The Snyder Signal

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR. SNYDER, SCURRY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1918. NUMBER THIRTEEN

PUBLIC SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENT

Remember School Opening.

Please remember the opening exercises of Snyder schools at the City Tabernacle next Monday at 10:00 a. m.

Entrance examinations will be offered Monday afternoon.

S. L. Rives.

Buys Grocery Stock.

The W. H. Anderson stock of groceries on the north side was sold Saturday to Joe Monroe and Hugh Taylor got busy Saturday evening dusting up and putting goods out so the people could see what he had to sell. This is the stock that Mr. Anderson traded to W. T. Thompson in the Drug store deal.

A Barbecue Party.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Clark entertained a number of their friends by giving them one of the finest barbecue suppers on last Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Lola Ponton of Fort Worth and Mrs. Bob Warren of Post were the honor guests and after the supper and refreshments were served and every one had eaten to their hearts content, then the remainder of the evening was spent in social chats and also music rendered by Miss Frances Harris and we must not forget to mention George, the good old colored man, who played and sang for us in his own peculiar way.

The affair was a success and will long be remembered by all present.

The following list of guests and friends were present: Mrs. Lola Ponton, Fort Worth, Mrs. Bob Warren, Post; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Stanfield, Mrs. Gertie Smith and little son, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Leslie and little daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Towle, Mr. and Mrs. Com Ezell, Mrs. Geo. W. Harris son Billie and daughter Miss Frances, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Grayum.

Hooked a Chicken Snake.

Mr. J. J. Burnett is some trapper. He had a hen setting in a barrel at his place and something kept getting her eggs. He knew a dog couldn't get to her and he was puzzled. Finally they decided the thief was a snake. They set a steel trap but caught nothing. Then Mr. Burnett took a fish hook attached to a line. He made a hole in an egg and placed the hook inside then put some glue over the hole and tied the cord to a guy. When he went out Monday morning he found a snake about 5 feet long staked out in his chicken ward. The erptile had swallowed the egg and hook and had become fastened to his snakeship on the inside.

We are All Soldiers Now.

The Signal doesn't want to drop any of its subscribers out, but you see what the government says about it and the Signal has enlisted to help win the war even if all the subscription list has to go. After the victory is won over yonder we can talk to you about voluntary accommodations, but not now.

El Feliz Club.

El Feliz Club met with Mrs. J. D. McClanahan Aug. 30th. Mrs. Paxton in chair and Mrs. Adamson, secretary protem, business was disposed within short order after which several games of "42" were played.

The hostess served delicious cream and cake to the club members.

The next meeting will be with Mrs. A. J. Towle, Sept. 6th.

Sow Wheat.

Get in line for a supply of seed wheat and be ready to sow a liberal acreage. It will make good winter pasturage and may be a good harvest next year. Mr. Kemp says plenty of seed will be available in ample time.

Capt. Abel G. Barrientes writes from Hollyroad, Kansas, to the Local Board in Snyder saying that he wants to register at Snyder, his home town and requesting that the necessary card be sent to him in time.

STATE CONVENTION LAYS DOWN NEW LINES IN TEXAS

The State Democratic Convention has made a new chapter in Texas history this week at Waco.

Mrs. Cunningham of Galveston who had been slated for temporary chairman declined and M. M. Crane was elected to that position.

Then Senator Dean was selected for permanent chairman and when Bob Barker was suggested for assistant secretary a motion prevailed to shelve him and he was promptly canned. Barker has been a consistant lieutenant for every sort of anti rule and is a professional politician and this is the year that puts a quietus to that class.

The platform will demand submission of a prohibition amendment, woman suffrage, liberal support of public schools and all the higher institutions of learning. It would limit the expense of running for office, keep off of the ticket any candidate disqualified for holding office and calls for a careful study of the election law with a view to making it simpler and less cumbersome. The convention declared that America is for Americans and recommends that no foreign born person shall be entitled to vote in elections until he shall have resided here ten years and shall have taken out complete naturalization papers.

Of Interest to Families.

Texarkana, Tex. 8-30-1918.

County Judge,
Scurry, County.
Snyder, Texas.

Dear Sir:

We see in the Dallas News that there are a lot of families leaving Scurry County seeking work in other parts of Texas and we will be glad if you will put us in touch with about one hundred of these families so that we bring them into this county to gather the crops this fall. We are needing help very badly now and would appreciate your help in this matter.

Yours very truly,
M. E. MELTON,
County Agent.

The United States has officially recognized the Czheco-Slovaks as a Nation. That certainly puts one over Russia and other peoples who got so scared of Germany that they wanted to give up. Those Bohemians are now in position to put their entire strength into the war.

Marirage License Record.

County Clerk Curry issued two marriage permits Tuesday:

Mr. J. C. Stewart and Miss Fay L. Moore.

Mr. Clyde Green and Miss Vertie Morgan.

Stewart-Moore.

Mr. J. C. Stewart and Miss Fay Moore were married in Snyder Tuesday by Rev. A. W. Waddill and left soon afterwards for Sweetwater, and points in eastern Texas. These are two of Snyder's most popular young people. The Signal extends congratulations.

German people are beginning to say they cannot carry another offensive and pin their hopes to diplomacy. The allies are not ready for diplomacy, for as Senator Lodge has said, if Germany is left with any recuperative power it will result in having to do it all over in a few years. Germany must be brought to such terms as will insure permanent peace.

Miss Hull Died Monday.

Miss Sadie Jane Hull, fifteen years old, daughter of Mrs. Molle Hull died Monday night at her mother's home in east Snyder with typhoid fever. The funeral services were held Tuesday by Rev. I. D. Hull. Burial in Snyder Cemetery.

Frmers Will Sow Wheat.

Since the rains have begun to come a number of farmers are getting ready to sow wheat and rye, primarily to get winter pasture and incidentally to get a crop of small grain next year, if conditions turn to the good.

Tate Lockhart was called to El Paso last Saturday to enter the navy. He went from El Paso to San Diego, California, where he expects to be accepted for permanent navy service.

War Time Sweeteners

AMERICA has several excellent war time sweeteners that will be used largely during the shortage in the sugar supply.

They are maple sugar, syrups, honey and molasses and may be used in preparing desserts and other dishes requiring sweetening.

When a cup of syrup or honey is used to replace a cup of sugar the liquid in the recipes should be decreased one-fourth. One-third of a cupful of sugar is equivalent to one-third of a cup of honey, about one-half cup of syrup and about one-half cup of corn sugar. One-fourth of a cup of sugar is equal to about one-half cup of syrup or one-third cup of corn sugar. One tablespoon of sugar is equal to one tablespoon of honey, about one and one-half tablespoons of syrup and one and one-third tablespoons of corn sugar.

Sugar may be saved by the use of raisins, dates, figs, dried pears and fruit pastes used on the breakfast cereals.

Fruit marmalades, butters and jellies should be used to take the place of the ordinary sweetening at a meal and not as accessories to it. Fruits may be preserved without sugar. It may be added when sugar is more plentiful.

Preserving demands this year a thin syrup instead of a heavy syrup.

If sugar is used one-half of the amount may be replaced by another sweetener.

Drying is a means of preserving (without sugar) apples, cherries, strawberries and black caps.

When ready to use they may have added the needed sugar in the form of a syrup. When sugar is more plentiful fruit juices may be made into jellies or may be used as fruit juices with or without sugar, as beverages, fruit gelatins and frozen desserts.

Fresh fruits supply the place of sugar in the diet. They should be used freely. Desserts where sugar is scarce may be made of gelatins, junkets, custards, puddings and cakes.

MASS MEETING HERE TOMORROW

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE MEETING TOMORROW

Attention is again directed to the mass meeting of citizens with the Scurry County Council of Defense at the Court House tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Prominent visiting speakers will be present and much important business is to be transacted.

Crop Conditions Elsewhere.

S. A. Duckett reports things looking good on the plains and Bob Smith says Hall county has pretty good crops, but the people are worrying there because they think the county will not make more than 12,000 bales of cotton. H. M. Blackard says there are not much crops about Wichita Falls but the oil craze makes the people feel rich and prosperous.

A Close Call.

Two young physicians in a western city who were struggling to get a foothold in their profession met one day and exchanged views touching things of interest. Presently the talk turned to the last case one of them had handled.

"Yes," remarked the young medico, "the operation was just in the nick of time. In another twenty-four hours the patient would have recovered without it."—Harpers Magazine.

GOV. HOBBY'S APPOINTEES

The Dallas News says that Gov. Hobby could not have found a more fit man than W. W. Seley of Waco to superintend distribution of the drought relief funds. It may be noted that Hobby's appointments are usually good selections. There is a reason. Gov. Hobby is a close observer, he is a good judge of men. He knows what he wants done and picks a man who can do it. He is not influenced by politics, friendship, personal gain or any other impure motive. He finds a fit man and offers him the job and in all his appointments he has looked only to the public good.

Rev. W. H. Sims has been on the sick list this week.

SEVENTEEN SOLDIER BOYS TO ENTRAIN TODAY

The following list of soldiers will leave Snyder on a special train over the Santa Fe this afternoon for Camp Travis. There present address shows where they have come in from to join their comrades.

William Neal Shackelford, Gilmore, Texas; Marvin A. Mercer, Ft. Worth, Hugh D. Mason, Hermleigh; Thomas M. Caperton, Holtville, Calif Floyd Shepherd, Hermleigh, Texas; Lewis W. Davis, Brownwood; Paul Reipschlager, Sanger, Calif.; Audie McElyea, Pecan Gap, Texas; Dewey H. Hart, Seminole, David E. Evans, Eastland; Fred Willams, Dermott, Albert Henry Warmnken, Post; Rufus T. Mize, Hermleigh; Amil H. Kruse, Broncho; Harry D. Norton, Snyder; Edward R. Greer, Arah; Claud V. Weems, Red Oak.

Registration Day Sept. 12th.

It is ordered that all men 18 to 45 years old register on September 12, then the questionaires will be sent out and the work of classifying will be pushed along by the local boards. All lawyers, bankers office men and all who can do so are called upon to assist the men, and it is expressly stipulated that experts who render service must do so without making any charges whatever. It is considered a flagrant violation of patriotism for a lawyer to charge men for anything done in convention with the draft regulations.

Call for Unskilled Laborers.

There is a call for men to leave Sweetwater next Monday morning at 7:30 a. m. for Lee Hall, Virginia. Pay $3.50 per day; call on Mr. Shook, county agricultural agent, at Sweetwater for transportation.

Arthur Yonge,
County Director Public Service Board.

