

THE LYNN COUNTY NEWS

Volume XVI

Tahoka, Lynn County, Texas, Friday, September 3, 1920

Number 52

Pat M. Neff Defeats Bailey by Large Majority

From the Star-Telegram:

Pat M. Neff of Waco, decisively defeated former United States Senator, J. W. Bailey, of Gainesville, for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Texas in the run off primary Saturday. The Neff majority, according to present indications, may reach 100,000 votes and is distributed generally through all sections of the State.

Former Bailey strongholds rolled up majorities for Neff. Gainesville, for more than thirty years Senator Bailey's home, gave Neff a majority. Neff carried his home county of McLennan by approximately a two to one vote.

South Texas, supposed stronghold of the American party, polled a light vote, exceeding but little its vote in the July primary. Bailey failed to develop the strength in that section his supporters expected, and his lead over Neff in the southern part of the state will be small.

Neff carried every city in the State except San Antonio and El Paso. Bailey failed to carry the old Fifth District that originally sent him to Congress and even his home county of Cook went against him. Neff carried Bailey's home town. Bailey's lead in Bexar county was only about 1000. Neff's victory is overwhelming in every part of the state.

In the first primary July 24, Bailey got 152,340 votes, and total vote for Neff, Thomson and Looney was 297,460, Neff receiving, of that, 149,818. In the first primary Bailey carried a total of eighty-one counties, either by pluralities or majorities.

Reports from 226 counties give Neff 244,445 votes, against 167,962 for Bailey.

DAVIDSON AND PIERSON RECEIVE NOMINATION

Other results of Saturday's election are: Davidson, 179,229; Johnson, 155,330. Pierson, 187,050; Hawkins 139,685.

Of the 410,607 votes counted Neff has a lead of 77,483.

As comparatively few votes are yet to be heard from and only fifteen small counties have not yet reported, several of which probably held no elections, this is the final compilation by the Texas Election Bureau until the complete returns from all counties are received.

LYNN COUNTY ELECTION RESULTS

Governor:
Neff 619.
Bailey 155.
Lieutenant Governor:
Davidson 261.
Johnson 476.
Supreme Court:
Pierson 432.
Hawkins 285.

New Mattress Factory

Tahoka can once more boast of possessing a first-class mattress factory. Mr. McCord and sons, formerly of Slaton, have located in our city and opened up for business on the southwest side of the public square. They have a notice in the News inviting your business in their line.

Tahoka Schools Begin Monday, September 6th

As stated in the News a few weeks ago, the 1920-21 session of the Tahoka Public Schools will begin next Monday morning, September 6th.

It is desired by the superintendent and trustees of the school that a full attendance of the patrons and pupils be on hand at the opening exercises.

The hearty co-operation of all who are interested in having a successful term is desired.

A full corps of teachers has been elected and present indications are that Tahoka will experience one of the most successful school years in her history.

Notice to the Public!

Beginning the first Sunday night in Sept., Bro. J. F. Curry, of Brownfield, will begin a meeting at Midway, six miles south of Tahoka. Everybody is cordially invited to attend these services.

C. L. MOORE.

BOX SUPPER AT NEW HOME

The enterprising people of the New Home Community gave a box-supper at the church in that neighborhood last Saturday night and the neat sum of \$59.90 was raised. We understand that this money will go toward installing a lighting system for the church. The New Home people are always up and doing when it comes to accomplishing things worth while.

Mrs. Rube King and children left Wednesday for an extended visit to Missouri.

A. D. Shook and family are moving temporarily to Waco this week.

H. E. Baldrige and family returned Saturday from a pleasure trip to Colorado.

Mrs. W. B. Bishop, of Wilson, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Redwine this week.

Percy Spencer, an attorney of Lubbock, spent a short while in Tahoka Saturday.

Bring in Your Samples

Farmers and others who are in position to do, are urged to bring in samples for the Lynn County exhibit which will be sent to the Dallas Fair and Waco Cotton Palace, this Fall. It is desired to make as good showing as possible, and everybody interested in the welfare of the county at large are urged to take an active part in securing samples of various products that will be a credit to the great country in which we reside. Bring in your products and same will be taken care of by the Chamber of Commerce.

TAHOKA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mrs. W. J. Crouch returned Monday from San Saba, where where she had been visiting her daughter.

Miss Pearl Milburn, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Knoy, returned to her home in Rochell, Monday.

Miss Minnie Garrett returned to her home in Memphis, Tenn., Tuesday, after a pleasant visit with the family of Dud Singleton.

J. H. Goddard, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Edwards, went to Floydada Wednesday.

All of the gins in Lynn county are working full crews of men and making preparations to handle the large acreage of cotton which will be gathered this fall.

Baptist Revival Still in Progress--Will Come to a Close Sunday Night

The Baptist revival meeting which has been in progress at the church in Tahoka the past two weeks, will come to a close with the Sunday night service.

Rev. J. M. Parker, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Chillicothe, has been doing the preaching, assisted by Prof. Guinn, of Lubbock, song leader, and Miss Velma Edwards, pianist, residing in the Three Lakes neighborhood.

Quite a number of conversions and additions to the church have resulted from the meeting and great and everlasting good has been accomplished for the town and community.

Rev. Parker will leave for his home this Friday morning, having been absent from his church eight successive weeks and felt it was his duty to return in time to fill his appointment Sunday.

Prof Guinn will also depart Saturday for Lubbock. The local pastor will take charge of the services until the close Sunday.

A special collection was taken for the visiting preacher and singer Wednesday night and a nice sum was contributed as a token of appreciation for the service rendered during their stay in Tahoka.

Large crowds have been in attendance at the services being held twice daily.

REDPATH-HORNER CHAUTAUQUA'S COMING TO TAHOKA OCTOBER 14th.

A letter from the Redpath-Horner Chautauqua of Kansas City, Mo., states that the Company will start their three days program in Tahoka, October 14th. Our little city has just cause to be proud of the program that will be rendered by these people. Their programs here last year were a success from the first number to the last, and it is with great pleasure that the News can announce that they are to return to Tahoka in October. The program as announced for this year is full of good things, guaranteeing to their patrons the best in lectures, music and entertainment. Clean, wholesome fun, inspiration and education can only result from the following numbers on the program.

Cosmopolitan Male Trio, in a very interesting vocal and instrumental program.

The Barnabys, vocal and instrumental music, character impersonations and pianologues.

The O'd Home Singers, a company of artists presenting a musical sketch including the favorite songs of our grand-father's day.

Argus, in a program of mystery and magic.

E. C. Mobley, speaks on a subject dealing with the problems and progress of reconstruction—"America at the cross roads."

Myrtle Tullar, presenting one of the greatest dramas of the stage—"The Lion and the Mouse."

Raymond B. Tolbert, lecturing on social and economic conditions.

Turner-Swan

Announcement were received in Tahoka the past week of the marriage of Mr. J. R. Turner and Miss Christine Swan. Mr. Turner is a young business man residing at Eastland, Texas. Both of these young people formerly resided in Tahoka, and have many friends here who wish for the a bonny voyage over life's matrimonial sea. They will make their future home in Eastland.

Attend the farmers mass meeting tomorrow afternoon.

MASS MEETING

A mass meeting of the farmers of Lynn County and others interested, will be held at the Court house in Tahoka, Saturday afternoon, September 4th, 2:30 p. m. for the purpose of discussing and providing some means of securing labor to gather the cotton and grain crops this Fall. Also the market price of cotton seed will be discussed during the meeting. A full attendance is requested from the farmers all over the county. Everyone interested in the welfare of his country should be on hand. Remember the date—

Saturday, Sept. 4th.

The News failed to mention last week the return of J. D. Donaldson and family from California. We welcome these good people back to Tahoka and Lynn county to make their home again, after several months' residence in the above state.

PROCLAIMS HOLIDAY

Austin, Tex., Aug. 27.—Saturday September 4, will be a holiday in Texas in celebration of ratification of woman suffrage, Governor Hobby declared yesterday.

Miss Willie Davidson returned this week from a visit with her aunt, Mrs. Jack Blankenship, of Plains. She was accompanied home by her aunt, Mrs. John Howard, of Arkansas, who visited her sister, Mrs. R. S. Davidson.

The rain Tuesday evening registered 24 inches in Tahoka. The fall was much heavier in the north part of the county.

J. A. Hobbs, of Oklahoma, is prospecting in Lynn county this week, and is the guest of Cap Hodges, northwest of town.

Jesse Key returned Monday from Foard county, where he accompanied his mother on a visit to relatives and friends.

Misses Zelda and Nora Willoughby departed Monday for San Angelo, to visit with their sister, Mrs. Floyd Donaldson.

Church Notes

Contributions From all Denominations are Invited Under this Head.

METHODIST CHURCH

The pastor will preach at the usual hours next Sunday morning and evening, from the following themes: "When The Oil Flows," and "Life's Vision".

Sunday School good last Sunday, 185 present; collection \$7.60. We desire your presence next Sunday.

W. C. HINDS, Pastor.

PETITION BEING CIRCULATED TO VOTE BONDS

County Treasurer, Don Bradley, is circulating a petition among the taxpayers of Lynn county for the purpose of the Commissioners court to call an election for voting bonds to the amount of \$150,000 to work and maintain good roads in Lynn county. At last report, the first of the week, Mr. Bradley had something like 190 names on the list and the petition had only been circulated in Tahoka and vicinity. Copies of the petition were sent to neighboring towns and it is expected that it will be presented to the court at the next regular term, the second Monday in September.

L. F. Bones, of Clarendon, was here this week attending to business matters.

Merchant J. A. Brashear, is back from a trip to the Dallas markets.

Chester Connelly made a business trip to Plainview this week.

Geo. W. Small, Sr., Dead

G. W. Small, Sr., was born in the state of Tennessee, October 24, 1840; died September 1, 1920, age 79 years, 10 months and 7 days.

Mr. Small moved to Lynn County about eight years ago.

During January, 1919, he had the misfortune to fall on the ice and fracture his hip bone, and never recovered from the injury. being confined to his bed the greater part of the time since. Everything possible was done to relieve his suffering but none of the treatments under the best physicians seemed to give but little response.

Deceased leaves two sisters, Mesdames E. McGinty, of Lubbock, and Frank Barnes, of Sip Spings; also three daughters; Mesdames J. H. Burns, of Plainview, S. P. Burns of Brownwood, David Hester of Spearman, Texas; and two sons; J. D. Small of Gearv, Okla., and Geo. W. Jr., of Tahoka.

The body was shipped to Brownwood yesterday morning via the Santa Fe, where burial will be had beside the grave of his wife, who preceded him several years ago. The remains were accompanied to Brownwood by his brothers, sisters, sons and daughters.

The News joins a large concourse of friends of the bereaved ones in extending deepest sympathy in the loss of their father and brother.

Lightning Strikes Telephone Poles

Manager W. M. Harris, of the Tahoka Telephone Co., reports considerable damage done to the line running west of town by the electrical storm of the past week. As many as nine poles were shattered and the wires tore loose from the insulators.

The people of Magnolia neighborhood gave a big singing last Sunday afternoon. A large crowd was present and some genuine good singing was had, according to those attending from Tahoka.

Miss Estelle Bauder, of Slaton, visited with her sister, Mrs. P. H. Northcross, Sunday.

Mrs. Alva Ribble and daughter, of Portales, N. M., were guests in the Small home east of town the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Jones, of Johnson county, were guests the first of the week of Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Townes.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvis Blake, stopped over in Tahoka during the noon hour Saturday enroute home to Corpus Christi from a visit in Amarillo and Lubbock.

Jeff Connelly, of Whitney, brother of our fellow-townsmen, Chester Connelly, is spending a few days in the city.

Mesdames Billy Sanders and Van Swofford motored to Post yesterday for a visit with relatives and friends.

Married

A. C. Balch and Miss Eunice DePriest, residing in the New Home community, were quietly married in Tahoka, at the Court House, Tuesday, August 31st., County Judge C. H. Cain, speaking the words that made them man and wife.

News joins their many friends in extending heartiest congratulations.

Attend the mass meeting of the farmers at the court house tomorrow afternoon at 2:00 P. M. Matters of importance will be discussed.

Prof. Blakely Accepts Principalship of Tahoka High School

Prof. W. T. Blakely, of Austin has accepted the principalship of the Tahoka High School, and arrived here Wednesday of this week to enter upon his duties at the beginning of the session next Monday morning.

Prof. Blakely comes to us highly recommended as an instructor, having had many years experience in his profession. He taught 15 years in the Young County Schools. The position of principal of the local schools has been vacant for several weeks, and the News is indeed glad to be able to report that Prof. Blakely has accepted the work.

With this addition a full corps of teachers will be on hand to begin work Monday morning, September 6th.

Bert Williams has returned from Amarillo. He was accompanied home by his little nephews, Dale and Felix Walker, who will visit here for a few days.

County Clerk B. H. Robinson, accompanied by his wife and son, are spending a few days with Mrs. Robinson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Alley in Running Water this week.

Miss Minnie Pearl Thomas, who has been visiting her uncles, C. A. and W. O. Thomas, returned to her home in Clarendon Monday.

Mrs. Tom LeMond and sister, Miss Anna Currey, accompanied by Douglas Henderson, were Lubbock visitors Tuesday.

Messrs. Temp Skinner, W. T. Clinton and R. B. Haynes were looking after business matters in Lubbock Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Baird, parents of Mrs. J. L. Heare, and a sister, Mrs. Samuel Edge, left Wednesday for Mineral Wells where they will spend the winter.

A letter from Chas. Tunstall, who with his wife are visiting their parents in Waco, states that they expect to arrive home sometime the latter part of this week.

J. D. Donaldson purchased the John Thomas home the past week, and will occupy same upon the completion of Mr. Thomas' new residence, which is under construction in the north part of the city.

A large number of Three Lakes people, as well as many from other parts of the county were in attendance at the revival meeting at the Baptist church last Sunday.

The base ball game here Monday between Tahoka and Draw resulted in a score of 6 to 2 in favor of Tahoka.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Nichols are enjoying a visit from their son, G. C., and wife, arriving here Tuesday from Ralls.

Married

Last Sunday morning at Wilson, occurred the marriage of E. E. Keever and Miss Vama A. Parks. Mr. Keever resides in Dalhart, Texas, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Keever, of Tahoka. The bride is the accomplished young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Parks residing in the Lynn community.

The newly weds departed Sunday afternoon for Dalhart to make their future home.

TENNESSEE RATIFIES WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

FIFTY-YEAR BATTLE WON AS TENNESSEE HOUSE GIVES MAJORITY OF ONE.

ANTIS WILL KEEP UP FIGHT

Motion Has Been Made to Reconsider and Contest Will Be Continued.

Nashville, Tenn.—Can opponents of suffrage overturn the action of the house of the Tennessee legislature and ratification of the suffrage amendment into defeat?

This question is the only one between suffragists and complete joy and satisfaction at having crowned fifty years of endeavor to enfranchise women. The "miracle" which brought success happened Wednesday, when the house voted 50 to 46 to concur in the senate's ratification of the suffrage amendment. In fact, the action was so miraculous to Speaker Seth Walker of the house, who had announced he possessed enough pledges to defeat the amendment, that he couldn't believe it and entered a motion for a reconsideration of the vote.

If a majority of the house wishes, the whole question can be reopened with the possibility of victory being turned into defeat. Suffragists, however, believe that when the motion to reconsider is raised, they will muster a greater vote than they did for ratification.

"The victory is won," said Representative Joseph Hanover, leader of the suffrage forces on the floor. "We will gain votes rather than lose them."

Anti-ratificationists are continuing their efforts to line up votes in an attempt to bring success to their plan for a reconsideration and a reversal of the decision of the house. "The fight is just beginning," they asserted.

Tennessee's ratification furnished the thirty-sixth and final state needed to make up the three-fourths of all the states required to amend the constitution. Two obstacles remain before the amendment is operative. The attempt at reconsideration must be defeated and the legality of Tennessee's ratification proved in the courts.

