

THE WELLINGTON LEADER

VOLUME IX

WELLINGTON, Collingsworth County, TEXAS, JUNE 14th, 1918.

MAKE W. S. DAY SUCCESS

The National War Savings Committee, which is carrying on, through its State and local committees, in this county H. C. Wells is chairman, a Nation-wide campaign to get all the men on or before June 28 to pledge themselves to save to the utmost of their ability and to buy War Savings Stamps with their savings, has given out the following statement:

"Those of us who remain at home while others do the fighting have an ever-increasing number of opportunities to do definite and highly important work for our country. We wish to do this work as an expression of the gratitude we feel in being privileged to continue at our usual tasks, to enjoy the loving companionship of our families, to meet freely with our friends and neighbors, to enjoy all the security of life and most of the pleasures and the economic privileges of peace times while other men, who have had to put aside all these things, are fighting our battles for us on the sacred soil of France and on the high seas.

"Our new opportunity to serve comes as a result of designating June 28 as National War Savings Day, a day on which all men and women and all children of sufficient years to appreciate the day's significance are called upon to meet at their respective school houses and pledge themselves to save to the utmost of their ability and to conserve all possible labor and materials for the Government, and to buy War Savings Stamps with their savings. Our part is to do everything possible to make this day stand out among the great days of this period of the war.

"Could any one of us be asked to do less than this? Could any one of us refuse to do so little a thing to win a war for the world's freedom? Could any one of us put aside this plea for saving while all Europe is crying out in its agony to be released from the clutches of the monster that is befouling all it touches? Could we refuse so simple a thing and at the same time ask other men to give their lives that our own precious lives be spared and our firesides be kept safe from the terrors of the Hun?

"Our duty is clear, our privilege is great, our sacrifice is little, our work is important.

"National War Savings Day is to be the great rallying day on which everyone in our country is expected to pledge himself or herself to save and economize. This saving and economizing will first of all leave in the markets a greater supply of labor and materials for the use of the Government with which to fight the war. And then the money savings of the individuals are to be invested in War Savings Stamps.

"What the Government asks us to do is to pledge ourselves to buy at definite periods with our savings a specific amount of War Savings Stamps. The thing to be accomplished is to get subscriptions which will take care during the balance of the present year of the unsold portion of the \$100,000,000 of War Savings Stamps authorized by the Congress to be sold during 1918.

"When one stops to think of the matter, it is really a small thing to raise \$2,000,000,000 in a country of more than 100,000,000 people. If everyone would do his share it would be necessary for each person to subscribe to only \$20 worth of stamps.

"The duty of us at home is to see to it that the entire amount is subscribed. We must work to that end. We must add to our already great army of war savers. We must make more sacrifices ourselves and urge sacrifices upon others. National War Savings Day must be made the great success all of us hope for."

—Pledge the President—

TOWN MAN, HELP FARMERS

Speaking of food—how much of what you eat do you help to produce by your own work? Farms need labor. The difficulty is not an insufficiency of actual man power. There is a plenty of men to supply the need for help. But that man power is not being put to other things, and the farms will not be adequately supplied with help unless men turn temporarily from their present business of em-

ployment and work on farms in their county during the rush periods of cultivation and harvest.

If we were not at war you might feel free to disregard this as your personal duty. But we are at war; this is a war need, and you are not free to disregard it.

It is the duty of every strong man of farm experience or of farm aptitude, who is not now engaged in work of war value, and not engaged in work to which this personal attention is constantly indispensable, to go to farms in the agricultural territory adjacent to this town when farm labor needs are urgent, and help produce the food crops which are essential to war winning.

You eat every day. Some man's hard work produced that food. Our soldiers in France must eat and somebody's hard work must produce that food. If you are so situated that you can help produce this food it is your war duty to do so.

Lay off your present job or get away from your present business for a few days or a few weeks as you are needed. You'll lose money and weight. You'll gain blisters, sore muscles, and a clear conscience.

—Pledge the President—

VISIT SON AT CAMP TRAVIS

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Ball returned last week from Camp Travis where their son, Otis, has been stationed for several months. They not only saw their son but a number of other Collingsworth county boys. Say they were never treated better anywhere in their lives. Mr. Ball says since this trip he feels better satisfied about the boy because he knows he is getting good treatment and being carefully looked after.

Mr. Ball says he thinks Otis has started for France by this time. Marvin Somerville and Henry Cocks have also been started on their trip eastward. Otis in a letter to his parents said the Colonel called them up and said, "Write your folks that if we waited for a submarine to get us we would be having old soldiers reunions for five thousand years, for that is as much chance as a submarine will have getting us."

Here is the way to address a letter to a boy in Europe if he is in the 345th Field Artillery:

Return to Name and address of the sender 3c stamp of the sender
Capt. John Smith,
Cpl. John Smith,
Pvt. _____
Battery _____
American Exp. Forces.
Via New York.

If in some other regiment or branch of service use that instead of above, but use above form.

—Pledge the President—

T. E. BENGE ANNOUNCES FOR OFFICE OF TAX ASSESSOR

To the Voters—Men and Women: After being repeatedly solicited by a number of friends and good citizens of the county to make the race for Tax Assessor I have decided to announce my candidacy for the office subject to the Democratic primary.

I have been a resident of this county for about seven years, about ten years of that time as an active farmer, and am willing for those who do not know me to investigate me as to my qualifications and as a citizen.

As it has been decided by all the candidates to not make a house to house canvass it may be impossible for me to see all the voters before the primary, but I want all the voters to investigate my claims and give my candidacy earnest consideration, whether I meet you personally or not. If elected I promise to devote my time and energy to make you an efficient County Assessor.

T. E. BENGE.

—Pledge the President—
FOUR MORE REGISTERED WITH THE LOCAL BOARD

This makes a total of seventy-nine registering in Collingsworth county. Robert N. Swafford; Jules Boverie; Jeff Harrison; Alva Cristie.

—Pledge the President—
OPERATIONS AT SANITARIUM

Sam Henry, Blood Poison, operation, doing nicely.
Buster Withrow, appendicitis.
Hugh Coley, Kidneys removed.

THE WOMANLESS WEDDING GREAT

The greatest attraction ever pulled off in Wellington was the "Womanless Wedding" at the school auditorium last night. So many were in attendance that it was impossible to admit the crowd to the first performance, so it was put on twice in order to accommodate some three hundred people who couldn't see the first one. The proceeds amounted to about \$230, and is to be used first, to pay off the Liberty Bond bought for the school, and second, balance to be donated to war purposes. While the boys are in the army doing what they can the people here at home are pulling off some such stunt as that last night to help the boys.

Nearly every business man in town, representing nearly every line of business that can be named, from young men up to the oldest gray haired citizens, took part willingly and tried their level best to do their parts in proper manner. The audiences were well pleased and had more than their money's worth. Not a dissenting voice has been heard since the play.

The play started out with Uncle Sam and the Statue of Liberty followed by President Wilson and wife, then by cartoon characters such as Mutt and Jeff, the Katzenjammers, the New-things like it again. I haven't a nerve lyweds, Archie and Rosie, movie actors, famous singers, Hoover and wife, got a dose of gas. I'm going down the bridegroom's relatives, then the bride's relatives, all as witnesses to the wedding. Many good stunts were

SAN SABA LAD IN BIG BATTLE

The following letter is from Earl Thursman, a San Saba boy, to his mother, narrates his experience in one of the big battles in France. In the fight he was shot through the arm and also "gassed." The Leader has been asked to reproduce the letter.

The letter in part follows: Somewhere in France, Tuesday, March 26th, 1918.

Dearest Mother:—I guess by the time you get this you will have seen my name in the papers as wounded, but don't worry for I'm alright, but I am not a bit anxious to stop any more of "Fritz's" machine gun bullets. For they have a wonderful nasty taste, but oh! you cant imagine the fun I had killing Germans. If I killed one, I killed a hundred. They came at us in mass formation, thousands of them, you couldnt miss. I fired 145 rounds into them with a rifle and forty times with my revolver, but we were killing them so fast it was hard to tell who got them. But they came so fast and there were so many that we couldn't kill them fast enough. His artillery opened up on us early in the morning and I just swept everything before it. I by cartoon characters such as Mutt and Jeff, the Katzenjammers, the New-things like it again. I haven't a nerve lyweds, Archie and Rosie, movie actors, famous singers, Hoover and wife, got a dose of gas. I'm going down the bridegroom's relatives, then the bride's relatives, all as witnesses to the wedding. Many good stunts were



Boileau's Quaker Girls Company to Open the Chautauqua.

Up-to-the-minute drama, sparkling light opera, grand opera, humorous sketches, comic songs and costumes aplenty, with an abundance of material suitable to Sunday, make up the Chautauqua offering of this up-to-date

company. For two successive seasons over the same Chautauqua circuit Boileau's Quaker Girls Company won the highest vote for popularity against some of America's greatest attractions. Opening day.

than the bullet did. It went through the fleshy part of my arm between my wrist and elbow, but it doesn't bother me a bit outside of being a little stiff. I'm rather proud of it I don't see how I ever got through without getting more than I did. We stood by our guns till the last, firing into him point blank at 500 yards and we sure knocked them over, but they got so close we had to leave our guns and run, and we had about 300 yards to go in the open before we got to the trenches and he was spraying us with a machine gun while we were running. When I stopped to look around for my chum, a bullet took my hat off, one went through my arm and two or three went through my shirt and pants. I dropped into a shell hole and then just kept hopping from one hole to the other until I got into a trench. I was so mad I cried. I picked up another rifle and fought with the infantry all afternoon until an officer ordered me to go to the dressing station and get my arm bandaged. When about a hundred Germans got in the trench I was in, it got real exciting. Three of them came at me with their bayonets and I shot all of them with my automatic. Didn't miss one. Then an officer came at me and when I drew my gun on him, he threw up his hands and begged for his life, but I didn't let him finish. I would not take one of them prisoners, after I saw (censored). If I ever hated a German before, I hate them twenty times more now after seeing them fight like they do. The English people are the finest fighters in the world, I don't care what anyone says; they can't be scared. I'm back with the boys now getting clothes for I lost everything I had, I came back without a hat, and blood all over my shirt and pants, but it was mostly German blood. I took a coat off

There was a beautiful and wonderful eclipse of the sun to be seen in Fort Worth after all. The clouds did not obscure the view and the eclipse could be seen from its beginning—when the moon came between the fighting world and the peaceful sun—until it passed the edge. All one had to do to witness the eclipse was to ascend to an elevation of 11,500 feet, and this was what Lieutenant Calloway of Abilene, aerial gunnery school at Taliaferro Field, did Saturday afternoon.

In order to get above the rain clouds it was necessary for his machine to reach that great height, but once there, the eclipse was of more splendor than if viewed from the earth because of the clear atmosphere. And it was worth the trip up, Calloway says.—Ft. Worth Star-Telegram.

Lieut. Calloway was superintendent of the Wellington school a few years ago. He is a brother of Mrs. Joe Beasley of this city.

dead soldier and that was all the clothes I had. It took me two days and nights to get back to my squadron. I walked all the way, too, and for one day and night I didn't have a bite to eat, but I thank the Lord I'm alive. I'm a sort of hero back here, for I am the only one of the bunch who was in the scrap. They won't let me do a thing, and I sleep just as long as I want to. I'm cured of wireless alright, I guess I'll stay back with the squadron and do clerical work, as that is about all that I am fit for. I'm a nervous wreck from so many shells falling around me. I can face "Jerry's" machine gun or meet him face to face without cracking a smile, but I can't face his shell fire or his gas. It's worse than hell. Thursday, March 21st, is one day I'll never forget, for I went through a dozen hells from five in the morning until late in the afternoon when I got out of it. I guess he papers are full of accounts about the big battle. I had one day of it and that was enough to do me here and of my life. The hardest part of it though was when we had to leave our wounded behind—chaps that I had been with for a month but we couldn't do it for it was only one chance in a hundred that we were going through ourselves. But I did and I thank the Lord for it for one don't really know how sweet it is to live until they face death itself. Then is when you want to live. I didn't get scared until it was all over, though, then I shook like a leaf. When they hit me it made me so mad I wouldn't have run if they had killed me. I knew when they came over I was going to have some fun, but I never had any idea I'd get so many of them. I'd give anything if I only knew how many I got with my rifle, but I'll never know, I guess, for they were falling so thick you couldn't tell who was doing it. I couldn't miss, though, for they massed in front of our barbed wire in thousands trying to tear it down with their bare hands, while all we had to do was to pick them off. It was not near so hard to kill a man as I thought it would be; its fun, especially when you see them fighting dirty like they did. I lost everything I had, even my wrist watch. The only thing I saved was my automatic, and I wouldn't take a farm for it, for it kept me from getting a bayonet between my ribs.

—Pledge the President—

ORDNANCE DEPT. SPENDS SUMS FOR WAR MATERIAL

The Army Ordnance Department has negotiated approximately 12,000 contracts since this country entered the war, involving within \$175,000,000 of the total funds directly available for the Department for the present fiscal year—\$3,383,286,045. Additional contracts totaling \$1,503,703,741 have been entered into on the authority of Congress pending appropriation of an amount aggregating \$1,671,466,750.

The magnitude of the task of the Ordnance Department financially is evidenced by the disbursement recently in a single day of more than \$25,000,000 on ordinary contract vouchers. Disbursements for the month of April, 1918, ran to \$356,884,863, an interesting amount as compared with the \$5,059,264 disbursed by the Ordnance Department in April, 1917. These disbursements were made at the Ordnance Office in Washington. Amounts disbursed at Government arsenals are not included.

One check recently drawn by the Ordnance Disbursing Officer for ordnance material was for \$18,750,000. One requisition made recently by this same officer on the Treasury was for \$169,000,000. This is the largest single requisition ever made by any United States disbursing officer.

Prior to two months ago, before the Ordnance Department established its 11 district offices which zoned the country to expedite payments to contractors and relieve the strain upon the main office in Washington, the Disbursing Officer at Washington signed from 500 to 3,000 checks a day.

—Pledge the President—

THREE WERE CALLED INTO NAVY SERVICE THIS WEEK

Lee Godfrey, Edgar Smith and Albert Montgomery, who recently enlisted in the Navy reserve, received their call to report for service. They left Tuesday for New Orleans. Their many friends wish them the best of luck and hope for their safe return.

