

THE SLATON SLATONITE

VOLUME 8

SLATON, LUBBOCK COUNTY, TEXAS: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1918.

NUMBER 10

Red Cross Election Comes Next Tuesday

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the rules of the American National Red Cross, a nominating committee appointed by the Executive Committee of this Branch, has nominated for membership on the Branch Executive Committee for the ensuing year the following persons:

Mrs. Lee Green.
Mrs. Ralph McCarty.
Mrs. R. A. Baldwin.
Mrs. R. G. Shankle.
Mrs. A. B. Robertson.
Miss Ella Forrest.
Mrs. W. H. McKirahan.
Mrs. Cal Doherty.
R. J. Murray.
Miss Ora Kuykendall.

Any other nominations may be made within seven days in writing by a letter addressed to the undersigned Secretary of this Branch, and signed by 10 members in good standing of this Auxiliary. Such names will then appear on the ballot, along with the names above selected by the nominating committee.

The five candidates who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be declared elected to membership on the Branch Executive Committee.

The election will be held at the Red Cross Rooms on Tuesday, Nov. 12th, under the regulations

The snow on Oct. 26th is said by the old timers to be the first time in all the history of the plains that they had seen snow in the fall before any frost had come.

and hours as provided in all regular elections for selecting state and county officers.

Those eligible to vote are all persons who have paid their annual fee for the current year and are in good standing on the books of the society.

American Red Cross,
Slaton Branch.
Mrs. Ralph McCarty, Sec.

Light Vote Cast at Slaton Tuesday

The general election did not attract much interest from the voters in Slaton, there being only 85 votes cast. Of this there were 67 votes for Hobby and 7 for Boynton. There were six who did not vote the state ticket, and there were 5 ballots thrown out on account of being illegally voted.

There was a large scattering vote for justice of the peace and constable. W. S. Adams was elected J. P. with 3 votes and L. O. Ross was elected constable with 3 votes.

On the amendments, the testimony amendment carried in this box by a vote of 39 for and 16 against.

The text book amendment carried by a vote of 51 for and 13 against.

There wasn't even a sign of a Socialist vote cast.

S. C. Marrs came home Tuesday from Berryville, Ark., where he had been located for a year in the grain and feed business. Mr. Marrs reports that Arkansas has had a dry year, and in fact he had found no real crops from the Mississippi River clear to the South Plains.

Colonel J. Russell Is Now Postmaster

Mrs. Annie Higbee closed her books last Thursday as postmistress at Slaton, was checked out of the office by a post office inspector, and Colonel J. Russell was checked in as postmaster Friday morning. Mrs. Russell is assistant postmaster. T. W. Covington continues in the office for a while to help the new officials become acquainted with their duties. Mrs. Zuma Jenkins, delivery window clerk, retired from the office when Mrs. Higbee was checked out.

Mrs. Higbee has been in the post office for over seven years. When her husband received the appointment as postmaster at Slaton in the spring of 1911, before there was any Slaton here, she became identified with the office, and after her husband died in February, 1913, she received the appointment as postmaster in June, 1913, under the Wilson administration, and she has remained constantly with the office. Her commission expired in June, 1917, and the post offices having been put under the civil service, an examination was held in November of that year to select a postmaster for Slaton. Mrs. Higbee did not take the examination but there were several applicants. As a result of that examination C. J. Russell received the appointment a year after the examination was held.

Upon retiring from the post office work, Mrs. Higbee stated to the editor of the Slatonite that she had made no decision as to what her future occupation would be. She has been considering entering business here, as she has several business interests in Slaton, and she has also expressed a desire to visit relatives in the eastern states and to see her son, Fred E. Higbee, who is in a training camp in New York awaiting orders to go to France.

Colonel J. Russell is well qualified for the position as postmaster, is fully competent to handle the duties of the office, is courteous and obliging, and the Slatonite predicts that, ably assisted by Mrs. Russell, he will make the Slaton post office one of the most popular offices in the country. The post office should be the leading movement in a city in its commercial activity and

needs a man of executive ability to establish it in that capacity. We fully believe that Mr. Russell will measure up to the place and that the patrons will receive the best of postal service here.