Sept. 5th, 1918.

Notice Registrants.

All men between ages of 18 and 45 inclusive (except those formerly registered) are requested by the President to register September 12, 1918. All loyal men will gladly do so and all disloyal will have to. You can register at any of the following places, Snyder, Ira, Dunn, Camp Springs, Hermleigh, Fluvanna, Dermott and Bethel.

Local Board of Scurry Co.

Banker Billie Ralston of Lamesa is here this week on business.

These Soul Cheering Rains.

The Signal is so much elated over the fine rains this week that it hardly knows where to begin to tell about it.

As a starter, it may be said it is the best in two years or more, and although too late in the season to bring good crops it will prove a wonderful help. It will start grass to growing, feed stuff that was not entirely dead will come out and make something and it is great for fall gardens. The spirit of hope and good cheer inspired in the people will go far toward starting us out afresh to do something.

A light rain of about a third of an inch fell here Monday night. In the Arah community there was a good rain. At Dunn Mr. Beakley reported a quarter to a half inch and better east of Dunn. It was light at Camp Springs, Pyron and Hermleigh.

On Tuesday afternoon there were good rains in many parts of the county and about 5 p. m. we had a down pour at Snyder which measured three quarters.

Wednesday came cloudy with drizzles and sprinkles and local showers with a cool norther blowing on us in suggestive gentleness giving hope that we may get rain enough to soak the earth full and if we have a late frost there will be an abundance of stuff made on the farms in this and other counties.

Judge Lud Williams of Waco is the guest of Judge R. L. Johnson for a day or so.

Nelle Harper Green of Colorado is the weekend guest of her little cousin Mary Margaret Towle.

Chloma Williams of New Orleans Navy Station, is here to visit his wife and his parents.

FARMERS MAY HOLD THEIR COTTON SEED

Report That Farmers May Not Retain Seed Raised by Themselves for Seeding Purposes Is a Mistake.

Cotton farmers of Texas are greatly disturbed over reports on just how the Federal government, through the Food Administration, controls the distribution of cotton seed and its products. To begin with, the report has become current that farmers may not retain seed raised by themselves for seeding purposes. This, the Federal Food Administration for Texas announces, is a mistake.

The wrong impression has undoubtedly grown out of the special ruling which provides that:

The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, sell or use seed for feed or fertilizer. (This rule does not prohibit the sale of cotton seed meal for fertilizing or feeding purposes.)

All persons who buy yearly between September 1 and August 31 twenty tons of cotton seed will be required to procure a seed merchant's license. If a person purchases cotton seed from manufacturers or jobbers and also receives cotton seed as rent, the amount received as rent must be included in calculating whether or not he handles twenty tons a year. Seed that a person receives in exchange or by hired labor need not be included.

It is not the intention of this ruling to force farmers to buy independently of the gins of their yield is under twenty tons, the Food Administration does not supervise the distribution, and under no circumstances does the Food Administration prohibit or countenance the denial to farmers of every pound of cotton seed for seeding purposes that they might require.

The need for close surveillance of the cotton seed industry is a military as well as an economic necessity. The entire supply of linters from a 15,000,000-bale crop of cotton will be needed for the making of high explosives and munitions to supply our army and the armies of the allies.

It will therefore be readily seen why the Food Administration is anxious to get all cotton seed not needed for seeding purposes on the market, and the regulations provide that all licensees shall not hold cotton seed for a period of over sixty days.

OIL DEVELOPMENTS IN SCURRY COUNTY

INTERTST IN OIL LEASING INCREASES EVERY DAY

There has been much activity in the Snyder Oil Lease Exchange this week and several deals were made, much of it being in the high-priced leases.

Indications point to the fact that drilling will begin in one or more places within the next few days. A heavy storm in the Dunn community mutilated the derrick, but workmen have been engaged to remodel it and drilling is expected to begin on section forty-eight about the middle of this month.

Several big real estate deals have been made during the past week, and good prices are being paid for West Texas lands. Most of the purchasers are new people coming in, however, J. K. Blackard bought about a thousand acres, and Guy Casey closed a deal Wednesday for an oil farm. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Templeton bought a piece of land in the Dunn community. With the present rains Scurry county is coming alive.

Burkburnett Oil Talk.

With twenty-seven feet of good oil sand at a depth of about 1700 feet, the well of the Wichta Gas and Oil Company in block 4, Burkburnett townsite, has had considerable trouble the past two days seating the casing. Tankage has been provided and pipe line connections have been made to care for the production. It is believed possible to bring the well in Saturday.

The Smith well south of the town site is down 1,520 feet. The Big Three well on block 11 is down 1,555 feet. Drilling on these two wells is progressing. People's well and the Willie well, both in block 15, are on top of the sand, according to latest reports. These wells are expected in daily.

Change of Court House Janitor.

T. A. Glossup who has been court house janitor here ofr more than a year has resigned the position and Joe Adams has been appointed to take care of the court house and grounds. Mr. Glossup will leave this week for Hopkins county to engage in farming. He says he already has a job staked out.

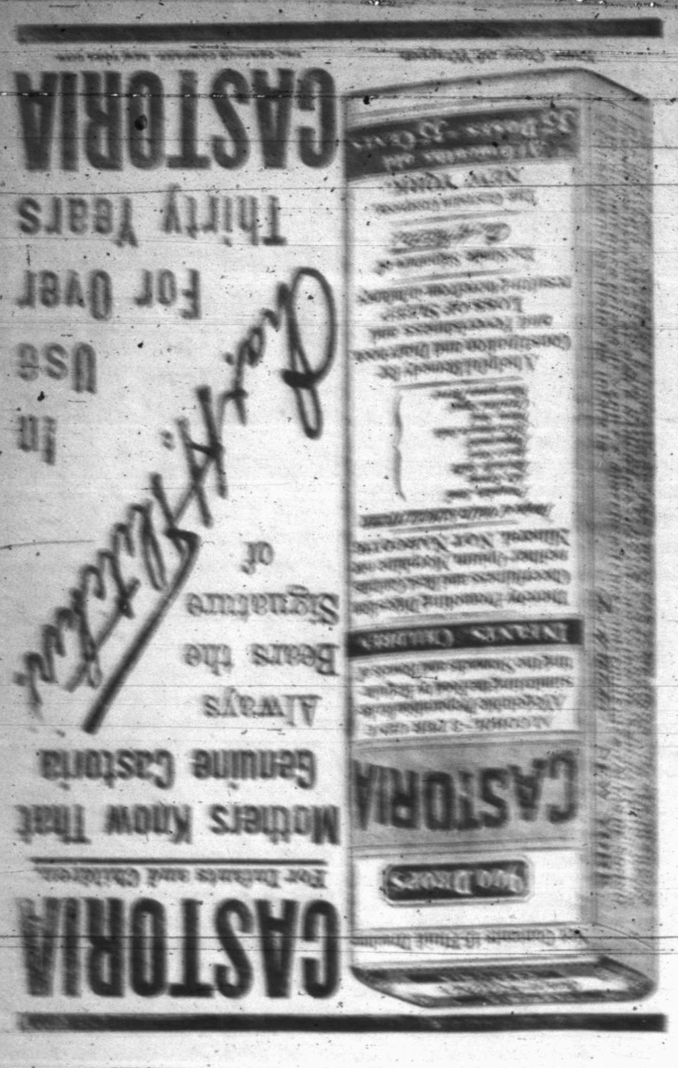
He has made us a good janitor. There is plenty of work about the job and he has done it. He has kept the shrubbery and grass in fine condition and the court house lawn is the greenest spot to be found here. Visitors often comment favorably on the appearance of the court square.

Rain This Week.

Along with a condition of cloudiness last Monday afternoon, there came a very severe sand storm which did business for two or three hours and with it a very slight sprinkle of rain. Then about 11 or 12 o'clock Monday night a heavy barrage of thunder and rain came driving in from the north. There was much vivid lightning and loud jarring rolls of thunder and for awhile one could not help thinking a good rain was coming, and it was a very nice little rain. It wet down the loose sand washed over what there is of vegetation and gave the landscape a cleaning off.

The government gauge here registered three tenths of an inch of rainfall. It was said to be heavier north and northwest of Snyder but further east it was lighter. At Roscoe the dust was barely laid and some parts report but an insignificant sprinkle. Tuesday was cloudy and hot with occasional thunder clouds scudding by and people continued to wait as they have been waiting all these months, hoping for rain enough to encourage the planting of fall stuff. In the meantime, many people who have reached the limit of endurance have gone to greener pastures and taller timber.

Mr. Z. D. Kemp is in receipt of a letter from the county agent at Phoenix, Arizona, saying they want cotton pickers there and will pay three cents a pound.



AMERICAN MAN-POWER IN VINE

Germany knows now that America is in the fight to the final whip. Both houses of Congress passed the man-power bill with practical unanimity, and it was promptly signed by President Wilson, and Sept. 12 set as the day for registering of all men from 18 to 45 years old.

It is estimated that with this registration the war strength of the United States in men is 13,778,763.

With this tremendous reserve pressed, Germany must surely realize the futility of further resistance. With the forces now on the fighting line she is moving southward, Italy and being gradually driven back, even land to its own terrain. In its drive across Belgium and into France he had built fortifications, forts at intervals, but he is being driven back beyond those and strongly fitted, now his last and final stand will be attempted on German soil, but the Hun has probably foreseen this event and he planned to transfer his own to this country, into a battle place and where will he then find his?

The British and French, the Italians, the Australians, the Indians and the Canadians are every where and they provide to perfect. That is anyone who doubt and that is anyone too under the Hun, Prussian is all the world to realize. They are all there and each contingent is prompt in meeting every responsibility. Now with the entire man power of the United States being up to enlist the conflict, the German is equal to see the end of it. The Hun has been shown that not positions they possess, they must surrend. Their leaders, some of the high command have really admitted that they are not on the battle field and are trying to frame up some sort of plan to give them a schemic peace, but at every turn they are met by assertions that Germans must give up all that they stole from the allies. Prince Max, Germany's chancellor, thinks the Hun peace may be really some this year, but I am inclined to think it will come in 1919.

A few days before the primaries in Democratic gubernatorial in San Antonio, which Jim Ferguson was expected to win, Jim Wadsworth, he said, came from the war because of his connection with Jim Ferguson, strongly. Well, he was defeated by Wadsworth and was nominated. Now the County committee committee, realizing that he was endangering the success of the ticket, have asked him to withdraw, but he refused, declaring that he was entirely independent of the ticket, and was nominated without solicitation from party primaries.