—Pledge the President—

GERMAN OFFENSIVE CHECKED

Dispatches this morning state that the great drive of the Germans has been checked by the Allies all along the line, with heavy Hun losses.

Also that one of the German submarines on the American Atlantic coast has been sunk and the crew captured.

—Pledge the President—

Arrangements have been made for a reduced railroad fare of approximately 1 cent a mile for soldiers and sailors who desire to visit their homes before going overseas.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES

Washington, June 9.—Casualties among the American expeditionary forces thus far reported by General Pershing, including today's list, total 7,315, the War Department announced today in making public the first of regular weekly summaries of casualties. Deaths in action and from wounds, disease, accidents and all other causes number 2,927, while 4,046 men have been wounded and 342 are missing in action, including men held as prisoners in Germany.

The Department's recapitulation follows:

Killed in action (including 291 at sea) 1,033, died of wounds 310, died of diseases 1,192, died of accidents and other causes 392, wounded in action 4,046, missing in action (including prisoners) 342. Total 7,315.

While no official explanation was given for the decision of the department to advise the country weekly of the exact total of casualties since the landing of the first American forces in France last June, it is understood that it resulted largely from widespread reports that casualties have been very heavy and that total figures were being withheld from the public.

The casualties are so scattered in the lists that they will not give information of value to the enemy. After heavy actions, such as that at Cantigny, it requires several days to check up the casualties and cable them to the department.

—Pledge the President—

THE YOUNG LADIES' MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The two missionary societies—the Big Sisters and the Little Sisters—met together Monday afternoon at the church. It was decided that these two societies meet together during the summer months that more good might be obtained by them.

The hour for meeting to have programs will be at 6:30 p. m. For the social meetings which is the fourth Monday of each month, is to be at 9:00 p. m.

All agreed to go to the Red Cross room in a body one day of each week to do Red Cross work. New members are welcome each meeting. We are to have a picnic Friday night; all girls be sure to come, we will meet at the Methodist church to go.

The old officers of each society are to hold their places and a few new ones were also elected as follows:

Program Committee—Bess French, Inez Leach, Merl Hite.

Social Committee—Mamie Armontrout, Clara Leach, Mollie Salter, Mildred Richardson.

Membership Committee—Bess Hite, Mary French, Inez Leach, Margaret Campbell.

Press Reporter—Mary French. Kate Cocks was elected president of the Big Sisters Society.

—Pledge the President—

TO THE VOTERS OF COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY

At the request of quite a number of friends I had about decided to enter the race for County Judge. But after giving the matter a more generous consideration I know that under my present circumstances I have about as much strain on my mind and energies as I need without getting tangled up in a race for office.

I desire to thank my friends for their encouragement and assurance of help. It seemed that I had as much encouragement as I needed; but I don't believe it best to get tangled up in the race at this time and therefore I decline to be a candidate.

Respectfully,

I. T. GOODNIGHT.

—Pledge the President—

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saying which always nois good victims (woe to the vanquished). Poland mechanical skill and the which exist there are mobilized 'the glorious and fortunate banner of Poland' in Belgium under 'the banner of necessity.'

The question remains: for what kind of work will the Germans use the Belgians? ... every kind of work in Germany is war work, whether it is called agricultural or industrial work. As the deported Belgians have not given their consent, their use is contrary to international law, and the policy of the Germans in Belgium and Poland is equally to be deplored. Instead of aiming at bringing us nearer peace, it serves to embitter our opponents and to arouse more hatred toward us amongst the neutrals.

Many times and more and more we have had occasion to observe that the neutrals show more sympathy for Belgium than for any other belligerent.

Old Men and Boys Taken. The news dispatches indicate that the deportation and forced labor of Belgians still continue. In a dispatch from Havre (New York Evening Post, September 13, 1917) it is stated: "The removal of the civilian population of Belgium continues, according to advices received here. The town of Roulers, immediately behind the battle line in Flanders, has been evacuated completely. Ostend is being emptied gradually, and two thousand persons already have been sent from Courtrai."

In another dispatch from Havre (Washington Post, September 24, 1917) it is stated that "the German military authorities at Bruges, Belgium, are conscripting forcibly all the boys and men of that city between the ages of fourteen and sixty to work in munition factories and shipyards. The rich and poor, shopkeepers and workmen, all are being taken, only the school teachers, doctors, and priests escaping."

German Officer Rebuked Men. The following "Order of the Day" shows how the town of Huy escaped the fate of so many Belgium and French towns. Drunken German soldiers were frightened and began to shoot men and burn houses. The commanding officer condemned this because it was not done by his order and because two German soldiers were wounded. It is evident that massacres and arson were permitted only when commanded by the officers.

Last night a shooting affray took place. There is no evidence that the inhabitants of the towns had any arms in their houses, nor is there evidence that the people took part in the shooting; on the contrary, it seems that the soldiers were under the influence of alcohol, and began to shoot in a senseless and hostile attack.

The behavior of the soldiers during the night, with very few exceptions makes a scandalous impression. "It is highly deplorable when officers or noncommissioned officers set houses on fire without permission or order of the commanding officer, or as the case may be, the senior officer, or when by their attitude they encourage the rank and file to burn and plunder."

The miserable behavior of the men caused a noncommissioned officer and a private to be seriously wounded by German bullets.

MAJOR VON BASSEWITZ.

Report of Minister Whitlock.

"One interesting result of the deportations remains to be noted, a result that once more places in relief the German capacity for blundering, almost as great as the German capacity for cruelty. Until the deportations were begun there was no intense hatred on the part of the lower classes, i. e., the workmen and the peasants. The old Germans of the Landsturm had been quartered in Flemish homes; they and the inmates spoke nearly the same language; they got along fairly well; they helped the women with the work, the poor and the humble having none of those hatreds of patriotism that are among the privileges of the upper classes. It is conceivable that the Flemish population might have existed under German rule; it was Teutonic in its origin and anti-French always. But now the Germans have changed all that."

"They have dealt a mortal blow to any prospect they may ever have had of being tolerated by the population of Flanders; in tearing away from nearly every humble home in the land a husband and a father or a son and brother they have lighted a fire of hatred that will never go out; they have brought home to every heart in the land, in a way that will impress its horror indelibly on the memory of three generations, a realization of what German methods mean, not as with the early atrocities, in the heat of passion and the first lust of war, but by one of those deeds that make one despair of the future of the human race, a deed coldly planned, studiously matured, and deliberately and systematically executed, a deed so cruel that German soldiers are said to have wept in its execution, and so monstrous that even German officers are now said to be ashamed."

WHITLOCK.

Mr. Hoover's Conclusions. Mr. Hoover's mature conclusions on the German practices in Belgium, which he wrote for the pamphlet issued by the committee on public information, reinforce the detailed evidence already presented:

September, 1917. I have been often called upon for a statement of my observation of German rule in Belgium and northern France. I have neither the desire nor the adequate pen to picture the scenes which have heated my blood through the two and a half years

spent in work for the reiner or these 10,000,000 people.

The sight of the destroyed homes and cities, the widowed and fatherless, the destitute, the physical misery of a people but partially nourished at best, the deportation of men by tens of thousands to slavery in German mines and factories, the execution of men and women for paltry effusions of their loyalty to their country, the sacking of every resource through financial robbery, the battening of armies on the slender produce of the country, the denudation of the country of cattle, horses, and textiles; all these things we had to witness, dumb to help other than by protest and sympathy, during this long and terrible time, and still these are not the events of battle heat, but the effects of a grinding heel of a race demanding the mastery of the world.

—Pledge the President— ORDINANCE NO 103

An Ordinance Regulating the Driving of Motor and Other Vehicles Within the City of Wellington, Texas, and Prescribing the Penalty for Violation thereof:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Wellington, Texas.

That every person operating or driving a motor or other vehicle on the public streets or highways, within the corporate limits of the City of Wellington, Texas, shall operate and drive the same in a careful and prudent manner, and at the rate of speed not greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard for the traffic and use of the street or highway, and no person shall operate or pass a motor or other vehicle on any street or highway in said City of Wellington, at such a rate of speed as to endanger the life or limb of any person or the safety of any property; provided that it shall be unlawful to drive at a rate of speed in excess of eighteen miles on any street or highway within the corporate limits of the said City of Wellington; and provided further, that no person shall operate or drive a motor or other vehicle on any street or highway within the fire limits of the said City of Wellington, as prescribed by ordinance of said City, at a greater rate of speed than twelve miles per hour; and provided further, that the regulations with regard to speed as set forth in this section shall not be held to apply to fire patrols or motor vehicles operated by the fire department in responding to fire calls nor to police patrol, nor to physicians responding to emergency calls.

That no person having control or charge of a motor vehicle shall allow such vehicle to stand in any public street or public highway within the fire limits of the City of Wellington, unattended without first having effectively set the brakes thereon and having stopped the motor of said vehicle.

That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to prevent the prosecution of offenders violating the laws of this state in reference to this subject, for offenses not enumerated in this ordinance.

That any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not more than one Hundred Dollars (\$100.00); and for a second or any subsequent offense, by a fine of not less than Ten Dollars (\$10.00), nor more than Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00).

That this ordinance shall take effect immediately after its passage, approval and legal publication.

Passed and approved this the 7th day of June, A. D. 1918.

R. A. WILLIAMS, Mayor, City of Wellington, Texas Attest:—Jas. C. Mahan, City Secretary.

—Pledge the President— MEAT RATION CUT IN GERMAN; HOG STOCKS DWINDLE

In Bavaria the monthly meat ration has been cut 20 per cent—from 1,000 to 800 grams—according to German newspapers. The monthly meat ration in Saxony has been reduced from 800 to 700 grams. Public officials are reported in the Prussian press as discussing the possibility of a further reduction of the bread ration in Prussia.

A Munich paper reports that from the beginning of the war to March 1, 1918, Bavarian hog stocks have decreased from 2,106,312 to 766,391 head. The Danish hog census shows a decrease from 1,651,000 hogs July 12, 1917, to 789,000 December 5, 1917, or a decrease of one-third the number at the beginning of the war.

—Pledge the President— LOANING MONEY

I loan money on farm and ranch lands in this and adjoining counties, look after the renewal of all Darlington loans coming due and buy Vendors Lien notes. If you need money or have notes for sale see or write me, R. R. Sherwood, Wellington, Texas, office: First National Bank building.

—Pledge the President— Subscribe for the Leader.



HOW TO MEASURE MEAT RATION OF 2 POUNDS WEEKLY

Success of Equitable Meat Distribution Rests With Consumer; Plan Based on Patriotism and Voluntary Denial.

It is estimated that \$50,000,000 would be required if the nation were successfully placed on a ration system for the handling of wheat flour, sugar and meat, nor would this amount cover the monthly operating expenses after the system were inaugurated. "For this reason," announces the Federal Food Administration for Texas, "we look to the individual for co-operation in observing the ration suggested and to the distributor to see that the quantities suggested are dispensed as nearly in the degree suggested as possible."

The placing of all manufacturers using sugar on a rationing basis has been achieved at a great expense to the Food Administration. Sugar used by manufacturers may only be procured through the possession of a certificate issued by the state headquarters and the quantity is based upon a definite schedule of allotments.

The distribution of wheat flour in Texas, now that the State has adopted a wheatless program, is handled alone in Victory bread, through licensed bakers. Homes and public eating places, until the wheatless program was adopted, were on six pounds per person of flour a month. While difficult to make this rationing complete, the distribution to the public through the wholesalers and the retailers nearly approximated that quantity when the sum total of wheat flour for Texas was divided by the sum total of the consuming public.

Bewilderment is now expressed by dispensers of meat, both in public eating places and at meat markets, as to how the individual is to be kept within his ration of two pounds of meat per week. Some have suggested a return to meatless days and meatless meals. The United States Food Administration, in announcing the new meat program, expressed an unwillingness to return to fixed meatless meals or days. It is hoped that the American public will conform their purchases, on patriotic and military grounds, to the two-pound ration of meat, just as the majority have done in the purchase of sugar and flour, and that in the general summation, the amount of meat consumed nationally a month in the United States, when divided by the people consuming meat, will reflect the two-pound ration.

While no instructions have been issued defining a program, it is thought by the Federal Food Administration that the time has come when public eating places and meat markets should begin to approximate their respective trade in numbers. Every meat dispenser should begin to collate a list of families making regular purchases at his place of business. Families of five would be encouraged to buy not more than ten pounds of meat a week; families of two not more than four pounds a week, and so forth. This is not obligatory, but more and more as the war advances and military necessity demands increasing quantities of meat it would be to the advantage of every meat dispenser to know to a man the number of persons buying of his place of business.

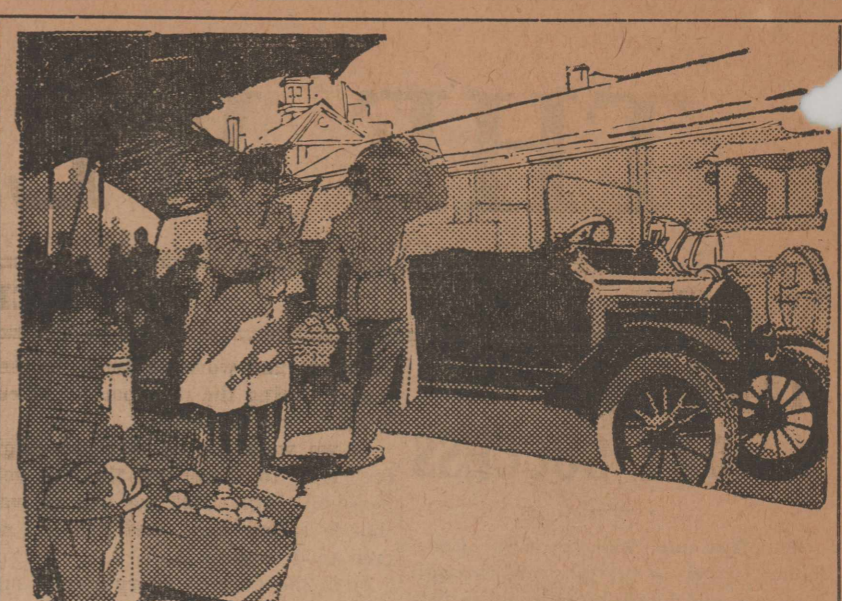
If at the end of each day the meat dealer will divide the number of his customers with the pounds of meat bought, he will know the average purchase for the day in pounds per person; and if at the end of each week he will divide the total pounds sold by the total persons represented in the sales of the week, he will soon be in position to gauge whether or not he is meeting the federal requirements. Such information would be invaluable as the program is advanced to meet military necessity.

