J. S. Talley

THE EAGLE-INVESTIGATOR.

VOL 8 OCHILTREE, OCHILTREE COUNTY. TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1914. NUMBER 42

WHAT ABOUT FIRE GUARDS

An Important Matter to Every Ochiltree Farmer.

Every Precaution Should be Taken to Prevent Loss Before too Late.

Several prairie fires have been started the past few weeks, but fortunately someone wos close by and but little damage was done. This section of the country is not always to be so fortunate, however, and some of these days a southwest wind will sweep a fire from New Mexico across the Panhandle plains and then where will our boasted grazing be?

Some of our farmer friends have asked The Investigator to worn people to be careful about lighting smoking apparatus while out on the prairies, and this is well enough, but what precaution have any of our farmers made to fight a fire should one get started? The only solution appears to be for every farmer to burn a fire guard about his farm, the same as the railroads are burning along their right of ways. And too much care cannot be taken that a fire does not get away while these fire guards are being burned. It will be too late to lock the stable after the horse is stolen.

Town Building.

If you live in a town you should believe in it. If you don't believe in it, you should move. [illegible] other places have not, and your modesty should not prevent you from making the fact known whenever the opportunity presents itself. At home or abroad, whether pursuing pleasure or engaged in business, do not neglect to give those with whom you come in contact to understand that you live in a live town, populated by enterprising go-ahead, progressive people and one that is advancing instead of retrograding.

If you can truthfully speak in commendation of the ability of your professional men, the square-dealing methods of your merchants, the superiority of your churches, schools and public institutions, and the industry, energy and sobriety of your citizens generally, let nothing prevent you from exercising that privilege. You should learn to believe, if you do not already, that we have all these and in addition the best located town, the finest country surrounding it, with the most fertile farms tilled by the most intelligent class of farmers to be found in the United States. If there are any drawbacks it will not be necessary to mention them. The people and newspapers of the competing towns will relieve you of that task by attending to that part of it themselves.

Strangers seeking a location are always greatly influenced in favor of any place whose citizens are enthusiastic in its praise No city or town can expect to attain prominence over its rival unless its inhabitants appreciate the excellence and virtues of each other and will collectively spread abroad their faith in the present prosperity and future greatness of their own locality. Talk is a cheap commodity, but when rightly utilized it can be made effective in many directions and this is one of them.

The Fall-Summer-Winter weather continues.

CITY AND VICINITY

Tales of a Week run Down and Embellished.

Told to You as 'Twas Told to us with Enough Spice to Make it Spicy.

Notice.

Dr. Higginbotham, practice limited to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, is at his office in Liberal, Kansas, Saturday of each week. 6m

For Sale.

Six head work mules, four head work horses, one second hand header, and two barges. For prices and terms see or 'phone J. T. Fryer, Ochiltree, Texas.

The Port of Peace.

War on land; slaughter on the sea; death being dealt from the air; torpedo boats dealing destruction from beneath the ocean—where in thunder is the dove of peace going to find a spot in which to rest her weary eyes in slumber, or satisfy a prolonged hunger in safety? We thought the cactus of Mexico was about ready to furnish shelter, but the leaden storm has started again over there.

The Grumbler.

We have had chronic grumblers since the days of Cain. He grumbled when God placed a mark upon him that all people might know that he slew his brother. We still have grumblers. Some grumble at the weather, others at the taxes, wages, high cost of living, ill treatment of neighbors, ect. But why grumble; it doesn't better anything, but rather ruffles the pathway of life, not only for ourselves but all with whom we come in contact. A cheerful person is loved by all.

Strenuous Lite.

Even footlight entertainers are not exempt from receiving their "bumps" along with the common herd, as they journey along in the world pf amusement. Miss Dee Randall, the lady who appeared in Ochiltree last Wednesday evening is one who encounters many trials and tribulations in her chosen profession. She arrived in the Queen City the afternoon of her engagement and left the same night at 11 p. m. by auto for Glazier to catch the 4 a. m. train west Thursday morning, in order to fill her date that evening at Weatherford, Okla. Some strenuous life for a woman to lead, to say the least.

Hansford Boy Honored.

Another Hansford county boy has made a place for himself high up in the world. Last week Hayden Hart received a letter from the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, offering him the position of assistant professor of Animal Husbandry at a salary of $1,600 per year. Mr. Hart accepted the position and has gone to take up his duties. He is barely past twenty one years old, and the offering of the position to one of his years shows that he is possessed of unusual ability for any number of men who have spent the greater part of their lives at that kind of work would be glad to have the position.—Hansford Headlight.

MISS RANDALL OPENS COURSE

Dramatic Reader Proves Popular as First Number.

Winter's Program Gives Promise of Being Unusually Strong in Varied Talent.

The first number of the Queen City Lecture Course was given last Wednesday evening at the M. E. church, Miss Emma Dee Randall, dramatic reader, being the attraction.

Miss Randall's program consisted of four splendid numbers which were faultlessly rendered and delighted the large audience. The lady has a prepossessing personality, a strong but most pleasing voice, vibrating with a great deal of feeling and emotion, she is a highclass entertainer whom Ochiltree people would be pleased to hear some future time.

STATEMENT

of the ownership, management, Etc., of the Eagle-Investigator, published weekly, at Ochiltree, Ochiltree county, Texas, as required by the Act of August 24, 1912. Editor, Managing Editor, Publisher and Business Manager, Harry F. Purcell.

Knowa bondholders, mortgages and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities: None

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 14th day of October, A. D., 1914.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of October, 1914.

(Seal) County Clerk Ochiltree County, Texas.

Silo Building.

It is estimated that three years ago there were only three silos in active use in the Panhandle. Now figures show about 1,500, three-fourths of which were erected in the last year. It pays to build a silo.

About Texas Railroads.

The general managers of the railroads in Texas are setting forth in a display advertisement in the papers of the state facts which are of vital importance to them, and to the people at large as well. It is too true that some people are inclined to take advantage of railroad companies and in numerous ways try to exact money from them. It would be well for the people all over Texas to read carefully the facts as set tforth by the managers and then it is safe to say that all fair-minded men and women will be more than willing that they should he given a fair show the same as any other business.

Some Sweet Day, By and By.

Some of these days some governor of Texas is going to call a special session of the legislature for the special purpose of having a compulsory school attendance law enacted.

For the man who, for no good reason, keeps his children in ignorance, the state ought to provide adequate punishment in case he fails to send them to school.

The question of training and educating the coming generation is one in which the state at large is vitally interested and, with due respect for parental rights and authority as a general proposition, the state has a right to step in where neglectful fathers fail in their duty.

There are a few states left which have no compulsory educational law, and be it said to our shame, that Texas is one of those very few,

LAND BUYERS COMING IN

Home seekers Numeraus the Past few Weeks.

Says a Local Dirt Dealer who Regards Outlook as Sign of Good Business.

Three gentlemen from Emporia, Kas., were in the Queen City the past week looking over the county with a view to buying land. The parties were well pleased with the country and practically closed a deal for four sections southeast of town, on Wolf creek.

A local dirt dealer stated to a reporter a few days ago that he had had many landseekers in the past six weeks from Central Texas and various parts of Oklahoma considering investments, and hopes to close up some further deals in the near future.

When asked as to the outlook relative to fall business, the realty man said not in two years has he received so many inquiries from prospective investors as he has the past few months, but the European war and paralyzed cotton market are factors that tend to cause the conservative buyer to be prudent in speculation at this time, no matter how alluring the opportunity may be.

Season Always Open.

It is never too late to clean up around your premises. Remember a neat appearance makes good impressions on strangers [illegible]

An Editor's Luck.

Editor Bell of the La Kemp Gazette will feast at the "pie" counter of Democracy in the future having just been appointed postmaster. We are glad there are a few editors in this world who can get by with some of the good things of this life.

Enjoyable Event.

The Masonic lodge put on a [illegible] of special work last Saturday night and were assisted by visiting delegations from Texhoma, Canadian and Higgins. One of the enjoyable pleasantries of the occasion was a bountiful eleven o'clock supper served in honor of the visitors by the ladies of the Eastern Star.

Opens November 1.

On November 1 the Panama Canal will be open for traffic, if nothing unusual occurs. On the same date the San Diego Exposition gates will also be thrown open and before spring the Panama Exposition at San Francisco will be open to the public at so much per open. Over 500,000 American tourists who usually go to Europe will be compelled to explore their own country, or stay at home, on account of the stupendous war and as a natural consequence will visit the Fairs and see sights beside which the [illegible] will pale into insignificance. They will see here things have been put in use. They will find that good quality can be secured here in the prices. They will see the limits of our own country early everything [illegible] for the comfort [illegible] produced.

[illegible] sentative, Hon. R. [illegible] is now in Austin [illegible] the proposed Texas [illegible] proposition. He intimates that he will not [illegible] measure to jeopardize school funds." [illegible] is right!

HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK

Brief Bits of Information Secured From Many Sources.

Notes of People You Know, Have Heard of, or Want to Know About.

Long Time Loans.

Long time loans made on improved ranch property. First National Bank, Ochiltree, Texas adv. tf.

Self-reliance Necessary.

The person who succeeds in life is the one who has been thrown upon his or her own responsibility, and knows it is imperative that the talents which have been given shall be cultivated to the fullest extent. The person who hasn't time to cultivate the natural spirit of laziness with which all are endowed, is the one who is successful.

Hand Injured.

Mr. A. W. Fore, south of town, unfortunately had his left hand caught in a feed cutter a few days ago and badly lacerated. While the injured member is doing as well as could be expected, it will be sometime before the gentleman will be able to operate his new Ford, which fact causes him no little distress.

We're Thankful.

The Investigator desires to express its appreciation for the generous manner in which our subscribers are renewing and squaring up delinquent accounts. We have been patient and slow in asking for our just dues, having full confidence in the integrity of our readers to meet these obligations and we have not erred in that belief. The Investigator has the best paid up list of readers in the North Panhandle, and we are certainly proud of this fact as well as proud of our intelligent family.

War Prophecy.

A French seeress predicts that the European war will end next month. While we can't come to any conclusion about when the many wings of the contending armies will be folded in peace, yet we sincerely trust that the aged lady is not a false prophetess.

An Ochiltree Booster.

Mrs. L. L. Teas of Ochiltree, was a city visitor the first of the week, having come to have dental work done. Mrs. Teas was postmistress at Ochiltree until a few weeks ago, having served in that capacity for seventeen years. While here she made us a friendly call and we were pleased to welcome her to the Higgins of today. She first made the acquaintance of the town when there was no town here, only a few scattering houses, and she was delighted with the progress that has been made in the past few years. She reported Ochiltree prospering and a new flour mill doing good work and kept busy.—Higgins News.