The influenza quarantine lifted in Slaton Saturday night and the churches and Sunday Schools held regular services Sunday. The Slaton Schools resumed work Monday morning. The influenza epidemic is yet present to a considerable extent over the United States, but people are learning to take better care of themselves and it is being gradually overcome. It seems to be more severe with persons of an organic weakness, perhaps much like the effects of measles. An officer of the navy recently in Slaton stated that there is never a death in the navy from influenza because when a sailor on a battleship took with the influenza they put him in his bunk and made him stay there until he was well, while in the army camps the soldiers would be constantly getting out and exposing themselves before they were over the malady, the large death roll being in a measure due to the carelessness on the soldier's part.

Just when we thought we had the biggest sweet potato on record, in came A. M. Watson Monday with a sample specimen that weighed a little over nine pounds when it was dug out of his garden on his farm south of Slaton. Nine pounds of sweet potato all in one piece is the most sweet potato we ever saw, and we believe that this one will hold the record for a long time. It is perhaps the largest sweet potato grown in West Texas this year. If there is a bigger one we would like to see it.

Pastor F. A. Whiteley says he can hoe as well as he can preach, and to prove it he left a cashaw at the Slatonite office Monday as evidence. The cashaw was thirty inches long and weighed a little over thirty-seven pounds. It was raised in the Baptist garden at the pastor's home, and is certainly some "pumpkin."

Slaton's quota in the War Work Campaign which starts next Monday and lasts one week is \$1,100. R. A. Baldwin is local campaign manager. You must help in the work.

Monthly Financial Report Red Cross

Balance on hand Oct. 1st	\$114.61
Red Cross sale proceeds	\$20.55
1 membership	\$1.00
Junior Red Cross	\$21.21
25 per cent 2nd Red Cross War Fund	\$32.06
Red Cross donation	\$78.70
Contributing thru Red Cross checks	\$65.00
Total receipts	\$333.13
Yarn bought	\$151.20
Drayage	\$1.00
Post cards	\$1.00
Checks returned, no fund	\$3.50
Total disbursements	\$156.70
Balance on hand Nov. 1st	\$176.43

United War Work Campaign Comes Next

The work of raising the sum of \$170,500,000 in the United War Work Campaign starts next Monday. At the request of President Wilson, the seven organizations working for the betterment of the influences surrounding the soldiers, have united their money raising campaigns in one big campaign instead of going before the public with so many different requests for contributions. It is proposed to raise the stupendous sum asked for in one week,

A Word to Our Country Friends

DON'T PUT OFF buying your WINTER CLOTHES too long. Our stock is yet complete and our prices are right.

On all merchandise carried over from last year, we are selling at last year's prices. We are quoting here a few prices to show you the bargains you can get here:

Men's Two Piece Under Garments, as heavy as can be had, \$1.50 per Suit.
Boys Union Suits \$1.00 each.
Misses and Children's Underwear 50c each.
Cotton and Wool Blankets from \$2.25 to \$12.50
Our Ladies Ready-To-Wear is yet complete and prices below what they can be had on the market today.

We Have the Live and Let Live Lines

Come in and let us show you; we can save you money.

ROBERTSON DRY GOODS COMPANY

from Nov. 11th to 15th. If you are a member of any of the following organizations are the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Salvation Army, the American Library Association and the

Camp Community Service. The quota for Lubbock County is \$4,500. At least two years will be required to demobilize the the American forces in France, says the military officials, for the one job alone of untangling the German barb wire strung across France will keep the army busy for a year. It must never be said of America that she left the

for holding them until we have given France every help possible.

The war work by the seven organizations throws around the soldier every possible aid to his mental development and moral uplift and provide for his bodily comfort, so the funds must be raised to maintain them.

All Accounts

Entrusted to us receive our careful attention and our business is to help your business. Try our service.

We Invite Your Confidence

THE SLATON STATE BANK

A GUARANTY FUND BANK

C. M. McCULLOUGH, President CARL RIPPY, Cashier
A. L. ROBERTSON, Vice Pres. WALTER FOWLER, Asst. Cash.

NEW GOODS ARRIVE

every day at

"EVERYBODY'S"

STORE

and an inspection will please you.

SPECIAL: 24 Pair of \$4.50 and \$5.00 Ladies Shoes will be closed out at a remarkable bargain price. You can have your choice for, Per Pair **\$3.00**

Come first and get the choice of this lot.

NEW SHIPMENT of PATTERNS and PICTORIAL REVIEWS just opened.

Bring Your Butter and Eggs to Us

Buy from EVERYBODY'S STORE where you can get Everything to eat and wear at the lowest prices

M. D. JONES, Mgr.

Slaton, Texas



THE BANK IS THE PLACE FOR IT.

