"Clever" Joe Denton, of Tahoka, Knocks Out Smith at Amarillo, in Sixth Round.

THE LYNN COUNTY NEWS

Volume XVII — Tahoka, Lynn County, Texas, Friday, July 8, 1921 — Number 44

Samples for Fair Should be Gathered

The local Chamber of Commerce will make extensive preparations for a Dallas Fair exhibit. Samples of wheat bundles should be gathered now and all progressive farmers in the county are urged to help out in the matter. The Chamber of Commerce requests that every friend of agriculture to be on the lookout for outstanding specimens of any kind of crops that are grown in Lynn county.

Those who find something of interest are requested to inform the director or any member of the Chamber of Commerce, so they will have them in mind when the proper time for collecting the samples comes.

The ladies ase especially urged to prepare samples of fruit and vegetables.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Coughran of Abilene, were here Sunday to attend the Gray-Ketner wedding.

Miss Irma Willoughby went to San Angelo Monday where she visited her sister, Mrs. Floyd Donaldson.

Tom LeMond and wife have recently moved from Amarillo to Cisco, and ordered the News sent to the latter city, Tom is employed by the Radford Grocery Company as salesman.

Jno. R. Covey orders the News sent to his address at Burleson, Texas, where he is spending his vacation.

Notice to the Public

Do the citizens of Lynn County wish to see an oil well drilled just south of Tahoka? If you are interested in the growth and development of our county and the future prosperity of its citizenship, you should get behind the men who are working faithfully to renew the leases of the Tahoka Oil & Gas company and thereby make it possible to drill for oil.

Property owners who have not already leased their land in the vicinity of the tract where the well is to be drilled, should do so at once. It can..ot cost you one dime, and if you are desirous of selling your property, you can do so much quicker if a well is being drilled in the county.

The promoters of the Tahoka Oil & Gas Co., are reliable upright men, and are not seeking any get-rich-quick plan.

It is the wish of a majority of Lynn county citizens that another oil well be drilled, but this positively cannot be done unless all land holders surrounding the tract immediately ease their holdings to the promoters, who agree to bring a drilling crew and rig here at once.

Don't delay, but come in at once and talk it over with the promoters and make it possible for operations to start at once. ACT NOW!

Has Smallest Courthouse

Littlefield, Texas, July 2.—Lockley county, Texas' youngest county, which was formed last February, probably has the smallest courthouse in the State, if not in the United States. The courthouse is 16x32 feet in size. The rear is used by County and District Clerk, George W. Smith, as a residence.

Terry Sheriff Pours "Hooch" on Lawn

Brownfield, Texas, July 2.—Expressions of joy and sorrow featured the faces of a mixed crowd who witnessed Sheriff Johnson and his deputies irrigate the courtyard Wednesday with 470 quarts of confisticated liquor the accumulations of two catches lately.

Quite a few ladies were present and assisted. The two parties who brought it here are out on bond awaiting the October term of court.

Dairy Changes Hands

D. A. Parkhurst, who has conducted a dairy business in Tahoka or several months, sold the business the past week to J. W. Givens, who will have charge of the business in the future.

S. N. Weathers, of Abilene, spent Sunday and Monday here visiting with his parents

Miss Sallie Hudson and Hazel Connally of Whitney, Texas, came in this week for a visit with relatives and friends.

Mrs. J. R. Singleton and children returned yesterday from a several weeks visit at Jefferson, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ratliff, and Messrs. Guy and Beecher Sherrod attended the barbecue at Littlefield last Saturday.

G. E. Lockhart, of Tahoka, accompanied by Otto Stolley, of Austin, were business visitors here Tuesday.—Seminole Sentinel.

W. L. Knight and family, and Ben T. Brown and wife spent three days the past week on an outing trip at Two-Draw Lake near Post.

John Ray left the first of the week for Amarillo, where he has accepted a position with the Poole Drug Co.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Haynes, of Lubbock, were guests of the News man and family Saturday and Sunday.

Clifford Lindsey, formerly owner of the Lindsey Theatre at Lubbock, now traveling for a moving picture concern out of Dallas, spent Wednesday in Tahoka in the interest of his company.

Dist. Singing Convention Delegates to Meet in Tahoka

Delegates from over the 72nd judicial district, are due to meet in Tahoka next Sunday for the purpose of organizing a district singing convention. The business sessions will be held in the courthouse. A singing will be held in the afternoon.

Lovers of good singing are urged to come out and make these distinguished guests feel at home in our little city.

It is planned to provide entertainment for the visitors in the different homes of Tahoka.

J. E Stokes made a business trip to Lubbock Tuesday.

Miss Coy Napier returned Wednesday from a months visit with her sisters, Mesdames Jno. Mitchel of Sweetwater, and D. Westfall of Ft. Worth.

County Treasurer, Don Bradley attended the burial of his brother Marion, at Weatherford last week. The body recently arrived from France.

Base Ball and Rodeo at O'Donnell, Sat.

The little city of O'Donnell will be the scene of much gaiety today and Saturday. A game of baseball will be played each day with Brownfield. A big rodeo will also be an added attraction. Goat roping and other amusements will furnish ample entertainment for the large crowd expected to be in attendance.

The News job department printed a large number of heralds announcing the two days program.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Sharman took their little son, Bobby, to Lubbock Saturday and had his tonsils removed. We are glad to report him getting along nicely.

Rev. W. C. Hinds returned the latter part of last week from Dallas, where he attended the Theological University for a period of three weeks taking a post graduate course.

Rev. R. C. Pender o Abilene, representative of Buckner's Orphans Home, preached at the Baptist church here Sunday to a large congregation. Something over $205.00 was subscribed to home.

Judge Harper, of El Paso, Mr. Reagan, of Arizona, and Miss Alice McFadden, of Slaton, composed a party who transacted business matters in Tahoka Monday. Judge Harper was formerly Judge of the Court of Civil Appeals in El Paso. They left for Lubbock where they had a case in court.

Tahoka 7-17; Post 3-4

The fast Tahoka Base Ball Club went over to Post Sunday and Monday for a two game series with that city, and succeeded in adding two more scalps to their long string of victories.

The game Sunday was more interesting than on Monday owing to better playing on the part of the Post boys. The last game proved to be an easy walk-over for Tahoka and was uninteresting from the very start. Post went to pieces and allowed the local club to pile up scores into the teens.

Lucy and Quail were on the mound for Post and Fox and Taylor for Tahoka. Home runs were made by Robinson of Tahoka the first day and Lucy of Post, the second day.

Lubbock is scheduled to play in Tahoka Sunday, July 10th.

Miss Ethel Sides, of Lubbock, spent the week end with Miss Linnie B. Willis.

Miss Edna Montgomery, of Big Spring, came in yesterday and will visit in the parental home here a few days

Mesdames Lowery and Sanford Entertain

One of the most charming events recorded on the social calendar was the forty-two party given by Mesdames Lowery and Sanford Tuesday evening, June 21st at the home of the former in West Tahoka.

A series of interesting games were enjoyed throughout the evening and dainty refreshments of assorted cake and cream was later served to the following: Messrs and Mesdaes I. S. Doak, C. B. Townes, E E. Callaway, Hansford Tunnell, Henry Vinson, J. W. Elliott, M. M. Boyd, H M. Larkin, S. J. Smith, A. W. White, S. W. Sanford and Mrs. Florence King.

Cotton Acreage Cut Down 25%

Houston, Texas, July 3.—The preliminary estimate of the Texas cotton acreage under cultivation June 25, is 9,190,000 as compared with the revised estimate of 12,265,000 last year, which is a decrease of 25%, according to F. N. Gray, cotton statistician, bureau of markets and crop estimates United States Department of Agriculture.

Mrs. M. D. Gardner and son, Teddy, of Foch, Texas, are visiting their daughter and sister, Mrs. W, C. Hinds.

A light shower of rain fell over Tahoka and surrounding community Tuesday afternoon. The fall registered nine one-hundredths inches.

E. E. Martin writes the News to change the address of his paper to Perryton, Texas, where he is at present located. Mr. Martin sent best regards to all his friends in this community.

Church Notes

Contributions From all Denominations are invited Under this Head.

BAPTIST CHURCH

There will be regular services at the Baptist church Sunday. The Sunbeams will have charge of the services at 8:30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all strangers within our city.

J. H. Hunt, pastor.

B. Y. P. U.

Song—Day is Dying in the West.

Song—Come Thou Fount.

Scripture; Psalm 100—Mildred Johnson

Prayer.

Leader—Maggie Preston.

Importance of Praising God—Dean Hickerson.

Our Obligation to Praise God Mrs. R. B. Haynes.

Praise God for his Dealing with Isreal—Thelma Hickerson.

Song—Joy to the World.

Praise the Lord Because of His Character as Revealed by His Works.- Mrs. J. C. May.

Song—Praise Him, Praise Him.

The members of the Tahoka Epworth League accompanied by a few invited guests, spent Friday night on Two-Draw Lake near Post, where they enjoyed a big supper and a swim in the lake. The party returned home about midnight.

Messrs. Bert Williams, B. J. Leedy, "Red" Skeen, Marshal Swan and Oscar Roberts went to Amarillo Monday to attend the Denton-Smith boxing exhibition. On account of the rain the fight was postponed until last night.

S. B. Hatchett, is re-painting and papering his residence in the east part of the city.

The residence of Attorney C. H. Cain in the north portion of the city, is undergoing a coat of paint and has also been repapered on the inside.

T. W. Hale of Tahoka, is here on a visit to his daughter,, Mrs. J. D, Brown. Mr. Hale was once a citizen of Gail and has many friends in Borden county who will be glad to meet him.—Gail Gazette.

Miss Juanita Haynes returned home Saturday from Lubbock, where she visited her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Haynes, the past three weeks.

Buy it at home.

Prof. Brown Bishop to Teach at Lubbock

Prof. W. Brown Bishop, of Wilson, has been elected as principal of the George Hunt Grammar School at Lubbock. We feel sure that he will fill the position to the entire satisfaction of all as he has had a vast amount of experience as a teacher.

Ketner-Gray Wedding

Miss Etta Ketner and Mr. Hugh Gray, of this city, were quietly married Sunday morning at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ketner, in south Tahoka, Rev. W C. Hinds officiating

The bride has grown to womanhood here and has always been a great favorite among the young people of the city.

The groom has resided here for several years and is well and favorably known.

Both of these young people have a large circle of friends who unite in extending most hearty congratulations and best wishes for a happy wedded life.

Ed Baldridge and family left the past week on an extended trip to the mountains of Colorado.

W. S. Ansley and family left Monday for a few weeks visit with relatives.

Miss Georgia Mae Hill returned Friday from a visit with relatives in Abilene.

Tax Assessor, Hansford Tunnell, transacted business matters in Lubbock the 4th.

Miss Betty Collenback, of Mullen, Texas, is the guest of Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Hunt.

Mrs. T. H. Strong, of Coleman, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Frank H. Weaver.

Chester Connley returned Monday from Dallas, where he attended the State convention of Ford Motor dealers, and also visited his little daughter at Whitney, Texas.

Rev. J. B. Cole, pastor of the Baptist Church, at Crosbyton, accompanied by his daughters, Misses Lena and Ruby, stopped over in Tahoka a short time in the home of the editor Tuesday, enroute to El Paso on a three weeks visit.

Primary Teacher Elected for Schools

The honorable board of trustees have secured the services of Mrs. Leonard F. Craft, of Slaton, as primary teacher in the Tahoka public schools for the ensuing year. Mrs. Craft comes highly recommended and we feel sure that the trustees have made a wise selection.

This completes the full corps of teachers for the 1921-22 term.

They All Help

Smile.
Be square.
Keep busy.
Be cheerful.
Grin and bear.
Don't grumble.
Pay your debts.
Hold your temper.
Learn to take a joke.
Patronize home industries.
Read something every day,
Don't parade your troubles.
Give the other fellow a fair show.

Farmers' Union Meet at Three Lakes

Quite a number of the members of the Lynn County Farmers' Union attend a meeting of the organization held in the Three Lakes community Saturday afternoon. Officers were elected for the issuing year as follows: W. J. Burckhart, re-elected president; G. W. Briley, secretary. Messrs. Sam Ellis and W. J. Burckhart were elected as delegates to attend the State convention of the Union at Lubbock, July 12 to 14th.

The next meeting of the Lynn County organization will be held in Tahoka, Saturday, July 23rd.

And Dempsey whipped the Frenchman in the fourth.

Wilson News

A light rain fell here Tuesday afternoon and night.

A number of Wilsonites went fishing last week.

Mrs. J. T. Williams received a message Friday staring that two of her brothers had been hurt in an automobile wreck. She left immedfately to be with them. The last report one was doing very well, but little hopes was held for the others recovery.

Mr. Hughes, from Dallas is visiting relatives here.

Carpenters are at work erecting a building on W. P. Hamlett's lot and Mrs. Hamlett expects to put in a ressaurant and cold drink stand.

Mrs. Homer Scott's brother from New Mexico is vioiting her.

Miss Berma Small of Tahoka visited Miss Velma Dawson, Sunday.

Some of the Wilson people had a picnic near Post Monday afternoon in celebration of the 4th.

Reporter.

Celebrate Wooden Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. White entertained at Progressive Forty-two to a number of friends at their home in South Tahoka Thursday night. The affair was in celebration of their wooden wedding anniversary. Refreshments of punch, parisian wafers, angel food cake and cherry cream were served. Those presswere: Messrs and Mesdames J. E. Stokes, I. S. Doak, S. W. Sanford, M. M. Boyd, S. J. Smith, J. W. Elliott, E. E. Callaway, Jack Alley, Frank H. Weaver, H. M. Larkin, Ben T. Brown, Mesdames Zoe Lowry, Belton Howell, Grandma King, and Miss Lola Lewis.

I. S. Doak won high score.

Reporter.

Practically the entire citizenship of Tahoka spent the glorious Fourth as guests of the Post people, at Two-Draw lake and the ball Park.

Mrs. R. E. Boucher, of Gorman, is a guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Davis.

Motored to Wheat Fields

Lubbock, Texas, July 2.—27 harvest hands from Central, Texas, journeying toward the wheat fields of the Pahandle, a la side door Pullman style: were unloaded at Lubbock Tuesday by Division Superintendent Anton of the Santa Fe and turned over to the sheriff.

The harvest fields needed them worse than the county did so they were promptly dispatched to waiting jobs by motor truck.

DAWES OUTLINES U.S. FIGHT FOR EFFICIENCY

ECONOMY IS PLEDGE OF ADMINISTRATION—PRESIDENT ASKS DEPARTMENT AID.

UNHAMPERED CO-OPERATION

Public Expenditures and Extravagance Greatest Menace. Protection Guaranteed.

Washington.—Director of the Budget Charles G. Dawes, on authority of the president, has stripped the muzzle of silence from government employes to end, if possible, the fear and hopelessness which long have influenced their work in the executive departments.

Before a mass meeting of hundreds of bureau executives and in the presence of President Harding and members of the cabinet, Dawes Wednesday afternoon laid down three rules by which he hopes to gain unhampered co-operation of government bureaus in successfully perfecting administratice economies.

1. When the director of the budget system approaches any government employe for information needed in working out the economy program, that employe must give the information and will be protected.

2. If a government employe has what he deems vital information and is not asked directly for it by the budget director, he is expected to volunteer it, again being assured of protection.

3. If a government employe who is interrogated holds back necessary information and the budget director finds out about it, that employe will be deprived of any alibis.

PEACE RESOLUTION FORM AGREED UPON

Measure Declares State Of War With Germany and Austria Ended.

Washington.—Senate and house conferees have finally reached agreement on the form of a resolution to establish peace with the central empires.

Leaders of each chamber expect immediate ratification of the decisions of the conferences, which means the resolution will lack only the signature of President Harding to become effective.

The resolution declares a state of peace exists between the United States and Austria-Hungary. It attempts to reserve to this country all rights it acquired either through the armistice or the treaty of Versailles, and other treaties, and specifies that sequestered enemy property shall be retained by this government until claims against the enemy countries, are settled.

BRITISH MINERS TO SHARE IN PROFITS

Lloyd George Explains Agreement Under Which Strike Is Ended.

London.—Announcing the settlement of the long-drawn-out coal strike to the house of commons Tuesday night, Lloyd George declared the system under which the miners will go back to work "the greatest and most scientific scheme for profit sharing ever applied to any industry in any country."

Under this plan wages will form the "first charge" upon industry. After this charge has been met, he said, out of every hundred pounds earned by the pits, eight-seven will be devoted to the workers and seventeen to the owners—this establishing on the part of the workers, a direct interset in the productivity of the mines and their individual efforts.

Gas For 21 Towns Threatened.

Dallas.—A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Kenneth Foree Wednesday morning restraining the Lone Star Gas company from cutting off the gas supply of twenty-one Texas towns and repudiating the contract that company has with the North Texas Gas company.

State Banks Close at Ranger.

Ranger, Texas.—Ranger today is without banking facilities. The Guaranty state bank failed to open its doors Wednesday morning because collections had not kept pace with withdrawals of accounts.

Kile Director Risk Insurance.

Washington.—Capt. Sherman C. Kile of San Antonio is to be named district director of war risk insurance for the states of Texas Arkansas and Oklahoma with headquarters in Dallas.

Bogata News Plant To Be Moved.

Bogata, Texas.—C. N. Houser, editor and publisher of the Bogata News has discontinued his paper here and will move his printing outfit to Lamesa.

Billion Dollars in Interest Due.

Washington.—Approximately $1,000,000,000 interest will owed the United States by European debtor nations up to about May 15 treasury officials have told the senate finance committee.

WORKING AGREEMENT HAS BEEN EXTENDED

BOARD'S ACTION TO AVERT COMPLICATION—TO WORK OUT AGREEMENTS.

Chicago, Ill.—The national working agreements granted railroad employes during the federal railroad administration, and ordered abrogated by the United States railroad board on April 16, 1920, were extended for an indefinite period in a decision handed down by the board late Tuesday.

The board took this step to avert what threatened to be one of the most complicated and threatening muddles that has come up for consideration and more pregnant with possibilities of a traffic tieup than the wage reduction on which many big railroad unions are now taking a strike vote.

The national working agreements were violently attacked by the railroad executives as wasteful and inefficient. Executives claimed they cost the roads $350,000,000 annually more than necessary. After prolonged hearings the board ordered them abrogated.

It also ordered that the unions and individual railroads get together and draw up working rules covering their own problems and declared that the board would settle all disagreements and issue rulings on these disagreements on July 1—at the same time the men are to take $400,000,000 in wage cuts.

With July 1 almost here, the board found that many railroads and their employes have not come to an agreement, or even started negotiations. If the national agreements were abrogated on July 1, and no new rules made, it would leave 2,000,000 without knowledge of what they could expect in overtime pay or other vital questions. Hence the extension.

The only exception to the extension of the national agreements in the Tuesday decision governs overtime.

The board held that employes are to receive but their hourly pay after eight hours until the new rules are made and then, if it is decided they are entitled to time and a half overtime, as they now receive, the decision will be retroactive as of July 1.

HEAVY LOSS TO PROPERTY IN OIL TANK EXPLOSION

San Angelo, Texas—A fire, thought to have been started by the explosion of gasoline being poured into tanks on a motor truck, Tuesday afternoon caused a loss estimated at between $150,000 and $200,000. The station of the Pierce Oil corporation, the building of the Martin Glover company, the largest produce house here, and several Santa Fe cars were burned. The explosion of one of five oil tanks scattered flaming oil over surrounding buildings.

Every fireman and all apparatus were called out. Flames leaping across the railway tracks delayed the departure of the eastbound Santa Fe passenger train one hour, the engineer taking advantage of a lull in the wind to run thegauntlet with all window closed. The blaze was the biggest here in ten years.

Violent Picketing Prohibited.

Dallas.—Picketing of the Egan Printing company's plant by members of Dallas Typographical Union No. 173 and others was enjoined by Judge Kenneth Foree Tuesday. A companion case brought by R. C. Dyer & Co. against Dallas Printing Pressman's Union No. 46 was dismissed by the plaintiff without prejudice. Judge Foree's order further restrains all defendants served or answering "from intimidating, coercing or molesting the employes of plaintiff and from inducing or attempting to induce, except by peaceable means any employe of plaintiff to quit or relinquish his employment."

Twenty Homes Lost in Cyclone

Naples, Morris Co., Texas.—Damage estimated at $200,000 was caused Thursday night by a cyclone that swept over Cass county. At least 20 houses are reported to have been destroyed in addition to many dwellings and outhouses that were unroofed and removed from their foundations.

Chapter To Meet In Waco.

Waco, Texas.—The mid-summer meeting of the committee on work of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Texas, will be held in Waco, July 11-16.

More Males Than Females

Washington.—There are 6.9 per cent more males in Texas than females. The number of males in Texas in 1920 was 2,409,224, while the females numbered 2,254,004.

Difference of 50 Cents in Ice.

Vernon, Texas.—There is a range of 50c in the retail price of ice in Texas cities of the 5,000 to 15,000 class, according to figures compiled by the Vernon Chamber of Commerce.

BIG FIGHT ON CLASS LEGISLATION PLANNED

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GRAIN MEN HAS BEEN FORMED. FUNCTION SOON.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—A national organization pledged to combat all class legislation wherever it appear in this country was formed here Monday with Joseph E. Lawther of Dallas, Texas, and B. F. Hargis of Kansas City, Mo., among those named on a temporary executive committee.

It was stated that an active campaign in opposition to the United States Grain Growers, inc., will be instituted at once. The movement took form under the auspices of the National Grain Dealers' association. Representatives of business organizations from all over the country were present, and while the immediate object of attack will be made against the United States Grain Growers' reported campaign to pool the farmers' grain under a six-year contract, the scope of the organization as planned is much wider.

Resolutions adopted declared that the grain trade and general business interests are directly menaced by adverse legislation—both state and national—arising on demand of organized special interests. The resolutions declare such legislation to be vicious and inimical to the general welfare, and "deplore the attempt of special interests by class legislation to break down the present competitive individualistic business principle and the substitution therefor of bureaucratic control."

It was said practically all of the great associations of the country which are concerned in any way with the handling of foodstuffs, either in the raw or finished state, are expected to join the association. These include the United States Chamber of Commerce and other chambers of commerce; the Millers' National Federation and the Flour association; the National Feed Dealers' association; the National Hay association, the National Cotton Growers' association; growers of potatoes and produce; Wholesale Grocers' association; country grain elevators; all State Grain Dealers' associations, all grain exchanges, country banks and exporters on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

KU KLUX IS TO BE EXAMINED BY COURT

Judge Refers To Klan As "Clandestine and Unlawful Body."

Austin, Texas.—The Travis county grand jury was instructed Monday by Judge James R. Hamilton of the criminal district court to make an investigation of the Ku Klux Klan organization in Austin. That there was such an organization in the Texas capital was not known until the posting of placards in flaming letters giving warning to loafers, idlers and evil-doers. These placards were posted in conspicuous places.

Judge Hamilton ordered the grand jury "to make a thorough investigation of this unlawful, clandestine organization and of the peace officers of this city and county."

Instructions were also given to the grand jury "to take such action as the weight of reason dictates and the law directs, under the advice of the county and district attorneys."

The organization of a Ku Klux Klan in Austin is viewed by District Judge Hamilton as an indictment by inference against local peace officers. He expressed the belief that failure to properly enforce the law had created the desire for the organization of the secret order.

EXTENSION OF WAGE REDUCTION ORDERED

Chicago, Ill.—The United States railroad labor board Monday extended its wage reduction order, effective July 1, to practically every large railroad in the country. No change from the average 12 per cent reduction granted 104 carriers on June 1 was made by this decision. The board's order covered 210 roads.

This reduction order involved all classes of employes on virtually every railroad known as a class 1 carrier which was not included in the board's original reduction order. The class 1 group includes every big road in the country.

The only change in the rates of reduction made by this decision was in the case of some marine workers.

Another Official Asked to Resign.

Washington.—The resignation of Fred C. Pabst, collector of customs for Galveston, has been requested by treasury department under date of June 22.

Clarendon Gets Next Meeting.

Clarendon, Texas.—Clarendon was selected as the next meeting place for the Epworth League assembly, which was held last week at Merkel

Beer Bill Is Lost.

Washington.—By a vote of 250 to 93 the house has passed the Willis-Campbell bill to prevent the sale of beer to the sick, and sent it to the senate with expectation of its final enactment before the end of the week.

Condensed Austin News

H. R. Wilson of Wichita Falls has been appointed by Governor Neff to be district attorney at Wichita Falls to succeed Fletcher Jones, resigned.

* * *

Mrs. Lena Gardner of Fort Worth, recently appointed director of the women's department of labor arrived in Austin last week and assumed the duties of her office.

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For the first time during its 33 years of use, the great granite capitol of Texas is to have a woman housekeeper. She is Mrs. J. D. Mann formerly of Coleman.

* * *

Assistant Attorney General E. F. Smith is examining the abstracts of title to the property being purchased for an enlarged university campus under the $1,350,000 appropriation.

* * *

T. T. Player, superintendent of the Austin division, Southern Pacific lines has tendered his resignation, effective July 1. He will go to Houston, where he will affiliate with some commercial concern.

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Application for writ of error has been filed by the attorney general in the supreme court in the case of the state of Texas vs. Gulf Production company to recover 160 acres of land in Stephens county.

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All of the official bonds executed under the new administration have been declared defective by the attorney general's department and new forms have been prepared and furnished the secretary of state.

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More than 200 sewage disposal plants have been constructed in Texas since the passage of the McNealus anti-stream pollution act, which is being enforced more rigidly now than ever before, according to Dr. Manton M. Carrick, state health officer

* * *

The railroad commission has found in favor of watermelon shippers and ordered the express companies to cancel that part of their melon tariff requiring watermelons to be packed in boxes, barrels or crates in order to be accepted for shipment.

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Advising numerous county attorneys who have made inquiry, Assistant Attorney General Clifford L. Stone holds that suits for 1920 delinquent taxes must be brought under the provisions of chapter 4 of the acts of the thirty-seventh legislature, which law became effective June 11

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Representative Leo Brady of Galveston was in consultation with the governor last week with reference to the petition of the Galveston city commission asking the governor to submit to the special session the matter of preventing streams and bay waters being polluted by waste oil.

* * *

The Texas state fire insurance commission has promulgated temporary rates on casinghead gasoline plants, natural gas pumping stations and crude petroleum pumping stations. These temporary rates are as follows: On casing-head gasoline plants, $1.60, natural gas pumping stations, $1.30, and crude petroleum pumping stations, $2.