Miss Myrtle Stewart of Glazier, formerly a popular Queen City young lady, visited Ochiltree friends several days last week. Miss Stewart, who is a very competent chauffeur, drove Mr. Forz's new Ford through, as he was unable to do so because of a badly injured hand received a few days ago.

SCHOOL ITEMS OF INTEREST

Comment that Appeals Both to Parent and Pupil.

Our Special Reporter is a "Go-getter" for News and Knows how to tell it.

All the teachers report good attendance and excellent work done in their rooms.

Drop in some day and see the little folks at work in Miss Laughton's room with their new sewing cards. The little fellows are delighted with their new supplies.

Thelma Harrington was a new pupil in the primary department last week.

Miss Mannie Wilson is going to have her third grade pupils correspond with the third grade pupils of a school in Indiana. This work will be under the supervision of the teachers, and is to be tried out by this school as a new venture in teaching language in the lower grades. Results will be given later.

Will Taylor of Half Way visited the high school Monday morning. Will was a member of the "class" last year. He will enter a business college in Fort Worth in the near future.

A seventh grade pupil wore three pair of pants to school one day last week. He expected to have to answer to the teacher that day for the violation of some regulation in the school the day before, but unfortunately (?) for the boy, the teacher discovered his scheme, had him to remove two pair and by the time full settlement was made the boy was personally convinced that the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere was sufficiently raised that one pair of pants was all that he needed to keep him warm. It is reported that the boy has been more studious and more obedient since. Moral: Boys, better obey the rules of school and save your pants.

Misses Bertie and Willie Nutt took an examination in Education sent out from the State University, last Saturday, Professor O'Neal conducted the examination in his room.

Rev. G. I. Brittain conducted the chapel exercises in the high school one morning last week. He made a very interesting and appropriate talk on "Children obey your parents" and "Those who have authority over you."

Carol and J. B. Cartwright were enrolled in our high school department last week. They entered school the week before at Paradise, in the north east part of the county, but as they could not get the full ninth grade work there, they were transferred to our school. Carol and J. B. did fine work here last year and we certainly welcome them back. Now most people believe one can get whatever is needed in "Paradise" but the Queen City school is going to lead all the good schools of the county this year.

Horace Glasgow's name should have been on the honor roll of room 3, last week, and Lottie Allen's name should have appeared in the list from room 5.

The hearing of the B. O. & W. injunction suit case, supposed to have been called in the Supreme court at Austin last Monday, was deferred until Saturday of this week for some reason. Relieve the suspense O; ye dignitaries of the law by handing down a decision!

MORE COMFORT IN SMALL HOUSE

Architects Have Learned How to Make the Best Use of Allotted Space.

PLACING DOORS AND WINDOWS

Only Recently Have Matters Such as This, Which Really Are of Great Importance, Been Given the Attention They Deserve—For Eighteen-Room Home.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

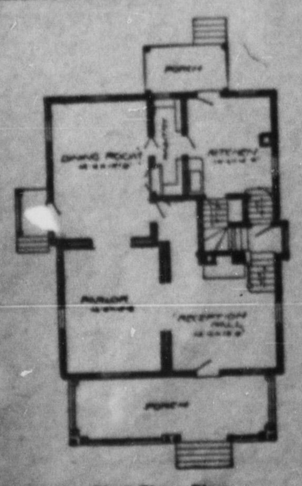
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Houses today, in general, are not so large as they used to be, when measured by size alone. The increasing cost of lumber, labor, and other building items of expense have induced many economies; but inventive architects have made better use of the smaller space, so that an eight-room modern house contains a great deal more convenience than an eight-room house built twenty years ago, although the outside dimensions of the older house may be very much the larger. Twenty years' study in this direction has resulted in many improvements, both in design and by the way of adding a multitude of small conveniences.

Formerly little attention was paid to the spacing of doors and windows in order to admit of placing the furniture conveniently or artistically. Only of late has the possibility of a small house for comfort and convenience been recognized. It requires a space at least 4 1-2 by 6 feet to accommodate a good-sized, comfortable bed; and this space should not be interfered with by placing windows or doors in the way. The advancing price

of coal is another strong argument for a small house. It is easy to be comfortable in the winter in a few well-arranged rooms, with a small furnace under them that will easily consume six or seven tons of coal; and it is quite possible to be very uncomfortable in the winter in a large house with a big furnace that will eat up fifteen or twenty tons. I have had experience in both directions, and I very much prefer the smaller house with its reduced expense and lighter care. The curse of this country has been the desire for show. As soon as a man gets a little money ahead, he wants to demonstrate the fact in some conspicuous manner. The first thing he thinks of is a large, showy house which usually gives him an endless amount of trouble, often worries his wife into an early grave, and leaves a trail of dissatisfaction and disappointment.

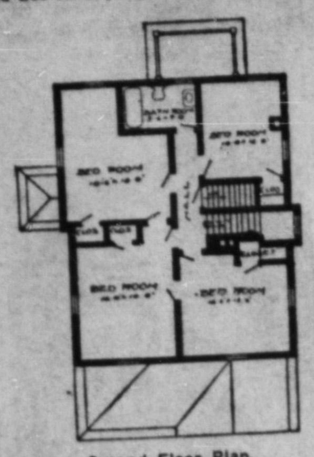
The house whose layout and appearance are here illustrated contains



First Floor Plan.

eight rooms. It is 27 feet wide and 34 feet 6 inches long, exclusive of porches. It has a good cellar, is full two stories in height, and has an attic. There is a front and back stair, or, rather, a combination that answers the same purpose; and the house is arranged for convenient, satisfactory, and economical heating. The outside entrance to the dining room is a feature that may be made very attractive; and it may be made to save a great deal of tracking through the front hall, which, in this case, is designed for a reception hall and may be used for a lounging room. The open grate suggests much comfort in this little reception hall.

There is another advantage in building a house of this shape, and that is the ease with which it may be ventilated. By leaving the door open in the upper stairway to the attic, there is sure to be a current of air passing up, which will keep the atmosphere in the house in good condition. Pure air in a house induces personal comfort at the time and permanent health afterwards. The atmosphere in many dwelling houses is so loaded with impurities that persons confined to the house for many hours at a time are sure to contract that "tired feeling." For some unaccountable reason, the air that they are breathing is the last cause thought of. Persons so afflicted think that they have been working too hard or have eaten something that did not exactly agree with them; and



Second Floor Plan.

the first step is to dose themselves with medicine. The study of nature is one of the most neglected. It will be hard to convince a person who suffers from sore throat, catarrh, influenza, or kindred complaints, that the cause is probably to a large extent to be found in the wretched air that they are forcing themselves to breathe; but such is very often the case. I like to see plenty of windows for this reason, if for no other. Windows never shut tight; there are always a crack or two where pure air may creep in; but where windows are plentiful, there is an inducement to open one, even in cold weather, and this is a greater blessing than some persons realize. In building a house, the subject of ventilation should be very carefully considered.

Another point that is often overlooked is in selecting a plan which admits of placing the living rooms and bedrooms that are used the most, on the south side of the house. The hall, stairway, and some other rooms that are not used so much may just as well face the north. Sunlight is a great purifier. The direct rays of the sun will kill disease germs, and they are the best disinfectant known. Besides this, bright sunshine induces cheerfulness, and a cheerful disposition is a godsend in any house.

In this dining room, connection is made with the pantry—an arrangement that some housekeepers prefer to having a sideboard in the dining room. It provides more room, with an opportunity to get behind the dishes to arrange them on the shelves. This arrangement is for utility, while too many sideboards are designed more for looks than convenience. This arrangement, moreover, looks all right; and it has the additional advantage of not occupying any space in the room. Twelve by seventeen feet is a good size and a good shape for a dining room; it admits of a good, long dining table without wasting much room at the sides. A square dining room is not so easily arranged to advantage.

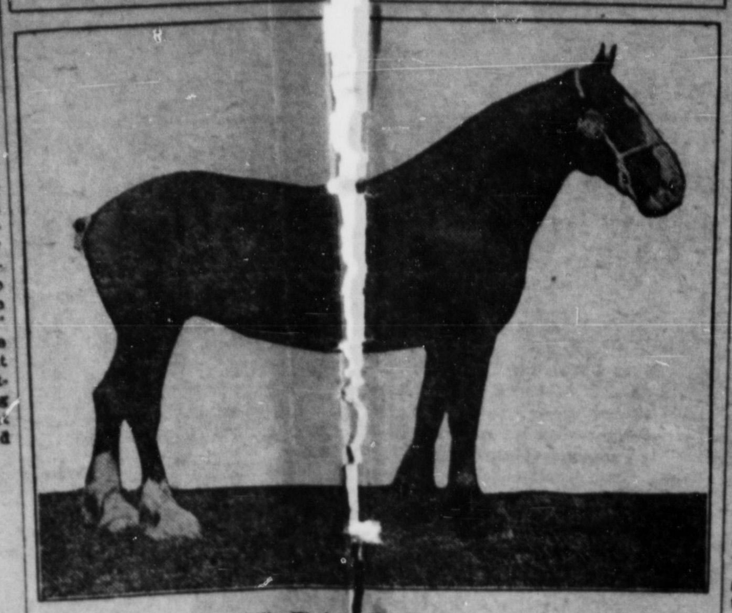
"Heat Lightning" Merely Far Away.

"When the distant horizon is brilliantly illuminated with flashes of light on warm summer evenings old residents will explain that it is caused by "heat lightning."

"Heat lightning" is really the reflection of ordinary lightning. Afar off there is a thunderstorm. Light travels at something more than one hundred and eighty-six thousand miles a second, while thunder travels slowly through the air and soon becomes inaudible to our ears. It is this light reflected upon the clouds or mist near the horizon which we see and call "heat lightning." Sometimes vivid displays or northern lights, or the aurora borealis, are erroneously called "heat lightning."

There is, therefore, no such thing as "heat lightning," and this should properly be called "distant" lightning.

FARMERS SHOULD S[illegible]TICK TO DRAFT HORSE



Clydesdale Filly Thelma II, First Reserve Champion.

A very young colt should have plenty of rest and sleep.

His feet will stand the hard road better than those of the horse.

Farming communities may be easily sized up by the quality of their horses.

A mule is also an excellent saddle animal if one well learns the trick of saddling him.

The mule is the most tireless worker on the farm, eats less than a horse, and does more work.

The fact that a horse is imported, does not add one cent to his intrinsic value for breeding purposes.

Stick to the drafters and the heavy carriage horses on the farms; they are always salable, and will bring good prices.

A mule's age cuts little figure in a sale. No one seems to care how old a mule is. However, he will bring from $150 to $200 when he is full grown, if he is big, smooth and strong.

Poor and worthless plugs pulling at the harness, keep company with the poor and shiftless individuals holding the lines.