Banks are the safest place after all. No use in storing money in home chests or in out of the way corners. If anything happened to you, the money would not be found at your home. If fire happened to your house the money would be consumed. If thieves broke in the money would be assumed by them. The bank is the place for it. Bank with the

THE FIRST STATE BANK of Slaton

J. S. EDWARDS, President J. H. BREWER, Cashier

SHELF AND HEAVY Hardware

Farming Implements

Furniture and Kitchen Utensils

Let Us Supply You

FORREST HARDWARE

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Advertising Rates among the locals 10c per line each issue.

The price of the Slatonite is now \$1.50 per year.

A girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hallmark on Oct. 31st.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Pilley of Wilson on Oct. 27th.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Olive Monday of this week.

Candies, confections or tobacco? You get the very best service at Teague's Confectionery.

FOR SALE: DESK, OFFICE chair and fine portier 4x8 feet; also 23 feet of good linoleum at your own price. See Williams, the jeweler.

Two Mexican children were buried in the Slaton cemetery during the past week, the cause of the deaths being influenza. Regudoro Terron, one year, 7 months and 11 days old, and Vicente Castillan, 9 months and 19 days of age.

H. T. Brooks was in this week after sacks for his beans. He has several acres in pinto. His son-in-law, Maurice Lewis, has fifty acres in beans that are fine.—Every morning, M. A. Smith, one of our local grocers, sends out quite a shipment of cream.—Brownfield Herald.

Woodruff Mathis returned to his job as call boy for the Santa Fe at Clovis, N. M., last Friday after spending ten days with relatives in Slaton while he was recuperating from the effects of influenza. His mother, who has been visiting daughters here, returned to her home near Lockney.

The promoters of the Tahoka Gas and Oil Company report that they have purchased and have en route by freight shipment all the machinery, tools and heavy casing needed to begin the big well at Tahoka, and that as soon as the material arrives the work of drilling the deep well will be started. The derrick for the well has been erected for several weeks now.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Greer and their children came home last Thursday from a vacation of a month spent at Clarendon and other places, after Mr. Greer was discharged from the hospital at Clovis. Several weeks ago Mr. Greer, a Santa Fe brakeman, was the victim of a severe accident while switching in the Postex yards at Post. The big iron gate enclosing the Postex yards swung to while Carl was putting some box cars into the yards, and crushed his body between the gate and a box car. He was taken at once to the hospital at Clovis, and recovered from the injury. He will not be ready to return to work for about a month yet.

Presbyterian Preaching Notice

The Presbyterians will have preaching services at the Movie Theater on the second and fourth Sundays in each month, conducted by the Rev. A. E. Faust. Hours 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

The price of the Slatonite is now \$1.50 per year.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Medlin on Oct. 19th.

Fresh shipment of fine chocolates at Teague's Confectionery.

The deaths at Clovis, N. M., from influenza were sixty up to last Thursday.

H. L. Diamond left Slaton Sunday for Camp Travis where he will enter military training.

Get your box chocolates at Teague's Confectionery. We have a fancy line of the best chocolates packed for the particular trade.

Miss Carriell Dodgen, who was seriously ill last week, is reported better this week with indications favoring an early recovery.

FEED FOR SALE

I have plenty of first class feed for sale. Fully developed, well cured, and has good heads. Either maize, feterita or cane. 10c per bundle. This feed is especially fine. Have all you want. See me at my farm. Otto Rinne.

Hats Off to Slaton

The honors coming to Slaton on the way our people responded to the call on the Fourth Liberty Loan are greater than the public appreciates by just merely reading the figures. Slaton's subscription was over \$70,000. This subscription was larger than that from many of the entire counties of this part of the state, counties that boast of much larger towns than Slaton. This subscription was larger than that of Nolan County, of which Sweetwater is the county seat. It is not to the discredit in the least of the counties from which our comparison is made. We just want you to get the idea in your head that Slaton is coming to be one of THE towns of West Texas. Our people have money and resources, and our business men are enjoying a far greater degree of prosperity than ninety per cent of the towns in this part of the state are. Our liberty loan subscription proves that. Our subscription per capita is perhaps the largest by far of any town or city in West Texas. Sure, they are coming to recognize Slaton.

WANT ADS

Wanted, For Sale, Lost, Found, Etc.

Classified Advertising Rates: One Cent per word for first insertion; Half a Cent per word for each subsequent insertion.