All of this detail means additional work, but the present war is a test of the fitness of men in service at the front and in the business world to survive, and out of it the Food Administration believes that lack of business methods will disappear and men will come to know accurately the minute details and elements which make up their livelihood—facts which, because of too much prosperity and extravagance, have almost been obliterated from American life.

—Pledge the President—

Cholera Morbus

This is a very painful and dangerous disease. In almost every neighborhood someone has died from it before medicine could be obtained or a physician summoned. The right way is to have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house so as to be prepared for it. Mrs. Chas. Enyeart, Huntington, Ind., writes: "During the summer of 1911 two of my children were taken sick with cholera morbus. I used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy and it gave them immediate relief."



War-time Responsibility—Yours and Ours

National necessity has put a new responsibility on every motorist.

Utmost service is demanded—the highest usefulness of yourself and your car.

Service and economy are your only considerations.

Our responsibility goes hand in hand with yours.

As the largest rubber manufacturer in the world, it is our duty to supply you with tires of unfailing reliability and extreme mileage.

United States Tires are more than making good in this time of stress.

They are setting new mileage records—establishing new standards of continuous service—effecting greater economy by reducing tire cost per mile.

There is a United States Tire for every car—passenger or commercial—and every condition of motoring.

The nearest United States Sales and Service Depot will cheerfully aid you in fitting the right tire to your needs.



We know United States Tires are GOOD tires. That's why we sell them.

Pioneer Hdw. Co.

Seed For Sale

Maize, Kaffir, Feterita, Corn, Millet, Sudan and Rye.

FEED

Alfalfa and Prairie Hay, Meal, Cake, Chico, Bran and Shorts.

Shields Grain & Coal Co. Telephone 72

City Meat Market

Appreciates Your Patronage

Roffin Cocke Proprietor

Nice, Tender, Juicy, Fresh Meats and Meat Market Supplies.

Phone Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

PHONE No. 35

SITUATION

Will Stop at Nothing, and Only Thing They Respect is Force" — Huns' Capacity for Cruelty Told by Whitlock.

Aroused by the indignation shown by the whole world over the ruthless deportations of the people in Belgium and France, socialist deputies in the reichstag protested against the continuance of the practice. Ambassador Gerard's evidence shows the extent of the horror.

In the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of December 2, 1916, the following protests against the deportation of Belgians to work in Germany appeared, made, respectively, by Socialist Deputy Haase and Deputy Dittmann, members of the reichstag:

"Thousands of workmen in the occupied territory have been compelled to forced labor; we earnestly ask the government to restore to these workmen their liberty, especially in Belgium. In truth, we (the Germans) find no sympathy in neutral countries; even the pope has made a protest against this procedure, and several neutral states have done the same. Common sense itself demands that we abandon this procedure which moreover is in opposition to the Hague convention to which we have agreed."

"In opposition to the secretary of state, I must recall that when formerly the Belgian workmen who had fled to Holland returned to Belgium, Governor General von Bissing promised that these Belgian workmen would under no circumstances be deported to Germany. This reassuring promise has not been kept."

Ambassador Gerard's interesting testimony appears in his recent book: Ambassador Gerard's Evidence.

The president (during my visit to America in 1916) impressed upon me his great interest in the Belgians deported to Germany. The action of Germany in thus carrying a great part of the male population of Belgium into virtual slavery had roused great indignation in America. As the revered Cardinal Farley said to me a few days before my departure, 'You have to go back to the times of the Medes and the Persians to find a like example of a whole people carried into bondage.'

"Mr. Grew had made representations about this to the chancellor and, on my return, I immediately took up the question.

"I was informed that it was a military measure, that Ludendorf had feared that the British would break through and overrun Belgium and that the military did not propose to have a hostile population at their backs who might cut the rail lines of communication, telephones and telegraphs, and that for this reason the deportation had been decided on. I was, however, told I would be given permission to visit these Belgians. The passes, nevertheless, which alone made such visiting possible were not delivered until a few days before I left Germany.

Belgians Forced to Make Munitions. "Several of these Belgians who were put to work in Berlin managed to get away and come to see me. They gave me a harrowing account of how they had been seized in Belgium and made to work in Germany at making munitions to be used probably against their own friends.

"I said to the chancellor, 'There are Belgians employed in making shells contrary to all rules of war and the Hague conventions.' He said, 'I do not believe it.' I said, 'My automobile is at the door. I can take you, in four minutes, to where 30 Belgians are working on the manufacture of shells.' But he did not find time to go.

"Americans must understand that the Germans will stop at nothing to win this war, and that the only thing they respect is force."—James W. Gerard, My Four Years in Germany, 1917, pp. 3951-52.

A similar point of view is expressed in an article entitled "Vae Victis" from the Hungarian newspaper Newszava of Budapest (quoted in K. G. Ossianilsson, Militarism at Work in Belgium and Germany, 1917, pp. 53-54.)

Mixed Hungarian Opinion. "Mechanical skill, and especially qualified mechanical skill, is for the moment a more important factor than usual, and as it must be obtained where it can be obtained, Belgium has had to suffer in accordance with the

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Remedy, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, taken internally and acts on the mucous surfaces. One Hundred Dollars reward for any case that Hall's Remedy fails to cure. Send for testimonials.

The War Savings Plan

Is a plan by which you invest your small savings with the United States Government. You do it by buying War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps.

A War Savings Stamp cost \$4.12 in January, and to this price is added one cent for each month since January. The one cent advance each month is to allow for interest the stamp earns.

These stamps as bought are pasted in a War Savings Certificate, which is a folder with 16 spaces for the Stamps. When these 16 spaces are filled put the Certificate away; it is worth \$100, payable Jan. 1, 1923. Then start another.

A United States Thrift Stamp is for investors who want to save but find the War Savings Stamp more than they can spare at one time. The U. S. Thrift Stamp costs 25 cents; you get a Thrift Card from the postoffice or bank, or other authorized agency; no charge for the card. There are 16 spaces on this Card; a place for each 25-cent Thrift Stamp you buy. Sixteen of them make \$4. When the card is full, take it to the postoffice, or bank, or other agency and get a War Savings Stamp; you'll pay the difference, 12 cents for January and one cent more each month during 1918. Paste the War Savings Stamp on the Certificate Card you get with it, and start a new 25-cent Thrift Card. The U. S. Thrift Stamps do not bear interest; the War Savings Stamps do—4 per cent, compounded every three months. The interest is in the convenient form of a monthly increase in the face value of the Stamps. The Stamps are redeemable at their full value, \$5, on January 1st, 1923.

If you need to draw out the money you have saved (don't do it if you don't have to) go to the postoffice and they will tell you what to do, and what the exact value of your investment is on that date, and give you the money.

A Country Worth FIGHTING For
IS
A Country Worth SAVING For



Don't wait. Do it now. Get Hartford Insurance on your crops, its the kind you can depend upon.—Mrs. J. M. Strong, agency. Postoffice building. 43-tf

PHASES OF THE HOG INDUSTRY IN TEXAS

In general the hogs of Texas show a considerable improvement. From certain sections of the State, as good hogs are shipped to market as from any part of the whole country. However, it should be recommended that, even in sections where good hogs have been bred for many years, much improvement can still be made. There are always individual sows that are unprofitable because their litters are too small, or their pigs mature slowly, or are poor feeders and unthrifty, or are not of the proper conformation. Then, too, some people think that they have a good boar just because he is registered. Sometimes a boar has the names of sires and dams that have won the highest honors at the biggest shows in the country in his pedigree, and still is a scrub, and the getter of scrubs. Hog breeders must constantly be on their guard against the registered scrub boar.

There are two main considerations which urgently impress on us the need of improving our stock of hogs. In the first place more meat is badly needed. We must see that our soldiers have enough meat to fight well, and we must that our working people have enough meat to work well. Our own safety demands no less of us than this. It is not a question now whether we eat too much meat or too little. We as a people are used to heavy meat eating, and we should if possible avoid a radical change in the eating habits of a nation that is fighting for its life and honor. The same thing applies to our gallant allies. The fact that the use of breeding stock of the proper conformation, breeding habits and ability to conserve feeds economically will increase our meat supply hardly needs to be mentioned. Hogs that will mature and fatten early should be produced.

The particular breed to be used in improving our present stock of hogs doesn't matter much. Some prefer the Poland-China, and believe that that breed is the best. Others think that they can do better with the Duroc-Jersey. Still others prefer the Berkshire. In general a farmer should use the breed that makes the strongest appeal to him. He will take the best care of the kind of pig that he likes best. For the sake of uniformity in shipments of market hogs and for the sale of breeding stock to outside buyers, it is best for a community to use one breed. The essential thing in selecting breeding stock is to get good individuals. The breed doesn't matter much. Due to our feeding conditions and the demands of our markets, one of the three fat type breeds just mentioned should be used by most farmers.

In Texas we have two general conditions prevailing in respect to the

hog industry. We have those sections of the State where most of the land is cleared and under cultivation. Many farmers here do not so much as produce their own pork. Those who do raise pigs often raise them in small pens and under unsatisfactory conditions. The pigs are under close observation and can be checked up easily. If a boar produces poorly he can easily be replaced. If a sow produces litters too small, is a poor milk producer, takes poor care of her pigs, has unthrifty pigs, or for any reason is unsatisfactory, she can also be easily replaced. In such sections as those we usually find the best hogs of the State. In the more thinly settled wooded portions of the State, we find totally different conditions, especially in that part of the State commonly called east Texas. In those counties which have not passed hog laws, we find the razor-back hog predominating. Where hog laws have been passed the hogs are confined through the cropping season, and, by common consent very often turned out to graze during the winter months. All through these sections we find an inferior grade of hogs, although considerable effort has been made to improve the grade of hogs, and some of the hogs coming from East Texas are as good as from anywhere else. Some very good pure-bred herds have been established in that part of the State.

A very noticeable improvement follows when pure-bred herds are used in the native sows found so often in the wooded sections of the State. The pigs from the first cross mature much earlier, grow to a greater size, make more economical use of their feed, and the gilts are more prolific and make better mothers. When the raisers have their hog round-ups they should castrate or ship the native boars and replace them with pure-bred boars of good type breeding. These boars should belong to prolific strains, and should show early maturity, well grown at an early age, and should have sufficient length, breadth and depth of body to correct these deficiencies in the native stock. Size and vigor should be prominent in their characteristics. Of course, the quickest way to improve the stock of hogs in these sections also would be to replace the sows with better ones, which may be had at market prices. However, there are certain difficulties met with in doing so. The situation demands that more pork be produced. Our present inferior stock ought to be improved. Good boars will do it.

—Pledge the President—
A Hail Policy in the "OLD HARTFORD" will protect you completely—you can't buy better insurance. Hartford Insurance has been good for over one hundred years.—Mrs. J. M. Strong, agency. In the postoffice building. 43-tf

Why We Fight

No. 3

Because Germany Having Split the World in Half Is Now Trying to Devour the Halves

By CLARENCE L. SPEED
Secretary of the War Committee of the Union League Club of Chicago

We are fighting Germany, for one thing, because Germany, having split the world in half, is now seeking to devour the halves separately. She has driven a wedge straight through the heart of Europe, and into Asia, and is seeking to extend it to the Persian gulf.

This is no accidental happening, due to the downfall of Russia and the sudden shifting in the fortunes of war. Germany planned it all decades ago. She made no effort to keep the plans secret. She told us all about it. She had a reputation for making plans and sticking to them, from one generation to another; yet the world paid no attention. It seemed too preposterous even for Germany to attempt.

As long ago as 1895 a pamphlet, "Pan-Germany and Central Europe About 1950," was published in Berlin and had wide circulation. It laid the whole Mitteleuropa plan bare as follows:

"Poland and Little Russia (the kingdom to be established at Russia's expense) will agree to have no armies of their own, and will receive in their fortresses German and Austrian garrisons. In Poland, as well as in Little Russia, the postal and telegraph services as well as the railways will be in German hands."

In 1911 Tannenbergs book, "Greater Germany" was published. This was only three years before the war, but it showed that the idea of a German Mitteleuropa had not been allowed to languish. It says:

"The new kingdom of Poland is made up of the former Russian portion of the basin of the Vistula, and of Galicia, and forms a part of the new Austria."

How the plan has grown since then! Russia's collapse dropped whole provinces into the lap of the kaiser, and now Germany plans its empire on a scale which would dwarf that of ancient Rome. It is to embrace the original Central Europe, inhabited by some 73,000,000 Germans, make the Black sea a German lake, and extend clear to the Persian gulf through the vassal states of Bulgaria and Turkey.

The German government started to put its scheme for a Mitteleuropa into effect years ago when it began the construction of the Berlin-to-Bagdad railway. Little Serbia stood in the way, so Serbia was attacked and the world was plunged into war. In the opposite corner of Europe Belgium was invaded and crushed. The world then thought that this was only because Belgium offered the easiest route to France; but study of the Mitteleuropa plan of years ago shows that Belgium was included in the scheme of conquest.

"How does all this affect America?" one may ask. Germany was a late comer in the family of great nations. Most of the uncivilized world had been pre-empted by other nations before she arrived. Germany wanted colonies. To get them she would have to take them away from someone else.

Africa and South America offered the best fields for German colonization. England possessed the best part of Africa—the parts in which the white man might hope to settle and thrive. England had a mighty fleet, and a disposition to hold what she had, even though she did not show a disposition to fight for more.

There remained South America. It was divided among weak nations. It was protected only by the Monroe doctrine. This Monroe doctrine was a sacred thing to Americans, but, not being backed up by mighty armies and fleets, was not even a "scrap of paper" to the Germans. Can anyone doubt, should Germany succeed in welding into a mighty empire the 73,000,000 Germans and the 100,000,000 inhabitants of the vassal and conquered states of her Mitteleuropa, that her next step would be toward the west? The very fact that she had this empire would presuppose the defeat of England, so that no British fleet would stand between us and Germany when the time came for the kaiser to send his legions across the Atlantic.

