

—Mary Lou Dickinson



EASTER SUNDAY, which in 1919 falls of April 20—it may fall as early as March 22 and as late as April 25—will be celebrated over a large part of the civilized world this year with peculiar significance. In general it may be said that to the Christian nation it is the perennial festival of the Christian year, inasmuch as it commemorates the resurrection of Jesus Christ. In the words of Paul: "If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain." "But," he says, "now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that sleep."

History shows that the celebration of a religious celebration at or about the time of the vernal equinox is older than history. In pagan times it marked the dawn of a new year, the end of winter and the approach of spring, the springing of life out of death. Nature first taught man to celebrate the Easter season. She is full in spring of emblems of the resurrection.

All winter trees stand stripped and bare. The shrubs, the grasses, the flowers sleep in a cold sepulcher of snow. But in the spring comes the dawn of a new life. The snowdrifts melt. The rivers burst their ice bonds. The trees put forth buds. The grasses awake from their slumber and show green. The crocus and the pasque flower break forth into bloom. It is the resurrection time of the visible creation. It is the Easter time of the world. It is nature's answer to the inquiring soul of man.

In consequence Easter is a time of rejoicing, apart from its religious significance. What a gift is life at this time! What joy it is to live! The joy of the visions of the eye; of the beautiful and sublime in nature; of activity and work and overcoming difficulties; of high and noble aims and of elevated thoughts; of friendship and love; of doing good; of harmonies of music; of worship and prayer—these are some of the joys of life that loom largest in the spring of the year, when death in the natural world is swallowed up in life.

Easter shows the original unity of European nations. It is a word common to all western tongues, but the name stands for the East and comes out of the East. In Sanskrit, Greek and Latin we find the same root that we do in the tongues of the North of Europe—osten, ost, and aust—meaning brightness, light or dawn, the spot from which light first comes, the East.

Many things have been combined to make the present-day Easter. Some of the odd ceremonies of the day are

of pagan origin antedating recorded history. For example, the fashion parade which marks the day in large cities undoubtedly had its beginning in the superstition that bad luck for the coming year was the lot of the person falling to put on some single new item of dress. It was many years before the Christian world gave a Christian significance to pagan rites of celebration that it could not root out.

Easter probably derives its Teutonic name from the festival of the goddess Ostara, in Anglo-Saxon Easter, which the Saxons of old were wont to celebrate about the same season. The Anglo-Saxon name of April was Estromonath, and it is still known in Germany as Ostermonat. With her usual policy the church endeavored to give a Christian significance to such of the rites as could not be rooted out, and in this case the conversion was particularly easy. Joy at the rising of the natural sun and at the awakening of nature from the death of winter became joy at the rising of the sun of righteousness, at the resurrection of Christ from the grave.

The proper time for the celebration of Easter has occasioned no little controversy. In the second century a dispute arose on this point between the eastern and western churches. The great mass of eastern Christians celebrated Easter on the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, considering it to be equivalent to the Jewish Passover. The western churches celebrated it on the Sunday after the fourteenth day, holding that it was the commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus. The council of Nice (325 A. D.) decided in favor of the western usage. This, however, only settled the point that Easter ought to be held, not upon a certain day of the month or moon, but on a Sunday. It was debated, at the time of the introduction of the Gregorian calendar, whether Easter should continue to be movable or whether a fixed Sunday, after the 21st of March, should not be adopted. The rule now is that Easter day is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after March 21; if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after.

The result of this origin, adaptation and regulation of Easter is that pretty much all the world may celebrate the day, and from a wide variety of motives. Whether it happens early or late, Easter always has a relation to spring which time has sanctioned in a curious diversity of ways. In the social sense, Easter unlocks spring. It opens the door to a new season. Fashion has taken the liberty of making it a dividing line over which it likewise takes the liberty of stepping whenever it chooses. In a church sense the day holds the high poetry and profound religious significance which the day derives from the resurrection. Thus from many sides the day acquires a color of new hopes and expectations. The period of Lent culminates in a fervid aspirational celebration. As the church turns from the historic tragedy of death to the hope of new life, so humanity turns from meditation to meet the splendid symbolism of spring. Jerusalem's egg ceremonies today are duplicated in a picturesque variation by children's sports like those that have been held every year on the White House grounds. The opening door means many different things to many different peoples, just as the Great War affected differently the scattered races of the world.

Different From Any Other. Easter of 1919 in one respect is different from any of its predecessors. It comes at the end of the greatest

and bloodiest war of all history. Where other wars have slain hundreds of thousands, this world's war has taken toll of millions. The peoples of earth have been brought face to face with death as never before since the crucified Christ rose from the dead. What will be the effect?

Man has always striven to believe in what Addison calls "this pleasing hope, this fond desire, this longing after immortality." And now men who have stood ready to make the greatest of all sacrifices for home, country, and right in the very heart of this writhing vortex of war have had the question brought home to them. The hearts of countless thousands, reaching across the seven seas to those near and dear who have paid the price of victory and sleep "in Flanders fields where poppies grow" and the far-flung battle front, demand an answer.

Philosophy has not been against the immortality of the soul. Science has brought affirmative testimony. Yet but one life has solved this darkest of all mysteries; but one life has ever won the victory over death. And the message of this one victory is: "I am he that liveth and was dead, and behold I am alive for evermore." Will the peoples of the earth believe?

The Easter message is the message of the empty tomb, of the new life, higher and more purposeful. Apparently the world lifts its face toward the morning. Apparently a league of nations if not the league of nations is to usher in a new day. As there was never in all history such need for the message of Easter, apparently never was there such an out-reaching for it.

Jerusalem Redeemed at Last.

In one other respect at least Easter of 1919 will be unlike any other in modern times—it will be celebrated in a Jerusalem permanently freed from Turkish misrule after centuries of Moslem occupation. Easter in 1918 saw Jerusalem in possession of the British. General Allenby having made formal entry in December of 1917, but fighting was in progress in all the region round about as well as in Europe, and the fate of the city still hung in the balance.

In a sense the Holy City is the religious capital of the world. It is a holy city for Christian, Jew and Moslem. All three there observe the spring festival in different ways with different ritual, but all with elaborate religious ceremonial. In Easter week under normal conditions business practically ceases and religious ceremonial becomes the dominant interest. To the Moslem Jerusalem is sacred because of the tomb of Moses. To the Jew Jerusalem is the seat of his nation's ancient glory, with a history covering more than 4,000 years. To the Christian Jerusalem is the scene of the world's greatest tragedy—the passion, crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus Christ of Nazareth. Thus Jerusalem has been the meeting place of devout pilgrims from the utmost corners of the world who at Easter time have filled its streets to overflowing.

From the year 385 the Christians of Jerusalem have observed the events of Christ's passion, death and resurrection in complete and dramatic fashion, commemorating each as far as possible on the spot of its occurrence.

Shocking Sacrilege!

A clergyman who had just taken up the duties of vicar of a Scottish country parish called at a small farm in making his first round of visits. He was shown into the parlor and, after looking at the bookcase, he said to the farmer's son, who had received him: "Are these all the books your father has in the house?" "Aye," the boy replied, "which of them does he use oftenest?" continued the minister. "That one," said the boy, pointing to a large leather-

covered Bible, which seemed to be well worn. The clergyman beamed. "Oh, the Bible? I'm glad to hear that! How often does he use it?" "On Sunday mornin'." "What, only once a week? Well, well! Does he read aloud to you all, or just to himself?" "Na," was the answer. "He sharpens his razor on it!"

Boosting His Business.

The vicar's appeal had been a most eloquent one, and had even penetrated the depths of Mr. Blackleigh's granite

organ. The latter came forward and offered £50 for the fund.

The worthy cleric was overjoyed. "I don't know your name, sir," he cried; "but I thank you from the bottom of my heart. I thank you! May your business prosper, sir!"

Then there was a solemn hush, and the committee looked askance at their vicar.

"What's the matter?" whispered the clergyman, turning to the chairman. "Well—er—that donor is an undertaker!"—Pittsburgh Sun.

Easter Facts and Fancies.



EASTER is celebrated all over the world, though not by all the world. About one-third of the people of the civilized world will observe the day as a commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth—which is to say that about one-third of the civilized world is Christian. Roughly speaking, there are about 565,000,000 Christians and about 1,082,000,000 non-Christians. The Christians are thus classified: Roman Catholics, 272,800,000; Eastern churches, 120,000,000; Protestant churches, 171,650,000. The non-Christians are thus classified: Jews, 12,205,000; Mohammedans, 221,825,000; Buddhists, 138,021,000; Hindus, 210,540,000; Confucianists and Taoists, 300,830,000; Shintoists, 25,000,000; Animists, 158,270,000; unclassified, 15,280,000.

The Christians may be geographically classified thus:

Europe—Roman Catholic, 183,700,000; Eastern churches, 98,000,000; Protestant churches, 93,000,000.

Asia—Roman Catholic, 5,500,000; Eastern churches, 17,200,000; Protestant churches, 6,000,000.

Africa—Roman Catholic, 2,500,000; Eastern churches, 3,800,000; Protestant churches, 2,750,000.

North America—Roman Catholic, 36,700,000; Eastern churches, 1,000,000; Protestant churches, 45,000,000.

South America—Roman Catholic, 36,200,000; Protestant churches, 400,000.

Oceania—Roman Catholic, 8,200,000; Protestant churches, 4,500,000.

The Jews are thus distributed: Europe, 9,250,000; Asia, 500,000; Africa, 400,000; North America, 2,000,000; South America, 35,000; Oceania, 25,000.

Another geographical classification is this:

Europe—Christians, 374,700,000; other faiths, 14,050,000; total, 388,750,000.

Asia—Christians, 28,700,000; other faiths, 862,500,000; total, 891,200,000.

Africa—Christians, 9,050,000; other faiths, 1,127,000,000; total, 1,136,050,000.

North America—Christians, 102,700,000; other faiths, 10,285,000; total, 112,985,000.

South America—Christians, 36,000,000; other faiths, 1,400,000; total, 37,400,000.

Oceania—Christians, 12,700,000; other faiths, 42,929,000; total, 55,629,000.

It may safely be said that the allied Christian nations will celebrate Easter this year with unusual solemnity. The life immortal is a comforting belief just now, when the world has been brought face to face with death by the great war as never before. Probably also it will be celebrated as usual in Germany, for the Germans make much ado over Easter.