No one point in the horse is more essential than well shaped hoofs. The value of a horse depends to a large extent upon his feet.

Many farmers make the mistake of fooling around with trotting horses. Breeding trotters is a distinct branch of the business, and initiation into making a success of it requires a training of years.

Some men say mud should be allowed to dry on a horse's legs before being removed. Don't believe it. Mud should be washed off as soon as the horse comes into the stable, and his legs rubbed thoroughly dry.

TURN LAMBS IN CORNFIELD

Youngsters Make Good Use of Blades Which Are Usually Wasted and Keep Down the Weeds.

(By M. A. COVERDELL.)

While both the older sheep and the lambs may be turned into the cornfield after the corn reaches a stage at which the lower blades begin to wither, it is well to keep a close watch of the larger animals, to see that they do not get to nibbling the ears from the low-hanging ears.

This is not apt to occur until the lower blades of the corn [illegible]

Herdwick Ram.

been eaten off, and in that case lambs may be allowed to run in the field till they are sold, or brought for winter shelter.

Where one has lambs to turn in the cornfield they will not only make use of the blades of corn which are usually wasted, but they will keep down the weeds that are invariably springing up after corn plowing is over, thus seeding the field to the for the following season.

The manure dropped by the lambs will also be scattered around over the fields, thereby fertilizing the land without the usual time and labor expense of hauling and spreading the manure.

Another advantage in pasturing the cornfield after cultivation is ended is that it will be much easier to get through the corn at gathering time and the ears will be the more exposed to view.

RAISING CANADA FIELD

In Combination With Oats and Valuable Forage Crop May Be Obtained in South.

A reader wants to know the difference between Canada field peas and our native peas. They are sold at 75 cents a bushel cheaper; they are as good I want to use for planting in corn or in [illegible] also for hogs to graze on.

There is little resemblance between the Canadian field pea (pisum L.) which resembles very [illegible] garden pea (pisum sativum) and the Southern cowpea (vigna sinensis). The Canadian field pea does well sowed in corn and working. In fact, it should be in January and February [illegible] to the location, and is the best combination with such crops as barley a valuable forage crop for the South. We know no better than cowpeas for [illegible] corn, says Progressive Farmer. The Cotton Belt as a whole [illegible] of cowpea seed is high, the [illegible] a poor and unreliable yield and no entirely satisfactory [illegible] of harvesting the seed have been adopted. Canada field peas are cheaper because they [illegible] yield of seed.

VALUABLE FOR FARM STOCK

Southern Cowpea Also Improves Worn-Out Soils—Economical Way of Feeding to Hogs.

For improving worn-out soils, for pasture, for hay and for green forage for stock, the southern cowpea is of great value.

The New Era cowpea is a very early variety, earlier than the black eye, the quickest growing of any of the varieties, maturing in about sixty days from the date of germination of seed. This is the best variety for sowing in the [illegible] states. For the [illegible] cowpeas, red ripper or clay peas. For hay, to plow down for green manure, and for midsummer green forage for hogs and cows and sheep sow early. Hogs thrive on cowpeas. Practical and observant farmers estimate that one acre of cowpeas, when the peas in the pod are in the milk, will feed and fatten ready for market 18 shoats and 20 half-grown pigs. The most economical way to feed is to fence off a small portion of the peas and after this is eaten close, give a second portion. If the hogs are allowed too much, a portion will be wasted. The hogs should have an abundance of pure water at all times, and a mixture of wood ashes and sulphur. Mix one quart of coarse salt in each bushel of ashes. This mineral matter will correct the acid in the vines. For cows and sheep, cut the vines when free from moisture and let them wilt a few hours before feeding. Give the stock a little old hay or straw, and after this is eaten, a small quantity of the wilted pea vines may be given. This is the safest way to feed, as the vines contain so much water that they should never be fed when freshly cut, too much at a time, as it is certain to produce hoven, and may cause the death of a valuable animal.

Hogs Need Shade.

The hogs will grow better if you provide shade for them at this time of the year. If this shade is not provided by nature, on your farm, it will not cost a great deal to make some in the yard or in the pasture. Trees or something green always make the best shade.

POULTRY NOTES

Overcrowding the coop will prove disastrous, especially during the heated term.

* * *

You may fool the buyer once or twice, but your brand will soon fall into disrepute.

* * *

What would you consider a fresh egg, were you the buyer and the other fellow the seller?

* * *

Does it pay to ship a chicken with a six-pound frame, when only three pounds is utilized?

* * *

Did you ever stop to think what a neat effect an attractive package has on the purchaser?

* * *

The best remedy for the very sick fowl, especially if the disease is a contagious one, is to kill it.

* * *

Do you ever let a sealed package hide a bad article? If you do you are laying the foundation for failure.

* * *

PASTURES FOR A DRY FARM

One of Most Difficult Problems as Little Can Be Done for Conservation of Moisture.

The growing of pastures on the dry land farm is one of its most difficult problems. This arises from the fact that but little can be done on these that will aid in conserving moisture. But this will not apply to all of them equally. This does not mean, however, that it is not impossible to improve upon the pastures furnished by nature unaided in the dry country.

Among the pastures that may be grown on the arable farm in dry areas are winter rye, grains sown for pasture, brome grass, sweet clover and a mixture of alfalfa and sweet clover. When more experience has been obtained in growing these, it will be found that much more food can be grown from a given area than would be obtained from the same if it were native pasture.

Prominent among the grasses that will be grown in providing pasture is winter rye. It may be sown should this be desired as early as June. When thus sown it will provide much grazing during the summer, but on the condition that it is kept down by grazing. It will thus produce more or less grazing from within a few weeks of the time of sowing until the advent of winter. The amount of the grazing furnished will, of course, be largely dependent upon the amount of the precipitation. The following spring the rye will furnish much grazing. This grazing will be two to three weeks earlier than grazing from any other source, and it will continue through May. The ground may then be summer-fallowed should this be desired. One fine thing about this grazing is, that by the judicious use of the harrow on the grazing, the moisture may be conserved much better than would be possible under other conditions.

In areas of scant rainfall there comes a time when the native grasses cease to grow. This time is usually in late July, all of August and a part or all of September. Now something can be done to meet this condition by sowing grain to provide pasture, that is, to provide pasture through the months named, or at least through a part of them. For such grazing spring grains will probably be the most suitable, as they will grow more rapidly at such a season than winter grains. These may be sown with the best advantage in the early season. They must be kept down by grazing to prevent jointing and this will prolong the season of grazing. This kind of pasture like rye has also the advantage of permitting the use of the harrow to aid in the conservation of moisture. This pasture may be plowed up in the fall, and when the condition for growing corn the following year.

FARMING WITH LITTLE RAIN

In Central Tunis Successful Crops Are Produced on Annual Fall of Less Than Six Inches.

One of the greatest and most triumphant agricultural booms in the world is in Africa—the dry land farming of Central Tunis, where the rainfall is less than ten inches, writes Prof. J. Russell Smith in Harper's Magazine. The success is astonishing in the face of the uncertainty, dread and failure that harass our own as yet unadjusted dry land agriculture. As an evidence of local failure I would cite the observations of an agricultural scientist on a recent 90-mile journey in the southern part of the great plains, where the rainfall averages 20 inches.

In the 90 miles traversed there was but one surviving settler and not even a cattle ranch. The dry farmers had pushed out the cattlemen, and the recent droughts had pushed out the dry farmers—all but one—in a strip as long as from New York to Philadelphia. Our uncertainties arise under a rainfall of ten to twenty inches.

The African's complacency is assured by less than ten inches. Subscriptions have recently been taken up here for people living in an average rainfall of 16 to 18 inches. Yet the complacent success of Tunis is in the vicinity of Sfax, where in seven consecutive years the total rainfall amounted to 41, 5 8-10 inches a year.

IMMENSE COST OF BAD ROADS

Estimate of $7,500,000 is Made by Highway Commissioner of Ohio —Cost of Hauling.

Bad roads cost the United States $7,500,000 per annum is the reported estimate of the highway commissioner of Ohio, according to the Engineering and Mining Journal. He figures that the average cost of hauling one ton one mile on a good, hard road is eight cents, while the present average cost is 23 cents, and in some districts it is as high as 54 cents. There is no doubt respecting the economy of good roads, but such estimating as the commissioner's offers no account of the capital outlay necessary to get the roads. If the latter be built under the auspices and in the ways that have prevailed in the state of New York, there may be a loss of money instead of a saving. The matter is one of great importance wherein wagon transportation is a high charge on the production under present conditions, and where auto trucks can offer but little help until the roads are improved.

IS CITY OF SIEGES

Belgrade Has Changed Owners Many, Many Times.

Ancient Stronghold on the Danube Was Subject to Attack Time and Again by Different Nations—Familiar With War.

London.—Where the blue Danube and the sluggish Sava meet, less than three score miles from the Hungarian frontier, sits Belgrade, city of sieges. War is nothing novel to Belgrade—the city was the very bone of contention in days gone by, when the now degenerate Turk pounded at the doors of Christendom and threatened to sweep Europe, even as Attila, the Hun, did centuries before. Time and again, Belgrade felt the attack of the Moslem; time and again, Servian, Montenegrin and Hungarian heroes hurled back the invader. Zriny, a veritable host, accomplished seeming miracles in defense of Europe—Hunyadi saved middle Europe from Turkish ravages, and—always, Belgrade bore the brunt of the battling.

In those days the town was divided into two sections, the old Russian, or Sava-Makhala district, and the Turkish, Dorcol, or Cross-Road section. So far back as the third century, B. C., Belgrade was fortified by the Celts, who named the place Singidunum, by which appellation it was known until the seventh century, A. D. From the

Servian Girl in Gala Costume.

beginning of the fourth to the end of the sixth centuries, Belgrade changed its masters repeatedly. Huns, Sarmatians, Goths and Gepids held it by turn until Emperor Justinian brought it under Roman rule. Toward the end of the eighth century it was captured by the Franks of Charlemagne. A hundred years later, the Bulgarians took possession, to be ousted two centuries later by the Byzantine Emperor, Basil II. In 1124 the Hungarians under King Stephen took it from the Greeks, from which time it changed hands repeatedly, Greeks, Bulgarians and Hungarians fighting for its possession. The city, considered the key to Hungary, was called Darol-l-Jehad, "the home of wars fo. faith," by the Turks and they used every endeavor to capture and keep it.

In 1427 it was ceded to the Hungarians by the Servians. In 1456 the Turks sought its capture and were completely routed by Hungarians under John Hunyadi and John Capistran, the fighting monk. In 1521, Sultan Suleiman captured the stronghold, to hold it until 1688, when the Austrians took it, only to lose it two years later. In 1717, Prince Eugene of Savoy captured Belgrade for the Austrians, who kept it until 1739, when the Turks again obtained a foothold. They kept the Servian town until 1789, when the Austrians carried it by assault, losing it once more, three years later. In 1807, the Servians overwhelmed the Turkish garrison, keeping possession for six years, when the Turks again turned the tables.