"As in the East, so in the West," is a motto which, of recent weeks, has been much heard in Germany. At a conference of the national liberal party, held in March of this year, the following amazingly frank declaration was made:

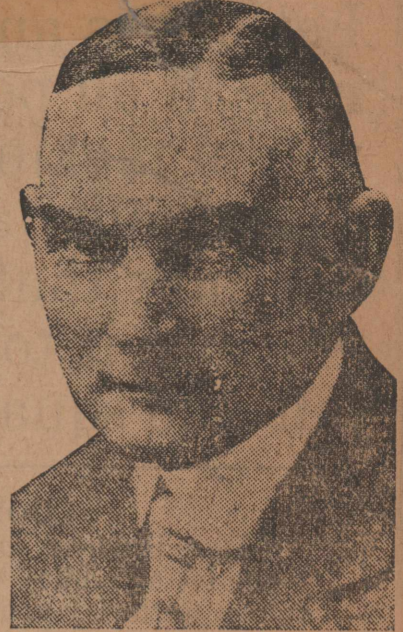
"Our policy has been directed to making the government and majority turn away from the reichstag resolution of July 19. (Peace without annexations and indemnities). In that we have succeeded. Peace has just been made in the East under conditions in flat contradiction to the policy of July 19, and has received the support and assent of all the bourgeois parties."

In other words, all Germany is now planning both annexations and indemnities, such as will leave her without a formidable opponent in the world.

Can we make peace now and leave Germany, flushed with victory, in possession of all she has gained and lusting for further conquest? If we did, would not the whole world live in perpetual terror of German aggression, each country awaiting its turn to be gobbled up? Can any red-blooded man talk about peace without being so decisive that Germany is forced to disgorge all it has gained? The German menace to the world is a fact.

"Every Bank Should Sell Stamps; Every Texan Should Save"

—Howell Smith.



President Texas Bankers Association

In purchasing Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps Texans not only show their loyalty to the Government, but they are feathering their own nests and making the best kind of an investment. Victory is brought nearer. This is the way that Howell Smith of McKinney, President of the Texas Bankers' Association, regards the thrift movement of the National War Savings Committee.

"They are splendid investments—these little dividend-paying stamps which have been placed on sale at bargain counter prices," declares Mr. Smith. "Every banking house in Texas should carry a stock of them for sale to its patrons and every Texan should buy a stamp every time he can."

"It is to the interest of Lone Star bankers to see that the people become thrifty by buying Thrift and War Savings Stamps. It is to their interest to do so. Of course they ought to be for it enthusiastically because of the patriotic significance; but one of the big advantages in getting their patrons and friends to buy the stamps is that they are making these people more prosperous. As a community saves and prospers, the banks and all business houses will prosper. Thrift begets prosperity. This buying of Thrift Stamps is good business anyway you look at it—the Government is helped and all kinds of businesses are helped and the individual prospers."

"If the bankers of Texas have any fear that their savings deposits will be decreased if their people buy Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps, they are mistaken. Just look at what happened in England during the first eighteen months of the thrift campaign over there. Within a year and a half the people of England purchased \$650,000,000 worth of Victory Stamps and during the same period the savings deposits in English banks increased over 100 per cent. The little Thrift Stamps and the principles of thrift learned in the campaign did that. Not only did the people buy as many Thrift Stamps as they could purchase, but they saved and deposited with the banks a 100 per cent more money than they had ever deposited."

"The banker who does not sell Thrift and War Savings Stamps and push their sale is standing in his own light and keeping prosperity from his patrons."

—W.S.S.—

Every War Savings Stamp you buy brings the end of the war that much nearer.

—W.S.S.—

We write hail insurance in the Home Insurance Company of New York, cash assets over \$44,000,000.—R. R. SHERWOOD. 44-tf

—Pledge the President—
CLOSE THE POOL HALLS AND FIGHT; IS PLEA

Guthrie, Okla., June 10.—The county and district council of defense held a meeting here Saturday and passed resolutions calling for the closing of all pool halls and the drafting of all idle men and men employed at non-essential positions for work in the harvest fields next week.

IN CHOOSING YOUR STORE

Let prices and quality decide: Today when every true American is striving to economize in all personal expenditures and back our boys Over There, we are going to assist you in making your saving on all Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, and Hats, now is the time that quality and price speaks to everyone. Read carefully and note a few of the many bargains that we are offering for Saturday, June 15. Don't stay away from this store, you owe it to your family, and to yourself. We want your business upon the basis of fair and square. Note the prices:

<p>LOOK! LOOK! Here is where you can make a great saving— one lot of Ladies' Oxfords and Pumps, \$5.00 values, Saturday your choice\$2.95</p> <p>LOT NO. 2 Ladies' Oxfords and Pumps, \$3.50 and \$4.00 values, Saturday, choice\$1.98</p> <p>One lot of Ladies' Canvas Oxfords and Pumps, \$3.00 and \$3.50 values, choice\$2.45</p>	<p>SPECIAL One of Ladies Voile Waists, good values, we place them out on the counter now at your choice for98c</p> <p>One lot of Figured Lawns and Voiles, well worth 25c and 30c; per yard, Saturday, your choice for17c</p> <p>Be sure you give our Remnant Counter a look.</p>	<p>Closing out prices on Ladies' Corsets, \$3.50 values, choice for\$1.48</p> <p>One lot Special \$1.00 values, choice45c</p> <p>One lot of Men's Sport Shirts, short sleeve, just the thing for the hot summer days. Saturday, your choice for39c</p> <p>One lot of Men's Straw Hats, \$2.00 and \$2.25 values, choice for98c</p> <p>One lot of Men's Tan Oxfords only\$2.48</p>
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We want you to make this store your shopping place. It is never any trouble to show goods, whether you want to buy or not. Come in and look around, and let's get better acquainted; we want to meet you.

<p>QUALITY TELLS</p>	<p>J. B. ELLIS The Dry Goods Man</p>	<p>PRICE SELLS</p>
<p>R. V. McDAVID, Mgr.</p>		

The Wellington Leader

By The Leader Printing Company

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNING OF EACH WEEK

Entered as second class matter August 25, 1909, at the post office at Wellington, Texas, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

J. CLAUDE WELLS, Editor and Manager.



This paper has enlisted with the Government in the cause of America for the period of the war.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS WILL SAVE SOLDIERS

A few weeds have been cut since last week in the city. There are many more to be cut. Get in after them. Let's have a weedless town.

—Pledge the President—

The Chautauqua is coming to Wellington in about a month. Get ready to enjoy it.

—Pledge the President—

The way the crops of Collingsworth are growing since the good rains leads one to believe this will be a banner crop year, and it is needed. The farmers are working early and late and trying to do their part toward winning the war.

—Pledge the President—

The hardest contested battle of the war is now being fought in France with the odds on neither side. Just a small thing may turn the battle in our favor or in favor of the enemy. It is serious to contemplate, but we are betting on the Allies. The American boys are showing the stuff they are made of and giving good accounts of themselves.

—Pledge the President—

President Wilson, while reviewing the Red Cross parade in New York, was greeted by a Canadian soldier, invalided home from the front, who had been taken into the Canadian Army despite the fact that he was 54 years old when the authorities learned that his son was one of those that German soldiers crucified on a barn door. What would you do to stop such fiendish things? Do you think it much of a sacrifice to pledge yourself to save and buy War Savings Stamps?

The County Chairman of the War Savings Stamp campaign has called a meeting for June 28 at every school house in the county to "Pledge the President." It is hoped that every community will have a good report to make for that day.

—Pledge the President—

People should profit by the lesson learned last winter during the fuel famine and prepare this summer for next winter's needs. Fuel famines are serious propositions and our people can prevent one next winter. This action is strongly urged by the Fuel Administration. Buy coal now and be patriotic.

—Pledge the President—

Remember that National War Savings Day is June 28. Pledge yourself on or before that day to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy War Savings Stamps that there may be more money, labor and materials to back up those who fight and die for you.

—Pledge the President—

The purchase of War Savings Stamps is the best investment that the Government has offered to the public and those who fail to avail themselves of the services of this so-called saving bank are practicing a near sighted policy. Get busy and put all the money you can into purchase of these stamps.

—Pledge the President—

A careful student of war figures says: "The soldier has 29 chances of coming home to one of being killed. He has 98 chances of recovery from a wound to two chances of dying. And do you know that he is given another splendid chance of returning to you, and that is by you subscribing to the War Savings Stamps, which you are now asked to aid."

—Pledge the President—

The Food Administration says that since Texas went on a wheatless basis on April 15, there has been actually saved to the Government 14,895,000 pounds of flour or sufficient to feed the entire American Army of 700,000 men in France for one month and sufficient to feed the Texas boys in the National Guard, the National Army, the Regular Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps for one year. The actual saving by Texas mills, and turned over to the Government amounts to 65,225 barrels or 13,045,000 pounds. The quantity purchased from various small merchants who had small surpluses on account of the wheatless period aggregates 1,700,000 pounds. Flour from the mills and flour from the small merchants was diverted to Galveston and New Orleans and sent direct to the allied armies for their use and for the use of our soldiers.

Women Should Register

Now comes the Attorney General of Texas and says it might be wise for the women to register so they can vote in the July primary. At first he thought those in towns of less than ten thousand inhabitants would not have to register, but he is doubtful about it now, and says it will be the safest for them to register. The sheriff's office has the registration blanks and women can begin registering June 26. No fee is charged. All you have to do is answer a few questions. Let all the women of Collingsworth county get ready to vote in the coming election. If there ever is a time when you need to vote it will be in the coming primary.

Many are Lending Their Lives

Thousands of our boys are going down into the trenches today—clean-faced, determined, splendid young men. Many are soon to join the army of the lame, the blind or the dead.

You can at least go down in your pockets for them.

Think it over—be ready on June 28, National War Savings Day.

There's an army. Yes, a dozen armies—or stalwart, wind-bronzed young men standing between you and the grizzly Hun. These young fellows are giving their ease, their comfort, their friends and homes, their bodies, the hope of life—giving for you—for you.

You can at least loan your dollars for them.

War Savings Stamps

Better than Money in Your Pocket

A \$5.00 bill in your pocket does not increase in value; a War Savings Stamp does.

War Savings Stamps are "little government bonds" bearing 4 per cent compound interest. They cost \$4.17 now. In five years they will be worth \$5.00 each. If you wish to cash them in before that time you can do so any time at the post office with interest.

Pledge yourself to buy War Savings Stamps on or before—

June 28 National War Savings Day

War Savings Stamps can be bought in any amounts up to a thousand dollars. They are so good a security you cannot buy more.

You can buy War Savings Stamps at this bank

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by

Wellington State Bank

LOCALS & PERSONALS

More for your money at Ed Beck's. Milo Meal is fine and healthy. Try it. Phone 111 for Texas Oil.—B. F. Ball. All kinds of lister points at Ed Riley's. J. L. Hazlewood of Hollis was in our city Tuesday. Hold your Hail Insurance for Boverie & Walker. Go-devils and sweeps for every-body.—Ed Riley. For neat and correct abstract work see R. R. Sherwood. U. J. Boston of Hedley is a new subscriber to the Leader. J. W. French came in from the Plains first of the week. Call at J. B. Ellis' and get the July Standard Fashion Plates. For Abstract and Title Work see—Templeton & Templeton. Mrs. E. M. Lyon renewed for the Leader first of the week. The July Standard Patterns have arrived at the J. B. Ellis store. Misses Bess Carpenter and Florrie Fuller visited in Memphis last week. Let us write your hail insurance this year.—Templeton & Templeton. H. A. Holcomb and family are visiting his mother at Eldorado this week. W. H. Blevins of Quail was here Thursday and subscribed for the Leader. We have several good second-hand Ford cars for sale.—Wellington Motor Co. Miss Tillie Mahan left Saturday for Canyon to attend the Summer Normal. Ed Riley wants to do your blacksmithing, horseshoeing and wood-work. We are prepared to renew your FARM LOANS—Templeton & Templeton. Boverie & Walker have now some ne bargains in farm and ranch lands, cheap. Frank Crawford went to Altus first of the week to look after his farming interests. Murray Wolfe came Tuesday from McLean to visit his aunt, Mrs. S. A. McCarroll. Mrs. Worthy Edward of Burkburnett is here visiting her sister, Mrs. J. P. Hazlewood. Sol Barnett and J. L. Lamkin of Hollis were business visitors in this city Thursday. If you want to sell your land list it with Boverie & Walker. They will find the purchaser. Good bargains for cash for next thirty days throughout my entire store.—Wm. Cook. Mrs. W. L. Chenault of Wichita Falls is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. D. Creath of this city. Mrs. W. T. White of Hedley is visiting her daughter, Mrs. S. A. McCarroll, this week. For the next thirty days I will give good bargains for cash, as I need the money.—Wm. Cook. Miss Edna Dyche has accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Wellington Hardware Co. For the next thirty days I will give good bargains for cash, as I need the money.—Wm. Cook. Mrs. John Walker and daughter and Miss Ethel Johnson were in town Wednesday from Aberdeen. Mrs. F. A. Wright and children of Fort Worth are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Payne. Mrs. R. R. Sherwood left Sunday for a visit with relatives and home folks in Mississippi and Alabama. G. R. Alexander of Houston has been here visiting his uncle, W. O. Alexander and family several days. Mrs. Hester Stall and sister, Miss Rose Couch went to Canyon Monday to enter the Summer Normal. Mrs. O. S. Riggs and sister, Miss Smith, left Friday of last week for a visit with relatives in Arkansas. Clyde Adams and Chester Keller of the Fresno community went to Canyon Monday to attend the Normal. Dr. Hess' Poultry Panacea Stock Powder, Louse Panacea and Roup Remedy.—Joe Hardy Drug Co.