Easter in Russia. Even in distracted Russia Easter will be observed, for the Greek Catholic church makes much of the celebration and Easter observance is a part of the national life. Certainly Easter of 1918 was observed as usual in many parts of Russia, although the anarchist disorders were well under way. Here is a bit of description from a letter written from Kiev in 1918:

"Easter is the greatest festival of all the year; infinitely more so than Christmas. At 12 o'clock we drove out to the 'Lavra,' the oldest monastery and the richest in all Russia. Can you imagine a huge courtyard surrounded by a 40-foot wall and immense covered gateway, groups of large white buildings all ablaze with light, with the snow for a background; the center building the church, doors open, the inside lighted by a thousand candles, and the chanting of 1,500 priests. In the open courtyard were thousands of soldiers with uncovered heads, each bearing a lighted candle. To the right stands the bell tower, a wonderful structure over 200 feet high. At the stroke of 12 the most wonderful bells in Russia peal forth as you have never heard bells in America. Thousands of voices cry 'Christ is risen,' and the priests come forth and march around the building."

In the days before the great war no festivals in Europe attracted so many foreigners as the celebration in Rome of the holy week. It was not unusual for more than 10,000 visitors to be present, a large proportion of them being English and Americans—and also Protestants. Doubtless there will be many visitors this Easter season. Easter Sunday is the culmination of the ceremonies. The pope himself officiates at high mass in St. Peter's with the most gorgeous ritual. It is after he extends his blessing that the papers containing prayers are thrown down from his balcony to be scrambled for by the congregation.

Jerusalem, the Holy City.

The celebration of this Easter in Jerusalem will probably be noteworthy. It is the first Easter in seven consecutive centuries which finds the holy city permanently freed from the misrule of the Moslem. Mohammedan misrule and oppression had their beginning 13 centuries ago, but the Crusaders held possession of the city twice—once under Godfrey of Bouillon (1099-1187) and again under Frederick II (1229-1244). The British, under General Allenby, were in possession at Easter of 1918, but fighting was going on in all the surrounding region and the fate of the city was still in the balance.

In normal times business in Jerusalem comes to a stop at the Easter season and religious ceremonial is the dominating interest. It is a sort of fourfold celebration. The Mohammedans contribute by holding a pilgrimage to the tomb of Moses. The Jews celebrate the pasover.



Both the Greek Christian and Latin Christian churches hold elaborate celebrations. One of the most striking ceremonies is celebrated by the Greek church in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher and is locally called "Miracle of the Holy Fire." The enthusiasm is so great that at several celebrations hundreds of worshippers have been crushed to death.

The essential features of the ceremony are the reception and dissemination of the "holy fire." The fire is kindled in the holy sepulcher, and passed out through an opening made for the purpose in the side of the holy tomb. It is then made use of to light candles with which every worshiper is equipped. The intention is to symbolize the descent of the Holy Spirit. The candles are kept as sacred relics and are relighted only at marriages, births and deaths.

The reception of the fire is the work of the patriarch. He appears at the head of a gorgeous procession of ecclesiastics—bishops, archbishops and priests. He leads his followers three times around the holy tomb and enters when passing the doorway the third time, leaving his followers standing by. Shortly after the "holy fire" appears through the opening in the form of a blazing torch. Men have been appointed to snatch the torch. These light their own candles and pass it on to their neighbors; every burning candle becomes a train leading on the sacred fire to a hundred others. Robert Hichens' description of the scene is in part this:

"It came at last. With a fierce gesture as of savage exultation the long-haired priest withdrew his arm from the hole and held up a great bunch of flaming candles. And then delirium seized the close-packed thousands. All the mouths opened to let out yells, shrieks and the wild titterings of women. All the arms gesticulated with frenzy toward the smoky yellow flames. All the bodies struggled desperately, cruelly to get to them. And the priest dipped his torch, and suddenly fire began to rush through the great church. The patriarch tore out of the holy sepulcher and fell in the Greek cathedral with the fire in his hands. From the balconies near the blue star-spangled dome masses of candles were let down by long cords, were lighted by priests below and were drawn up flaming. Fire encircled the rotunda, three tiers of fire. . . . Through the glare, the smoke, the roaring, the procession . . . bishops and priests, accompanied by soldiers, by acolytes, by banner bearers, by convasses beating the floor with their staves. . . . Down the avenue of banners and muskets and torches came bearded and long-haired men in magnificent vestments, . . . and the gorgeous Armenians, almost like moving idols, clad in the jewels of their wonderful treasury; and the withered-looking Copts and the astounding Abyssinians, in magenta, with partly shaved heads and great tufts of coarse hair, like the gaudy puppets that people a nightmare."

From time immemorial the Christians of Jerusalem have observed the events of Christ's passion, death and resurrection in complete and dramatic fashion, and it was from Jerusalem that Easter customs spread to other parts of the world. The earliest record of these observances is in 385. At that time the Christians strove to realize by appropriate ceremony and ritual the events of the last acts in the life of Jesus. Each event was commemorated, as far as possible, on the spot of its occurrence. The proper passages from the Gospel were read and appropriate prayers were said as the clergy and people went in procession from place to place—Bethany, Gethsemane, Golgotha, the sepulcher and Olivet. It was during the middle ages that the character of the ceremonies changed greatly, taking on spectacular features which have persisted to the present day.

Tradition with more or less accuracy has fixed the course of the Via Dolorosa and the 14 stations at which the chief events on the way to the cross occurred. It is followed by thousands of visitors on Easter week.

Easter is the principal festival of the Christian

year for the reason that it commemorates the resurrection of Jesus. In the words of Paul, "If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain and your faith is also vain." "But," he says, "now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that sleep." Which is to say that the Christian religion stands on the resurrection of Jesus.

Pagan Rites Survive.

But the Easter season is observed by millions who are not even nominally Christians. They do not celebrate the resurrection of Christ, but rather the end of winter, the approach of spring, the beginning of life in nature after the long sleep of winter. Celebrations of this kind antedate recorded history. When Christianity came into the world the Christian church adopted and modified such of these pagan rites of celebration as it could not abolish. This accounts for the many queer rites of the Christian observance of Easter in various parts of the world. They are pagan rites that had their origin in the remotest past, and have been modified by time and custom and a changed meaning.

Thus the parade of fashion to Easter morning church services in the large American cities had its origin ages ago in the superstition that failure to wear at least one new piece of clothing would bring bad luck during the year. The use of the egg as a symbol of new life is far older than Christianity. The Easter rabbit is a survival of an old, old superstition. The use of flowers as an expression of rejoicing is probably almost as old as man himself. The paschal candles are in another form the bonfires lighted by our remote ancestors to celebrate the arrival of spring.

Just how the rabbits managed to get into the Easter celebration nobody seems to be able to find out with any certainty. Anyway, they are not properly rabbits; they are hares. Undoubtedly the association of the hare with Easter and its eggs was introduced here by the Germans, but where they got the idea is what none of the antiquarians have been able to learn to their satisfaction. As far as they have gone they figure this way: The relation between the moon and the hare is fairly close. The relation of the moon to Easter is very close. Gradually in ancient times the hare seems to have become associated with Easter and with Easter eggs.

Easter and the Egg.

Easter without eggs—fresh laid, dyed and sugar—would be like Christmas without Santa Claus, the stocking and the tree. And the association of the egg with Easter is easily explained. Many of the old peoples of earth have used the egg from time immemorial as the symbol of the germ of life. The wise men of old taught that the world was hatched from an egg. All over the pagan world it signified fertility and potential life. The place of the egg was therefore firmly fixed in the spring celebrations that long antedated Christ and the Christian Easter. The Christian church found the egg so firmly established as an Easter symbol that it could not be dislodged. Therefore the church adopted the egg and adopted it as a symbol of the resurrection. In the transition of Easter from a heathen to a Christian festival the tradition of the egg stands unbroken. When the coloring of eggs began, to the Christian the white stood for the immaculate conception; the red for the blood of the redemption, and the yellow for the dawn of the resurrection morn.

It is natural that many queer relics of ancient egg customs should have survived, while many have died on the way. For instance, the rulers of earth no longer indulge in Easter eggs wholesale. After the Easter celebration found its way into France every hen roost in the country was searched for the largest eggs, which were taken as a tribute to the king. And after the Easter high mass in the chapel of the Louvre there were brought into the royal cabinet pyramids of gilded eggs decked with verdure. The chaplain, after blessing them, distributed them among the persons of the court in the presence of his most Christian majesty.

In the time of Henry I, eggs were in great demand on Easter morn. In the tower is an old royal roll with an account of entry, "18d for 400 eggs to be used for ornamental purposes for Easter."

That the whole world associates the egg with Easter is shown by the fact that the Christian children in Mesopotamia play the same game at Easter of "picking" eggs that American boys do. In England in many places the boys and girls "roll" their colored eggs, just as the Washington children do on the White House grounds. This White House egg-rolling, by the way, is quite a celebration and as a curious spectacle is worth seeing.

There are many curious customs that obtain at Easter that have nothing to do with the day.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Three Flying Circuses to Aid the Victory Loan

WASHINGTON.—Three flying circuses of American, French and British aviators in American and captured German Fokker planes will tour the United States in connection with the Victory Liberty loan campaign, giving aerial sham battles and acrobatics over 50 leading American cities.

Fourteen captured German Fokker planes have been landed at Newport News and shipped to Washington. The best types of American planes developed during the war will be demonstrated. Each squadron will be carried in a special train of 11 cars, traveling at night.

Six of the best British flyers developed during the war will participate. Eight French flyers, one of whom has a record of 43 victories, have come from France to take part. Photographers of the signal corps will accompany each squadron. They will take war photographs of each of the American cities visited; the plates will be dropped from the airplanes by parachute and hurried reproductions made for the benefit of the residents of all cities visited. Parades will precede the flights.

The general program to be followed in each city visited will be as follows: Two American scout planes will rise to drop Victory loan literature over the city. Four "German" planes will then attack these two American planes in the air. Four American planes will then drive off the "German" planes, and the flyers will give demonstrations of aerial acrobatics.

These tours and demonstrations will be under the direction of the bureau of publicity of the Victory loan organization. The actual flights will be under the direction of the military aeronautics branch of the war department, with Capt. Leon Richardson in charge.