* * *

Miss Annie Webb Blanton, state superintendent of public instruction, has found in favor of T. A. Fisher and ordered him reinstated as superintendent of the Lockhart schools. He was elected for a new term by the school board last March. A new board was elected later and sought to dispense with his services. Miss Blanton rules that there was no ground for such action and that his year's contract holds good.

* * *

Enrollment of students for the normal and first summer school session of the University of Texas will probably be about 2,400, which is approximately 400 in excess of last year's attendance.

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At the attorney general's department the statement was made that the action taken by the executive committee of the Texas department, American Legion, in session here last week to surrender to the state $17,679, was satisfactory.

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Seventy-two applicants for license to practice medicine took examination at the regular semi-annual session of the state board of medical examiners here last week.

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An opinion from the attorney general's department, written by Assistant C. L. Stone, advises the comptroller that a carnival company showing under the auspices of a beneficiary insurance order is liable for the regular carnival and amusement occupation taxes.

* * *

Plague conditions in Mexico are serious, but despite this fact Texas will not quarantine pending further developments, State Health Officer Manton M. Carrick announced last week.

* * *

It is said at the railroad commission that the protest against the use of Texas natural gas to make lamp black, as made by Governor Parker of Louisiana, had been filed by papers in the case and later would be considered by the commission.

STATE NEWS

The supreme court has adjourned for the term and will not reconvene until the first Monday in October.

A conference commemorating the centennial of the colonization of Texas by Stephen F. Austin has been called at Baylor College, Belton, July 2-4.

Five persons have been bitten by two dogs afflicted with hydrophobia during the last few days in the Mexico community, six miles east of Quinlan.

South Texas sent twenty-six carloads of watermelons out to north Texas and northern markets last week along with two carloads of onions and one of cucumbers.

J. W. Johnson of Sherman, county tax collector for Grayson county, was elected president of the state association of tax collectors at the concluding session of the state meeting in Fort Worth recently.

The sale of 130,000 pounds of wool was made at Bandera a few days ago by the Bandera county Ranchmen and Farmers' association at 27c per pound and a deal for the mohair supply is now pending at a good price.

Another Goose Creek man was taken out and given a coat of tar and feathers administered privately at a point between Goose Creek and Baytown last week. This is the third case to occur at Goose Creek.

The question of control of public utilities overshadowed all other matters up for consideration at the session of the ninth annual convention of the Texas League of Municipalities, meeting last week in Wichita Falls.

Dr. Hiram A. Boaz, president of Southern Methodist University, has made application with District Clerk Louis Maynard for a passport to France and other European countries. It is understood that several other prominent Texas churchmen will accompany Dr. Boaz of the European tour.

Invitations have been sent to thirty-five traffic departments, trade, mercantile and general commercial organizations asking them to appoint representatives to the Texas Chamber of Commerce Transportation Council which will be organized at a meeting to be held in Dallas within a short time.

J. B. Dale, 60 years old, a director of the Security National Bank of Dallas, First National Bank of El Paso, president of the El Paso Refining company and wealthy ranch owner in Clay county and El Paso counties, dropped dead last week while watching employes on his ranch near Tornillo bale hay.

Eight thousand food handlers in Dallas are violating the law and are subject to fine, City Chemist Adams says. His corps of inspectors has begun checking all establishments to discover cooks, dishwashers, waiters, butchers and others who help to feed the city who have not qualified by examination to meet the new health law.

A fifty-gallon still was dragged from a burning house on the Keller road near Fort Worth last week by Constable Cantrell and Deputy Dennard. According to Constable Cantrell, officers were notified of the still, and were making a rush call to the place when they discovered that the house was on fire. About 600 gallons of mash were found.

While Mrs. Cargill, a resident of Bonham, was trying to open a can of syrup, last week, the can exploded and a piece of tin struck her in the eye and destroyed the sight.

The active campaign in Dallas county to secure its quota for the 1,000,000 bale cotton pool which is being conducted by the Texas Farm Bureau federation was begun last week when twenty meetings were held in different sections of the county.

The presence of boll weevils in much of the cotton over Texas has led to urgent appeals by cotton experts that the farmers use the government formula for spraying.

A question of the highest importance has come before the state board of water engineers and may ultimately have to be settled in the courts. It is whether an individual has the right of condemnation for irrigation purposes as given to corporations by specific proviso in the law.

Cotton pledges to the Farm Bureau's co-operative marketing plan in Ellis county have now reached a total of more than 28,000 bales, it is announced.

Temporary injunction was secured last week by sixteen banks of Denton county against the county tax assessor and county equalization board, preventing approval of the county tax rolls on which the assessment of bank property is made at 70 per cent of the marekt value.

AN OPEN LETTER TO WOMEN

Mrs. Little Tells How She Suffered and How Finally Cured



Philadelphia, Pa.—"I was not able to do my housework and had to lie down most of the time and felt bad in my left side. My monthly periods were irregular, sometimes five or seven months apart and when they did appear would last for two weeks and were very painful. I was sick for about a year and a half and doctored but without any improvement. A neighbor recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and the second day after I started taking it I began to feel better and I kept on taking it for seven months. Now I keep house and perform all my household duties. You can use these facts as you please and I will recommend Vegetable Compound to everyone who suffers as I did." — Mrs. J. S. LITTLE, 345 Livingston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

How much harder the daily tasks of a woman become when she suffers from such distressing symptoms and weakness as did Mrs. Little. No woman should allow herself to get into such a condition because such troubles may be speedily overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which for more than forty years has been restoring American women to health.

The next time you buy calomel ask for

Calotabs

The purified and refined calomel tablets that are nauseless, safe and sure.

Medicinal virtues retained and improved. Sold only in sealed packages. Price 35c.

No More Misery After Eating

Just Takes An Eatonic

"The first dose of Eatonic did wonders. I take it at meals and am no longer bothered with indigestion," writes Mrs. Ellen Harris.

Thousands of people, like this dear lady, gratefully testify about Eatonic which does its wonders by taking up and carrying out the excess acidity and gases which bring on indigestion, heartburn, bloating, belching and food repeating. Acid stomach also causes about seventy other non-organic ailments. Protect yourself. A big box of Eatonic costs but a trifle with your druggist's guarantee.

Girls! Girls!! Clear Your Skin With Cuticura

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Oriet Pomade Grows Hair

When you have tried all others—don't be disheartened—give a THOUGHT to ORIET POMADE. It GROWS Hair—stops falling hair in a few applications. $2 per bottle. To prove my statement you may have a trial size to last a month for 25 cents. Address Arthur Lincoln, 38 West 33rd Street, New York. He was bald over 30 years. Oriet is growing his hair. Order NOW. P. L. Dix, 4 Washington Place, New York, N. Y.

BABY'S TENDER SKIN

Chafings, Rashes, Insect Bites, Skin Eruptions make serious trouble for baby if allowed to run on. Keep a jar of Gottlieb's Blue Star Remedy on hand and use it to protect, soothe and heal baby's tender skin. Harmless, stainless, pleasant odor. Manufactured by The Star Products Co. Cameron, Texas, and sold under guarantee.



AT ALL DRUGGISTS

BABIES LOVE MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP

The Infants' and Children's Regulator

Pleasant to give—pleasant to take. Guaranteed purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. It quickly overcomes colic, diarrhoea, flatulency and other like disorders. The open published formula appears on every label.

At All Druggists

Lynn County News

R. B. HAYNES, Editor and Owner.

Published Every Friday at
Tahoka, Lynn County, Texas

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Tahoka, Texas, under act of March 4th, 1879.

$2.00 per Year in Advance.

Advertising Rates on Application.

Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

No Chance to Win

Just as we were about to give our home boys one of the biggest boosts of the season, away they go to Lubbock and lose a game by a score of 9 to 5, but just the same they won two from O'Donnell last week, and both were good ones The last one going 13 innings and was won by a score of 3 to 2, The boys say O'Donnell has a splendid team and best of all, play on the square for the sake of the sport there is in the game.

If the home boys improve much more they might summon courage sufficient to play the famous league (?) team that hangs out at Tahoka and never suffers defeat.—Terry County Herald.

No chance, Stricklin, to win from Tahoka. The boys here are going good this year, losing only one game out of twelve and "goose-egging" two teams, in which Brownfield was one of the victims. The Tahoka Ball Club is winning a reputation, and they all look alike—Amarillo included.

Sheriff's Sale

The State of Texas,
County of Lynn,

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain execution issued out the Honorable Justice Court of Precinct No. 1, Lynn County, of the 15th dav of June 1921, by I. P! Metcalf, Justice of the Peace in and for Precinct No. 1, Lynn County, Texas, for the sum of Four & 40-100 ($4.40) Dollars and cost of suit, under a judgment, in favor of W. F. Vaughn, J. I. Bartley and T. E. Park in a certain cause in said court, No. 473 and styled W. F. Vaughn, J. I. Bartley and T. E. Park vs. T. E. Barbee: placed in my hands for service, I, S. W. Sanford, as sheriff of Lynn Co. Texas, did on the 16th day of June, 1921. levy on certain real estate, situated in Lynn county, Texas, described as follows, to-wit: 400 acres of land out of north part survey No. 518, block No. 1. certificate No. 2221, abstract 1255. G. C. & S. F. Ry. Co. Original grantee, situated in Lynn county, Texas and levied upon as the property of T. E. Barbee and that on the first Tuesday in August, 1921, the same being the 2nd day of said month, at the court house door of Lynn county, in the city of Tahoka, Texas, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., by virtue of said levy and said execution I will sell above described real estate at public vendue, for cash to the highest bidder, as the property of said T. E. Barbee.

And in compliance with law, I give this notice by publication, in the English language, once a week for four successive weeks immediately preceeding said day of sale, in the Lynn County News, a newspaper published in Lynn county,.

Witness my hand this 16th day of June, 1921.

S. W. SANFORD,
424c Sheriff Lynn Co. Texas.

Your Clothes Will Last Longer IF---

you will make it a regular habit to send them to this shop to be cleaned and pressed.

Let Us Order That Suit For You.

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing.

"Send it to the Laundry."

We Call for and Deliver

Smith's Tailor Shop

PHONE 90.

Tahoka, Texas

Charter No. 8597. **Reserve District No. 11**

Report of the condition of

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK at Tahoka, in the State of Texas,

at the close of business on June 30, 1921.

RESOURCES		Dollars. Cts.
1. a	Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, (except those shown on b and c)	$327,484.90
	Total loans	$327,484.90
	Deduct:	
d	Notes and bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank (other than bank acceptances sold) $70,289.03	
		$70,289.03 257,195.87
2.	Overdrafts, secured $; unsecured, $740.88	740.88
4.	U. S. Government Securities owned:	
	a deposited to secure circulation (U. S. bonds par value) $12,500.00	
	b All other U. S. Government Securities 647.42	
	Total	13,147.42
5.	Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc.:	11,275.00
6.	Banking house, $7,000.00; Furniture and fixtures $3,000.00	10,000.00
8.	Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	17,840.43
10.	Cash in vault and amount due from National banks	66,316.13
11.	Amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies in the United States (other than included in Items 3, 9, or 10.)	12,663.27
13.	Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 12)	8.85
	Total of Items 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, $78,988.25	
14.	Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	276.05
15.	Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	625.00
	TOTAL	390,088.90

LIABILITIES		Dollars. Cts.
17.	Capital stock paid in	50,000.00
18.	Surplus fund	25,000.00
19.	Undivided profits $6,410.17	
	c Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	6,410.17
20.	Circulating notes outstanding	12,500.00
23.	Amount due to State banks, bankers and trust companies in the United States and foreign countries (other than included in Items 21 or 22)	14,403.28
25	Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding	1,010.00
	Total of Items 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 $15,413.28	
	Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):	
26.	Individual deposits subject to check	247,619.42
27.	Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	15,927.01
	Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 26, 27, 28.29, 30 and 31 $263,546.43	
	Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):	
32.	Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	17,144.02
	Total of time deposits subject to reserve, Items 32,33,34 35 $17,144.02	
41.	Letters of Ceedit and Travlers Checks sold for cash and outstanding	75 00
	TOTAL	390,088 90

Seal.

State of Texas, County of Lynn, ss:

I, W. B. Slaton, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. SLATON, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1921.
BEN T. BROWN,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. L Lockwood
W. C. Wells
W. D. Nevels
Directors.

Road Notice to Non-Resident Land Owners

The State of Texas.
County of Lynn:

We, the undersigned Jury of Freeholders, citizens of said Lynn county, Texas, duly appointed by the Commissioners court of Lynn county, Texas, at its May term, 1921, to view and establish a first class road from the S E corner section 24, Blk. 8, cert. 625, E. L. & R. R., and having been duly sworn as the law directs, hereby give notice that we will on the 16th day of July, 1921, assemble at S E corner Sur 24, Blk. 8, Cert. 652, E. L. & R. R. and thence proceed to survey, locate, view, mark out and establish said road beginning at the S. E. corner survey 24, Blk. 8, thence north 2 miles to the N E corner 13 and the southwest corner survey 6, Blk. 8; thence east 3 miles to the Tahoka and O'Donnell road. Thence east about 1 1-4 miles to Skeen.

And we do hereby notify T. N. Pearce, A. F. Myers, J. E. Bryant, L. Brown, and J. K. McCoy, and J. C. Holcomb, C. C. Slaughter Co., and any and all persons owning lands through which said roads may run, that we will at the same time proceed to assess the damages incidental to the opening and establishment of said road, when they may either in person or by agent or attorney, present to us a written statement of the amount of damages, if any claimed by them.

Witness our hands this 9th day of June, A. D. 1921.

BEN MOORE
J. J. WALDRIP
R. L. TYLER
J. N. LINES
D. G. PHIPPS.
Jurors of View.
423tc

Hot weather is hard on teething babies. They suffer the combined misery of heat, pain and stomach disorder. McGee's Baby Elixir helps the little sufferer through the trying period by correcting the stomache and bowels. Price 35c and 60c. Sold by Thomas Bros.

WASHING and IRONING WANTED—at the Nevels place south part of town, by Mrs. Moe Dryden. 433p

FORD Reduction

Touring Car (Delivered)		$589.59	(Starter type)
Roadster	"	532.73	"
Coupe	"	809.28	"
Sedan	"	861.34	"
Tractor	"	695.95	

The demand is getting better. Place your order now so we can get it for your summer trip. And remember we have the best equipped shop and A1 workmen that can be had; that are always glad to be of service to you at reasonable rates Bring in your car and have us put it in first class condition.

Don't forget we carry a full line of Tires, Tubes and Accessories.

Bradley-Tahoka Auto Company.

CHESTER CONNALY, Mgr. Taboka, Texas

Notice of Election

State of Texas,
County of Lynn:

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held on the 9th day of July, 1921, a t Three Lakes school house in common school district No 14, of this county as established by order of the county board of trustees of the date the 3rd day of May, 1921. which is of record in book designated records of school districts; on page 1, to determine whether a majority of the legally qualified property tax-paying voters of that district desire to tax themselves for the purpose of supplementing the State school fund apportioned to said district and to determine wheather the commissioners court of this county shall be authorized to levy, assess and collect annually a tax of and at the rate of not to succeed $1.00 on the $100.00 valuation of taxable property in said district for said purpose.

J. Wright Edwards has been appointed presiding judge of said election and he shall select two judges and two clerks to assist him in holding the same and he shall within five days after said election has been held make due return thereof to the commissioners court of this county as is required by law for holding a general election.

All persons who are legally qualified voters of this state and county and who are resident property tax payers in said district shall be entitled to vote at said election and all voters who favor taxation for school purposes, shall have written or printed on their ballots the words

FOR SCHOOL TAX.

and those opposed to such taxation shall have written or printed on their ballots the following words:

AGAINST SCHOOL TAX.

Said election was ordered by the County Judge of this county by order made on the 13th day of June, 1921, and this notice is given in pursuance of said order.

Dated the 16th day of June, 1921.

S. W. SANFORD
423tc Sheriff, Lynn Co. Texas.

ICE! KEEP KOOL ICE!

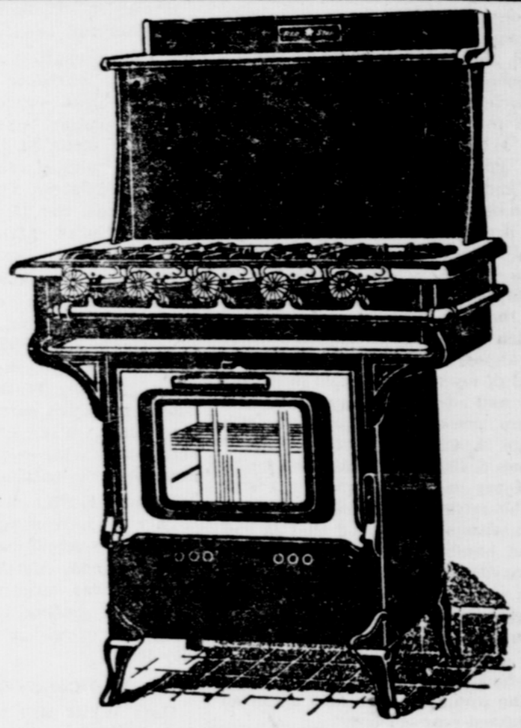
PRICES: Less than 25Lbs,—2c. More than 25Lbs, and less than 100Lbs.—1½c. 100 Lbs. or more, 1¼c.

SPECIAL PRICES ON ICE BOOKS. We deliver meat and ice every morning until 9:00 o'clock every morning.

—MEAT PRICES: Steak, 20c to 30c. Roast, 10c to 25c. Stew, 10c to 12½c. Soup bones, 15c to 25c. Sausage 25c
FRESH VEGETABLES at reasonable prices.

LEEDY MEAT MARKET,

PHONE 49. Jake Leedy, Prop.



Red Star Stove

Why cook over a hot coal range when it is within your means to get a Red Star Oil Stove.

FOR SALE BY

H. M. Lackin
STORE OF QUALITY

When in need of Furniture, Rugs, Victrola's, etc., see us. A full line of Funeral and Embalming Supplies.

J. E. STOKES FURNITURE STORE.

West Side Square, Tahoka, Texas

"Oh Boy! Ain't this the life!!"



I LIKE my job.
BUT DAYS do come.
WHEN SKIES are blue.
ABOVE THE city smoke.
AND BREEZES stir.
THE PAPERS on my desk.
AND THEN I think.
WHAT I would do.
IF I were boss.
I'D OPEN shop.
AT TWELVE o'clock.
AND CLOSE at one.
WITH ONE hour off.
FOR LUNCH, and I.
WOULD GET old Sam.
TO RUN me out.
IN HIS big six.
AND DROP me off.
UNDER A greenwood tree.
BESIDE A babbling brook.
AND THERE I'd be.

AND EVERY once.
IN A while.
ROLL OVER.
OR MAYBE sit and think.
BUT MOST likely.
JUST SIT.
AND EVERY once.
IN A while I'd light
ONE OF my Chesterfields.
AND OH Boy.
I GUESS that wouldn't
SATISFY!

COMPANIONSHIP? Say, there never was such a cigarette as Chesterfield for steady company! Just as mild and smooth as tobaccos can be—but with a mellow "body" that satisfies even cigar smokers. On lazy days or busy ones—all the time—you want this "satisfy-smoke."

Have you seen the new AIR-TIGHT tins of 50?

They Satisfy **Chesterfield** CIGARETTES

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

THIS MAN DREADED TO SEE NIGHT COME

Was So Restless He Couldn't Sleep and Daylight Was Always Welcome.

"With the exception of a little milk toast, which comprised my diet for more than eight weeks, I could not eat anything," said Capt. Geo. W. Womble, residing at 105 Jennings St., Knoxville, Tenn., a highly respected citizen of that city.

"I am now able," continued Captain Womble, "after taking two bottles of Tanlac, to eat practically anything. I had a bad form of stomach and intestinal trouble for a long time and for months my condition had been such that I suffered agony. I got so I could not eat the simplest food. I tried doctor after doctor and all kinds of medicine, but nothing that was prescribed for me seemed to do me any good. I had a terrible pain in my breast just over my heart and for weeks and weeks I got no relief.

"I finally got so nervous that I actually dreaded to see night come, as I could not sleep, and was always so restless that I would rejoice to see daylight come. I was also constipated all of the time. In fact, life seemed a burden and I was so miserable that I was almost on the verge of despair. Several of my neighbors told me about Tanlac and advised me to try it.

"I am personally acquainted with Mr. Dan M. Chambliss, of the firm of Kuhlman & Chambliss and when I told him of my condition and how I suffered he advised me to begin taking Tanlac without delay and that it had relieved hundreds of the best people in Knoxville. I have now taken two bottles of Tanlac and am giving you this testimonial in the hope that it may induce others to take it. Since taking this medicine I actually feel like I had been made all over again with the youth, energy and ambition of a sixteen-year-old boy."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.—Advertisement.

Could Fill a Chair All Right.

Dull looking and extremely fat boy approaches office manager—"Excuse me, mister, did you advertise for a quick, bright boy to run errands for you?"

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine

say BAYER

Take Aspirin only as told in each package of genuine Bayer Tablets of Aspirin. Then you will be following the directions and dosage worked out by physicians during 21 years, and proved safe by millions. Take no chances with substitutes. If you see the Bayer Cross on tablets, you can take them without fear for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Irreverent Child.

Father—"Just think, God made those beautiful mountains!" Little Daughter—"So could I, if I had the dirt!"

Nature is too busy to turn out handsome men.

IF YOUR CORNS PAIN YOU

Apply Vacher-Balm, it relieves at once. Keep it handy for any other pain. Buy it locally. E. W. Vacher, Inc., New Orleans.

If he is your friend in fact, what you say "behind his back" is always kind.

Words embalm ideas; actions give them life.

Are You All Worn Out?

Do you suffer daily backache and stabbing pains—feel worn out and dispirited? You shouldn't! You want to be well and the best way to get well is to find what is making you feel so badly. You should look, then, to your kidneys. When the kidneys weaken you suffer backache, rheumatic pains and urinary irregularities; your head aches, you are tired, nervous and depressed. Help the weakened kidneys with *Doan's Kidney Pills*. *Doan's* have helped thousands. They should help you. *Ask your neighbor!*

A Texas Case



W. S. Bryant, Electra, Tex., says: "My back was so lame and sore I couldn't stoop over at times. I would get dizzy and nearly fall. I was caused annoyance by the irregular action of my kidneys. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and decided to try them. I used three boxes of Doan's and I have never had any backache or kidney trouble since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

J. HART WILLIS IS ELECTED TO SENATE

SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE J. C. McNEALUS CHOSEN IN THE SPECIAL ELECTION

Dallas.—J. Hart Willis was elected state senator from the sixth district composed of Dallas and Rockwall counties, in a special election held Saturday to choose the successor to the late J. C. McNealus.

W. H. Atwell—Dallas county, 1,848; Rockwall county, 68. Total 1,916.

Gregory Hatcher—Dallas county, 152; Rockwall county, 23. Total 175.

Claud . McCallum—Dallas county 1,796; Rockwall county, 245. Total 2,041.

John McGinnis—Dallas county 31; Rockwall county, 6. Total 37.

J. Hart Willis—Dallas county, 3,359; Rockwall county, 94. Total 3,453.

Harold W. Walker—Dallas county, 243; Rockwall county, 232. Total 475.

Willis' strength was confined largely to city boxes in which he made almost a slean sweep. He carried 32 out of 42 voting boxes within the city limits, in some of them having majorities of almost ten to one over the other candidates. He carried a total of 47 boxes, the 15 boxes outside of the city limits carried by him being largely suburban boxes.

Harold W. Walker, the third man, ran McCallum a close second to Rockwall county but he failed to carry a single box in Dallas county, getting but a very meager vote in all of them. Neither Walker, Hatcher, McGinnis nor Pace carried a box in Dallas county. Pace got a total of five votes, he having withdrawn from the race after the ballots were printed.

McCallum, who with his Rockwall county lead, wins second place over Atwell, the republican candidate, carried but one city box. McCallum's strength was largely in the country boxes, he getting a plurality in 26 boxes, 25 of which were outside the city limits.

Will Ceritfy This Week

Hart Willis will be officially certified to Governor Pat M. Neff and S. L. Staples, secretary of state, as the senator form the sixth district, as soon as the result of Saturday's election have been canvassed by the commissioner's courts of Dallas and Rockwall counties. County Judge Arch C. Allen said Monday. The result of the election will, in turn, be transmitted to Lieutenant Governor Lynch Davidson, as president of the senate, when the special session convenes July 18. Mr. Willis is expected to take the oath of office on the same day.

The term of the late J. C. McNealus, to be filled by Mr. Willis, will expire with the beginning of the regular session of the legislature in January, 1923. Mr. Willis said that he would probably announce for re-election to the senate before the next election.

GOMPERS WINS OVER LEWIS FOR A. F. OF L. PRESIDENT

Veteran Delcares Workers Face Serious Times With Courage

Denver, Colo.—Overcoming bitter opposition, Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor for his fourtteenth term Saturday. Gompers received 25,022 votes and John L. Lewis 12,324.

Denver, Colo.—A united labor movement faces whatever trials and tests it may meet, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, stated in a message to the trade unionists of America.

The veteran of the federation, his face showinf plainly the relief he felt that the trials of a tense two weeks were over, talked as he directed the final work of the federation's convention. His hands toyed with a box of American Beauties, the gift of the stenographers' union in recognition of his success. There were 71 flowers, symbolic of his age. He handed one of the roses to each of the women who passed by the platform to congratulate him.

"I am proud of our movement," Gompers spoke feelingly, "and my life shall be given to it in the future as it has been for these many years."

Gompers said the result of election and the work of the convention "fills me with satisfaction, gratitude and pride, not for myself, but for the labor movement."

"There is a great satisfaction in the result of this election," he continued. "Our trade union movement has demonstrated that it will not submit to dictation from the forces of corruption of greed — that neither the Hearsts nor the Garys can chart our course or select our leaders.

"Our movement is prepared to be aggressive in defense of the rights of the toilers. It will not be swerved from its course.

11 Found Dead in Ruins

Mayfield, Ky.—The bodies of five adults and six children were found in the ruins of the home of Earnest Lawrence, farmer, seven miles from here, which was destroyed by fire Sunday. There were indications that the dead may have been victims of foul play. The dead are Earnest Lawrence and wife and three children; Otis Drew and wife and three children, and Delmer Drew. Lawrence and Otis Drew were brothers-in-law and the Drews were brothers.