FOR RENT: 3 UNFURNISHED rooms near shops, for couple without children. Mrs. C. M. Foley.

FOR SALE: SPENCER 12 gauge pump gun. \$15.00. G. H. Branham, Slaton.

TEAM OF BIG MULES, GOOD wagon, six pair harness, 4 cows for sale at low price. See B. G. Sherrod, 2 blocks south of school house.

GARBAGE Questions and Answers



Is it true that garbage as collected in cities contains valuable material? Yes. It contains grease, materials convertible into agricultural fertilizers, and material valuable as food for hogs, chickens, and cattle.

Has not the amount of such valuable materials been decreased or eliminated? Decreased but not eliminated. Reports from a number of cities show about 13 per cent decrease in garbage collected and with a much greater decrease in the percentage of grease content in such garbage. It is impossible to eliminate garbage because of the inedible nature of certain portions of our foods.

Can not the valuable ingredients in such garbage be recovered? Yes. Twenty-nine of our larger cities are recovering about 72,000,000 pounds of grease and 150,000 tons of agricultural fertilizer per annum. The total present value of these materials is over \$11,000,000. Numerous other cities are likewise utilizing all or part of their garbage as food for hogs, chickens, or cattle.

Are not large amounts wasted? Yes; and even worse than wasted. In many cities coal is used to destroy the garbage. Over 350 cities of more than 10,000 population, a total of over 14,000,000 people, do not utilize their garbage.

Could such cities conveniently make use of their garbage? In most cases, yes. Twenty-five are of over 100,000 population, of sufficient size to recover grease and manufacture fertilizer. These are destroying about 30,000,000 pounds of grease and 60,000,000 tons of fertilizer tankage valued at nearly \$5,000,000. This grease would produce over 4,000,000 pounds of nitroglycerine and 65,000,000 12-ounce cakes of soap. The garbage from the remaining cities could almost all be utilized as feed.

What use is being made of the grease and fertilizer? The grease produced is utilized for making nitroglycerine, soaps, waterproofing compounds, paints, etc. The fertilizer is used in agriculture. The grease now produced contains sufficient glycerine to produce the powder charge for about 16,000,000 75-mm. shells and sufficient acids for about 200,000,000 2-ounce cakes of soap. The fertilizer tankage produced would replace the nitrogen and other elements taken from the soil by about 3,000,000 bushels of wheat.

How is this grease and fertilizer obtained from garbage? By extraction in modern garbage reduction plants.

Is this better than feeding such garbage to hogs? It has certain advantages, mainly due to the garbage from the larger cities containing foreign materials which might be harmful if fed to hogs. The gross returns per ton of garbage are practically identical whether treated by the reduction process of fed to hogs. The reduction process, however, is applicable only to large cities, while hog feeding can be successfully carried on in the smallest communities.

How much pork is produced annually on garbage feed? About 300 cities of over 10,000 population and totaling more than 9,000,000 people are feeding their garbage to hogs. The amount of pork actually marketed exceeds 30,000,000 pounds.

How much pork can be produced by using one ton of garbage as feed? One hundred pounds of pork.

Is there any evidence that garbage-fed hogs are more subject to disease or trichinosis than grain-fed hogs? No.

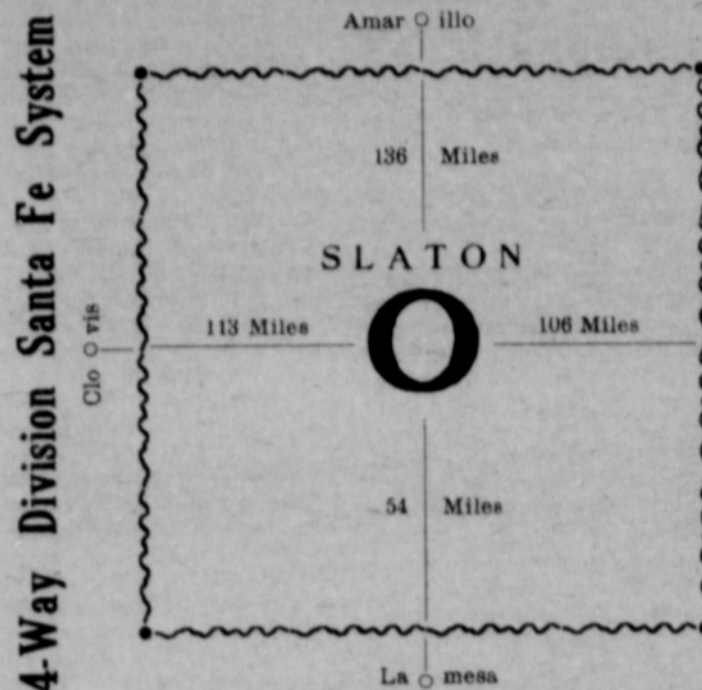
How do grain feed and garbage feed compare? Gains in weight are not made as rapidly with garbage as with grain. Six pounds of garbage in recent tests were found to give the same total gain as a ration of four pounds of grain.