THE COUNTY PAPER AND THE PEOPLE

There never has been a time when any town could do without a newspaper and more especially a county site. He who supports the same is a public benefactor but now comes the government and asks you to assist it as a medium of reaching the people for them so that its patrons are there have patriotic.—Lamesa Reporter.

Government officials suppose that American people subscribe for and read their county paper and be name so that helps they depend upon the county papers to reach the people with the vast volume of orders, decrees, suggestions and other matter necessary for carrying on the war and industrial plans. It would be foolish for Uncle Sam to send all this matter to every man and woman, hence the government wants it to the county paper supporting, thereby to reach all the homes.

This is a reasonable supposition when applied to an enlightened country and we think we have people in every county who consider themselves enlightened and patriotic who never take the county paper.

Last month we have been continued to solicit people who have public interests, who have relatives to keep in touch with public affairs by reading the home paper.

And people would resent being called slacker or not of date, and would not relish being classed as ignorant.

They suppose they cannot spare the price of a paper subscription, but it would take an hour or maybe less than will spend as much for soft drinks as it would take to pay for the paper to be enjoyed by the whole family for a year. People like that may be good, but they are usually worth very little to a town.

If the Democrats of Georgia will shelve Underwood, Dana will resign, like her as a sister in the war on calleaching politicians.

NEW DIVISION AT CAMP TRAVIS

Plans for the organization of the 13th Division at Camp Travis are rapidly taking shape. The 13th and 14th Infantry regiments of the National Army are already in camp and the troops for which the 13th Division will be formed. These regiments of men already trained will furnish a number of non commissioned officers for each of the new companies to be formed. A number of men will be transferred to the new organizations also, and in this manner it is thought new division will be more quickly and thoroughly trained, than it could be in any other way. With experienced men from captains to privates in each company the new recruits should be able to catch military matters in a hurry.

Special orders have been issued that new men be subjected to no strenuous drill at first. The man of sedentary occupation especially is to be kept in mind, and the hardening process is to be gradual. As it is now the recruits do most of their drilling in the cool of the morning, starting at about sun-up, while the afternoon is given mostly to lectures, signal practice and games.

No man is going to be worked beyond his strength, every man is going to have abundant good food, and every reasonable pleasure and recreation, but military training will be the first thing always.

Gone From Us.

John Harris and family of Mt. Bird community have gone to Fort Worth. John is picking cotton in the time and rubbing his joints with St. Jacob's oil and scrapping mosquitoes at night. In a note to the Signal he says:

"You can tell the folks that we arrived safe in old Fort. Made the trip in our Ford. Am very busy picking this Mr cotton but can't do without the Signal.

Respectfully,

J. J. HARRIS.

DOCTOR HOLDER.

The newspapers of Texas are giving much space to appeals for money for south relief work in the West and to the support of some plan that will furnish money to be loaned to the farmers with which to make a crop next year. That there are many cases of want in counties west of Dallas is certain, and immediate relief is all that will meet the situation in such cases, hence the funds being raised by the newspapers of Texas to be expended by Governor Hobby will do good provided it shall amount to a large sum.

The real need of the country, however, is for the government to provide at least $30,000,000 to be loaned to the people with which to make a crop next year. Congressman Hardy's bill appropriating that sum for drought relief in West Texas should be passed and all red tape eliminated so that the people who ACTUALLY NEED the help can secure it. The money should be sent to the banks in the Southwest, and thus relieve them of the burden which they are now carrying.

More than half of Texas is within the dry belt this year, a third of the state has been dry for three years. But that is no argument that West Texas will not "come back." There are men who have been in the Southwest since the Indians were the chief inhabitants of the country who know that the country will again become productive. They know that in arithmetic time it is the most desirable portion of the state within which to live, and the day that rains come and break up the drouth the people who have left will begin to return.—Abilene Reporter.

The above is the expression of a man who knows. Those people feel about it.

H. F. Davis and J. B. Williamson called at Signal man in the other day to ask what they must do to order to stay here, but, alas! the only Signal man is usually hog-tied when he could only tell them to hang on a little longer and they will be too poor to get away.

LANDIS IMPOSES HEAVY SENTENCES ON I. W. W. LEADERS

Chicago, Aug. 31.—William D. Haywood, "uncrowned king" of the Industrial Workers of the World, and thirteen of his chief aids in the conspiracy to overturn the American war program were sentenced to terms in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., by Federal Judge Landis here late yesterday.

Ten-year sentences were imposed upon thirty-three of the organization's leaders. Five-year sentences on twenty-three, one year and one day on twelve defendants and ten-day sentences on two others.

Cases against Benjamin Schwager, Chicago writer, and Pietro Nigra of Spring Valley, Ill., were confirmed. All sentences on the four counts in the indictment will run concurrently. Fines ranging from $20,000 on Haywood and his chief aides down to $1,000 were imposed. The defendants are granted ninety days in which to file a bill of exception and a stay of seven days in which to petition for bail.

Arthur Boose of Tulsa, Okla., was sentenced to five years in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, on each of four counts, and fined $5,000 on each count.

Stanley J. Clark of Jacksonville, Texas, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

Among those receiving twenty-year sentences were: Forrest Bedwards, Ralph H. Chaplin, Aurelio V. Anzia, Charles L. Lambert, Vladimir Lossitsky, Walter E. Nef, Charles Rothbinder, James Rowan, Sam Scarlett, organizer and bitter radical, Emanuel Ray, Richard Ryanzie.

Carl Aldman and George Andrychitz, radical editors, also were sentenced to twenty years in prison.

RED CROSS
Stone Root and Herbs Compound

Is unrivalled value for the treatment of kidney diseases. Pains in the back and burning sensations are symptoms of kidney troubles, which are quickly overcome by the use of this remedy. This and more than one hundred other Red Cross Remedies sold and guaranteed only by Grayson Drug Company.

LIMIT EXPENSES TO ESSENTIALS

To The Editor:

I am just in receipt of the following telegram from the Department of Labor, Washington, with the request that I give it the greatest possible publicity through the Press of the State:

"In view of some uncertainty as to the Jurisdiction of the Community Labor Boards of the Employment Service, Nathan A. Smyth, Assistant Director General, issues the following:

"The Community Labor Boards are charged with the responsibility of determining the methods which shall govern the U. S. Employment Service in attempting to recruit for war work men from industries which are not directly connected with the prosecution of the war. The power to determine priorities among industries and to order up non-essential industries by shutting off supplies rests with the War Industries Board.

"The U. S. Employment Service will follow the priorities determined by the War Industries Board, and the Employment Service through all its agencies will keep in constant and constant co-operation with the other divisions of the Government concerned with the man power and material program.

"It is within the province of each Community Labor Board to fix those non-war industries in its community which will then be called upon to contribute most to war work.

"This does not mean that such industries will be compelled to close up or to discharge their male employees at once but, with as much speed as may be necessary to meet the national emergency, they will be made public workers.

"We may as well face the facts. Men's work essential to our program is being seriously retarded by lack of unskilled labor. In this situation it is obviously wrong to have able bodied men continuing to sell ready cigars and the articles, to be frank, work in shops and stores, which might, with reasonable effort on the part of the employers, be entrusted to women, and to be hauling around cats in cabs, barber shops, soft drink establishments, bowling alleys, dancing academies, and elsewhere.

"The war industries are suffering severely for lack of efficiency. In operation, because a horse shoe, the attendance of every person who employs a chauffeur to operate his motor car, or needs for the conducting of personal pleasure.

"Employers and owners of such public vehicles should be approached and urged to release the chauffeurs for work in the war industries

PRICE FOR GINNING OF COTTON IS FIXED

FOOD ADMINISTRATION ESTABLISHES RATES WHICH MUST BE CHARGED.

Effective July 22, and until further notice, the United States Food Administration designates and determines under special rule 8 the following to be the fair and just charge for ginning cotton:

The price of 30 cents per 100 pounds of seed cotton, plus cost to the ginner of bagging and ties, is hereby determined as the just and fair charge for the service of ginning picked dry cotton.

The price of 40 cents per 100 pounds of seed cotton, plus cost to the ginner of bagging and ties, is hereby determined as the just and fair charge for the service of ginning snapped or pulled cotton.

The price of 50 cents per 100 pounds of seed cotton, plus cost to the ginner of bagging and ties is hereby determined as the just and fair charge for the service of ginning premature, unopened "bollie" cotton.

It has been found impracticable to determine the just and fair charge for the service of ginning long staple cotton, sea island cotton and such other cotton as may require special care, time or readjustment of machinery. However, the charge made for this service must be justifiable in comparison with the standard charge of 30 cents for the ginning of 100 pounds of picked dry cotton.

To Keep Correct Record.

Ginners are to keep a correct record showing the name and address of each party for whom they gin cotton, the amount of cotton ginned in each case, and the actual charge made for such service. They must be in position at all times to furnish detailed information to the United States Food Administration.

It is necessary that ginners perform this service in such a way that the seed cotton shall be cleaned and the lint removed from the seed in an efficient manner. Such foreign substances as are removed from the seed cotton shall not be returned to the seed, but the seed shall be kept in a clean condition. Ginners are not permitted to mix any foreign material with the cotton seed during the time that it is under their control or in their possession.

The charge for ginning shall be the same whether or not the cotton or the cotton seed is purchased by the ginner.

Must Gin Rapidly.

Ginners are to gin as rapidly as possible consistent with good work, all dry seed cotton tendered them, and upon demand they are to return to the owner the cotton and cotton seed ginned by them. If cotton seed is purchased by the ginner, he must be guided by rule No. 5 and circular No. 40.

Ginners are to keep a careful record, showing the name and address of each party from whom they purchase cotton seed, together with the quantity and price paid for same.

Ginners are requested to take notice that the above announcement makes again effective circular No. 41, dated June 22, 1918, except that, the above ruling becomes effective July 22, 1918, instead of July 1.

"In issuing these instructions," states Administrator Peden, "we realize that there may be counties in which the prices made effective may be too high or too low, but it will be impossible to arrive at a fixed price that will be fairly applicable to every county, therefore we have decided to fix the prices as above given and in those counties where it can be shown that these prices are not fairly applicable to the business a hearing will be given to determine a fair price for that particular county."

TO HANDLE COTTON SEED FIVE ZONES ARE FORMED

SCHEDULE OF BASIC YIELDS ARE GIVEN.

Effective August 1, in order to better handle cotton seed and its products, the State of Texas has been divided into five zones by Administrator Peden, as follows:

Zone 1 includes all counties east of Fannin, Hunt, Rains Van Zandt, Henderson, Anderson, Houston, Trinity, Polk, Liberty and Chambers counties.