A FURORE FOR ORGANDIE MARKS MIDSUMMER STYLES



ORGANDIE has long since passed the popular stage and progressed to a midsummer furore. Getting well under way last year, the tide in its favor has swept past everything in the way of fabrics this season—there is a happy madness for it in all colors. Its daintiness lends distinction and refinement to the most commonplace and the most daring hues; familiar ones, like navy and brown, have a new charm in it, and high colors—purple, gold, cherry and the like, are at their best in such sheer stuffs.

The last models presented in organdie are nearly all in two colors, and this combination is achieved by using one color for a foundation, with an overdress in another, or by using one color in accessories and trimmings on another. Squares or other geometrical figures are cut out for trimming, set on the dress as desired, and hemstitched in, or tucks are edged with narrow borders in a contrasting color, or bands of it are introduced in skirt and bodice and hemstitched along the edges. Bands with picot edges are used in frills and ruchings and applied in many ways as straight or festooned ruffles, large disks or squares, and numberless organdie flowers are made of these bands.

There are a great many one-color organdie frocks, however, and most of them are simply made. A very pretty one appears in the picture and the model is adapted to other sheer fabrics like voile, lawn, crepe de chine or foulard. Its simple but pleasing story is told in a full skirt with panel at the front and three groups of two tucks each about the sides and back. The bodice has a round neck and elbow sleeves finished with narrow double frills. The girdle—which is usually made of the material—is decorated with ribbon flowers. These fabric girdles often find themselves in the company of pretty sashes of narrow ribbon in one or two colors with long ends hanging at one side and ribbon flowers to match.

THREE WRAPS FROM FRANCE



PHOTOGRAPHED right on the spot were these three summer wraps from France, the spot being Auteuil and the time the opening day of the races. At the annual event, where fashionables foregather, the costumes worn are at least as interesting as the races. Everyone goes to see and nearly everyone to be seen, for here are presented the modes that Paris has determined to launch upon their journey around the world.

A long and a short cape, and an ample, loosely adjusted, straight-hanging wrap, that is quite as simple as a cape, reveal the ideas in summer wraps that have found a welcome everywhere. It is the cape this season that has impressed itself on the imagination of the public and made a demand that causes all wraps to be more or less capelike. Once an idea gets across in this way it remains only to develop it in innumerable ingenious ways, to make it a universal fashion. Each of the great French designers has played with the cape—Johnny made one of black "crepe morocain" and lined it with pretty colors. It reached to the bottom of the skirt and hung in two long points at each side that almost brushed the instep. It fastened at the left side with a cut-steel button and was worn over a frock made of the same materials.

Silk and fiber silk in the heavy crepy weaves make beautiful wraps. One of these is shown at the right of the three pictured in a garment which may be worn almost anywhere. The short cape-dolman at the left, in white, with black figures, is a smart affair for smart occasions. The delightful summer wrap at the center of the group might also be made of crepe and the popular canton crepe will make a fitting background for the rich embroidery in heavy silk done in two colors that embellishes this splendid wrap.

Julia Bottomley

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR JULY 10

SAUL THE PHARISEE.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 7:54-8:3; 22:3, 4, 6-4, 5, 9, 10.

GOLDEN TEXT—Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief.—1 Tim. 1:15.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—1 Cor. 15:9; Gal. 1:13; Phil. 3:4-6; 1 Tim. 1:13.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Going to School in Jerusalem.—Acts 22:3, 4, 5:34.

JUNIOR TOPIC — Saul Persecuting Christians.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC —A Young Pharisee.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC —Saul Persecuting the Church.

1. Saul's Training as a Pharisee (Acts 22:3,4; 26:4,5).

1. Taught to love his own nation. "I am a Jew." The Pharisees were the nationalists of their day. Those who are intelligently loyal to their own nation can more effectively help others.

2. Taught to love God's law. "Taught according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers." Love for the Holy Scriptures is a valuable asset in life. One may misinterpret it and dangerously misapply it; but if he has love in his heart for it there is hope of getting him to come into right relationship to it.

3. Was "zealous toward God." The root of the word "zealous" signifies "to boil." It means a passion for God and His work. It was zeal for God that made Saul think of and plan for his work. This zeal for God expressed itself in persecution of the Christians whom he regarded as doing that which was contrary to God's law and purpose. He spared neither age nor sex, even to imprisonment and death (Acts 22:4).

II. Saul Thoroughly Conscientious (26:9, 10).

In his conscientiousness he opposed Jesus, for he regarded Him as an impostor. Saul is to be commended in that he responded to his conscience, but he is to be condemned for his attitude toward Jesus; for there was overwhelming evidence that Jesus was God's Son and came in fulfillment of the Scriptures. The resurrection of Christ was such an outstanding miracle—a proof of the Deity of Christ, that there was no room left for doubt.

III. Stephen's Martyrdom (Acts 7:54; 8:3).

In order to understand the significance of his martyrdom we must obtain a synthetic view of his life.

1. Who Stephen was (6:1-7). He was one of the seven who were appointed to look after the temporalities of the church.

2. Why Stephen was opposed (6:8-15). In his work he testified of Christ and by the Holy Spirit wrought miracles. These mighty works aroused the people. The following features characterized him: (1) Wisdom, which means common sense; (2) grace, which means beauty of character; (3) power. He had the ability to do wonders and great signs and speak the truth effectively. The men of the opposing synagogues were not able to "withstand the wisdom and the Spirit by which he spake." They arrested and brought him before the great council. Even here they could not silence him by argument, so they decided to do it by violence.

3. Stephen stoned (7:54-60). Before the council he made a magnificent defense. This he did by tracing the history of Israel from the call of Abraham to the crucifixion of Christ. His aim in this review was to show that God never had been localized and that the temple was but a small part of God's plan. In his address he did not speak against the temple, but showed that God did not in the fullest sense dwell in it at any time. He proved this from Scripture (Isa. 61:1, 2; I Kings 8-27). In his conclusion he declared that the Jews had always been a stiff-necked people, resisting the Holy Spirit, and now their stubbornness had reached its culmination in the betrayal, rejection and murder of the Son of God. This charge cut to the heart. His arguments were unanswerable. Being unwilling to answer him and at the same time to accept the truth presented, their anger was stirred to its highest pitch; so their only answer was stones. They gnashed upon him as a mad dog. In this hour of trial God gave him a wonderful vision. He was permitted to see into heaven itself, and there he got sight of the glorified Son of Man standing at the right hand of God.

4. Shephen's burial (8:1-3). His death is described as a falling asleep. This is really all that death is to the Christian. Devout men buried him making great lamentation over him.

Power of Prayer.

"There are five outlets of power—through our life, our lips, our service, our money, our prayer. And by all odds the greatest of these is the outlet through prayer. . . . The greatest thing anyone can do for God and for man is to pray."—S. D. Gordon.

How to Serve God.

Serve the Lord with gladness. Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise; be thankful unto Him and bless His name. For the Lord is good.—Psalms 100:2, 4, 5

LEOPARD CANNOT CHANGE SPOTS

Mr. Dodson, the "Liver Tone" Man, Tells the Treachery of Calomel.

Calomel loses you a day! You know what calomel is. It's mercury; quicksilver. Calomel is dangerous. It crashes into sour bile like dynamite, cramping and sickening you. Calomel attacks the bones and should never be put into your system.

When you feel bilious, sluggish, constipated and all knocked out and believe you need a dose of dangerous calomel just remember that your druggist sells for a few cents a large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone, which is entirely vegetable and pleasant to take and is a perfect substitute for calomel. It is guaranteed to start your liver without stirring you up inside, and can not salivate.

Don't take calomel! It can not be trusted any more than a leopard or a wild-cat. Take Dodson's Liver Tone which straightens you right up and makes you feel fine. Give it to the children because it is perfectly harmless and doesn't gripe.

Both Divorced.

"I call the Blanks the cream of society."

"Well, they've both been through the separator."

Not So Funny, Then.

When you smoke a cigar you are smoking more labor than tobacco. It seems a funny thing to think of—except in some cases, when you perform most of the labor yourself.—Boston Transcript.

Sure Relief



6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

BETTER DEAD

Life is a burden when the body is racked with pain. Everything worries and the victim becomes despondent and downhearted. To bring back the sunshine take

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The National Remedy of Holland for over 200 years; it is an enemy of all pains resulting from kidney, liver and uric acid troubles. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

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No cigarette has the same delicious flavor as Lucky Strike. Because Lucky Strike is the toasted cigarette.

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The WRECKERS

By FRANCIS LYNDE



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"IT'S THEM H——L FIRED WRECKERS AGAIN!"

Synopsis.—Graham Norcross, railroad manager, and his secretary, Jimmy Dodds, are marooned at Sand Creek siding with a young lady, Sheila Macrae and her small cousin, Maisie Ann. Unseen, they witness a peculiar train holdup, in which a special car is carried off. Norcross recognizes the car as that of John Chadwick, financial magnate, whom he was to meet at Portal City. He and Dodds rescue Chadwick. The latter offers Norcross the management of the Pioneer Short Line, which is in the hands of eastern speculators, headed by Breckenridge Dunton, president of the line. Norcross, learning that Sheila Macrae is stopping at Portal City, accepts. Dodds overhears conversation between Rufus Hatch and Gustave Henckel, Portal City financiers, in which they admit complicity in Chadwick's kidnaping, their object being to keep Chadwick from attending a meeting of directors to reorganize the Pioneer Short Line, which would jeopardize their interests. To curb the monopoly controlled by Hatch and Henckel, the Red Tower corporation, Norcross forms the Citizens' Storage and Warehouse company. He begins to manifest a deep interest in Sheila Macrae. Dodds learns that Sheila is married, but living apart from her husband. Norcross does not know this. The Boss disappears; report has it that he has resigned and gone east. Jimmy turns sleuth, suspects he has been kidnaped and effects his rescue. Norcross resumes control of the Pioneer Short Line, refusing to give place to Dismuke, whom Dunton has sent to take charge as general manager. Jimmie follows an emissary of the Red Tower people, spying on Norcross, to a coal yard, where he overhears a plot to arrest the Boss on a murder charge. He frustrates it and thereby drives his enemies to more desperate measurs. At the home of Sheila Macrae Dodds is witness of strange actions of a man whom he later recognizes as Howard Collingwood, nephew of President Dunton. A series of wrecks, impossible to explain, cause alarm to the Boss. Durgin, night dispatcher, routes passenger and freight trains to meet on a single track. Disaster is narrowly averted. Durgin commits suicide, leaving evidence that he was bribed to bring about collision.

CHAPTER XIII

—10—

What the Pilot Engine Found

For a time after the suicide of the wreck-dispatcher the wreck epidemic ceased. Acting upon Mr. Norcross' suggestion, Mr. Van Britt called his men in, a crew at a time, and gave them the straight tip; and after the hoodoo died a natural death, for a good many pairs of eyes all along the Short Line were keeping a sharp lookout for the trouble-makers. In the meantime, Tarbell, still digging faithfully, managed to turn up new facts that were worth something. In the Petrolite case he found one prospector living in a shack up up on the farther side of the canyon who told him that late in the evening of the day preceding the wreck he had seen two men climbing the slope from which the boulder had been dislodged, and that one of them was carrying a pick. Also, further investigation seemed to prove that the force which the blow of the rock was supposed to have knocked loose had been previously weakened, either by removing some of the spikes, or by unscrewing the nuts on the bolts at the joints.

In another field, and this time under Tarbell's instructions, our ex-cow-puncher had been able to set and bait a trap. By diligent search he had found the man Murphy, the Clanahan lieutenant, who, under pressure, had given away the Timber Mountain plot which had climaxed in the kidnaping of the boss. This man had been desperately shot in a bar-room brawl and left for dead. But he had crawled away and had got out of town to live and recover at a distant cattle ranch in the Limberton hills.

When Tarbell discovered him he had cast out the booze, had grown a beard, and was thirsting for vengeance. Tarbell brought him back to Portal City, and presently there began to be developments. Murphy knew all the ropes. In a little time, Ripley, with Tarbell's help, was loaded for bear. On a chilly October afternoon the lawyer came down to our office to tell Mr. Norcross that the game was corked.

"All you have to do now is to give the word," was the way Ripley wound up. "You refused to do it on a former occasion, because we couldn't get the men higher up. This time we can get Clanahan, and a good few of the local gangsters and bosses in the river towns along the line. What do you say?"

The boss looked up with the little horse-shoe frown wrinkling between his eyes.

"Can we get Hatch and Henckel?"

"No; not yet."

"Very well; then you may lock those papers up in your safe and we'll wait. Until you can see your way clear to a criminal trial, with Rufus Hatch and Gustave Henckel in the prisoner's dock, we'll start the legal machinery: not before."

And now we were right on the eve of the state election. As far as anybody could see, the railroad had stayed out and clear of the political fight. The boss had kept his promise to maintain neutrality and was still keeping it.

On the appointed time the big day arrived, and the political wind-up held the center of the stage. So far as we were concerned, it passed off very quietly. Along in the afternoon the newspaper offices began to put out bulletins, and by evening the result was no longer doubtful. For the first time in years the power of the political machine had been smashed decisively at the polls, and on the following morning the Mountaineer announced the election of Governor Burrell, with a safe working majority in both houses of the legislature for the Independents. Then on the third day after the election, rather late in the afternoon, that the boss had a call from a mining promoter named Dawes, representing a bunch of mine owners at Strathcona who were having trouble with the smelter. The smelter, one of the few Hatch monopolies which hadn't been shaken loose as yet, was located in the gulch six miles below Strathcona, and it was served exclusively by its own industrial railroad, which it was using as a lever to pry an excessive hauling charge out of the mine owners. Wouldn't Mr. Norcross try to do something about it?

The boss said he'd do anything he could, and asked what the mine owners wanted. Dawes said they wanted help; that they were going to hold a mass meeting in Strathcona the following morning at nine o'clock. Would it, or wouldn't it, be possible for Mr. Norcross to be present at that meeting?

Of course, the boss said he'd go. Dawes went away, and before we broke off to go to dinner at the railroad club, I was given a memorandum order for a special.

At the club I found that Mr. Norcross had an invited guest—Major Kendrick. For a week or two Mrs. Sheila had been visiting at the state capital, and the major's wife and Maisie Ann were with her. So the good old major was sort of unattached, and glad enough, I took it, to be a guest at anybody's table.

For a while the table talk—in which, of course, Jimmie Dodds hadn't any part whatever—circled around the late landslide election, and what Governor Burrell's party would do, now that it had the say-so. But by and by it got around to the railroad situation.

"You're putting up a mighty good fight, Graham, my son, but it isn't over yet—not by a jugful, suh"—this isn't just the way the major said it,



"Sheila's Intuhferences Are Mighty Neah Uncanny."

but it's as near as I can come to his soft Southern drawl with the smothered "r's." "I've known Misteh Rufus Hatch for a good many yeahs, and he has the perseve'ance of the ve'y devil. With all that has been done, you must neveh forget, for a single hou'uh, that youh admirable reform structchuh stands, as yet, upon the life of a single man. Don't lose sight of that, Graham."

The boss looked up kind of curiously.

"You and Sheila seem to think that point needs emphasizing more than any other," he commented.

The major's fine old eyes twinkled gravely.

"You are mighty safe in payin' strict attention to whatever the little gyerl tells you, Graham, my boy," he asserted. "She has a way of gettin' at the heart of things that puts us meah men to shame—she has, for a fact, suh."

"She has been very helpful to me," the boss put in, with his eyes in his plate. "In fact, I may say that she has herself suggested a good many of the moves in the railroad game. It's marvelous, and I can't understand how she can do it."

They went on for a while, singing Mrs. Sheila's praises over in a good many different ways, and I thought, wherever she might happen to be just then, her pretty little ears ought to be burning good and hard. To hear them talk you would have thought she was another Portia-person, and then some.

The dinner wore itself out, after a while, and when the waiter brought the cigars, the boss was looking at his watch.

"I'm sorry I can't stay and smoke with you, major," he said, pushing his chair back. "But the business grind never lets up. I'm obliged to go to Strathcona tonight."

I don't know what the major was going to say to this abrupt breakaway: the after-dinner social cigar was a sort of religious ceremony with him. But whatever he was going to say, he didn't say it, for at that moment a telegraph boy came in and handed him a message. He put on his other glasses and read the telegram, with his big goatee looking more than ever like a dagger and the fierce white mustaches twitching. At the end of things he folded the message and put it into his pocket, saying, sort of soberly:

"Graham, there are times when Sheila's intuhferences are mighty neah uncanny; they are, for a fact, suh. This wire is from her. What do you suppose it says?"

Of course, the boss said he couldn't suppose anything about it, and the major went on.

"She tells me, in just seven words, not to let you go to Strathcona tonight. Now what do you make of that? How on top of God's green earth did she know, away off yondeh at the capital, that you were meaning to go to Strathcona tonight?"

Mr. Norcross shook his head. Then he said: "There are wires—both kinds—though I don't know why anybody should telegraph or telephone the capital that I expect to attend a mine-owners' meeting tomorrow morning in the big gold camp. That's why I'm going, you know."

"But this warning," the major insisted. "There's a reason for it, Graham, as sure as you are bawn!"

Again the boss shook his head.

"Between you two, you and Sheila, I'm due to acquire a case of nerves. I don't know what she has heard, but I can't afford to dodge a business appointment. Sheila has merely overheard an echo of the threats that are constantly being made by the Hatch sympathizers. It's the aftermath of the election, but it's all talk. They're down and out, and they haven't the nerve to strike back, now."

That ended matters at the club, and the boss and I walked down to the headquarters. The special, with Buck Chandler, was waiting, and at the last minute I thought I wasn't going to get to go.

"There's no need of your putting in a night on the road, Jimmie," said the boss, with the kindly thought for other people's comfort that never failed him. But after I had begged a little, telling him that he'd need somebody to take notes in the mine meeting, he said, "All right," and we got aboard and gave the word to Maclise, the conductor, to get his clearance and go.

A few minutes later we pulled out and the night run was begun. Like every other car the boss had ever owned, the "05" was fitted up as a working office, and since he had me along, he opened up a lot of claim papers upon which the legal department was giving him the final say-so, and we went to work.

For the next two hours I was so busy that I didn't know when we passed the various stations. At half-past nine, Mr. Norcross snapped a rubber band over the last of the claim files, lighted a pipe, and told me I might go to bed if I wanted to; said that he was going himself after he'd had a smoke. Just then, Chandler whistled for a station, and, looking out of a window, I saw that we were pulling into Bauxite, the little wind-blown junction from which the Strathcona branch led away into the northern mountains.

Wanting a bite of fresh air before turning in, I got off when we made the stop and strolled up to the engine. Maclise was in the office, getting orders for the branch, and Chandler was squatting in the gangway of the 815 and waiting. Up ahead of us, and too far away for me to read the number on her tender, there was a light engine. I thought at first it was the pusher which was kept at Bauxite to help heavy freights up the branch grades, and I wondered what it was doing out on the branch "Y" and in our way.

"What's the pusher out for, Buck?" I asked.

Chandler grinned down at me.

"You ain't so much of a railroad man as you might be, Jimmie," he said. "That ain't the pusher. It's our first section, runnin' light to Strathcona."

Maybe Chandler was right, that I wasn't much of a railroad man, but I savvied the Short Line operating rules well enough to know that it wasn't usual to run a light engine, deadheading over the road, as a section of a special. Also, I knew that Buck knew it.

With that last little talk over the club dinner-table fresh in mind, I began to wonder, but instead of asking Chandler any more questions about the engine out ahead, I asked him if I might ride a piece with him up the branch; and when he said "Sure," I climbed up and humped myself on the fireman's box.

Maclise got his orders in due time and we pulled out. I noticed that when he gave Chandler the word, he also made motions with his lantern to the engine up ahead and it promptly steamed away, speeding up until it had about a half-mile lead and then holding it. That seemed funny, too. Though it is a rule that is often



We Went to Meet the Man With the Lantern.

broken on all railroads, the different sections of a train are supposed to keep at least five minutes apart, and our "first" wasn't much more than a minute away from us at any time.

Another thing that struck me as being funny was the way Chandler was running. It was only sixty mountain miles up the branch to the big gold camp, and we ought to have been able to make it by one o'clock, taking it dead easy. But the way Buck was niggling along it looked as if it might be going to take us all night.

Just the same, nothing happened. The first ten miles was across a desert stretch with only a slightly rising grade, and it was pretty much all tangent—straight line. Beyond the ten-mile station of Nippo we hit the mountain proper, climbing it through a dry canyon, with curves that blocked off everything fifty feet ahead of the engine, and grades that would have made pretty good toboggan slides. The night was fine and starlit, but there was no moon and the canyon shadows loomed like huge walls to shut us in.

On the reverse curves I could occasionally get a glimpse of the red tail lights of the engine which ought, by rights, to have been five full minutes ahead of us. It was still holding its short lead, jogging along as leisurely as we were.

With nothing to do and not much to see, I got sleepy after a while, and about the time when I was thinking that I might as well climb back over the tender and turn in, I dozed off right there on the fireman's box—which was safe enough, at the snail's pace we were running. When I awoke it was nearly one o'clock in the morning, and we had worried through the thirty-miles of canyon run and were climbing the steep talus of Slide mountain.

While I was rubbing my eyes, the eight-wheeler gave another little jerk, and I saw that Chandler was slowing for a stop; saw this and got a glimpse of somebody on the track ahead, flagging us down with a lantern.

A minute later the brakes had been set and Buck and I were off. As we swung down from the engine step, Maclise joined us, and we went to meet the man with the lantern. He was the fireman of the engine ahead, and when we got around on the track I saw that our "first section" was stopped just a little way farther on.

"What is it, Barty?" said Maclise, when we came up to the fireman.

"It's them h—l-fired wreckers again," was the gritting reply. "Rail joint disconnected and sprung out so's to let us off down the mountain."

I thought it was up to me to go back and tell the boss, but there wasn't any need of it. The stop or the slow running or something had roused him, and he was up and dressed and coming along beside the engine. When he came up, Maclise told him why we were stopping. He didn't say anything about the rail break, but he did ask, sort of sharp and quick, what engine that was up ahead.

I don't know what Maclise told him. Chandler turned to go back to his engine, and the rest of us were moving along the other way, the boss setting the pace with Maclise at his elbow. Three rail-lengths ahead of the stopped light engine we came to the break. The head engineer and another man were down on their hands and knees examining it, and when they stood up at our coming, I saw that the other man was Mr. Van Britt.

"What?" said the boss; "you here?"

Our only millionaire nodded. "I ride the line once in a while—just to see how things are going," he returned crisply.

The boss didn't say anything more, but he knelt to look at the break. It was a trap, all right, set, beyond all question of doubt, to catch the private-car special. The fish-plates had been removed from a joint in the left-hand rail and the end of the down-hill rail had been sprung out to make a derailing switch, which was held in position by the insertion of one of the fish-plates between the rail-webs. If we had hit the trap, going at even ordinary mountain-climbing speed, there would have been nothing left to tell the tale but a heap of scrap at the bottom of the thousand-foot dump.

Under Mr. Van Britt's directions the engineer and fireman of the pilot engine brought tools and the break was repaired.

While they were doing it the boss stood aside with Mr. Van Britt, and I heard what was said. Mr. Van Britt began it by saying, "We don't need any detectives this time. You are on your way to Strathcona to put a crimp in the smelter squeeze—the last of the Red Tower monopolies—so Dawes told me. He was probably foolish enough to tell others, and the word was passed to scrag you before you could get to it. This trap was set to catch your special."

"Evidently," barked the boss; and then: "How did you happen to be here on that engine, Upton?"

"I've been ahead of you all the way up from Portal City," was the calm reply. "I thought it might be safer if you had a pilot to show you the way. I guess I must have had a hunch."

The boss turned on him like a flash.

"You had something more than a hunch: what was it—a wire?"

Mr. Van Britt gritted his teeth a little, but he told the truth.

"Yes; a friend of ours tipped me off—not about the broken track, of course, but just in a general way."

The break was repaired and the men were taking the tools back to the engine. As we turned to follow them, Mr. Norcross said: "Just one more question, Upton. Did your wire come from the capital?"

But at this Mr. Van Britt seemed to forget that he was talking to his general manager.

"It's none of your d—d business where it came from," he snapped back; and that ended it.

Notwithstanding the slow run and the near-disaster on Slide mountain, we had our meeting with the Strathcona mine owners the following morning; and that much of the special train trip served its purpose, anyway. The boss met the miners a good bit more than half-way, and gave them their relief—and the Hatch-owned smelter its knock-out—by promising that our traffic department would make an ore tariff to the independent smelter on the other side of the range low enough to protect the producers.

It was nearly three o'clock in the afternoon before we got away for the return to Portal City.

We had seen nothing of Mr. Van Britt during the day, and until we came to start out I thought maybe he had gone back to Portal City on the regular train. But at the station I saw the pilot engine just ahead of us again, and though I couldn't be quite sure, I thought I caught a glimpse of our athletic little general superintendent on the fireman's box.

The boss was pretty quiet all the way on the run down the mountain to Bauxite, and, for a wonder, he didn't pitch into the work at the desk. I could tell pretty well what he was thinking about. For six months he had been working like a horse to pull the Short Line out of the mudhole of contempt and hostility into which a more or less justly aroused public enmity had dumped it; and now, just as he was beginning to get it up over the edge, he had been plainly notified that he was going to be killed if he didn't let go.

Just as the way seemed to be opening out to better things for the Short Line, a mis-set switch or a bullet in the dark would knock the entire hard-built reform experiment into a cocked hat.

There was every reason, now, to hope that the experiment was going to be a success, at least, at our end of it, if it could go on just a little farther. Slowly but surely the new policy was winning its way with the public. Traffic was booming, and almost from the first the Interstate Commerce inspectors had let us alone, just as the police will let a man alone where there is reason to believe that he has taken a brace and is trying his best to walk straight.

Also, for the drastic intrastate regulations—the laws about headlights, and safety devices, and grade crossings, and full crews, and the making of reports to this, that, and the other state official; laws which, if enforced to the letter would have left the railroad management with little to do but to pay the bills; for these something better was to be substituted. We had Governor-elect Burrell's assurance for this. He had met the boss in the lobby of the Bullard the day after the election, and I had heard him say:

"You have kept your promise, Norcross. For the first time in its history, your railroad has let a state campaign take its course without bullying, bribery, or underhanded corruption. You'll get your reward. We are going to have new laws, and a Railroad Commission with authority to act both ways—for the people when it's needed, and for the carriers when they need it. If you can show that the present laws are unjust to your earning powers, you'll get relief and the people of this commonwealth will cheerfully pay the bills."