Phone 111 for Texas Oil.—B. F. Ball. All kinds of lister points at Ed Riley's. For neat and correct abstract work see R. R. Sherwood. Born Friday, June 7, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Payne. Call at J. B. Ellis' and get the July Standard Fashion Plates. A. C. Boyett renewed his subscription to the Leader this morning. Blacksmithing in all its departments, done at Ed Riley's. We have several good second-hand Ford cars for sale.—Wellington Motor Co. If it's anything in blacksmithing you want, go to Ed Riley, the blacksmith. For the next thirty days I will give good bargains for cash, as I need the money.—Wm. Cook. J. H. White sends the Leader to his son, Audrey White, Co. C. Bat. 303 R. D., Tank Corps, Gettysburg, Pa. Dr. Hess' Poultry Panacea Stock Powder, Louse Panacea and Roup Remedy.—Joe Hardy Drug Co. If you want to borrow money, be sure to see Boverie & Walker. They can satisfy your wants on short notice. Rev. M. E. Hawkins and family are visiting their son and brother, Marcellus Hawkins, at Camp Bowie this week. J. D. Cason and family, formerly of this county, now of McLean, visited relatives and friends here first of the week. W. H. Goforth returned from Lawton Wednesday, where he had been to take Mrs. Goforth for medical treatment. Tornado Insurance is cheap, you can't afford to go without it. Let us write your policy.—Mrs. J. M. Strong, agency. Mrs. M. A. Hazlewood returned to her home at Hollis first of the week after visiting her son, J. P., and wife several days. Now is the time to get bargains for cash at my store for next thirty days. I need the money, hence the bargains.—Wm. Cook. Henry C. Burnett of Childress, district manager for the Knights and Ladies of Security, is here in the interest of that order. We write hail insurance in the Home Insurance Company of New York, cash assets over \$44,000,000.—R. R. SHERWOOD. Miss Walker, stenographer for Judge R. H. Cocke, spent several days in Quanah this week attending a wedding and visiting home folks. Miss Ruth Ponder of Wichita Falls is visiting Miss Lola Benghe this week. They were roommates in the Decatur Baptist College the past term. Dr. S. A. Street attended the graduation from the Austin high school of his son, Cecil, last week. His son, Harper, returned home with him. Miss Annie D. Howell returned Sunday from a visit with relatives at Altus. Her uncle, Mr. Fletcher, and two children accompanied her home. Dr. J. G. Cross was called to Hollis Tuesday for an operation upon Mrs. Dr. Pendergraft. Dr. S. A. Street assisted Dr. Cross in the operation. Chief of Police McKinney spent a few days in Amarillo this week visiting his wife, Mrs. McKinney is attending business college in Amarillo. Mr. Lang of the C. E. Stone & Co. store, is in Shamrock looking after the store there while Mr. Henry, the manager is in the Sanitarium in this city. Misses Cora Lee, Marjorie Wall, Etta Sledge, Tommie Starkey and Hattie Bradley went to Canyon first of the week to attend the Normal this summer. Judge J. L. Lackey of Claude was here this week meeting old friends and meeting the voters in behalf of his candidacy for Congress from this district. Misses Pearl Renner and Bessie Pritchard left Saturday for Canyon where they will attend the summer session of the West Texas State Normal College. L. F. Sheffy received a message Thursday to report for work in the West Texas State Normal College at Canyon during the summer, and left today to be ready to take up the work Monday. Mrs. Sheffy will follow him soon. We join the many friends of this estimable family in wishing them success in their new field of endeavor.

All kinds of lister points at Ed Riley's. Money to loan on farms.—See Templeton & Templeton. See or phone R. R. Sherwood for your Hail Insurance. The July Standard Patterns have arrived at the J. B. Ellis store. We have several good second-hand Ford cars for sale.—Wellington Motor Co. We write hail insurance in old line companies, its the best kind to buy.—Mrs. J. M. Strong, agency. Dr. Hess' Poultry Panacea Stock Powder, Louse Panacea and Roup Remedy.—Joe Hardy Drug Co. H. S. Riggs, cashier of the First National Bank, and brother, O. S. Riggs, and John D. Glenn, left Sunday for Arkansas where they will visit some two weeks. A service flag containing fifteen stars was unfurled at the Baptist church last Sunday with appropriate ceremony. Hon. W. T. Barton made an address concerning the flag. Mrs. Ida Baumgardner returned last week from Dallas and Grapevine. Her daughter, Mrs. Eunice Lucas, returned home with her and left this week for Canyon to attend the Normal. Branch Watkins and Sam Bond and his two sisters, Misses Bertha and Ethel Bond, were here from Hedley Wednesday visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Bond. Sam has been called for army service for the 14th. All kinds of lister points at Ed Riley's. We have several good second-hand Ford cars for sale.—Wellington Motor Co. We write hail insurance in the Home Insurance Company of New York, cash assets over \$44,000,000.—R. R. SHERWOOD. Those who witnessed the sun eclipse last Saturday were fortunate. The eclipse was almost total, a sight seldom seen. The moon was some hour and a half passing across the face of the sun. A letter received from Fred (Babe) Skaggs by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Skaggs, states that he has arrived in France safely. Also Mr. E. D. Clay informs us that he has received a card from his son, Guy E. Clay, to the effect that he has arrived overseas safely. We would like to have given the addresses of these boys but are unable to do so at present. We write hail insurance in the Home Insurance Company of New York, cash assets over \$44,000,000.—R. R. SHERWOOD.

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OUR CLASSIFIED COLUMN
FOR SALE—20 or 25 bushels White Wonder cotton seed.—R. L. Boun ds.
FOR SALE—Good milk cow.—Mrs. M. A. Eeds.
FOR SALE—Durham bull yearling; will take \$55.00.—C. C. Rolls.
FOR SALE—A good 1917 Model Ford, good tires and in good shape; will sell at a bargain.—Knight.
FOR SALE—A good Jersey cow; several to pick from.—Jno. L. Anderson at A. & W. Big Store.
FOR SALE—Two or three good work mules, 15 to 16 hands high.—W. N. Roark, Lutie, Texas.
FOR SALE—I have about 2,000 to 3,000 bundles of good maize for sale at Carter's place, 2 miles north of Wellington. I will be there to deliver same on Saturday only. Price 12½¢ per bundle.—J. K. Crews, Dodsonville, Texas.
FOR SALE—Registered Hereford bulls.—C. W. Roberts.
WANTED—Quilts and blankets to wash; nice clean work guaranteed.—J. M. Fleming.
FOR SALE—Stock peas; home made bacon and good home made syrup and cane seed.—J. C. Phipps.
ESTRAYED—A red gilt; will weigh about 40 or 50 pounds; was traced two miles east of town; suitable to ward.—C. D. Knight, Leader office.
FOR SALE—Houses and three lots. A bargain, small cash payment, balance monthly; liberty bonds or war stamps look good.—C. T. Field.
AUTOMOBILES—When in the market for a good car, call on J. M. Shields, agent for the Case Six and Four. Also the Dodge. Phone residence, 129, office 72.—J. M. Shields.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The following candidates authorize us to announce them for the office under which they are listed, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary:
For State Senate, 29th District
R. L. TEMPLETON
(Of Collingsworth County)
W. S. BELL
(Of Foard County)
For Judge 46th Judicial District
WILEY C. TISDALE
(Of Foard County)
R. H. COCKE, Jr.
(Of Collingsworth County)
J. A. NABERS
(Of Wilbarger County)
For Representative 124th District
H. B. HILL
(Of Wheeler County)
C. W. TURMAN
(Of Hemphill County)
For County and District Clerk
J. M. (John)-FULLER
W. G. HITE
O. L. COUCH
For Sheriff and Tax Collector
M. S. CARPENTER
J. L. MEAD
For County Judge
C. C. SMALL
For Tax Assessor
J. N. WARD
T. E. BENGHE
For County Treasurer
J. M. FLEMING
MISS SALLIE KELLY
J. M. HODGES
For County Weigher
IVAN BENSON
W. E. (Wood) MOORE
J. M. FUSON
T. J. STALL
For County Attorney
JAS. C. MAHAN
A. V. (Red) PENDLETON
W. T. BARTON
For Commissioner, Prec. No. 1
C. C. TERRY
For Justice of the Peace Pre. 1.
W. A. WALKER
P. W. MYERS
For Commissioner, Precinct No. 2
C. N. McCLASKEY
For Commissioner Precinct No. 3.
J. R. W. BREWER
W. I. ATKINSON
For Commissioner Precinct No. 4.
B. C. SHIRLEY
A. J. BRADLEY
W. H. MONTGOMERY

HALT THE HUN
PROVIDE the boys with the things they need to make short work of him.
GUNS, clothes, aircraft, food, munitions and the ships to get over with. These are the things the boys need and they cost money—hunks of it.
June 28 National War Savings Day
Make a Pledge to Buy War Savings Stamps
THE more quickly our soldiers have all th things they need, the more quickly the ship will be bringing our boys back to us.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS FOR SALE AT THIS BANK
The City State Bank
H. D. CREATH, Cashier.

Go-devils and sweeps for every-body.—Ed Riley.
Dr. Hess' Poultry Panacea Stock Powder, Louse Panacea and Roup Remedy.—Joe Hardy Drug Co.
We write hail insurance in the Home Insurance Company of New York, cash assets over \$44,000,000.—R. R. SHERWOOD.
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We write hail insurance in the Home Insurance Company of New York, cash assets over \$44,000,000.—R. R. SHERWOOD.

W. O. W. NOTICE
On account of the "Womanless Wedding" we were compelled to postpone our regular meeting from last night to next Thursday night at which time we will have some very important business to transact, and want every member of the camp to be present.
J. L. BROOKS, Clerk.
—Pledge the President—
MONEY TO LOAN
If a loan is likely to be needed on farms, ranches or city property, any time soon better get it now as the Government is using lots of the surplus money and it may be that we can't make loans soon. Good rates. Good terms.
Pritchard & Goforth.
—Pledge the President—
MRS. BEGGS ENTERTAINS
The 1918 Knitting Club met at the home of Mrs. Bill Beggs Wednesday afternoon, June 5th. It was indeed a pleasant occasion. The Edison furnishing delightful music while our needles worked busily on. Delicious refreshments consisting of dream salad, iced tea and sandwiches were served to the following members and guests:
Mmes. Carpenter, Orr, Noles, Joyner, Benghe, Boles, Morrow, Howell, Beggs, McCauley, and Misses Bess Carpenter, Lola Benghe and Laura Kelly were guests.
—Pledge the President—
In March and April the Secretary of Agriculture, on recommendation of the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, approved 212 State road-building projects involving more than 2,500 miles of highways under the Federal aid road act. The estimated cost of these improvements to the State is about \$15,000,000. The Federal aid allowed is more than \$5,000,000.
—Pledge the President—
Subscribe for the Leader.

NOTICE!
A RED GILT, WEIGHING ABOUT 40 OR 50 POUNDS ESTRAYED 10 DAYS AGO FROM WELLINGTON. WAS HEARD OF 1½ MILES EAST OF TOWN. IF THE PERSON WHO HAS TAKEN HER UP WILL NOTIFY ME I WILL PAY THEM FOR THEIR TROUBLE.—C. D. KNIGHT.

APPRECIATION
I wish to take this method to express to the people of Wellington my sincere appreciation for the many kindnesses which you have shown me since I have been connected with your schools. During the past three years your co-operation with me and the other teachers has been as good as could be desired. In times of difficulty you have been patient and forbearing and at every step of progress you have encouraged us along the way. The many kind things which have been said to me during the past few days have been encouraging indeed and I assure you that they are appreciated. The school is indeed fortunate to secure the services of R. F. Curry as superintendent. He is thoroughly acquainted with the school and its needs and he is determined to make for this town a school that the people will be proud of. I bespeak for him the continued co-operation and support which we have had in the past and wish for the Wellington schools and the Wellington people the very best that can be had.
Respectfully,
Pritchard & Goforth.

WAR SAVINGS CAMPAIGN, SAYS PRES. WILSON, BASIS OF GOVERNMENT'S WAR-TIME FINANCIAL PROGRAM.

THE War Savings Campaign is the foundation on which the Government has based its entire war-time financial program. In the measure that the lesson of saving is learned and practiced by all the people, both President Wilson and Secretary William G. McAdoo have emphatically declared, is just that measure will the Government float the bond issues that may be necessary in the future.

The saving and investing of the War Savings Stamp quota is far from the only thing based on the War Savings Campaign. The future Liberty Loan bond issues and the floating of the Treasury's indebtedness certificates are wholly dependent for success upon the constant practice of economy through the medium of War Savings Stamps.

Texas are called upon to save and invest \$91,000,000 this year in War Savings Stamps and it is vitally necessary that this be done and that everyone practices to the utmost the principles of war-time economy which the Government is teaching with War Savings Stamps, Mr. McAdoo has declared. A single strand in the cables which uphold the great Brooklyn Suspension Bridge is not very strong. At thousands of these strands bound together uphold one of the greatest pieces of engineering in the world. In the War Savings Campaign one person is like the single strand, but all of the people saving and buying War Savings Stamps will make the Government's entire financial program a success, the Secretary of the Treasury has pointed out.

NO individual in this great country can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring the National obligation to be careful and provident of expenditure, now become a patriotic duty and an emblem of patriotism," says President Wilson in his message to Texas people. "I propose not many fortunate by-products can come out of the war, if this country can learn something about saving it will be worth the cost of the war. I mean the literal cost of it in money and resources."

Read the President's proclamation and see what he expects of you. Learn that he considers the lesson of economy taught through War Savings Stamps the most important movement ever started. Then get busy. Dig under and dig up the War Savings Stamps.

The Government looks to the War Savings Campaign to underwrite its entire economic program of finance. As large a portion as possible of the returns from Texas farms should be invested in war-winning, submarine-sinking, soldier-saving War Savings Stamps. They mean prosperity and victory."

UNITED States Senator Charles A. Culberson has emphatically declared: "In the measure that our people learn the lesson of economy that the Government is teaching today by the War Savings Stamp method, thereby releasing materials and labor vitally essential to the winning of the war, in just that measure will our arms prosper abroad and our fortunes better themselves over here. Intelligent frugality has become a National and a personal duty."

"Texans are called upon to put \$91,000,000.00 in War Savings Stamps this year and Texans will do it," Senator Culberson confidently declares.

W. F. DOUGHTY, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Texas, sees in the War Savings Campaign the greatest possible opportunity ever presented to Texans.

"The United States is now a big schoolhouse of forty-eight rooms for the teaching and learning of the lesson of economy—the vital factor in defeating the German Kaiser," he says. "Each State is a thrift school-room. Texas is the largest room of them all. Every Texan, big, little, old and young, is a student."

"Unless Texans learn well the lesson of saving, each investing to the extent of his or her ability in War Savings Stamps, we will have failed to do our part. We will have blocked the progress of the Government and endangered a hundred million American lives. We must learn well this lesson of economy, study it diligently and constantly because the learning of it means National victory and personal prosperity."