ONE KILLED AND TWO INJURED IN GUN FIGHT

William Gilmore Surrenders to Police Following the Shooting.

Dallas.—James Carlisle was instantly killed, J. M. McCabe was seriously wounded and Ashley Ewing was severely injured when the party drove up to a house in south Dallas shortly after noon Thursday and was fired upon with an automatic shotgun by some person in the house.

The shots were fired through a screen in the front room just as the men stepped from the automobile and started toward the house, where they intended calling on a man there, according to information received.

Following the shooting, William Gilmore, employed by L. J. Haralson, who is in the house moving business, surrendered to police and told of the shooting.

M McCabe was taken to the city hospital in the ambulance of the emergency hospital, where his condition is reported serious, but not critical. He will probably lose both eyes and is badly wounded in the chest.

Ewing, the third man, was struck as he attempted to climb back into the car. He will probably recover, although suffering from gunshot wounds in the face, chest and side.

MILLS COUNTY FARMER FOUND DEAD IN TANK CAR

Officers Think Man Found in Tank Car Was Victim of Foul Play.

Dallas.—His skull crushed below the right ear, J. E. Bufkin, 20-year-old farmer, residing near Goldthwaite, Texas, was found dead in an empty oil tank car at the Texas company plant six miles west of Dallas Thursday. The body was identified at Lamar & Hatcher's undertaking parlors. Circumstances coming to light in the investigation by the sheriff's department pointed to the theory that Bufkin was slain and his body placed in the tank car while on the siding at Gates Wednesday night. A significant fact pointing to murder was that the top of the tank was found screwed down.

French Cut Freight Cargo Rates.

New York.—Scarcity of ocean cargoes, with the consequent cutting of rates of small ship owners, has resulted in material reduction by the French line of the transatlantic charges.

Kaufman Chamber Reorganized. Kaufman, Texas.—The Kaufman Chamber of Commerce was reorganized Friday night at a mass meeting after an address by Congressman James Young.

North Carolina Refuses to Ratify. Raleigh, N. C.—The lower house of the North Carolina legislature has refused to ratify the federal woman suffrage amendment by a vote of 71 to 41. The senate had previously defeated the ratification resolution.

ALL SEAS ARE TO BE SAILED BY U.S. SHIPS

AGREEMENT IS REACHED FOR OPERATION ON FORMER GERMAN TRADE ROUTES.

Washington.—Operation of American ships on former German trade routes to all parts of the world has the sanction and support of the shipping board, Chairman Benson announced in making public co-operative working agreements reached between the American Ship and Commerce corporation of New York and the Hamburg-American line of Germany.

In his summary of the agreement, the chairman declared that "the shipping board looks forward to seeing one of its constructive plans carried out." "There is no German money in the American end of the business in any place, nor is there any agreement, expressed or implied, for German investment in any of the American companies," he added.

The agreement is for 20 years and consists, the chairman said, covering the principles to be followed by the two concerns and an operating agreement covering the method of carrying out the plan. In general, it provides that each party may purchase with an equal amount of tonnage in such passenger and freight services as shall be established which will include those between the United States and Germany and Germany and ports of the world other than the United States.

Pier facilities, ports and office organizations of both companies are placed at the disposal of the service.

The American Ship and Commerce corporation is to act as agent for the Hamburg-American line in the United States ports and the German company is agent for the American company in Germany, but each company may establish offices in the country of the other to supervise the activities there. Each company is to appoint its own agents outside of Germany and the United States.

The Hamburg-American line may transfer any service to any other German company for execution and the American corporation may transfer service to any American company, but both parties remain responsible for the carrying out of the service.

In the event of war between the United States and Germany, provision is made for termination of the agreement and also to cover the contingency of war between either the United States and other powers than Germany or Germany and other powers than the United States.

YANK ATHLETICS TAKE OLYMPICS; SET RECORD

F. F. Loomis of Chicago Shatters the World's Hundred Meter Record.

Antwerp.—American athletes jumped into the lead in the Olympic contests here Monday by their wonderful performances in the 100-meter dash and the 400-meter hurdles.

Charlie Paddock of Los Angeles finished first in the 100-meter dash and Morris Kirksey, San Francisco, second. The fifth and sixth places also were captured by Americans, J. V. Scholz, University of Missouri, and Loren Murchison, New York. Third place went to the British champion Edwards, and the fourth to Ali Khan of France.

A new world's record was set by F. F. Loomis of Chicago in winning the 400-meter hurdles. His time was 54, a second lower than the former record. John Norton of San Francisco took second in this event; A. Desch, Notre Dame, third; Andre F. France, fourth; Christensen of Sweden, fifth, and C. D. Daggis of Los Angeles, sixth.

"WILL FIGHT LABORITES TO FINISH," SAYS GEORGE

British Premier Challenges "Council of Action" to Dictate to the Government.

London.—Labor's "council of action" to dictate to the government as to its handling of the Russian situation, was challenged by Premier Lloyd George in the house of commons. He declared the government's Polish policy was unchanged and that any attempt by the "council of action" to "strike at the roots of democratic principles of government" would be resisted by every means at his disposal. The laborites have threatened to call a general strike if the government makes war on the bolsheviks.

Military Police Fire Into Crowd.

Limerick, Ireland.—Wild scenes occurred here during the night following shooting of a policeman. The shooting was attributed to an accident, but the military police ran amuck, firing fusillades into all the crowds which were waiting at a railway station. Many houses were burned. Patrick Lynch was taken from his home and executed in front of it, allegedly by the military.

City Not to Grant Gas Raise.

Dallas.—No immediate action will be taken by the city of Dallas in the matter of granting an increase in gas rates, according to an announcement made by Mayor Wozencraft.

San Benito Gin Burns.

San Benito, Texas.—The C. S. Reynolds cotton gin burned Sunday, causing a loss estimated at approximately \$87,000. Two hundred bales of cotton were destroyed as well as five carloads of cotton seed.

CANTU WILL YIELD UP GOVERNORSHIP

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE TRANSFER TO GEN. LUIS M. SALAZAR.

Mexicali, Lower California.—Arrangements for transfer of the governorship of the northern district of Lower California from Esteban Cantu, who has been in revolt the last three weeks, to General Luis M. Salazar are virtually completed.

Governor Cantu authorized the statement that General Salazar would succeed him in the governorship.

It was stated messages received from Mexico City were of such a nature as to cause Colonel Cantu to decide to accept them as final instead of waiting as had been planned, for the arrival from the capital of General Salazar's commission as governor.

It was announced that Cantu would soon resume his colony in the Mexican army and that meantime he would visit Mexico City as the guest of Vico Alessio Robles, editor of El Democra and brother of M. Alessio Robles, private secretary to Adolfo de la Huerta, provisional president.

GALVESTON STRIKERS WILLING TO SETTLE

Galveston, Texas.—Members of the four coastwise longshoremen's locals, on strike since March 19, in a joint meeting here, voted to go back to work pending arbitration of their demands if the steamship owners would dismiss the strikebreakers now employed on their docks. These terms will be put up to agents of the Morgan and Mallory lines, as soon as a conference can be arranged, by committee appointed at the union meeting for that purpose. Overtures looking to a date for the conference will be made at once, according to J. H. Fricke, president of the International Longshoremen's association for the south Atlantic and gulf coast district.

If agents of the steamship lines accept the union terms, work will be resumed within a few days at the most by the old dockworkers' organization, some 1,500 strong, of whom union leaders declare not more than 100 have left the city since the strike to seek other employment.

COAL CONFERENCE UNABLE TO AGREE

Cleveland, Ohio.—Following adjournment of the conference of bituminous coal operators and miners of the central competitive field it was announced that the miners would hold a separate caucus here, when a telegram will be prepared and sent to President Wilson informing him of the failure of the conference to reach any agreement in line with his request.

The telegram will state that the failure to reach an adjustment was because the operators failed to submit any proposition adequate to meet the requirements of justice to the miners.

Ponzi's Obligations About \$5,000,000.

Boston, Mass.—Five million dollars was set as the probable amount of the public's money entrusted to Charles Ponzi and not returned by him before his get-rich-quick bubble was burst last week. Edwin L. Pride, the accountant who is undertaking the federal audit of Ponzi's accounts, explained that his preliminary report of liabilities, aggregating \$7,000,000, was based on the face value of the unredeemed notes issued by Ponzi, which called for 50 per cent profits in 90 days. The actual money represented in these liabilities, he said, would be between \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000.

Suffrage Wins in Tennessee Senate

Nashville, Tenn.—The Tennessee senate has, by a vote of 25 to 4, adopted the resolution providing for ratification of the nineteenth amendment. It was an easy victory for the suffrage forces, but even the most optimistic were surprised at the large majority. Seventeen votes were necessary. The measure now goes to the house and it is expected here will be the battleground for a hard fight.

Rates From Canada Raised.

Ottawa.—The Dominion board of Railway commissioners granted increases in through rates to United States roads in Canada to conform with those recently approved by the interstate commerce commission at Washington.

Early Ballots May Be Cast.

Dallas.—Ballots may be cast in the second primary election at any time between Aug. 18 and 24, inclusive, by persons who are for any reason can not be at their voting precinct on Aug. 28.

Two Hurt When Plane Falls.

Breckenridge, Texas.—Earl Aikin, 25 years old, of this city, and John Cox were both seriously injured Sunday evening when the airplane in which they were doing stunts over the city crashed to earth from a distance of 150 feet, falling in the center of Main street and Court avenue. Warning shouts from bystanders probably saved the lives of a number of persons who were crossing the streets at the time, as this is the busiest corner in the city.

BOLSHEVIKI ARMY IS BEING DRIVEN BACK

POLES TAKE 10,000 PRISONERS, 30 CANNONS AND 300 MACHINE GUNS.

Warsaw.—The Polish offensive is now in full swing. More than 10,000 prisoners, 30 cannons, 300 machine guns and thousands of supply carts have been captured from the bolsheviks.

The Poles have occupied Plonsk, Pultusk and Wysok, through which the reds drove in their sweep toward the capital.

Owing to the Polish pressure from the northeast it is reported that the bolsheviks are withdrawing their forces which reached the Vistula, south of the Prussian border and to the northwest of Warsaw.

In their counter-attack to relieve bolshevik pressure upon Warsaw the Poles are using tanks, airplanes, armored trains and artillery in great numbers.

The bolshevik retreat north, and east of Warsaw, where the soviet forces were closely driven by the Poles, took the semblance of a rout at some places.

Warsaw.—Reports of Polish military successes came to Warsaw Tuesday while the population was eagerly awaiting news from Minsk, where the Polish peace delegates are to negotiate with the representatives of the Russian soviet government. The only report of the delegates was a Moscow wireless message stating that the party had arrived in Minsk.

A successful counter-offensive was launched on the Warsaw front Monday under the leadership of President Pilsudski as commander in chief, and the Russian pressure on the Polish capital is relieved.

On the northern front, where ten bolshevik divisions are striking toward the Vistula as part of the maneuver against Warsaw, and on the Warsaw front, it is announced that the reds have been driven back at several points.

Polish movements, aided by heavy artillery, are forcing the bolsheviks gradually to withdraw from various places where for days pressure upon the capital has been greatest.

An official Polish dispatch says the bolsheviks, who had planned to cross the Vistula southeast of Warsaw in the region of Maciejowice (thirty-five miles from the capital), were forced back.

It was announced that the west bank of the Vistula has been cleared of the bolshevik cavalry detachment which had crossed the river to the northwest of Pleck. The soviet horsemen in this move were making an effort to sever Warsaw's remaining line of railroad communication with Danzig.

The right wing of the fourth Polish army, in breaking the soviet resistance at Kock (thirty-two miles south of Siedlce), took 200 Russian prisoners and captured one cannon and fourteen machine guns.

POPULATIONS OF FOUR TEXAS COUNTIES GIVEN

Washington.—Populations of four Texas counties have been given by the census bureau. The smallest population for any county in the United States yet reported under the 1920 census was announced for Cochran county with 67 inhabitants. This is a gain of two since 1910 and indicates a population density of one person for every 13 square miles. Figures for other counties follow:

Gaines county, 1,618, a loss of 237 since 1910.

Martin county, 1,146, a loss of 403 since 1910.

Hays county, 15,920, a gain of 402 as compared with 15,518 for 1910.

San Marcos, included in this county, has 4,027, a gain of 456.

INMATES OF ORPHANAGE AT ALBANY BEING CARED FOR

Dallas.—Temporary arrangements have been made at the Presbyterian orphanage at Albany, which was partly destroyed by fire recently, for the accommodation of the girls who were made homeless by the conflagration. The girls are now being housed partly in the school building, cots being installed, desks used during the school session being removed, and in the boys' dormitory, many of the occupants leaving the building for the girls.

Do Not Recognize Huerta Regime.

Washington.—No conditions upon which American recognition would be granted to the new Mexican government have been formulated or communicated to representatives of the De La Huerta regime, it was learned authoritatively here. Reports from Mexico City reaching here were to the effect that such action had been taken.

Twelve Million Children Lost Parents.

Paris.—Twelve million children in Europe lost one or both parents during the war, it is shown by compilations gathered by representatives of the American Red Cross.

Rebellion of Cantu Is Settled.

Mexico City.—That the rebellion of Governor Esteban Cantu of Lower California against the provisional government has been settled was officially confirmed, according to Mexico City newspapers.

DAIRY

DETAILS OF COST OF MILK

Department of Agriculture Has Been Collecting Facts and Figures for Several Years.

What does it cost to keep a cow for a year or to produce 100 pounds of market milk? To answer this question in terms of labor, feed, and other cost factors the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture has been collecting for several years facts and figures from various sections of the country. The results for northwestern Indiana, typical of many farms supplying the Chicago market, are now available in bulletin form. In collecting the information the department worked in co-operation with Purdue university.

To give permanent value to the figures, the investigators determined the cost of milk production chiefly in terms of feed, labor, and other important factors. Thus by applying current values to any of the items a dairyman, or anyone else interested, may compare his present costs with those published by the department. Practical farms owned or handled by resident farmers were used in the investigation.

Among the outstanding results are the following:

The unit requirements for keeping a cow one year were: Concentrates, 1.02 tons; dry roughage, 3.64 tons; hauling and grinding concentrates, \$1.53; bedding, 0.36 tons; pasture, 1.36 acres; human labor, 164.5 hours; horse labor, 16.2 hours; overhead and other costs, \$27.11. Credits other than milk: Manure, 6.8 tons; calves, 0.57 of one calf.

Feed and pasture comprised 57.6 per cent of the total cost of production; labor, 19.5 per cent; overhead and other cost, 22.9 per cent. The total cost was offset 22.3 per cent by calves and manure. A different percentage relationship would exist, however, if present prices for the various items were used.

The extent to which cows of high production save labor was shown



One Way of Lowering the Cost of Milk Production Is by Having Cows of Good Breeding and High Productors.

clearly by comparative figures for the 25 herds studied. The owner of one herd of cows averaging 9,200 pounds of milk annually had to feed and milk nine cows to obtain the same quantity of milk as that given 12 average cows in other herds.

The results mentioned, together with other details, are given more fully in the new publication department Bulletin 858, "Requirements and Cost of Producing Milk in Northwestern Indiana."

FLY PROTECTION FOR STOCK

Destroy Larvae or Maggots, Remove Breeding Places and Use Fish Oil Repellent.

There are three ways in which animals may be protected from flies. One is by destroying the larvae or maggots from which the flies develop; another is to keep the stable or barn dark and cool, as flies do not usually bother the animals under those conditions, and the other way is to apply an oil or spray to the animal which acts as a repellent. The breeding places for the flies are the decaying straw and manure piles, where the flies live over the winter and where they propagate during warm weather. The minimum amount of these around the barns will help to minimize the number of flies. An oil preparation which can be used as a repellent on the animals can be made as follows: One gallon of fish oil, two ounces of oil of pine tar, two ounces of oil of pennyroyal, one-half pint of kerosene.

MOTORTRUCK AIDS DAIRYMEN

Vehicle Cheapens Cost of Haul, Speeds Up the Delivery and Saves Valuable Time.