Washington Memorial to Bishop Francis Asbury

IN THE last hours of the Sixty-fifth congress Representative Charles H. Sloan of Nebraska made an address in favor of senate joint resolution authorizing the erection on public ground in Washington, D. C., of a memorial to Francis Asbury. No appropriation is asked; the funds have been raised by subscription. Congress is asked to give a site. Who was Francis Asbury? Doubtless the average American citizen does not know. Mr. Sloan said among other things:

"He was born in the parish of Handsworth, England, August 29, 1745. Early called to active militant church service, he became, in 1771, the elder Wesley's 'proconsul' for America. He was a patriot, standing with the people whom he hoped to serve in their struggle for an independent nationality, while every one of his coworkers sent from England by Wesley went back to the mother country.

"The seashore and the great river banks had the important settlements of America. Many of them would have furnished a suitable home for a bishop, but this he did not desire nor would he have it. He believed that the outposts of American civilization should be the outposts of Methodism. He would be a commander to lead a charge rather than to order an advance made. So from 1784, when he was ordained a bishop, till 1816, when he passed to his reward, no road was too long to travel, no river too turbulent to cross, no storm too fearful to venture, no savage that he would not face, no civilized man or mob he would not confront.

"At the Saratoga general conference in May, 1916, on the commemoration of the centennial of Bishop Asbury's death, Judge Henry Wade Rogers in a masterly address, said:

"Asbury preached about 16,500 sermons; traveled about 270,000 miles, most of it on horseback, some of it on foot; presided in 224 annual conferences, and ordained more than 4,000 preachers. In addition, he was writing more than 1,000 letters a year."

Will December 31 Be the National Wedding Day?

YOUNG men contemplating matrimony will do well to bear in mind the latest interpretation of the law. The man who was married at any time during 1918, a commissioner has ruled, is entitled to tax exemption for a wife for a full year. Thus, he whose ceremony took place at 11 p. m., December 31, 1918, wins all of his \$2,000 exemption—less, of course, the wedding expenses. On the other hand, he who married at 1 a. m., January 1, 1918 (and likely enough there were some such), might just as well have been married way back in 1917.

In Denver an enterprising reporter took a look at the 1918 marriage record and found that 13 couples were married on December 31. Denver has a population of 290,000. This is to say that December 31 there was one marriage to 20,000 people. If there were marriages December 31 all over the country in the same proportion among our 110,000,000 people, the total was 5,500. As each marriage carried with it an exemption of \$2,000, the aggregate exemption was \$11,000,000. In short, the account stands thus: Tax exemptions, \$11,000,000, without the expense of wives for a year and with only wedding expenses to be considered.

Will this bring about a radical change in the popular wedding season? Will December hereafter be the season of brides and June be thrown into the discard? Will December 31 be the one great marrying day of the whole year? Will it come to be the big national holiday of the year, bigger than Christmas, the Fourth or July and Thanksgiving day? Will it be combined with New Year's day in a double holiday?

The only trouble with this profound mathematical calculation and the deductions therefrom is that brides are in the habit of setting the wedding day. And little the bridegrooms will have to say about it, tax exemption or no tax exemption.

United States Has \$574,000,000 for Good Roads

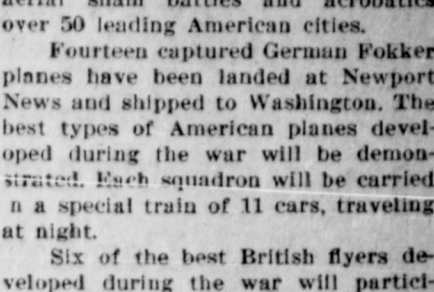
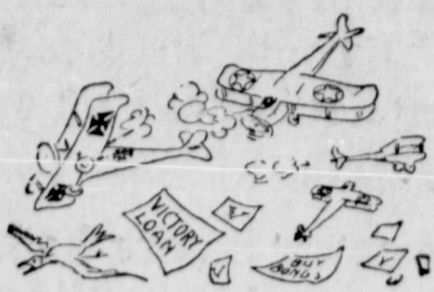
WITH full state co-operation, according to the terms of the federal aid road act, the United States will have a total of at least \$574,000,000 for co-operative road building during the next three years. The federal part of this fund is assured by an extra appropriation of \$200,000,000 in the post-office appropriation bill passed by congress.

Officials of the bureau of roads, United States department of agriculture, which administers the provisions of the federal aid road act and co-operates with the state governments in the expenditure of the money, point out that this amount of funds is the largest ever appropriated for similar purposes and for a similar period by any government in the history of the world. In connection with the great federal aid program it is also noted that expenditures for highway work in the United States this year are likely to amount to \$500,000,000 or more. On reports received from state highway departments the bureau of public roads estimates the 1919 expenditures for roads and bridges at \$385,000,000, or \$110,000,000 more than the average expenditures for 1916 and 1917.

An important effect of the law containing the new appropriation is that it broadens the definition of a rural post road, under which class a highway has to qualify in order to receive the benefits of the federal aid act.

The new act also raises the government limit of contribution from not to exceed \$10,000 a mile to not to exceed \$20,000 a mile, taking account of higher present costs of labor and materials.

Of the \$200,000,000 added to the funds available under the federal aid road act, the new law makes \$0,000,000 available for expenditure by the secretary of agriculture for roads and trails within or partly within the national forests



REMOVAL SALE

On account of having to move to another building real soon, we are going to make still Further Reductions on our entire stock of millinery.

You have never before had the opportunity to buy seasonable millinery at the price we are now making.

R. & H. Millinery Co.

The Individual Hat Shop

FOR SALE

BARGAIN!

Good steam tractor engine. Engine located near Plainview. Write or phone

SLATON STATE BANK

Slaton, Texas

Mrs. Geo. Locke and son returned yesterday from Ft. Worth and Eastland.

Mrs. Will Cox and children of Minneola arrived yesterday to visit the family of C. McCain.

Birthday Supper in Honor of Dr. J. F. Owens

When Dr. Owens entered his home Friday evening about eight o'clock, he was surprised to see on the table a birthday cake studded with candles. Still more of a surprise was the presence of a number of his friends, who had been invited by his children to share the cake and the elaborate supper which accompanied it.

Several handsome presents were brought by the guests and the whole affair was one of the most delightful of the season. The table on which the six course supper was served was decked with vari-colored sweet peas.

Those who enjoyed the evening were Dr. Owens, Dr. L. C. Wayland, Dr. C. D. Wofford, Dr. W. J. Lloyd, Dr. E. O. Nichols, Judge H. C. Randolph, Messrs Will Stockton, E. S. Keys, W. H. Dickinson, Erle Gray and Jamie Owens.

Meeting of Young Ladies Guild

The Young Ladies Guild held a pleasant social meeting Thursday night with Mrs. Geo. Sealing as hostess. Refreshments were served during the evening.

Dowden Boys Back in United States

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. E. Dowden that their sons, Will and Ethelbert, are back in the United States once more. They will probably be discharged at San Francisco, as they enlisted at that place.

ANNOUNCEMENT

I have purchased the coal business of the E. C. Hunter Coal Co. and will have associated with me in my business Mr. N. A. Price, the new firm name being Bonner & Price Coal and Grain Company.

We will conduct both the Hunter yard and the former Allen & Bonner yard under the new management. Mr. Price will have charge of the Hunter yard and I will continue at the Allen & Bonner yard. We can serve you equally well from both yards and will appreciate the business of both our former customers and those of Mr. Hunter.

We appreciate the business given Allen & Bonner and hope that we will be able to extend this patronage thru our new arrangement. Service, in all that word means, will be our effort and with the personal attention that Mr. Price and I will give at the two yards we hope to warrant your patronage.

M. M. BONNER

For BONNER & PRICE

Phone 162 for ALLEN & BONNER.

Phone 331 for E. C. HUNTER CO.

The Tractor to Buy

Are you one of the many farmers who have reached the point where you have to buy either more mules or a tractor to handle your farm work properly.

If so you need an International Kerosine Tractor. They are made to work with farm machines, the kind you are now using and special hitches are provided for all kinds of field and road work.

The Company to Buy From

You know that we have supplied farmers with high grade machines for 88 years, you know that our tractors have furnished satisfactory farm power for more than 12 years. For the past two years we have been running our tractors at our own expense in Hale county attempting to find weak points, working under actual field conditions such as you will encounter. The tractors have been improved to the point where we know that they will go into your field and do honest work day in and day out.

Tractor Service Wherein Needed

In line with this policy we have a service organization which can be reached by telephone that brings a well stocked branch house to your assistance. This insures you that your tractor will be kept working steadily.

International Tractor Sizes

International tractors all using kerosine for fuel, are made in 8-16, 10-20 and 15-30 h. p. sizes. We have a car of each size in our warehouse in Plainview, also we are carrying the International truck in from 3-4 ton to 2 ton sizes.

A line or telephone call to the address below will bring you full information.

International Harvester Co.

B. F. Jarvis

P. B. Barber

Agents for

Tractors

Disc and Mole Board Plows

Trucks

Disc Harrows

Threshing Machines

Phone 60

J. J. Ellerd Bldg.

Attention, Members of Hale County Chapter, A. R. C.

The members of the Branches and Auxiliaries of the Hale county chapter are earnestly requested to be at the Red Cross headquarters in Plainview by 10:30 July 4th. Bring caps, aprons and flowers with you and take part in the parade in honor of the returned soldiers.

Back in Plainview

Mr. and Mrs. Neal Gerald and son, of College Station arrived this morning for a two months stay in Plainview. They are well known in the city. Two years ago Mr. and Mrs.

Gerald had charge of the Boys' dormitory at Wayland College. He is now with the Federal Soil Survey that has its headquarters in Plainview.

Girls' Bridge Club Meets

With Mrs. Paul Parker
The Girls Bridge Club will meet tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. Paul Barker, 815 Denver street.

11.12 Inch Rain Fell

A 12 inch rain fell in Plainview and was heavier east of town Sunday afternoon. This makes a total rainfall since January 1st of 16.96 inches.

Rain Interfered with Game
The game between Kress and the Plainview Elks was stopped Sunday afternoon by a heavy rain. Only two innings had been played when the rain began.

A slight shower fell in the west part of town, but was heavier on the eastside, where the game was in progress.