Past all this, though, and even past the murderous machinations of the disappointed grafters, there was the old sore: the original barrier that no amount of internal reform could break down. There could be no permanent prosperity for the Short Line while its majority stock was controlled by men who cared absolutely nothing for the property as a working factor in the life and activities of the region it served.

That was the way Mrs. Sheila had put it to the boss, one evening along in the summer when they were sitting out on the Kendricks' porch, and I had butted in, as usual, with a bunch of telegrams that didn't matter. She had said that the experiment couldn't be a success unless the conditions could be changed in some way; that so long as the railroads were owned or controlled by men of the Mr. Dunton sort and used as counters in the money-making game, there would never be any real peace between the companies and the people at large.

It was at Bauxite Junction that we picked up Mr. Hornack. I was glad when I saw him come in. I had just been thinking that it wasn't healthy for the boss to be grilling there at the window so long alone, and I knew Mr. Hornack would keep him talking about something or other all the rest of the way in.

For a little while they talked business. By and by the business talk wound itself up and I heard Mr. Hornack say: "I saw Ripley going in on Number Six this morning, and he had company; Mrs. Macrae, and the major's wife, and the husky little-girl cousin. They've been visiting at the capital, so they told me, and I expect the major will be mighty glad to see them back."

I didn't hear what Mr. Norcross said, if he said anything at all, but if I had been stone deaf I think I should have heard the thing that Mr. Hornack said when he went on.

"I heard something the other day in Portal City that seems pretty hard to believe, Norcross. It was at one of Mrs. Stagford's 'evenings,' and I was sitting out a dance with a certain young woman who shall be nameless. We were speaking of the Kendricks, and she gave me a rather broad hint that Mrs. Macrae isn't a widow at all; that her husband is still living."

My heavens! I had figured out a thousand ways in which the boss might get wised up to the dreadful truth, but never anything like this; to have it dropped on him that way out of a clear sky!

For a minute or two he didn't say anything, but when he did speak, I saw that the truth wasn't going to take hold.

"That is gossip, pure and simple, Hornack. The Kendricks are my friends, and I have been as intimate



"Mrs. Macrae Isn't a Widow At All."

in their household as any outsider could be. It's merely idle gossip, I can assure you."

"Maybe so," said Mr. Hornack, sort of drawing in his horns when he saw how positive the boss was about it. "I'm not beyond admitting that the young woman who told me is a little inclined that way. But the story was pretty circumstantial: it went so far as to assert that 'Macrae' wasn't Mrs. Sheila's married name at all, and to say that her long stay with her Western cousins was—and still is—really a flight from conditions that were too humiliating to be borne."

"I don't care what was said, or who said it," the boss cut in brusquely. "It's ridiculous to suppose that any woman, and especially a woman like Sheila Macrae, would attempt to pass herself off as a widow when she wasn't one."

"I know," said the traffic manager, temporizing a little. "But on the other hand, I've never heard the major, or any one else, say outright that she was a widow. It seems to be just taken for granted. It stirred me up a bit on Van Britt's account. You don't go anywhere to mix and mingle socially, but it's the talk of the town that Upton is in over his head in the quarter."

Jimmie is forced to play eavesdropper.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Finny Tribe in Cold Weather.

All fish do not hibernate during the winter. Some species find homes in holes or beneath rocks and roots and get along very well without food during the cold weather, but they are not torpid like the bears and groundhogs that hibernate. Most of the fish swim about in the cold water and gather a living in winter just as they do in summer, but none of them requires so much food when the water is cold.

St. Clair Hotel & Cafe

L. L. WILLIAMS, Prop.

We give our customers the best service we know how, and we invite you to stop with us when in the city Our cafe is always open and the best of eats served our patrons.

MAIN & LOCKWOOD STS TAHOKA, TEXAS

PROFESSIONAL COLUMN

DR. L. E. TURRENTINE
Physician and Surgeon
Office Over Thomas Bros. Bldg., Room No. 2
Residence Phone 60
Office Phone 18
TAHOKA, TEXAS.

DR. C. B. TOWNES
Res. Phone 131
Physician and Surgeon
Office Phone 45
Office Upstairs Thomas Building

THE LUBBOCK SANITARIUM
A Modern Fireproof Building
Equipped for Medical and Surgical Cases
Dr. J. T. Krueger
Office Phone 710
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Dr. J. T. Hutchinson
Office Phone 209
Residence Phone 216
Dr. M. C. Overton
Office Phone 710
Residence Phone 407
Dr. O. F. Peebler
Office Phone 209
Residence Phone 341
Mary F. Farwell, R. N.
Superintendent
Evelyn M. Holladay, R. N.
Asst. Supt.
Helen E. Griffith, R. N.
Dietitian
C. E. Hunt, Business Mgr.
A chartered Training School is conducted by Miss Mary F. Farwell, R. N., Superintendent. Bright, healthy, young women who desire to enter may address Miss Farwell.

ROBINSON-SIMMONS UNDERTAKING CO.
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Licensed Embalmer
Day Phone 438
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Lubbock, Texas

REFERENCE: Any Bank or business house in Post, Texas, Jensen-Salsberry Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo.; Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.

DR. L. W. FITCHEN
Post City, Texas.
Graduate in Veterinary Medicine, Surgery and Dentistry
Calls answered anywhere in West Texas, Day or Night.—Ruptured Colts successfully treated.

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Calls answered day or night to any part of Lynn county.
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DR. E. E. CALLAWAY
Office Over Thomas Bros.
Room 1
Office Phone 51. Res. Phone 147
TAHOKA, TEXAS

Notice of Election

City Hall, City of Tahoka, Texas, June 20th, 1921.

By the authority vested in me by the Law and in accordance with Ordinance No. 51 of the City of Tahoka, Texas, passed and adopted the 20th day of June, 1921, I, J. R. Singleton, Mayor of the City of Tahoka, Texas, do hereby order that an election be held within the said City on the 30th day of July, 1921, at the office of the City Secretary of the City of Tahoka, Texas, whereat the qualified tax paying voters thereof may determine if serial Bonds of this City in the amount of Eighteen Thousand ($18,000.00) Dollars shall be issued, being thirty-six bonds of Five Hundred ($500.00) Dollars each, Nos. One and Two being due on the 1st day of August, 1925; Nos. Three, Four and Five being due on the first day of August, 1926; and Nos. Six, Seven and Eight being due on the 1st day of August, 1927, and two of such bonds in their numerical order becoming due and payable on the 1st day of August each and every year thereafter until the whole have matured; for the purpose of extending, repairing, improving and equipping the electric light plant of the City of Tahoka, Texas, and to bear interest at six per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually, and due on the first day of February and August of each year after the issuance of such Bonds, and a tax sufficient to meet the interest and create a sinking fund to retire such Bonds at their maturity shall be levied; and by virtue of Ordinance No. 52, passed and adopted on the 20th day of June, 1921, by the City of Tahoka, Texas, it was ordered that a proposition be submitted to the duly qualified voters of this City if serial bonds in the sum of Fourteen Thousand ($14,000.00)) Dollars, being twenty-eight bonds of Five Hundred ($500.00) Dollars each, maturing two each year beginning August 1st, 1928, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually, on the first day of February and August, of this City be issued for the purpose of extending, improving, repairing and equipping the Water Works system of the City of Tahoka, Texas, and for the levy of a tax sufficient to meet the interest and create a sinking fund to retire same at their several maturities.

J. W. Eliott, B. J. Leedy, Chester Connally and Carl D. Griffing are hereby appointed to hold such election in the office of the City secretary.

Those desiring to vote in favor of issuance of serial Bonds in the sum of Eighteen Thousand ($18,000.00) Dollars for extending, repairing, improving and equipping the electric light plant of this City shall have written or printed on their ballot: "For the issuance of Eighteen Thousand ($18,000.00) Dollars Electric Light Bonds maturing serially and levy a tax to meet interest and sinking fund." Those opposed to such proposition shall have written or printed on their ballot: "Against the issuance of Eighteen Thousand ($18,000.00) Dollars Electric Light Bonds maturing serially and levy a tax to meet interest and sinking fund." Those desiring to vote in favor of issuing serial Bonds in the sum of Fourteen Thousand ($14,000.00) Dollars for extending, repairing, improving and equipping the water works system of this City, shall have written or printed on their ballot: "For the issuance of Fourteen Thousand ($14,000.00) Dollars Water Works Bonds maturing serially and levy a tax to meet interest and sinking fund." Those opposing same shall have written or printed on their ballot. "Against the issuance of Fourteen Thousand ($14,000.00) Dollars Water Works Bonds maturing serially and levy a tax to meet interest and sinking fund."

And I direct that notice of such election be given for 30 days preceeding same by causing copies of this notices to be published in some newspaper in this City, printed in the English language and which has been so printed and published one year next preceeding the date of the first publication thereof, and causing this notice to be posted in four public places in the City.

In testimony whereof I have attested these presents and caused the same to be signed by the Secretary of the City of Tahoka, Texas, and attested by the official seal of said City, this the 23rd day of June, 1921.

[ATTEST] J. R. SINGLETON,
Mayor of the City of Tahoka, Texas,
(SEAL) I. P. METCALF,
Secretary of the City of Tahoka, Texas. 434c

Swelling caused by insect bites can be reduced by using Ballards Snow Liniment. It counteracts the poison ane relieves the irritation. Three sizes, 30c, 60c and $1.20 per bottle. Sold by Thomas Bros,

Stock Law Election Order

This the 20th day of June, 1921, came on to be considered by the county judge of Lynn County, Texas, the petition of Henry Hillen and twenty-five other free holders of the hereinafter described subdivision of said county for an order of election in such subdivision for the purpose of enabling the freeholders thereof to determine whether horses, mules, jacks jenetts, sheep, hogs and cattle shall be permitted to run at large therein, and it appearing to the undersigned judge of said court that such petition was filed with the Commissioners court on the 11th day of May, 1921, and that such court thereafter on the 11th day of May, 1921. heard and granted the same and ordered that said election be held on the 23 day of July, 1921, and that the judge of said county issue an order therefor and cause public notice thereof to be given as required by law.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me under such order and the law, I, J. W. Elliott, County Judge, of Lynn County, Texas, do hereby order that on the 23 day of July, 1921, at Wilson, in such sub-division an election shall be held for the purpose of enabling the freeholders of such subdivision to determine whether horses, mules, jacks, jennetts, sheep, hogs, and cattle shall be permitted to run at large in such subdivision to-wit:

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 387, cert. 447, thence east about 7 miles to the northeast corner sec. 8, block 7; thence south to S E corner sec. 8, block 7; thence east to S W corner sec. 3, cert. 469; thence north 11 miles on section lines to the north line of Lynn County; thence west 9 miles on county line to east line section 13, cert. 685; thence south to N. W. corner sec. 387. the place of beginning.

That the polls shall be opened for such election at Wilson School house in the town of Wilson in such sub-division, and C. A. Coleman and Roy Cobb and R. C. Forrester being proper persons for such purpose and freeholders and qualified voters of such county are hereby appointed as managers of said election, and they shall appoint their own clerks.

No person shall vote at said election unless he is a free holder, and is also a qualified voter under the constitution and laws of the state of Texas. All votes of such election shall be by ballot, and voters desiring to prevent the animals designated herein from running at large shall place upon their ballots the words "For the Stock Law," and those in favor of allowing such animals to run at large, "Against the Stock Law."

On or before the 10th day after such election, the persons holding such election shall make due return of all the votes cast at said election for and against said proposition to the county judge of said county, who will tabulate and count said returns and acertain and proclaim the results of said election in a manner prescribed by law.

Public notice of this order shall be given for at least thirty days before the date of such election by publication thereof in some newspaper published in said county, if there be one; and if no newspaper be published in said county, then at three public places in said sub-division.

Witness my hand and seal of office at office in Tahoka, Texas, this the 22 day of June, 1921.

[SEAL] J. W. ELLIOTT,
424c Co. Judge, Lynn Co. Texas.

Notice of Bond Election

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the school house in the town of O'Donnell within the O'Donnell Independent School District, on the 25th day of July, 1921, to determine whether the bonds of said district shall be issued to the amount of $30,000.00 (Thirty thousand dollars) payable (40) forty years from their date and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for the purpose of building, erecting constructing and equipping a brick school building in said district and whether there shall be annually levied, assessed and collected on all the taxable property in said district, for the current year and annually thereafter while said bonds, or any of them are outstanding, a tax sufficient to pay the current interest on said bonds and provide a sinking fund sufficient to pay the principal at maturity.

M.F. Ballew has been appointed manager of said election, which shall be held as nearly as possible in conformity with the general election laws of the state.

No person shall vote at said election unless he be a qualified voter under the Constitution and laws of this state, and a tax-payer in said O'Donnell Independent School District.

Those in favor of the issuance of bonds and the levying of the tax shall write or print on their ballots: FOR THE ISSUANCE OF THE BONDS AND THE LEVYING OF THE TAX IN PAYMENT THEROF.", And those against issuance of the bonds and the levying of the tax shall write or print on their ballots: "AGAINST THE ISSUANCE OF THE BONDS AND THE LEVYING OF THE TAX IN PAYMENT THEREOF."

Said election was ordered by the board of trustees of said O'Donnell Independent School District by order passed on the 23rd day of June, 1921 and this order is issued pursuant to said order.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1921.

[ATTEST]
J. F. SHOOK,
President of Board of Trustees of said district.
W. A. TREADWAY,
Secretary of Board of Trustees, of said district.
(SEAL) 434tc

PHOTOGRAPHS
We will be in Tahoka every THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
Will make pictures in room 9, up stairs over Thomas Bros. Drug Company.
GIVE US A CALL.
Johnson Studio,
Leader Bldg. Lubbock, Texas

City Barber Shop
L. L. RICE. Prop.
Re-opened Under New Management.
CALL AND SEE US.
LOCATED FIRST DOOR NORTH LYNN CO. NEWS OFFICE.

J. C. MAY
Jewelryman-Watchmaker
Located First Door East Thomas Bros.
TAHOKA, TEXAS

You Will Enjoy OUR DRINKS
During the hot days is when you really enjoy something good to drink. We claim to make mighty good drinks and we ask you to see for yourself. Our fountain department is complete in every detail.
Men who like for their cigars and tobacco to be kept right are regular patrons of this place. Why not join them?
Thomas Bros. Drug Co.
Tahoka, Texas
On the Corner Phone 22

FARMERS!
We welcome you to our town the 12th, 13th and 14th this month and while here make our store your headquarters. Meet you friends at BARRIER'S.
Plenty of ice water, a table with stationery for your correspondence, and chairs for you to rest in.
Bring your want lists for things you arne't able to find in your home towns. Railroad fares refunded for purchases of certain amounts.
Barrier Bros. Dept. Store,
DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE
West Side Square Lubbock
"We give S. & H. Green Trading Stamps."

FISK TIRES
Sold only by dealers
The best fabric tire made for heavy service or rough roads—
RED-TOP
Extra Ply—Heavy Tread
30 x 3½
$22.00
Reduction on all styles and sizes
A New Low Price on a Known and Honest Product

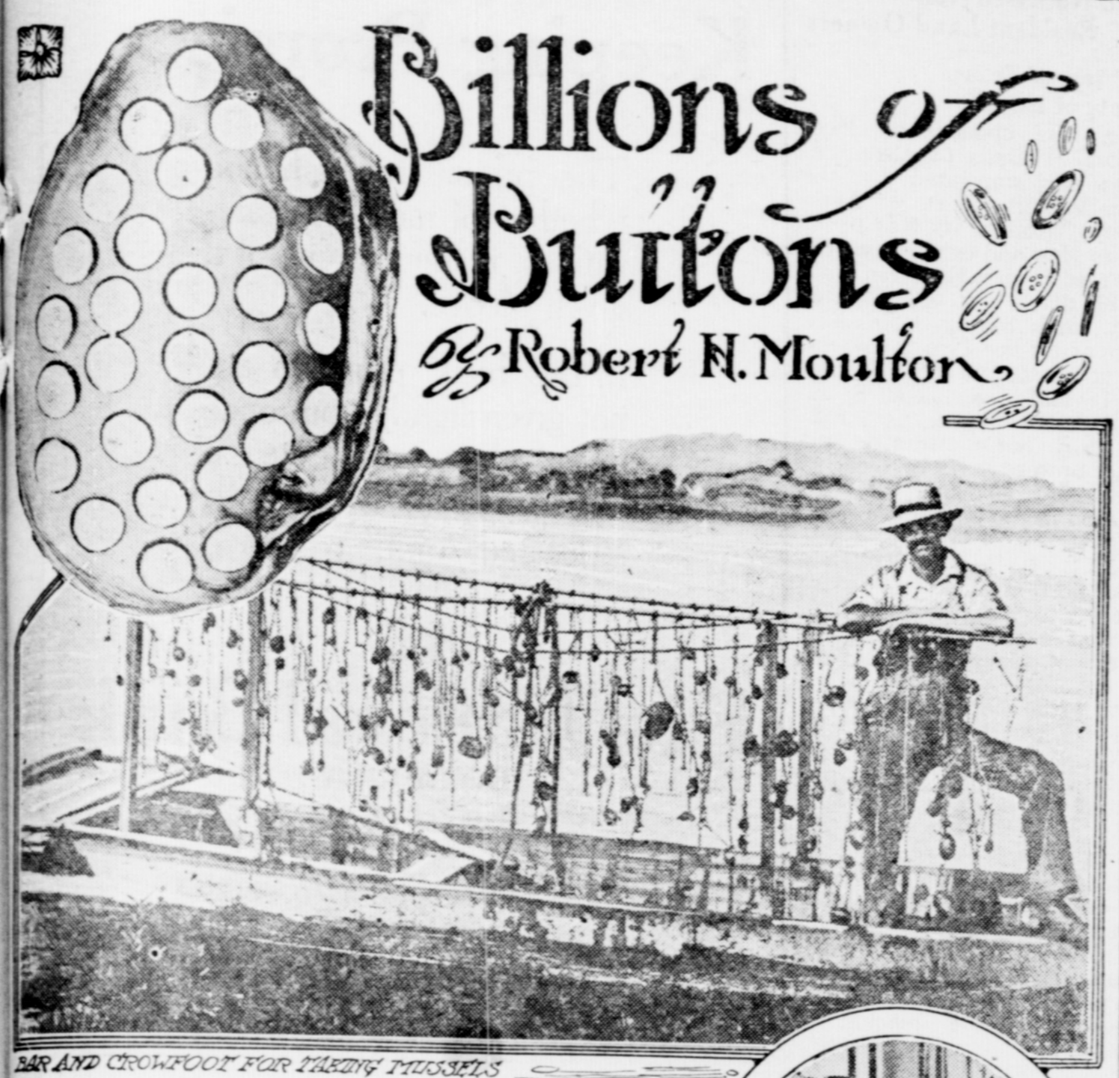
Bring Us Your Wheat
We have been to enormous expense equipping our plant for efficient service, and saving of time to you. We will pay the highest possible price and are extremely anxious to buy your wheat.
EDWARDS BROTHERS
COAL and GRAIN Tahoka, Texas

Buildings That Endure
That is the kind of buildings that we furnish the material for. It isn't a question of selling you just one order with us. We have the future in view with every sale. We stress the satisfaction that we know is the result of Quality material. We know that your first order with us is just the beginning of a number of orders that always come from SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.


Higginbotham-Bartlett Co.
LUMBER DEALERS
Tahoka, Texas

Billions of Buttons

By Robert N. Moulton



BAR AND CROWFOOT FOR TAKING MUSSELS

THE supply of button-holes in this country will never exceed the supply of buttons if Uncle Sam can prevent it. The government has never taken a census of button-holes in the United States, but federal enumerators in the last census discovered that the value of all buttons produced in this country in a single year is more than $50,000,000. This represents several billions of buttons.

The fresh-water mussel, the lowly clam of the old swimming hole, is the largest single source of buttons in this country. Something like 75,000 tons of clam shells are used annually in the manufacture of more than 50,000,000 gross of pearl buttons which, at present prices, are valued at more than $35,000,000. In addition to buttons, the mussel shells are also used in the manufacture of novelties, jewelry, chicken feed, road materials and composition marble.

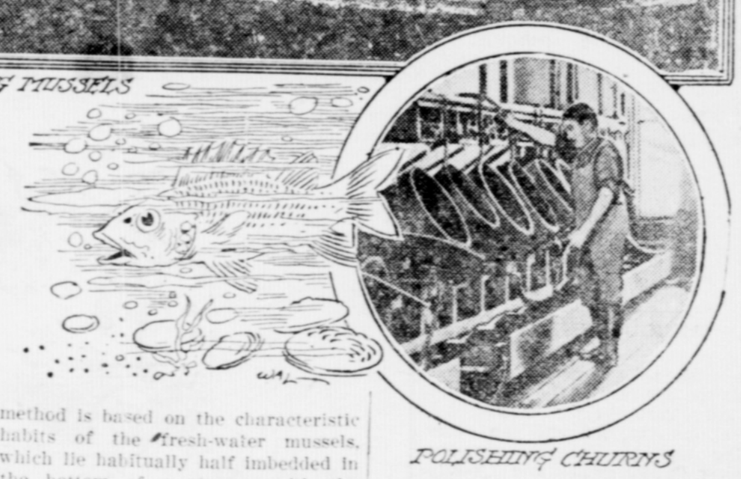
Several years ago the bureau of fisheries discovered that the great clam beds which are the source of the best buttons were being rapidly exhausted. Investigation showed that nature in her propagation and growth of pearl button material was wasteful. It was also found that natural propagation of mussels could be improved and controlled artificially and means were taken to restock the clam beds. In this scheme fish are a necessary adjunct.

When fresh-water clams have just started their development they must become parasitic upon fish if they are to reach maturity. Almost as soon as they are hatched the baby clams attach themselves to the gills of fish. There they cling for the next week or so. When they have developed sufficiently to shift for themselves, they detach themselves and drop to the bed of the river. If undisturbed there, they become full grown at the end of five years.

The trouble with this natural process of development is that the great majority of tiny clams do not find fish to which they may attach themselves, and they die in their infancy. Experts of the bureau of fishery then conceived the idea of artificially infecting the fish with the parasites, and immediately the problem was solved. Under this artificial treatment a fish can carry a thousand or more embryo mussels in its gills, whereas under natural conditions it may become host to half a dozen or so.

The principal mussel-yielding streams are found in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama, the Mississippi river producing the largest number of clams. The mussel fishery is a permanent and important industry, and in nearly any locality where a shell fishery was once established has it ever been entirely abandoned. The extent of the fishery in any locality may vary from year to year, however, as it is subject to a variety of influences, such as the demand for shells of certain varieties, the stages of the river, the condition of the local industry, and the degree of exhaustion of the mussels.

The method of mussel fishery most generally in use today is with the so-called bar and crowfoot hooks. The method is based on the characteristic habits of the fresh-water mussels, which lie habitually half imbedded in the bottom of a stream, with the hinder end of the shell directed against the current and slightly gaping. If a stick or hook be inserted into the opening of the shell, the mussel at once closes tightly and will hold for a long time, even while being dragged over the bottom and hauled up to the boat.



POLISHING CHURNS

The more elaborate apparatus now used was first brought to the notice of the river men of the upper Mississippi in 1897. The crowfoot apparatus consists essentially of a bar to which many short lines, bearing four-pronged wire hooks, are arranged at intervals. By means of a towing line the bar is dragged above the bottom, while the hooks trail on the mussel bed with the current. When a hook enters a shell opening, the mussel closes upon the hook, and in consequence is dragged from the bottom. When the bar is raised after a suitable time, numerous mussels may be hanging from the hooks.

It is usual to equip barges with a number of these bars so that the bed of a stream may be dragged thoroughly. The most satisfactory boat has been found to be the ordinary john boat. Its length is from 14 to 20 feet, with a width at the center of from 3 to 5 feet, but it always has narrower ends, and is usually of light draft. For work on a much larger scale, heavy barges, approximately 10 by 40 feet, are used.

After the mussels are brought ashore the soft parts must be removed. Where pearling is the exclusive object, each mussel may be opened with a knife inserted between the valves of the shells, so as to sever the adductor muscles; the meat is then cut out and examined for pearls. Such a process, however, is entirely too slow and tedious for preparing shells for market, so the cooking-out process is exclusively employed in the shell fishery. The mussels are cooked in a vat 5 feet long by 2 feet wide and from 12 to 18 inches deep. This usually takes about a half hour.

After reaching the button factory the shells are first soaked in tanks or vats for a week or more. The soaking process is intended to soften the material, which would otherwise be too hard on the saws, as well as so brittle as to chip and yield blanks with rough edges. The machine used in cutting is essentially a lathe fitted with a tubular saw of the necessary diameter to obtain the required size of button, and a wooden plug and a ratchet handle or lever for gradually forcing the rough shell against the rapidly rotating saw. The shell is held in position either by prongs or by the hand protected with a mitten. Successive blanks as they are cut are crowded through the tubular saw to fall into a receptacle below. The sizes of the buttons are determined by the inner diameter of the cutting end of the saw, and they range from about one-third of an inch to one inch in diameter. In novelty works buttons an inch and a half or larger are made.

Before going to the finishing machines the blanks are usually passed through four intermediate processes. First they are passed through a blank classifier, where, by falling between rollers they are separated into different lots according to thickness. Next they are placed in tumblers, consisting of heavy and slowly revolving barrels of iron or wood, in which they are churned with water and pumice stone to clean them and remove any possible rough edges. The blanks are then ready for the grinder, a machine fitted with an emery wheel which grinds away the horny backs and reduces the blanks to a uniform thickness. Finally the blanks are again soaked in water to be softened for the finishing machine. They are then ready for the essential processes of button making, which are accomplished by an automatic machine of comparatively recent invention and of very ingenious design.

The blanks are fed by hand into depressions in the tops of vertical chucks, which are arranged in series constituting an endless chain. As the chucks in the endless chain pass around the circumference of the machine each blank is automatically operated upon by various tools, and each tool is automatically sharpened and prepared for the succeeding blank. The processes accomplished in the machine consist in rounding the edges and carving out the center in the desired pattern. After the first hole the drill rises, the button makes a turn through a fourth or half of one revolution (according to whether it is to be a four-hole or two-hole-button), when the drill again descends to make a new hole. After the last hole is drilled the chuck opens automatically to release the button, which is sucked into a tube connected with the blower system to be dropped into a bucket through a counting tube.