Dairymen everywhere have found the motortruck a great help in delivering their products to their patrons. It cheapens the haul, speeds up the delivery, and saves much valuable time and labor. It also insures the delivery of the dairy products in much better condition which will insure better prices and better satisfied customers. The only wonder is that more dairymen have not purchased motortrucks.

Know Cow's Profitableness.

Test your cows and know whether they are eating up your profits as well as your feed.

"DANDERINE"

Stops Hair Coming Out; Doubles Its Beauty.



A few cents buys "Danderine." After an application of "Danderine" you can not find a fallen hair or any dandruff. Besides every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and thickness.—Adv.

SPLENDID BATON FOR FOCH

Most Costly Ever Presented Even to the Long List of His Distinguished Predecessors.

Ferdinand Foch, marshal of France, will soon be the recipient of the most expensive baton ever presented to a marshal of France. At the base of the baton, which is 20½ inches long, are embossed in gold the names of Marshal Foch's capital victories—Metz, St. Gond, the second Marne, Strassburg, etc. Above this, in gold on red copper, appears the legend: "Terror bell, decus pacis"—"Terrible war, gentle peace." Then beyond the field of blue and stars appears the inscription, "Marechal Ferdinand Foch, 1914-19," and this is surmounted by the golden arms of France, the United States, Lorraine's dual cross and the arms of the Knights of Columbus. The alloy of the metal parts of the baton is one from Pennsylvania.

James A. Flaherty of Philadelphia, supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus, will present the baton to Marshal Foch when the marshal unveils the statue of Lafayette which the Knights of Columbus will present to France.

A BRIGHT, CLEAR COMPLEXION

is always admired, and it is the laudable ambition of every woman to do all she can to make herself attractive. Many of our southern women have found that Tetterine is invaluable for clearing up blotches, itchy patches, etc., and making the skin soft and velvety. The worst cases of eczema and other torturing skin diseases yield to Tetterine. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 50c. by Shuptrine Co., Savannah, Ga.—Adv.

A Perfect Thirty-Six.

G. S. Wyckoff, the Vigo county scout executive, is both very tall and very slender. The other day one of his young friends said laughingly, "Since uniforms make a person so much more popular, I believe I'll have to get me one. Oh, by the way," she continued, "do you happen to have an old suit of khaki like this one. I thought I might get it and have it cut down for myself." The executive nodded. "Sure," he agreed, "you can have it. But you won't need to have it cut down. Just roll it up instead."—Indianapolis News.

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."—Adv.

Prolific Writers.

"The Bibleless are quite a literary family, I understand." "Decidedly. Mrs. Bibleless writes verse and club papers. Evangeline Bibleless is 'doing' short stories and Augustus Bibleless is trying his hand at scenarios." "What does Papa Bibleless write?" "When the monthly bills come in he sits down and writes a high cost of living letter to the editor of his favorite newspaper which is a masterpiece of sarcasm, invective and grim irony."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Acid Stomach, Heartburn and Nausea quickly disappear with the use of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Send for trial box to 372 Pearl St., New York.—Adv.

Age of the World.

John Von Muller, a historian, who spent much time in research work on the age of the world, arrived at a conclusion which in 1920 would make the world 7,642 years old. His figures are generally accepted, because they are based on Biblical references and facts.

THE LYNN COUNTY NEWS

TAHOKA, LYNN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1920.

NUMBER 52

ANK: AND HIS ANIMAL FRIENDS By Walt McDoug





The Marauder of Sabine Bottom

A Thrilling Adventure in
the Woods of East Texas



When I was sixteen I had completed the course in our city schools, and so well were my parents pleased with the progress I had made, that they gave their consent to my accepting an invitation of long standing to visit our relatives in East Texas.

My uncle, Samuel Dunlap, and his son Lee, a robust boy of my own age, met me at the station and gave me a hearty welcome to their Western home.

My uncle had a large farm and employed a great many work hands, so he could easily spare Lee, who was appointed to act as my entertainer and escort during my stay.

It was in the spring of the year, and trees and all vegetation were much more advanced in that part of Texas than in my Northern home.

Every day Lee and I spent in the woods and along the streams, either hunting or fishing, as we preferred, and were so successful that we kept my aunt's table well supplied with wild game and many kinds of fish.

During our hunting excursions near the farm Lee had told me a great deal about the Sabine Bottoms, where his father owned a large tract of timber, and where, in the winter time, he usually had woodchoppers at work, making rails and preparing firewood to sell.

Lee had accompanied Uncle Dunlap's workmen two or three times, and had encountered some thrilling adventures in the Sabine woods, the recital of which filled me with a desire to visit the timber claim.

There was a strong love of adventure in my nature, and I thought I could not possibly return to my home without having seen the places of which my cousin talked.

But the Sabine Bottom was a good two days' journey from the Dunlap farm. It was not the season to send woodchoppers there, and Lee's parents would not permit us to go alone. What could we do?

I was on the point of yielding to despair, when my uncle informed us that he had consulted with Lee's mother, and they had decided to let Old Hosey take us in the wagon.

Old Hosey, or Hosea Drubb, was an eccentric fellow, without home or friends. Uncle Dunlap had employed him some years previously, and having proved him to be a faithful worker, he gave him a home at the farmhouse, which the old man seemed to appreciate very much.

When told of his charge the old fellow manifested great delight, and entered into all our arrangements with the zest of a boy.

Lee and I were no less delighted, for Old Hosey possessed a vast amount of droll stories and amusing songs, with which we knew he would be only too willing to divert us when we called for them.

We were very happy and merry as we fitted up our covered wagon, preparatory to starting. Aunt Dunlap furnished us plenty of provisions and bedding, and with a supply of guns and ammunition, and a large hammock to swing in when we should feel like it, we said good-bye to our friends and drove off.

We reached the Sabine Bottom without having encountered anything worth recording. The woods were very thick, and many of the trees had long draperies of silvery moss depending from their branches, which gave them a peculiar but most picturesque appearance.

I could not help admiring the scenery, although that was merely a secondary consideration with me.

Hunting was my first thought, and as we drove along through the dense wood, old Hosey informed me that hunters very seldom fre-

quented that part of the Sabine Bottom. Therefore, Lee and I counted on some unusual successes with our guns.

About sunset of the second day after leaving home we reached the woodcutters' camp on my uncle's wood claim.

Of course it was deserted at that season, but there was a tolerably good cabin and a shed for the horses, both of which we took immediate possession of, making ourselves as comfortable as it was possible under the circumstances.

We were too well pleased with the novelty to find fault because we had to cook our own meals and make our own beds.

The first task, however, was no slight one, for our appetites, from traveling in the open air, had assumed alarming proportions, and old Hosey declared that the supplies we had brought in the wagon would surely be exhausted in a few days, unless the woods yielded us the means of replenishing our larder.

Compared with the culinary problems, our



"With a Sudden Spring the Panther Placed Its Forefeet Again Me."

beds were a trifling consideration. We spread a couple of quilts over the rude wooden bunks, which the woodcutters had put up in the cabin, and that was all there was to our bedmaking. Our first day in the Sabine Bottom was passed in hunting wild turkey and squirrels, of which we secured some fine specimens.

That night I slept soundly, but all the time I seemed to have a vague feeling that I was near something frightful.

The nights there were so warm and pleasant that we slept with the door of the cabin open.

Once I awoke suddenly and thought I heard some stealthy movement outside the cabin. I listened for a repetition of the sound, but could hear nothing, except the horses in the shed making a slight noise.

Remembering that horses are often restless in a strange place, I dismissed the vague feeling of uneasiness which had stolen over me, and was soon lost in sleep.

In the morning, however, we found that something had indeed visited our cabin, and had carried off the remnants of our supper.

Old Hosey had carefully placed the scraps of our game on a high shelf in the cabin, where we were sure they would be safe, but not a vestige of them remained for our breakfast.

Opinion differed among us as to whether the marauder was a human being or some wild animal. The thief had left no trace behind him, and a day's search through the wood left us no wiser than we were at the start.

But after a good supper of wild birds, which Lee and I had shot at a small lake in the woods, we forgot all about the matter. Indeed, we were too warm and tired, after our long hunt, to think of sitting up to watch for our last night's visitor; besides, old Hosey had taken the precaution to lock all our provisions in the chest which we had brought with us in the wagon.

Our hammock had been swung between two large trees before the door of the cabin, and, as soon as we had disposed of our evening repast, I flung myself into it, declaring that I would spend the night there, it being so warm within the cabin.



Lee had a bunk near the door, while old Hosey had constructed one for himself against the outside of the cabin.

We were not long in dropping off to sleep. In my dreams, I again seemed to be on the verge of some unknown danger, the nature of which I could not in the least degree fathom.

How long I slept I could not conjecture, but I suddenly found myself awake. At first I thought it was the bright star which shone directly overhead, and twinkled so persistently through my canopy of green leaves, that had aroused me.

But I soon realized that the cause came from beneath, not from above me. Something was moving about under the hammock and brushing against me.

I was too sleepy and comfortable in my swinging nest to feel any sense of alarm just then. Without shifting my position, I opened my eyes a trifle wider, and looked through the network of the hammock.

The moon was just coming up, like a great

silver ball, and, in the light which filtered through the foliage of the trees, I saw what looked to be a large, yellowish-colored dog.

I watched it closely, thinking it must be lost and had sought our camp for company. Presently it walked to the door of the cabin, its head in and began sniffing about.

The regular breathing of my companions told me that the presence of the strange animal had not disturbed them.

It entered the cabin, and was out of sight about ten seconds, then it came toward the hammock.

As it emerged into the moonlight this time I was wider awake, and I got a full view. It was no dog, as I had at first believed, but it was a panther, and a remarkably large one.

As it approached me, with its soft, catlike tread, my heart seemed to cease its beating, my felt sick and faint, and closed my eyes.

It came up to the hammock, walked stealthily around me, sniffing curiously and making time with harsh, purring sound deep in its throat.

It smelled of my head and face, and I felt its warm breath on my cheek and quiver of its eyelids.

My sensations at that moment were simple, indescribable, and I felt a frantic impulse to spring up and scream. But I did nothing but lie there with my eyes closed, as if I were a state of paralysis. Old Hosey's loud snoring played a queer accompaniment to the violent thumping of my heart.

With a sudden spring, the panther placed its forefeet against me. Its weight swung the hammock back, and it dropped quickly down again.

The hammock swung rapidly for a few moments, and my body struck the panther, knocking him over.

He leaped away toward the cabin and by a series of growls as he watched me swing back and forth.

As soon as Hosey realized the situation, he sprang up in his bunk and began screaming the utmost terror.

In jumping up so suddenly he loosened the boards and logs which composed his outside bunk, and, before he was able to recover himself, he and the whole structure came down with a crash upon the growling panther.

I don't think the animal stopped to see what struck him. He made one enormous leap clear over me in the hammock and disappeared into the thick wood.

Lee appeared in the doorway just as I scrambled out of my swaying bed.

In a few words I related the adventure, then we turned to Old Hosey, who lay amid the wreck of his temporary bunk, declaring that the cyclone had just swept through the Sabine Bottom, and had hurled some "fierce varmints" against him with such force as to land him in the condition in which we found him.

It was in vain that we recounted the adventure to him and pointed to the clear sky and ascending moon. He would have his own opinion.

We made due allowance for Old Hosey's own wrought imagination, knowing how confused with terror he had been when he was so rudely aroused from his deep slumber.

We spent two weeks at the woodcutters' camp, but, strange as it may seem, I did not find the nights so warm that I was obliged to sleep in the hammock again. Perhaps Old Hosey's "cyclone" had cooled the atmosphere.

We slept with our guns loaded and near after that, but we did not catch another glimpse of that panther during our stay in the Sabine Bottom.

AGES OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

Sparrows can live to be 40 years old. A horse does not live much more than 27 years. Cats get to be about 13 years. The tortoise is supposed to live to be anything between 300 and 400 years old. Some people say toads can live forever, but, of course, that has never been proved, though certainly they live to an exceedingly great age. Both an eagle and a crow have been known to live to be 100, but the poor little wren only lives about three years. An elephant's lifetime lasts about 100 years, but he isn't considered grown up until he is about 25 years old.

The value of the sweet potato crop has increased more than 80 per cent in the last ten years. It now ranks second in value among the vegetables in the United States. The value of the 1917 crop reached the huge sum of \$90,000,000, and that of 1918 is estimated at almost \$117,000,000.

Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure,

whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.—Philippians, 4:8.

Experiments are now under way on the island of Madagascar whereby it is thought that spider webs may be made into a durable silk thread, and it is claimed the products therefrom are much more beautiful than silk made by the worms.

The Romans assisted their allies and friends, and acquired friendships by giving rather than receiving kindness.—Sallust.

An ordinary snail travels at an average speed of one mile in fourteen days.

The first newspaper printed in English is being published daily in Jerusalem. It is named the Jerusalem News and is under American management.

"Economy is near to the keystone of character and success. A boy that is taught to save

his money will rarely be a bad man or a failure. The man who saves will rise in his trade or profession steadily; this is inevitable."—Gladstone.

"If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some."—Benjamin Franklin.

According to recent statistics, diamonds valued at \$1,000,000,000, or about one-half of the world's stock are owned by residents of the United States.

But as touching brotherly love ye need not that I write unto you; for ye yourselves are taught of God to love one another.—1 Thessalonians, iv, 9.

—If I can dry one tear today,
Hold back one soul that wants to stray,
Or show to one the higher way,
My life will fuller be.

—Watts.

Hares sleep with their eyes open, a thin membrane replacing the eyelid which is missing.

Russia is estimated to have more than 4,000,000 acres of land which would produce cotton if irrigated.

What is the difference between an actor and an artist? "An actress paints to kill and an artist paints to live."—Knoxville Sentinel.

Color photography seems to be the new thing in view, if the claims of a Russian professor, Dr. S. M. Prokudin-Gorsky, are correct.

Benefits conferred on base-minded people are like drops of water thrown into the sea.—D. Quixote.