Zone 2 includes all counties south of Liberty, Montgomery, Grimes and Washington counties and east of Fayette, Lavaca, Jackson and Calhoun counties.

Zone 3 is bounded on the east by zone 1 and on the south by zone 2, on the west by the eastern line of Fayette, Lee, Williamson, Burnet, Lampasas, Mills and Comanche counties, and bounded on the north by the southern lines of Erath, Somerville, Johnson, Ellis and Henderson counties.

Zone 4 is bounded on the east by zone 1 and on the south by zone 3 and on the west by the eastern lines of Comanche, Eastland, Stephens, Throckmorton, Knox, Notley, Briscoe and Armstrong counties.

Zone 5 includes all counties west of zones 4, 3 and 2.

Basic yields, effective August 1, are as follows:

Yield of 540 pounds of hulls and 145 pounds of lint for all zones. Oil yields, 39, 38, 37, 38 and 35 gallons for zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, respectively. Cake yields, 920, 930, 940, 930 and 960 pounds for zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, respectively. The point of origin determines the zone.

Notice has been sent to all cotton seed crushers of the zone plan, and in addition Washington instructs that all mills are to buy seed at market price. Seed dealers are to pay back to farmers all excess profits allowed in circular No. 40. Violators of circular 40 or other rules should be summoned for hearing immediately.

HOW PRICES ON FOOD STUFFS ARE STABILIZED IN TEXAS

What is a Federal Price Reporter?

A man or woman appointed by Administrator Peden to check prices as charged by retail merchants for licensed commodities of foodstuffs.

What is their duty?

To check the stores in their respective communities not less than once a week on forms sent out by the Price Section of the Federal Food Administration for Texas.

How many are there in Texas?

The list for August shows 300 names, but it is growing daily. Appointments are based on population and the plan is to have one reporter for each town of 1500 or over; two for each town of 5000 or over; three for each town of 7500 or over; four for each town of 10,000 or over; and so on adding one Price Reporter for each 2500 additional population.

How are the Price Report blanks checked?

Every retail store should be covered by the Price Reporters at least once a week, and as near a check made upon every community as possible. When the reports are received by the Price Section at State headquarters for the Federal Food Administration for Texas, the lists are checked against the Price Interpreting Committee fair price lists for the district in which they originate, and where there is evidence of excess profits the County Administrator is notified of the name of the offender, the date of the offense, and the person making the check. An adjustment is then up to the County Food Administrator.

How are the Price Reporters co-related with the Price Interpreting Committees?

Wherever possible the County Food Administrators should link the Price Reporting Committees with the Price Interpreting Committees. The two departments should work in close harmony and Price Reporters should thoroughly familiarize themselves with the interpretations of the Price Interpreting Committees, noting carefully the changes from week to week, and understanding the economic factors which enter into these changes. To not so UNDERSTAND is to miss completely the viewpoint and to render the work insufficient.

Are Price Reporters volunteers?

Yes—just as the Food Administration is essentially a volunteer work. There is no higher following today than that of Service to the Nation in one field or another, and men and women who are designated as Price Reporters should accept their appointments in the same spirit as the man entering the army under the Selective Draft reports for duty and remains "on the job" until the war is won.

Is the Price Reporter put to any personal expense?

No. He is supplied with all the necessary forms and ach week a supply of envelopes addressed to the Price Section is mailed out. The supply may be increased or diminished according to the needs of the Price Reporters?

What has been the result of the work of the Price Reporters in Texas?

The result has been that the work of the Price Interpreting Committees in stabilizing prices on licensed food commodities has been sustained in a large degree and merchants who failed to observe the Fair Price Lists have come to understand that such failure will no longer be countenanced. Furthermore, the plan as working in Texas has been so effectual that it is fast spreading to other States.

NO RE-SALE OF EGGS WITHIN THE TRADE.

The United States Food Administration recognizes the following classes of dealers in fresh eggs: (1) Original packers and shippers. (2) Commission merchants and wholesalers. (3) Jobbers and suppliers of hotels and institutions. (4) Retailers. All trading in fresh eggs must contribute toward moving the eggs in a direct line to the consumer. Sales between dealers in any one of the classes mentioned are prohibited except as follows:

Sales between wholesalers in different cities will for the present be permitted where necessary to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business, provided there is an actual shipment of the goods, and provided the movement between cities is in the direction of normal crop movement from producer to consumer. In addition thereto not more than two sales of any lot of fresh egg between dealers in Class 2 may be made without obtaining the consent of the Local Federal Food Administrator if such sales are necessary to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business, but more than two sales between dealers in Class 2 shall not be made without the written consent of the Local Federal Food Administrator. One sale, and only one, between dealers in the same class other than Class 2 may be made without obtaining the consent of the Local Federal Food Administrator if such sale is necessary to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business, but more than one such sale shall not be made without the written consent of the Local Federal Food Administrator.

In no case shall a dealer sell fresh eggs to any dealer in a class further removed from the consumer than the class in which the seller is included; for example, jobbers shall not sell to a wholesaler, or a retailer to a wholesaler.

Any dealer ignoring the above ruling may expect to have his license suspended or revoked without delay.

Identical regulations apply to dealers in fresh poultry.

GRACE AND GREASE HELP WIN THE WAR

IRVIN S. COBB TELLS OF THE GREAT WORK OF SALVATION ARMY

By Irvin S. Cobb

(Saturday Evening Post, June 22, '18)

Right here seems a good-enough place for me to slip in a few words of approbation for the work which another organization has accomplished in France since we put our men into the field. Nobody asked me to speak in its favor because so far as I can find out it has no publicity department. I am referring to the Salvation Army—may it live forever for the service which, without price and without any boasting on the part of its personnel, it is rendering to our boys in France.

A good many of us who hadn't enough religion, and a good many of us who mayhap had too much religion, look rather contemptuously upon the methods of the Salvationists. Some have gone so far as to intimate that the Salvation Army was vulgar in its methods and lacking in dignity and even in reverence. Some have intimated that converting a sinner to the tap of a bass drum or the tinkle of a tambourine was an improper process altogether. Never again, though, shall I hear the blare of the cornet as it cuts into the chorus of hallelujah whoops where a ring of blue-bonneted women and blue-capped men stand exhorting on a city street corner under the gas lights, without recalling what some of their enrolled brethren—and sisters have done and are doing in Europe.

The American Salvation Army in France is small, but, believe me, it is powerfully busy. Its war delegation came over without any fanfare of the trumpets of publicity. It has no paid agents here and no impressive headquarters. There are no well-known names, other than the names of its executive heads, on its rosters or on its advisory boards. None of its members are housed at an expensive hotel and none of them have handsome automobiles in which to travel about from place to place. No campaigns to raise nation-wide millions of dollars for the cost of its ministrations overseas were ever held at home. I imagine it is the pennies of the poor that mainly fill its war chest. I imagine, too, that sometimes its finances are an uncertain quantity. Incidentally I am assured that not one of its male workers here is of draft age unless he holds exemption papers to prove his physical unfitness for military service. The Salvationists are taking care to purge themselves of any suspicion that potential slackers have joined their ranks in order to avoid the possibility of having to perform duties in khaki.

Among officers as well as among enlisted men one occasionally hears criticism—which may or may not be based on a fair judgment—for certain branches of certain activities of certain organizations. But I have yet to meet any soldier, whether a brigadier or a private, who, if they spoke at all of the Salvation Army, did not speak in terms of fervent gratitude for the aid that the Salvationists are rendering so unostentatiously and yet so very effectively. Let a sizeable body of troops move from one station to another, and hard on its heels there came a squad of men and women of the Salvation Army. An army truck may bring them, or it may be they have a battered jitney to move them and their scanty outfits. Usually they do not ask for help from anyone in reaching their destinations. They find lodgment in a wrecked shell of a house or in the corner of a barn. By main force and awkwardness they set up their equipment, and very soon the word has spread among the troopers that at such-and-such a place the Salvation Army is serving free hot drinks and free doughnuts and free pies. It specializes in doughnuts, the Salvation Army in the field does—the real old-fashioned homemade ones that taste of home to a homesick soldier boy.

I did not see this, but one of my associates did. He saw it last winter in a dismal place on the Toul sector. A file of our troops were finishing a long hike through rain and snow over roads knee-deep in half-thawed icy slush. Cold and wet and miserable—they came tramping into a cheerless, half-empty town within range of the German guns. They found a reception committee awaiting them there—in the person of two Salvation Army lassies and a Salvation Army captain. The women had a fire going in the dilapidated oven of a vanished villager's kitchen. One of them was rolling out the batter on a plank with an old wine bottle for a rolling pin, and using the top of a tin can to cut the dough into circular strips. The other woman was cookinkg the doughnuts, and as fast as they were cooked the man served them out, spitting hot, to hungry wet boys clamoring about the door, and nobody was asked to pay a cent.

At the risk of giving mortal affront to ultradoctrinal practitioners of applied theology I am firmly committed to the belief that by the grace and the grease of those doughnuts those three humble benefactors that day strengthened their right to a place in the Heavenly Kingdom.

SALVATION LASS BAKING PIES FOR SOLDIERS IN TRENCHES AND UNDER FIRE

Women war workers are keeping themselves busy in many ways. Over there and over here are doing their bit to help the boys. Probably the hardest workers are the Salvation Army lassies, who go among the boys during the hottest moments of the fighting with cigarettes, candy and cake. Here are two lassies kept busy baking pies, the kind mother used to make. They seem not the least perturbed over the fact that at any minute a stray piece of shrapnel might blow their bakery to bits. Note the gas masks and trench helmets which the girls enjoy wearing.

Pies and doughnuts of Salvation Army lassies made just behind the firing lines in France with shells whistling about and gas masks in position, have inspired our "doughboys" to poetic effusions.

Copies of "The Stars and Stripes" the official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Forces, published by our boys "over there," just received here contains the "outbursts."

One issue, depicting "Yankee Nell" on the job, shows a photograph of a Salvation Army lass wielding a rolling pin, making pies. This scene inspired an American poet soldier in the ranks to give vent to this:

"Home is where the heart is"—
Thus the poet sang;
But "home is where the pies is",
For the doughboy gang.
Crullers in the craters,
Pastry in abris—
This Salvation Army lass
Sure knows how to please!
Watch her roll the pie crust,
Mellower than gold.
Watch her place it neatly
Within its ample mold;
Sniff the grand aroma
While it slowly bakes—
Though the whine of many shells
Boches far awakes.
Tin hat for a halo!
Ah, she wears it well!
Making pies for homesick lads
Sure as "beating hell."
In a region blasted
By fire and flame and sword,
This Salvation Army lass
Battles for the Lord!