From the cutting machine the buttons are taken to the churns, where they are tumbled, or churned, with water and pumice stone to clean them, take off the rough edges, and make them ready for receiving the final polish. The polishing is also a tumbling process, in which, however, sulphuric acid is used in conjunction with steam. After the buttons are dried in shakers with sawdust, they are placed with dry sawdust and washing powder in a combined tumbler and shaker. This process removes any trace of limy deposit and gives the final luster. Finally the buttons are conveyed in buckets or boxes to the sorting room where they are sorted according to qualities and grades and sewed to suitable cards for packing in boxes, ready to be sold.

To Cut Cardboard.

Cardboard is used for so many purposes that it is well to know how to cut straight edges. Never use scissors for the purpose, because that makes ragged edges. First lay a straight-edged ruler on the cardboard with the brass edge upward. As the ruler is thick, the brass will be a fraction of an inch above the board when properly placed. Now procure a very sharp penknife, hold the ruler firmly, and draw the knife along the brass edge. Do not attempt to cut through the cardboard the first time, but merely score it deeply. Now remove the ruler and cut through the incision. The result will be as clean a cut edge as a picture dealer can make on his mats.

Flowers Not for Sick Room.

All flowers grown from bulbs are dangerous in rooms where there is illness. Although bunches of flowers are invariably taken to the sick, such blooms as hyacinths, lilies-of-the-valley, tuberoses, and even daffodils and narcissus, should be carefully avoided. The perfume is said to be as dangerous to a person in a critical state of health as a dose of morphine would be, without possessing the benefits which that drug sometimes confers.

Jud Tunkins.

Jud Tunkins says your so-called "good loser" is usually no more than a man who has sense enough to keep his mouth shut

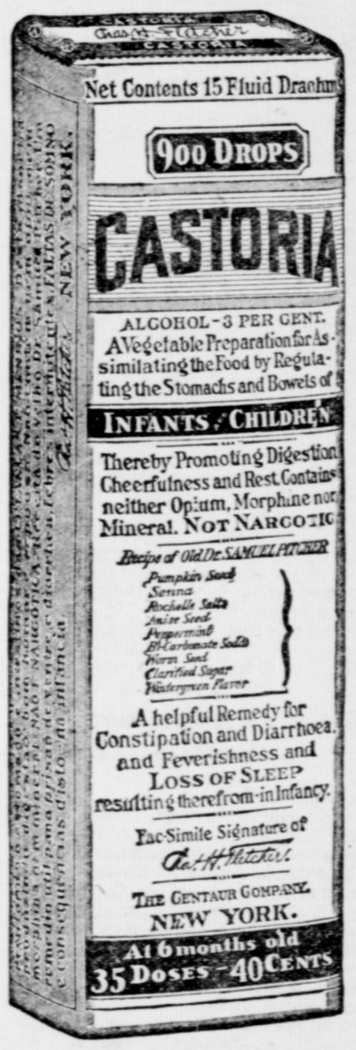
Are You Human?

A little baby. A little child. Don't they appeal to you? Doesn't your heart yearn to pick them up, to cuddle them close to you, to shield them from all harm? sure it does else you're not human. Being human you love them. Their very helplessness makes you reach out in all your strength to aid them. In health there's no flower so beautiful. In illness there's no night so black.

Save them then. Use every precaution. Take no chance.

When sickness comes, as sickness will, remember it's just a baby, just a child and if the Physician isn't at hand don't try some remedy that you may have around the house for your own use.

Fletcher's Castoria was made especially for babies' ills and you can use it with perfect safety as any doctor will tell you. Keep it in the house.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

Do the People Know?

Do you know why you are asked to call for Fletcher's Castoria when you want a child's remedy: why you must insist on Fletcher's?

For years we have been explaining how the popularity of Fletcher's Castoria has brought out innumerable imitations, substitutes and counterfeits.

To protect the babies: to shield the homes and in defense of generations to come we appeal to the better judgment of parents to insist on having Fletcher's Castoria when in need of a child's medicine. And remember above all things that a child's medicine is made for children—a medicine prepared for grown-ups is not interchangeable. A baby's food for a baby. And a baby's medicine is just as essential for the baby.

The Castoria Recipe (it's on every wrapper) has been prepared by the same hands in the same manner for so many years that the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and perfection in the product are synonymous.

MOTHERS SHOULD READ THE BOOKLET THAT IS AROUND EVERY BOTTLE OF FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Full-length trousers have been the fashion for 100 years, and still they're ugly.

CUSTOMS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Who among us would say to-day, "I never use a Dentifrice, I never have to?"

Yet Fifty years ago, odd as it may seem, not one person in 1,000 used a Dentifrice—or even a tooth brush.

So to-day, after more than 30 years of persistent publicity of Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder for the Feet, not many well-turned-out people care to confess, "You know I never have to use a Powder for the Feet!"

More than One Million five hundred thousand pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war.

The reason is this: Incasing and confining the feet in Leather or Canvas Shoes is bound to create friction, more or less. Allen's Foot-Ease removes the friction from the shoes, and freshens the feet. It is this friction which causes smarting, callouses, corns and bunions. You know what friction does to your motor-car axle. Why not remove it from your footwear by Shaking into your Shoes *to-day*, Allen's Foot-Ease, the cleanly, wholesome, healing, Antiseptic powder? Get the habit, as millions now have it.

A man is seldom as old as he feels or a woman as young as she says she is.

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.

Freckles are less than half as pretty as blushes, but they are never counterfeit.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful sometimes what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.

A good conversational story-teller soon learns to tell 'em too long.

Social unrest is as old as history; without it there would be no history.

Pleasant Dreams!

To dream of seeing a great number of fireflies, deceit; that you are following a phantom, your wife is false, and unless you are very careful your living will be taken away from you.

A Hot One.

Dubbleigh—"Don't you think society is a bit of a bore?" Miss Keen—"Your society, Mr. Dubbleigh."

"Live wires" need no charging.

USE THE BEST FAULTLESS STARCH FOR LAUNDRY WORK
FOR SHIRTS COLLARS CUFFS AND FINE LINEN

STANDARD FOR 50 YEARS
WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC
Not Only For Chills, Fever and Malaria
BUT A FINE GENERAL TONIC
If not sold by your druggist, write Arthur Peter & Co., Louisville, Ky.



MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE
"Good to the last drop."
100% PURE
Also Maxwell House Tea
CHEEK-NEAL COFFEE CO., NASHVILLE HOUSTON, JACKSONVILLE RICHMOND

You Can't Keep a Good Man Down

Go back to the Biblical days of Jonah and the Whale. This saying proved to be true then and it's true now.

So many men go down, because they fail to realize the value of thrift. They overlook the fact that money is essential to their welfare.

In the shipwreck it's the life preserver that keeps you afloat. In the financial world it's your Savings Account that will keep you above the service.

No man ever lost a dollar by depositing in a Guaranty State Bank.

GUARANTY STATE BANK

"The Bank of Personal Service."

Tahoka, Texas

We Are Right

In Quality and Price

Our just plan of operation is to the direct advantage of each and every customer

We have our lowest price to all alike, each day. We invite you to co-operate with us in maintaing absolutely lowest price standards in Hardware and Groceries.

See

J. S. Wells AND Sons,

For John Deere Implements, Garden Tools, Shelf Hardware, New Perfection Stoves.

We Want Your Business

If we didn't, do you think we would spend good money writing to you. When you want to change grocers give us a chance. We'll do our dead level best to make it the most profitable thing you ever did in the way of grocery satisfaction. If anybody tells you other grocers sell cheaper than we do, investigate before you believe it.

R. H. Turner & Son,

PHONE 91.

Main Street Tahoka, Texas

Best Prices Paid For Country Produce.

Sheriff's Notice of Election

The State of Texas,
County of Lynn.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held on the 23rd day of July, 1921, at Edith School House in Common School District No. 13, of this county as established by order of the county board of trustees of date the 16 day of April, 1920, which if of record in book designated Record of School districts, on page 88, book 1, to determine whether a majority of the legally qualified property tax paying voters of said district desire the issuance of bonds on the faith and credit of said common school district in the amount of $2500.00, the bonds to be of the denomination of $100.00 each numbered consecutively from one to twenty-five both inclusive, payable serially and to mature within twenty years from their date, and bearing 6 per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually on April and October 10th of each year, to provide funds to be expended in the payment of accounts legally contracted in building an addition and equipping the same to the present school building in said district and to determine whether the commissioners court of this county shall be authorized to levy, assess and collect annually while said bonds or any of them are outstanding a tax upon all taxable property within said district sufficient to pay the current interest on said bonds and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to pay the principal at maturity.

All persons who are legally qualified voters of this state and county and who are resident property tax payers in said district shall be entitled to vote at said election, and all voters desiring to support the proposition to issue bonds shall have written or printed on their ballots the words:

"For the Bonds."

And those opposed shall have written or printed on their ballots the words:

"Against the Bonds."

J. K. Nowlin has been appointed presiding officer of said election and he shall select two judges and two clerks to assist him in holding the same and he shall within five days after said election has been held make due return thereof to the commissioners court of this county as is required by law for holding a general election.

Said election was ordered by the county judge of this county by order made on the 28th day of June, 1921, and this notice is given in pursuance to said order.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1921.

S. W. SAMFORD,
443t Sheriff Lynn county, Texas.

Citation on Application for Probate of Will

The State of Texas.
To the Sheriff or any Constable of Lynn County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to cause to be published once each week for a period of ten days before the return day hereof, in a newspaper of general circulation, which has been continuously and regularly published for a period of not less than one year in said Lynn County, a copy of the following notice:

The State of Texas.

To all persons interested in the Estate of A. A. Vaughn, Deceased. W. F. Vaughn has filed in the County, an application for the Probate of the last Will and Testament of said A. A. Vaughn, Deceased, filed with said application, for Letters Testamentary which will be heard at the next term of said Court, commencing on the Fourth Monday in July, A. D., 1921, the same being the 25th day of July, A. D., 1921, at the Court House thereof in Tahoka, Texas, at which time all persons interested in said Estate may appear and contest said application, should they desire to do so.

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

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Tahoka, Texas, this the 28th day of June, 1921.

B. H. Robinson,
Clerk of the County Court, Lynn County, Texas.
By Jack Alley, Deputy
[SEAL] 434t

Lynn County News, $2.00.

Road Notice to Non-Resident Land Owners

The State of Texas,
County of Lynn.

We, the undersigned freeholders, citizens of Lynn Co. Texas, duly appointed by the Commissioners Court of Lynn County, Texas, at its May term, 1921 to view and establish a first class road from S.E. corner section 24, Blk. 8, cert. 652, E. L. & R. R., and having been duly sworn as the law directs, hereby give notice that on the 16th day of July, 1921, assemble at S. E. corner Sur 24, Blk. 8, Cert 652, E. L. & R. R. Co. Grantee and thence proceed to survey, locate, view, mark out and establish said road beginning at the S E corner section 24, Blk. 8, Cert. 652, E. L & R. R. Ry. Co., thence north 3 miles to the N. E. corner, survey 5, Blk. 8. Cert. 643, thence east 3 miles to the S E corner, survey 1, Blk 8, Cert 641.

And we do hereby notify T. J. Renfro. J. C. Holcomb, J. K. McCoy, A. F. Myers, T. N. Pearce, L. Brown and B. G. Prestige and any and all persons owning lands through which said road may run, that we will at the same time proceed to assess the damages incidental to the opening and establishment of said road. when they may, either in person or by agent or attorney, present to us a written statement of the amount of damages, if any, claimed by them.

Witness my hands this 9th day of June, A. D. 1921.

Ben Moore
J. J. Waldrep.
C. J. Tyler
J. N Lines
423c D. G. Phipps.
Jurors of View.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We wish to announce to our friends the opening of the Protestant Hospital, Fort Worth, Texas. A modern one hundred and ten room building with the latest equipment including Pathological and X-Ray laboratories.

Our nurses home is a separate building and we are ready to receive fifty applications for nurses to enter the training school.

Those desiring to enter should address the Superintendent, Protestant Hospital, Fort Worth, Texas.

432tc Harold V. Johnson.
Arvel R. Ponton.

Big Salaries Paid

Men and women wanted to train, by mail or at our office, for positions: Four for bookkeepers; two for banks; five for stenographers; and three for typists. Salary $85 to $150 a month. State position wanted. Write Abilene Dranghon Business College, abney Bldg., Abi-Texas. 442tp

Scolarship for Sale

In well known West Texas business college at reduced rates School will O.K. Scholarship, Write M. B. Whately, Abilene, Texas. 34tc

Let the News do your job work. We are determined to please, and our prices are reasonable.

F. E. REDWINE S. B. HATCHETT

We Never Quit Working for Our Clients. For Quick Sale List Your Land With Us.

West Texas Real Estate Co.

"Service and Fair Dealing," our Motto.

Member Tahoka Chamber of Commerce and West Texas Chamber of Commerce.

Tahoka, Texas

Keeping Promises

The primal test of honor, whether of men or organizations, is the keeping of a given pledge.

In this bank promises are not given lightly, but once given they constitute a sacred obligation in both letter and spirit.

The

First National Bank

OF TAHOKA

A bank whose resources are for the accommodation of its customers.....

Capital and Surplus $75,000.00.

A. L. LOCKWOOD, President. W. B. SLATON, Cashier.
W. D. NEVELS, Vice-President BEN T. BROWN, Asst. Cash.
L. L. WEATHERS Asst. Cashier.



Make Your Car a Safe Investment

You fell more at ease when motoring if you have Automobile Insurance: Dangers lurk at every turn in the motorist's path. A collision, a skidding accident, a careless pedestrian accidentally hit, mean heavy expense to you.

Automobile Insurance promptly places the right amount of money in your hands after the accident. No dissapointments. See us to day.

PARKHURST INSURANCE AGENCY.

TAHOKA, TEXAS

COLD DRINKS

When tired and thirsty, come to our store, where you get what you want, served in the right way.

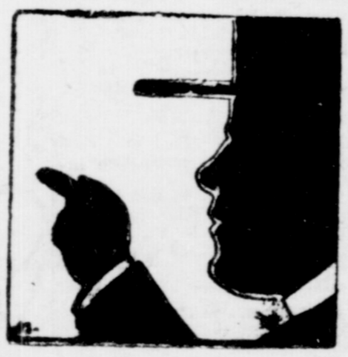
We keep a fresh stock of Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes.

Make this Store your stopping place. "Your Trade Appreciated."

The

LIMIT.

Build Now!



This is the advise of people everywhere over the country who are in position to know conditions.

Lumber and building materials are down to bottom. Labor is plentiful and more efficient. The national shortage of buildings means that as soon as the season opens in the north and east that unprecented building activity will start.

The almost certain demand for labor and materials may again force costs upward.

Investigate for yourself and be convinced that you can save money by building now.

A. G. McAdams Lumber Co.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Rules and Explanations How We Will Give Away

THE MUSIC MASTER

We have placed several thousand keys in a bag, and with each purchase you select a key from this bag. One of these keys will unlock the lock on exhibition.

1. When keys have all been given out, notices will be posted in the store, and you will be given 30 days in which to try your keys in the lock. 2. The Music Master will be left on display for 30 days after keys are all given out. 3. The lock that one of the keys in this bag will unlock is on exhibition at our store 4. In case the successful key is not presented in 30 days as stated above, the Music Master will be given away as follows: When you try your keys, write your name and address on piece of paper provided, and drop in a box provided and register your name in our record book. If the successful key does not come in, the tenth name drawn from the box will be presented with the MUSIC MASTER. Your name will be allowed in the box only once. With each $1.00 in Cash Trade ot our store we will give absolutely FREE one key from the bag. Someone is sure to receive the successfu key and will be presented with this beautiful Music Master.

Starting next Saturday the keys will be given out with each one dollar purchase until keys are all gone. Every SATURDAY will be special DOLLAR DAY at our Store.

The McCormack Store.

MAGAZINE SECTION

THE LYNN COUNTY NEWS

VOLUME XVII | TAHOKA, LYNN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1921 | NUMBER 44

HANK: HIS ANIMAL FRIENDS By Walt McDougal

The Rose of Washington Square

A Tragedy of New York's Bright Lights

The "Rose of Washington Square" is dead—her beauty faded and withered, her youthful spirit bruised and broken by her vain quest for happiness and success in the gay Bohemian life which centres in the famous Greenwich Village section of New York.

"Rose of Washington Square" is the title which Greenwich Village confers on its girl favorite of the moment whose beauty, exuberant youth and unusual talents make her pre-eminent. And of all the long line of young women who have borne this title, none had better claim to it than pretty Emily Grace Clinton.

Only yesterday she was the most admired, the most sought after girl in the village. No one else in the coterie of men and women which hailed her as queen drank more deeply of the cup of life, or with more apparent enjoyment. She seemed to have been made for the carefree existence she had chosen.

But today this fresh young "Rose" that bloomed so brightly for a few short months in the studios and cabarets of Greenwich Village is in her grave—the victim of an overdose of the deadly drug on which she had been relying to keep up her mind and body to the mad pace of Bohemian life.

The lights of Greenwich Village are among the most powerful in the world. Their dazzling rays travel far and wide; and one day, not quite a year ago, their brilliance penetrated the peaceful New England home where Emily Clinton was living happily and contentedly.

The girl was unable to resist their fascinating lure. She followed where they led, just as the foolish moth pursues the consuming flame. And soon she found herself hopelessly caught in the seething, bubbling vortex of life which makes New York's Greenwich Village such an extraordinary place.

Sought Fame and Fortune.

She came to New York confident of finding there all that she so much desired—light and laughter, fame and fortune, love and happiness. And she found instead only disappointment and despair and, finally, a miserable death.

Pitiful, indeed, is the true story of Emily Clinton's perilously swift career and the shocking suddenness of its dismal end. Yet it is only one of countless similar tragedies which form the eternal background of Bohemian life and which by their sombreness make that life glitter all the more alluringly.

Yet, although many another fragrant young flower of girlhood has gone the same way this latest "Rose of Washington Square" has gone, her story deserves to be told, because of the valuable lesson it holds for other girls who may be tempted just as this one was.

The fate that overtook unhappy little Emily Clinton teaches better than a thousand sermons possibly could the folly of being too eager to dodge the dull drudgery of business or shirk the prosaic responsibilities of wifehood and the mothering of babies.



She forsook the placid existence of her New Haven Home to win success as a writer in Greenwich Village.

The die that decided Emily Clinton's destiny was cast when she met a young sculptor from New York, who happened to be spending his vacation in the Connecticut town where she was working as a stenographer. Ever since her high school days she had been interested in writing, and when she and the sculptor became better acquainted she showed him some of her crude attempts at verses, short stories and motion picture scenarios.

The high praise he gave her work brought the blushes to her cheeks. He was quite sure that he could see in it unmistakable signs of genius.

"Now, if you were only in New York," he said, "where there are people who recognize, appreciate and encourage talent of this kind, you would have no difficulty, I feel sure, in finding just the opportunity you need to develop your ability and make yourself a successful author."

The young sculptor regaled her with enthusiastic description of Greenwich Village—how one could rub shoulders there with geniuses of every description, how its life was one long, uninterrupted dream of delight. And when his vacation was over he gave Emily his address and urged her to look him up when she came to New York—as he hoped she soon would.

The girl was powerless to break the fatal spell which had been cast over her by the gleaming lights of Greenwich Village. She felt that she could never be content until she had followed where the lights led. With all the energy of eager, ambitious youth she began the task of accumulating enough money and a sufficient wardrobe for a venture into the strange Bohemian world that centres in New York's Washington Square.

Leaving Home and Friends.

Among her friends was a young man she had known ever since her childhood days. They had been in the same classes at school, and since both had gone to work they had still continued to see much of one another—at dances and the movies and other amusements. But she had never dreamed that he regarded her as anything more than a good friend.

But when she suddenly announced that she was leaving for New York the next day, he surprised her by seizing her slender hands in his big, strong ones.

"Why, Emily," he stammered, while his tanned cheeks turned a rosy red; "I—I—well, the truth of it is, I love you! I haven't said so until now,because I never thought there was a chance of losing you. But that's what I've been working for all along—to make money enough to ask you to marry me. Please don't go away, Emily. Stay here and be my wife!"

"If I don't succeed in New York," she said, "I'll come back and marry you. But I know I shall succeed—I know I shall find happiness and, perhaps, fame."

Her first taste of life in Greenwich Village left Emily Clinton convinced that it was going to surpass her fondest expectations. There was so much to do—so many interesting people to meet.

The only difficulties were that keeping such late hours left little time for the writing she had planned to do and that it cost so much to live even in the most modest fashion.

If only one of the editors would send her a little check instead of a rejection slip! But the few stories she managed to find time to write in the brief intervals between the long nights of pleasure-seeking seemed to have no market.

The one thing that saved her from complete discouragement was the favor she met in the night life of Greenwich Village. She and her friend, Marie Voorhees, an actress, had so many invitations that where to spend an evening actually became a difficult problem. And already Emily Clinton was being hailed as the new "Rose of Washington Square"—the latest queen of New York's bohemia.

Soon she found herself close to the end of her slender resources. Despairing of earning a living in literary work, she brushed up her half-forgotten stenography and typewriting and took a humble position in a Fifth avenue business office.

That was the beginning of the end. To keep on with her night life as she did and work all day would have quickly broken down a constitution far stronger than hers.

While the shadows were thickening about her, and while she was trying to forget them by plunging into wilder and wilder gayety, romance again found her. For a few brief weeks she was greatly cheered by the promise of a happiness like that of which she had always dreamed.

This second suitor of Emily Clinton's was Norman L. Mormond, an artist. He was a married man, but was soon to receive a divorce.

One night, as the three sat at dinner in a popular Greenwich Village restaurant, Mormond noticed that Emily looked strangely pale—her eyes dilated and glassy.

"What's the trouble, dear?" he inquired anxiously. "Are you feeling ill?"

"It's because I'm looking so hard for a glimpse of happiness," she said with a laugh, "that I keep my eyes so wide open."

Early the next morning Mormond and Miss Voorhees found Emily Clinton unconscious on the floor of her bedroom. They worked desperately over her, but before a doctor arrived she was dead. The verdict of the Coroner's physician was drug poisoning.

No one can be found who knew that she was addicted to the deadly drug habit. She must have resorted to it, her friends think, in the hope that it would give her the strength she needed to play the double role of working girl by day and "queen of bohemia" by night. Mormond was heartbroken over her death.

Among Emily Clinton's effects was found a letter she had begun the day before her death to a friend of her childhood days back in her old home town. In it she said:

"No, I have not yet found real happiness. It is such an elusive thing. Just when I think I have it firmly in my grasp, it is gone. But I am optimist enough to think that it is always waiting for me just around the next corner, and that I shall catch up with it some day if I only hurry."

Defeat Leaves Germany

Determined to Achieve Commercial Victories

By Sir Philip Gibbs.

BERLIN, July 1 (by cable).—Since my last message from Paris I have been studying life and arithmetic in Berlin and I find both subjects of enormous interest.

For what is happening in Germany now, in the spirit of the people and in their terrific financial adventure to pay allied reparations and avert economic ruin, will decide the future of Europe. Upon their success or failure the fate of many nations besides their own utterly depends and the commerce of every country of the world will be affected profoundly for good or for evil by Germany's effort to fulfill her pledges and regain industrial prosperity.

I have had remarkable opportunities for studying the political as well as the economic situation in Germany, having met chiefs of political parties, bankers, financial experts and business men who have stuffed my head with facts and figures and have analyzed their national possibilities with the utmost frankness, as I really believe.

More interesting to me, are my personal impressions of life in Berlin as they come from moving about among the ordinary people not the political leaders or financial experts, but those middle class and working folk whose industry creates whatever wealth Germany may have, who bear the burdens of taxation imposed by defeat, and whose strength of will and body is, after all, the deciding factor in this problem of German reparations.

Outwardly, and to some extent inwardly, Berlin seems to have regained its normal life and to have emerged from the blight of war. Its fear of revolution and counter revolutions has passed. Its food supplies are free and uncontrolled. Its shops again are richly stocked with all those goods which were scarce and unobtainable two years ago—leather goods, calicoes, clothes of any kind, and many of the little luxuries of daily life. These people swarming down the Friendrichstrasse and all its tributaries, or walking in the shade of the Unter den Linden seem cheerful and happy. They are all busy and one sees none of those crowds of listless men and women who hang around labor exchanges and make London so miserable just now.

These Berlin folk are working keenly and with wonderful energy. Young men who come into hotels in the continual traffic are not there for idle hours. They bring black sachels stuffed with papers. They talk business and look as if there were plenty to do. There is no air of dejection or despair among a people conscious of defeat and of the tragic years ahead, but rather among all these Berlin crowds there is a look of alertness, good humor and confidence in the future.

Imperial pomp and pageantry have passed from Berlin. No guards surround its palaces. Only a few sicherheitspolizei (security police) in neat, green uniforms remain as a memory of all those military types who used to pass with such arrogance about the city.

All that is gone, yet Berlin still looks like a great capital, rich and luxurious in its residential quarters and its magnificent hotels. There is a ceaseless line of motor cars streaming up the highway of Kurfurstendam. After working hours, all beer gardens and outdoor restaurants are thronged with people of every class from those who spend hundreds of marks on their refreshments to those who buy a glass of beer and make it last a long time.

Evidence of Will Power.

In London one does not find such outward cheerfulness, such a general resolve to make the best of life despite all its hardships. A casual visitor, blowing breezily into Berlin and out again, might say with a wave of the hand that the city is right and everybody has got plenty of money and that all this talk of German proverty is sheer bunk. That, of course, is not wholly true. From close inquiries I find that this bustling cheerfulness in Berlin requires courage, and is indeed proof of will power. Leaving out of account the profiteers and junkers and lucky speculators, not an enormous class though an evil one, the mass of the people can't have a margin for the fun in life.

A young girl or clerk in an office, for instance, gets a salary of 700 or 800 marks monthly. Before the war that would have been very handsome, but now, after deducting 10 per cent for income tax, the residium is so miserable that I can't understand how a single man or woman can live on such a wage, for the mark is now worth 2 cents, not only in foreign exchange, but with some exceptions, in actual purchasing power in Germany itself.

A pair of boots, for instance, costs 250 marks, a linen shirt 100 marks. Butter is 24 marks a pound. The simplest meal with meat, in cheap restaurants, cost 20 marks. How, then, does a well educated girl who has to be neatly dressed in a city office exist on 750 marks a month less 10 per cent income tax?

Still more surprising is the question of how hundreds of thousands of people of that class—clerks, shopgirls and so on—find margin enough to go to theaters, dance halls and beer gardens night after night.