Until 1862 the Turks kept a garrison in Belgrade, and it was not until Prince Michael of Servia threatened war and the Powers brought pressure to bear on Turkey that the latter country withdrew its troops. Since then Servia has been in possession.

THOUSANDS FOR BOY SCOUTS

Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell Says $3,500 a Day Has Been Received for Fund.

London.—General Sir Robert Baden-Powell writes that since he issued his appeal on behalf of the Boy Scouts Endowment Fund in February an average of about $3,500 a day has been sent. Men are the greatest givers.

Sir Robert says he believes the reason for this is that men recognize it as an opportunity for making a valuable step in national insurance against the result of inefficient citizenship. He thinks that if this were recognized by the women of England they would be glad to contribute.

OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

CAUSE OF THE WAR?

Is the "dare-devil of Servia" responsible for the present great war?

Is Prince George, eldest son of King Peter of Servia, instigator of assassination, challenger of war gods, the evil power behind the Balkan states?

Statesmen of Austria and other European countries declare that the royal rake, who is less than thirty years of age, is Servia's evil genius. To the deposed crown prince, they say, Servia can trace the cause of the calamities that have befallen it in the last dozen years, and that there'll never be peace in the Balkans until Servia rids itself of "the worst boy in Europe."

The prince earned his title, "the worst boy in Europe," when he was a youngster still in knickerbockers. Cutting off cats' tails was one of his boyish diversions.

He murdered men by the score, but Servian princes are not bound by law and he was never punished for his crimes; he horsewhipped a prime minister, he paid court to women of doubtful reputation; he compelled a squad of soldiers to undress, break the ice in the Danube and swim; several of them died as a result of this prank.

His lawless life has been the scandal of Europe, but even his worst enemies never believed the carnival of crime would be brought to a climax with so shocking a catastrophe as the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand. It's the charge that Prince George was an accomplice in this plot of assassination that brought Servia and Austria, and finally all Europe to war.

POLICY MUST BE CONSTRUCTIVE

That the salvation of Mexico will not come through the work of any of the so-called "patriots" who lead their tatterdemalion armies into battle is the opinion of Senor Emeterio de la Garza, one of Mexico's most distinguished lawyers, a member of the Mexican congress and son of a justice of the Mexican Supreme court, who was in New York city recently.

"Mexico's problem is economic and social, rather than political," he explained, "and, of course, can be solved. Land. Finance. They are the two magic words for Mexico.

"A constructive policy which not only will repair the ravages of war, but which will repair the still greater ravages that justly may be laid at the door of the sort of peace—the Diaz peace of the mailed hand, armed with a rifle—which preceded the present days of war must be put in operation before Mexico even can begin to see the light of hope.

"First in this policy must be something of the nature of a moratorium to temporarily enable the country to transact its internal and foreign business after the anarchy which has come with the protracted war; but even such a policy, were it planned by the greatest genius that the world has ever known, would be certain to be ineffective unless it had as its foundation a reform of Mexico's land laws and the erection as a part of her future governmental plan of some system which not only will correct past evils, but which, by giving the peon—the Indian—population lands of their own, will take the men of Mexico from warfare and make farmers of them.

MOUNTS A SHAKY THRONE

Sultan Ahmed Mirza, the sixteen-year-old shah of Persia, on attaining his official majority the other day, took the constitutional oath of office in the palace of the national council at Teheran. The ceremony took place in the presence of the members of the national council, the royal princes, high state officials, foreign diplomatic representatives and their wives.

The little shah, accompanied by the regent, Abdul Kassim Khan Nesser El Mulk, drove to the palace of the national council in a glass coach drawn by eight white horses. Large bodies of police and troops were stationed in strategic positions along the route.

The Persia of today is only a shadow of the once powerful empire of ancient times. Ahmed Mirza, who succeeds his father on the throne, is a mere puppet in the hands of England and Russia, without any real power. Russia practically owns the northern half of the country, while England took the southern half, when the former shah was driven from the throne and kept a prisoner in Russia.

PRINCE IS TOO DOCILE

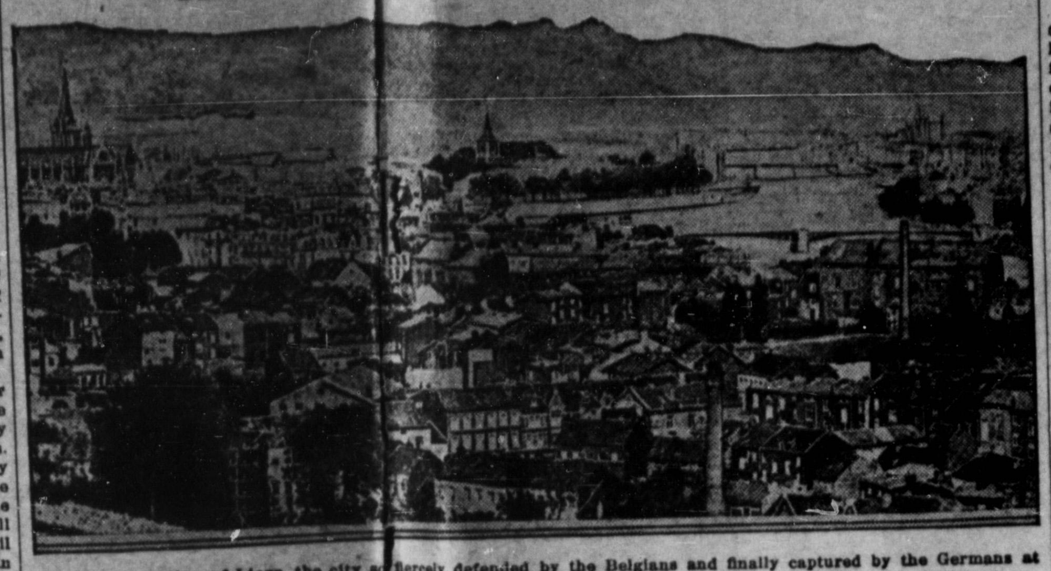
The prince of Wales has just completed two years as an undergraduate at Oxford university. Viewed impartially, the prince's career has been neither better nor worse than that of the average titled undergraduate. He has embarked on many of the "manly sports" of youth, and excelled in none. Perhaps the best comment on his good spirit and lack of "side" was the fact that he played consistently at association football with the Magdalen college second eleven.

For a time he was the despair of his equerry, Mr. Cadogan, who is an enthusiastic horsemaan, but as a concession to popular opinion, expressed and unexpressed, he has acquired some skill in the saddle, and with it some of the standing which falls only to hunting men at Oxford.

It is useless to make the prince out to be a rollicking, dashing specimen of a full-blooded young Englishman. Just as King George is not half so popular as was his sporting old father, the late King Edward, so is the prince of Wales even less calculated to appeal to the public imagination than his father.

He is far too docile—almost domesticated.

BELGIAN CITY CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS



Panoramic view of Liege, the city so fiercely defended by the Belgians and finally captured by the Germans at heavy cost to themselves.

GERMAN ARTILLERY TRAVERSING ROUGH COUNTRY

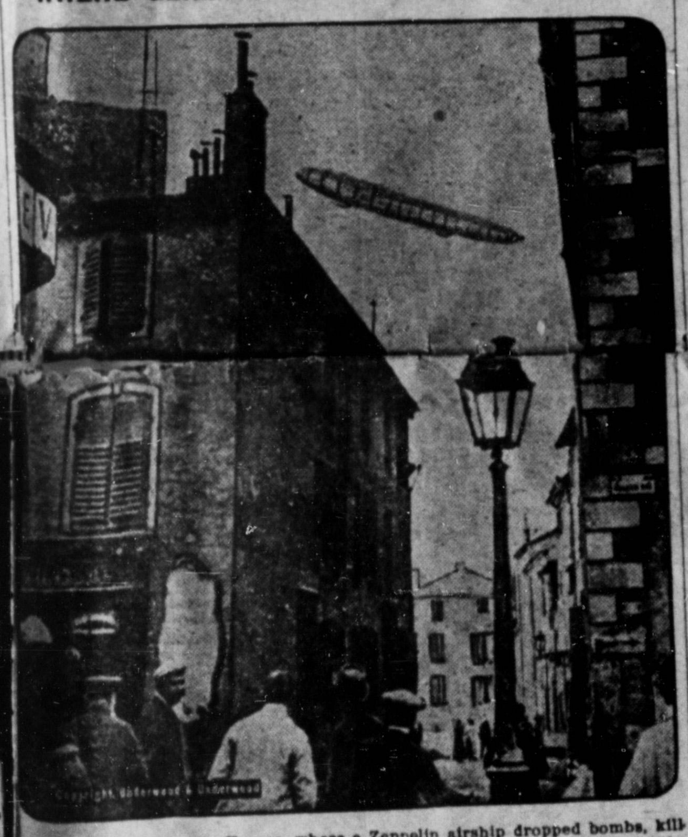
COMMANDS FRANCE'S ARMIES

General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the armies of France.

BRITAIN'S WAR SECRETARY

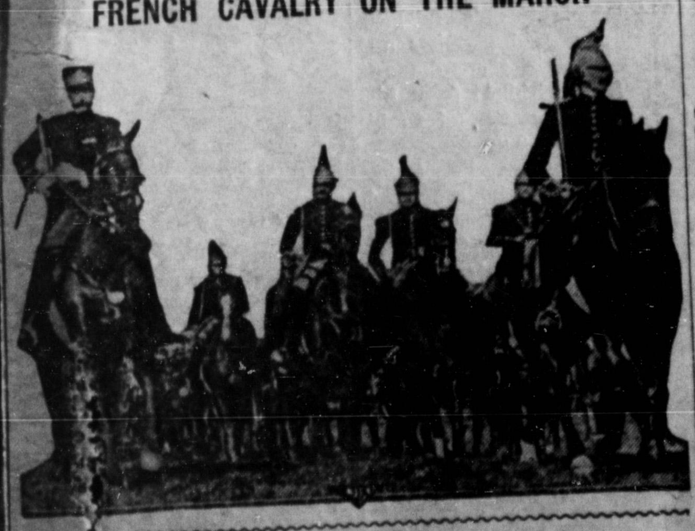
Earl Kitchener, who was recalled to London as he was leaving England for Egypt and appointed secretary of state for war.

WHERE GERMAN BOMBS KILLED FIFTEEN



Scene in Luneville, France, where a Zeppelin airship dropped bombs, killing fifteen persons. In the photograph the inhabitants are watching the flight of a dirigible over the city.