The Salvation Army Is There

By Guy F. Lee, in Chicago Tribune

We used to look on with a tolerant air
As they marched up the street with their band;
The tambourine, drum and the shaky cornet
Drought smiles more than pennies to hand.
But they fed the poor bum and the child from the slum,
And took light to the darkest place jar,
And wherever discouraged ones needed a lift
The Salvation Army was there.

Over there where Hell's playing its dirge they have built
Huts close to the trenches and fire,
And they're passing out cheer, for a dime or a grin,
To men clothed in misery and mire.
Handing coffee and pie, and renewed hope and vim
To Liberty's sons as they dare
Their lives for our cause—most unselfishly brave
The Salvation Army is there.

These soldiers whose weapons are java and cakes
And whose foes are discomfort and blight,
Have won the undying affection of all
Their khaki clad brothers in fight.
They never consider themselves, and they live
The spirit of care, share and spare
So I'm proud to remark that in peace or in war
The Salvation Army is THERE!

Help the S. A. Help Our Boys

The Red Cross with its army of physicians and nurses, its supply stations filling constantly with needed articles as the millions of workers send in their products from surrounding communities, and then there are the triumvirate group of war councillors with their club houses, their food stations, their home comforts, entertainment features and their cultural and religious influences which are officially endorsed and encouraged, such as the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C. and the Salvation Army.

The first two have put through a victorious drive for funds to carry on their work, which my this time is so well known and appreciated throughout the country, and it is now the privilege of the Salvation Army to make its work known and its needs, that both may be satisfied.

The Salvation Army was a pioneer in the "hut movement," which less pretentious than some other established agencies for the comfort and cheer of the boys, is just the more necessary, for often it can be carried on right on the firing line and much of the assistance given is more vital there than at any other point. It is the duty of the Salvation Army to get at the men no matter at what cost, and give them just what they need at the critical time.

The main point to be emphasized is that this work does not overlap any other agency, that from the experience of the Salvation Army workers they can often do things of a certain character and do them more efficiently than any other body of workers, and the United States government has recognized the essential and unique services which those workers can render and commends their support and encouragement to the people of this Nation.

In this community the Salvation Army holds its own valued place, which each year has been growing more stable and more necessary to the town's development: it has demonstrated that it did not overlap any other agency, that it could do things that needed doing for this town, that no other agency could, and it has warmed its way into our hearts through its all around friendliness to the underdog.

We are now called upon to expand that recognition and that support to take in the war activities which the organization is conducting successfully, and from the nature of our response to all that concerns the safe conduct of this war, we will not be chary of our financial support of this part of it, which concerns so intimately and vitally the safety and comfort of our soldier boys.

—Editorial, Independent-Times, Streator, Ill.

GET INTO DEBT

It is the Finest Thing in the World. Provided You Do it in a Good Cause—Such as the Liberty Loan.

Then you will plan and contrive to get out of debt. So you will do good to your Country and yourself.

The bank account of a farmer frequently is low. Especially is this true at the present time, when he can invest so profitably in increased acreage and production.

It might appear at first sight that this fact affords a reason for non-support of the Liberty Loan.

It does nothing of the sort.

This War Cannot Be Waged on the Nation's Past Savings

Or even on its income, but only by mortgaging its future productiveness.

To pay for the war out of our past savings would mean crippling industry, for we need plenty of capital to work with and produce goods necessary to the war. To pay for the war out of our current savings would be impossible. Previous to the period of the war we saved as a nation in one year about sufficient to keep this war going for four or five months.

By raising loans to be paid off in the future the Government is raising a great national mortgage on the resources of the nation for years to come.

The farmer—everyone in fact—must adopt the same course and mortgage their future earnings.

Let us suppose that in order to do your share for the Liberty Loan you find it necessary to mortgage your house, your farm or your automobile. Do it. Some men are giving their lives.

The U. S. Government, following the advice **"Neither a lender nor a borrower be,"** would have to offer its submission to Germany at once.

There is No Disgrace in Being in Debt Today

The reverse is the case, the man who refuses to mortgage his future earnings is placing his immediate comfort and peace of mind above his clearly defined duty to himself and to his fellows.

Buy heavily of Liberty Bonds, and force yourself to pay for them out of your future earnings. Place yourself up against these conditions—until it hurts. You will gain, mentally, morally and financially.

YOUR UNCLE SAM IS CALLING FOR THE RENT

You put by money to pay your life insurance, your taxes, and if you pay rent you allow for that also in your personal budget.

Why?

Well, you say, "Look what would happen if I did not. My wife and children would suffer if I did not pay my insurance, my taxes I must pay or the sheriff would seize my goods; as for the rent I need a good comfortable place to live in, and I would not have one if I refused to pay my landlord."

Subscriptions to Government Loans represent rent charged you for the privilege—and it is a privilege—of living in the Unted States; they represent life, accident and business insurance, and they keep not the sheriff but the Germans from seizing your property.

Did you ever look at the matter in this way before?

Now, when your rent is due you do not sit down and wonder where you are going to find the money—it has been put aside. Your insurance premiums are not scraped up on the spur of the moment—you have allowed for this expense.

The Liberty Loan is a standing item of expense, or rather investment. It is a saving which you must effect, a standing charge on your income, and can be met only by consistent, persistent, saving.

Whenever the question of personal expense comes up, remember your duties to the Government and yourself—remember the Liberty Loan.

The Snyder Signal

Subscription $1.50 per year in Adv.

HARDY & CRAMBLESS, Publishers

Entered in the postoffice at Snyder, Texas, as second class mail matter

Snyder, Texas, Sept. 6, 1918.

W.S.S. - DOLLAR MARK YOUR PLEDGE on W.S.S. PAY THE PRESIDENT

ANNOUNCEMENT COLUMN

Democratic Primary Nominees:

For Representative 105th District:
M. E. ROSSER, Snyder, Scurry County.

For District Attorney 32nd Judicial District:
W. F. LESLIE, of Colorado.

For County Judge—
W. S. ADAMSON

For District Clerk:
GUY E. CASEY.

For County Clerk—
W. M. CURRY

For Sheriff:
T. L. TOWNS.

For County Superintendent Public Instruction.
J. R. BYRD.

For Tax Collector—
TOM ELDA

For Tax Assessor:
G. H. (Horace) LEATH.

For County Treasurer—
EMMETT BANKS

For County Surveyor:
H. A. GOODWIN.

For Public Weigher:
OLIVER I. McCLINTON

For Constable Precinct No. 1:
GEORGE EPPLY

For Commissioner and Justice of the Peace Precinct No. 2:
J. F. DOWDY.

State Treasurer J. M. Edwards thinks we can the state will get through next year without a deficiency.

—oOo—

The Hamlin Herald almost went out of its head the other day when four bale of cotton were sold in that town.

—oOo—

Parties who have visited the northwest tell us that conditions there are very similar to what was witnessed in Troutman a few years ago. People are rushing there and buying in all sorts of propositions—not taking chances on getting something to eat and somewhere to sleep.

Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, who has helped to betray Russia and make a first class mess of Russian affairs was shot recently by a woman anarchist. It is reported that he is dead but another report says he is alive and may recover.

—oOo—

People over in East Texas are having trouble to get domestic help. The negro women have husbands and things in th war and the war department sends part of the soldiers' pay to the women every month and some of them get so uppish they refuse to work while the money lasts.

—oOo—

Snator Johnson's paper last week predicted that the Waco convention would be the greatest in many years. A part of its work was to be confirming Johnson as nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

—oOo—

Senator Lodge in a speech a few days ago outlined the terms of peace to which Germany will have to submit and the points laid down are practically the same as outlined several months ago by President Wilson.

—oOo—

It is said that nothing succeeds like success. There may not be much sense in that expression, but as a rule men who succeed are honored, regardless of the road that led them to success, and more than that a fellow who fails charges it up to bad luck but if he succeeds he gives himself full credit for it.

—oOo—

An oil pool at Burkburnett has gone wild. It is said 100 derricks have been erected there during August. The rush is so heavy that other prospective fields have to wait for drillers to come away from that field and there are about a half dozen "sure" propositions in Scurry county begging for drillers.

—oOo—

The American motto in France is keep on going and Gen Foch says "keep it up."

—oOo—

The big war is costly and hard on the whole country but it has never been so painful to West Texas in a financial way as the long drouth and consequent crop failures.

—oOo—

The selection of W. M. Crane of Dallas to be temporary chairman of the democratic convention at Waco this week was a big straw showing the direction of the political wind in Texas. It is a sign of popular government that the convention throw aside the plans of the old war-drive committee and elected officers who had not been slated by any machine.

—oOo—

The press dispatches every day report new advances and further gains of the Allies.

MUSIC SUGGESTIONS

(Compiled by Mrs. Mary Banks, Snyder, Texas.)

Clipped from The Trade and the Musician, music publications of National renown.

Provincialism loses ground when its centers are brought into close and frequent intercourse with the larger world. Rural communities, with their generally narrowed views of art and its sphere in the social, religious and public life, change to broader ideas as they are brought, year by year, into touch with the life of urban dwellers. The development of transportation facilities, both steam and trolley roads, and the cheapening of the telephone systems has been a great help: People travel more now than they did fifteen or twenty years ago. The city resident goes to the country, to the mountains, in the summer, the country cousin goes to town and city in the winter and both are profited.

Educational interests have been greatly extended in late years, especially in art lines. Country schools and the smaller urban communities have not been in position to offer to their people of the immediate vicinity instruction of a high grade along art lines. This has been particularly the case with music. An ambitious, talented young man or woman, studying with a local teacher, in a few years reached a point at which a local teacher, in a few years reached a point at which an important decision was to be made, namely, to discontinue study, going on unaided, or leave home to enter some conservatory or the class of some famous private teacher in one of the large music centers. Nowadays with cheap fares, excursion rates, trip tickets, etc., even a hundred miles is not too great a distance to travel for the weekly lesson. The rest of the time the pupil is able to be at home, teaching or in some other way supporting himself.

Another phase is the fact that first class teachers from the cities are now able to travel fifty or one hundred miles from home to give one day to the instruction of classes in smaller towns, at a price less than that asked in the city because of the amount of work concentrated in a short time.