The other evening I went to Luna Park, the great joy garden in Berlin. It is a wonderfully fantastic place, painted like a futurist nightmare and with an immense open air restaurant holding fifty thousand persons in a series of terraces overlooking an arena where there is a nightly show of fireworks. Every place was taken. All these families or single couples were spending anything from 5 to 50 marks or more in refreshments and fun riding, in "flip-flaps" and "wiggly-wooggles," in taking tickets for lotteries and in peeping into side shows with separate entrance fees.

I asked a German lady, "Where do these people get their money?"

She said: "Frankly, it surprises me, but you will see that they are not well dressed and that they make a little money go a long way."

It is true that all the girls were cheaply dressed in thin, summer frocks, but they were neat and clean. Another said that for the families where all are working and well and are pooling their resources, there is margin enough for such an evening's pleasure. Life is hardest for single girls or men without families to help them, the lady said. Her own case was an example. She is the wife of a German officer killed in the war and has a little boy 7 years old. A clerical job brings her 750 marks monthly, less 10 per cent income tax. But for the charity of friends she couldn't dress decently or feed her boy.

Wages have gone up seven to eight times and the cost of living ten times compared with pre-war conditions. Among the professional classes like doctors, teachers and civil servants salaries have increased only four to five times and the cost of living is therefore a dread balance against them.

All this is due, of course, to the depreciation in the paper mark, now worth 2 cents instead of 24. On the east and north sides of Berlin, there are still thousands of ill-nourished children in spite of the immense work of American international charity and hundreds of thousands of children have been stunted since birth by the war and post-war conditions. They live in overcrowded rooms where decency and cleanliness are impossible except by heroic effort, and woe betide the German families of war broken men or the men who lose their jobs. With work it is hard to live, without work the hunger wolf leaps with slavering jaws. In the main streets of Berlin one sees no sign of that misery, and the only thing that shocks one with distress is the large number of maimed, blinded and shell-shocked men still in their tattered field gray uniforms, holding out palsied limbs for charity from passers-by.

Well, that's another side of the picture which must not be left out of the account. But weighing all evidence, without sentiment or prejudice and relying upon one's own observation even more than on expert information, it seems certain that the German people as a whole are recovering steadily from war conditions and are ready to face even the new and immense burden which now has been laid on them by the treaty obligations with some hope, and even real optimism, regarding their industrial recovery.

They are prepared to give the world the most colossal example of industrial energy ever seen. I think they will, and I am not at all sure that the world will like it. In order to pay the indemnities they will have to increase their exports at least five times.

Many Germans, including men like Scheidermann, with whom I had a long talk, believe it is possible on two conditions, namely, that their industrial strongholds of Westphalia and Silesia are not taken from them and that the world in its own interest will aid them with credits and encourage their industrial development.

Must Increase Exports.

An hour spent in a big department store like that of Wertheim is worth more as an object lesson in German industrial and commercial possibilities than rolls of statistics. China, glass, cutlery, fancy goods, all kinds of kitchen utensils and manufactured goods for household and daily use are not only admirable in quality, but reckoned in foreign exchange for export purposes, amazingly cheap and beyond all competition in the United States and Great Britain.

With the low mark and low wages, these

(Continued on page 7)

Current Comment LOCAL AND NATIONAL By J. H. LOWRY

NORTH AND SOUTH



My opinion is that the world will never see a real orderly, harmonious country until a nation is so shaped that it will have neither a north nor a south. History and present conditions teach us that every country that is divided into a north and a south must have trouble. It appears that latitudinal divisions are safe, but longitudinal divisions of a country or state are always fruitful lines of disturbance and trouble. In our own dear state south Texas never would vote with north Texas, neither would north Texas look with favor upon candidates who lived south of the Colorado. From the beginning North Texas looked with favor upon aridity, while the south stood for moisture. All countries and states I say, have found most of their troubles over lines of demarcation that created a north and a south.

* * *

Scotland was one of the early suffers from the north and south divisions. All of Scotia's sons were loyal, brave and hospitable, and no people enjoyed picincs and other social functions more than they, but mixing the Scots of the North with the Scots of the South would produce a spluttering as quickly as mixing soda and vinegar. The long line of tilts given in song and story between such notables as Marmion and Douglass, James Fitz James and Rhoderic Dhu had their origin in north and south divisions. Even the tragedy in which poor Duncan lost his life and Macbeth's hands were stained with blood that wouldn't wash off might have been avoided had there been no north and south divisions of Scotland of old. Lochiel was such a strong partisan of his section that he rushed into the very jaws of death in spite of the warnings of the wise old seer. From every mountain and lake of the highlands was thundered the defy.

"There are hills beyond Pentland,
And frills beyond Forth;
If there be lords in the lowlands
There are chiefs at the north."

And from the south came threats and defies equally as saucy and challenges as bold.

* * *

Our own dear country—this land of the free and home of the brave—is afflicted with a north and a south. Well for this country had there never been an Ohio river, and those who ran the Mason and Dixon line but worked out trouble for all the ages. The lines that divide our country into a north and a south have already torn the nation with internecine strife and bathed our hillsides and valleys with the blood of heroes. Nor is this all. Though the dove of peace has hovered over this confederation of states for more than fifty years, and we have good reason to believe that the doors of our Janus temple have been hermetically sealed, yet the lines that make of our country a north and a south are still doing a cruel work. No southern man, no matter how good or how learned in statecraft, may hope to be president or vice president. He who was born in the south left hope behind, so far as the presidency is concerned, unless he emigrated to the north before he put off his swaddling clothes.

* * *

And Ould Ireland, the land of poets and orators and patriots, has a north and a south, and because of this more Irishmen have worn skinned heads than any other race of men. The people whose wit curls the frowns of our lips into smiles; the people who are capable of a pathos so pure that it purges our hearts of baser thoughts and builds within us a sympathy that is pure and holy, are torn with dissensions and their greens are stained with blood because of a line that divides their country into a north and a south. For this land of music and wit and mirth there can be no home rule, no self government, because of the fateful line that divides the emerald isle into a north and a south. The calamitous results of north and south divisions could be followed through all the states and nations, but I have already mentioned enough to prove my contention. Peace and harmony cannot come to any country until the norths and the souths are done away. If there must be sectional divisions let them be easts and wests.

* * *

Men have good cause to protest against the way they are discriminated against by the movie producers. Evelyn Nesbitt got a fine contract, but Harry Thaw didn't get an offer. Mrs. Stillman has received many flattering offers, but no producer has as yet approached Mr. Stillman. Clara Smith Hamon was swamped with contracts, but if poor Jake lived he would have had to keep on earning his bread in the oil business. No matter how awful a man acts the movie producers pay him no mind.

* * *

Wanted—An ambassador and an admiral who can't make speeches, who know they can't and never try. Will pay doubles salaries if men are tongueless, and pay a nice bonus if applicants are dumb. The men, if accepted, will be expected to do service in Great Britain. —Apply to the United States of America.

* * *

A certain paper has asked its readers to name the ugliest thing in the world. If the paper will permit me to include persons in the list of "things" I can furnish the answer at two trials. The ugliest thing in the world is either an unpantsed man or an unskirted woman. When I gaze upon some male dignitary wearing a robe, or see pictures of Greeks in their ballet skirits, I say the ugliest thing in the world is a man; but when I see a woman in pants or overalls I am inclined to say she has man matched, if not excelled, in ugliness.

* * *

I believe I have studied the clothing question as carefully as any man alive, hence I do not hesitate to give my opinion of white palm beach trousers. If a fellow will stand up all the time, and do nothing to incite perspiration, there's nothing finer than immaculate Palm Beaches. But if you wish to sit down on a banana or a green grass hopper, by all means wear something else.

* * *

A friend of mine will probably enter suit against Henry Ford for damages in the sum of $100, and, as I see the matter, my friend has a splendid case against the big manufacturer. My friend owns a second-hand Ford of the vintage of 1919. He was on the eve of selling his vehicle for $200, when the news came that Mr. Ford had reduced the price of his cars. The prospective purchaser backed out, and now the best offer my friend can get is $100. Isn't it a well-established principle in law that the man who decreases the value of another man's property is liable for the damage inflicted?

* * *

One of the great events scheduled for July is the prize fight, in which the champion of the United States and the champion of France will do the bruising. Prize fighters have not rendered the world any service, but the fact remains that the man who can excel in fighting is a hero in the eyes of many. Both winner and loser will earn more in this contest than the president of the Uinted States is paid for a year's work. Development of muscle and physical strength is a great achievement, provided the purpose of the development is high and noble, but when it is purposed and planned to use the physical strength in fighting, no one will say that a laudable ambition has been followed. The contest for fistic honors will draw thousands, and money will be poured at the feet of the fighters, but a contest of intellectual giants who have purposed and planned to make the world better and the people happier would not receive sufficient patronage to pay the expenses of the meet. What, then, must be said of us? The evidence shows that we are worshipers of brawn, but care very little for brain. This was true of the cave men. And upon whom does the blame rest? Largely upon the newspapers. Dempsey and Carpentiere have received more free advertising the last two weeks than all the men and institutions that labor for the betterment of the world.

* * *

While Germany may be a little slow in carrying out her part of the Versailes treaty, and Poland kicks out of the traces occasionally, it is refreshing and encouraging to note that the United States is fulfilling her obligations promptly. The treaty specified that the United States should sink the German submarine U-97, and the guns from our ships have already sent the submarine to the bottom of Lake Michigan. When by solemn pact of the nations a duty is imposed upon us we discharge that duty promptly and cheerfully; especially when the duty is such a pleasant one as sinking a German U-boat.

* * *

We all long for a return to "normalcy," but we are not fully agreed as to what constitutes real normalcy. Some people feel that Old Normalcy will be sitting steadily on his throne and his regnancy will be undisputed when we get back to 5-cent cigars, 5-cent street car fares, 5-cent ice cream cones and 5-cent coca colas, but as I see it we will have no normalcy worthy of the name until we tear the words "drive" and "quota" out of the dictionary and go to selling watermelons at so much a melon instead of at so much a pound. Fairbanks scales knock all the romance and pleasure out of water melon eating.

* * *

My idea of a real optimist—and I think I know one when I see him—is the fellow who can read the news from Austin, saying there will be an increase of 13 cents in the state tax rate this year, and then throw up his hat and shout "hurrah for Grand Old Texas." Big speeches and loud shouting on the fourth of July are but artificial creations of patriotism, but we see patriotism in full flower when an increased tax rate arouses a fellow's enthusiasm and quickens his step to the Tax Collector's office. And Mark Tapley was a weak imitation of optimism when compared to the fellow who can sing hosanas over a higher tax rate.

* * *

It has been claimed, and is generally believed, that man can not close a woman's mouth. I am sure that many will go on believing it a trick no masculine magic has mastered, and yet I have a living example showing that it has been done. How about the West Texas man, who was about to be tried for murder, marrying the star witness? However, I don't advise the dangerous experiment of trying to still a woman's tongue with a marriage ceremony. Millions of feminine tongues have been given accelerated motion by the nuptial tie, while only one has been silenced.

--EARLY TIMES IN TEXAS OR THE ADVENTURES OF JACK DOBELL.

By T. C. Duval



"Dem Lascal Comanche Shoot Arrow Purty Well"

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Returning to camp, we found Uncle Seth and Big Drunk seated on a log in front of our tent, holding a "confab" as to the prospect of a little "scrimmage" with the Comanches. From the "sign" they had seen on the way, they both had come to the conclusion that there was quite a large party of Comanches somewhere near by, and that it was probable they would attack us before we left the pool. "I no like so much 'smoke" and track on the road," said Big Drunk. "Dem lascal Comanche want scalp purty bad." "I think so too," replied Seth, "but we've got a mighty good camp here, and I reckon we kin thrash 'em easy ef they should come." "Yes," said Big Drunk, "I tink dem boy you got fite belly well, and Choctaw whip Comanche ebery time."

It was still several hours to sunset, and it was finally determined to send several of Big Drunk's warriors ahead on the trail to see what discoveries they could make, and in the meantime that we should go to work and fortify our position, though in fact very little was necessary to be done to render it impregnable against any force the Indians were likely to have. Not more than two hours had elapsed after the departure of Big Drunk's spies, when they came galloping back, and riding up to Big Drunk, whose camp was but a few yards from ours, we heard them talking to him in an excited manner. "Them chaps have seed somethin', certin," said Uncle Seth, "and I'll step over and larn the news." In a little while Uncle Seth came back, and told us Big Drunk's spies had reported that they had seen from the top of a high ridge a large Comanche camp in a little valley similar to the one in which we were, and from the stir and bustle in camp they were satisfied the Comanches were preparing to leave it.

Preparing for the Attack.

The spies believed they were getting ready to attack us that night, or early the next morning, "and," added Uncle Seth, "that's my notion too, and the soner we fix for 'em, the better. They won't catch us nappin', anyhow. We couldn't have a safer place to camp if we had the pick of the whole country. We've got the water hole on three sides, and thick chapparal on the other, and we can soon fix that so a hundred Comanches couldn't rout us out tell our rations was gone, any anything but a small crowd of 'em would have to leave to hunt up grub fur themselves afore they could starve us out. But what's gone with Cudjo," added Uncle Seth, looking around for that "cullud pusson," "I don't see him no whar about." That redoubtable warrior had been listening for some time to what Uncle Seth was saying, and after hearing enough to satisfy himself that a fight would probably come off pretty soon, had quietly retired, wrapped his blanket around him and laid down by the fire. "Hello! Cudjo," said Uncle Seth, when he espied him, covered up head and all in his blanket, "roll out'n that quick, and git your shootin' irons, fur I think we'll have the genteelest little scrimmage turectly that you ever seed, and I depend on you pertickler to rake the Comanches with that blunderbuss of yourn."

"Deed, Mass Seth, said Cudjo, with his teeth chattering like a monkey's, "You must 'scuse me a little bit tell I gits ober dis bad spell. I've such a misery in my back you can't tink, and de rumatiz done cotch me agin in de laig, and dat ole jaw tooth dats done nothin' but ake ebber sence we leff home (I wish I'd staid dar,) is fittin' to jump out'n my mouf." "Well, you are bad off," said Uncle Seth, looking rather contemptuously at him; "You are bad off, it's a fact, but I think, Cudjo, it's your stomick that's out'n order. You haven't a bit of appetite for fitin'."

In a little while Big Drunk came over to our tent, and he and Uncle Seth had another palaver as to the best course to pursue under the circumstances. Neither had hardly a doubt that the Comanches intended making an attack on us, and they concluded it would be prudent to fortify our position as well as we could before night set in, and quietly wait for them to take the initiative. It required but little work to render our camp impregnable, for, as I have said before, we had the steep banks of the water hole on three sides, and the other was nearly as well protected by a strip of thorny chapparal bushes. There were two or three small open places in this chapparal, by which the little prairie where we were encamped could be entered, and these, with the exception of the largest, we filled up compactly with thorny bushes and shrubs, which we cut down with our butcher knives and tomahawks. "That's all right," said Uncle Seth, when we had completed the work to his satisfaction, "and if the Comanches git through this chapparal they won't have much in the way of breeches, or ruther hide, left on 'em when they do. Howsomever," he added, "though they can't git at us on the sides next the water hole, they kin shoot across it and we must fix some way to pertect ourselves from the bullets and arrers that may come from that quarter." Fortunately, there was an abundance of loose stones, fallen timber, etc., in the vicinity, and with such materials we soon constructed a breastwork facing the main opening through the strip of chapparal, and of sufficient length to enable our whole party to take shelter behind it, whenever it might be necessary to do so.

Before we had entirely completed our fortifications, Cudjo recovered to some extent from the numerous ills with which he had been afflicted, and assisted us in the work, but I don't think he labored as cheerfully as he would have done at a "corn shucking" or "log rolling." "'Fore gracious, Mass Jack," said he to me, whilst helping me to carry a stick of timber to the breastwork, "'Fore gracious, I don't see any sense in rampagin' all ober dis wile country, fitin' Mexican hog, lion and Injuns, when we could stay at home safe and comfortible. It's jess a temptin' of de Lord, dat's what it is."

"Yes, Cudjo," said I, "it's true we could stay at home and be comfortable and all that, but then, you see, if you staid at home you would not be, as you are now, one of a band of adventurous explorers, a kind of "cullud" Columbus on a journey of discovery, and you must remember that you will be amply compensated in the end, for your perils and privations, by the consciousness that you have done your share towards the exploration of this mundane sphere." "May be so," replied Cudjo, who really seemed to have a dim idea of what I was driving at, notwithstanding the high-flown language I used, "May be so, but what good all dat goin' to do Cudjo when he dead and gone, and he sculp hangin' up in de Injens camp? Dat's de question." "Why, Cudjo," said I, evading his direct query, which I was afraid I could not answer satisfactorily, "don't you remember that your Mass Lawrence called the high, flat peak we passed the other day, 'Cudjo's Knob,' because he said it looked like your head, and that he put the name on the map he is making? Well, from this time on that peak will always be known at 'Cudjo's Knob,' and you will be immortalized for all time to come as the enterprising explorer in whose honor it was named." But Cudjo did not appear to be particularly impressed by the immortality in store for him, and if he had ever read Shakespeare, I have no doubt he would have quoted those well known words, "Who hath honor? He that was slain o' yesterday. Doth he feel it, hear it, see it, taste it, smell it? No. Then I'll none of it." But Cudjo had never heard of the Bard of Avon, so he only said, "I'd ruther be alive and fat and hearty, with plenty of vittles to eat, if every body was to forgit Cudjo, then be dead and gone, and hab every body remember him fur a hundred and fifty year." "Well, Cudjo," said I, wishing to place matters in a hopeful point of view, "I think it won't be long now before we turn our faces towards home, and I have no doubt that you will be soon safe and sound in the settlements again." "I hopes so," replied Cudjo, with a dubious shake of the head, "I wish I was dar now. I'm gittin' mity tired trampoosin' 'bout dis wile country, and ob dis here hard tack and bufferlo meat. I'm railly sufferin' fur bacon and collards and fatty bread."

Before night our breastworks were all completed, and Uncle Seth said we were then ready for the whole Comanche nation, if they should venture to attack us in our stronghold. We let our horses graze outside till nearly dark, and then brought them in and tied them securely.

Our Indian allies seemed much elated at the prospect of a good, wholesome scrimmage. They evidently had been "spiling for a fight" for some time, judging from their unusual merriment and the alacrity with which they made preparations for one.

An Indian has two phases of existence in which his character seems radically different —his "nil admirari" state as it might be termed, or his interludes of peace and quiet (which however are generally few and far between), in which he appears listless, unimpressionable and lacking vim or energy, and his normal

(Continued on page 7)

BRIEF TEXAS NEWS FROM OVER THE STATE

NEW MARKET IS OPENED FOR TEXAS COTTON

According to Galveston cotton and steamship men, a new market for Texas cotton is opened with the departure from Galveston recently of a cargo of the fleecy staple bound for Bombay, India.

Some 3,000 bales of Texas upland cotton already have been lifted at shipside at Galveston and several thousand more bales are soon to be shipped, according to information available. In previous years a small quantity of American cotton is said to have made its way to Far Eastern provinces of the British Empire through re-sales made by British purchasers of the staple. This amount of cotton, however, is said to have been almost insignificant as compared to India's own production.

India, like other tropical and subtropical countries, produces a staple inferior to the hardy Texas product. Her cotton is said to be short, coarse and unmatured and her total crop for 1919 was only 4,676,000 bales.

Spinners of India are mixing the better grades of American cotton with the best of the home production in an effort to turn out finer yarns. Finding this scheme a practical one, it is said, they are now purchasing their cotton in the country of its production rather than buying through British dealers.

CREDIT IS ALLOWED FOR TEACHING FIRE PREVENTION IN TEXAS SCHOOLS

According to G. W. Tilley, state fire marshal, a three per cent credit is allowed the keyrate of any Texas city or town for the teaching of fire prevention in the public schools, under the direction of the state fire insurance commission.

TEXAS TO HAVE WOMAN DELEGATE TO PRESS CONGRESS OF THE WORLD

Mrs. J. O. Creighton, formerly an Austin newspaper woman, is the only woman delegate from Texas to the Press Congress of the World to be held in Honolulu in October. Mrs. Creighton was commissioned a special delegate from Texas by Governor Neff and left recently to spend the summer in Honolulu and will remain until after the Congress meets.

MOTION PICTURES TO BE PRODUCED IN TEXAS

A company for the purpose of making and distributing motion pictures in Texas has been organized and chartered and expects to begin soon the making of pictures. The company is incorporated for $50,000, all of which was subscribed by Austin business men. The board of directors is composed of business men of that city.

A motion picture director of New York city, Thomas Kimmwood Peters, has been signed as technical director for the company. He is expected in Austin at an early date and the work of locating and organizing the company for the purpose of beginning work will then begin. The location of the studio and the offices has not been decided upon.

Mr. Etnyre said that the natural beauty of the country about Austin affords an ideal place for the production of pictures and definite preparations for beginning production have been made. As soon as Mr. Peters arrives the plans will be carried out.

MEXICAN CONSUL AT CORPUS CHRISTI EXPECTS FEW MEXICAN LABORERS TO ENTER U. S. THIS YEAR

Francisco E. Cavazos, Mexican consul at Corpus Christi, while making it plain that he spoke unofficially and without direct information from his government upon the subject, said he doubted whether Mexico would permit farm laborers to enter the United States in large numbers this year to assist in harvesting crops, unless there could be arranged adequate bonds for their return after the work season ends.

Consul Cavazos said that thousands of Mexicans brought to the United States last year for harvest work and other purposes had been turned adrift at the end of their employment and returning them to Mexico had cost their government millions of dollars. In the district under jurisdiction of the Corpus Christi consul—seven south Texas counties—between 250 and 300 had been returned to Mexico. He declared that reports of employers refusing to pay for labor had been made and were being investigated.

EL PASO FINDS TRUE SONS OF REST

Secretary J. B. Gwin of the Associated Charities of El Paso has found a way, he said to separate the true sons of rest from the deserving man who asks for charity. Back of the new $60,000 home of this organization there is a huge stock of potential stove wood.

"When a healthy man asks for aid I show him to the woodpile and point to the axe and saw," said Mr. Gwin. "If he works, he is fed and given a place to sleep. We work the men half a day and let them look for work the other half, when we are unable to get them work.

"Fifty per cent of them shy at the woodpile and seek some other place for help. The professional tramp will not work unless he is very hungry. The man who is honest, but who has struck a streak of hard luck will cut wood whether hungry or not."

TOMATO AND PINEAPPLE HAVE BEEN MATED BY TEXAS MAN

A new Burbank has come to light in the person of P. Dan George, a gardener and horticulturist of Lamarque, Texas. Mr. George has spent fourteen years in experimenting with Texas soil and plants. His latest piece of work is the mating of a tomato with a pineapple and the product has been named sunray.

The "sunrays" are about the same size and shape as the tomato but in color they are a brilliant yellow. They are said to contain absolutely no acid. According to Mr. George, from ninety to 100 days are required for bringing to maturity this new wrinkle in eatables. There are pure white tomatoes, as well as blood red ones, containing no acid, growing in Mr. George's garden plot.

The grafting of three varieties of chili pepper plants is another successful bit of this man's plant surgery. The result of this "plant triangle" is a stalk upon which are yellow, purple, red, brown, white and green peppers. The pods are also of different sizes and shapes.

According to the Lamarque horticulturist, the most interesting of all his present experiments is the crossing of a cantaloupe with a cushow. At present the product of this "match" is about nine pounds in weight but Mr. George expects that when it is full grown it will weigh about eighteen pounds.

METHODISTS PREDOMINATE AT UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS Y. M. C. A.

During the past year according to a report recently issued, Methodists predominated in the University of Texas Y. M. C. A., students of this denomination numbering 1,052. Baptists came second with 700 members. There were 563 Presbyterians and 329 Disciples of Christ, 274 Episcopalians, 144 Catholics, 71 Lutherans, 56 Jews, 10 Congregationalists, 7 Christian Scientists and 3 Unitarians. About 564 students expressed a preference for some church with 159 non-commital on the subject.

WHITE LEGHORNS WIN IN EGG LAYING CONTEST

A pen of White Leghorns owned by William Moore of Dayton, Texas, producing 111 eggs was the highest pen for May in the Texas National Egg Laying contest held at Texas A. & M. college, with Professor T. J. Conway, poultry husbandman, as supervisor.

A S. C. white Leghorn, belonging to J. L. Baits, of Decatur, Texas, with a production of 28 eggs was the highest individual for the month.

ROCKPORT MAY BE PORT OF TEXAS

According to information received in that city from Washington, D. C., Rockport has been granted a new hearing on her request for a port on the Gulf of Mexico. Other applications for the port are Aransas Pass and Corpus Christi.

BOA CONSTRICTOR LANDS AT BEAUMONT

A stowaway aboard the French schooner Colonel Briant, a boa constrictor, puzzled immigration officials at Beaumont as to its status as a prospective citizen, frightened two negroes almost into convulsions and then, with its 16 feet of sinuous length draped along the beach there, met death at the hands of a firing squad. Early in the year the schooner ran aground at Sabine and was recently sold. Her purchaser determined to discharge her ballast, a part of which was the huge reptile.

ANCIENT PAPERS ARE FOUND IN RECORDS OF WEBB COUNTY

Quite a number of the older buildings in Laredo, some of which only recently have been torn down to make room for newer structures, antedate the American revolution and deeds and other documents relating to ancient Spanish grants have been found in the records of Webb county, some of which date back to the middle of the eighteenth century.

CITIES TO TAX THEMSELVES FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES

Along the southern route of the Bankhead National Highway from El Paso to San Diego, California, in the states of New Mexico and Arizona, cities have formed an organization to advertise the route to tourists. They are to tax themselves to advertise the sights and other advantages of the route and to provide free logs and maps.

From seventy-five to ninety per cent of the transcontinental travel across the West passes through northern Arizona, according to highway officials of El Paso. The most important reason given for this is that the southern route is comparatively new and unadvertised, although it is said to be better than the northern highway.

TEXAS NEEDS A REAL OPTICAL LAW

When you say, "I saw this" or "I will see that," have you any idea how complex an operation you are describing in a few simple words? Of all the wonders of science none is more wonderful than the human eye or the God-given sense of sight.

The finest camera can only take one picture on its plate or film and then the usefulness of that negative is over. The movie camera takes a number of pictures on different parts of a film rapidly revolving behind its lens.

The human eye is a wonderful living camera that is constantly picturing many various objects. It does this with uncanny rapidity and furthermore shows objects in their natural colors. It adapts itself for various distances and moves with infinite swiftness and matchless silence.