Can the difference between garbage-fed hogs and grain-fed hogs be detected in quality of pork? Experts do not tell the difference.



SLATON A SOUTH PLAINS DIVISION TOWN

Founded and Owned by the Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Co.



LOCATION

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

Advantages and Improvements

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

BUSINESS SECTION AND RESIDENCES BUILT

3000 feet of business streets are graded and macadamized and several residence streets are graded; there are 30 business buildings of brick and reinforced concrete, with others to follow; 700 residences under construction and completed.

SURROUNDED BY A FINE, PRODUCTIVE LAND

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

Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Townsite Company, Inc.

THE COMPANY OFFERS for sale a limited number of business lots remaining at or prices and residence lots at exceedingly low prices. For further information add.

R. J. Murray & Company

Local Townsite Agent, Slaton, Texas

Harry T.

Local Townsite

See A. L. Hoffman at the Covington Second Hand Store. Buys and sells new and second hand furniture. Handles the Watkin's line of medicines, extracts, flavors, etc.

EVERY TRACTORS

I am the dealer for the popular Avery Tractors for the South Plains and can supply your needs. The Avery Tractors are a standardized line with only one design and are made in six sizes, a size for every size farm and every kind of work. The Avery Motor is the finest traction and belt power plant on wheels, as an investigation of its construction will show you. You should see it before buying. Can equip you with any kind of plow you want.

C. B. Barber, Lubbock, Tex.

Office across the street from Avalanche building. Call and ask for a demonstration of the Avery engine.

Red Cross Nurse Writes From France

No. 47 C. C. S. with B. E. F. in France. Monday, Aug. 19, 1918.

Dear Elizabeth: When we get orders to move, you should see me pack. A few moments notice, and we are packing camp material first—to be sure patients are evacuated first—all—then the camp material, and then our own. My cot is taken up and folded into what looks more like an umbrella, my uniform is rolled up and my street uniform in almost less time than it takes to tell it. And what a peaceful picture remains in my mind as I think of the place we left: a glorious day, the blue hills in the distance, the peaceful Somme, with its great trees on either side forming the nave of

the infinite cathedral arches, the green tracery of branches forming the roof through which the sun was casting gorgeous shadows. We came in ambulances and were soon swallowed in clouds of dust so thick we could not see the one behind us, and soon we came where, just a week before, we could not have thought of coming and where devastation and destruction was everywhere, on through it all until we came to this spot which we will be leaving in a day or two. Advance of our troops means advance of C. C. S. and how glad we are to follow, no matter what the hardships. We arrived here about sundown, the sun cast gorgeous shadows over land and sky. After a dinner, we, (some of us) were sent to bed in a building that was hurriedly gotten ready for us. Our beds were stretchers placed on the floor and no light. We really did have a good time, even though we could see the flash of the gun and hear its rumblings, and we did sleep amid the never ending coming and going of ambulances, the guns and various other noises. When I look about me it seems there could never be system or order out of that mess of wounded and getting the place ready, but by noon the next day there was such order and system and a peace seemed to be hovering over the entire place. Wish I could tell you just where we are. Will some time after we leave. We overlook the famous city of— and went down the other day, but its desolation, not a soul about, and its ruins and loneliness makes one's heart ache; and while there met some Red Cross men who had come up to see about refugee work. But it was, as yet too early, so you see our Red Cross is first in need and deed. The country around here is beautiful. We take walks and I