FRENCH CAVALRY ON THE MARCH



FORT AT SPITHEAD, ENGLAND

SPUR FARM LANDS

Many farmers are making a hard or doubtful living on high-priced lands in localities cursed with insect pests, or floods, or drought, or weed plagues, or other enemies to successful farming. The end of each year finds time and energy practically wasted—no progress made. Spur Farm Lands offer relief from these conditions.

The tenant on the high-priced lands further east can make a payment and be master of his own acres here. Any good farmer can pay for them from the products thereof. The Spur Farm Lands offer productive, virgin lands—easily cultivated—at low prices and on easy terms. Splendid crops are raised without irrigation. No boll weevil ever known here. Altitude 2,000 to 2,600 feet.

Considering the reliable production of these lands, prices are lowest in Texas; new country, settling fast; splendid climate, no malaria, chills or fever; good churches and schools. We offer the homeseeker a wide range for selection and are selling direct—no commission to anyone. The purchaser receives full value in his lands in dealing direct with the owner as opposed to paying a middleman several dollars per acre.

Stock Farms and Small Ranch Tracts.

We also offer fine grazing tracts, perfectly adapted to this purpose—one section to fifty—at prices from $5.00 per acre up. Free illustrated booklet, giving all particulars, on application to Chas. A. Jones, Manager for S. M. Swenson & Sons, Spur, Dickens County, Texas.—Adv.

It's a fortunate thing for some men that they never married.

To stop bleeding use Hanford's Balsam. Adv.

Fame never blows her trumpet for a man who is too lazy to raise the wind.

Red Cross Ball Blue makes the laundress happy, makes clothes whiter than snow. All good grocers. Adv.

A man can treat the crowd in a barroom and still be a bore the morning after.

The Difference.

A man whose income is $800 a year or over is entitled to be called a gentleman in England. A man who earns that much is entitled to be called a gentleman in America.

A Doubtful Statement.

"Ma, I would like to have a donkey. Did anybody ever give you a donkey for a present?"

"Yes, child, your father did when he married me."

More Fads.

Silas—What's your son studying at college?

Hiram—Pharmacy.

Silas—Some new-fangled farming, eh?—Judge.

Amazing Case.

"Is there anything special in the case?" asked the reporter of the bank president whose cashier had stolen $17.

"Yes," mused the president, "you may say that we did not trust him implicitly."

In Demand.

A Louisville man tells of an incident during the sessions held in his city of a Sunday school convention with delegates from all the states. In answer to the roll-call of the states reports were verbally given by the various state chairman. When Texas was called a big man stepped into the aisle and in stentorian tones exclaimed: "We represent the imperial state of Texas. The first white woman born in Texas is still living—she has now a population of over three million." Whereupon a voice from the gallery cried out in clarion tones: "Send that woman to Idaho—we need her."

DISAPPEARED

Coffee Ills Vanish Before Postum.

It seems almost too good to be true, the way headache, nervousness, insomnia, and many other obscure troubles vanish when coffee is dismissed and Postum used as the regular table beverage.

The reason is clear. Coffee contains a poisonous drug—caffeine—which causes the trouble, but Postum contains only the food elements in choice hard wheat with a little molasses.

A Phila. man grew enthusiastic and wrote as follows:

"Until 18 months ago I used coffee regularly every day and suffered from headache, bitter taste in my mouth, and indigestion; was gloomy and irritable, had variable or absent appetite, loss of flesh, depressed in spirits, etc.

"I attribute these things to coffee, because since I quit it and have drank Postum I feel better than I had for 20 years, am less susceptible to cold, have gained 20 lbs. and the symptoms have disappeared—vanished before Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

—THE—

Eagle-Investigator

HARRY F. PURCELL,
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

$1.50 per year strictly in advance.

Only Paper Published in Ochiltree County.

Entered as second-class matter September 17, 1908, at the post office at Ochiltree Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

ANNOUNCEMENT COLUMN.

District	$ 10.00
County	10.00
Precinct	2.50

The above rates carry the successful candidates not only through the July primary but up to the November election. All announcements are payable in advance.

For Sheriff and Tax Collector
J. S. TALLEY.

For Judge Thirtyfirst Judicial District
FRANK P. GREEVER.
(Re-election.)

Local Overflow.

Miss Luella Wilson of St. Joe, Mo., is a new acquisition to the clerical force in the First National Bank.

An easy mark for a woman is a merchant who marks his goods down from 50 cents to 49 cents.

A prisoner named Hell escaped from the Miami jail one night last week, but was captured a few hours later. This was——!

One of the fundamentals of our government is free speech, and yet we allow our chautalkers to charge a couple hundred dollars to lecture.

After a man takes a day off and tries to follow his own advice he isn't surprised that other people never pay any attention [illegible] praise upon as little provocation as they are with abuse, there would be a lot of lighter hearts in this old world.

Farmers report that there are a lot of quails throughout the country this year. Quails are becoming more numerous here with each year that passes and they are mighty fine birds to have in the country.

Mr. L. E. King left last Friday for Throckmorton, this state, where he will enjoy a visit with his mother and former old-time friends. Mr. King's father died about two weeks ago and the gentleman will assist in looking after the business affairs of the deceased.

Mr. B. H. Murphy, one of the whole souled farmers living northeast of town and a valued patron of this paper, dropped $1.50 in our fire proof vault last Saturday as advance payment for The Investigator. We always knew Mr. Murphy was quick to see a good thing and this proves it.

Professor W. E. O'Neal, who is forcing the Ochiltree schools into the front ranks, was a paid-in-advance caller last Saturday. Never in the history of the town has the Queen City had such a successful school as the present, due to this very [illegible] man. He is a thorough educator and exercised the utmost care in the selection of a competent faculty.

Kerosene is now voted the best snake-bite remedy. It has effected a number of cures in prohibition districts where the old-time snake bite medicine could not be had. We publish this as an advertisement but for the benefit of sufferers who are anxious to save the little whisky they have on hand. John D. Rockefeller produces coal oil, distillers make the whisky. We play no favorites. Take your choice when the snake comes around.

Citation by Publication.

The State of Texas, in the District Court,

Ochiltree County, Texas, November term, A. D., 1914.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Ochiltree County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded, that by making publication of this Citation in some newspaper published in the county of Ochiltree, eight weeks previous to the return day hereof, you summon C. Anson Jones, Wiley Smith, Thomas J Hare, R. K. Mucomb; the unknown owners of the hereinafter described lands, and the unknown heirs of the following deceased persons, to-wit: Jesse White, Catherine White, Sarah White and William White whose residences are unknown, to be and appear before the District Court, to be holden in and for the county of Ochiltree, at the courthouse thereof, in the city of Ochiltree, on the second Monday in November, A. D., 1914, the same being the 9th day of said month, then and there to answer the petition of I. C. Nix as plaintiff, filed in said court on the 27th day of August, A. D., 1914, against said C. Anson Jones, Wiley Smith, Thomas J. Hare, R K Mucomb; the unknown owners of the hereinafter described land and the unknown heirs of the following deceased persons to-wit; Jesse White, Catherine White, Sarah White and William White as defendants, said suit being number 234, the nature of which demand is as follows, towit:

Trespass to try title and to remove cloud from title, plaintiff alleging that on or about January 1st 1914, he was lawfully seized and possessed and entitled to the possession of the following described land in Ochiltree county, Texas, towit:

Seven million, six hundred and thirty-two thousand and forty square varas of land, situated [illegible] follows: [illegible] river about 106 miles [illegible] and 52 miles west from the initial monument by virtue of duplicate certificate No. 3186 3287 issued by Robert M Elgin, chief clerk and acting commissioner of the general land office, January 25th, 1854

Beginning on the west line of survey No. 121, block 13, for the Texas & N. O. R. R. Co., and the N. E. corner of J. J. Ballentine 1-3 league survey; thence west 2886 varas to corner; thence north 2610 varas to corner; thence east 2886 varas to corner; thence south 2610 varas to beginning, granted to Jesse White and his heirs and assigns, and containing 1358 acres of land.

That on said January 1st, 1914 defendants unlawfully entered upon said premises and ejected plaintiff therefrom and unlawfully withheld from him the possession thereof to his damage $10.000 00

Plaintiff further alleges that he has had peaceable and adverse possession of said land, cultivating, using and enjoying the same continuously, and paying all taxes thereon for more than five years before said January 1st, 1914 and before the date of the filing of this suit, claiming same under deed duly recorded among the deed records of Ochiltree county, Texas.

That plaintiff has had peaceable and adverse possession of said land, cultivating, using and enjoying the same continuously for more than ten years before filing this suit and before said January 1st, 1914.

That certain deeds and title papers are recorded among the deed records of said Ochiltree county to defendants by which a cloud is cast on plaintiff's title to said land.

Plaintiff prays for citation by publication, that he have judgment for the title and possession of said land with writ of restitution for removal of cloud from his title and for general and special relief; said allegations fully shown by said petition now on file in my office to which reference is herein made.

Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said court, this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness, J. F. Klapp, clerk of the District Court of Ochiltree county.

Given under my hand and seal of said court in Ochiltree, this 28th day of August, A. D., 1914.

J. F. KLAPP,
(SEAL) Clerk District court,
Ochiltree County, Texas.
8w

Varied Thought

Motto Adjusted.

Here's a motto for a New York lobster palace: "Wine, Woman and Sin, Sing."

From Ben.

The heart of the fool is in his mouth; but the mouth of the wise man is in his heart.—Benjamin Franklin.

Inconsistent Fractions.

"I am tired," declared Womanhood, in effect, "of being a better half by courtesy and a submerged tenth in point of fact."—Life.

Not Worth the Effort.

Sapleigh—"I weally don't know what's the mattah with me. I don't seem able to collect my thoughts." Smart—"Take my advice, old man, and don't try."

Anomalous.

Queer thing wedlock! You find yourself attached to a woman and go and get tied to her. When you find you're tied to her, the attachment disappears.—Judge.

Slimness of Mr. Stephens.

Speaking of Alexander H. Stephens' thinness, perhaps it was never better characterized than by the man in Washington who said that when he was standing on the steps of the capitol an empty hack drove up and Alexander H. Stephens got out.

Advice for the Girls.

After an examination at a training college for women teachers at Arnsberg, Prussia, the examiner, addressing the fifty-six girl candidates, said: "You have all done very well and passed the examination. Now try to win a husband, which is far better, for the outlook for women teachers is very bad."

Evidently Somewhat Annoyed.

A dispatch from Paterson, N. J., refers to a marriage by the "informal southern ceremony of jumping over a broomstick." There never was any such southern marriage ceremony. Paterson should confine herself to anarchists—a subject with which she is familiar.—Florida Times-Union.

Shorthand Used by Romans.