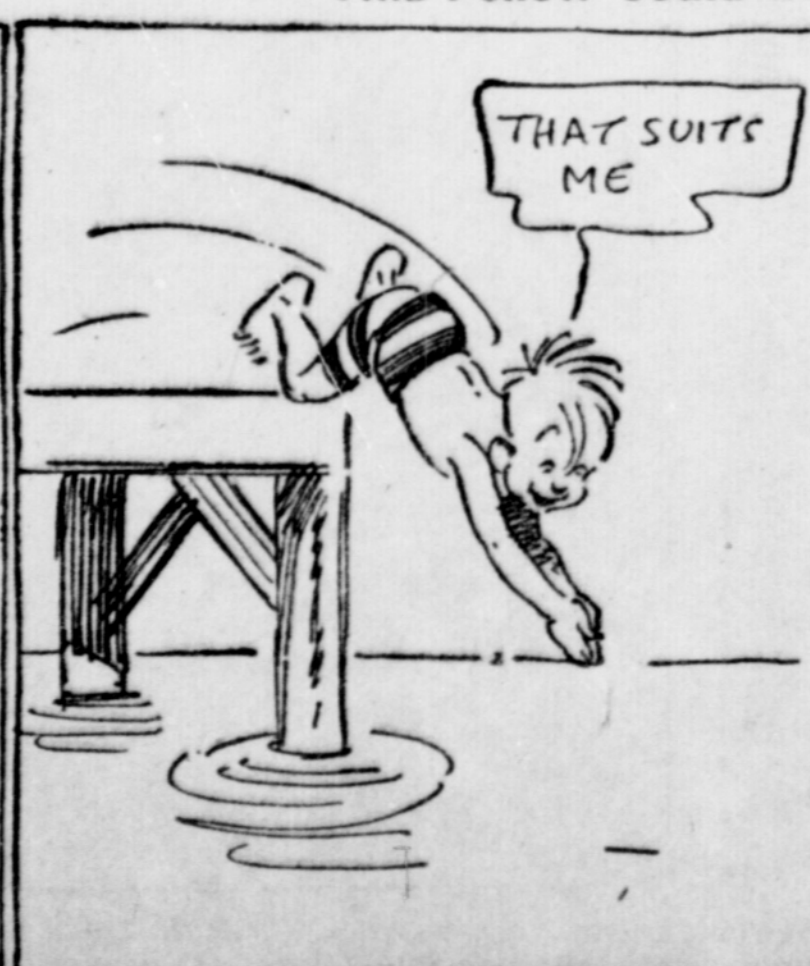
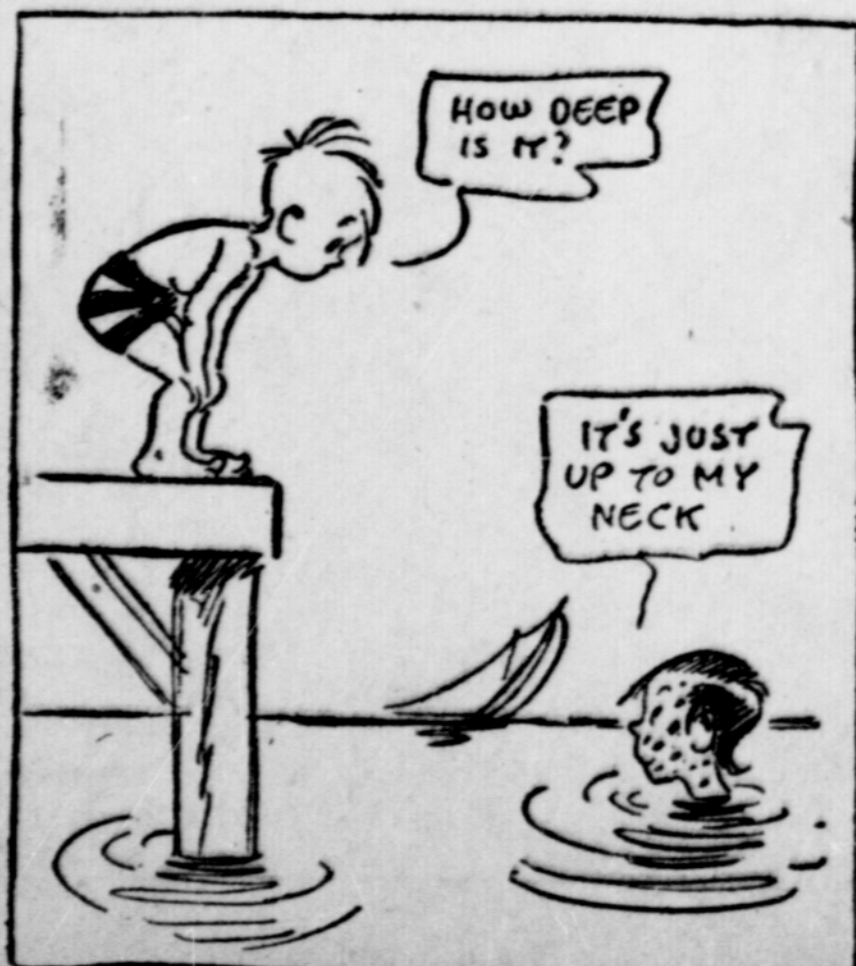
Thus the fable tells us that the wren mounts as high as the eagle, by getting upon his back.—Steele.

Dice were invented and extensively used at least 1,500 years before the Christian era.

Farmers of West Texas are restocking their ranches with registered swine.

THE CLANCY KIDS

This Fellow Could Walk to Europe.



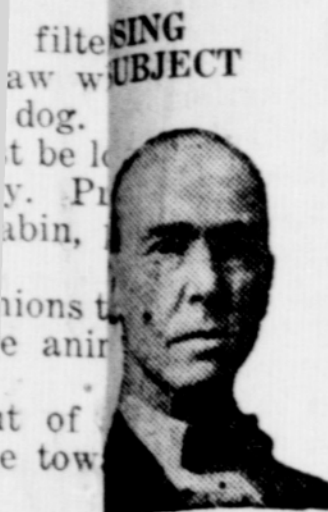
By PERCY L. CROSBY

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CURRENT COMMENT

Local and National

By J. H. Lowry



There is just one thing more difficult than choosing a subject for an address or magazine story and that is selecting a name for a girl baby. Time is up for my story for the September issue of the magazine section, and as yet I haven't completed the hardest part of the task—that of selecting a subject. It's easy enough to write an article or prepare an address if one believes in the subject, but woe unto the man who must do double work of finding a subject and writing the article or address. But, fortunately for me, I am not a stickler for subjects. Neither am I a stickler to subjects. I steal some lightning changes of subjects making time and will doubtless make many more. I turn on. I have changed, in the twinkling of an eye, from the glorious subject of love and quiver to the commonplace subject of the weather. A door suddenly opened. I have changed from the heroic subject of fighting to the lambent subject of fishing when an adversary approaches without warning or announcement.

the cities objected, but at last yielded to the entreaties of the local committee and Dave's name went down on the program for a discussion of "Psychology and Optimism." The high-sounding subject didn't stagger Dave for a minute. On that eventful night Dave ascended the platform with all the majestic bearing of a king and all the confidence of a victor. First he paid court to the manly men and the dusky, aromatic dames and damsels before him, then he pictured the glories of heaven and earth and sea, and finally, as the perspiration ran in rivulets down his noble brow, he grabbed his subject as a brave rescuer grabs his sweetheart when danger threatens, and on a wave of eloquence that electrified every hearer he bore his subject away in triumph, parted his coat-tail and sat down amid thundrous applause.

Dave could have made the same speech, and gained the same notable victory with any other subject, and most of the speakers and writers of our day are shrewd enough and skillful enough to tack the story or address they may happen to have on hand to any subject that may be named. No tactful or lazy writer or speaker puts up his target before he shoots; he blazes away and then makes a spot around the place the bullet entered.

AS PEOPLE AND POLITICIANS

Someone with a penchant for analysis recently said the human race is divided into two classes—people and politicians. This is not true; far from it. All members of the race are people, and all are politicians. Some are not as accomplished politically as others, and do not do the whirling Dervish stunts as gracefully when a campaign is on, but all are politicians. There is a division of time, not of people. Twenty-one months out of every two years the inhabitants of the United States are people; the other three months they are politicians. There is a time for all things, and the time to play politics is just as plainly marked as the time to shear sheep or plant turnips. People are no more expected to act during the political period as they act at other times than a peacock is expected to act the same at shedding time and the period of full-feather. The hen does not behave the same all the time; she is quite a different creature at sitting time from the hen we see scratching in the garden and flower beds. It is therefore unreasonable to expect men to act during the political period as they act during the other months of the years. Some years ago there was a red-hot race for mayor in a town in which I lived. One of my neighbors, who is a devout man and a truthful man, took great interest and actively espoused the cause of one of the candidates. As I said before this man is a truthful man. For twenty-one months out of every twenty-four he is as true to truth as the needle is to the poles or the big dipper to the North Star, but like the rest of his race he goes into the political period for three months every other year, and during this period nothing that he says or does counts against him. In the race for mayor of which I am speaking one of the candidates had a military

record. He served in the war between the states and gave good accounts of himself in the great internecine strife which bathed our land in blood nearly sixty years ago. I had heard so much of this candidate's war record, all in praise, and was therefore greatly surprised to hear my good neighbor, who I have just told you is a devout, truthful man, say the candidate he was opposing served in a negro regiment. When this information was passed around there was a great change in sentiment, and many who had espoused the cause of the military candidate flopped and voted for his opponent. When the votes were counted it was found that the candidate with the war record had been snowed under by a large majority. Not until the morning after the election did the man who had sustained such an inglorious defeat hear that the report had been put in circulation that he had served with a negro regiment, and he began at once to trace the report to its author. In a few hours he traced it to my good neighbor, who I have told you is a truthful man. When confronted by the defeated candidate my neighbor acknowledged that he was the author of the report. "Jack," said the defeated candidate, "that report is a lie." "I know it's a lie," Jack replied, without any great concern. "Then, if you knew it was a lie, why did you tell it?" demanded the defeated candidate. "Why," said Jack with a smile, "I didn't tell it for the truth; I told it to beat you."

People are prone to judge others harshly during political periods, forgetting that men are not the same creatures when a campaign is on that they are when the world is pursuing the even tenor of its way. This is written prior to the great gubernatorial contest of August 28 and nothing could be more unfair than to make a photograph of the people at this time. Just now I heard an awful scream in front, and running to the door I saw a friend, who is usually gentle and mild, clear the ground, pop his feet together and dare any man to intimate that his candidate wasn't the embodiment of everything pure and holy. I listened a moment and learned that every man in the crowd knew Neff's age to a minute and exactly how many bonds Bailey bought, and with each assertion of knowledge of these things there was a strong intimation that any man who believed otherwise could get a fight by expressing an opinion. When this is read the political period will have passed and the men will be people again, and it would be positively cruel to show them photographs of themselves and their gyrations when the political spell was on. Furthermore, when this is read Bailey and Neff will both be counted fairly good citizens by all men in spite of the awful things people are now saying they have been guilty of.

What do I think of the human race, you ask? I really like them as people, but prefer not to express my opinion of them as politicians. You wouldn't like to say what you think of the disposition of a sitting hen would you? There are twenty-one months in every two years in which

to size up people and make up your mind what kind of folk they are, and no man should be so unjust or unfair as to pass judgment on a fellow-man during the political period. If you should so far forget yourself as to hold men responsible for their talk and ways when a campaign is on, you should at least be as fair toward the people at large as a good old farmer I knew in another state was to the directors of the bank in the village near which I lived. The old farmer was named Rafe Jones; he averaged fairly well with the men of his community, but in the matter of meeting financial obligations was rated a little slow. One spring, just at the time for pitching a crop, Uncle Rafe found that he did not have sufficient funds to meet the expense of a crop and maintain his family until harvest time. He felt confident, however, that he could make a borrow at the bank, as he was personally acquainted with the nine directors of the institution. Instead of going to the bank he went to the directors individually and had a private conversation with each of them. The first director approached assured Uncle Rafe that he believed the bank would make the loan, so did the second, the third, the fourth, and in fact each of the nine directors approached gave assurance that the loan was a good one and the bank would be glad to make it. But, when the directors held a meeting a few days later, Uncle Rafe's application was promptly turned down, and when he called to make his note and get his money he was told that the application had been refused. Feeling that there was some mistake, Uncle Rafe hunted up one of the directors and told him that each of the directors had promised him the loan but that he had been informed at the bank that the directors had all voted against making the loan. In making an explanation the director said, "It's this way, Mr. Jones, as neighbors and friends we were perfectly willing to make the loan, and so assured you, but as bank directors we couldn't think of doing such a thing." "Then," said Uncle Rafe, "I'll tell you what I think of you. As neighbors and friends you are good, honest, truthful men, and I like you, but as bank directors you are the d—st liars and scoundrels unhung." I have told the story. You make the application. But don't forget that there's a big difference between people as people and people as politicians.

When this is read Texas will be the same old state it was when this was written. The same lone star will hold its radiant torch to guide men and women into ways of pleasantness and paths of peace; the same sun will open the everlasting gates of morning and turn the ocean's blue to gold; the same constellations will gem the brow of night and light the skies for the eyes of the same people; the same creditors will dun us and the same profiteers will skin us—but how different the setting of the stage in our imperial state. Now we see through a glass darkly, and can only watch and wait and wish—then we will know whether it's Bailey or Neff. The bands will be hushed, the orators will not be heard, the people will be sane, and silence will spread the couch of peace and rest.

Early Times in Texas

OR THE ADVENTURES OF JACK DOBELL—By J. C. DUVAL.....



CHAPTER XXIX

"My name is Jack Dobell," said I. "Me name," said he, striking his breast, "is Tustenugge Hadjo, big Injin; kill Comanche heap; bimbeby you come Choctaw nation, git plenty fat hog, two, tree wife and good name, no like 'em Yack Dobell." I thanked my new friend for his hospitable invitation, and told him I would be glad to have a good name like Tustenugge Hadjo, and plenty of fat hog, but that I couldn't take two or three wives, as the white people were not allowed to have more than one at a time. "White people know heap ting," said he, "but big fool bout 'em wife. One wife no good, tree wife belly good, bring 'em water, make 'em moccasin, hoe 'em corn and cook 'em dinner." Just then dinner or supper, whichever they called it, was ready and we were all asked to take our seats on the grass, around half a dozen spits stuck in the ground, on which the choice pieces of the buffalo had been roasted, and a large camp kettle, filled with "succotash" (a medley of stewed meat, beans, hominy and peppers). The dinner was cooked in very primitive style, but it was really excellent, and we gave no offence to our entertainers by declining to accept the choice bits that were pressed upon us, for according to Indian etiquette, it is considered the height of bad manners to refuse to eat as long as your host sees proper to force his good cheer upon you. Cudjo, our negro cook, it seemed, had wormed himself somehow astonishingly into the good graces of the Choctaws, and they were particularly attentive to him. The consequence was that a great many tid-bits were pressed upon him during the repast. He tacked them manfully and worried them down, one after another, until there was no room for anything else. "Mass Jack," said he to me in a whisper, as he ruefully eyed about a pound of greasy hump, which one of the Choctaws had just then handed him on the point of his butcher knife, "Mass Jack, what I gwyng to do wid all dis bufferlo hump?" "You must eat it," I whispered, "every bit of it, for don't you see that fellow who gave it to you watching you like a hawk, and if you leave a piece of it, as big as your thumb nail, he'll be as mad as a hornet, and there's no telling what he may do; these Indians are mighty uncertain."

his inclination. At length, with great difficulty, he succeeded in disposing of the last morsel, but scarcely had he done so, when another grim warrior handed him a roast rib about three feet long. "Oh! de Lord ob mercy, Mass Jack," said he, "what I gwyng to do wid all dis rib? I can't eat it, ef I hab to die de nex' minit fur it." "But you must," said I, in a whisper, "you might have got off alive if you hadn't eat the hump, but to refuse to eat fat bufferlo rib when a Choctaw presents it to you, is the worst insult you could offer him, and your scalp would be gone before you could say Jack Robinson. You must eat it, if it kills you, for it is better to die eating bufferlo rib than to have your throat cut with the butcher knife that fellow's got in his hand." Thus urged, Cudjo made a faint effort at tackling the rib, but it was no use, nature could endure no more. He gazed with an expression of mingled satiety and disgust, first, at the rib and then at the grim warrior who had given it to him, as if debating in his mind which of the two evils to choose. He evidently thought the situation was a desperate one, but his inventive genius was equal to the emergency. Jumping up suddenly, he exclaimed: "Fore gracious, I believe de fire done catch our tent. I see mighty big smoke ober dar," and saying this he went off at the top of his speed for camp. We sprang to our feet at once, thinking our tent had really caught on fire, but seeing no smoke nor flames in that direction we all took our seats again wondering (everybody except myself) at Cudjo's inexplicable conduct, and shortly afterwards we bade adieu to our Choctaw friends and returned to camp. We found Cudjo comfortably "quiled up" in his blanket at the foot of the live oak under which we had stretched our tent. "Why Cudjo," said Willie, "what in the world could have put into your woolly head that our tent was on fire? we didn't see any smoke nor any other sign of a fire over this way." "Nur me nuther," said Cudjo, "but de fac' is, Mass Willie, I was 'bliged to get out'n dat scrape somehow. Mass Dobell tell me, if I didn't eat dat bufferlo rib de Injin gib me, he tuk my sculp sartin, an' I hadn't no whar to put 'em, for I was jess chock full up to de neck, an' I make b'lieve de tent catch fire, jess for 'scuse to git away from dem Injin, an' I tell you what's de truf, Mass Willie," continued Cudjo, "I ain't gwyng ter eat wid dem agin. Dey ain't got no sense to want to kill a pusson, jess case he can't eat a whole bufferlo fur he dinner—dat's all foolishness."