am afraid we are getting dreadfully spoiled, for the "lorrie boys"—that is the boys who drive ambulances, lorries and etc., always so glad to give us a ride and you should just see them. They will dust the seat, put down their coat to sit on and do a hundred thoughtful and courteous things that make us love them. Anything for "Sisters," as they say. Wherever we go we have advantage of each moment duty and explore all around. The other day we went less than five days before, Germans had lived. They dently thought they were remain there for they had ceased in making them comfortable. We passed the villages where not a wall of everything in ruin and I wonder how the people will have heart to come back, for homes are now in ruin, farms stripped. Battlefield where dead and wounded now are neat cemeteries their military crosses system. We had tea in what Germans had used for their mess and their cemetery, you should see it, the crosses made of gotten from churches and chateaus. You see they spare nothing, not even the church and are not satisfied until everything is in ruin. And oh, Elizabeth! I picked up a shell case, you right off the battle field. They make beautiful vases and the boys have polished it, and it shines like gold. I am glad to have the name of the place put on, if I can here, if not, when I get home. Could have brought German helmets, but they were quite heavy, and traveling too much to take with us as we are limited to "a kit." Again many thanks and love. Louise Kieninger. To Mrs. W. H. McKiraha Slaton, Texas.

HELP WIN THE WAR

Save Material: Repair your old Heaters and Cook Stoves

We have a full stock of all kinds of Repairs for all kinds of Stoves



A full line of original repairs and parts for Cole's Hot Blast Heaters: we can help you save

SLATON SLATONITE
Slaton, Lubbock County, Texas

Issued Once a Week on Friday Morning
By L. P. LOOMIS
Owner, Editor, and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION, THE YEAR... \$1.50

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

"All things finally come to those who wait. The mills of the gods grind slowly but they grind exceedingly fine."

B. P. Hopkins, proprietor of the Hopkins drug store at Lubbock, died at his home in that city Tuesday last week from the effects of influenza.

It seems only a question of hours now until Kaiser Bill unconditionally surrenders or flees from Germany to save his worthless neck from the wrath of a nation awakened from its state of mesmerism.

Bob Downey has leased his paper at Abernathy and entered the oil game. He has opened an office at Lamesa and with associates is organizing a company to put a well down at Cedar Lake in Gaines County.

The old rogue, J. Barleycorn, is finding the going pretty rough in Texas despite the favorable opinion given him by the court of criminal appeals. When proposed violations of the prohibition law were taken to the civil courts in injunctions and similar processes to stop the opening of saloons, the district courts have ruled against the liquor forces, and an appeal takes the cases to the court of civil appeals, with the supreme court behind that, instead of the court of criminal appeals. There is a clause in the prohibition law which declares that should any section be declared unconstitutional the decision will not in any way affect the remaining clauses. So the class

regarding the transportation of liquor, the manufacture of liquor, the wholesale of liquor, etc., are not affected. J. Barleycorn and W. Hohenzollern are both backed up against the wall, with oblivion the ultimate destination.

There is every good reason to think that this portion of the universe is an oil producing country. A sunken lake section has nearly always developed producing wells, and there are more sunken lakes on the South Plains north of the Tee Pee railroad than in any other sunken lake region that has developed oil wells. The valley of the canyon just north of Slaton is from one to two miles wide and is ten miles long, and its formation is more of a sunken region formation than a valley washed out a large river in the early periods when this earth was in the formative state. There are large lakes in Lynn County that cover sections of land, and Cedar Lake in Gaines County is almost an empire itself. It is told that John D. Rockefeller located the oil wells in Egypt by reading in the Bible about the sunken lake districts. The sunken lakes indicate that there are large pools of oil beneath the earth's crust, and the settling of the strata of earth above the oil left the lakes. Geologists have given very favorable reports of oil indication at different places on the South Plains, and there is every reason to believe that the projects now under way will develop the section into one of the biggest oil producing districts of the Southwest. There are two wells now being started. One is in Lynn County, about twenty-five miles south of Slaton, and the other one is about thirty miles east of Slaton. Other companies are being organized but none of them have started any wells yet. The prospecting for oil continues east from Slaton to Snyder, Sweet water, Abilene and on to the Ranger and Brownfield oil fields.

Influenza Keeps Conference M.

E. Preachers Away from Lubbock

The Lubbock Avalanche of last week stated that the quarantine over that city on account of the influenza terminated Saturday night, Nov. 2nd, at twelve o'clock and that the city would at once begin preparations to gather up all the chickens in Lubbock County in anticipation of entertaining the preachers at the annual Northwest Texas Conference of the Methodist Church, which had been called to convene there on Wednesday this week. The securing of the Methodist Conference is an event that Lubbock has been anticipating, working for, and building up to for years; in fact it has been the ambition of the city ever since it has come out of the early days of the country shack town period. It is an event that every town is proud to claim. The Lubbock Methodists have one of the finest church edifices in West Texas, and their congregation is one of the strongest financially in the conference. Bishop James Cannon, Jr., a real, live Bishop, the most honored position in Methodism, was to be there and preside; another honor to the Plains. Then Saturday it was decided that the influenza epidemic was yet a menace to the health of Lubbock, and the quarantine was continued in effect for another week, thus automatically closing the doors of the city against the preachers. This caused a great shaking of the bushes, a stampede among the ministers, and a hurried call for a Moses to lead them out of the wilderness and furnish them manna instead of the anticipated chicken. The officials of the conference immediately switched the meeting place to Abilene and the preachers are enjoying themselves down there this week. The annual conference is the big event that comes every year in a