The art of shorthand was practiced from antiquity. It was improved by the poet Ennius, by Tyro, Cicero's freeman, and Seneca. The "Ars Scribendi Characteris," written about 1412, is the oldest system extant. Dr. Timothy Bright's "Characterie, or the Art of Short, Swift and Secret Writing," published in 1588, is the first English work on shorthand.

Smallest Plumbing Bill on Record.

A Wichita man has a receipted plumber's bill which he thinks ought to occupy a glass case in the Historical society. The Wichita man hired a plumber to fix a leak in his kitchen. He expected to get a bill for about five or six dollars. Much to his surprise, he received a bill for 55 cents—five cents for material and 50 cents for the work.

Greeley a Busy Man.

After a fire that destroyed Barnum's museum, the proprietor consoled his friends as to his wisdom. He told them he had a fortune and could easily retire from active business. Among his friends was Horace Greeley. "What shall I do?" asked Barnum. "If I were you," replied Greeley, "I would go fishing. I've been trying for 30 years to go fishing and have never been able to do it."

St. Peter's Cathedral.

St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome was begun in 1506 and completed in 1626. The plan is a Latin cross 611½ by 446½ feet with rounded apse and transepts and vestibule. The height of the nave is 152½ feet, its width 87½ feet. The interior diameter of the dome is 139¼ feet, its height to the top of the cross 448 feet. The pedimented dome, resting on its four enormous piers, is one of the most magnificent achievements in architecture.

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution, Amending Section 1, Article 3, of the Constitution, providing for the Initiative and Referendum.

S. J. R. No. 12.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION.

To amend Section 1, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, so as to give to the people, or reserve to them, the power to propose laws and to enact or reject the same at the polls, and to approve or reject at the polls any Act of the Legislature.

Be it resolve by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

That Section 1, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be amended to read:

Section 1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which, together, shall be styled "The Legislature of the State of Texas," but the people reserve to themselves power, as herein provided, to propose laws and to enact or reject the same at the polls, and to approve or reject at the polls any law, or any part of any law enacted by the Legislature. The Legislature shall provide by law for submitting to the vote of the people, upon the petition of twenty per cent of the qualified voters of the state the enactment of laws and the approval or rejection of any law enacted by the Legislatare.

Be it further resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That the above and foregoing is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this state, and shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State of Texas for members of the Legislature, for their adoption or rejection as a part of the Constitution of this state, and shall be voted on by such electors at the regular election for the election of officers to be held throughout the state, on the second Tuesday in November, A. D., 1914, and those voting for the adoption of said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words: "For the amendment to Section 1, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing for the initiative and referendum," and those voting against the adoption of said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words: "Against the amendment to Section 1, Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing for the initiative and referendum." And the foregoing proposed amendment shall be duly published once a week for four consecutive weeks, commencing at least three months before the election at which it is to be voted upon, in one weekly newspaper in each county in this state, in which such a newspaper may be published. The Governor shall make proclamation of such election upon said proposed amendment by publication as aforesaid, and as required by the Constitution and laws, and the sum of five thousand dollars, $5,000.00, is now appropriated out of any fund in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of making such proclamation and publication and holding said election.

Note---S. J. R. No. 12 passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote, yeas 21, nays 5, and was further passed by a two-thirds vote, yeas 21, nays 7, and Senate concurred in House amendments by a two-thirds vote, yeas 23, nays 0; and was passed by the House of Representatives with amendments by the following vote: yeas 84, nays 36.

Received in the Executive Office April 1, 1919, and filed in the Department of State April 4, 1913, without the approval of the Governor.

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution, Amending Section 24, Article 3, of the Constitution Increasing Compensation of the Legislature and Extending Length of Regular Session.

S. J. R. No. 26.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION.

Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Section No. 24, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, relating to compensation for members of the Legislature.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That at the next general election of the State of Texas for the election of State officers, or at a previous general election, in case a general election for the State shall be sooner ordered by the governor for other purposes, there shall be submitted to the electors of the State of Texas, for their adoption or rejection, the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas, as provided for in Section 1, Article 17, of said Constitution, relating to proposed amendments thereto, it being intended to amend Section 24, Article 3, of said Constitution, relating to the pay of the members of the Legislature, and extension of term of regular sessions, so that the said Section shall read as follows:

Section 24. That members of the Legislature shall each receive from the public treasury as compensation for their services twelve hundred, $1200.00, dollars for the year in which each regular session of the Legislature is held, payable in equal installments on the twentieth days of January, April, July and October of the year in which the regular session is held, and five dollars per day for each day of every special session held in the year next succeeding that in which any regular session is held. In addition to said compensation the members of each house shall be entitled to mileage going to and returning from the seat of government, which mileage shall not exceed five cents per mile, the distance to be computed by the nearest and most direct route of travel by land regardless of railways or water routes; and the Comptroller of the State shall prepare and preserve a table of distances to each county seat, now or hereafter to be established, and by said table the mileage of each member shall be paid. Each regular session shall continue until the business of such session is disposed of.

Section 2. The governor of this state is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation submitting this amendment to be voted upon by the qualified electors for members of the Legislature, at the first general election to be held in this State. Those favoring the amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words: "For amendment to Section 24, of Article 3, of the Constitution increasing compensation of the Legislature, and extending the length of the regular session of the Legislature." Those opposing said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballot the words: "Against amendment to Section 24, of Article 3, of the Constitution increasing compensation of the members of the Legislature, and extending the term of regular sessions of the Legislature."

Section 3. The sum of five thousand dolloars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of such proclamation, publication and election.

Note---S. J. R. No. 26 passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote, yeas 26, nays 0, and Senate concurred in House amendments by a two-thirds vote, yeas 23, nays 1; and was passed by the House of Representatives with amendments by a two-thirds vote, yeas 101 nays 22.

Approved April 3, 1913.

The Port of Peace.

War on land; slaughter on the sea; death being dealt from the air; torpedo boats dealing destruction from beneath the ocean—where in thunder is the dove of peace going to find a spot in which to rest her weary eyes in slumber, or satisfy a prolonged hunger in safety? We thought the cactus of Mexico was about ready to furnish shelter, but the leaden storm has started again over there.

BUILDING MATERIAL

We carry the Largest, Best Assorted and Best Graded Stock of BUILDING MATERIAL IN THIS PART OF THE SOUTHWEST, and you do not have to come back the second time on account of our not having the Goods, as we can fill your order for a cottage or Mansion on the spot. We solicit the trade of the people of Ochiltree, Hansford and Hutchinson and adjacent counties, and will meet competition of every nature whatsoever, fully.

Call and see us before placing your orders and SAVE MONEY. Allow us to estimate for you Personally or by mail. If you cannot call, write us, and we will do the rest.

GALBRAITH-FOXWORTH CO.

Texhoma, Oklahoma

D. R. Stewart, Manager.

IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Or sudden emergency how much you miss the convenience of a telephone. In this age they are a Household Necessity. Let it run your errands and you'll not be so tired. Talk the matter over with us if interested.

OCHILTREE TELEPHONE COMPANY

Will Forbes, Manager

PATRONS of our mill will please eep their eyes on this space from wee to week as we have important announcements of interest to the people of Ochiltree and adjoining counties.

OUR output continues to be the "Best Ever" and we are ready to grind your wheat on short notice and send you home happy. Come in and talk the matter over

"THE QUEEN CITY" PRIDE

The Flour With the Nutty Flavor

G. M. Cox & Son

OCHILTREE -:- -:- TEXAS

The Birdsall Wagon

THAT'S ALL

The peer of all competitors when durability is considered. Large supply on hand, but they are going fast. Call and talk the wagon question over with us--we'll both be satisfied. One top buggy, direct from the factory, goes for $75.

S. J. BLACK

OCHILTREE ∴ ∴ TEXAS

Local News, Personal Mention and Items of Interest.

The Fall-Summer-Winter weather continues.

The weather remains very pleasant, but dry as well.

It's too bad that we can't live long without getting old.

How did you like the first number of the Lecture Course?

Messrs. Clint Apple and Col. J. M. North were Liberal visitors last Thursday.

A man can often be judged by the kind of company he keeps away from home.

Messrs. W. W. McLarty and J. A. Jones were La Kemp visitors last Thursday.

Mrs. Lawrence Thomas and handsome little son of Glazier visited several days last week with Ochiltree friends.

Messrs. Talley, January and Obe Glasgow are on the Kansas City market this week with three carload of fine cattle.

An exchange is inclined to believe that it is better to tell a fib that hurts nobody than to tell the truth that hurts somebody.

It is being quite generally rumored Ochiltree is to have another hardware store soon. Local parties are said to be the promoters.

Dickson's Pharmacy, is one of the prettiest drugstores in the North Panhandle and is under the management of a practical druggist of years experience.

Mrs. J. B. Stewart of Glazier is making Ochiltree her home again for a short time, due to the fact the family have been unable to secure their dwelling property in the Santa Fe town which at present is occupied. This seems to suit the lady very much as she certainly enjoys the Queen City and mingling with her many friends.

In time of peace prepare for a war tax.

Colquitt's bank bill is a mighty big piece of political machinery. In fact, it greatly resembles the Russian army—too large and clumsy to be of very effective service.

The Dalhart Texan states that owing to the immense forage crop in Dallam county, five farmers in that county have purchased an ensilage cutter and will do work for those having feed to prepare for the silo. In Ochiltree county the feed crop is also a whopper, and the farmers are not only going the silo route, but own their ensilage cutters as well.

When a town the size of Ochiltree, fifty miles from a railroad, is progressive enough to engage Lecture Course talent appearing in such cities as Amarillo, Canadian, Weatherford, Tulsa and Enid, Okla.. it's proof the people are wide awake and puts the Queen City in a class along with railroad towns of possibly more pretentious in size, but intellectually—never. Come to Ochiltree!

Mr. W. C. Dickson, the new druggist, is indicating his faith in the future of Ochiltree in a most convincing manner. Not only has he acquired both drugstores and merged them into one beautifully arranged place of business, but has purchased the store building he now occupies. Mr. Dickson believes in doing things up right and when the Queen City won the gentleman it secured a town builder. Let us hope for more Dickson's or people as progressive. Every go-ahead town needs and must have just such alert business men.

Are you to serve your country as a juror next month?

When you can see yourself as others see you, you will have reached the age of wisdom.

Mr. and Mrs Lloyd South have gone to housekeeping in the Teas building opposite the courthouse, moving last Friday.

Mrs. Robert Owens and Miss Fay Harris left this week for a visit with the former's mother and other relatives at Hays City, Kas.

Mr. Floyd Jones transported 11,700 pounds of wheat to Glazier last Thursday which was drawn by six head of fine horses. Some load while you're talking.

Mr. A. W. Fore, the well known cattle feeder southeast of town, is the latest Ford car purchaser in this vicinity, having taken a new one home last Thursday.