a general laugh went the rounds at Cudjo's expense. "Never mind, Cudjo," said Lawrence, "we'll ask these Choctaws to take dinner with us before long and then you can have your revenge by stuffing them until they holler 'nuff.'" "I'll do dat," said Cudjo, "but you better not ax 'em to dinner till you get two or tree fat bufferlo in camp, or may be so dere stomach will hold out longer'n our pervisions." As the encampment of the Choctaws was close to the opening into our little prairie, Uncle Seth concluded we might trust to their watchfulness and the security of our position, and dispense with the usual guard for the night. "A good night's sleep on a scout," said Uncle Seth, "is wuth a leetle risk, pervidin' the Injin sign ain't too fresh and plentiful, but anyhow, I think we kin trust the Choctaws to keep a look-out for us this time." "It's three long hours yet till bed time," said Willie, "and I vote that Mr. Dobell spin us a yarn. He hasn't done his share lately for the entertainment of this select company." "All right, Willie," said I, "I am always willing to contribute my mite to anything on the tapis, 'pervidin' I can do so. But I have already told you about all my 'scapes and scrapes in Texas, and I shall have to go elsewhere for something new." "Well, let's have it, anyhow," said Willie, "we want a 'change of venue' by way of variety." "Then," said I, assuming a contemplative expression, and throwing myself into a theatrical pose, as well as I could upon the "chunk" that served me for a seat, "I believe, I will tell you of an incident that happened in Florida, just after I returned there from Texas." "I'll bet a roasted buffalo rib," said Willie, winking at Cudjo, "that there's a woman mixed up in it somehow." "No," said I "you missed the mark widely this time, for there is not the remotest allusion made to the 'sex' throughout the whole yarn." "Boys," said Uncle Seth, "what's all this palaver got to do with Mr. Dobell's yarn? Ef Mr. Dobell knows of anybody bein' skulped by Injins or squeezed to death by a bar, or chewed up by javalinas, I hope he will tell it, and not go beating round the bush in sich a way." "I sit corrected," said I resuming with some difficulty, my theatrical attitude on the "chunk" which was a very hard and knotty one, "and will tell my story without any further 'palaver.'" (TO BE CONTINUED)



BRIEF TEXAS NEWS FROM OVER THE STATE

By Chopsie S. Welsch



REDUCE YOUR 3,000

TARRANT DISTRICT JUDGE DISCUSSES DIVORCES

Judge Ben M. Terrell of the Sixty-seventh district court of Tarrant County, after a year's experiment in refusing to grant divorces right off the bat at the first hearing, believes he has partially solved the problem that is threatening the very vitals of civilization. It is the opinion of Judge Terrell that the law regarding remarriage of either party should be made more drastic, and the law prohibiting either party from remarrying in six months should be made effective, and in cases where children are involved, decrees should only be granted for adultery.

In the year that Judge Terrell has been experimenting, approximately fifty per cent of the divorce proceedings brought in his court have been marked "settled." He has made it a practice to hold up his decision for a long period, pending a private investigation, and during the time the investigation is in progress efforts are made to get the disgruntled parties to come together.

In approximately 75 per cent of the cases before that court, a reconciliation has been effected. However, in a majority of the cases where reconciliation has been effected, children have been involved. In no case is divorce granted where children are involved until the court is satisfied that the child, or children, will be well cared for by either one of the parents.

The plan of procedure followed by Judge Terrell is that when the case is called, he requires both parties to be present when possible, and if it is impossible for both parties to be present, he hears one side of the case, with some officer of the court present. The testimony taken is turned over to some humane officer, or some member of the probation court with instructions to make a thorough investigation of the circumstances surrounding the litigant parties.

That investigation is of a private nature. In the meantime, the court does what it can to get the couple together and usually after a few minutes lecturing and getting them to talk, they leave the court room arm in arm, and the case is marked "dismissed."

In discussing his experiment, Judge Terrell declared that the divorce laws should be revised and that decrees should be granted only for three causes. One of these causes should be unfaithfulness, the other that of abandonment, after it has clearly been established that the abandonment is for a period of years and not a few months, and the third where either party has been convicted of felony.

As to the injunction law now on the books, the judge declares that this law should be amended and a penalty attached to it that would stop either party from marrying within six months; as it is now, the law has no penalty and the only relief is for the court to hold one who breaks it in contempt.

He attributes a large per cent of the divorce cases to too hasty marriages, and the ease with which couples can obtain a separation.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS TO PROBE MEAT PRICES

United States District Attorney R. E. Taylor of Fort Worth, who has been conducting an investigation into the cause of the advance in the price of ice throughout North Texas will include all food stuff in his probe. This official recently compelled the bakers of Fort Worth to come down on the price obtained for bread, when an effort was made to further advance it.

The new investigation will be aimed at meat sellers, whom the federal authorities believe are violating the Lever act. Since beginning the probe, the price of bread has declined proportionately to the price of wheat and an ordinary loaf of bread may now be obtained for a dime.

The price of meat sold to the consumer has not declined proportionately to the decline in what is paid the producer of meat animals—Cattle, hogs or sheep.

DALLAS WAITERS FILE SUIT AGAINST RESTAURANTS

Alleging that four restaurants in Dallas had violated their contract entered into with the Cooks and Waiters union, suits aggregating approximately \$40,000 damages was filed in the Dallas district court.

Recently in Fort Worth, the Greek restaurateurs obtained an injunction against the Cooks and Waiters union forbidding the members of that organization to patrol in front of their places of business. The suit filed in Dallas is a counter move against the open shop policy of the restaurant keepers in Texas.

FORT WORTH BOY DOES RELIEF WORK IN RUSSIA

According to word received at Fort Worth Elbert Naugle, Texas lad, is a member of the party of young Americans, all Rhodes scholars, sent from Oxford University to Berlin to assist in the Y. M. C. A. relief work in connection with the repatriation of Russian prisoners.

CEMENT BEDS

Interest is being revived in the cement beds in the mountain south of Rising Star in view of the present scarcity of cement and the immense building campaign that is forecast by the development of the local oil field.

According to a geological report to the West Texas Chamber of Commerce the cement beds are reported among the largest in the country and of a superior grade of cement. Development of the beds would be easy and light in expense by reason of the gas available in this section. The sand in this region is also good for making cement blocks, a few buildings of which have been erected in Rising Star.

Rising star is situated not only favorably for the development of its oil resources, but it has building material and natural resources

which are now being studied with a view to early exploitation, according to statements recently made.

IMPORTATION OF VEGETABLE OILS HURTS COTTON SEED INDUSTRY

Ed Woodall, an oil mill operator of Hillsboro, has compiled a number of statistics in support of the contention of the mill owners for reducing the price offered the farmers for their 1920 cotton seed.

According to Woodall, the consumption of oil has shown a decrease while the importation of vegetable oil from foreign countries has shown a big increase. The figures below showing the amount of oil imported, was obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and are as follows:

	Pounds.
Chinese Nut oil	11,000,000
Cocanut oil, or copra	269,000,000
Foreign cottonseed oil	24,000,000
Olive oil	7,000,000
Palm oil	50,000,000
Oriental peanut oil	22,000,000
Rape seed oil	1,000,000
Soya bean oil	196,000,000
Or a total of	580,000,000

Woodall also contends that the decline in the price of all vegetable oils since January of this year has been enough to warrant the reduction offered the farmers for their product.

The importation of oils from China and continental Europe is a serious menace to the cotton oil industry of the United States.

STATE NORMALS HELP SUPPLY TEACHER DEMAND

Within the past two weeks the two state institutions at Denton, Texas, have sent out more than 200 teachers to meet the demand for schools throughout the state.

The recent voluntary wage increases granted teachers throughout Texas has had the effect of encouraging more men and women to join the profession.

The enrollment figures obtained from the various state institutions the past summer show more than 1,500 students matriculated at the two institutions in Denton. In the past year more than 1,800 were sent out over the state to meet the requirements to build up schools. Students at the two colleges at Denton were from 15 counties in Texas and from eleven other states.

In Southwest Texas, a class of more than 100 recently graduated from the institution at San Marcos. A majority of these teachers will remain in Texas. A large number of the students attending the summer normals have had some experience in teaching and attended the institutions to increase their usefulness by advancing from one grade to a higher or making their certificates permanent.

CATON PLANS TO FINANCE COTTON MILLS

The "Give-a-bale-of-Cotton" plan of Thomas M. Caton, pioneer Jones County farmer, for financing the erection of a chain of cotton mills in West Texas, is becoming popular in West Texas, according to W. K. Whipple, who is studying the cotton situation of West Texas and preparing to start a campaign shortly in Jones County for the fructification of the Caton cotton mill plans.

Nolan, Howard, Mitchell, Jones, Taylor and other counties are interested in the Caton plan. One farmer near Sweetwater recently declared that he has been pressed by a number of Jones County farmers to espouse the plan and help put it on its feet by pledging many bales of cotton.

The town of Spur has also some disciples of the mill measure and probably as many as 50 bales of cotton have been tentatively pledged without support for a mill should it be built in Stamford. Recently a number of persons representing themselves as interested in the mill project of Jones and adjoining counties have applied for detailed information on cotton production by counties, water supplies and other facts that might give them proper material for convincing arguments to be presented to large cotton operators of the North.

While it is understood that some of the Eastern mills would probably stringently oppose the creation of another large cotton mill zone in the nation, efforts toward putting over cotton mill projects seem undiminished and their promoters undismayed. The prosperity of the West has been revamped by another prosperous period, until farmers themselves are lords of the exchequer and purpose to bring about their own salvation.

AUTO TAKES FLYING LEAP; OCCUPANTS ESCAPE INJURY

The late Ormer Locklear, famous bird man, had nothing on an auto party from Sherman several days ago when the machine in which they were riding took a flying leap from a twenty-five-foot bluff on the Colbert road near Sherman and landed right side up with care, and all escaped injury. The accident happened near Red River on the Texas side.

Those in the car were Henry Jones, Mrs. Jones, O. J. Parker and wife. Two cars attempted to pass on a narrow road on the side of which was a bluff.

HILL COUNTY PHILANTHROPIST DONATES FARM TO CHARITY

A Hill County philanthropist recently donated to the Salvation Army a tract of 181 acres of rich Hill County land for the purpose of establishing an industrial home for boys and girls. The sole consideration announced in the deed of conveyance is that the property be used for charitable and religious purposes.

In addition to donating the land, the same party gave to the Salvation Army \$35,000 worth of Liberty bonds to be used in constructing necessary buildings and otherwise equip the plant.

LIGHTNING STRIKES UMBRELLA WITHOUT INJURING ITS CARRIER

Lightning struck the handle of an umbrella held by a woman in a recent electrical storm at Amarillo, tearing the umbrella to pieces and turning the woman completely around without injuring her.

UNIVERSITY "Y" GIRLS PROVIDE MISSIONARY

Miss Nancy Lee Swan, a graduate of the University of Texas and for six years missionary to China, will represent the students of that institution in the missionary field next year, going as a Y. W. C. A. foreign secretary. This comes as the result of a movement started among the students during the past session by the Young Woman's Christian Association of the University; an appropriation for the support of a foreign representative is now included in the annual budget of that organization, to which practically all women students in the University subscribe.

It seemed particularly fitting to those at the head of the movement that Miss Swan should be selected as the first representative of the University students, on account of her record while in school, as well as her training in the foreign field. She received her B. A. degree in June, 1906, and was one of the four graduates of that class to be elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary society based on scholarship. In 1912 Miss Swan went to China as a missionary under the Baptist Denominational Board. After seven years of work in the field, she returned to the University in the fall of 1919 to take the work for her Master's degree, which she will receive on August 31, at the Summer School Commencement. She will leave for China early in September.

WATSON OF BRYAN WINS EDMOND SCHOLARSHIP

James P. Watson of Bryan is to be the first recipient of the James A. Edmond loan scholarship of the University of Texas, according to announcement of the committee on award. This scholarship was established by Miss Belle Edmond of Waco in memory of her nephew, better known as "Pete" Edmond, B. A. '16 and M. A. '18, widely known student and athlete of the University, who was killed in foreign service. It is provided that the scholarship shall be awarded only to those who have already proved their ability by actual experience in the University of Texas, preference being given to students of the social sciences.

Mr. Watson, who has just received the award of this scholarship, is a sophomore in the University. He entered last September as a student on individual approval, his three years of military service having interfered with preparatory work. In spite of the handicap, he made an excellent record in the University, and was one of the few students whose name appeared regularly on the honor roll.

RARE MANUSCRIPTS ADDED TO THE TEXAS UNIVERSITY

The collection of rare books and manuscripts in the Wrenn Library of the University of Texas has recently been greatly supplemented by an almost priceless gift from T. J. Wise of London, who was associated with the late J. W. Wrenn in establishing the library.

The main feature of the gift from Mr. Wise is some 25 items of Swinburne, which Mr. Wise had printed from the manuscript in his possession. These privately printed ventures were made during the last three years, and several of them have introductions by Edmund Gosse. They contained ballads that have never before been printed, early letters, unpublished poems, translations from the French and short prose tales, which Mr. Watts-Dunton, the literary executor of Swinburne, found in the author's room in manuscript form.

Other rare articles of the collection are the privately printed letters of both Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning and items from Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Bronte, as well as ten items by George Barrow, which contain ballads, translations and folk tales.

ERWIN MURDER MYSTERY IS PROBABLY SOLVED

In the arrest of J. W. Lowman at Winfield, Kas., several days ago, Tarrant and Parker County officers believe they have the mystery solved surrounding the murder of Herschell Erwin who was killed early in the spring near the Parker County line. The clue that led to the arrest of Lowman was obtained when the auto owned by Erwin at the time of his death was found in a barn at Winfield, and Lowman was identified as the party who left the stolen auto there.

Erwin following his discharge from the army bought a Dodge car and engaged in the auto passenger transfer business. He was employed by some one to take them on a trip and that was the last seen of Erwin after he left Weatherford until his dead body was found in Tarrant County at a lonely spot on the roadside.

FORT WORTH BOY SELLS PLAY TO BIG PRODUCER

David Carb, a Fort Worth lad who saw service with the Red Cross in France before America entered the world's war, and who afterwards served as an under lieutenant in the French army, recently sold a play to J. J. Brady, the great theatrical producer in New York.

Mr. Carb was reared in Fort Worth and attended the University of Texas and Harvard University. Upon his graduation from Harvard, he entered the library field and engaged in play writing. He is one of the many Texans who have made good in the East.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS TO SURVEY WEST TEXAS

Information received at Stamford is to effect that a party of archaeologists from the Smithsonian Institute propose to make a thorough survey of the mounds in West Texas, an effort to find evidence of a prehistoric and antediluvian animals.

In recent years a number of mammal bones have been found in different localities by scientists, and it is believed that the whole lower plains country and the section known as the Pecos Valley was once inhabited by a peculiar race of cliff dwellers.

COLORADO-TO-GULF CONVENTION MEET IN FORT WORTH

The 1920 convention of the Colorado-to-Gulf Highway Association will be held in Fort Worth next April, (the date of the month has not yet been selected.) This is one of the least arteries of commerce in the southwest traverses the rich Panhandle and plains of Texas. It is one of the highways that has received special aid from the Federal government.

CALF BRANDING RECORD BROKEN IN PANHANDLE

At a recent round-up on a Matador Cattle ranch, 711 calves were branded in eight hours. So far as known this is a new record in the southwest.

To perform this stupendous task required 25 men all day, who did not stop more than minutes for refreshments. The stunt was ended off on the Maggard ranch.

SCIENTISTS STUDY TERLINGUA DEPOSITS

Walter S. Adkins, Curator of the Bureau of Economic Geology and Technology at University of Texas, accompanied by Edmond B. S. and Miss Margaret Stiles, assistants in Economic Geology Division of the Bureau making an extensive oil geological survey what is known as the Terlingua district in West Texas. Alpine is at present the center of operations. The party is expecting to be a month to the survey.