Let's put the old county over the fence before June 28, National War Savings Day. Make your War Savings Stamp pledge the limit today and hand it to the County Chairman of War Savings. Be sure, however, that you attend the Government meeting June 28 and re-affirm your pledge on the official Federal pledge card.

N. W. T. CONFERENCE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The Northwest Texas Conference Woman's Missionary Society convened in Abilene June 1st for a three days' session. The attendance was good and from the reports made it is very evident that the women of this Conference have not been "standing idle in the market places;" they having contributed for all purposes during the year 1917 the sum total of \$10,808.87.

At the Council meeting in 1917 the Conferences of Southern Methodism were asked for a 10 per cent increase in funds, membership and organization. At the close of the year the Northwest Texas Conference stood second in financial gain, having made an increase of 22 per cent. The Holston Conference had first place with a gain of 24 per cent. Taking into consideration the war activities a most wonderful record is ours, and again we plan an advance of 10 per cent in finances, 5 per cent in organizations, for the year 1918.

We were most fortunate in having with us during the entire session Miss Mabel K. Howell, of Kansas City. Miss Howell, for fifteen years has taught in our training school, but now goes from the Council as Administrative Secretary of the Orient.

Each day at the noon hour Miss Howell gave us a Bible lesson and the women who listened have a clearer vision of what God would have them do. She made so plain to us that God has a plan for each life, that He helps us with the plan, that if we are truly His child we are in the place we fill by God's appointment, and there is no resource of the Apostolic Church that is not just as available to you and to me as to the Apostles in those days, and we must not plan our work by what we can do but by what we can do plus God.

Splendid reports came from all parts of the Conference, and in reports, throughout all discussions there rang a note of patriotism, of loyalty to our nation, of desire to help in the present crisis. Last year the Conference purchased a \$1,000 Liberty Bond of the second issue, this year a \$500 of the third issue, and during the session at Abilene an interest in Good Cheer Cottage at Camp Bowie, pledged individually 45 comforts and some linen for guest rooms. They also voted to pay \$30.00 per month on salary of Pastor Assistant at our New Northwest Texas Tabernacle at Camp Bowie.

Mrs. Bloodworth is Camp Mother and visits the soldier boys regularly in their hospitals doing evangelistic work. The Conference meets in 1919 at Lubbock.

A DELEGATE.

—Pledge the President—

REWARD

We will pay \$10.00 for return of the three Pyrene Fire Extinguishers, undamaged, which were stolen from our place of business on or about May 20. We will also pay \$25.00 for arrest and conviction of the thief.

LEGGITT & STARKEY.

—Pledge the President—

CITATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
To the Sheriff or any Constable of Collingsworth County—Greetings:
You are hereby commanded to summon Ernest Phillips by making publication of this Citation once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in County, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in any newspaper published in the Forty-sixth Judicial District; to appear at the next regular term of the Justice Court of Precinct 1, Collingsworth County, Texas, to be held at the Court House thereof, in Wellington on the 4th Monday in June, A. D. 1918, the same being the 24th day of June, A. D. 1918, then and there to answer a petition filed in said court on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1918, in a suit numbered on the docket of said court, wherein Fred Watkins is Plaintiff and Ernest Phillips is defendant and the cause of action being alleged as follows: This is a suit on an open account in the sum of \$111.40, the same being for supplies for an automobile, and for repairs on an automobile left in plaintiff's place of business for the purpose of repairing, which account is past due and unpaid and though defendant has been requested to pay the same, he hitherto failed and refused to pay the same or any part thereof, wherefore plaintiff prays judgment.

Herein fail not, but have you before said Court, on said first day of the next term thereof, this Writ, with your return thereof, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness my hand officially at my office in Wellington, Texas this 7th day of May, A. D. 1918.

W. A. WALKER, Justice of the Peace.

Precinct 1, Justice Court, Collingsworth County, Texas.

WHO IS AT FAULT?

Did you ever build a house? Did you have an extra bill as long as your arm when completed?

Did you get SOME ONE to make out your bill who knew how?

Did some one tell you he THOUGHT it would build the building?

Now let's get down to business. If the ones who have been trying to attend to your business can't do it right without putting you in debt a considerable more than you anticipated, why not get some one to do it for you who DOES KNOW HOW?

You are entitled to a fair, square deal, and don't let yourself be misled.

We have the stuff to build the houses, (regardless of what has been told you to the contrary) and we CAN and will figure you a bill that is CORRECT.

Yours truly,
J. C. WOOLDRIDGE.

—Pledge the President—

TO Texas people Hon. Morris Sheppard, United States Senator, sends this message: "Texas has a big job cut out for it. Between now and December 31 the people of the biggest State in the Union are called upon to invest \$91,000,000 in War Savings Stamps. Texans will do it, too. Texas people have the habit of doing big things in a big way."

"I wish I could be down there and help in the War Savings Campaign. It is the greatest movement ever started. It means victory for America and prosperity for Americans. The War Savings Campaign is fundamental. Not only must the actual money be raised, but economy, the main-spring of our whole economic plan, must be learned and practiced. Saving means victory. Let's put Texas way over."

—Pledge the President—

IF he would protect himself and the markets for his agricultural products, every Texas farmer has a big part to play in the War Savings Campaign. D. E. Lyday of Fort Worth, President of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, stresses the reasons why Texas farmers should invest to the very limit of their ability in War Savings Stamps:

"In 1917 our total exports to Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy amounted to \$3,457,000,000 in round numbers," Mr. Lyday says. "Our exports to these countries constitute more than half of our export trade with the entire world. In these exports is represented the surplus product of our farms and ranches. If we fall to back up the Government with our money these products will not be exported, but will rot or go to waste on our own soil. Labor will be thrown out of employment. Our production has always exceeded our home demand and, if we are depleted foreign markets and attempt to sell the whole of our farm products at home, the result will be demoralized prices with returns far below the cost of production and consequent injury to every man, woman and child in Texas and the United States. No one will suffer greater injury than our farmers and cotton growers."

"If this condition is not to exist," Mr. Lyday points out, "we must win this war and to win this war it is necessary that the Government have full financial support. For every acre he owns or rents each Texas farmer should have at least \$1 invested in War Savings Stamps. I hope that every farmer in Texas will invest to the hilt in these Government securities. They mean prosperity for him. There has never been such a good, safe and reliable investment as Government Savings Stamps."

—Pledge the President—

RULES CONCERNING THE USE OF THE SERVICE FLAGS

The casualty lists must work a change to our service flags, but there has been a good deal of questioning and uncertainty as to what change should be.

The service flag is not official. Official adoption of such an emblem has been discussed in Congress, but no action has ever been taken. The adjutant general of the United States army, however, has indorsed as correct a memorandum by Lieutenant Colonel Nathan MacChesney, judge advocate, N. A., central department, which gives the status, so to speak, of the service flag and tells its proper use, and it has, therefore, to quote Lieutenant Colonel MacChesney, "a semi-official" place. It was Lieutenant Colonel MacChesney who recommended the use of gold and silver stars on the flag. He says:

"The present service flag is owned by private parties, who have patented the same, but it is recognized by the government and the flying of it is encouraged."

"It has been decided that, on these flags, a blue star shall represent those in the military or naval service of the United States, a silver star those wounded or invalidated home from overseas, with a gold star superimposed for those who die as the result of such wounds or disease, and a gold star alone for those killed in action."

—Pledge the President—

Subscribe for the Leader.

WOMAN KILLED AND MAN'S THROAT CUT; DIES LATER

Dalhart, Texas, June 10.—Mrs. Dan H. Zackery, wife of a Dallam county farmer, was killed by a rifle bullet at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning. D. H. Zackery, husband of the woman was found a few minutes later with his throat cut. He died at a local hospital Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Zackery came here four years ago from Clarendon. They are survived by four sons, the oldest son being 21 years old.

—Pledge the President—
Has a Good Opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets

"Chamberlain's Tablets are a wonder. I never sold anything that beat them," writes F. B. Tressey, Richmond, K. When troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial.

—Pledge the President—

TEXAS cattlemen, barons of the Lone Star plains, are urged by James Callan, President of the Cattle Raisers' Association, not only to keep on feeding the "boys over there" bully beef, but to invest all they can in War Savings Stamps so the Samnies can feed the Huns bully bullets.

"Although laboring under the most adverse and trying conditions in the history of Texas range country, you have not lost your courage nor your patriotism," Mr. Callan addresses Texas cattlemen. "An appeal is made to everyone to help to his ability in the purchase of War Savings Stamps."

"Help whip the Kaiser, cattlemen of Texas! Our boys are on the firing line."

—Pledge the President—

W. A. FRASER, Sovereign Commander of the Woodmen of the World, is intensely interested in the War Savings Campaign. Several days ago, shortly after his return from Omaha, where he and Mr. Fraser were together a good deal, Louis Lipsitz, State Director of the National War Savings Committee, received the following telegram from the Woodman Sovereign Commander:

"A War Savings Society in every Woodman of the World camp, every sovereign a member and the doctrine of personal economy practiced hand in hand with the great principles of woodcraft—that's my ambition."

"Woodman of Texas: Chop down the trees of extravagance with War Savings Stamps; blast out the stumps of unnecessary expenditures with War Savings Stamps. Help make an open road which the Government needs if it is to travel the paths of victory."

"The Woodmen of Texas have a vastly important part to play in putting Texas in the clear. Acquire War Savings Stamps, invest to the hilt. Save your country. Save yourself. The cry must not go up that 'the tree is falling.'"

—Pledge the President—

THE Government looks to the women of Texas for much support in driving home the teachings of the War Savings Campaign.

"To every Texas woman the Government has assigned the role of Joan of Arc," declares Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, former President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. "The French maid saved the land of the Tri-color. Texas women are called upon to save with an economic hand that their funds, invested in War Savings Stamps, may perform their full office."

"Let us one and all save—save and serve for the safety of our Lone Star lads fighting for us in Europe."

—Pledge the President—

If you expect to be able to look the rest of the Americans in the face be certain that you don't make a four-bit War Savings Stamp pledge when your conscience and your knowledge of your own affairs tell you to pledge \$100 or a \$1,000.

—Pledge the President—

Phone 111 for Texas Oil.—B. F. Ball. 19-ft.

EXAMPLES OF GERMAN KULTUR

Kultur is not confined in its dastardly working to Belgium or France. In the following extract from a longer article in the Saturday Evening Post, Irvin S. Cobb tells how the Germans treated their civil prisoners in Africa:

Americans will probably be interested to know how the Germans treated British civilians whom they took prisoners in German East Africa at the beginning of the war. Many of these prisoners were missionaries. Others were gently-born English women who had gone out to Africa as nurses and as teachers.

They were gently-bred Christian folk, these unfortunates; and assuredly, when they bear witness, what they jointly and severally say is worthy of belief. Here is a description, in the calm, dispassionate language of the official report on file in the London Foreign Office, touching on one experience of a file of civilian captives who were being moved across country by their German warders:

"Before entering Bejomo township the caravan was halted, that the porters, askaris and the rest might be formed into close procession. The porters were directed to sing as they went, so as to attract the people, and thus it was that the streets were lined by excited crowds collected to look at the prisoners. These were drawn up, on exhibition for half an hour outside the Boma, surrounded by a crowd of natives and Arabs who were left free to amuse themselves by a competition in insult and invective. The evidence is cumulative as to the hardship and privation—in many cases quite gratuitous—to which the prisoners generally were subjected on these marches."

It is of evidence that these civilian prisoners, none of whom had borne arms, were driven on long marches, that in the midst of plenty they were fed on starvation rations; that they were flogged, some of them, by a drunken German gang boss in Captain's uniform, absolutely without cause; that they were forced, men and women alike, to sleep on cement floors without mattresses or blankets for weeks on end; that native negro servants and soldiers were permitted to shove them about and strike and beat them; that for trivial or fancied offenses ministers of the gospel were locked in punishment cells of corrugated iron, where they remained, exposed to terrific heat from the African sun by day and biting cold of the African nights, for weeks on end.

"For doing something or other, a British planter named Wickham was locked up in a chicken house from which the fowls were driven out in order that he might be driven in. Wickham was 6 feet 1 inch in height. The height of his prison was 5 feet 6 inches. And he stayed there three days. But for white men in a black land worse indignities than any of these were reserved. Again I quote from the official statement.

"Civilians as well as service prisoners had to work every day from 7:30 to 11 and from 2:30 to 5. The work was hard, and in the climate and without sun helmets these hours were excessive. Apart from that the work was, the committee feels sure, made degrading by design, and was invariably carried out under native supervision. It included such things as drawing water from a well at which native women were working, and carrying it 400 yards to the camp; carrying water for masons engaged in building operations and acting as their laborers; dragging a lorry containing empty drums from the camp to a well near a native encampment, the men being insufficiently clothed and without socks or boots."

—Pledge the President—

Phone 111 for Texas Oil.—B. F. Ball. 19-ft.

Notice to the Public

We will sell you 35 pounds of the best MEAL in town for \$1.90; 17 1-2 pounds, 95c. Buy at mill and get fresh ground French Buhr Meal delivered any where in town.

Leggitt & Starkey

Notice to the Wellington Telephone Subscribers

On and after June 1, 1918 we will mail you all your bills and you can either mail us your checks or come to our office. and if not paid by the 10th of the month we will cut telephone off till paid.

O. L. FINK, Manager

C. D. SHAMBURGER LUMBER

A COMPLETE LINE OF THE BEST OF BUILDING MATERIAL, COLORADO HOG WIRE. ALL KINDS OF THE BEST FENCE POSTS.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE

AMOS R. EVANS, Manager

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For your Groceries, Dry Goods, and Automobile Supplies

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Office in Joe Hardy Building Phone No. 254

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R. H. COCKE, Jr. Counselor and Attorney GENERAL PRACTICE Deeds drawn-Notary Public-Titles Perfected Office City State Bank Bldg.—Down Stairs

H. D. WHEELER LICENSED EMBALMER And Funeral Director With WELLINGTON HDW. CO. Phones: Day 67; Night 98

THE BROWNING MACHINE GUN PASSES TESTS FOR AIRPLANES

The Browning machine gun has successfully undergone a test to determine its value for use with aircraft. This is one of three types of machine guns with which the rate of fire can be so synchronized with the revolutions of the propeller of a tractor airplane that the gun can be fired by the pilot of a combat plane through the revolving blades.