England has her representatives in America purchasing horses for cavalry use in the war. America is always called upon to aid in every enterprise—even though it be so far away.

Mr. Oscar G. Shirmer of Waco is a new Queen City resident, having accepted the position of head millright with the Queen City Milling company and is said to be very proficient in his calling.

Mr. Jesse Forster and family who moved to the state of Washington about a year ago, have repented for their rash act by returning to Ochiltree county. They are excellent people and will be cordially welcomed by their many friends.

We would like to see the man who can please everybody. The higher you climb the more enemies you leave behind. The more you win the more competition you inspire. As influence shows envy grows. There is no way of escaping criticism but through obscurity. Had you ever thought about that?

Be a cheerful whistler and not a [illegible]. Believe in your[illegible] yourself, and let the world [illegible] you have faith in it.

[illegible] letter "W" means much [illegible] Democratic party. "We [illegible] with Wilson and we will [illegible] again with Wilson. In the [illegible]ball vernacular we presume [illegible] ball team will win with [illegible]son again next season.

[illegible] County Clerk John F. Klapp, [illegible]own personally to almost [illegible]ry nonresident landowner [illegible] through business relations, [illegible]s an appreciated caller last [illegible]day and deposited the [illegible] the realm for six yearly [illegible] of The Investigator which [illegible] sent to friends and rela[illegible] since the paper was start[illegible]r. Klapp is the kind that [illegible]s it possible for country [illegible]rs to exist and send forth [illegible] local news of the community [illegible] the outside world, and how [illegible]fectly lovely it would be for [illegible]ry country editor if their [illegible]wicks only had more citizens [illegible] the same turn. It would be [illegible]er for the country and bet[illegible] for the publisher were such [illegible] thought more in evidence.

[illegible] William G. Sears made disposi[illegible]on of his residence property [illegible] this city this week to J. H. C[illegible]art. Mr. Sears, we learn, is [illegible]templating moving with his [illegible]ily to New Mexico. We will [illegible]et to loose "Billy" from [illegible] long us. He is one of the [illegible] ones of our town and is [illegible]monly known as the daddy [illegible]hattuck.—Shattuck Monitor.

[illegible] Sears is well known in Ochi[illegible]e and was a leading factor [illegible]haping the destinies of the [illegible]en City, being the owner at [illegible] time of 300 or 400 lots and [illegible]ember of the original town [illegible] company. In short, the [illegible]leman is regarded as a God[illegible]er to the coming town of [illegible] North Panhandle and it was [illegible]ved by his friends he would [illegible]tually locate here. Here is [illegible]ing Mr. Sears every success [illegible]s new home.

Important Announcement

We desire to inform the public that our Special Dry Goods Sale will continue until

November 1

when the Stock will be replenished and in future will be under the management of Mr. W. N. Edwards of Chickasha, Okla,, an experienced Dry Goods man, who is also a relative of the firm. Later on, Mrs. Edwards will also be in the store, and is a competent saleslady in every respect. Remember after November 1 our Special Sale closes and the stock be made larger and more complete than ever.

MCLARTY BROS.

CONVICT ON HIS HONOR

By ROBERT H. MOULTON

HONOR CONVICT GANG AT WORK IN A QUARRY IN COLORADO

COLORADO STATE HIGHWAY BUILT BY HONOR CONVICT MEN

IS the old-time prison, where prisoners were treated like cattle, tolerated, prodded and driven by armed guards until all of the manhood was either cowed out of them, or they were made surly, and a premium was placed on their escape, doomed to extinction? Will the prison of the future be one where walls and bars and guards are merely incidental, and honor and manliness, work and friendship are fundamental?

These are questions that have arisen as the result of the amazing prison reform methods that have made Colorado, Oregon and Arizona the center of attention in recent months. Strange tales have been told of convicts roaming, without guards, over the state farms adjacent to these prisons; of squads being sent as far away as 300 miles, where they would work for weeks, and then every man return to his cell; of the honor system bringing astonishing results. And, incredible as it may seem, these stories are true.

Not long ago the superintendent of the Arizona state prison at Florence was called to the long distance telephone one day to receive this strange message from Phoenix:

"Send Bob Anderson to the capitol on the next train—this is Hunt speaking."

Now, Bob Anderson was a reputed bad man, and the prison superintendent was revolving in his mind whether he had any guards that could be spared to accompany the prisoner. But the suspense was soon ended.

"Give him a ticket and some money—and send him alone," the voice continued. "Tell him I want to see him at the governor's office."

The life-time convict was very ill at ease when he arrived alone at Governor Hunt's office, several hours later.

"I want you to go up on the Verde and get the prison team," the recently-elected governor an- [illegible] suspense had been relieved by some pleasantries. "The horses are in a pasture way up in the mountains, costing the state eight dollars a month—while out at the prison we are paying out between thirty-five and forty dollars a month for another team to replace them."

Arrangements were soon completed. Anderson was provided with a ticket to go as far as he could by train. Then he was given money to buy groceries, for he was starting on a week's journey out across the lonely desert and up into the wild, rough foothills at the edge of the timbered mountains.

It was not long before the newspapers got hold of this scare-head story—this most rash act of the governor in releasing scot-free, a convicted murderer who hadn't been outside of prison walls or beyond the fire of a dozen riflemen for years. The governor's closest advisers deplored what he had done, and the opposition newspapers hinted that the chief executive must be either insane or secretly conniving. At the very best, the opposition boldly declared, the governor was sorely tempting the convict—donating him money, provisions, and the use of two of the state's horses, and, thus equipped, sending him off alone into the wilderness.

The week wore around—and Anderson came back with the team to his life-time prison cell. Arizona, which has a larger proportionate prison population than any other state in the Union, had learned its first lesson in the application of the radical and bold "honor system" among convicts.

Lesson number two was not long in following. Another Arizona state prison inmate, a convicted forger, was released "on his honor" for a month's time, and given enough money to carry him to Washington, D. C., that he might file patents for several of his inventions. The governor assumed responsibility—but before the month came to an end Roy J. Meyers had voluntarily returned to his prison cell. A banker friend of the governor was still critical of the new prison "honor system," so when a certain convicted forger was discharged after his prison term, the banker sent him a bill for a formerly forged check. The next mail brought back currency to the amount.

One might add instances from other reform state prisons that have adopted the "honor system." In Oregon, Governor West learned that the shoe shops in the state prison at Salem had out-of-date equipment. So the governor called up the prison one day and requested that a certain life-termer be sent down to his office, without guard. The warden at first protested, but the convict came. The governor merely talked with him for a few minutes, then sent the convict out to see the town for an hour. At the third visit the governor explained why he wanted to get acquainted. The prisoner was given money to go to Portland and buy new shoe-shop machinery in the name of the state. It was Rose Festival week in the Oregon metropolis and the city was crowded with visitors. But "No. 3615" completed the business and returned to his life-time prison cell.

The "honor system" has probably never had a more thorough and satisfactory test than at the Colorado state prison, in Canon City, under Warden Thomas J. Tynan. During the past three years this prison has had over 1,000 individual prisoners in the convict camps. These men, without guards—some 40, 100 and even 300 miles away from the prison—have created a national reputation for loyalty. Less than one per cent have violated their pledges by unsuccessful escape.

Just outside of Canon City, where one would look for the rough baseball field that every suburb boasts, can be seen the big, black score board, the worn base lines, and the benches. But there on the outskirts of the town it's a prison diamond, not the village baseball field. Across the fields, on the distant plateau, the huge gray stone cell-block looms up. Lower down, backed up against invitingly sheltering woods for those that might want to run away, is the diamond.

Here, at once, the great significance of the new era at this state prison bursts upon the visitor. Measuring the distance from prison to diamond with the eye, one puts this proposition to himself: "If the state of Colorado can march convicts with a band a half mile to a ball field; if the warden can umpire the game and escape alive; if the boys can promise to refrain from swearing, and really cut it out; if several hundred supposedly desperate characters—the stuff the gunmen are made of, in the popular imagination—can yell and howl and jolly the players, and, when the game is over, return without the loss of a man to the cell-block, and preserve in the long, vast building a silence throughout the evening that causes the proverbial pin to echo—well, what of our traditional distrust and dread of the convict?"

Entering the stockade between the huge cell-block and the smaller buildings at the Canon City prison, another surprise awaits the visitor. Perhaps 50 men, all in gray, are moving without restraint within the enclosure; it makes one think of a big city schoolyard. Some of the men are playing at quoits; others are chasing each other and boxing intermittently; pipes and cigarettes are much in evidence.

Warden Tynan is big-bodied, big-hearted, and jovial, and has much to tell and rejoice at in the Canon City experiment. He invites the visitor to stay overnight with him. "We'll drive over the farm after luncheon," he says, "and this evening I'll take you down to my club." Just where that club may be the visitor cannot fathom—but he usually stays.

It is now the dinner hour. The trumpet blows for all the world like the dinner call of an Atlantic liner; the men in orderly fashion cease their games, their walking and their smoking, and fall into line in the cell-block.

Contrast with what you will read in a minute or two the recent prison riots in another state, where the militia had to be called to restore order, and where flogging was re-established. Contrast the old days at many state prisons, under the current system, where men were worked practically from sun to sun, and throw themselves from dormitory windows to make themselves that way might not be obliged to do the ranking, dodging [illegible] drive him [illegible] wherever [illegible] family. [illegible] their lib[illegible] some wa[illegible] sense of [illegible]

Soon th[illegible] was earn[illegible] tiny pork[illegible] other pig[illegible] prisoner, [illegible]

"You h[illegible] working [illegible] ers are [illegible]," the warden said. "About 400 oth[illegible] ranches, [illegible] work on the various road camps. Three y[illegible], some as far as 300 miles away experime[illegible] ago our road camps were largely every st[illegible]. Today the success of the plan, from Color[illegible] point, is definitely established.

fares and[illegible] owes many of its wonderful thorough who are [illegible] access to its scenic beauties to the men

"Many [illegible] used in the gray prison at Canon City. the pris[illegible] states have found convict labor outside paid too [illegible] wells unprofitable, because they have

"Work[illegible] much attention to guarding the convicts. ers. W[illegible] on the roads is sought for by our prison- work an[illegible] make it an object for them to do good

"I per[illegible] not attempt to escape.

and eve[illegible]nally have had many talks with each the road [illegible] prisoner before he leaves the prison for whole st[illegible]amp, and this talk is the keynote to the [illegible]ing to o[illegible]tion. The prisoner feels that he is talk- very be[illegible] that has his interests at heart, and the

"So m[illegible] in him comes uppermost.

honor [illegible]ch for the reformative features of the [illegible]cial ben[illegible]tem'. Society asks—what is the finan- period, [illegible]t to us? During the 1909-1910 biennial way at [illegible] convicts built 50 miles of finished road- state o[illegible] total actual cost to the taxpayers of the product[illegible]56,700, a saving of $155,460. In ranch proven[illegible] they earned $16,890. In saving on lim- ings th[illegible] they earned $106,746, and in cash earn-

"Duri[illegible] made $39,155.

greatly [illegible] the biennial period of 1911-1912 we structe[illegible]ceeded our former record, having com- perman[illegible] in the neighborhood of 300 miles of Colorad[illegible] roadways. Considering the situation in perienc[illegible] and basing our figures on actual ex- 5,000 m[illegible] we are confident that we can construct ten yea[illegible] of the very finest roadways in the next adding [illegible] for less than $600,000, and this without taxpay[illegible] whatever to the burden of the has pro[illegible] Taking it all in all, the 'honor system' financi[illegible] successful from the greatest rickl[illegible] standpoint. The country has been en- formed [illegible] and pleased with have been [illegible] [illegible] looked were seen prisoners at work, without guards.