MICKIE SAYS

AIN'T IT FUNNY, HOW WHEN A FELLER GETS SORE AN' STOPS HIS PAPER, HE ACTS SURPRISED BECAUSE WE DONT ALL BUST OUT INTO TEARS AND HANG GRAPE ON THE DOOR?



man soldiers and not the Russians were responsible.

The outrages committed by the Germans in their treatment of prisoners of war will probably never be known in their entirety. We do know that they executed Captain Fryatt, the commander of a British merchant vessel, who was captured after he had rammed a German U-boat. I don't know to what extent the Kaiser was directly responsible for that dastardly crime, but from what he said regarding the capture of another British captain, the commander of the Baralong, it was quite evident that he was in entire sympathy with acts of that character.

A German U-boat had sunk a British vessel upon which were some of the relatives of the crew of the Baralong. The crew of this U-boat was subsequently captured by the Baralong, and according to reports in Germany they were harshly treated. Then it was reported that the Baralong had been captured and that her captain and the crew would be summarily dealt with.

"I hear we have captured the captain of the Baralong," the Kaiser declared to me at that time. "If we can prove that he's the man we'll fix him!"

The manner in which the Kaiser spoke left no doubt in my mind that the direst punishment would be meted out to the unfortunate British captain.

had already about 100,000 cases of influenza, and is not afraid of mere preachers. When the commercial club at Abilene heard of the action at Lubbock an invitation was immediately made to the conference to come there, and the entire expenses would be paid; that while they couldn't entertain the ministers in their homes on account of influenza they would be honored by the opportunity of sending them to the hotels and paying the entire hotel bill for the whole bunch.

A Card of Thanks

We wish to extend our sincere appreciation to all who have been so kind to us during the sickness of Amos F. Holder, and for your sympathy and aid since his death. We thank all for their assistance to us, and for the floral offerings to him.

Mrs. A. F. Holder and the family.

The Kaiser as I Knew Him for 14 Years

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE

they even knocked out the teeth of the bears' heads which hung on the walls! With knives they cut out the covers of my chairs. They had special fire bombs which they threw on peaceful villages. These bombs had been constructed in peace times and were designed solely for pillage and destruction.

"Instead of treating their soldiers as prisoners of war we should have strung them up by the neck—every one of them!"

Several prominent Poles, who were patients of mine and whose fine estates in Poland were looted and demolished, told me positively that the destruction and depredations were committed entirely by German troops. The Russians had occupied the houses when they were in possession of that section of the country, but it was not until they were driven out by the Germans that the acts of vandalism were committed and they had convincing evidence that in every case the Ger-

becomes loot. In any event, when invading troops seize private property it is customary to pay for it. That the Germans were good takers but poor payers is revealed by two incidents which the Kaiser narrated to me, and the keen enjoyment he derived from them can be fully understood only by those who know how much the Kaiser appreciates getting something for nothing.

"Roumania wanted our gold for food products," he told me. "They demanded pure gold and they set enormous prices on their wares; but we needed what they had to sell and we were ready to pay even the outrageous prices they demanded. And then they foolishly declared war against us and we got it all for nothing! When I spoke to Hindenburg about the contemplated campaign against Roumania he said, 'This will be a very interesting campaign.' It was. We got all we wanted and didn't have to pay a penny for it."

The Kaiser beamed all over as he contemplated the results of Roumania's entry in the war.

When the German troops entered Tarnopol, Russia, at a later time they captured vast quantities of American-made hospital supplies.

"We were just figuring what this seizure amounted to, and my army doctors were strutting around as if they owned the world," declared the Kaiser, "when one of my officers was approached by a group of long-haired, greasy Jews, who claimed that these supplies belonged to them. 'They are our private property; we bought them and we should be compensated if you seize them,' they contended. 'Did you pay for them?' my officer asked. 'No, we didn't pay for them, but we gave our notes,' they replied. 'Then,' said my officers, 'when you take up those notes we'll pay for these stores; in the meanwhile we'll just take them.' We secured bandages, serums—everything, in fact, that we needed so very badly, and we got them all for nothing!"