Airplane propellers revolve at from 800 to 2,000 revolutions per minute. The machine gun is connected with the airplane engine by a mechanical or hydraulic device, and impulses from the crank shaft are transmitted to the machine gun. The rate of fire of the machine gun is constant and its fire is synchronized with the revolving propeller blades by "wasting" a certain percentage of the impulses it receives from the airplane engine and by having the remaining impulses trip or pull the trigger so that the gun fires just at the fraction of the second when the propeller blades are clear of the line of fire.

The pilot operates the gun by means of a lever which controls the trip the trigger.

—Pledge the President— We write hail insurance in the one Insurance Company of New York, cash assets over \$44,000,000. —R. R. SHERWOOD.

Why We Fight

No. 2 Because Germany's Law Is the Law of the Jungle and Her Doctrine "Might Is Right"

By CLARENCE L. SPEED Secretary of the War Committee of the Union League Club of Chicago.

We are at war with Germany because Prussia dominates Germany, and from the days of Frederick the Great, Prussia's law has been the law of the jungle, her doctrine "Might is Right" and her policy, in dealing with other nations, one of robbing the weak and terrorizing the strong. Germany has grabbed territory and exacted tribute from her neighbors, and finally, her greed becoming greater, has looked out over more distant lands, and has committed herself to a policy of world domination which menaces the continued free existence of every nation which will not submit to her will.

Germany's policy is not an accidental one. It has been carried out with remarkable singleness of purpose from generation to generation of Hohenzollern rule, from the time of the Great Frederick until today. Germany's atrocities are not accidental. They are a deliberate, well thought out part of this Hohenzollern policy, which was to break down the resistance of her opponents, not only by fighting and defeating their armies but by killing, torturing and terrorizing the civil populations.

The German rulers committed themselves to the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. Through generations of teaching they made the German people believe that they, and they alone were the fit.

We have the words of the German rulers and German warriors and German leaders of thought for all of this more than that we have the performance of German officers and German armies in conquered lands to prove it.

Let's start with Frederick the Great in presenting the evidence. This monarch, who earned his sobriquet through despoiling his neighbors, rather than through any real qualities of mind which he showed said, in a letter to his minister, Radziwill:

"If there is anything to be gained by it, we will be honest; if deception is necessary, let us be cheats. One takes what one can, and one is wrong only when obliged to give back."

This philosophy, applied to present conditions, means that Germany was right when she took Belgium, and will be wrong only if she is not able to hold it.

From Frederick the Great to Bismarck is a long jump in the matter of time; but we find the Prussian policy unchanged. Speaking before the military committee of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies in 1862 Bismarck said:

"Not by speeches and resolutions of majorities are the great questions of the time decided, but by iron and blood."

Then, with blood and iron, Prussia went out and despoiled Denmark or territory in 1864, beat and robbed Austria in 1866, and finally, in 1870 brought France to her knees and took her richest provinces.

Here is what the present kaiser told his troops when, in 1900, they were about to depart for China to put down the boxer uprising:

"Use your weapons in such a way that for a thousand years no Chinese shall dare to look upon a German askance. Be as terrible as Attila's Huns."

Coming on down to the present war, we find a German minister accredited to a neutral state far across the sea—one which one would think should be free from the entanglements of world politics—writing home to his government, in a state paper, advising the sinking of two ships from this neutral nation, in such a manner that no trace be left. Dead men, he believed, tell no tales.

It was Baron Luxburg, minister plenipotentiary to Argentina, who wrote this amazing dispatch on May 19, 1917: "I beg that the small steamers Oran and Guazo . . . which are nearing Bordeaux . . . be spared if possible, or else sunk without a trace being left."

This telegram was intercepted in the United States and published. It sent a thrill of horror around the world.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is a true disciple of Frederick the Great, Bismarck and his royal master. In a public speech on January 31, 1917, he said:

"When the most ruthless methods are calculated to lead us to victory, swift victory, they must be employed."

So they were used, and are being used today. They include sinking of hundreds of neutral ships, the burning of cities, the deliberate devastating of the fair lands of France, the ravishing of women, the enslavement of workmen and the murder of little children.

Horrors such as these are told in detail in "The Prussian System," by F. O. Walcott, who, for a long time, was engaged in behalf of America in trying to get food to the Poles whom the Germans were deliberately starving by the hundreds of thousands so that they might not cumber the land which the Germans intended to occupy.

Knowing all this, can the American people talk of any peace by negotiation? Can they stop this war until this mad dog of nations is freed from the military rulers who teach frightfulness from the cradle, and will only seize a respite now to prepare themselves for further conquests?

Phone No. 27 We Se'l Niggerhead Goal

Cicero Smith Lumber Company

S. A. McCARROLL, Manager Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Lath, Shingles and Brick

BRITISH OFFICERS AID INSTRUCTION IN GAS DEFENSE

Because of the instruction of gas officers who have been at the various camps for the last six months, the troops which are going forward to France are well posted on methods of combating gas attacks, says a statement authorized by the War Department. A group of British gas officers has been in this country since last summer. One of these men has been at each of the training camps, advising and assisting the division gas officer.

All the men going over seas are supplied with gas helmets. Under the division gas officers and their assistants the men are drilled in the use of masks, taught how to detect the presence of gas, and given actual experience with different sorts of gases. Mimic gas shells and cloud attacks, used often at night in connection with high explosives, help to make the training realistic.

The United States has been able to build on the experience of the British and French, to whom gas attacks were unknown when they entered the war. No American troops have been sent to the front without practical experience in defending themselves against gas.

The training instructors in gas defense include a course of about one month. Most of the gas officers are commissioned first lieutenants.

—Pledge the President—

CITATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Collingsworth county—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon W. A. Wright and J. E. Elrod by making publication of this Citation once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in any newspaper published in the 46th Judicial District; to appear at the next regular term of the County Court of Collingsworth County, Texas, to be held at the Court House thereof, in Wellington on the first Monday in September, A. D. 1918, the same being the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1918, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 28th day of August A. D. 1916, in a suit numbered on the docket of said Court, No. 386, wherein Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company, a corporation under the laws of Illinois, with permit to do business, is plaintiff and W. A. Wright and J. E. Elrod are defendants and the cause of action being alleged as follows:

On or about May 4th, 1910, Reeves & Co. sold to defendant, J. E. Elrod, one 16-horse power traction engine, one simple engine, one 28-inch Reeves Steam Separator, together with belts, fans, wind stacker and all other necessary equipment for threshing outfit, and as part payment for said outfit, defendant Elrod executed his two promissory notes for the sum of \$265.00 each, dated on May 4th 1910, and due on September 1st, 1911 and 1912 and bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum, and providing for the usual ten per cent attorney's fees if suit is brought on same. As a part of the same transaction and on the same date defendant J. E. Elrod and wife Grace Elrod executed and delivered to said Reeves & Co., their chattel mortgage on the above described property to secure the payment of said notes.

On December 3rd, 1915, defendant W. A. Wright executed and delivered to said J. E. Elrod his promissory note for the sum of \$655, due and payable on or before Dec. 3rd, 1915, and to secure said note said W. A. Wright executed and delivered to said J. E. Elrod a chattel mortgage on said property. This note was endorsed by J. E. Elrod to plaintiff, and both said note and mortgage were transferred to plaintiff to cover defendant Elrod's original indebtedness to plaintiff.

Plaintiff says that all mortgages and notes herein set out became the property of plaintiff before maturity, and for a valuable consideration.

Plaintiff prays for judgment for his debt of \$46.60, together with interest and attorney's fees and costs of suit. Herein fail not, but have you before said Court, on said first day of the next term thereof, this Writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness my hand and official seal at my office in Wellington, Texas, this 24th day of May, A. D. 1918.

HERBERT DYSART, Clerk County Court, Collingsworth County, Texas. 44-4

THE APPLE OF THE EARTH MAN'S FRIEND THE POTATO



Supplies of potatoes are good in England. Liverpool is installing machinery to prepare 20 tons of potatoes daily for distribution to bakers for use in the manufacture of bread.—Peden.

Potatoes are nourishing, palatable and well liked by all of us. The more we eat the more wheat we can ship to the soldiers on the front and the famishing people of the Allies.—Peden.

Several hotels and restaurants in London have adopted the plan of giving baked potatoes free with each meal, provided no bread is served the customer. The Texas division of the United States Food Administration has suggested that this plan be tried in hotels, restaurants and public eating houses in Texas as a wheat conservation measure.—Peden.

—Pledge the President—



Those boys who left home just a short time ago are carrying the flag—the Stars and Stripes with its message of liberty toward Berlin. It's not an easy journey for them. Some of them will never reach Berlin

and some will never come back home again. Hunnish bullets may cut them down or maim them; poison gas may suffocate them and barb-wire entanglements mangle them. They must fight for days at a time hip-deep in mud and slime. But they are carrying forward the flag—ready to give up their lives that German autocracy may be crushed. They are glad to do it; they only ask to serve that they may save their folks back home in old Texas from the fate of Belgians.

What Are You Doing?

w.s.s.

Just what are you doing to back up the boys who are giving up their all—life itself, if needed—to protect you here at home? Are you carrying the flag here in Texas or are you hiding behind it and letting the boys do all? Their shoulders can't bear all of the burdens. They can't do everything for you. If the Texas men in France are to beat the Boche and come back home, they must have the cartridges your Thrift Stamps will buy; they must have the guns, clothes and food your War Savings Stamps will get for them. Are you going to refuse to save your money, are you going to keep on using non-essentials, are you going to refuse to buy Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps when the Texas Sammie laddies are crying to you for the aid that only you can give? Remember that your boy or your neighbor's boy is over there or they soon will be. Don't they mean something to you? Prove it, then, by saving and buying War Savings Stamps. They save soldiers and sailors, and they make money for you.

w.s.s.

Sour Stomach

This is a mild form of indigestion. It is usually brought on by eating too rapidly of too much, or of food not suited to your digestive organs. If you will eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly, eat but little meat and none at all for supper, you will more than likely avoid the sour stomach without taking and medicine whatever. When you have sour stomach take one of Chamberlain's Tablets to aid digestion.

—Pledge the President—

Phone 111 for Texas Oil.—B. F. Ball. 19-1f.

The Womanless

Following is the list of characters who will be at the big wedding which took place in Wellington last night.

- Uncle Sam, Goddess of Liberty, President Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Hoover, Mrs. Hoover, Mr. Newlywed, Mrs. Newlywed, Snookee Newlywed, Grace Darling, Mary Pickford, Jiggs, Maggie, Mrs. Katzenjammer, Captain Katzenjammer, Inspector, The Pirate, Hans, Fritz, Pearl White, Rosie Quinn, Schumann-Heink, Mutt, Jeff, Archie, Louise Homer, Miss Rankin, the Suffragette, Mr. Feeblehart—Groom's Grandfather, Mrs. Feeblehart—Groom's Grandmother, Sarah Jane Feeblehart—Groom's Old Maid Aunt, Mr. Pettigrew—Groom's Father, Mrs. Pettigrew—Groom's Mother, Christine Pettigrew—Groom's Sister, Georgianna Pettigrew—Groom's Sister, Gwendolyn Pettigrew—Groom's Little Sister, Mr. Gristhopper—Bride's Grandfather, Mrs. Gristhopper—Bride's Grandmother, Mr. Smythe—Bride's Father, Mrs. Smythe—Bride's Mother, Mary Tackaberry—Bride's Aunt, Wyldine Smythe—Bride's Sister, Mildred Dane Smythe—Bride's Sister, Black Mammy, Sue Smythe—Bride's Little Sister, Jane Smythe—Bride's Little Sister, Alma Gluck, CHORUS GIRLS, Pery Wells, T. A. Keith, R. P. Curry, Ray Wall, T. B. Brooks, A. F. Adams, Carl Ellis, R. L. Noles, J. A. Vaughan, D. M. J. Brooks, L. T. Hunter, Dr. Kelly, J. L. Burt, Gali Curci, MAIDS OF HONOR, BRIDE'S MAIDS, GROOMSMEN, Dr. W. R. Orr, G. C. Cunningham, C. J. Glenn, Marcellus Carpenter, Ralph Royal, Frank Anderson, RING BEARER, FLOWER GIRLS, GROOM, BEST MAN, BRIDE, USHERS, PIANIST, PREACHER

and some will never reach Berlin and some will never come back home again. Hunnish bullets may cut them down or maim them; poison gas may suffocate them and barb-wire entanglements mangle them. They must fight for days at a time hip-deep in mud and slime. But they are carrying forward the flag—ready to give up their lives that German autocracy may be crushed. They are glad to do it; they only ask to serve that they may save their folks back home in old Texas from the fate of Belgians.

BANDS ENLARGED; BUGLE AND BUGLE CORPS ORGANIZED

Acting on a suggestion of Gen Pershing an order has been issued increasing each regiment's band from 28 to 50 members. Band leaders having had more than five year's military experience as band leaders will be made first lieutenants; those with

less than five year's experience will be made second lieutenants.

Beside enlarging the bands a bugle and drum corps will be added to each regiment. Each corps will include the company buglers of its regiment, and not more than 13 drummers.

—Pledge the President— Dr. Hess' Poultry Panacea Stock Powder, Louse Panacea and Roup Remedy.—Joe Hardy Drug Co. 88

LOOK! LOOK! LISTEN!

Commencing Monday, the 15th, I will be forced to sell for CASH, as I have to pay my hands every week and other obligations to meet almost every day. All who are owing us will please call and pay or make satisfactory arrangements at once.

I will ask all my customers to please come and get their Sunday supplies on Saturday, as we close the garage on Sunday. We will be glad to have your trade and will try to treat you right. Come and get our prices.

We handle the Kokomo Casing guaranteed for 5000 miles against flaw or defect. We also have Ford supplies and a Ford foot feed that is guaranteed to give satisfaction or bring it back and get your money. We handle the largest assortment of Springs in town. We will charge your batteries, vulcanize casings and inner tubes; we will put on upholsterings and slip-on tops on your car. Come and get our prices.

T. B. STARKEY & SON

Nothing Special

Starting next Saturday June 1st Men's and Boys' Summer Palm Beach and Beach Suits will be sold at just about half what they should cost today. We have about 100 suits of these suits that were bought last year and priced accordingly, which means about one-half what they are worth on today's market. But as our June Special we offer an extra 10 per cent discount. Young men, now is your time. Big assortment in sizes from 34 to 37. These suits are of the Hart Schaffner & Marx Quality as well as the medium grades.