Sometimes the eyes fail to function perfectly and then bad vision and eye-strain result. When this happens many people pick up a pair of glasses at random from the 10-cent counter or use a pair that happens to be laying around the house. This is bad judgment, to say the least, and often subjects the wearer of these glasses to much eye-strain and discomfort.

What then should be done? Why, if you are sick you should see a doctor, if your teeth give trouble you should consult a dentist, so if your eyes are not seeing perfectly you should lose no time in seeking the services of a man or woman who makes a specialty of examining eyes and correcting defects that may exist by perfectly fitted glasses. Such a specialist is known as an optometrist. In 47 of our states all those who practice optometry must show a State Board of Examiners that they are competent to do so, and it is hoped that Texas will soon enact such a law, that when our citizens need glasses they will be sure to get proper ones.

BEES ARE SWARMING IN GREAT NUMBERS AT SUGARLAND

The people of Sugarland are certain that the summer offensive they are having would delight the heart of Field Marshal Joffre of France, were he in a position to witness it.

It is a nibbling offensive, such as that famous French soldier employed against the armies of the kaiser in the early stages of the World War and the invaders are literally swarming over their objectives.

The advancing soldiers are bees....just plain, ordinary bees, of the money making variety. and a bayonet-like sting—and their objectives are the big sugar refineries which give Sugarland its name.

According to estimates of refinery officials, thousands of swarms of bees have moved, bag and baggage, into the vicinity of the town. Whence they came no one knows, nor are they being received as other than the most desirable citizens. So numerous are the bee villages, that the townsfolk are finding it difficult to provide sufficient number of "billet's" for the invading armies.

In the meantime the chamber of commerce of the city is debating whether to claim a collateral industry for Sugarland or the discovery of a new by-product of sugar.

TEXAS CATTLEMEN SHIPPING THEIR PRODUCT TO MEXICO

According to officials of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association, recent shipments to Mexico indicate that the market in Mexico City is improving and the movement of cattle is increasing daily. Numbers of cars have already passed through El Paso on their way to the Mexican market.

GOOD THINGS GOING TO CUBA

It must have been a sad sight for the eyes of those who still have longings for the old days when the ingredients for many Tom and Jerries, egg-nogs, sherry and eggs and golden fizzes left the port of Galveston recently aboard the steamer Lake Florian, destined for Havana, Cuba. On the vessel were 185 cases of Texas eggs, believed to be the first direct shipment of its kind from the Lone Star state for a number of years.

The Lake Florian also carried between her decks 75 coops of Texas chickens, 640 crates of onions, 48 sacks of potatoes, 25 steers, and 514 hogs, all destined for the Cuban capital. Commission men of Galveston say this is the beginning of an extensive farm products movement to Cuba. It is said that regular sailings between Galveston and Havana, are to be maintained to accomodate these shipments.

MOVIE OF PELICAN HATCHING HAS BEEN MADE

Something new under the sun has been discovered. It is a motion picture of the hatching of a pelican which was made near Corpus Christi by Perry Sherman, on Bird Island. Mr. Sherman visited the island to film the sea fowl there. He found a pelican egg just hatching and took more than 100 feet of "close up," showing the baby bird emerging from the shell.

RICE CROP IN 1919 WAS 36,787,503 BUSHELS

The total rice crop of the United States for 1919 was 36,787,503 bushels, according to figures just compiled by Edward M. Johnston, agricultural statistician for the United States department of agriculture, bureau of crop estimates.

STINGAREE IS CAPTURED WEIGHING 250 POUNDS

Andrew Rankin and Sergeant Crossman, who have been fihsing with a party of Boy Scouts from Corpus Christi, returned recently with a well-authenticated story of catching the largest stingaree captured in those waters for a long time. The monster weighed approximately 250 pounds, was four feet across the back and fifteen inches thick. For more than an hour the men took turns at the oars of their skiff pulling against the tug of the monster. Finally they got the stingaree into shallow water and drew it ashore, where it was killed with an axe. The battle was witnessed by the entire party.

BUSINESS MEN THINK COTTON PLAN SOUND

After working out their own marketing plan for the cotton crop of the south, farmers have presented the final draft to bankers and business men all over the state to see if any flaws can be found. To date there has not been a set of these men which has refused to indorse the scheme as being financially sound and practicable. The Texas Bankers Association gave the okeh to the idea and this is probably one of the wisest organizations of the state. Scores of local chambers of commerce and business organizations have examined the plan carefully and have failed to find any weakness.

The latest full endorsement comes from the Texas Chamber of Commerce and recognizes the wisdom of the movement which the farmers themselves are taking to help themselves in the cotton marketing problem. Following is the exact text of the endorsement:

"Recognizing the need for improvement in the process of marketing and distributing farm products to the end that agriculture may be made more prosperous, and the spread between prices received by the farmers and the price paid by consumers be reduced to the lowest point consistent with a fair return for needful service rendered; and

"Recognizing further the earnest efforts of agricultural producers to improve their own business through co-operative action in standardizing and marketing farm products,

"Be it Resolved, by the Texas Chamber of Commerce, that we approve the principle of co-operative marketing of farm products, and commend its study to the business interests of the State, and

"Be it further Resolved, that we recommend to the business men of the State that they co-operate with farmers in working out and applying sound principles of business in the organization and operation of co-operative associations to the end that we may put into practice the belief that there should be full and free co-operation of all classes of our citizenship in working out a solution of our common problems."

ENNIS STATISTICIANS ARE UNABLE TO FIGURE PRICE PER POUND OF COTTON SOLD THERE

Seven bales of cotton raised by an Ellis County farmer brought a net price of $2.72, or not quite 40 cents a bale. Ennis statisticians have been trying to figure out how much this is per pound but they have been unable to agree on where to put the decimal point. The commission on selling the cotton amounted to $1.25 a bale or more than three times the net rate. The gross receipts on the cotton amounted to $92.40. The deductions from this for insurance, pickings, commission, freight and other charges incidental to getting the cotton to Houston amounted to $89.68, making a net return to the Ennis owner of $2.72.

$300,000 TO BE SPENT ON ROADS ON EMHOUSE STRETCH

Approximately $300,000worth of graveled road will be constructed between the Palmer line and Navarro county on the Emhouse road as soon as approval has been given plans and specifications furnished by the county commissioners to the state and federal highway authorities.

This road will be graveled to a depth of at least fourteen inches and perhaps deeper. The stretch that is to be put in first class condition is something over fourteen miles in length.

While the road will be built mostly by contract, it is expected that much Ellis county labor will be engaged by the contractor.

The district's part of the expense will probably be about $175,000, it is said. The rest will be borne by the state and federal government.

COST MAN TWENTY CENTS TO SEL[L] HIDE IN DALLAS

Will Green of Lancaster shipped a cow hide to a Dallas tannery last week C. O. D. A few days later Green received a bill for twenty cents from the tannery, the difference in the price paid for the hide and the express charges.

NORTH TEXAS STATE NORMAL COLLEGE

The first week's work of the summer session of the North Texas State Normal College at Denton closes with an enrollment of 2,570 students. Notwithstanding the fact that this large enrollment sets a new record for summer school attendance in Texas, the student body is well provided for both with reference to its physical comfort and instructional facilities.

In anticipation of the large attendance at all of the State Normal Colleges, the present Legislature granted an emergency appropriation for each of these institutions. This appropriation has been utilized in the employment of a number of additional instructors from the Texas public schools and colleges; but in order to accomodate the large student body, classes are held in practically all the rooms each period of the day for six days of the week from 7:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

The enrollment of the regular session of the North Texas State Normal College, with the present enrollment of the summer term, forecasts a total annual enrollment, for the year beginning September 1, 1920, and ending August 31, 1921, exceeding 4,000 students. This makes the Normal College at Denton in point of attendance the largest state normal college in the United States, a distinction which it held in 1917 when its annual enrollment was 3,048.

7,991,331 BARRELS OF OIL GATHERED BY PIPE LINES

During the month of May 7,991,331 barrels of oil were gathered by pipe lines operating in Texas, according to figures compiled by the railroad commission.

The greatest amount of oil was gathered from the Columbia field, 957,569 barrels. Breckenridge was second in the list with 810,609 barrels; Hull third, 652,186 barrels and Burkburnett fourth, 634,060 barrels.

Tris Speaker, manager of the world's champion base ball club, the Cleveland Indians, is laying the foundation for a herd of Shorthorns on his farm at Hubbard City, Texas. He bought three females at a recent auction sale of Pure-bred Shorthorns at Fort Worth.

n't make fun of goats any for here is a goat that for $3,080. It was an buck raised in Sutton by John A. Ward of and said to be the price ever paid for a It was bought by Bob at an auction sale at o, June 28th. Mr. Ward the goat on his 10,000- ranch in Sutton County. hair of the goat weighed he neighborhood of 25 s and is valued at around per pound. Some of the strands of the mohair bring around $50 a pound, hair is used for the man- ure of women's wigs.

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e wheat acreage of Texas, mpiled by E. M. Johnston, tician, department of agri- re of the United States, s that Texas planted 1,- 00 acres of wheat and that p of 19,019,000 bushels is ected. He also states that at acreage is 1,890,000 and duction of 39,690,000 is fore- d.

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A Little Fun — JOKES TO MAKE YOU LAUGH

HIS "VISIBLE MEANS"

An Irishman was charged with begging, and the magistrate asked: "Prisoner, have you any visible means of support?" "Yes, your honor," responded the prisoner; and then, turning to his wife (a laundress), who was in court, said: "Bridget, stand up, so that the court can see yez!"

DOWN IN MISSISSIP'.

Irvin S. Cobb, the humorous lecturer, on a recent southern tour stopped for dinner at a tiny railway restaurant in a Mississippi village.

"Well, uncle, what's the bill-of-fare?" he asked the aged colored man who came from the kitchen to look after him.

"De bill o'fare," said the old man "am ham, eggs, cohn bread and coffee."

"Then I'll have ham, eggs, corn bread and coffee, uncle," said Mr. Cobb.

The old waiter bowed and shuffled out. But a moment later he put his head through the doorway again.

"Boss," he said, "how ye gwine have dem eggs—blind or lookin' at ye?"

—He pressed the maiden's ruby lips,
But he was soon to find,
That when she took her lips away
The ruby stayed behind.

WORDS FAIL

When the captain of the fire department was about to resign his men banded together and purchased an elaborate embossed silver horn to present to him at a meeting in the town hall. The fireman who was chosen to make the presentation practiced his speech for days beforehand. The chief, who had been informed of what was to happen, also practiced his speech of acceptance. They rehearsed together and were "letter perfect" when they mounted the platform in the town hall. The throng which confronted them had however, a disastrous effect. Holding the horn at arm's length, the fireman stalked across the platform and with a ghastly expression on his face, said:

"Well, Bill, here's your horn."

The chief rose slowly to his feet and gasped: "Hell! Is that it?"—Harper's Magazine.

Uncle Si Perkins, while discussing economic questions with his neighbor, Bill Brown, said, among other things that the government would become very wealthy if every fellow had to pay an income tax on the salary he thinks he is worth.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION

Last week a friend asked me what I considered the crying need of the age. I told him I had never been good at riddles. But the idea fascinated me and I passed on the question to a few of my acquaintances.

"What is the greatest need of this generation?" I demanded of Brown.

"That's easy!" was Brown's astonishing reply. "More Democrats!"

I put the same question to Cautle.

"I should say, lower prices on the necessities of life," Cautle replied.

"What are the necessities of life?" I asked.

"Food and clothing," Cautle explained.

"How about shelter?"

"It's a necessity all right, but we can't expect lower price on it."

You see, Cautle is a landlord.

After dinner that evening I pushed back my chair, and in my most serious manner asked the good wife:

"What's the greatest need of this old world?"

"What's that?" demanded the wife, suspiciously.

"I asked for your opinion as to the need of the world," I repeated.

"You come on out here and wipe the dishes for me or we'll be late for the first show," was the way the head of the house solved my great question.

DULL OF COMPREHENSION

"What time nex' train he go to Washington?" asked a traveling Chinaman of the railway information clerk.

"Two-two," replied that official.

"You no understandee," said the Chinaman. "I know train go 'Too! too!' I no askee how he go, but when he go."

The Bolshevik lay dying,
For him there was no hope.
A friend sent, for his birthday,
A cake of toilet soap.

POORLY AIMED SHOT

Lem Frisby—"Say, Sambo, some time ago I asked you to supply my family with turkeys, didn't I?"

Sambo—"Yessah."

Lem Frisby—"And I told you that I wanted tame ones, not wild."

Sambo—"Yessah."

Lem Frisby—"Well, that last one you sent us was a wild turkey."

Sambo—"No, it wasn't, boss."

Lem Frisby—"But I found some shot in it."

Sambo—"Well, sah, boss, dat wus a tame bird all right. Dat shot was meant fur dis nigger."

Slim Slokum says, girls are terribly particular whom they dance with, but they'll marry almost anybody.

GROOM IN MUDDLED STATE

A colored couple appeared before a Virginia clergyman asking to be married, the man in a considerably muddled state.

The minister said to the woman: "I won't perform this ceremony."

"Why is dat, boss?" she queried. "Ain't de license all right? An' we is of age."

"Yes. But this man is drunk. Take him away and come againln."

Several days later the couple again presented themselves, the man once more obviously intoxicated.

"See here, I told you I wouldn't marry you when this man was drunk," the minister said testily. "Don't you come back here till he's sober."

"Well, you see, suh," the woman replied apologetically, "de trufe is dat he won't come less'n he's all lit up."

IKEY'S EXCUSE

Little Ikey, on the sidewalk in front of his home, with one foot extended, was strenuously endeavoring to defend himself from the blows of several little ruffians who were "beating him up." His lusty cries and yells brought his father's head to the window.

"Come queek, Ikey, into the house. Run away from de bad boys queek."

"I can't fader, I can't!"

"Queek, I say into de house."

"I can't fader, I can't I say. I got my foot on a neakle!"—Everybody's.

WISE OLD BEN

Benjamin Franklin, upon coming to a tavern on a cold winter evening after riding all day and being almost frozen, hurriedly tied his horse and hastened to the fire in the office.

When he reached the fire it was entirely surrounded by other guests.

Mr. Franklin called to the landlord to feed his horse a quart of oysters at once, saying that the horse would remove the shells himself.

Everyone became interested to see a horse eat oysters and left the fire, whereupon Franklin sat down by the stove and was soon very comfortable.

A BROAD DISTINCTION

On a tramping trip Irving Bacheller, the famous fiction writer, discovered a chin-bearded patriarch sitting on a roadside rock.

"Fine corn," Mr. Bacheller remarked tentatively, waving his hand toward a hillside filled with straggling stalks.

"Best in New Hampshire," said the sitter.

"How do you plow that field?" asked Mr. Bacheller. "It's pretty steep."

"Don't plow it," said the sitter. "When the spring thaw comes the rocks rolling downhill tear it up so that we can plant corn."

"And how to you plant it?" asked Mr. Bacheller.

"Don't plant it really," said the sitter. "Stand in the back door and shoot the seed in with a shotgun."

"Is that the truth?" asked Bacheller.

"Of course not," said the sitter. "That's fiction."

And as Bacheller turned to walk away he wondered if this fellow wasn't smarter than he looked to be.

NOTHING COULD KEEP HER OUT

Once on a trip to the South Dr. Henry van Dyke came upon an old colored woman sitting on her doorstep smoking a villainous clay pipe.

"Do you enjoy smoking, aunty?" asked Doctor van Dyke. "That pipe's pretty bad."

"Oh, yes, sah; I smokes pretty much all day."

"Well, you ought to clean your pipe. It's very rank. How do you expect to get into heaven with a breath like that?"

"I reckon dat won't keep me out, sah. When I dies I 'spects to lose mah breath."

AUTO HINTS

Don't throw away your valve caps. Screw them on firmly and prevent air leakage here. The valve plunger, a little mechanism inside the stem, serves as an air lock during inflation, but the valve cap is the secondary air seal during usage. Most tire men advise using the valve to inflate the tire and using the cap to keep it inflated.

It is a good rule not to carry a spare tire too long. Interchange it with the other tires every month. Of course, it should be carried covered. When left out of service too long it's endurance and longevity are seriously handicapped.

In cutting oil grooves in a bearing the cut should be made V-shaped, and not U-shaped, as is often mistakenly done. The U-shaped cut, because of its sharp angle with the shaft, has a tendency to scrape or wipe oil from the shaft, while the angle of the V-cut avoids this and permits proper distribution of the oil.

The life of a tire is the air it contains. The more air, ordinarily, the longer the life. Of course, there are exceptions, but it is a safe rule to start with 20 pounds air pressure to the cross section inch, and if more is needed to add it. Thus a 3½-inch tire will require 70 pounds and a 4-inch tire 80 pounds. Road, load and speed are determining factors in the pressure required.

After the rear tires have worn considerably interchange with the front tires. It is also good to reverse sides. The tractive strain on the rear wheels makes it advisable to place new tires on the rear wheels, moving the old ones forward. Some of the greatest mileage records known have been gained in this way.

If there is a lack of compression and on examination the valve heads seem clean and perfect, give the valve stems a careful looking over to see if they have not become warped by the intense heat of that part of the engine.

Wobbly wheels, besides wearing bearings and otherwise racking the machine, have an equally destructive effect on tire treads. A slight wobble of only one degree actually drags the tire sideways 920 feet in each thousand miles. This rasping increases with the seriousness of the trouble. Such a condition is easily corrected and saves not only tires, but the car, from excessive strain.

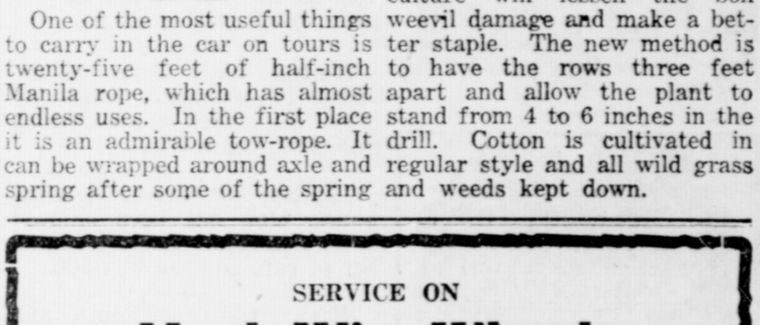
One of the most useful things to carry in the car on tours is twenty-five feet of half-inch Manila rope, which has almost endless uses. In the first place it is an admirable tow-rope. It can be wrapped around axle and spring after some of the spring leaves have been broken, to get home without breaking the rest of the leaves. It can be cut in two and wrapped around the rear tires to give traction in some mudhole where it would be impossible to fasten chains. The rope can even be used as a tire when the last spare has blown out and will save the rim on the journey home.

How do you wash your car? Water that seeps down between rims and tires quickly rusts neglected rims and destroys tubes, flaps and even the beads or edges of the tire. Use stove polish, nickel paint or graphite to overcome this condition. This also prevents the tire from creeping by giving it a firmer hold on the rim.

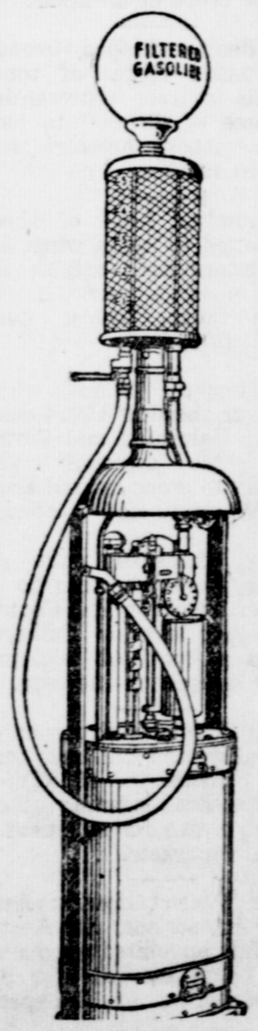
According to statistics furnished by the Southern Pacific Railroad, 1909 automobiles were damaged or destroyed at grade crossings on that road alone during the past three years. As a result of these accidents 151 people were killed and 638 were injured. Stop! Look! Listen!

The single stalk method of cotton culture is being studied closely by the planters around Stephenville. Many of the planters believe this method of culture will lessen the boll weevil damage and make a better staple. The new method is to have the rows three feet apart and allow the plant to stand from 4 to 6 inches in the drill. Cotton is cultivated in regular style and all wild grass and weeds kept down.

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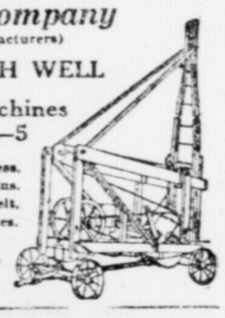


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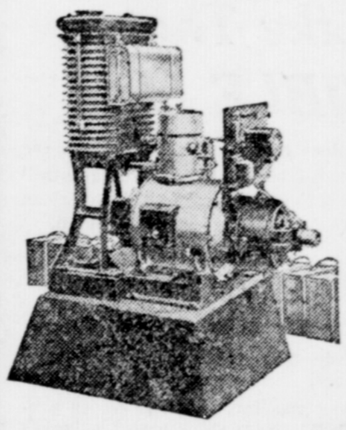
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TEXAS FARM NEWS

The first wheat sold in Cooke County for $1.30 per bushel.

Up to June 24th, 874 carloads of tomatoes had been shipped from East Texas towns.

The first car of tomatoes at Jacksonville sold for $2.35 per crate to a Kansas City firm.

The oat yield in Grayson County is varying from 15 to 55 bushels to the acre.

Collin County wheat yield will not average more than 8 or 9 bushels to the acre. The oat yield is but fair.

Thirteen Bell County banks have endorsed the Farm Bureau Cotton Growers Co-Operative Association.

Bandera County ranchmen have sold 130,000 pounds of wool to Steady & Emory of Boston for 27 cents per pound.

The yield of oats in Bell County is averaging thirty bushels to the acre and the grain is of good quality.

Central West Texas is assured of abundant crops by over five inches of rain which fell about June 8th.

The last few cars of the Irish potato crop has been shipped from Wharton. The total number of cars shipped was 500.

Heavy rains in South and Central Texas during the last ten days have assured farmers a good corn crop.

J. E. Jaughy, a farmer near Gainesville, reports a yield of 100 bushels of Irish potatoes on one acre of ground.

The Panhandle is sending out a hurry call for thousands of harvest hands to save the wheat crop.

More than one million pounds of wool stored in Lampasas has been shipped out. The wool was sold to eastern buyers.

Ellis County wheat crop yield is estimated at 15 bushels per acre for the best field. Other estimates run as low as five bushels per acre.

Boll weevil is causing considerable alarm in North, Central and East Texas. They have appeared much earlier this year than ever before.

The average yield of wheat for the South Plains Country is said to be 17 bushels per acre. Maize and cotton crops are also very promising.

Ten inches of rainfall within five days is a new record for the Plainview section, which insured for the plains country good row crops of all kinds.

San Benito shipped twenty-six thousand crates of tomotoes this season, representing an income of $27,000 to local growers. About 400 cars were moved to market.

Six hundred head of sheep were burned to death when fire of undetermined origin destroyed a large barn on the Baldwin ranch, twelve miles west of Stamford.

The tropical storm which broke over the Gulf Coast country near Galveston and Corpus Christi was especially very damaging to crops around Eagle Lake, Wharton and Victoria.

Newly threshed oats are bringing from 40 cents to 50 cents per bushel in Bell County. The acreage is below the average and a few fields will produce 50 bushels to the acre.

Smith County is strong on diversification and has been marketing blackberries at $2.65 a crate, besides canning thousands of crates for shipment to interstate markets.

Texas Pecan Growers Association in session at Austin, June 13th appointed a committee to adopt methods for better marketing of the pecan crop.

Ellis County has signed up over 30,000 bales of cotton for the Farm Bureau's Pooling Contract. The total amount to be signed up is to be around 80,000 bales.

It is reported that wheat in Dallam and Hartley Counties will yield one hundred per cent normal. A fine rain in the vicinity of Channing and Dalhart has guaranteed heavy crops.

A special telegram under date of June 24th says C. E. Neil, a farmer who resides near Tyler, won a prize there for exhibiting a tomato that tipped the scales at 11 pounds and 4 ounces. This is some tomato.

Longview farmers and business men have decided to establish one or more canning plants to take care of the surplus products not absorbed by the fresh fruit and vegetable markets.

S. J. Rice, a wheat farmer southwest of Hereford, has 200 acres of the Kanred variety of wheat. He has been showing one sample which contained 61 heads, all originating from one grain.

Corpus Christi shipped 60 cars of cucumbers to market and the estimate for the season is placed at 200 cars. Many of the cucumber growers made from $100 to $150 each per acre.

Childress County farmers are diversifying intensively, devoting more time to feed crops, dairy and swine than ever before. The wheat crop in this section is making a better yield than expected.

Members of the Baptist church of the Lindale, Smith County community, have devised a new plan for raising church funds. They rented five acres of idle land which will be planted in sweet potatoes.

The 1,100 members of farm boys' clubs and 1,500 prospective members in Tarrant County are leading the state in this work, according to R. W. Pearson of A. & M. College extension service.

About 50 boys and girls of Clarksville, Red River County, were entertained at a luncheon, after which each one was presented with a registered pig. The local bankers are financing the movement.

That Jacksonville has firmly established itself as an important tomato market is proven by the fact that twenty-five tomato buyers were buying the crop in the tomato sheds at Jacksonville during the first and second weeks in June.

Joe Cassa, who resides on a farm near Grapevine, Tarrant County, has raised sugar beets weighing about a pound each. It was a demonstration to determine whether they could be raised properly in this section of Texas.

Commissioner of Agriculture, George B. Terrell, has gotten out a cotton acreage report showing 32½ per cent reduction in Texas for 181 counties, including nearly all of the largest cotton producing counties in the state.

Deer are reported so plentiful in Mason County that they are a nuisance to farmers. They are said to be destroying crops and the damage is so great that the game authorities at Austin have been requested by petition to permit their destruction.

The Southwestern Farm Bureau Wool and Mohair Growers Co-Operative Association was formally organized at Dallas when officers were elected and a constitution adopted. J. E. Boog-Scott of Coleman was elected president; Feb. McWilliams of Ballinger, vice-president; Frank Scofield of Hillsboro, secretary. The plan of the association is to help the wool growers sell his wool at a profit and a preliminary one million pounds of wool has been pooled and assigned to the association. The greater part of the wool will be stored in Houston and this town is to be made the marketing center.

The 40 per cent cotton acreage reduction around Lubbock was replaced by feed crops. Dairy, hog and poultry industries are increasing in this section. The wheat yield is also very satisfactory.