Will Move of Farm

Henry Reimers, who has been conducting a bakery in the building owned by T. J. Finney, just across from the News Office will move the 1st of Aug. to his farm nine miles northeast of Plainview.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The Ford Motor Company have instructed us to sell the genuine Ford Parts to any and every reliable garage who will pledge their use in the repair of Ford cars. The genuine Ford Parts are absolutely necessary to the owner of Ford cars that he may get full service from his car. We carry them and so, we hope, in a short time will every reliable Garage. We solicit your service business because we have the Ford Methods, the Ford Parts, the Ford Mechanics and the Ford prices. Incidentally would be glad to get your order for one or more Ford cars.

Barker & Winn
Plainview, Texas

MORE MILK PROFITS

If you keep flies off your stock with Martin's Fly Spray. Contented cows give more milk. Your money back if not absolutely satisfied.

PERSONAL MENTION

Misses Minnie Nab and Hazel Hopkins, who had been visiting in Plainview, left Monday morning for their homes at Hale Center and Lubbock. Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Russell of Hico, who have been visiting his brother, P. C. Russell and family, left yesterday for their home. C. Berry of Plano was here Saturday the guest of his old school friend, Rev. Gordon Lang.

Mrs. R. B. C. Howell returned from Lubbock yesterday, where she had been with her daughter, Miss Sallie Howell, who is rapidly recovering from her recent operation. E. F. Alexander went to Lubbock Saturday afternoon, returning Sunday morning with his little boy, "Judge" who is rapidly recovering from his recent operation. Mrs. J. J. Harris of Snyder arrived Saturday to visit D. M. Marshall and family of Aiken.

Miss Nancy Sanderson went to Crosbyton yesterday to take a position in the mercantile establishment of A. D. Shaw.
Mrs. P. B. Bryan went to Lubbock yesterday to visit relatives.
L. D. Rucker went to Hale Center yesterday to load a car of wool.
J. B. Eatman of Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash., came in Saturday with his wife to spend his furlough with D. M. Marshall of Aiken.
Judge H. C. Randolph left Saturday on a business trip to Santa Anna.
C. J. Arrington of Wichita Falls was in Plainview Saturday.
Miss Maud Price left Saturday to visit friends at Hedley, Texas.
Mrs. H. V. Tull returned Saturday from Clarksville, Tenn.
Mr. and Mrs. Ross D. Rogers and children of Amarillo came down in the car Sunday afternoon to visit Mrs. Rogers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Peace, who returned with them.
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Willis of Floydada were registered at the Ware Hotel this week.
Mrs. Gerald V. Smith, who has been visiting in Dallas, came in Sunday night to join her husband, who is adv. man and window decorator at Carter-Houston's.
Mrs. Will Akers has returned from Whitesboro, bringing with her, Miss Ruth Boaz, who will spend the remainder of the summer with her grandmother, Mrs. Elva Akers.
Mrs. M. L. Dolen, mother of Mrs. E. A. Gillette, and Miss Louise Dow, a daughter of Mrs. Gillette, arrived yesterday from Georgia, where Miss Dow has been attending school at Waynesboro.
Miss Katherine Vincell will leave this week for El Paso, where she will join an aunt and then start on a motor trip to California.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Lucas and child of Austin came in last week to look after their farm interests in Hale county.
Miss Alice Burnett, formerly of Plainview Mercantile Co., left Saturday to visit in Abilene, Stamford and Dallas, en route to Eastern markets, where she will inspect and buy the latest models in millinery.
Mrs. Everette Dye is hostess this afternoon for the Auction Bridge club at the Ware hotel.
Mrs. Cora McCormack of Dallas was here last week on business.
Mrs. M. E. Payne who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Josie Wadlington left today for Blair, Ore.
Mrs. Leroy Draper and Mrs. Lester Draper left today for Southland, Iowa, after a visit to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milo Dodge.

Stores Will Close 12 O'clock
JULY FOURTH

Everybody come to this great get together gathering and lets do honor to our returned soldiers.



Special In Low Shoes

A special 10 per cent discount on all slippers, sandals, pumps and oxfords, all wanted colors and styles, hosiery to match.

Special On Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

Ten Per Cent Discount

On all dress-up dresses, Voiles, Organdies, Taffetas, Messalines and Georgettes.

Ten Per Cent Discount

On Georgette Blouses, Skirts and Silk petticoats.

Special 10 per cent discount on every article to the Soldier Boys

Come to Plainview, July Fourth

Plainview Mercantile Co.

Burns & Pierce, Props.

We Will Be Closed
JULY 4TH

But up to the night of July 3rd we will be filling the wants of the good people of the Plainview country for their Fourth of July grocery needs.

Come in early and get your selections for the Fourth at the place where you can make your selections without being annoyed by clerks trying to sell you "something just as good."

We have a full line of canned and fresh fruits and vegetables, and all other things to make a good 4th of July dinner for your friends who will be visiting you on this occasion.

PIGGLY WIGGLY

"All Over the World"

New Donohoo Bldg. West Side Sq.

Miss Stanifer of Spur is the guest for the week of Miss Wilhelmina Harrington.

A. C. Hatchell and family returned yesterday from a three hundred mile fishing trip in Oklahoma.

Mrs. H. B. Judge who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Dickinson, and her brother, W. H. Dickinson and family, left for Bowie today.

Collin Phillips who was here to attend the Vaughn-Dalton marriage left last night for Mooreport, La.

Mrs. R. A. Eslinger and children went to Hale Center today to visit relatives.

Katherine Atkins returned to Lubbock this morning.

Mrs. O. C. Niville and son left for Eouham this morning after a visit to her father, M. B. Stansell.

A. B. Martin went to Floydada yesterday.

W. B. Norwood of Lubbock was here yesterday.

Dr. V. C. Longaire of Temple is here visiting his sister, Mrs. E. H. Perry and other relatives.

Mrs. D. T. Dillingham of Clovis, is here this week visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harp.

W. H. Mason, who has been the guest of Dr. J. C. Anderson and family leaves this afternoon to visit friends in Oklahoma. From there he will go to the White mountains in New Hampshire before returning to his home at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Judge R. C. Joiner and G. M. Phillips left last night for the Ranger oil fields.

Mrs. Ferd Faulkner of Phoenix, Ariz., a one time resident of Plainview came in last night to hold a three weeks meeting at the Pentecostal Mission.

Mrs. R. E. Dickinson went to Amarillo today.

T. E. Richards and family are expected home today from California.

Miss Erma Oxford who has been attending Watson's Business college, left today for her home at Melrose, N. M.

Stock Will be Moved to Goldthwaite J. M. Hamner has sold his stock of dry goods to O. H. Yarborough and Mrs. A. E. Sherman of Goldthwaite, who will move same at an early date.

Car of Elberta peaches and plums will be on track near mill in next few days, see Hulen for same.

Marriage License

A marriage license was issued on Saturday by County Clerk Jo. W.

Wayland to Mr. E. D. Wyer and Miss Eva Lue Finley. Both parties were strangers in Plainview.

Olin Brashear Expected Home "I will be home by the Fourth," so writes Olin Brashear from St. Louis, to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Brashear. He wrote them there were still twelve hundred men in camp where he is quartermaster, but that they would be discharged this week.

Lumber Yards Will Close Fourth All the lumber yards in Plainview will be closed throughout the day on July Fourth.

To the Farmers of Hale and Adjoining Counties:

If you want fire insurance on your grain in storage in barns and granaries, also to include in shocks, stacks and ricks for one day or any length of time desired see me—H. W. Harrel.

The regular dance will be held on Friday, July 4th, commencing at 9 o'clock. Everybody invited, and we expect a big time. Radisson Pavilion, Plainview, Texas.

Mrs. J. H. Chandler went to Slaton today on business.

Grain! Fire! Protection!

Now that we have the largest grain crop ever grown on the Plains, the question is—what will we do with it? Every indication is that in a short time after the threshing begins the elevators will be jammed and transportation hard to secure.

That means the grain must go into storage on farms until transportation is available—but and that's a big but—there are obligations falling due which must be met—and there's where our service begins.

We have worked out a system of grain insurance heretofore unheard of in Texas. If you have a crop of grain cut or uncut, we have a message to YOU, come and let us show you.

Malone & Jackson

Grant Bldg.

BUILDERS FACE RECORD SEASON

United States Field Agent Reports Revival All Over the Country.

WEST CRITICIZES UNCLE SAM

Improvements During 1919 Will Equal That of Any Five Years in the Country's History — Report \$100,000,000 Contracts.

Washington.—A decided revival of building all over the country, but particularly in the middle West, is reported by Henry T. Teague, field agent for the United States department of labor, who has just completed a six-weeks' tour from coast to coast.

"There will be a great deal of public building during the next six months," says Teague. "The public improvements program for 1919, I am convinced, will equal that of any five years in the country's history, and the road-building activities from the Atlantic to the Pacific, once they are under way, will be tremendous.

"The scope of improvement work is much larger in the West than in the East.

"There is much criticism in the West of the government's failure to go ahead with its own building operations. In many localities federal buildings, for which sites, plans and appropriations were made before the war, are held up because the original appropriation is not high enough to cover the increased cost of construction and additional money has not been granted.

New Orleans, says Mr. Teague, shows more building activities than any city he visited. The city is spending \$14,000,000 on the municipal docks, employing more than 10,000 men.

South Bend, Ind., is developing a model industrial residence section, giving homes to 12,000 new employees of the Studebaker corporation, which is to build a new \$8,000,000 factory.

Here's Building Program.

Other important building projects reported by Mr. Teague are:

Newark, N. J.—\$3,000,000 department store by J. L. Bamberger.

Kansas City, Mo.—\$2,000,000 inter-urban station.

St. Louis, Mo.—\$2,000,000 grain elevators for the Terminal Grain corporation.

Milwaukee—\$1,000,000 apartment hotel, \$750,000 hotel and \$250,000 department store.

Allentown, Pa.—\$600,000 office building and theater.

Detroit, Mich.—\$350,000 department store.

Cleveland, O.—\$300,000 store and theater building.

New Haven, Conn.—\$300,000 addition to Grace hospital.

Evanston, Ill.—\$250,000 hospital.

Chicago—\$18,000,000 railway station.

Portland, Ore.—\$500,000 stadium and live stock pavilion.