Still another factor is the possibility of securing good artists for recitals at a moderate expense, especially if several other places can be visited on the trip. The greatly increased postal facilities and the development of the mail order business has resulted in giving the teacher in the small town or the country opportunity of keeping in touch with new music and books at but a slight expense.

We mention these things because we believe that musical work in the United States is taking a big step upward, and that progress is due not alone to the value and amount of work done in the few large cities as to the small advances in the many communities which have heretofore labored under difficulties and have been limited in opportunities. Let us hope for a vastly greater interchange of ideas and life between the city and the country.

Teachers of music are sometimes [illegible] One error they make is to pass judgment upon the work. Two bears is not all to tell the story, nor even five. Particularly is this the case with those who have just started in the profession. A man should give his work the test of having entered the life of a community and nothing else. Before "acquiring recognition as a worker" is to a part of the social and educational life. Has he added to the happiness of the people? Some say: "Whatever endures for many years has the approval of the people, surely is something." The teacher of music who has lived and worked in a community even for ten years and has seen pupils grow into manhood and womanhood, without suffering a lessening in the number of his pupils, can feel that his work counts for something. Perhaps he has faithful his place, perhaps he will be by-and-by called to something better.

No time spent in taking pains is ever wasted. It never can be. Our place we also. Zeal in carefully work out what is most difficult, for us, is in our very own favorite. For years we may not realize the benefits derived from it, we always [illegible] something it has been a power in [illegible] helping us to a better understanding of many duty and [illegible] and thoughts that otherwise would [illegible] Control.

across a beautiful new piece, how he bubbles over with enthusiasm to play or to sing it to his friends and let them share his pleasure, his own being doubled thereby! I know of no other art that so vividly arouses this unselfish feeling, this desire for sympathetic companion. Indeed, music is the most unselfish of all the arts. A poem is generally read in solitude, and a picture can be seen only by a few at a time; but a concert or opera may be enjoyed by 5000 or more at a time—the more, the merrier.—Henty T. Fink.

Mary's Dream.

Mary was a lazy little girl; she would say "I will practice to-morrow why should I work today (Monday), when I have all the week in which to learn. I will rest to-day. And so the week would pass and nothing would be learned. One Saturday afternoon, seated in a large easy chair thinking of how she would work next week Mary fell asleep and had a dream that worked a change in her methods.

She seemed to be in a large room. She stood in the center, and to her great pleasure saw many beautiful things. While she was standing thus six beautiful women clothed in loose flowing robes richly embroidered, and with costly gifts in their arms came before her.

Mary went up to the first and said "Give me of the joy and blessings you have in your hands."

She smiled and answered, "Gladly, my dear. You can have all, if you will only do one thing" "I will," exclaimed Mary, "tell me what it is." "Do your duty today, my day, for I am Monday. If you will do just what I tell you, I will leave everything I have in my arms to you when I depart."

Mary thought that a very good offer, but concluded first to see what the next lady had. "I like her dress better," she said to herself, "and her gifts may be more beautiful." So she addressed herself to Miss Tuesday.

"Give me, I pray you, of the gifts you have in your arms."

"Indeed, I will," replied Miss Tuesday, "but you wil have to use Care and Work before they can be given to you. Each packet contains Honor and Unspeakable Pleasure."

"Honor and Pleasure are indeed good, but I would be obliged to give Care and Work for them. Thank you Miss Tuesday. I will pass on and see what Miss Wednesday has, and return to you, if she offers nothing better." She passed on, and found that in her arms were undiscovered truths that would bring the gold of success.

"Give me of your blessings, for I long for gold," cried Mary.

Miss Wednesday smiled and answered, "I will, if you will spend this day in effort, trying to do things you do not wish to do."

"Oh, well, I am sure Miss Thursday will not ask such hard things, so I will pass on to her." Mary said.

Miss Thursday looked at her and said, "You have come to me for gifts with you give in exchange obedience to your teacher, will you do these things she asks of you? If so, then here are jewels for you, that all your life, that will last for all time."

"No" answered Mary, "I am sure Miss Friday will not demand such hard tasks, I will see her."

"Miss Friday, what have you to give me?"

Miss Friday answered, "I will give you, will spend your time working. Remember, you must give much time and thought, then your name will be known and renowned."

Mary looked at Miss Saturday and saw on her face a look of great kindness. "What have you to give, Miss Saturday, and what do you ask?"

"I give rest. All I ask, is that you shall have done what the others have asked of you. If so come and take it, my hands Rest. I ask nothing for it."

"I want Rest," cried Mary, "and I will now return and do what each have asked."

She turned and ran back to where Miss Monday had stood but, alas, she was no longer there, neither she nor any of her sisters. Mary had lost her chance. When she came to a full realization that her opportunity vanished she burst into tears, which wakened her from her dream. So vivid was the impression made upon her mind that she never forgot it. When she was tempted to delay some duty the remembrance of her dream stimulated her work.—Katherine Morgan.

[illegible]

COTTON CROP OF 2,500,000 BALES

Star-Telegram.

A cotton crop of 2,500,000 bales for Texas this fall is indicated in crop reports received from county food administrator, United States farm demonstration agents, bankers, commercial secretaries and Farmers' Union officials in approximately 87 per cent of the cotton counties of the state by the research bureau of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce.

In a few isolated instances the rains of last week are reported to have helped the growing cotton but the precipitation came too late to do any general good. The Gulf Coast country is the only section where a majority of the counties report a good cotton yield. Normal crops are reported from a few scattered localities, especially in East Texas.

Only Sixteen Normal Counties.

Out of a total of 110 Texas counties whose average annual production has been 10,000 bales or over during recent years, sixteen report normal yields for this season.

There are twenty counties in Texas which, under nomal conditions, produce one-half of the Texas cotton crop but not one of these counties reports a normal yield this year. The average production for these twenty counties this season will not exceed ninety pounds of lint to the acre according to the reports received and in many of them the crop is practically a failure. These twenty counties are located in the Central and North Central section of the State and are in the heart of the Texas cotton belt. Reports from Ellis county—ordinarily the world's leading cotton producing unit—indicate that the average yield there will be only 100 pounds lint to the acre. McLennan County will average fifty-five pounds to the acre and Hill County fifty pounds. The crop reports received show that the average production per acre for the State will not exceed a hundred pounds.

Last Year's Cotton.

A census was also taken of the amount of last year's cotton held by farmers and stored in warehouses and cotton yards throughout the State and there is less than 4,000 bales of last year's cotton on hand. Parker county leads in cotton holding, having 400 bales in storage. Hopkins, Waller and Runnels counties are holding 300 bales each.

Cotton picking in many localities is being done by home labor generally by the farmer's family although some sections report a shortage of pickers and prevailing prices range from seventy-five cents with board to $2 without board, per hundred pounds. Most counties however are offering $1.25 per hundred, without board.

WORKING FOR QUICK RELIEF

Our fellow countrymen back east are honestly trying to figure out the best, fairest and most general plan to furnish assistance to the drouth sufferers. Judge Murchison of Athens has submitted to Judge Ramsey this plan.

"It has suggested itself to me that additional relief for the drouth-stricken district of the State might be secured by having the banks in more favored sections of our state serving citizens and smaller pets to banks of the dry district, such deposit to be made for the term of one year and to draw, say, 3 per cent, which interest might be [illegible] equal, with loans to deserving citizens and enable them to tide themselves over the time of crisis.

Impressed with this suggestion Judge Ramsey says:

"This letter has led me to believe that there is an opportunity to do something more than has yet been done for the people in the drouth-stricken sections of this state. Believing that my efforts toward alleviating conditions in the West would be participated even if not approved, I have called, and do call, a meeting of the bankers and other patriotic and forward-looking people of this state at Dallas on next Saturday, Sept. 7th, to take counsel together and devise ways and means to see if a very substantial sum cannot be secured from the State treasury, deposited in banks, both State and national, in the drouth-stricken districts, at a rate, if enabling these banks to take care of the situation under conditions.

The proposition which is here at least, the mere of sentiment of the bankers, is that the state shall deposit in the banks of the drouth-stricken districts, say, $1,000,000 for a period of one year, the banks to pay 3 per cent interest thereon, and that the banks shall use the money to loan to the people who need it most, the loans to be made for a period of one year, the borrowers to pay 6 per cent interest, the banks to retain 1 per cent for the use of the money, and the borrowers to be required to use the money in the purchase of seed, feed, and other necessities, and to give a mortgage on the crop to be raised next year as security for the loan.

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SOLDIER WRITES TO THE HOME FOLKS

Somewhere in France 8-7-1918.

Dear Home Folks:

After this hour in the evening, we have no other formation to make until the next day, and do not have to be at the barracks until 10 o'clock at night, and to pass the time from now until then I came out to the Y. M. C. A. and will write you a letter. The Y. M. C. A. is situated right here in camps and is a great place for recreation for the soldier boys. They furnish paper, envelopes and places to write and there is no excuse for one not writing. It may be that you will not receive this until it is "entirely out of date," but it will express my ideas at this time. You see I cannot tell very much in a letter for it might fall into the hands of the wrong person, so I will just save the rest to tell you when I come home and it will be as interesting to you as much as if I told you now.

We have been here in this camp about a couple of days and it is certainly a pretty place, a much better one than we left when coming here. I have surely seen some of the prettiest coutnry this side of the ocean, since we left the other camp, as we traveled something like three or four hundrd miles of territory since leaving there, and I guess across the prettiest part of this country. The first half of our journey we came across a hilly region and the latter half was somewhat of a plains country, similar to our own country. All across the country the hillsides and valleys were covered by small patches of about five, ten and some times as much as fifteen acres of different kinds of vegetation and what looked so peculiar was every one of these patches was divided by a little ridge, made no telling how long ago. These little ridges seem placed upon them and then there are all kinds of growths on the ridges. all kinds o growths on the ridges. Outside of the cities one never sees a fence unless it is a rock wall and the only fence I saw was these ridges. It surely did look pretty from the railroad to look down in the green valleys at the gardens, orchards, etc., with little rivulets running through them and on the sides of the hills one can see farms and patches as far as one can look. Coming across I never saw a single wooden building, and they are all made of rock. They are all peculiar looking houses, two or three stories high. I saw some ruins of old buildings which I took to be castles of the "over lords" or big lands owners of many years ago, also saw windmills of the old Dutch style. Some were running and some were not but they looked just like the pictures, and of course that interested me. The people or that is, the peasant class, all wear those wooden shoes, and it seems very peculiar to me to see them. In the cities of course, the people mostly wear shoes of leather of some description, and look more like our people, but still their customs and everything is so different that it will be some time before I can appreciate this place as I would like to. We are learning the French language little by little and perhaps some time I will be able to send you a little message in French language.