Railroad officials have made the statement, after carefully investigating the situation, that there will be no shortage of freight cars for moving the grain crop if the crop is marketed gradually, but if thrown on the market in bulk there will be congestion and shortage of cars.

Estimates of the East Texas tomato crop received by Dallas produce jobbers place the expected shipments at 2,500 carloads. The pink variety brought a price among the retail dealers at Dallas of around $2.75 a crate, four baskets to the crate.

Lamar County Cotton Growers Association sold 2,200 bales of cotton June 9th at prices ranging from 5 cents to 12 cents net to the grower. It was sold to a cotton exporting corporation. The total sales amounted to $77,000. The cotton was of the 1919 crop.

Approximately half a million bales of cotton have been signed up by the Texas Farm Bureau Federation in its campaign to secure contracts for the formation of a million bale cotton pool, according to an announcement made by Mr. C. O. Mosher, manager of the federation.

The Wool Growers Storage Company of San Angelo announce that since the spring season opened less than a month ago it has sold approximately 1,300,000 pounds of twelve months fleece, which will bring around $240,000, to 177 sheep men in more than a half dozen counties.

Onion growers should address B. Youngblood, director College Station, Texas, for free copy of bulletin entitled "Pink Root Disease of Onions." In the Bermuda onion belt of Southwest Texas considerable damage has resulted from time to time during the past fifteen years from this dease.

N. M. Conville, a well known farmer residing near Sherman, is exhibiting a Bermuda onion weighing 1½ pounds which he says is one among about 500 of like size that he raised this year from slips. Mr. Conville says Grayson County will produce as good Bermuda onions as South Texas, but that they must be kept well covered with dirt at all times while growing, as they are very tender and the sun on the onion will kill it.

J. T. Robison, State Land Commissioner, has announced that approximately 500,000 acres of public domain and school lands will be put on the market on September 1, 1921. He also stated that the list was now in the hands of the printer and is expected to be ready for free distribution on July 1. Most of this land is located in the western section of Texas. Practically all of this land has been forfeited to the state for non-payment of interest on the unpaid purchase price and subject to recovery if the interest is paid on or before September 1, 1921, accordingly the list will be subject to revision. Payment of the interest on a particular tract would mean that the tract would be eliminated from the list.

General crop conditions in Texas are reported better than season than in many years, according to correspondence carried out by the Texas Industrial Congress of Dallas. The corn crop is reported in excellent condition all over the state. The condition of hay is about that of last year with a yield expected to exceed one million tons.



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STORIES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS



"David, the boy cried, I've been wanting to talk to you."

DAVID AND THE LAME BOY

David Green lived on a small farm a very ort distance from a large city, and David's ther had given him a plot of ground for own and had said "I want you to work dustriously at this ground, and see if you e to raise fruit, vegetables and flowers. ere are many opportunities these days, my , for a farmer who lives near a large city, ause he can take his produce to the kets there and sell it with a small ex- se.

However, David, every man doesn't care farming, and you may prefer to learn e trade, by the time you have gone through high school. So now, while you are ng, is the time to find out if you enjoy king in the fields and meadows."

David, knew his father had been left an an while very young, and he loved to hear tell of the hard times he had working his board, with an overbearing old farmer, had taken him from the county poor- se.

worked terribly hard those days," he ld tell his ever-sympathetic family; "but n I was 21, and was free to leave that nnical old man there was very little I did understand about first-class farming, and d a fairly good education, too, because I allowed to attend school every winter, and d sense enough to know I ought to learn I could so I studied hard every spare ent I had at home.

By constant hard work and thrifty ways r mother and I own this small farm, clear ny mortgage, so you, David, and your two rs will never have to support your par- s."

David soon discovered that he liked to hoe rake and plow and dig his plot of ground, he was the happy owner of the power of wing how to make the "green things" w.

e planted row after row of strawberry ts the first year, saying to his parents: w that I own my plot of ground, I am g to see if I can make enough money out to give me a college education. I have d there is money in berries, if they can old at slight expense, and I believe I can ll the strawberries I can raise and not ct my studies at school."

hile the strawberry plants were growing enough to bear the red, ripe, luscious ber- David was content to raise radishes, ce, cucumbers, tomatoes and lima and g beans, and he sold them to the city on his way to school.

be sure, he was up promptly every morn- as soon as the sun rose, and out at his gathering whatever was ready to be ered and sold.

me passed and David was beginning to quite encouraged with his bank account, one lovely spring day his heart was glad by seeing small green buds on his berry plants, which later opened out into y, white blossoms, and not many weeks later David was very busy picking firm, ripe strawberries for willing buyers.

One morning, while he was on his way to the city with his basket of berries hung on his arm, he met a lame boy, who lived in a shabby cottage, with no ground around it, not far from the farm.

"David," the boy cried, "I've been wanting to talk to you. You know how lame I am, and the other day, when my mother took me to a new hospital, one of the doctors there said if my father would buy a certain kind of shoe, which some man in the city knows how to make, I could walk with ease.

"My father cannot afford to buy it for me, but David, if you would take me into partnership with you, I could come to the farm every clear morning at the break of day, and I could help you gather the vegetables and fruits and I could carry a basketful to the city and help you sell them; and I thought perhaps you could pay me something and I could save the money for my shoe."

"I'll think about it and let you know," said David, who at first felt quite selfish at the idea of sharing his profits with the lame boy.

But the more he thought about it the more the idea grew in his mind that here was a golden opportunity to do a kind act and share his advantages with one who had no opportunity of getting along.

And the next morning the two boys were as happy as larks as they whistled merrily at the work of gathering and later on selling everything on the plot of ground which was saleable.

And David found that the more there was sold the more money there was to put in the saving fund not far from his school, and the lame boy's eyes shone with happiness when he was shown a small amount which had been put there also in his name.

That afternoon the boy again walked to the farm, and he weeded and raked so well that David was greatly helped.

Th work continued all summer and the boys did so well that in September the lame boy was able to buy the shoe, and then he walked with great ease.

SCHOOL BOYS OF LOUISIANA TO REFOREST THE STATE

The school boys of Louisiana are being enrolled in the work of State-wide reforestation and during the comparatively short time that the work has been in progress on this basis, the experiment has demonstrated that it is a success and as a result it is likely that the entire State will be replanted through the efforts of an army of 25,000 boys. It is said that there are 12,000,000 acres in the State which have been denuded of timber and the claim is made that it is quite practical for 4,000,000 of these to be replanted at once and the remainder later. After the campaign had been under way for a trifle more than a month, there were 5,000 boys enlisted in the work and the prospects are that by the end of the first year there will be 25,000 lads engaged in this work. It is estimated that there are 60,000 boys of suitable age in the State who are available for the work. The efforts of these workers are stimulated by the prizes which have been offered by some large lumber concerns, as well as the encouragement given by the State, which undertakes to give the lads a very interesting course of instruction in forestry and wood craft.

The State has placed a forester, who formerly was connected with the public schools, in charge of this reforestation plan, and has issued 5,000 copies of a bulletin describing in simple language the trees best adapted to the lands in various sections of the State; how to tell the ages of standing trees, and how to plant, care for, and protect natural or artificial forests, as well as how to dispose of the products of these forests with the best financial result. Experiments made by the department of conservation have shown that a boy can plant and care for at least five acres of forest, yet have plenty of time to attend to his school and other duties. If the average reaches three acres, the proponents of the plan will be more than satisfied.

The prize awards will be based on the following consideration: proper spacing of trees; general thrift, vigor of growth, and freedom from injury of the trees; skill shown in scientific care, the only assistance given the boys being advice and instructions by the agent of the bureau of forestry; value and quality of material produced; judgment shown in marketing this material.

THE WASP'S MISSION

Most people, especially those who have been brought into contact with the wrong end of one, will be disposed to doubt the utility of the wasp, that handsome insect that creates so much terror when it invades our rooms or buzzes about our heads in country lanes. Yet even the wasp plays a very important part in the economy of nature.

What hawks, kites, ravens, owls and birds of prey generally are in the case of field-mice and other small destructive animals, the wasp is to the grubs and other pests that injure plant life.

The wasp is very useful, particularly in orchards. The young pupae in the nest are fed entirely on the grubs which infest the fruit trees, and but for the activity of the wasp these pests would become so numerous as to do serious injury to the tree.

It is quite true that the wasp also levies toll upon the fruit; but, as his labors have contributed largely to the salvation of the crop, that portion which he eats should not be grudged him.

It should be understood that a wasp is quite harmless, unless it is forced to defend itself; then it is undoubtedly violent, and makes free use of the weapon which nature has given it to use in fighting its enemies.

But, if you leave it alone, a wasp will not sting, although, of course, it is safer not to let it get too near you, lest it mistakes you for an enemy, with no pleasant consequences.

WHY FREEZING HURTS FRUIT

Fruit cannot stand freezing, because it ruptures the cells of the fruit, due to the swelling of the water.

DEFEAT LEAVES GERMANY DETERMINED TO ACHIEVE COMMERCIAL VICTORY.

(Continued from page 2)

goods will invade all the world's markets. When they can make safety razors of excellent quality for 18 cents, as they are doing, no tariff will keep them out.

They are saving 1,800,000,000 gold marks annually on their army and navy. That goes some way toward wiping out their annual reparations payment of 2 billion gold marks this year and next. By restriction of all imports, except raw materials, and all luxuries, they will make great savings. By immensely increased activity and efficiency, organized by big trusts and supported by trade unions, they will be in a position to drive forward into the world markets with enormous chances of commercial development in Russia.

It is not an easy game for Germany. It is a policy of desperate endeavor of a heroic kind among the working people, who must labor hard and long to fulfill this hope. It is merely folly to believe that the German wealth is sufficiently great now to meet her obligations. She must create this wealth.

Everywhere I find among German people, high or low, the determination to pay what they have promised if it is humanly possible. All but the junkers, who are sulking in their castles, have abandoned the militaristic philosophy.

Among the working classes it has disappeared, at least for the present generation, unless France goads them too savagely, and I notice that German children never play soldier games as they used to.

There is a new spirit in Germany. It is economic enthusiasm with peace and labor as its sponsors. They will show the world what German genius can do in industry.

One thing perplexes me. It is certain that Germany can only pay her indemnities by enormously increased exports, but if they are increased to that extent won't they ruin the commerce of other nations?

It is a devilish dilemma for which as yet I can see no solution.

I see another strange thing. I see a people braced and energized by defeat, whereas the victor nations like England have slackened into listlessness.

EARLY TIMES IN TEXAS.

(Continued from page 3)

condition of fighting or preparing for battle. Then he becomes another being altogether—his eyes beam with intelligence, his conceptions impulsive and quick, and his movements correspondingly rapid and energetic. This may in some measure account for the fact that many Indians have been noted for the extraordinary military talents they possessed. Tecumseh, Black Hawk and Osceola for instance, uneducated and without any knowledge of military tactics, were yet able to handle large bodies of men, with skill and efficiency, and sometimes to more than hold their own against our most famous generals.

On Night Guard.

In loading their rifles I noticed that the Choctaws chewed their bullets before ramming them down, and asking one of them the reason for doing so, he told me that the chewed bullet "kill Comanche heap." No doubt they make a more ragged wound and one more difficult to heal, but then I suppose they cannot be thrown as accurately as the perfect ball. I happened to be placed on the first watch after dark, and was stationed in company with a Choctaw Indian behind the breastwork we had built in front of the entrance to our camps. For an hour or so after I was placed on guard it was so dark I was unable to see anything distinctly outside, but at the end of that time the moon rose up, and rendered all objects visible in the open ground beyond the belt of chapparal. The night was unusually still, and not a sound was audible except the restless stamping of our horses at their picket ropes—none whatever to indicate the proximity of a hidden foe. I was just coming to the conclusion that Uncle Seth and Big Drunk had over-rated the danger of an attack, when I heard a whip-poor-will utter his plaintive cry in a clump of bushes forty or fifty yards from where we were stationed. It was answered immediately by the hooting of an owl across the water-hole in the opposite direction, and then, as if that had been the signal for the full orchestra to begin, the night was instantly made hideous by the howling of wolves, the screams of wild cats and panthers and the cries and notes of many other animals and birds. "Ah, hah!" said my Choctaw companion, "may be so Comanche come now," and cautiously raising his head above the breastwork he gazed long and intently into the open ground beyond. He was apparently about to resume his original position, when I heard a "swish" and at the same instant an arrow struck a decayed piece of wood within a few inches of his head. "Ugh!" exclaimed the Choctaw, ducking his head quickly behind the breastwork, "dem lascal Comanche shoot arrow purty well." I peeped above the breastwork, expecting to see their dusky forms thronging the open space in front, but not a moving object was visible, and nothing to indicate that a concealed enemy was near by except the continuous cries of animals and birds.

The night wore on without any further disturbance, and at length the Choctaw and myself were relieved by the second watch. I told them to keep a good look out as the Comanches were certainly around, and going back to camp I threw myself upon my blanket and was fast asleep in five minutes. I had slept I supposed about an hour, though in fact several hours had elapsed since I laid down, when I was aroused by Uncle Seth saying: "Come boys, git out'n this quick. It will soon be daylight, and if the Comanches have any igee of pitchin' inter us, the row'll begin afore long. We must be all ready fur 'em, for I want to give the varmints a lesson they'll remember a good while, and I think we's just in trim to do it." All hands were up in an instant and preparing for the expected fray. After some palaver on the subject, it was determined that Uncle Seth and his party should man the breastwork fronting the entrance, whilst Big Drunk and his warriors should occupy the one they had constructed fronting the water-hole.

(To be continued—Copyrighted)

CLEAN COW HOUSES

Cow houses and farm buildings in Holland are remarkably well kept. So particular are the natives that one is required to wipe one's boots before one enters them, even in the driest weather; and in some cases strips of carpet are laid down in the yards, and the visitor is requested to take off his boots before entering.

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A trip to Europe is the reward of three Texas boys who were winners of the Live Stock Judging Contest last October at the Southeastern Fair held in Atlanta, Ga., in which representatives from 14 states competed. The Texas winners are Gilbert Weiting, Marlin; Jack Turner, Hillsboro; Albert Devnam, Lamesa.

Texas is leading all states in the number of sheep and goats on farms. According to the census enumeration of 1920, the total number of sheep in Texas was 2,555,412, and the number of goats 1,706,606. The increase in the sheep population was about 700,000 and goats about 600,000, compared with ten years ago.

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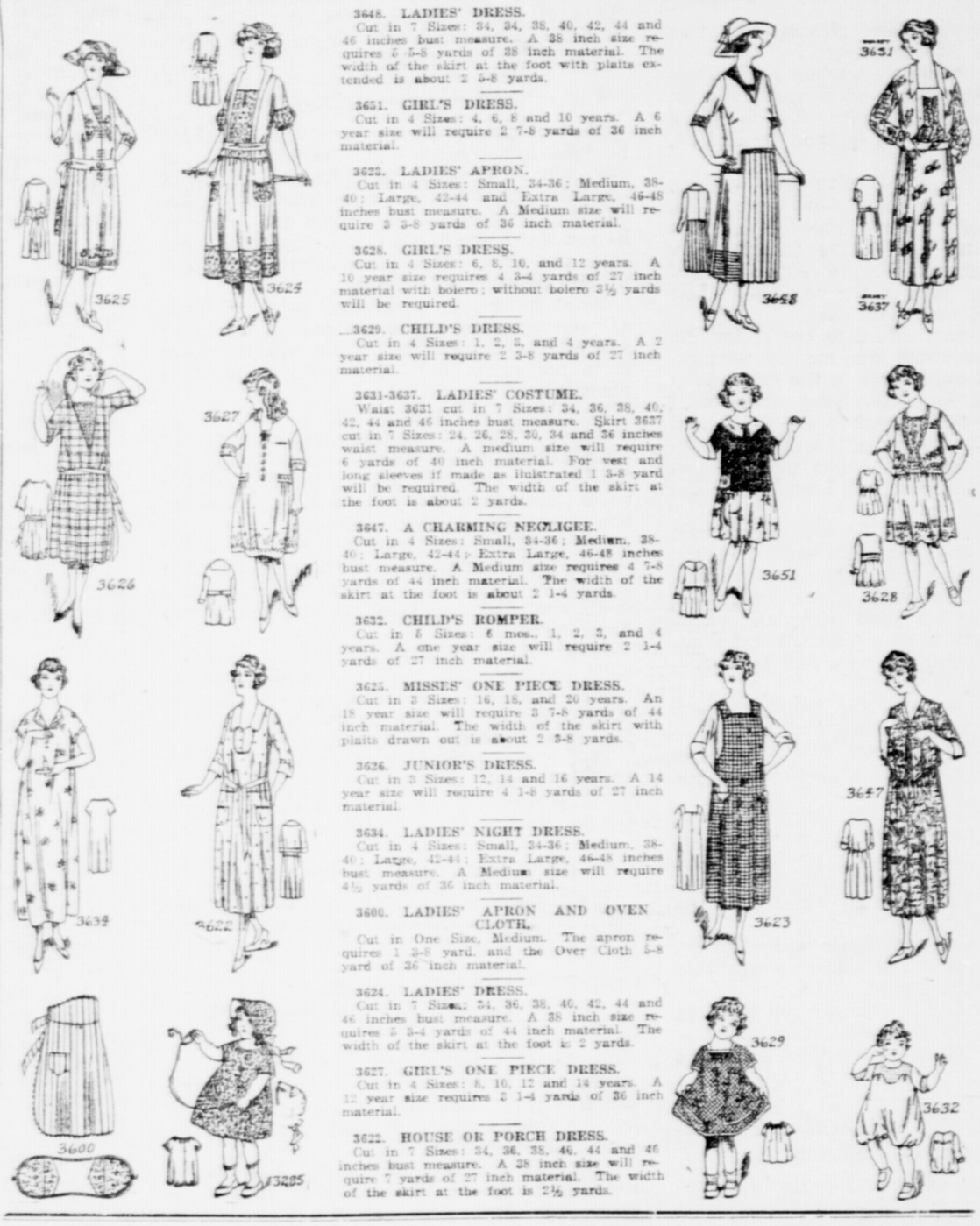
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WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT



3648. LADIES' DRESS.
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 34, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 5-8 yards of 38 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot with plaits extended is about 2 5-8 yards.

3651. GIRL'S DRESS.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size will require 2 7-8 yards of 36 inch material.

3623. LADIES' APRON.
Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44 and Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size will require 3 3-8 yards of 36 inch material.

3628. GIRL'S DRESS.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 4 3-4 yards of 27 inch material with bolero; without bolero 3½ yards will be required.

3629. CHILD'S DRESS.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. A 2 year size will require 2 3-8 yards of 27 inch material.

3631-3637. LADIES' COSTUME.
Waist 3631 cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 3637 cut in 7 Sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 34 and 36 inches waist measure. A medium size will require 6 yards of 40 inch material. For vest and long sleeves if made as illustrated 1 3-8 yard will be required. The width of the skirt at the foot is about 2 yards.

3647. A CHARMING NEGLIGEE.
Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 4 7-8 yards of 44 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is about 2 1-4 yards.

3632. CHILD'S ROMPER.
Cut in 5 Sizes: 6 mos., 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. A one year size will require 2 1-4 yards of 27 inch material.

3625. MISSES' ONE PIECE DRESS.
Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. An 18 year size will require 3 7-8 yards of 44 inch material. The width of the skirt with plaits drawn out is about 2 3-8 yards.

3626. JUNIOR'S DRESS.
Cut in 3 Sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. A 14 year size will require 4 1-8 yards of 27 inch material.

3634. LADIES' NIGHT DRESS.
Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size will require 4½ yards of 36 inch material.

3600. LADIES' APRON AND OVEN CLOTH.
Cut in One Size, Medium. The apron requires 1 5-8 yard, and the Over Cloth 5-8 yard of 36 inch material.

3624. LADIES' DRESS.
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 3-4 yards of 44 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 yards.

3627. GIRL'S ONE PIECE DRESS.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1-4 yards of 36 inch material.

3622. HOUSE OR PORCH DRESS.
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 7 yards of 27 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2½ yards.

FASHIONS FOR SUMMER MONTHS

Although the circular skirt and tunic are most charming and altogether correct as to style, the flaring outlines have by no means effaced or supplanted the straight silhouette.

The most distinguished looking costumes now being worn, show straight lines, despite the changes in detail and trimming.

Among recent importations are simple frocks of colored linen, dainty and attractive with wide bands of drawn work, squares or parallel rows of hem stitching, or little insets of constracting material.

White narrow wash braid set on in vertical rows and forming loops one or one and a half inchs long makes an attractive trimming for a linen or gingham frock.

Many of these one piece frocks have one characteristic in common,the straight effect. To avoid the bias at the side seams, the material is lashed at or below the waistline, the fulness is laid in plaits or gathers, and covered with trimming or a belt.

New coats are shown to be worn with the little straight frocks. They are straight and unbelted, sometimes finished in high neck effects and with reglan sleeves. The closing is unique in that it is invisible. The sleeves are plain and there are no pockets.

Capes are equally stylish and attractive this season and are often like the coats, made of the same material as the gown.

Sport suits are delightfully gay in color combinations.

One dark blue coat of rough tweed is marked with cross strips of black in bright green. The skirt of green continues the "gypsy" pattern.

A cape of dark blue knitted cloth is threaded with white wool and is bound with white wool jersey at its lower edge.

A smart suit for country wear may be made of white serge and trimmed with gray and white striped mohair.

A very pleasing suit of navy blue twill shows a trimming of putty color satin. The skirt has plaits at the side, the coat has straight simple lines and raglan sleeves.

For a really truly summer frock one may combine dotted Swiss and organdy. A girdle of black velvet ribbon is smart with this dress.

Pinafore blouses are much in evidence among summer styles. They come in wool, jersey, linen, cotton, ratine, crepes, chambreys, gingham, and even cretones.

Covert cloth is an interesting rival of serge and twill for suits and separate coats. It is a material practically dust proof, and does not wrinkle easily. That would make it desirable for traveling and for general wear, and it does not requfre trimming.

Suits shown in this material have unbelted jackets, and are fastened by one or two buttons. The jackets are cut in box shapes, sacque and tuxedo.

The range of color in summer materials is extraordinary large and most attractive and varied.

With the wide skirts comes the semi fitted bodice, slightly eblow the waistline and with oval neckline, sometimes untrimmed, or, finished with a lingerie collar.

The uneven hem is a feature of some new models.

Frills and jabots on waists and blouses are a pretty addition, in soft fabrics lace trimmed or hemstitched.

Crepe, taffeta and satins lend themselves to the full skirts.

The use of doulfle faced materials is shown in new capes and suits. The coat may be of the plain side of the material and the skirt checked or striped, collars, pockets and other trimming must be of contrasting material.

Checked and stripped materials are shown in abundant patterns.

Sleeves when shown long are trimmed.

The Empire and Directoire effects are shown in the higher waistline, the high turn over collars and broad revers.

Changeable taffeta is used for many new dresses, finished with wide ribbon sashes, or narrow ribbon belts.

BE AMIABLE AND BE HAPPY

Such was the sturdy thing that great man had in mind who said, "Next to the cardinal virtues the one attribute which I would place as indispensable is amiability, and for daily living I would even go so far as to make it equal with, if not in advance of, the cardinal virtues themselves." Rather than an extra virtue it may be recommended as a desirable accompaniment to all the virtues, the salt that savors, the "how" of the virtues, the grace that lends them a human appeal. True amiability comes of living harmoniously with oneself, which is an art; it bespeaks poise, which women are united in covering for themselves.

"What do you find in her that you care to spend time with her?" one woman asked of another concerning a third.

"Just the infectious, lightheartedness," came the reply. "She's a relief and a tonic after the people who take themselves and everybody and everything else so everlasting seriously."

Simply to be with some people is to experience that "holiday of the spirit" which a modern English writer, recently visiting in this country, congratulates Americans on knowing to a degree that his own countrymen never seem able to compass. It is an old charge against our English cousins that they "take their pleasures sadly." One of their most distinguished writers has even been stung to the remark that "There are few worse faults than that of taking life too gravely."

ANIMALS NEED FURS

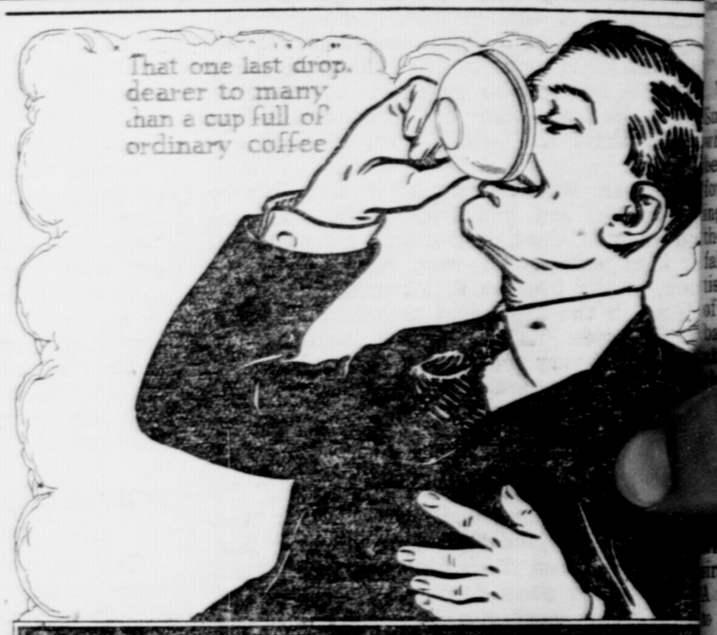
Professor Osborn has made a plea for women to cease wearing so-called "summer furs." He said wild animals are being destroyed so rapidly that in 30 years there will be practically none left and the next generation will have to go to a zoological park or look at paintings or photographs for a knowledge of wild animals. Professor Osborn is an exceedingly careful writer and speaker, says the Scientific American, and his warning is amply justified; the senseless wearing of furs in summer should be abandoned.

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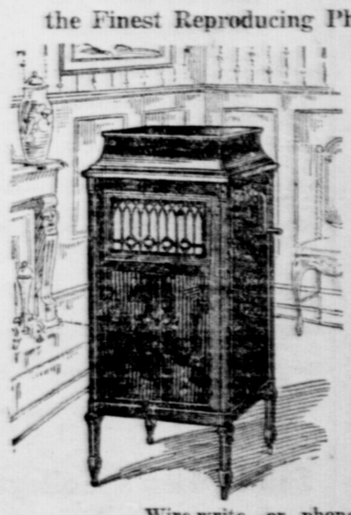
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