The department of labor's division of public works and construction development reports that approximately

\$100,000,000 in private building contracts were reported to it in February. The total of the January contracts was only half that sum.

Nearly all the states showed an increase from week to week during last month in private construction work. The New England states, for instance, in the first week of February reported contracts awarded to the amount of \$330,000; in the second week, \$550,000; third week, \$680,000, and fourth week, \$700,000. Of this construction, 22 per cent was of an industrial character, 32 per cent business and 46 per cent residential.

New England's showing, however, is far behind that of the Western states, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri and Kansas show a fivefold increase in February over January. In this district the figures are: First week in February, \$15,000,000; second week, \$9,000,000; third week, \$48,000,000; fourth week, \$50,000,000.

Private Work 91½ Per Cent.

In the middle West 91½ per cent of the construction contracts for February were for private construction, 8 per cent state and municipal work and

Would Have Maternity Paid for by the State

Buenos Aires.—Senora Julieta Renshaw, a physician, who last week announced her candidacy for a seat in the Argentine chamber of deputies, declared that her program, if elected, would include government recognition of maternity as a state function. Doctor Renshaw, who is the first woman candidate for parliament in the history of the country, says that the state must support maternity as a duty, not as charity.

one-half per cent government construction.

New York and New Jersey also show important increases in February, and in these two states residential building made up only 10 per cent of the total. Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania also show a slight improvement over the January figures, and 38 per cent of the total was for residences.

Minnesota and the Dakotas reported contracts of about \$1,000,000, as against \$500,000 for January.

These facts show that the hesitancy about starting construction projects because of the high cost of materials is apparently being overcome all over the country.

WHOLE SIBERT FAMILY IN WAR

Washington.—Should Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert, director of the chemical warfare service of the United States army, ever decide to write his autobiography he can, like the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt, his warm personal friend, tell what "my five sons and I" did to lick the kaiser, for every one of the male members of the Sibert family is in the service, and every one has an excellent record of achievement behind him.

An interesting question around the Army and Navy club and in army circles generally just now is: "What do you suppose will be the next assignment of General Sibert?" for this distinguished son of Alabama is recognized as one of the big men of America's fighting forces, and it is generally conceded that he will be picked for some important place, even if the chemical warfare service is not perpetuated.

General Sibert's work as the builder of the Gatun dam in Panama is known all over the world. It is also generally known in this country that he carried the first expeditionary forces to France, where he and his engineers paved the way for Pershing. Owing to the necessity for secrecy in his latest command, however, his work as director of the chemical warfare service is not so familiar to the American people.

Chemical Warfare Service.

The chemical warfare service came into existence as such on July 13, 1918, by executive order. Its function was

to manufacture gas, to load it into shells, devise additional appliances for the gas, and to provide defensive appliances for protection of the troops against similar devices on the part of the enemy.

That this function was fulfilled is shown in the fact that on November 11, the day the armistice was signed, standard plants were in operation with a production capacity greater than that of France, England and Italy combined, and we were turning out ten times more gas than Germany. We kept our allies supplied with toxic gases, and while very little exclusively American equipment got to France, every American soldier at the front was wearing a mask that was wholly American in make.

While America, under the direction of General Sibert, produced ten tons of gas to Germany's one, the surface of production had hardly been touched when the armistice was signed, and had the war lasted until the spring of 1919 Germany would have been flooded with toxic gases such as the world never dreamed of before. Among these gases is one that is known as methyl, produced at Willoughby, O., near Cleveland, in what was known as "the Mouse Trap." Only five men in the world know what the composition of this gas is, yet it is said to be 70 times more powerful than mustard gas. So great was the secrecy in its manufacture that the men at the plants were carried to and from their meals under guard and kept under constant surveillance.

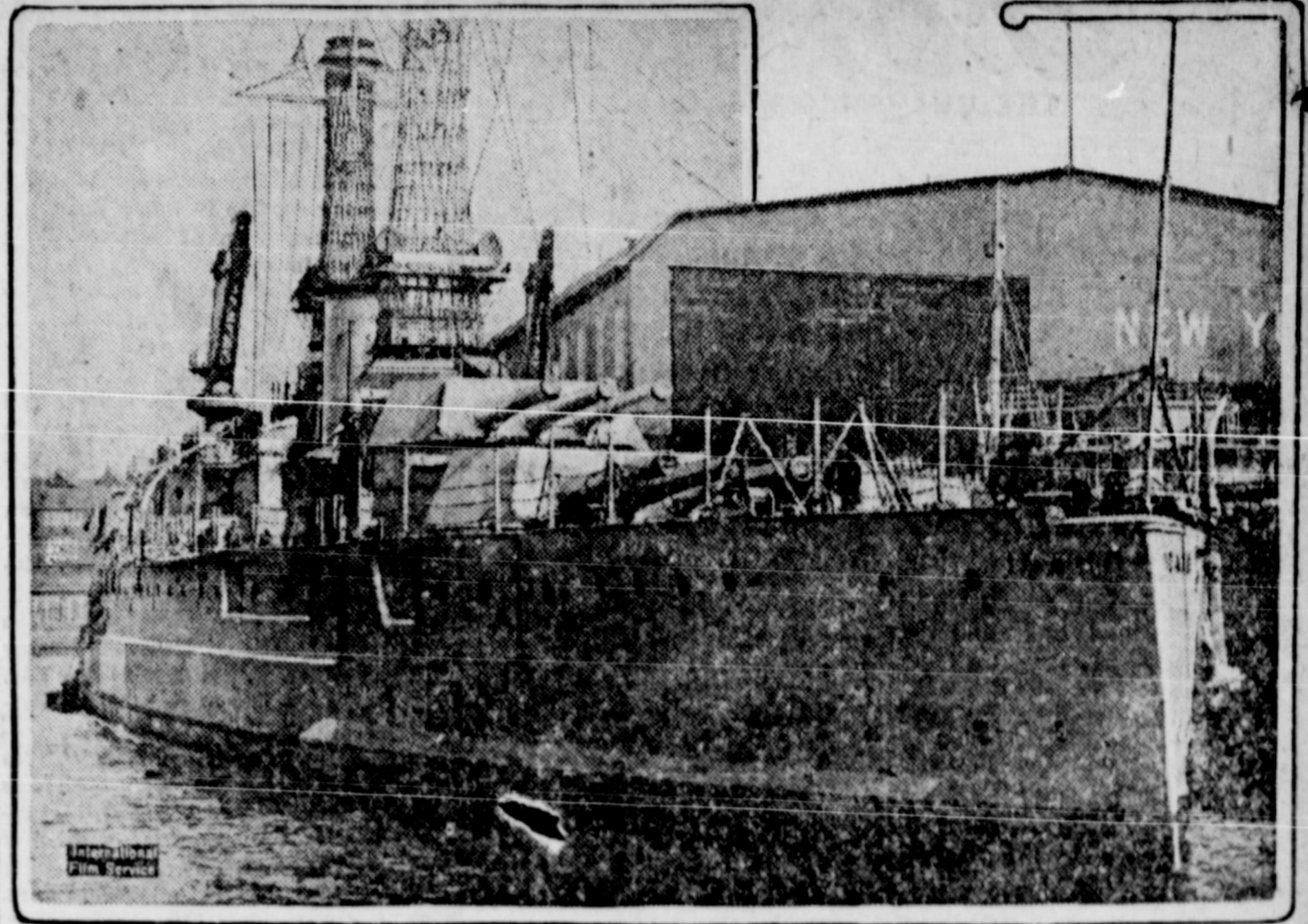
Built Up Big Army.

Within less than six months, in addition to the building and equipping of the big manufacturing plants, the location of training camps, proving grounds, etc., General Sibert had built up an army of about 2,000 officers and 20,000 enlisted men, nearly every man in the organization being above the average in intelligence.

William L. Sibert was born near Gadsden, Ala. He was graduated from the university of that state and from West Point in 1884. He is a major general in the regular army. His sons in the service are as follows:

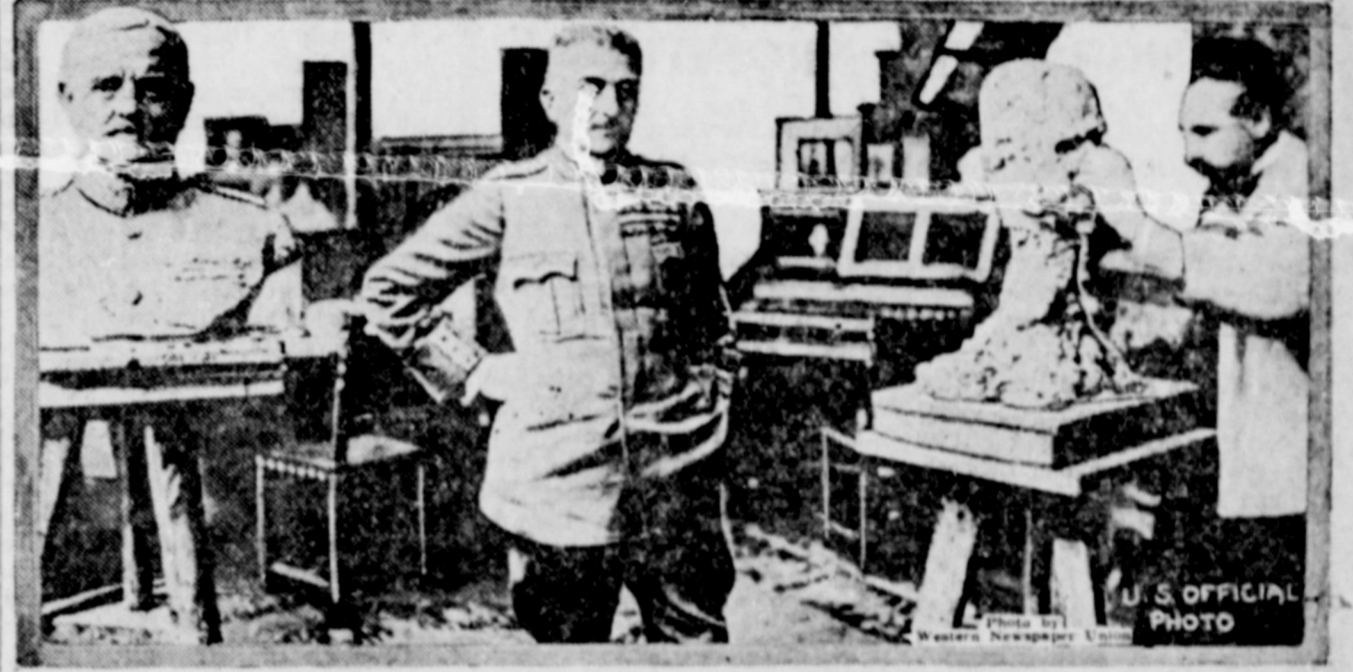
Franklin C. Sibert, lieutenant colonel, divisional machine gun officer, A. E. F., France; graduated from West Point in 1912; William O. Sibert, major, chemical warfare service, U. S. A.; divisional gas officer, Seventy-seventh U. S. division, A. E. F., France; University of Virginia graduate, class of 1911; Harold W. Sibert, major, corps of engineers, Washington, D. C.; Cornell graduate, class of 1915; Edwin L. Sibert, first lieutenant, field artillery, West Point, 1918; Martin D. Sibert, corporal, A. E. F., Russia.