On our trip down to this camp, we rode on the train in coaches which we class as box cars over there, but they term them here third class passenger cars. You see the people still clinging to some extent to the old class distinction that was prevalent during the middle ages. How they are divided I've never heard, but the coaches for passengers are divided into first, second and third class passengers. The first class coaches are surely fine but very unlike our passenger coaches. We were drawn by two engines most of the way here, they were so peculiar both being covered almost completely with brass. I don't understand the reason for that yet, but I saw a number of them covered in that way. All the box cars were small and will hold about one third as much as our U. S. box cars will hold. Each car has only four wheels on them, two before and two behind, which looks funny. They are all large wheels, almost the size of buggy wheels.

I have seen many interesting things in the cities as we passed through, but will not attempt to tell about them in this letter, but will try to in my next "epistle."

I would give anything for a few words from mamma and dady, or any of the home folks, but as the mail begins coming, perhaps I can hear from you.

I am well and feeling fine, and of course as long as I feel that way everything will be alright with me.

WILLBURN W. HULL,
141st Ambulance Co. 111th Sanitary Train, American Expeditionary Forces, France, via. N. Y.

WHY DO ALL DOCTORS PRESCRIBE CALOMEL

Of all the medicines in the world, doctors prescribe calomel most often and depend upon it most universally. There must be a good and sufficient reason—what is it?

If you will study the doctor's books you will find that the medical authorities prescribe calomel for almost every disease. The reason is that calomel is the greatest and only thorough system purifier. It makes the liver active, drives out the poisons from the stomach, bowels and kidneys and thereby purifies the blood. Calomel puts the entire system in the most favorable condition for Nature to exercise her recuperative power. Your doctor will tell you that drugs merely assist Nature. That is why he prescribes calomel so often.

The new kind of calmel, called "Calotabs," is refined and purified from all of the nauseating and dangerous qualities of the old style calomel and is rapidly taking its place, for it is more effective than the old style calomel as a liver-cleanser and system-purifier. One Calotab at bedtime with a swallow of water—that's all. No nausea, nor the slightest unpleasantness. Next morning you awake feeling fine—with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Eat what you please—fruits acids or anything. No restrictions of habit or diet.

Calotabs are sold only in original sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. Recommended and guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Your money back if you are not delighted.—(Advt.)

O. L. Morrow and Joe Evans returned Wednesday morning from Kansas City where they went to sell cattle. Ollie says heavy rains have fallen all along the way and he saw lots of good farm crops and some nearly none, but all in all there has been lots of feed raised between here and Kansas City.

If the state, the nation, the banks or any individual had any doubt about the propriety of advancing aid to drouth sufferers in West Texas, they can now come across in perfect safety. We have abundant hope now of fall and winter rain in quantity and with that West Texas will be able to come back in fine shape.

A great many people are getting ready to sow wheat and rye for winter pasture.

First Baptist Church.

Morning theme: "The Invisible presence of Divine help even in the times of greatest need."

Evening theme: "After Armageddon, What?" This will be the sixth message on the Armageddon question. Be sure to hear it.

W. H. SIMS, Pastor.

Advertised Letters.

Snyder, Texas, Sept. 3, 1918

Cardona, Sr. Julian.
Farris, D. A.
Leonard, W. M.
Moore, Mrs. Emma.

The above letters if uncalled for within two weeks will be forwarded to Division of Dead Letters, Washington, D. C. Respectfully,

E. B. Barnes, P. M.

We meet all Santa Fe trains. Phone your orders in to 14 or 121

Newt Hargrove

Great Faith in Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy was used by my father about a year ago when he had diarrhoea. It relieved him immediately and by taking three doses h was absolutely cured. He has great faith in this remedy," writes Mrs. W. H. Williams, Stanley, N. Y.

NOTICE, SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Texas, County of Scurry.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the Honorable County Court of Scurry County, on the 23rd. day of August, A. D., 1918, by the Clerk thereof, in the case of W. A. Warren versus T. T. Davis, No. 700, and to me, as Sheriff, directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell for cash, within the hours prescribed by law for Sheriff's Sales, on the 9th of September, A. D., 1918, before the Court House door of said Scurry County, in the town of Snyder, the following described property, to-wit:

One Ford Tractor, Model B, levied on as the property of T. T. Davis, to satisfy a judgment amounting to $445.50, in favor of W. A. Warren and costs of suits.

Given under my hand, this 27th day of August, A. D., 1918.

W. A. Merrell, Sheriff.

DESOLATION SITS HEAVILY ON THE WESTERN PLAINS

Silent Caravans Move Out of Drouth Areas of Texas, Leaving Parched Land Possessions Behind.

Three years of drouth has placed a crown of thorns on the men, women and children of West Texas and without money, some without the very necessities of life, without food for their animals who are drawing them toward greener fields and richer harvests, the caravans of desolation are dragging their way into the cities of Fort Worth and Waco, and men who held high their heads in title and ownership are offering themselves "for sale" that they may sustain their women and children sheltered from the flaming sun by tarpaulins which have not felt the moisture of the skies for so long that the youngest of the caravan never saw rain.

"Heartrending" is the word that has come to Food Administrator Peden from the drouth area. Last year the farmers and the cattlemen braved it out. Surely nature, herself, could not be so cruel as to inflict upon them another year a scourge of intense heat and shriveling up of the plains; but this year there is nothing left to challenge a ravage of nature as relentless as the great guns in their devastating of the northern plains of France.

The situation is without the province of man and dollars. Rain has forgotten the plains, no clouds break the intensity of the blue, no refreshment comes in dew, no relief advances in a kindly mist or fog. All that can be done is to help the men and the women and the children as they come into Eastern Texas.

The Silent Exodus.

E. B. Spiller, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, reported that Fort Worth is crowded with wagons of "expatriates of the plains," and the same intelligence comes from Waco. On one day alone 125 families passed through Brownwood, and on another day 110 families passed through Goldthwaite.

On August 17 Administrator Peden wired to Governor Hobby on the situation:

"Drouth conditions now prevailing in Western Texas most serious in history of the country. Oldest inhabitants have no recollection of anything approaching it. Ten counties in the Brownwood district will not make an average of 500 bales of cotton per county as against normal production of 15,000 bales. Thousands of farmers and farm hands necessarily seeking other employment, and an average of 250 farmers a day are leaving the district.

"There is no grain crop. If we can get rains in the next 90 days, with proper State and Federal aid, farmers would be able to plant wheat and oats, but they must have this aid."

Similar conditions to that in the Brownwood section are reported to Administrator Peden from the district administrators at San Angelo and Amarillo, and a recitation of these conditions has been wired to Governor Hobby by the three administrators of Brownwood, San Angelo and Amarillo.

Trying to Help Them.

Administrator Peden is deeply concerned over the situation and has placed the facts before H. W. Lewis, chief of the United States employment service for Texas, at San Antonio, as well as directed letters to his county administrators urging that they give the extent of personal relief needed; also that wherever these unhappy families can be placed so as to gain a livelihood that immediate report be made.

PENALIZATIONS BY FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATION FOR TEXAS.

Revocation of the license of the Union Grain Company, Fort Worth, for failure to make adjustment on four cars of corn handled for Kemper Mill Elevator Company.

Taylor & Thomas, bakery, Fort Worth, discontinuance of the baking of products other than bread and rolls for a period of thirty days.

Herrie Steam Bakery, San Antonio, discontinuance of baking of other products than bread and rolls until October 1.

Model Bakery, San Marcos, closing of bakery shop for two days.

Barker Baking Company, San Antonio, discontinuance of the baking products other than bread and rolls until October 1, and allottment of flour be fixed at 200 pounds a week.

George H. Ward, baker, San Marcos, place of business closed for two days through failure to use prescribed amount of substitutes.

W. C. Neuse, baker, Kyle, Texas, discontinuance of baking operations for period of one week for failure to use prescribed amount of substitutes.

City Bakery (Frank Kaline, proprietor), San Marcos, place of business closed for one day.

Manhattan Cafe, San Antonio, doors closed voluntarily for two days.

Wolf Bakery Company, San Antonio, license suspended for 30 days.

Frank Keyton, baker, Waco, license suspended for 30 days.

Imperial Bakery, Taylor, closed for a period of one week.

Bell Bakery Company, El Paso, discontinuance of baking products other than bread and rolls for a period of sixty days.

The U. S. Food Administration has revoked the license of J. H. Brooks, Jacksonville, Texas, as a wholesaler and jobber of poultry and eggs, a commission merchant of fresh fruits and vegetables, and a retailer of peanuts.

The U. S. Food Administration has revoked the license of the Industrial Transportation Company, Headquarters at Waco, Texas, capitalized at $50,000.000, and organized to distribute foodstuffs.

SALVATION ARMY STOPS THE WAR

TEMPORARILY HOLDS UP ACTIVITIES ON ONE SMALL PART OF WESTERN FRONT

The Salvation Army has a reputation for starting things in the A. E. F., but one day last week, in a shell marred little village at the American front, the Salvation Army brought the United States Army to a stand still. Several hundred artillerymen had gathered for the regular Wednesday night religious service, held in the hutment, conducted by that organization at this point, and, in closing, sang vigorously three verses of "The Star-Spangled Banner." A major who was passing came immediately to attention, his example being followed by all the men and officers within hearing, and also by a scattering of French soldiers who were just emerging from the Catholic Church. By the time the second verse was well under way three companies of infantry, marching from a rest camp toward the front, had also come to a rigid salute, blocking the road to a quartermaster's supply train, who had, perforce, to follow suit. The "Star-Spangled Banner" has a deeper meaning to the man who has done a few turns in the trenches; but, as one man remarked who was caught in the barber chair just after the lather had been applied, there are moments when a soldier would rather not hear it!

SALVATION ARMY WAR WORK SUMMARY

FACTS AND FIGURES SHOWING EXTENT OF SERVICE RENDERED AMERICA AND ALLIES

Following is a summary of the Salvation Army War Work for which $5,000,000 is now asked for its continuation and extension:

201 Huts for religious and social work, and for dispensing comforts to Soldiers and Sailors.

300,000 Soldiers and Sailors attend Salvation Army Buildings DAILY. Many thousands have professed conversion.