I did not know at that time that the German army lacked medical supplies, but later I saw paper bandages in use.

I have previously referred to the Kaiser's defense of the use of Zeppelins against Paris, London and other nonmilitary cities. He claimed that it was proper to make war on civilians, because England was endeavoring to starve Germany. On one occasion I pointed out to him that in 1870 the Germans had besieged Paris and had starved its population.

"The cases are entirely different," he answered hastily. "Then we were besieging a city and the civilian population had plenty of opportunity to evacuate it before the siege began. England is besieging a whole nation and trying to starve my women and children, who have nothing to do with war."

to the allies, there is but one answer for us to do—sink the vessels."

When I suggested that while the vulnerability of the submarine undoubtedly lessened its value in connection with the right of search which belligerents have under international law, still the law ought to be observed, the Kaiser interrupted me hastily with the remark:

"International law! There is no such thing as international law any more!"

In that assertion, of course, lies the answer to all the questions which have arisen in connection with the conduct of the war. If the Germans recognized no international law but were guided solely by their ideas of expediency and the demands of "kultur," then the whole course of the war became perfectly clear. The use of poisonous gas, the destruction of unfortified towns, the desecration of churches, the attacks on hospitals and Red Cross units, the countless atrocities committed against civilians and prisoners of war require no other explanation.

No such thing as international law any more!

CHAPTER VI.

Democracy's Worst Enemy.

The great military machine which the Kaiser had built up during the first 13 years of his reign "for the purpose of maintaining peace" was constantly chafing for war. There was a feeling among the militarists that while it was all right for the Kaiser to assume the role of the "Prince of Peace" during the period of preparation, it was possible to overplay the part. He so frequently referred to the fact that his sole purpose in maintaining a large army and navy was to maintain peace that the war lords of Germany began to fear that perhaps he might mean it.

The murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the successor to the Austrian throne, and his wife by a Serbian on June 29, 1914, gave Germany the excuse for which she had been waiting so long to start a European conflagration and found Austria as anxious for war as her ally.

But even had Emperor Franz Joseph shown reluctance to plunge his nation into war and had Austria refused to chastise Serbia for the murder of the Archduke I doubt very much whether the Kaiser would have allowed that event to have gone unavenged.

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I couldn't help thinking of the "whole nations" which had been absolutely crushed under the Kaiser's heel—of Belgium, Serbia and Poland.

The Kaiser never admitted that the destruction of the Lusitania was a result of special instructions from him to the U-boat commander, but in discussing the general subject of submarine warfare he asked:

"What right have Americans to take passage on these vessels, anyway? If they came onto the battlefield they would not expect us to stop firing, would they? Why should they expect any greater protection when they enter the war zone at sea?"

"Don't ever forget," he went on, "a bullet from a pistol would be enough to sink one of our U-boats. How can we stop and board vessels we encounter to ascertain whether they are neutral and not carrying contraband? If that appears to be a neutral should a fact prove to be a belligerent, or if a belligerent should heave to in response to the command of one of our submarines, how could we safely send a boarding party over when a rifle shot from the vessel in question would sink the submarine?"

How firmly the Kaiser was wedded to the abhorred idea and how he abhorred the spirit of the course of his life, and in his relations with me he frequently expressed views which discoloration of his face and the right of kings."

the crime of Sarajevo.

It is true that the Kaiser sent a message to the czar of Russia in which he pointed out that Austria ought to be allowed to chastise Serbia without interference from the other European powers, remarking, "We princes must hold together," but there can be no doubt that that was very far from the outcome desired to his heart. If, indeed, the punishment of Serbia had been accomplished without war the Kaiser would have been a most disappointed man, and if Russia had failed to mobilize her troops, which gave Germany a pretext for crossing the Russian border, I haven't the slightest doubt that Germany would have prodded Russia into war, anyway, knowing that France would follow. "Der Tag" (the day) had come for which Germany had been planning and plotting, and nothing on earth could now interfere with the execution of the program.

How firmly the Kaiser was wedded to the abhorred idea and how he abhorred the spirit of the course of his life, and in his relations with me he frequently expressed views which discoloration of his face and the right of kings."



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