SUPERDREADNAUGHT IDAHO PUT IN COMMISSION



The superdreadnaught Idaho which has just been placed in commission at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding company at Philadelphia, where she was built. The great fighting vessel is 600 feet long and of 33,000 tons.

GENERAL DIAZ POSING FOR AMERICAN SCULPTOR



General Diaz, commander in chief of the Italian army, having a plaster bust made by the American sculptor, Jo Davidson, in the latter's Paris studio. On the left can be seen a bust of General Pershing that has not been completed.

FINE GIFT FOR MADAM BRUN



This beautiful sealskin coat was made from the first sealskins from Lobos Island, the Uruguayan seal possessions, and dressed and dyed at St. Louis, Mo. The coat, which cost \$2,000, will be presented to Madam Baltasar Brun, wife of the president of Uruguay.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE TRANSMITTER



This is the transmitter of the wireless telephone that has been put in successful operation between the land and planes a great distance away. It is worn by the man in the plane.

TAKING A JOY RIDE IN A WAR TANK



Girl students of Smith college, Northampton, Mass., doing relief work in France, enjoy a ride on a tank of the Three Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry at Varennes en Argonne, France.

VEERING TO NORMAL

Business Shown to Be Slowly Re-adjusting Itself.

Federal Reserve Board Gives Result of Inquiry Made by Its Agents.

Washington, D. C.—The federal reserve board made public summaries of reports from federal reserve agents throughout the country in answer to a questionnaire recently sent out to ascertain the extent of business and industrial readjustment. The reports showed in general large stocks on hand by manufacturers and dealers and a lessened demand, with prices decreasing in many cases.

A typical example of the reports from industrial districts was afforded by the tabulation of replies to questions from business concerns in the Philadelphia federal reserve district. These questions and classified replies

were as follows:

Are the quantities of materials, supplies, and goods as shown by your last inventory larger than usual? Yes, 114; no, 129.

Are they principally for war or civilian business? War work, 20; civilian business, 221.

Have the prices of your product been lower recently from the high prices prevailing during the war? Yes, 148; no, 93.

Is labor more abundant? Yes, 225; no, 21.

Is labor less restless? Yes, 147; no, 91.

Is there less re-employment? Yes, 186; no, 62.

Is labor more efficient? Yes, 90; no, 142.

Has there been any lowering of wages? Yes, 17; no, 228.

Are you paying less for raw material? Yes, 131; no, 80.

Have you a satisfactory amount of orders on hand? Yes, 81; no, 150.

GERMAN WOMEN TO FIGHT

Authoress Will Organize Border Militia to Defend Country Against Army of Bolsheviks.

Berlin.—Frau Broenner, a German authoress and publisher, has announced her intention of organizing the women of East Prussia into a border militia to act against the bolsheviks.

Reports that a bolshevik force of 1,000,000 men was advancing toward the German frontier prompted Frau Broenner to leave Weimar, where she was a delegate to the German national assembly, and return to her home in Koenigsberg. She said the men alone would be unable to withstand the bolshevik hordes.

Caught Greased Pig.

Dallas, Tex.—Catching the greased pig is no figure of speech for Patrolmen Anderson and Isbell. Sent to rescue a stolen porker, they found him rooting in a pool of crude oil. The patrolmen brought him home in a sack.

JUNIOR MARINES CLEAN WASHINGTON



A hundred American junior marines in Washington have volunteered to keep a part of the streets of Washington clean until congress appropriates some money for "white wings."

CLUB WORK WILL START BOY ON ROAD TO SUCCESS IN PRODUCTION OF BEST POULTRY



A Meeting of a Typical Poultry Club.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That organized agricultural club work among boys and girls is something more than a contest which ends with the season, but a continuous, constructive piece of work which eventually leads the club members into the business of farming and home making is illustrated by the accomplishments of a poultry club member in Vermont.

Work of Vermont Boy.

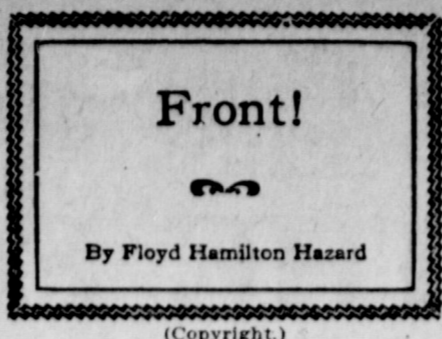
In 1912 John Alexander joined the Vermont Poultry club in spite of the opposition of members of his own family, and, in a number of instances, discouraging words from friends and neighbors who did not understand what club work meant to the American boy. He started with only a few settings of eggs, but two years later he was well on the road to success, for he had become the champion of the county in club work, having produced the best grade of birds and the most profit from his investment. In 1914 he exhibited some of his birds at the

county fair, the poultry show and the state fair, and succeeded in winning a number of ribbons and first prizes. The following year he became the champion poultry club member of his state and was sent to New York city to the National Education association to tell how he did his work and what he thought of it. The following year he again won the state championship.

Reputation Spread.

By this time his reputation in the poultry industry had spread to other states and he was selling settings of eggs throughout New England direct to consumers, and had built up a trade in the sale of birds for breeding purposes.

One year later, in 1917, he started out with a business of his own, using his own business cards, his own business stationery, and expanding his poultry plant two-fold. He became manager of a large poultry plant, which he developed rapidly, but found time to take a position as superintendent of the poultry farm at one of the state institutions.



Front!

By Floyd Hamilton Hazard

(Copyright.)

Somewhere within the diminutive body of Cyrus Caesar Jones there lived a spirit which flourished like a green bay tree, in spite of all untoward circumstances.

It was at least a third larger than Jones himself, and, for this reason, the greater part of the time, he had a firm conviction that Jones was quite a man, and equal to almost any high achievement.

He was an alert, practical, business man, with a large stock of knowledge dearly purchased at the University of Hard Work; and there was brick dust in his hair. His eyes were of a deep, comprehending blue, and when there was anything worth seeing he seldom closed them. His trim appearance was greatly in his favor; but for the past week it had availed him nothing.

Was it his fault that the old firm had failed?

"No, it was not!"

Was it his fault that his weary search for another position had so far proved utterly fruitless?

Again no!

Was he to blame because his savings had melted away?

Well, hardly!

He was standing on the curb, at the intersection of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, in New York, moodily rehearsing in his mind his recent experiences, as he abstractedly watched the people in the dining room of the enormous hotel opposite.

"What a week!"

His search for similar work had degenerated into a frantic scramble for any kind of work at all. And how, on nothing, pay rent and doctor's bills and acquire food and cash to go on?

"Great heavens!" he thought. "If only I had some cash!"

Cash! Cash! Cash! beat on his brain.

"Got to have it! Can't get it!" said Jones.

"Can get it!" answered Jones' spirit. "Keep a-going. Can and will get it."

"I'm hungry," complained Jones.

"Shucks!" scoffed his friend. "Pull in your belt a couple of holes!"

At the edge of a pile of gutter-rubbish near Merry's, he noticed a string of pinkish beads.

"The little girl that lost them won't mind if I give them to Helen," he mused, as he slipped them into his pocket. "A trifling present and a doubtful one, but a big help at that. It isn't her fault that she doesn't know I'm out of work."

He cleaned them in the fountain and placed them in the lonely security of his empty purse.

A copy of the morning's paper was stuck between the slats of the bench on which he sat. He was too tired, too harassed by doubt and fear and hunger, to read; so he carried it with him.

This spirit of his made him stop to sympathize with a little girl on roller-skates, who had fallen and bumped her nose, near his home. It also nerved him to greet the doctor at the entrance to this up-to-date tenement.

"Hallo, doc! How's my wife?" he genially inquired, with a sinking heart.

"All right," was the reply. "The crisis came at noon today, and she will recover, if you can manage the diet. But how about my bill?"

Again was Jones prompted.

"How about your bill? Why! Aren't you Doctor Bill?" he laughed. "Can't let you stop treatment yet, you know. See you tomorrow."

Satisfied, the doctor left him; but there was another touch needed to almost complete his misery. Jones met the agent.

"Your rent has been overdue five days," was this individual's pleasant salutation.

"I know it," answered Jones nonchalantly. "Would a check on the First Commercial do you right now?" he queried in a bantering tone.

"It would, if I could get it," was the reply in forbidding tones.

"Well!" said Jones cheerfully. "Don't look so grouchy! Let's be happy. Come round and see me tomorrow night."

His feet seemed fastened to the steps as he slowly dragged them up the five flights of stairs, but after the click of the latch-key his heavy heart was lifted by a glad cry as he entered the little three-room flat.

"Cyrus! Oh, you dear! Come quickly and let me press you close! The doctor says I will soon be well. Well! Yes! Completely and soundly well! What do you think of that?"

"Think!" he choked, as he bent over the bed and kissed his invalid wife.

"Why, Helen, darling! I can't think for the glory of it!"

"Hooray!" shouted Jones and his spirit. "Hooray!"

There was a wall from the crib by the bedside.

"Hallo, son!" he cried, as he caught up the baby and kissed him. "Mamma is a goin' 't get well! D'ye hear that! Yes, sir! Listen to that and quit it—you dear little Indian!"

He drew up a chair and sat heavily upon it, the child in his arms.

"What is it that you need tonight, dear heart?" he inquired.