PROPOSED NEW RAILROAD WILL PENETRATE COAL FIELDS

The proposed Fort Worth & Northwest railroad, if built through Eliasville and Cry Falls, will penetrate some of the largest coal resources of the state and help Fort Worth secure cheaper and better fuel, it was stated by the Fort Worth Commercial Club. The is of a superior quality leaving little ash, a being burned and is mined with a minimum expense.

SAY RUSSIANS HAVE DROPPED TO STONE AGE

Russian peasants have reverted to the life of the stone age and learned to dispense with benefits of modern civilization, according to German manufacturers who arrived in Switzerland after startling experiences while trading with Russia.

The peasants, they say, spin their own wool and woolen, tan the hides of their own cattle and make their own clothes and shoes at the knives and axes are fashioned of flint at prehistoric times. The villagers' houses are lighted by pine torches.

German manufacturers had accumulated stocks of manufactured goods expecting to make fortunes selling them to Russia, but soviet government is not willing to spend money on anything except railroad material and machinery and the country people are perfectly satisfied with the primitive life they are living. So called Russian peasant industries, which are always a characteristic feature of Russia, have been vastly stimulated by the economic crisis of the last two years. Consignments of German goods have come back sold. The German manufacturers in question say they are facing ruin.

STORY OF THE PIN

It is only about a century since the manufacture of pins by machinery began. Before that time they were hammered out by hand, and, of course, were much more costly now. The earliest pin undoubtedly was a thin but bone and bronzepins have been found prehistoric ruins.

In 1817 the first patent for the making pins by machinery was granted, and since then there have been many improvements. The machine-made pins had heads separated from the shank, the head being fastened on wire.

By the newer methods the solid head pin is made in one piece. Wire of a suitable gauge is run off a reel and is nipped between j. The piece of wire is headed by a die and pointed by a revolving cutter. The pins so made are cleaned by boiling and are laid in a copper with alternate layers of grained tin. The tents of the pan are sprinkled with a (bitartrate of potash) and boiled for six hours the pin thus becoming coated with tin. They are then washed, dried and polished in a barrel containing bran.

AFRICAN BELOW PAR PHYSICALLY

There are 1,000,000 blind and at least 400 deaf in China. India has 500,000 blind. Nine per cent of the population of Cairo is to be physically defective, usually blind or blind. The natives of the African jungle, instead of being the lusty savages of imagination are for the most part physically below par. The majority of them are malnourished, diseased and marked physical defects are common.

Through the fall and winter of 1919

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Adjustments upon the same basis as NEW TIRES are adjusted upon.

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30x3	Guaranteed	 \$7.75
30x3 1/2	Guaranteed	 8.75
32x3 1/2	Guaranteed	 13.00
34x3 1/2	Guaranteed	 16.50
34x4	Guaranteed	 17.50
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Other Sizes in Proportion.

A reconstructed tire, properly and carefully built from the best tried portions of two standard tires, with more strength and more fabric. Each tire retined FREE.

Texas house, owned by home people, have made these tires for 5 years. Send \$1.00 on each tire shipped subject to examination.

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Our Rayfield Service Station.

We buy, sell, exchange or repair any make ignition, lighting or starting system.

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ROUS OR DEFECTIVE) repaired by "EURY PATENT PROCESS." Same pistons and rings fit. Guaranteed for 1000 miles of motor.

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VULCANIZING

Experienced vulcanizers in our own equipped factory. Send us your tires and we will repair them promptly and returned.

Guarantee the new section, regardless of the hole, to be as good as the original.

M. RENFRO CO.
Throckmorton St., Fort Worth.

Perfection ASBESTOS PROTECTED TIRES

ASBESTOS-A Mineral Woven Into a No-Burn Fabric

The Breaker Strip that Makes the Difference

Is the Asbestos Breaker-Strip used exclusively in Perfection Tire Construction.

It is a patented "Perfection" feature. The breaker-strip used in ordinary tire construction is a loose-woven fabric of cotton that forms the union between the tread and outside ply of cotton fabric of all standard tires—it is to protect the carcass of the tire against shocks, to prevent tread separation and in case of a cut is the ply of fabric first subject to moisture, acids and grease and bears the brunt of hard usage and all tire trouble.

Perfection Asbestos Breaker-Strip is not affected by moisture, acids, grease or heat generated by road friction. It forms a perfect union with the rubber in the vulcanization of the tire, so as to be almost inseparable, thereby overcoming to the greatest extent, the most common ailment in automobile tires—Blisters and Tread Separation.

The Strip that makes the difference

Liberal proposition to Live Dealers. If no dealer in your town, write direct to us.

SOUTHWESTERN TIRE COMPANY, Distributors

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Liberal proposition to Live Dealers. If no dealer in your town, write direct to us.

SOUTHWESTERN TIRE COMPANY, Distributors

A Little Fun

Jokes to Make You Laugh

NOTHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR

Janie had been very naughty, and her mother told her she must have no pudding for dinner. Later, the other members of the family ate a nice jam pudding, while she only had bread and butter.

"Now Janie," said her mother, "say grace." Closing her eyes and folding her hands, Janie said with emphasis, "For what they have received, may they be truly thankful."

NICKEL NO GOOD

A little girl walked into a confectionery and placed a nickel on the counter and called for an ice cream cone.

"Ice cream cones are 7 cents, little girl," the fizz clerk announced.

"Well, then gimme a soda pop."

"Six cents."

"Got any root beer?"

"Yep, 6 cents, too."

The little girl sighed disappointedly and started out, leaving her nickel on the counter.

"Here, little girl, you're leaving your nickel," the clerk called to her.

"Oh, that's all right," the child shouted back. "It's no good to me—it won't buy anything!"

THE GOOD OLD QUEEN

A Queen Victoria story enlivened a diplomatic party in Washington the other morning.

"The queen," a diplomat said, "was talking with a bishop about the next world, the after life and so forth. She mentioned a number of personalities whom she would be pleased to meet in the city of pearl and jasper, then she pursed her lips and said:

"But I shall not allow King David to be presented to me on account of his inexcusable conduct towards Uriah."

A STEP FORWARD.

Certainly the times had been difficult for a certain provincial railway and the passengers had borne it all meekly.

As the months passed, however, and there were no signs of improvement, the worm began to turn. One day a commercial traveller descended from a train at a small station. The train was only an hour and three-quarters late.

"I notice your service has improved very much lately," said the traveller to the station-master.

"Can't say I've seen it," snapped the official suspiciously.

Oh, you must have!" the traveller spoke solemnly. "Why, the engine can whistle without stopping now!"

GOT NOWHERE

"No, sah, I don't neber ride on dem things," said an old colored lady, looking in on the merry-go-round. "Why, de odder day I seen Rastus Johnson git on an' ride as much as a dollah's worth an' git off at de very same place he got on at, and I sez to him, 'Rastus,' I sez, 'you spent yo' money, but whar's you been?'"

SOME CHESTERFIELD

That Louisville census enumerator who guessed at a woman's age when she said she would rather go to the penitentiary than tell it, acted like a perfect gentleman.—Buffalo Times.

EDISON TAKES A "REST."

A reported called on Mr. Edison in his laboratory one afternoon, and found him, leaning back in his desk chair, reading a newspaper and smoking a cigar.

"Well, Mr. Edison," the reporter said, "I'm glad to see you taking it easy for once."

"Yes," he said, "I've been working pretty hard for the last two or three years, and I'm feeling pretty run down. The doctor says I need a long rest."

"That's right," said the reporter, "and I hope you take it, Mr. Edison."

The next day, dropping in at his laboratory again, he found him up to the neck in work as usual.

"Now, now," exclaimed the reporter, reproachfully, "I thought you were going to take a long rest."

Edison looked at him in astonishment.

"Didn't I take it yesterday?" he said.

SOME TRAVELER

A magazine writer was touring Europe for his employers and had instructions to visit Stratford and write a story of Shakespeare's birthplace. While there he ran into a traveler from America—one who had made a million through profiteering. The talk turned naturally enough to Shakespeare.

"Have you ever read Venus and Adonis," asked the magazine editor.

"I have read Venus," said Mr. Proffa Tier, puffing on a big, black cigar, but I've never read Adonis. Who was that guy, anyway."

AMERICA ALWAYS AHEAD

As a Scotchman and an American were discussing the extreme cold weather in the north of Scotland the American said: "Why, man, that is nothing to compare to the cold we have in the States. I remember one winter when a sheep started to jump a ditch and froze while in the air and just stuck there like a mass of ice."

"I don't believe that," said the Scotchman, "for the law of gravity would not permit it."

"Law of gravity nothing," replied the American. "The law of gravity was frozen, too."

MEAN THE SAME THING

"One woman," remarked the mere man, "is just as good as another—if not better."

"And one man," rejoined the fair widow, "is just as bad as another—if not worse."

INNUMERABLE

"A bricklayer was laying bricks on the third story of an unfinished house, and unfortunately dropped a brick on the head of a colored man who was mixing mortar down below.

"The bricklayer, his heart in his mouth, craned over the parapet. He thought he had killed the poor colored man. But the latter looked up at him with a good-natured grin.

"Hey, what yo doin' white man," he shouted. 'Youse made me bite mah tongue.'"

—"My father's an odd fellow!" boasted a little boy.

"My father's a free mason!" replied the other; an' that's higher, for the hodd fellows wait on the masons."

A Glasgow paper contained this equivocal statement concerning a shipwreck:

"The captain swam ashore and succeeded in also saving the life of his wife. She was insured in the Northern Marine Insurance Company, and carried a cargo of cement."

MASTER TRUCKS

"Master of the Load on Any Road"

We believe in the Master because the truck itself is right and because the factory stands back of it with a broad, liberal, satisfaction-giving policy. You will find that we are right behind it all the time, too; ready to give you quick service; determined to see that you get full satisfaction.

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HINTS TO MOTORISTS

When a grinding noise is heard in the transmission case, it will be found to be caused by one of the following conditions: Lubrication failure, either the oil has leaked out or is too thin in body to do its appointed task, the shafts may be out of alignment, bearings may be badly worn or broken or there may be chips from injured teeth in the case. Whatever the cause, it should be run down and eliminated immediately.

It is remarkable what vibration will do in the way of loosening up grease cups that have gone in stiffly and apparently have been absolutely secure. Every lost grease cup means that some part of the mechanism is in danger. The safest remedy for this trouble is to employ a set of cups with locked caps.

While a deep gouge in the car's body work will usually call for the attention of the coach builder, still the really skillful owner may be able by running into the scratch beeswax and resin melted together, and then smoothing off the surface and repainting to accomplish a satisfactory repair.

A monkey wrench should never be drawn backward from the jaws, as this movement is likely to bend the bar. The wrench should always be pulled toward the jaws.

A cowl squeak may often be traced to a speedometer shaft which needs lubrication. This shaft should be repacked with vaseline or a very soft grease and the operation should be carried out at once, because if the shaft is permitted to run unlubricated for more than a short time breakage will very possibly result.

A dust cover made of unbleached muslin, large enough to cover the car with the top up, is a good investment. When proper shelter cannot be obtained, you can depend upon this cover to protect the car from rain, sun or dust. It may be folded and placed under the rear cushion.

It is very important that regular inspections

parts. Flying stones or sticks are apt to destroy these boots permitting the lubricants to leak out and give entrance to dust and dirt. Look them over once a month, anyway.

Irregular knocking in an engine may come from loose electrical connections in the primary circuit, a commutator pole that grounds occasionally when in a certain position, a loose fly-wheel or premature ignition.

Few owners pay the attention to the ball bearings that these latter deserve. They usually wait until the garage man calls attention to the injury by breakage. At least once in six months the ball bearings should be inspected, the rough or worn balls replaced with perfect ones and the ball run filled with graphite grease.

In making radiator repairs on the inside of a cellular radiator with the ordinary type soldering iron an inexperienced workman, such as the ordinary car owner is likely to be, is likely to start more joints leaking, so that the radiator is worse after he gets through than it was in the first place. This is a job for an expert.

In descending long, steep hills, if the brakes are applied so that the wheels cannot turn the car is apt to skid in a most precarious manner. Under such conditions tire chains with cross chains on every link and a transmission brake form the best method of descent.

The following is the correct method of setting or timing the distributor: Fully retard the spark and set the distributor gear contact or segment so that it is just about to leave No. 1 cylinder carbon brush, then mesh the gears, being careful to see that the breaker points are just at the point of opening.

In lubricating automobile springs the greatest trouble is found in keeping the lubricant from being squeezed out under the pressure. A compound that obviates this is found in graphite and beeswax mixed to a paste and



TEXAS FARM NEWS



Rats are still invading the fields in McLennan County, and destroying much corn.

Nueces County ginners have ginned 25,000 bales of cotton up to August 19th.

The watermelon crop for this season from Naples totaled 105 car loads, and brought the growers the sum of \$24,169.24.

The spring clip of wool of the Del Rio section, amounting to four million pounds, has been shipped to eastern markets.

Anthrax has made its appearance among the horses and cattle in Bowie County. A strict quarantine will be at once inaugurated.

Continuous rains in South Texas have materially lowered the grade of some crops of cotton.

Haskell reports 8 inches of rain in 23 days. Early maize is damaged, but up to August 23rd there was no damage to cotton by worm or weevil.

Ellis County farmers agreed at a meeting to pay \$1.50 per hundred for cotton picking and to hold cotton seed for higher prices.

Texas is fast becoming a pure bred hog state. J. J. McLain of Anna, sold 35 head of pure bred Duroc-Jersey hogs at McKinney at an average of \$200.00 per head.

Denton County is shipping Shorthorn cattle to South America for breeding purposes. A yearling bull belonging to J. R. Cristal sold for \$2,000.00.

Delegates to the Texas Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union, which met in Fort Worth August 11th, voted unanimously to decrease their cotton acreage next year.

The State Department of Health urges all communities to put forth every effort in the war against rats through rat campaigns and by training men for the work.

Commission men at Fort Worth say that the demand for horses and mules during the last six months shows a substantial increase in all big markets over the corresponding months of 1919.

Parker County farmers have made good money out of the melon crop, some of the melons selling for as high as \$32.50 a ton. Many of the melon growers have made an average of \$200.00 per acre.

H. E. Means, County Agricultural Agent of Tarrant County, is urging the farmers of this county to plant fall gardens. He suggests that bush snap beans, a few Irish potatoes, black eyed peas, turnips and greens be planted.

J. H. Russell & Son have sold their apple orchard four miles west of Stephenville, consisting of 450 acres, to St. Louis capitalists, for a cash consideration of \$25,000.00. The orchard is considered the best in Erath County.

The Dallas Chamber of Commerce is heartily in sympathy with the movement started by the Nacogdoches Chamber of Commerce to bring about a general cotton holding movement to prevent further decline in the price of cotton.

The Texas Gulf Sulphur Company of Freeport, has purchased a large herd of Jersey and Holstein cows and will install a modern dairy for the benefit of their employees, which now number about 1,000. Milk and butter will be supplied to the employees at wholesale cost.

Farmers of Runnels County have organized for exterminating the jack rabbits and local merchants are supplying ammunition at actual cost. Many citizens from town are joining in the war on the pests. Rabbits have been damaging the cotton crop in that section.

L. T. Cathey, a market gardener who lives four miles north of Sherman, is selling roasting ears from the sixth planting of corn this year. His faith is making him plant the seventh time, and he believes the last planting will also yield

Many stockmen of West Texas are holding their cattle off the market for better prices.

Hico thought so much of its big corn crop that it held a four-day corn carnival and reunion.

From fifteen acres of melons, W. S. Wadkins, who lives near Denton, has sold over \$2,000.00 worth this year.

A cattle marketing and cotton classing bureau has been organized by the farmers in the vicinity of Pecos.

The rice farmers of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas have fixed the selling price of rice at \$8.00 per bag for Nos. 1 and 2.

J. J. McLain of Anna, Texas, has been chosen Judge of the General Swine Show at the Louisiana State Fair, which opens at Shreveport Oct. 28th.

The cotton classer for the 1920 crop has arrived at Lubbock, and will remain throughout the season. Last year the work of this classer was very satisfactory.