McCAULEY DRY GOODS CO.
East Side of Square Wellington, Texas.

TO MEMBERS OF THE KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF SECURITY

We are now in a campaign for new members. At the present time it only costs \$1.00 to get in our order. Just the cost of medical examination is all we are offering a fine inducement to the members of our order to secure new members during this special campaign. It's out at our meeting each Friday night and learn what we have in store for you. The more you learn about our order the better you will like it. For further particulars see me at once.

HENRY C. BURNETT,
District Manager.

—Pledge the President—
TO MR. HILL'S CREDIT

The following article taken from the last week's issue of the Shamrock Texan might be of interest to the readers of the Leader so it is reproduced herewith:

Some interesting facts concerning Hon. H. B. Hill, candidate for Representative, have come to our attention this week. His work on the City Council, in the development of our City has been very marked.

Three years ago Mr. Hill made a trip to Austin and sold at par at accrued interest the water works bonds, which had been issued over two years. This was \$2,500 more than any previous offer, the best being \$5c. He took his own time, the city only paying his actual expenses. When he was placed on the Council plans had been drawn for two tanks and towers so that we could have a fire reserve. He introduced a resolution providing for a fire reserve with one tank, saving the City about \$3,000.

To Mr. Hill's efforts can be attributed largely the electric light plant, for he urged it before the Council when only one other man was with him. After untiring efforts he succeeded in getting the Council to agree to the installation of the light plant we now have. Such a man is no doubt timber for the legislature.

—Pledge the President—
GREAT INCREASE IN ARMY SINCE START OF THE WAR

One of the interesting developments of the war, according to a statement authorized by the War Department, is the rapid expansion of the various bureaus of the War Department. At the outbreak of the war there were less than 3,000 employees on duty. The number now is approximately 25,000, an increase of 800 per cent. While this represents a tremendous expansion, the increase in the Army itself has been more than 1,500 per cent.

Only four out of every hundred officers in the service were in the Army at the time the war began.

The increase in personnel at the administrative end of the war thus has not kept pace with the growth of the Military Establishment.

—Pledge the President—

Bottlers of soft drinks in the United States may have approximately 50,000 tons of sugar annually by using other sweetening materials, according to investigations by specialists of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. The Bureau of Chemistry is preparing to furnish bottlers with sweetening formulas that will allow the actual sugar content in soft drinks to be cut to 50 per cent or less and at the same time will preserve the customary taste of the beverages. Starch sugar, starch sirup, maltose sirup, and honey are the substitutes used.

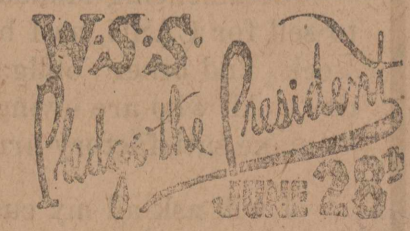
FALSE MODESTY

The newspaper man is blamed for a whole lot of things he can't help, such as using partiality in mentioning visitors, giving news about some folks and leaving others out, etc. He simply prints all the news he can find. Some people inform him about such things and others do not. An editor should not be expected to know the names and residence of all your uncles, aunts and cousins, even if he should see them get off the train. Tell us about it. It's news that makes the newspaper, and every man, woman and child can be associate editor if they will. Never apologize when you give this bit of information to an editor, for if there lives one so dead that he has lost his appreciation of such favors he is dead, indeed, to every virtue that imparts value to a newspaper.

—Pledge the President—
WOMEN MAY ACT AS ELECTION OFFICIALS IN PRIMARY

Austin, Texas, June 10.—Women can serve as judges, clerks and supervisors of elections in the coming primary, according to an opinion today by Assistant Attorney General Keeling.

—Pledge the President—
The 165th Depot Brigade, Camp Travis, is host to forty-five "conscientious objectors" whose consciences object to any form of labor whatever. They went put on the uniform, they went drill, they went use a broom or a shovel or drive a wagon. But they eat. Indeed, they are said to be among the heartiest eaters in camp. Although they have been assured of non-combatant places in the army of democracy, they decline to show any signs of industry. As a result of their refusal to obey orders these men are now facing court-martial proceedings. There are on hundred and twenty other men now in the Depot Brigade who do not believe in smiting the Hun, but they have seen their way clear to work for their keep while they are in Uncle Sam's pay and are making themselves useful in a variety of ways at the war garden of the Depot Brigade, as wagoners, as cooks, stable guards and the like.

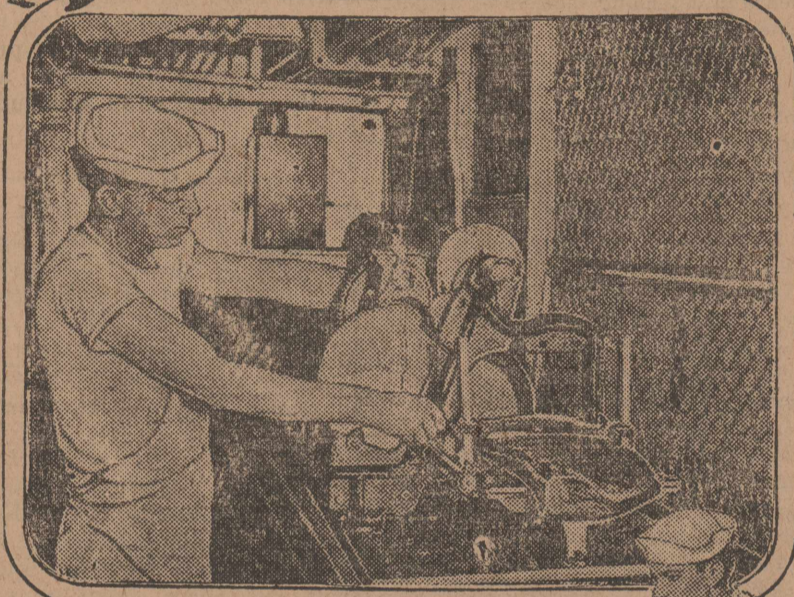


The candidates for county offices in Collingsworth county, Texas, of which Wellington is the county seat have all joined in an agreement that they will not travel about and canvass the county in the interest of their candidacy. They will only meet people as they gather in public places. This is a very laudable and wise action. Folks are busier and have more to do this year than ever on account of shortage of labor. Candidates can save time for themselves and the voters by foregoing this useless labor. Let us try it in Green. It is fair for all.—Mangum Star.

—Pledge the President—
Increased demands for common labor are shown by a recent employment survey by the United States Employment Service. Fifty-three centers have calls exceeding the present supply, while but three cities, all in the West, report a surplus. Normal conditions are reported by 25 cities.

—Pledge the President—
Subscribe for the Leader.

AMERICAN NAVY ELIMINATES WASTE



SLICING BACON ON BATTLESHIP

FACKIES in the American navy are classed as the best fed body of men in the world. In the ship's galleys every effort is made to eliminate waste.

In the upper photo one of the cooks on the North Dakota is operating a meat slicer that cuts bacon with the least possible wastage. Fat is fuel for fighters. Bacon is badly needed in the allied armies and navies. The allied needs in pork products are 150,000,000 pounds monthly, three times as much as before the war.



HOW THEY PEEL POTATOES ABOARD SHIP

Another waste eliminator on the North Dakota is the potato peeler, shown in the lower photo. Nothing is lost except the actual potato skin.

NURSES PRETTY

Red Cross Hospital Uniform Most Becoming in History of World.

In a recent news letter from the front the war correspondent of the Philadelphia North American helps to explain the song, "I'm in Love With a Beautiful Nurse."

"There are 62 Red Cross nurses at this place," says the dispatch. "They are cheerful, obedient, brave and competent. And those who weren't pretty to begin with became so the moment they donned the uniform that is the most becoming in all the long history of costumes devised for the mystification and beguiling of men."

"In the officers' ward was a colonel with bronchitis. I've seen them in the Philippines, and I've seen them in China," he told me. "I suppose I've seen about all the existing types, but I never yet saw one that wasn't pretty inside of 24 hours."

"He reminded me of an Irish Tommy, who, so his major told me, woke up in a hospital in 1916 and, seeing the nurses in the ward, exclaimed, 'May the howly Virgin bless us, but the angels have come down to the Somme!'"

Hundreds of Red Cross nurses, however, are doing work abroad in which their looks are less eagerly considered. Finding and caring for war orphaned babies, fighting tuberculosis, re-establishing homes in shell wrecked villages—these are some of the big tasks of mercy which, thanks to American contributions, the Red Cross sets for its nurses.

NEW MEAT PROGRAM CALLS FOR ECONOMY

The new meat program of the United States Food Administration does not contemplate a definite quantity of meat per person, and through an inaccuracy in transcribing the telegram from Washington the phrase was used that the "ration would be one and a quarter pounds per person per week," whereas the statement should have read that the present meat ration in France and England is one and one-quarter pounds of meat a week.

In deciding upon a program of retrenchment in the consumption of meat the United States Food Administration does not include "Meatless Days," but it puts it up to every American to cut down his meat consumption and that of his family:

First: By eliminating every ounce of waste.

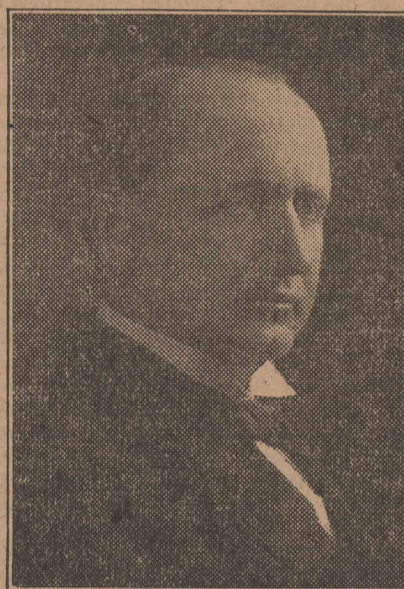
Second: By curtailing purchases and buying more closely.

Third: By serving smaller portions.

There are 13 divisions of the Red Cross in the United States. There is a complete organization at each division, with a great warehouse for the collection and shipment of all kinds of Red Cross supplies.

—Pledge the President—

We write hail insurance in the Home Insurance Company of New York, cash assets over \$44,000,000.—R. R. SHERWOOD. 44-1f



CLARENCE E. GILMORE FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER

Clarence E. Gilmore, of Wills Point, Van Zandt County, announcing his candidacy for Railroad Commissioner of Texas at the Democratic primary, says he is entitled to be considered as a candidate for reelection. That the Supreme Court of Texas held in the injunction proceedings instituted by him that the name of his opponent had no lawful place on the ticket as the nominee of the Democratic party, the committee had no authority to make the nomination and that he had the lawful right to make the race as a Democrat unopposed by such unlawful conduct. He calls attention to the fact that the opinion of the Supreme Court was not rendered until Saturday before the general election on Tuesday and that in contempt of the injunction his opponent's name had been certified to the various counties as the Democratic nominee, the tickets printed and distributed. Since but two days intervened, only fifty-two counties corrected the error, giving the voters a legal ballot and in these he received nearly two votes to his opponent's one, carrying practically all of them. He says he is sure the Democracy of Texas will not stand for such unlawful conduct and such contempt for the constituted authorities.

Mr. Gilmore is forty-five years of age, born and reared on the farm, owned and edited the Wills Point Chronicle for eighteen years and for the last six years has been actively engaged in the practice of law. He served three terms in the Legislature, during which time he was chairman of the penitentiary investigating committee, which made a searching investigation of the penal institutions of the state and aided in the enactment of wholesome prison reforms.

His practical business experience, his untiring energy and thorough study and understanding of every problem he deals with, and his study of problems which confront the Railroad Commission, equip him, he says, for the duties of this position.

His home people, who have known him longest, vouch for him absolutely.

—Pledge the President—
Subscribe for the Leader.

GAS MASKS FOR HORSES ARE BEING SENT TO FRANCE

The Gas Defense Service is now manufacturing about 5000 horse gas masks per day. These are being sent to France, and it is expected that within a short time every horse connected with the American Expeditionary Forces will be equipped with the new masks.

The Gas Defense Service has a completely equipped factory for the manufacture of the masks. In less than three weeks a building was selected and the factory was producing masks. The introduction of riveting machinery has done away with hand sewing of the frame which supports the masks on the faces of horses. The masks are so constructed that no metal or chemically impregnated parts can chafe the horse.

—Pledge the President—
PROGRAM OF THE YOUNG LADIES MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Subject.—Our Missionaries.
Leader.—Mallie Salter.
Song.—Loyalty to Christ.
Scripture Reading.—1 Cor. 4:9-18.
Prayer.
I.—Woman in the Field of Missions.—Clara Leach.
II.—Eighth Session of Woman's Missionary Council.—Mary Hite.
Song.—45.
III.—Special.—Kate Cocks.
IV.—Missionaries and Deacons.—Corinne Stewart.

—Pledge the President—
ITEMS FRESH FROM THE BATTLE FRONT IN FRANCE

The allies of Europe, England, France, and Italy, are depending upon the United States—the greatest nation in the world—to bring this terrible war to a lasting peace. They have the most implicit confidence in the inventive genius, and tremendous business ability of our people to produce these desirable results, and our nation looks to its citizens—to you—to justify that confidence.

Nearly every American, both male and female, is willing and patriotic enough, if they know the shortest, quickest, and most effective plan to pursue. Read what it is below:

You can help to win this great struggle of nations by qualifying to work where your services will be sorely needed as soon as you are ready.

The Government has insisted, urged, and plead, the past ten months with the young people of America to enlist to serve their country and their own best interests at the same time. The Government says for you to enter at once upon the study of Bookkeeping, Shorthand, and typewriting. More than 100,000 have been employed by the Government since the war started, and that many more will be needed before the close of the present year.

The Government has been offering from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum to beginners, and now comes out with an announcement offering to pay for accountants with experience from \$2,200 to \$4,200. Are you getting any better salary than you were one year ago? If not, it is your own unadulterated laziness and indifference which causes it, and you think it is someone else's.

If you will write the Bowie Commercial College, Bowie, Texas, they will go into details with you regarding the possibilities in store for you, provided you really mean business. Young people are going from the college every month to these high-salaried positions. It is your own fault that you are not.

—Pledge the President—
E. A. HAYS, Pres. 46-2.