"Two prescriptions, some more port wine, milk and eggs," she answered. "Oh, dear! Sickiness is so terribly expensive. I just know it is costing more than your income, even with all

that the people in the house have done for me."

"Well, I'm a long way from being poor yet," he countered. "Poor? Well, I should say not! Can anyone call me poor, with you and the baby, and a job, and a roof over it all? Poor? With me managing things? Not! Cheer up, girly, and see what I've got for you. It's just a little something for you to wear the next Sunday you're able to go out."

She took the necklace and admired it. Then she held out her arms to him.

"You thoughtful, noble boy," she whispered.

"Oh, Cy, dear! I forgot to tell you. The man was here today and turned off the gas. He said the bill hadn't been paid."

"Well, what a stupid oversight on my part! I'll stop in there and make them have it turned on again tonight."

"How have things gone with you today, sweetheart? Dear me! You look completely worn out."

"Fine!" he lied, and turned away his face. "Now I must go, and I won't leave you alone a minute longer than I can help. Here is today's paper. You can read it tomorrow."

He tossed the copy he had picked up in the park upon the bed.

When the door closed behind him, Jones collapsed. He was all in. Not so, however, with Jones' spirit. It took him, willy-nilly, to the druggist's, the grocer's, the dairy, and the gas office; and it forced Jones to make the four greatest "talks" of his life.

"The grand smash for mine tomorrow night!" said Jones to himself, on his way back to the house.

Half famished as he was, Jones managed to control himself and to cook his supper before he ate it. By the time he had devoured it his whole being was shouting for relaxation and rest. So, after rapid preparations for the night, he sought his cot, which had been set up in the little dining room, stretched himself upon it, and immediately fell into deep sleep.

From a phantasmagoria of doctors, sick persons, hospitals, babies, soured men who refused him work, house agents, tradesmen, children on roller-skates, little girls who had lost things, restaurants where he had eaten but could not pay, the police, jails, and the like, he was released by a cry from his wife. He awoke, and with a bound was on his feet.

It was early morning.

"What is it, Helen, darling?" he cried, as he rushed into the next room, fear gripping him.

She was propped up by a pillow and was excitedly reading the copy of the newspaper he had given her the night before.

"My heads, Cyrus! My heads!" she exclaimed. "Where did you get them?"

He sat weakly down upon the foot of the bed.

"Down-town," he faltered.

"Did you buy them or did you find them?" she questioned eagerly.

"I found them near Merry's on Fifth avenue," he replied shamefacedly, certain that all his perfidy was now discovered.

"Oh, splendid! I just knew it! I was certain of it. Here, read that."

He took the paper and saw:

\$1,000.00 reward and no questions asked upon the return of plain necklace of sixty-nine (69) rose-tinted pearls, recently lost on Fifth avenue, Forty-second to Fifty-ninth streets.

IL. T. LEFFINGWOLD, Hotel Shropshire.

"Helen, it can't be true!" he gasped as the two gazed at each other, wide-eyed. "Let me see them, quick!"

She withdrew the necklace from its hiding place under her pillow.

His sleep-laden eyes brightened as he beheld it. He examined the beads carefully and counted them.

"Pearls!"

No doubt of it whatever in the light of his present information.

Jones' home-coming on this day of all days was a triumphal progress. He and his spirits were making holiday.

When his latch-key again admitted him he had receipts in full from the doctor and from his creditors of the previous night.

There was also a slip which recorded the fact that he had paid two months' rent in advance, properly signed by the astonished agent.

In the inner pocket of his vest there was also, reposing snugly, a bank-book.

"Was it true?" she called anxiously as he entered. "Was it really and truly true?"

"As true as ever was, sweetheart," he answered chuckling, as he came into her presence. "And here is another present."

"What! A bank-book!"

"Nothing less, my dear. And it records the wealth of Helen Jones."

"Not all of it," she answered, flushed with joy. "It is the very least of my possessions."

She cuddled her baby closer and gave Jones a long, fond look through wet eyes.

"But that isn't all, dearest," said Jones. "I've secured another position, a much better one."

"You have? How is that?"

"The man who owned the fifteen thousand dollars' worth of pearls paid the reward and refused to ask any questions; but I insisted in making a full explanation. We finally had a long conversation and he incidentally mentioned that he had long needed a capable manager. He said, however, that he had searched in vain for a man of spirit and was about to give up the task in despair."

"And what did you say to that, Cy, dear?"

"I said 'I am the man,'" answered Jones truthfully. "And, what is more, I succeeded in proving it to him. But that is another story."

Allegiance to Spring Styles



No wonder the French are fond of beige. Time demonstrates that we never grow tired of this refined and beautiful color, which ranks with white in these two particulars. Besides this, it goes well with all other colors, as white does. The spring is welcomed by many a pretty suit in beige-colored wool and many rich and handsome ones in beige-colored tricot and other silk weaves. The one-piece dresses reveal this color a favorite with their designers, often in combination with other colored fabrics or brightened by rich embroidered

The second suit is of gray wool velours, with a rose-colored vestee of combed wool, which is a smart detail that lends its character. Besides its vestee, this suit takes advantage of the vogue for small buttons set in a row, to proclaim its allegiance to the decrees of fashion. It is perfectly tailored and has practical pockets to recommend it to the tailor-made girl. Its wearer is correct in the matter of shoes to wear with it, selecting low-heeled oxfords, and a brilliant rough straw hat crowns the costume perfectly.

Silk Thread for Childrens' Wear.

Always sew children's wear with a No. 1 quality silk thread—the best to be had. In the long run it will prove the best paying investment in your children's clothes that you have ever hit upon. Silk thread is stronger than cotton; it does not roughen in the laundering nor is it so brittle and inclined to break off or snap in the seam. In gingham, percales and other fabrics of children's wearing apparel the silk sinks deep into the mesh of the goods and holds far better with a thread of similar quality and texture as the apparel. Numerous mothers have vouched for the value of this practice.

Vagaries In Blouse Styles



Combed wools and angora yarns are playing conspicuous parts in the spring styles. They appear everywhere, in the combed wool in accessories of suits and coats as vestees, collars, cuffs, and the yarns in embroideries on dresses and millinery and in other forms. As nothing escapes the industrious eyes of the designers of waists the vogue for wool embroidery soon brought grist to their mills, for they appropriated the idea and have used it on blouses, adding one more to the many interesting vagaries that make the blouses of the season attractive. One would not expect wool yarn to travel hand in hand with georgette crepe, but it does, and successfully, as is witnessed by the blouse shown in the picture.

This model is of dark plum-colored crepe, ornamented with scattered spirals of beige-colored embroidery. Its front is extended into a little apron rounded at the bottom. Fancy stitching finishes the hems and outlines the round neck, and these are of silk like the pendant silk ornaments that finish the tie ends that are sewed to the front of the blouse. The tie ends are unexpected, but altogether charming as a finishing touch. The sleeves have a close-fitting cuff fastened to a flowing upper sleeve.

The other waist is of taupe-colored crepe, with front and sleeves embroidered with silk of the same color. It is another one of the several models that have extensions below the waistline, and it contrives a very original management of this feature of the styles by having two long tabs at each side gathered into silk tassels. Besides believing this something new, the blouse has another merit in a very wide, soft girle of the georgette, and it takes advantage of the opportunity to use a small sailor collar on the round neck. Many round-necked blouses are finished with frills.

Julia Bottomley

Hats for the Kiddies.

Chambray hats for the kiddies have again appeared this season, and these show stitched brims and large, puffy crowns of the fabric, with wide black velvet bands and streamers, and sometimes trimmed with little gingham flowers.

WAY TO KEEP COUNTY ORGANIZATION ALIVE

Too Many Activities Are Liable to Result in Failure.

Some of Projects to Be Undertaken include Road Improvement, Agricultural Fairs, Improved Breeds of Stock, Etc.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One important thing to be borne in mind is that no organization will continue to exist that does not have some definite plan of work and some definite purpose to accomplish. It should be remembered, however, that too many activities may result in failure. A few well-defined policies or purposes successfully carried to conclusion will mean permanency and success for these organizations. Those responsible for the county organization should lay their plans well into the future, and keep interest in the various local clubs active. Road improvement, county agricultural fairs, rural telephone systems, improved or consolidated schools, vocational education, standardized cotton and corn for the county, improved breeds of live stock especially adapted to local conditions, co-operative marketing, public entertainments, and social welfare are some of the projects being undertaken by county organizations. It is not believed to be advisable for a county to undertake more than two or three of these at a time, at least not the first season.

Whatever is undertaken should be done well before new projects are launched. Get the movement well under way and it will be carried forward by its own momentum. The hard work will come at the start. After it is started all you will have to do will be to direct it into the proper channels.

WATER SUPPLY IS IMPORTANT

There Should Be Plenty for Home and Barn and It Should Be as Handy as Possible.

The water supply is very important. Not only should there be plenty of water for the home and the barn, but it should be convenient. Why not put in a system of water pipes and put water under pressure in the house and barn? You will find it so satisfactory that you are likely to wonder how you managed to get along without water handy.

PLANT COWPEAS WITH CORN

Nothing to Equal Them for Fattening or More Economical—Excellent for Horses.

In planting cowpeas with corn they are used mostly for pasture, especially for hogs. It is a question if anything is equal to them for fattening, or more economical. When properly cured for hay there is nothing better than cowpeas for dairy cows, and they also make excellent feed for horses. They are fine for silo, mixed with corn, but for this the running kinds, having the most foliage, are preferred.

SELECTION OF BEST VARIETIES OF SEED

Importance Is Indicated in Number of Experiments.

Variation of Yields Found at Different Western Stations With Wheat, Oats and Barley—Results of Experiments.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The importance of selecting a crop variety that is suited to the section in which it is grown is indicated in a number of varietal experiments conducted at various field stations last year. In co-operative experiments at the Dickinson substation, North Dakota, a number of varieties of common wheat produced under similar conditions grown yields which varied from 19.4 bushels an acre to 11.3 bushels. The variations in yields of varieties of durum wheat were from 20.2 bushels an acre to 13.2 bushels. A wide variation was obtained in similar experiments with oats, the range being from 49.5 bushels an acre to 19.5 bushels. Barley showed a variation which ranged from 23.6 bushels an acre to 9.7 bushels.