"That mountain over there," the warden said, "is our sheep range. The sheep boy is a convict. He goes clean over the mountain after the sheep. Of course," he continued, pointing toward the east, "back of the mountain there is now a gang cutting wood. They have no guards. About half-past four you will see them coming down the mountain. Look at that old man in the garden next my house. He works there all by himself, and you have to [illegible] away from the work. All the men, [illegible]y may be, are working like one big [illegible] course, the fellows would rather have [illegible], and be away from the prison, but [illegible] other they have all developed the [illegible]r, and they stick."

[illegible] pig shed was reached, and the visitor [illegible]y urged to get out and inspect eight [illegible] hardly able to waddle, and about 10[illegible] [illegible]all under the care and training of one [illegible]o grinned all over in his pride.

[illegible] seen some of the prisoners who are [illegible]," the warden said. "About 400 oth[illegible] work on the various road camps [illegible], some as far as 300 miles away [illegible] ago our road camps were largely [illegible]l. Today the success of the plan, from [illegible] point, is definitely established.

[illegible] owes many of its wonderful thorough [illegible] access to its scenic beauties to the men [illegible]used in the gray prison at Canon City. [illegible] states have found convict labor outside [illegible] wells unprofitable, because they have [illegible] much attention to guarding the convicts. [illegible] on the roads is sought for by our prison- [illegible] make it an object for them to do good [illegible] not attempt to escape.

[illegible]nally have had many talks with each [illegible] prisoner before he leaves the prison for [illegible]amp, and this talk is the keynote to the [illegible] to o[illegible]tion. The prisoner feels that he is talk- [illegible] that has his interests at heart, and the [illegible] in him comes uppermost.

[illegible]ch for the reformative features of the [illegible] ben[illegible]tem'. Society asks—what is the finan- [illegible]t to us? During the 1909-1910 biennial [illegible] convicts built 50 miles of finished road- [illegible] actual cost to the taxpayers of the [illegible]56,700, a saving of $155,460. In ranch [illegible] they earned $16,890. In saving on lim- [illegible] they earned $106,746, and in cash earn- [illegible] made $39,155.

[illegible] the biennial period of 1911-1912 we [illegible]ceeded our former record, having com- [illegible] in the neighborhood of 300 miles of [illegible] roadways. Considering the situation in [illegible] and basing our figures on actual ex- [illegible] we are confident that we can construct [illegible] of the very finest roadways in the next [illegible] for less than $600,000, and this without [illegible] whatever to the burden of the [illegible] Taking it all in all, the 'honor system' [illegible] successful from the greatest [illegible] standpoint. The country has been en- [illegible] and pleased with have been [illegible] [illegible] of good old willing children that ever

HONOR CONVICT ROAD GANG WELCOME GOVERNOR WEST OF OREGON

GOVERNOR WEST OF OREGON ENTERTAINED AT AN HONOR CONVICT CAMP

HONOR CONVICTS WORKING WITHOUT GUARD

the contractors. Contrast even the well-managed prisons today in some of the more progressive states, where the prison walls are the restraining bonds of, probably, 95 per cent of the inmates, and where many of the cell houses half century or a century are of the pattern of a ago, with small, tomb-like rooms, not large enough for a man, and in the past often occupied by two.

At Warden Tynan's residence, the houseman is a colored convict, faithful in every way; the butler is a convict, formerly the warden's clerk; the cook is a convict, and he certainly is a cook. The warden's coachman is a convict; the chauffeur is a convict. Indeed, wherever one turns, one finds the prisoners filling places of trust. The houseman closes up the house at night, locks everything up, goes up to the prison half a mile away, and is the first one down in the morning. And the warden's club is nothing else than a five-minute gathering of the house boys and himself in his kitchen after the work of the day is all do[illegible]

[illegible]n the warden ordered a carriage and [illegible] miles around the [illegible]

Wherever [illegible]

DUKE IN THE MOVIE BUSINESS

Manchester Becomes Exploration Secretary of Church and School Service Corporation.

New York.—The duke of Manchester, son-in-law of Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, has gone into the moving-picture business as the exploration secretary of the Church and School Social Service corporation, at No. 18 East Forty-first street. The president of the corporation is the Rev. William Carter, at one time pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed church and later on the national board of censors for moving pictures.

The purpose of the company, the idea of which originated with the duke, is to supply moving pictures of an educational and moral value to churches, Sunday schools, Y. M. C. A. branches and lyceums throughout the world. As a starter the company will canvass 115,000 Protestant churches and it expects the Catholic churches to become a patron of its religious films.

At the offices of the corporation it was said that the enterprise was purely commercial. Some of the executive staff named are Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, vice-president; S. S. McClure, executive secretary, and Henry Clews, treasurer.

The duke of Manchester, who has had much experience in exploring, will devote one-half of his time to the affairs of the company.

FINDS WILDEST OF SAVAGES

British Captain So Characterizes the Dafias of Northern India to Geographical Society.

London.—There is a "River of Doubt" outside of Brazil. Before the Royal Geographical society, Capt. F. H. Bailey, whose earlier stories of the Can-po, or Upper Brahmapootra—the "mystery river" of Tibet and far northeastern India—are known to geographers, gave an account of the more recent exploration of 380 miles of that great stream. One hitherto "unconsidered trifle" discovered by the travelers was a peak 24,460 feet high. It will be called Gyala Peri on the new map of the unknown land. Captain Bailey says of the Dafias, a savage people of that region:

"They are the wildest wild men I ever saw. They had never heard of white people. They knew nothing about India. They would not accept money for their honey; they appeared to be rather afraid of it. They wanted nothing but white beads and salt. They dress their hair by tying it in a knot over the forehead, through which a brass or bamboo pin, about a foot long, is passed horizontally. In this is often a tuft of palm leaves."

CANAL [illegible] TO SANITATION

Conditions in "East End" at Rio de Janeiro, Made Much More Sanitary by Big Drain.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.—Conditions in the "East End" at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where the land is rather low and swampy, have been made much more nearly sanitary by the recent construction of a broad canal. This drains the marshy ground and acts as an outlet for the torrents of water

This Picturesque Waterway Aids Sanitation at Rio de Janeiro.

which often rush down upon the lowlands from the surrounding hills, following freshets. The canal stretches down the middle of the Avenida do Mangue and is flanked by double driveways. Rows of stately palms line the banks, which with the romantic surroundings make the place picturesque and beautiful. — Popular Mechanics.

BABY LAYS LOW A "HOODOO"

He is Made the Fourteenth at a Wedding Feast and Removes Superstitions of Bride.

Sacramento, Cal.—A wee infant in swaddling clothes saved the wedding breakfast of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Manna from being a failure here. When the wedding party sat down to the breakfast the observant bride counted 13 guests. The bride balked at remaining at the feast and all the guests were unwilling to miss the fun.

Then one of the party thought of the baby next door. The mother's consent was gained and the youngster was propped up in a chair in the seat of honor, thereby removing the superstitions of the bride about "thirteen."

Throw away the washboard. Use RUB-NO-MORE CARBO NAPTHA SOAP. Save your back—save your temper—save your clothes—make washday play-day. "Carbo" kills germs. "Naptha" cleans. Watch results.

RUB-NO-MORE CARBO NAPTHA SOAP is harmless to the finest fabric and makes your wash sweet and sanitary. It does not need hot water.

Carbo Disinfects RUB-NO-MORE Carbo Naptha Soap

Naptha Cleans RUB-NO-MORE Washing Powder

Five Cents—All Grocers

The Rub-No-More Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Throw Away your complexion troubles with your powder puff — no need of either when you use pure, harmless

Zona Face Pomade

"The ALL DAY BEAUTY POWDER"

At all dealers or by mail 50c.

Zona Co., Wichita, Kansas.

University of Notre Dame

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Thorough Education, Moral Training.

Twenty-one courses leading to degrees in Classics, Modern Letters, Journalism, Political Economy, Commerce, Chemistry, Biology, Pharmacy, Engineering, Architecture, Law. Preparatory School, various courses. For Catalogues address

BOX H, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

The Drawback.

"I see where the women abroad are offering to fight at the front, but women will never make soldiers."

"And why not?"

"For one thing, each one would stop in a hot engagement to powder her nose."

BABY HAD SCALP TROUBLE

Carthage, Texas.—"My little girl had some kind of breaking out on her head that came in white blisters and when the blisters burst they formed something like scales. If I washed her head and combed the scales off they would come again in just a few days. The trouble looked something like dandruff but was hard and scaly. The scales would come off all of the hair came also and would leave the head raw.

"I had tried salves which only softened the scales so I decided to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I washed her head with warm water and Cuticura Soap and then applied the Cuticura Ointment and let it remain over night. I used only one box of Cuticura Ointment and one bar of Cuticura Soap and her head was well." (Signed) Mrs. Luella Biggs, Jan. 28, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Let's Be Charitable.

The inventor of the first player piano is dead at eighty-five. Peace to his ashes. Let us forgive him. He never knew what his device would do to nervous folk in our noise-ridden American cities.

We hear of new uses of Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. In dehorning cattle, light applications help to stop bleeding, making the use of a hot iron unnecessary. Adv.

Sad Result.

"What was the fruit of your enterprise?"

"Mostly lemons."

Not From the Burns Collection.

"Where did golf originate, Sandy?"

"It wass furrst spoken in Scotia, lad."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

If you wish beautiful, clear, white clothes, use Red Cross Ball Blue. At all good grocers. Adv.

No Improvement.

"How does Percy De Soft improve his time?"

"He doesn't."

DICKEY'S OLD RELIABLE EYE WATER cools and soothes sore eyes. Adv.

The Remedy.

"What guttural notes that singer has!"

"Then let's curb them."

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. Stops cough and headache, and works off cold. 25c.

The average woman can do anything with a hairpin except sharpen a pencil—and she can do that with her teeth.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

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