Texas wool is beginning to move to market on consignment, partly because Texas warehouses are full and the fall crop is coming on.

Pecos and vicinity are prepared to gin over 12,000 bales of cotton this year. Twenty-one thousand acres are under cultivation.

The Texas ribbon cane crop promises to be exceptionally good this year. Last year one Panola County farmer realized \$1,149.00 from one acre planted to ribbon cane.

The tour of the Texas Farm Boys through 18 states disbanded at Waco, August 23rd. The boys had a great time and will never forget the wonderful things they saw.

A farmers bureau has been organized in Nacogdoches County under the supervision of the Nacogdoches Chamber of Commerce, with a membership of 111.

Lewis & Cunningham, Poland China hog breeders of Childress, sold 33 Poland China hogs at a hog sale August 21st, for \$17,585, an average per head of \$532.88.

Major Sam H. Dixon, Chief of Markets at Austin, says Texas will have 45 million bushels of corn to sell this year. He says the average annual consumption of corn in Texas is 120 million bushels.

Goree Local Union No. 1923 of the Texas Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union has been organized with a membership of 52, the largest charter membership of any local this year.

The Farmers Union adjourned at Fort Worth, after electing all the old officers by acclamation, as follows: D. E. Lyday, Ravenna, president; J. L. McConkey, Wichita Falls, vice president; A. L. Baker, Stockdale, secretary-treasurer; J. E. Beene, Johnson County, door-keeper; J. W. Gregg, Rusk, conductor; J. P. Lane, Gallatin, chaplain. The executive committeemen as follows were also re-elected: C. F. Steves, Runge; Ed A. Doss, Rockdale; J. W. Beard, Paris; J. C. Webb, San Marcos; J. H. Lehman, Brenham.

A prominent cotton buyer and reginner of Houston told the editor of this department recently that all the farmers who have low grade cotton should hold it for better prices. He believes better prices for low grades are sure to come, because these grades are quoted far below their real value, and because European countries will be able in time to take all the low grade cotton they can get at a much higher price than now offered. Germany, Italy and Russia are the largest users and buyers of low grade cotton in the world, and the reason they are not buying more is because of their poor credit and the depreciation of their currency. German marks, that before the war always were quoted around 20c to 22c, now have a purchasing power in the United States of only 2c. Italy's money is far below par, and Russia has no money that could be absolutely depended upon since it has fallen into the hands of

Rio Grande Valley farmers have ginned about half of their cotton crop. Some farms will produce a bale and one-half per acre.

Three hundred farmers met in the city hall at Palestine and resolved to hold cotton for 35 cents per pound.

A boat load of black willow came into the port of Orange destined for Houston to be manufactured into pianos.

Tulia has shipped to market from the shipping points in Swisher County this year 48 car loads of hogs. Hog raising is expected to be one of the large industries of this county in the near future.

The continued rains of the last few weeks will assure the farmers of the greater part of West Texas sufficient moisture for the sowing of a large acreage of wheat and barley this fall.

The sixth annual convention of the Panhandle Swine Breeder's Association will be held at Lubbock Jan. 21 and 22. A large attendance from all over the Panhandle is expected.

The East Texas Chamber of Commerce has undertaken to market 1,000 cars of sweet potatoes for the growers of East Texas. The crop is now moving and is much earlier than last year.

Farmers are urged to harvest no cotton lower in grade than middling in a bulletin sent out by the Texas Industrial Congress in order to hold up the price of the better grades of the staple.

Live stock in Kimble County is afflicted with charbon. Quite a lot of vaccine has been ordered, and animals are being vaccinated in order to stop the spread of the disease.

Farmers of Williamson County adopted resolutions to hold their cotton seed for \$50.00 a ton, that they feed seed in place of meal and hulls, and that cotton seed be used for fertilizer.

Commission men at Fort Worth say that Texas is woefully short on hogs, and that it is only a question of a few weeks until the packing houses will be forced to have hogs shipped from other states to Fort Worth for slaughter.

At a meeting of the Williamson County Poultry Association, plans were perfected for the Annual Show which will be held at Georgetown November 18-21. More than 2,000 birds were exhibited at the Georgetown Show last fall.

The Lone Star Orchard company of Stephenville is to construct on its 500-acre plantation, four miles east of that town, a 30,000 bushel capacity potato curing plant and a modern fruit and vegetable packing house.

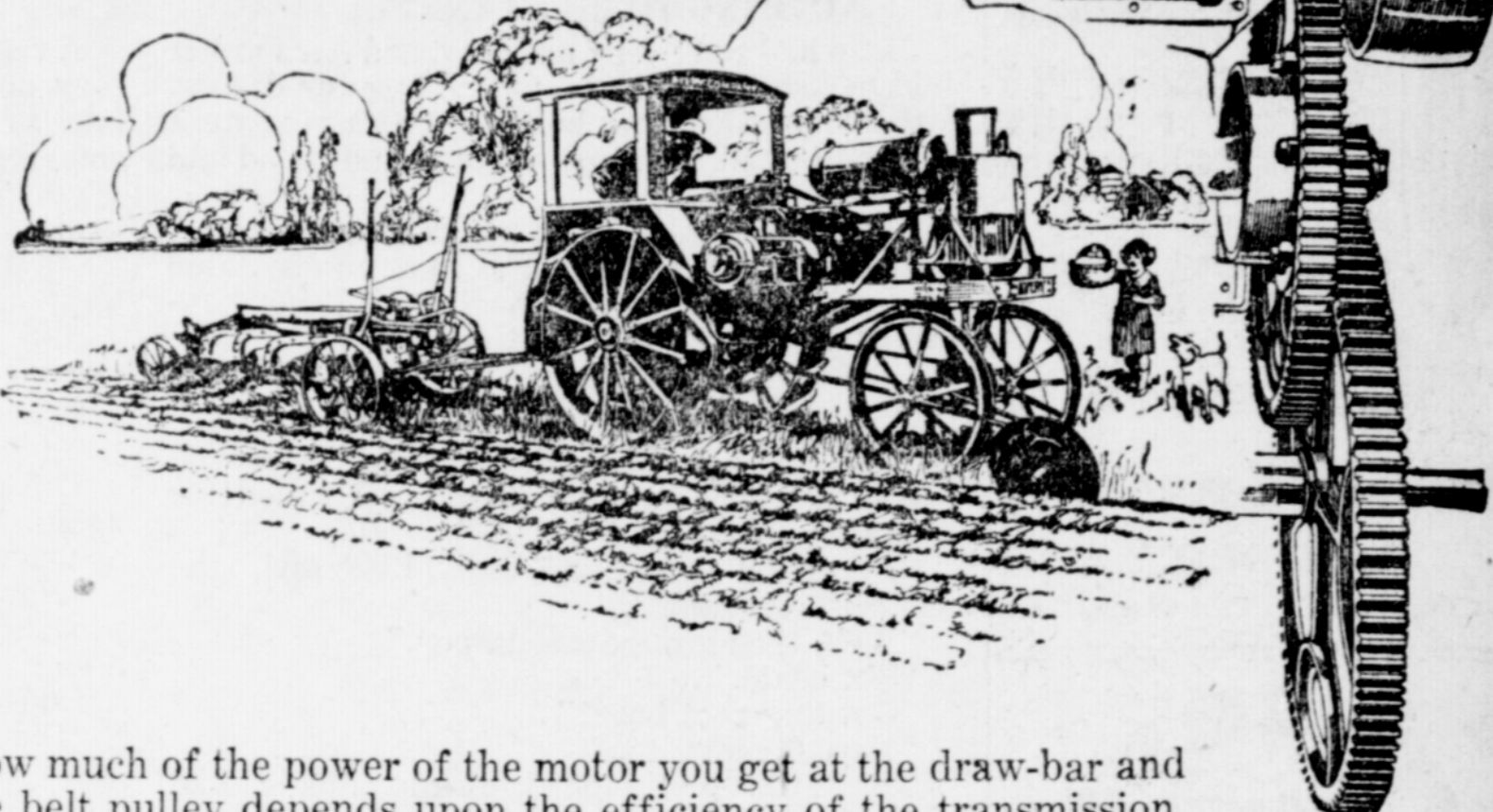
On account of the ravages of the boll weevil, the farmers of East Texas have turned their attention more to the raising of livestock. Many of the farmers declare they will not raise a stalk of cotton next year. Attempts are being made to poison the weevil, but the continuous rains wash the poison from the plants as fast as put on. Some farmers claim they are losing money because of high-priced labor and a short yield.

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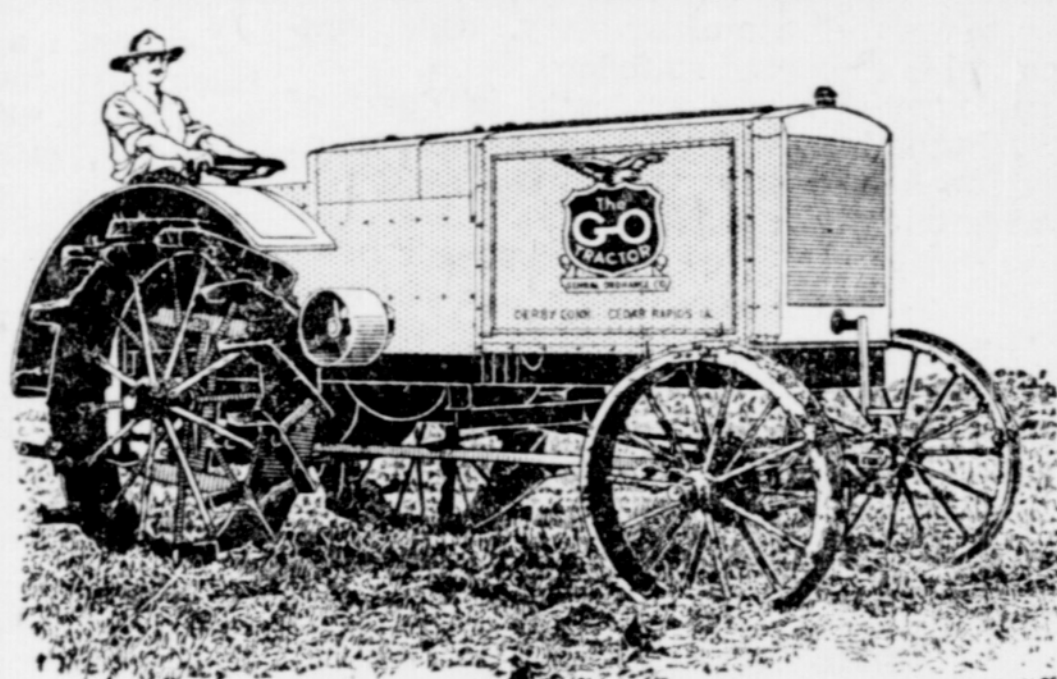
The Avery "Direct-Drive" Transmission delivers all the power of the motor to the belt because the belt pulley is located right on the end of the crankshaft. There is no power lost through extra bearings or by turning corners through bevel gears.

Because the motor runs at low speed we are also able to use a larger belt pulley which grips the belt tighter.

See our dealer and learn about the Avery "Direct-Drive" Transmission and the "Draft-Horse" Motor as used in all six sizes of Avery Tractors, 8-16, 12-25, 14-28, 18-36, 25-50 and 40-80 H. P.

AVERY CO. OF TEXAS, Dallas

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The Model G 14-28 G-O Tractor will do all your farm or belt work (except cultivating) and keep on doing it long after cheaply constructed machines are in the junk pile. Let us tell you all about it. Fill out and mail the coupon to us today.

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508 Griffin Street, Dallas, Texas.

Please mail me catalog and descriptive literature of your G-O Tractor.

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Williamson County farmers met at Georgetown, Sept. 2 and organized a Farmers Bureau.

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George Washington Taylor, a well-to-do farmer near Me-

Painted his residence in the national colors—red, white and blue.

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With average seed at \$75.00
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will enable you to pick the
good and leave the bad.
THE FORT WORTH
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Wanted
Want Good Live Dealers in
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Write for Proposition.
SONORA DISTRIBUTING
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THE SUMMER SINGERS
are not be tryin'
to ape the mockin' birds
and mind the settin'
of the music to your words;
listen to the call
of the needy fields to all;
you don't toil in summer
you'll never reap in fall!"

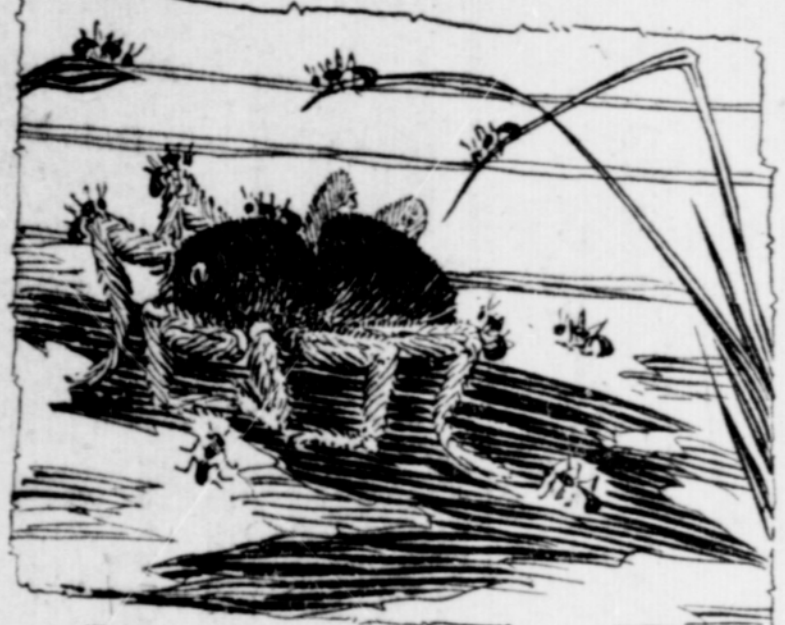
is what they're sayin—
the fields, to harvest led;
to the toiler
and gives the daily bread.
listen to the call
of the needy fields to all;
you don't toil in summer
you'll never reap in fall!"
L. Stanton in the Atlantic
Institution.

all means show that you
are alive; but do it not by kick-
ing but by pulling.
one of the most interesting
things found in ruined Pompeii
was a baker's shop, with forty-
four loaves of bread ready for
sale to customers. Each loaf
was stamped with the baker's
name.

send out thy light and thy
fire; let them lead me; let them
come unto thy holy hill, and
let them tabernacles.
According to a French
historian, bread made with sea
salt is more wholesome and
longer than that made
with fresh water.

from the
is over
leave
longer
warm,
ary, re-

STORIES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS



"In Four Minutes the Tarantula Was Dead."

A SINGULAR COMBAT

Frank Gillette, of Fort Worth, Texas, tells of a remarkable fight he witnessed between a large tarantula and a colony of red ants. He had just returned from Jack County, where in the canyons and hills, he had been hunting. In the afternoon of one day he encountered a large specimen of the tarantula. He did not dare to touch or even go near the deadly insect, which was about five inches in length and of a rather greenish hue; but he got a long stick, one end of which he split, and, by a dexterous manipulation, secured the tarantula between the prongs, which, coming together, held it tight enough to prevent its escape, but not enough to injure it. He repaired with it to a hill of large red ants, which he had passed on his tramp a short time before. In the middle of the hill he deposited the tarantula, releasing it from its imprisonment. It was rather a chilly day, and but few ants were out of their holes; but these few gathered around the stranger, looked at it closely for a brief moment, and then, one by one, hurriedly entered the different small holes within which were their domiciles. The tarantula meanwhile was motionless, occasionally blinking its small, sharp eyes, but not designing to glance upon the small insects. But presently came forth the ants in a body. Although the tale-bearers had entered the hill by different holes, the warriors all issued from the same one. First came a large ant, and then the others, so closely upon the heels of each other that the line looked like a blood-red string. The side of the tarantula was about four inches from where the ants issued from the cone, and they made straight for the enemy without loss of time. The large one in the lead pounced upon one of the furry legs, and the others got their teeth in as near as possible. There seemed to be an almost unending string of the ants, and in a minute and a half the entire body of their victim was covered with them. After that the tarantula did not move a limb scarcely. At first it attempted to pull away the leg attacked by the ants, but finding it fastened, it shoved along with the disengaged legs, moving perhaps an inch and a half; but the remainder of its body was soon covered with the insects, which devoted part of their force to holding the victim in place. The tarantula only killed three of the ants. These three ventured within reach of the jaws of the tarantula, which closed its mouth with a snap, ending their existence instantly. In four minutes the tarantula was dead. There was not an sign of blood anywhere on its body, though in many places were evidences of the fray. Near the head were scars showing where the ants had bitten deepest. Shortly after it closed its eyes and allowed its head to sag, many of the ants withdrew, but when there was a convulsive jerk of one leg, the ants ran up again, and this time remained till every sign of animation was gone. Then the ants removed the corpse. It was a heavy body to move, but they accomplished it. On the rather flat top of the hill the pull was hard and long, but on the incline it was easier. Arrived at the foot, the ants deserted the corpse and returned to their homes, some entering the holes, others resuming the work they had been interrupted at when the tarantula came among them.