At the Cheyenne field station in Wyoming varietal experiments with winter wheat gave yields which ranged from an average of 35.5 bushels an acre to 28.4 bushels; with spring wheat, 41.2 bushels to 15.5 bushels; with oats, 79.6 bushels to 37.8 bushels; with barley, 73.1 bushels to 41.4 bushels.

At the Nephi substation, in Utah, co-operative results with varieties of winter wheat showed a variation ranging from 23.3 bushels an acre to 2.2 bushels, and with spring wheat from 15.7 bushels to 6.3 bushels.

Similar experiments conducted in California with wheat showed a variation in yield ranging from 50 bushels an acre to 12.5 bushels. In a series of years the average yields of varieties usually do not vary so widely as these yields of a single year, but it is generally found that certain varieties give better average yields than others and are therefore more profitable.

MAKE WAR ON INSECT PESTS

Rubbish, Fence Corners, Hedge Rows and Accumulations of Vegetation Should Be Cleaned Up.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

During spring much may be accomplished in the control of certain insects affecting cereal and forage crops. Many of these insects spend the winter in rubbish, in fence corners, along hedge rows, and in accumulations of dried vegetation. For this reason, these should be thoroughly cleaned up and burned in order to kill the insects hiding therein.

In the upper Mississippi basin west of the river grasshopper eggs are frequently laid in large numbers along ditch banks, in check rows, and in other limited uncultivated areas where they may be destroyed by diaking thoroughly during the winter months. This method should be followed for destroying the eggs.

WANT COLUMN

Try a want-adv. in the News. Only 1c a word, minimum charge 15c a time.

WATSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE is the best.

We are heavy as ever in the market for poultry, hides, eggs, etc.—Panhandle Produce Co., east of Alfalfa Lumber Co. 45

MILK delivered at your door for 15c a quart.—Rees Dairy, Phone 478.

WANTED—Hides, poultry and eggs.—Panhandle Produce Co.

WANTED—Green and dry hides. L. D. Rucker Produce Co.

WANTED—Pasturage, one to three sections of grass.—Sansom & Son, Plainview. 9-tf.

FOR SALE—No. 8 L. C. Smith typewriter, in good shape, a dandy machine.—W. W. Kirk.

YOUNG CALVES WANTED—Those having young calves from one day to one month old to dispose of, write.—M. E. Franklin, Plainview, Texas, Rt. A. 11-8t-p.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—Any one wanting to hire harvest hands Phone 88. 11-tf-c

FOR SALE—Modern residence corner 8th and El Paso sts., two lots, well improved.—J. W. Willis, phone 363. 12-3t-p

FOR SALE—1 Dapple Gray Percheron horse, weight about 2000 pounds. Texas Land & Development Co.

FOR SALE—House block and 3 x 6 lumber at a low price, just the material you need to frame a granary.—Texas Land & Development Co.

FOR SALE—Practically new piano, big bargain, also household goods, call at Wiley Hall's, East Sixth st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—Any one wanting to hire harvest hands Phone 88. 11-tf

CREAM WANTED—We test and pay for it here.—Rucker Produce Co.

FOR SALE—2 Ford and 1 Chevrolet touring cars. 1 Ford with form-a-truck body.—Texas Land & Development Co., Plainview, Texas.

FOR SALE—Mexican Pinto Beans for seed, 7 1-2c per lb.—Texas Land & Development Co.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—Any one wanting to hire harvest hands Phone 88. 11-tf-c

MISS ETHEL McCURDY, Piano Teacher, Studio Presbyterian church. Phone 313.

READ THIS—Several nice little homes for sale on easy payment plan. Will take some trade. Get one before school starts and save rent.—W. B. Knight.

HEMSTITCHING and Pecot edge work promptly and neatly done. Mail orders solicited.—Sweetwater Hemstitching Co., Sweetwater, Texas. 11-8

FOR SALE—One black team of horses 6 and 7 years old, weight 2700 pounds. Also other teams for sale.—Roy Irick, Phone 611. 12-tf-c



"Used Plymouth Twine again this year. Had to rethread just once. It's stronger and more even than the others. Gives us more ties, too."

"Seems too good to be true but it's a fact. And my bill's always reasonable." Plymouth for me every time."

PLYMOUTH TWINE

gives real satisfaction to thousands of 'grain-growers. The quality is top-notch—the value all there.

We sell Plymouth. You will save time, temper and money using it.

Run in and talk it over with us. And COME EARLY.

R. C. WARE HARDWARE COMPANY
Plainview, Texas

STRAYED—Red Durham cow, branded on left hip Y with bar under it. Reward. Finder notify Clint Alexander. 8

FOR SALE—Flock of sheep, 598 ewes and 490 lambs, or will trade for Hereford cattle.—Texas Land & Development Co.

FOR SALE—Alfalfa hay loose or baled.—Texas Land & Development Co.

FOR RENT—4 room house. Phone 383. 12-2t-p

FOR SALE—A no. 17 De Lava separator, good bargain, call Knight Auto Co. 12-4t-c

FOR SALE—A nice lot of Cornea pigeons, call Knight Auto Co. 12-4t-c

WANTED—A good Jersey cow, must be fresh.—Phone 478. 13-tf

FOR SALE—A good Minnesota Sewing Machine, in good running order.—Mrs. C. S. Williams. 13-tf-c

FOR SALE—Household furnishings, including two bedroom suites of Circassian Walnut.—See C. L. Gilbert. 13-4t-p.

LOST—Mud chain for 3 1-2-32 tire. Lost somewhere between 4 miles north and 8 miles south of Hale Center, finder notify News Office.

Visits of the Stork

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Collier, Saturday, June 28, a girl.

FOR SALE—5 room house, bath and screened back porch.—Box 854. 4t

LOST—End-gate for Mitch J. A. von, between the draw and Wayland college. Finder return to G. E. Lewis and receive reward. Phone 116. 14-2t-c

FOR SALE—8-foot John Deere Binder, has cut only 255 acres of wheat, bought two weeks ago new.—Barker & Winn. 14-1t-c

OIL WELL MAGNATES and other financiers, it is now time to SALT down some of the money you have before it is too late. My home in Seth Ward Addition, my business house on Ash street, the best location for an UP-TO-DATE grocery store and produce house in Plainview, why, the market square at the back door, the people that always have things to buy and sell concentrate there, the best opportunity to buy and sell what they have and need, and they are liberal. I am going to sell this property to some one within the next few months, why not let it be you? Put your money in something that is bound to double while you chase rainbows, it will be a safe and sane investment. I would like to figure with you if interested in something SURE.—Jno. E. Brown, Seth Ward. 14-2t-c

COMING—A load of good army horses, sound and good workers, plenty weight. Some match pairs. Some mules left see them before you buy.—A. L. Lanford.

Notice for Selection of Depository for Petersburg Independent School District

Notice is hereby given that the School board of Petersburg Independent School District, of Hale county, Texas, will select a depository for the funds of said school district, on the 5th day of July, 1919.

Any banking corporation, association or individual banker in Hale county, Texas, desiring to bid, shall deliver to A. V. McCarty, Jr., Secretary of the board, on or before the 5th day of July, 1919, a sealed proposal stating the rate of interest that it offers to pay on daily deposits on the funds of such district. Said bill shall be accompanied by a certified check for not less than one-half of one per cent of revenue of such district during the preceding year as a guarantee of the good faith on the part of the bidder. The one offering to pay the largest rate of interest for said funds, shall be selected as the Depository; provided that the board may reject any and all bids.

This notice is given in compliance with the law passed at the 35th Legislature of Texas, of which law all parties must take notice and be bound there by.

Given under my hand and seal this the 10th day of June 1919.

A. O. GREGORY,
President of Board.
A. V. McCARTY, JR.,
Secretary of Board

Notice to the Creditors of the Estate of J. D. McGown, Deceased

Notice is hereby given that, permanent letters of administration upon the estate of J. D. McGown, deceased, were granted to me, the undersigned, on the 19th day of June, 1919, by the County court of Hale county, Texas. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same to me within the time prescribed by law.

Everybody Come and Help Us Celebrate THE FOURTH ATTENTION MEN AND YOUNG MEN

We can supply your needs in Palm Beach and summer light weight suits. Silk shirts and straw hats, ties, soft collars, etc. Come in and let us fit you up.

Smart Attractive Silk Dresses and a Pretty Assortment of Voile Dresses Just Received

Beautiful and Dainty assortment of silk and voile dresses, for most any occasion.

It is so easy for you to choose just what your taste calls for, where there is so much prettiness in view.

This new lot, too, will bear the special 20 per cent discount, we are offering for a limited time. So if you have overlooked getting your dress for this occasion, come in today or tomorrow and make your selections. We will do the rest, make no charge for alteration and guarantee a fit.

Voile Dresses \$9.75 to \$19.50
Silk Dresses \$24.50 to \$54.50

FANCY SILK PARASOLS At 25 Per Cent Off

Ladies' and Misses' silk parasols, a large assortment of styles in distinctive shades and combinations. \$1.95 to \$6.50 values at 1-4 off

SILKS FOR PARIS GOWNS

No wonder market reports inform us that silk is becoming more popular and more popular, scarcer and scarcer, higher and higher, everybody is wearing silk, it is **Silk, Silk, Silk** until the demand has outstripped the supply. We fore-saw this condition and prepared for it. Therefore our assortment is large and our prices are considerably lower than they would have been if we had not bought as we did.

Store will be open until Noon July 4th

Jacobs Bros. Co.
THE ONE PRICE CASH STORE

My residence and Post Office is Plainview, Hale county, Texas.

LEE MCGOWN

Administrator of the estate of J. D. McGown, deceased.

M. P. Garner and family of Plainview were visiting this week at the parental W. L. Garner home. M. P. reports conditions as being good in Plainview.—Randall Co. News.

Patton House

C. H. PATTON, Prop.
Opposite Overall's Barn
Meals 35c Beds 25c and 50c

Dr. P. E. BERNT

DENTIST
Office over Third National Bank
Plainview, Texas
Phone 330

You'll Enjoy the Time of Your Life If You Come to PLAINVIEW, JULY 4TH

We have a nice line of articles for making you enjoy a

SANE FOURTH

This is the place to get your

Flags, Confetti, Fire Works, Squakers, Airships, Whistles,
Canes, Whips, and everything for fun making.

G.-C. ELECTRIC COMPANY