THE FLEET OF COLUMBUS

To the generation of today, used to great men-of-war and mammoth merchant steamships, it is impossible to conceive of the puny vessels with which the early explorers braved the dangers of ocean; and when it is considered that a great part of the ocean was unknown, as well as dangerous, the wonder at their achievements is doubled. In the early days of navigation, before the compass was known, mariners sailed along the coast, very rarely, and then only by accident, losing sight of the shore. With the advent of the magnetic needle, they grew bolder, but it was many years before they attempted exploration, in the modern sense of the word. When they did venture out of sight of land, it was a perilous undertaking. The vessels were very small, the space for the storage of provisions was so limited that any extended voyage was impossible. Of course, the sailors and passengers of five centuries ago were not as luxurious in their tastes. Their quarters were narrow, there were no spacious cabins, and the fare was of the plainest description and limited as to quantity. But they had appetites equal to their descendants and to carry enough of even bread and meat and water to satisfy them was a severe tax upon their accommodations. Yet, in spite of these drawbacks, the old navigators crept further and further away from the shore. English sailors coasted southward to Portugal, and Spanish and Italian adventurers braved the terrors of the northern seas. They visited the shores of Asia and Africa, and there is no doubt that the bold Iceland sailors crossed the Atlantic and explored a great part of the American coast.

what he supposed to be the Indies, his fleet was composed of vessels which would be regarded as positively dangerous to navigate at the present day.

The three vessels under the command of the admiral were the Santa Maria, the Nina and the Pinta; and the Santa Maria was the largest, being the "flagship," as we would now call it. All three were called "caravels," and nothing like them are now afloat.

They were clumsy-looking craft, with high bows and higher sterns, the "midship" being very low, and they were equipped with oars like ancient galleys. The Pinta was the only one that carried square sails on the foremast, the others being of triangular rig, of a shape almost impossible to describe. Each vessel carried three masts.

Being the largest, the Santa Maria carried five single sails, but otherwise did not differ except in size from the others. Its dimensions were as follows: Length of keel, 58 feet; length over all, 70 feet; tonnage, 120 to 130. The dimensions of the Nina and Pinta are not recorded, but they were certainly much smaller.

Ninety men all told comprised the crew of the Santa Maria, and the combined crews of the other ships perhaps equaled one hundred. With provisions and water for a two months' cruise, the vessels must have been rather crowded, but we hear of no complaint on that score.

Fancy if you can this little fleet crossing the unknown sea to the westward. Tempests were encountered, there was mutiny on board and nearly all the crew were in mortal fear of sailing over the curve of the earth so far that they would never be able to sail back again. But the will of Columbus was indomitable and supreme, and the fleet pursued its way and discovered a new world.

Under similar circumstances such a voyage will never be repeated. To venture into unknown seas with a fifty-eight-foot boat would be called foolhardiness, and without reason. Vessels of the size of the fleet of Columbus are now relegated to the grade of coasting schooners or sloops, and men could not be found to trust their lives and fortunes to anything so frail.

SOME THINGS ANIMALS DON'T DO

Most of us have been told so often that a camel can go without water for an indefinite period, and when traveling can live on its hump. That is a mistake. They can go several days without it, for they have special water-retaining cells in their stomachs, but they require water just the same as other animals.

We have been told that pelicans feed their young on their own blood. What really happens is this: When the mother bird has caught some fish, she returns to her nest and presses her beak against her pouch so that the little birds can help themselves. She may possibly rupture a blood vessel sometimes, and this may be the source of this story.

The ostrich has long been accused of burying its head in the sand, thereby thinking he is hidden from view. As a matter of fact, he sits down upon the ground and lowers his head, then he looks so much like his natural surroundings that he can hardly be discovered. That is just a little camouflage.

Salamanders are believed to love fire, and to flourish in it. In reality, these quaint little creatures are born in water, and hide themselves in damp places.

HOW SHE KEPT YOUNG

An old lady who managed to retain an appearance much younger than her years, with a bright eye and a smooth, healthful skin, although her age was over seventy, was asked how she contrived to retain her physical charm so long, says the Irish World. This was her reply:

"I knew how to forget disagreeable things. I tried to master the art of saying pleasant things."

"I did not expect too much of my friends. I kept my nerves well in hand and did not allow them to bore other people."

"I tried to find congenial any work I had to do."

"I retained the 'illusions' of my youth and didn't believe 'every man a liar and every woman spiteful.'"

GRIT, LIME AND CHARCOAL ESSENTIAL TO HEN'S HEALTH.

The hen has no teeth. That is why grit is essential to the health of fowls. Grit takes the place of teeth in preparing food for further digestion. This is the function of grit in the hen's gizzard. A box of grit should be kept in every poultry house. Certain kinds of grit also provide material for strong bones and bright plumage.

The hen does not consume enough lime if she is laying abundantly, unless something besides the ordinary grain feed is accessible to her. Oyster shells probably represent the best form in which lime material can be supplied. Oyster shells or even old mortar or fine gravel should be kept before the hens continually to supply the lime necessary to the building of egg shells.

Charcoal is an aid to digestion and acts as a corrective when the stomach is sour and should be kept within easy access of fowls.

In coffee-growing countries a suffusion of the leaves of the plant is held by many to be superior to that made from berries.

A man may have ability, but unless he has stability, his ability will be of little value.—Ingalls.

The purest breed of Arab horses have pedigrees going back 500 years.

To remove fruit stains from the table linen, wash with a solution of soda.

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We want your name and address, as we are in the market for good, prime peanuts and will pay the best market price.

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and will pay the high market price you are entitled to. Save the cows, for we will be able to pay you a top price next year and you will find, too, that the cows will be worth more next year than now. Write us for our booklet.
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A thief entered the home of Milton Mantooth of Lufkin and stole his pants and cork leg. Twenty dollars was also missing.
The East Texas pear crop is very short due to late freezes.
Max Kasprovicz received the \$5.00 prize offered by Brenham officials for killing the largest number of rats. He

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The real enemies of man are despair and doubt. Yet they are generally under our feet if we will trample them there.—Rochester Post-Express.

Labour not for the meat that perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of man shall give unto you; for him hath God the Father sealed.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

3333—MISSIE'S DRESS
 Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. An 18-year size will require 6 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. The width of the skirt at its lower edge is about 1 1/2 yard.

3334—CHILD'S DRESS
 Cut in 5 sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4-year size will require 2 3/4 yards of 27-inch material.

3334—A GOOD APRON
 Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. A Medium size will require 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

2782—GIRLS DRESS
 Cut in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 1 yard of lining 27 inches wide for the underwaist, and 3 yards of material for the dress, for an 8-year size.

3316-3311. A STYLISH AFTERNOON GOWN
 Waists 3316 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 3311 cut in 4 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34 inches waist measure. It will require 6 1/2 yards of one material 36 inches wide for a medium size. The skirt measures 1 1/2 yard at the foot with plaits extended.

3326—CHILD'S ROMPERS
 Cut in 5 sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4-year size will require 3 1/2 yards of 27-inch material.

3178—A SIMPLE HOUSE DRESS
 Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 6 yards of 36-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is 2 yards.

2932—GIRLS DRESS
 Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

3159—GIRLS DRESS
 Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. For a 6-year size 3 1/2 yards of 27-inch material will be required.

3318-3315—LADIES COAT SUIT
 Coat 3318 cut in 8 sizes for Misses and Ladies: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust measure. The skirt 3315 cut in 7 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure. To make this suit for a medium size will require 7 yards of 40-inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is about 1 1/2 yard.

3328—GIRLS DRESS
 Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size will require 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material.

3332—LADIES COVER ALL APRON
 Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. A Medium size will require 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

3128—BOY'S SUIT
 Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. For a 6-year size 3 yards of 27-inch material will be required.

3128—BOY'S SUIT
 Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size will require 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. The width of the skirt at lower edge is 1 1/2 yard.

3314—JUNIORS DRESS
 Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14, and 16 years. A 14-year size requires 4 1/2 yards of 40-inch material.

2984—A NEAT AND COMFORTABLE HOUSE DRESS
 Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

WHAT FASHION SEES AHEAD

One may start out with every apparent intention of making a very simple frock, but to follow the Parisienne tendencies you must cover that simple background quite elaborately with striking handwork. Ribbon trimming applied very profusely will also give the required effect.

Must the dressed-up lady have some constant reminder of home? Designers evidently think so, for they are employing the apron in many of the newest and most stunning frocks. It varies from a point of chintilly lace to a loop of ribbon hanging straight down the front.

Of course, we all have a style that we like the best and if we wait long enough it is bound to come in. Tomorrow will see the longer waist line. It has its variations and may be expressed in a long basque or in a wide girdle set low.

We are to see very little of the plain skirt. Fall skirts will be draped or decorated with tunics, panels, aprons, tucks or even ruffles.

The sleeve has felt its neglect, and to make up for the time that it has been out of the realm of serious thought, designers are now giving it special attention. There is a great variety in the styles. Some of them are long, straight and wide at the bottom and claim such picturesque names as pagoda, paysanne, leaveuse and patte d'elephant sleeves. There is also a popular balloon sleeve very full at the top and gathered in a close-fitting band at the elbow.

Perhaps you want a sports suit that is really practical for general wear? You can do no better than to get a good-looking tweed with a comfortable full skirt and a hip-length jacket. The tweed hat to match is a feature of this costume. The little note of color is added by a bright blouse.

Of course you want to be in style and wear a skirt as short as Dame Fashion dictates, but stop a moment to consider your build. If you are short and stout, don't wear an extremely short skirt because it will surely make you look shorter and stouter than ever. The fortunate ones who are slender may follow the fashion to a "T."

It is so hard to look dressy in hot weather. A silk suit, however, is the most practical thing you can choose. You can get such attractive ones in shantung of natural color and oyster white. So many display the popular summer trimming, embroidery. Also very smart for summer year are the blue taffeta suits worn with thin georgette or batiste blouses. These are so good for traveling, too.

Hand-painted blouses have attracted much attention this season. The painting is usually done on georgette, but some of the newer ones display it on the heavier fabrics. Another new treatment is found in applying heavier painted fabrics on the finer georgettes.

Yellow will be a favorite color this fall in the line of silks. There is also great demand for the shades running into tan. Brown will certainly hold its own as a popular color. One of the new shades of blue is just a bit lighter than the French blue but more brilliant than the lighter shades. Another new shade will be called the "Resolute," but as yet it has not made its appearance.

One shop that insists upon always being up-to-the-minute displays an interesting fall model. It is a traveling costume of a combination of plain and blocked fabric. The very high collar, the straight, open front and the pinched waist give a very smart effect.

PROLONG THE LIFE OF YOUR STOCKING

Every woman who likes to be well dressed knows what a trial it is to keep herself well stocked with the indispensable silk stockings. The new pair, after the first wearing, frequently shows a "runner," and that is the "beginning of the end." A few suggestions as to how to prolong the life of stockings will be a real boon to every woman.

A good plan is to buy a half dozen or so pairs alike. After one pair has been worn it should be laid aside until all the others have been worn. Then come back to the first pair, and so on in turn. Since all your stockings are alike, you can match them up after they begin to wear beyond repair.

Even a "run" need not ruin a silk stocking if properly treated. When you first notice one starting, take a crochet needle and catch up the threads as you would in crocheting. This is very much better than sewing it up, since the break mended in this way can scarcely be noticed.

When the stocking begins to wear thin, darn over the place before it is entirely worn through. It will look much better and will not require nearly so much time. If the darn is in a conspicuous place, use a strand of silk pulled from an old stocking. This will look much better than if regular darning silk is used.

RECIPES

PEANUT GINGERSNAPS

Mix together six tablespoonsful of melted shortening, one cupful of dark molasses, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, a few grains of paprika, one teaspoonful of ground ginger, one teaspoonful of mixed ground spices, one teaspoonful of baking soda, dissolved in half a cupful of hot water, half a teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of chopped roasted peanuts and sufficient sifted flour (about five cups) to roll out into very thin sheets. Cut and bake as in the previous recipes.

THIN CHOCOLATE COOKIES

Blend together one-third of a cupful of softened shortening, half a cupful of sugar and one ounce of bitter chocolate, melted over hot water. Add one lightly beaten egg, one and a half tablespoonsful of milk, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract and one generous teaspoonful of baking powder, sifted with about one and a half cupsful of pastry flour. Chill on the ice, roll very thin and cut in rounds. Dust with chopped, blanched almonds and bake in a moderate oven.

Striped seersucker for the skirt and plain linen for the bodice makes a good school dress.

Mildew stains are sometimes a source of great trouble and are difficult to remove unless you know just the right way. Rub a little soap over the mildew spots and on top of this a little chalk and lemon juice. If the garment is then put out in the sun for a couple of hours and afterwards washed in the usual way the spots will disappear.

A SINK APRON.

Make a small oilcloth apron and keep hanging near the sink to wear when washing dishes.



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SPECIAL NOTICE—Ship all your birds for taxidermy in ventilated crates or boxes. Ship all hides for tanning packed in fine salt.

The practice of smoking was observed by the companions of Columbus on their first voyage. It was first introduced into Spain by some of the followers of Columbus on his second voyage, who returned about 1512. Introduced into the British Isles about 1560, it was not until 1586 that the plant and its uses were widely known and that Raleigh distinguished himself by growing tobacco on his estate and himself smoking publicly. From Spain and England the use of tobacco spread by degrees over all the known world. In America the culture of tobacco began in Virginia with the earliest settlement of the colony.

Financial arrangements have been made, it is expected, between Dallas and Commerce parties for the erection of a paper pulp mill at Commerce. The plant is to be in operation by Jan. 1, 1921 and will manufacture paper pulp from second cut cotton linters and hull fiber. It will represent an investment of \$60,000. This should be joyful news to the newspapermen of Texas who have been paying extremely high prices for paper, as it may be the nucleus for the building of several plants of the kind throughout the state.

Do not refrain from the practice of thrift because you feel that it will mean hardship and privation. The first few steps may be difficult. But after that it becomes the greatest dividend payer in happiness and peace of mind that can be found.

Make up your mind to save a hundred dollars. After that has been accomplished, you will find yourself forever through with the old slipshod ways and spend-thrift habits.

Do not worry about the darkness IN YOUR MIND. There is plenty of light outside. LET IT IN and be able to say before you die, "What wonders have been accomplished by the human race! I have added my contribution to the world."

Bodily health is for the most part subject to control. People who are wise in their eating, sleeping and exercise have daily use of their maximum strength and are virtually immune from disease or infection.

—Pennsylvania has 2,419 farm tractors in operation throughout the state.

A prudent man forsooth the evil, and hideth himself; but the

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During the season just close 5,237 oranges were picked from three trees in a grove near Miami, Florida. One tree, 1 years old, bore 2,007 orange another 1,650 and a third 1,580

—Psalms, xliii.
 Let every soul be subject to the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the