107 Buildings of Salvation Army in United States placed at disposal of Government for war relief purposes.

69 Motor-Ambulances manned by Salvationists under direction of Red Cross.

300 Rest-Rooms equipped with papers, magazines, books, etc., in charge of Salvation Officers.

920 Salvation Army Officers devote their entire time to religious and social work among Soldiers and Sailors.

50,000 members of Salvation Army fighting with Allies' armies.

53 Salvation Army Officers have been officially appointed Chaplains.

6,000 Beds provided in 52 hotels close to railway stations and landing points in seaport cities for Soldiers going to and from the front. Others are in preparation.

$2,000,000 already spent by Salvation Army in its War activities.

The figures are constantly changing as the numbers are continually increasing.

SALVATION ARMY IS ALWAYS AT THE FRONT

Militant Religious Organization Closer to Firing Line Than Any Other Workers in France

A strong current of public confidence and friendliness has set in toward The Salvation Army. It began away back in the days when the people first took note of their self-sacrificing and efficent labor behind the [illegible] in the social battle, and it has gained mightily both in its tendency and in its volume from the wonderful work in France. One of the finest tests of public opinion is found in the press.

The New York Times, one of the most influential and popular papers in the country, in a recent editorial said:

"Salvation Army girls were in the battle of Seicheprey, under fire, going intrepidly about ministering to the needs of the American soldiers resisting the terrific German attack. Up to that time probably many Americans did not even know that The Salvation Army was at the front, though they ought to have known it; THE SALVATION ARMY IS ALWAYS AT THE FRONT, WHETHER THE BATTLELINE IS ONE OF WAR OR PEACE. IT DOES NOT FEAR PAIN, DISEASE OR DEATH. IT DOES NOT ADVERTISE, AND THERE IS NO REWARD TO BE GOTTEN FOR HELPING IT, EXCEPT THE REWARD THAT COMES FROM CONSCIENCE. YET THAT SHOULD BE REWARD ENOUGH TO MAKE MEN WILLING TO AID THE ARMY IN ITS DRIVE FOR WAR FUNDS.

"Men with money should come to the aid of The Salvation Army. If they want to know what will be done with the money, let them look at Seicheprey. But they do know; they know that wherever a task for humanity is to be done, too disagreeable, too difficult, or too dangerous for ordinary human beings, there they will find the Salvation Army men and women doing it, cheerfully, courageously and modestly."

WHAT KIND OF PEACE FOR GERMANY

Discussing the terms of peace which the allies shall enforce Kansas City Times offers the following suggestion:

"Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers Record, of Baltimore, has been figuring out a way whereby Germany can find the money to repay the Allies the cost of the war and has hit upon the plan of compelling it to repudiate its bonded debt. This debt Germany owes to its own people and its repudiation would mean national bankruptcy, which is what Mr. Edmonds would see brought about as a punishment no greater than Germany deserves, as well as a guarantee that it will remain helpless and quiet for at least a generation.

"A prosperous Germany within the "next quarter of a century," he says "would be a blot upon civilization and "would show that civilization did not have the moral backbone and manhood to punish the criminal."

"A prosperous Germany within the next quarter of a century certainly would look a little too much like a premium on burglary, and the Allies probably mean to discourage burglary. In lending their money to their government the German people were investing in a get-rich-quick scheme. They were perfectly willing to take the spoils if the army could bring th loot back. It was advertised in the most public manner that what the army was setting out to do—armed and equipped with the money invested in it by the German people—was to rob France. The scheme failed, whereupon the investors sought to get a dividend by robbing Russia. The loot there has been rather disappointing, and the only hope the gamblers in the governmnt's war securities now have is to get their bare principal back.

"Shall they be permitted to get it? Shall the Allies allow this wrecked and bankrupt institution to pay out its remaining assets to preferred creditors, the insiders in its own conspiracy to rob, while the people of France and the other countries that have saved civilization shoulder the billions of debt incurred in the job?

"Obviously that would be to treat this speculation of the German people as a legitimate investment. It would be to admit that the party to a fraud has the same protection in law was the intended victim of it. If there are to be any preferred creditors of the Grman government surely they should be the Allies who have been put to the cost of rounding up the robber and recovering the stolen property."

Experience the Best Teacher.

It is generally admitted that experience is the best teacher, but should we not make use of the experience of others as well as our own? The experience of a thousand persons is more to be depended upon than that of one individual. Many thousands of persons have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs and colds with the best results, which shows it to be a thoroughly reliable preparation for those diseases. Try it. It is prompt and effectual and pleasant to take.

We meet all Santa Fe trains. Phone your orders in to 14 or 121

Newt Hargrove

When you have Backache the liver or kidneys are sure to be out of gear. Try Sanol, it does wonders for the liver, kidneys, and bladder. A trial will convince you. Get it at the drug store. 3tf.

The State Convention in Waco is shaping party politics this week.

What *is* a Branch House?

The Branch House is the place in the packing organization where what the packing plant does for you is put where you can use it.

Both are the natural result of growth and development in the living thing they belong to.

Swift & Company Branch Houses are located in distributing centers all over the country. They are fitted out with refrigerating equipment to keep meat cool, sweet and fresh.

Each one is in personal charge of a man who believes in what Swift & Company is doing for people and wants to help do it.

They are directed by men who have spent years learning how to get *better* meat *cheaper* to the places where it is needed.

Meat is shipped to the branch houses direct from the packing plants in Swift & Company's refrigerator cars, in such quantities that it can be disposed of while fresh and sweet.

Your meat dealer comes *here* to buy your meat for *you*—unless someone else can treat him better then we can.

So you need the branch house in order to live well; and the branch house and the packing plant need each other, in order to be useful to you.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

DOUGHNUTS FOR AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS

ADJT. STARBOARD TELLS OF SALVATION ARMY WORK IN FRANCE

A STORY FROM THE FRONT

Returned Salvationist Describes Experiences of American Salvationists in the Huts and Trenches

In our work in the war zone we have received the greatest encouragement from military officers from General Pershing down. The officers manifest the fact that they believe in us and are glad that we are doing what we can to make the lot of the soldier easier. General Pershing has called at some of our huts in his inspections and in each case has expressed his pleasure at the cleanliness, the general arrangement of things and the facilities we have provided for the boys.

Before the American troops began to move to the support of the British and French lines we had fourteen huts in full operation along this front, grouped as follows:—Four huts well back of the firing lines in the training camp, conducted by two or three persons each; four huts well up toward the front, also conducted by two or three persons; five huts closer still to the firing line, each in charge of one Salvation Army officer, and the headquarters hut of Lieutenant Colonel Baker, at Ligny en Barrios. Attached to the headquarters are a number of men who are driving automobiles and distributing supplies among the huts, and other workers are scattered throughout the field or assigned to various huts.

We have not as much to report on the religious side of our work as I would like. The reason for this is that our time has been so completely occupied with other absolutely necessary work. In addition to this it is most difficult under existing conditions to follow to an end the impressions made at our meetings.

You see, the meetings are held in the big rooms where the boys have been playing games, and hearing the piano and victrola music, and eating and smoking and writing letters, and talking and singing, etc. Although we hold meetings twice a week, and sometimes more frequently, as soon as we pronounce the benediction and the meeting is over the hall becomes a play room again.

The Influence of the Workers

But let me say that if I seem to be underestimating the religious phase I am not really doing so, because the personal influence of our officers is purely and distinctively religious. For this reason they have a marked effect on the soldiers.

Our people are certainly not having an easy life over there, but then they do not expect that nor would they want to be at ease in the midst of so much suffering. Some of the men, those up in the front line huts, carry coffee to the men in the trenches, and of course in these cases they are in as much danger as the soldiers. We are in danger from gas attacks, but we have all been provided with gas masks and have become most proficient in adjusting them. We have also developed an ear for gas bombs. These burst with a heavy thud, quite different from the explosion of the shrapnel, which is sharp and energetic. The gas masks are always hanging in front of our workers, and as soon as the thud of explosion is heard they must have their masks perfectly adjusted before they breathe again. These respirators from the outside through a combination of chemicals by which the gas is neutralized.

I have spent a great deal of time in and near the front trenches and have had some very narrow escapes. One night the warning bell, the bell which always sounds on the approach of the gas wave, around us from our slumbers, five times between two and six o'clock in the morning. It is the duty of the men on watch, at the approach of a gas wave, to awaken the boys in the dugouts who might be sleeping. If the warning bell does not awaken them he must at once use other means besides dropping the gas curtain over the mouth of the dugout. Our boys have been in the trenches many times, escaping without a scratch. There is really no very great danger if they are moderately cautious and properly use the appliances provided by the military authorities.

The Pies and Doughnuts

You probably have seen frequent doughnut and pie stories which have circulated through the American press—stories of the popularity of these articles of food which are made by the women of the Salvation Army and distributed to the soldiers. No one could overstate the popularity of these American pastries. I have seen lines of from two hundred to four hundred men waiting in the pouring rain while the doughnuts were being cooked.

The fine officers also have found these things not bad eating, and I have seen a captain waiting on the steps of a hut begging in piteous tones for a few doughnuts. This is not because the men are underfed. They are the best fed soldiers in Europe. The boys certainly like these little delicacies. The special feature of our work that they never cease talking about is the cooking of the doughnuts and pies. Often boys and officers will give orders for pies and doughnuts weeks in advance.

A SALVATION ARMY WAR SERVICE WOMAN

When the cooking time comes the officers have to line up with the rest of the boys. We have insisted that in the matter of these little luxuries the officers have no claim superior to that of the ordinary soldier. This has come to be understood, and they seem perfectly willing to take their places in the line.

When the pie and doughnut wagons are attacked the boys sally forth to defend them with such energy that the enemy no doubt imagines they contain something very precious from a military point of view—as, for instance, a very deadly form of ammunition. The cable has already reported the enemy attack on one of our lorries which was carrying delicacies for the boys. The enemy used up a great deal of ammunition on this convoy, and although they succeeded in demolishing those particular pies and doughnuts, reinforcements were speedily at hand from pie and doughnut reserves which the Salvation Army women are ceaselessly turning out in the huts a little way back.

We have to take living conditions pretty much as we find them. Usually the camps have been made either in or very near a village and most of the girls have been able to find billets with a family where things are made fairly comfortable for them. This arrangement may necessitate a considerable walk every night and morning to their stations, but no woman is accepted for service abroad with the Salvation Army who is not strong and healthy and able to play her part under adverse conditions and to endure a great many hardships.

[illegible] stables, haylofts and cellars and sometimes they are so tired that they are glad to roll themselves in their blankets and sleep on the ground. In the spring, summer and autumn days, when it is fair, this is not at all a disagreeable thing to do, but in the wet and cold winter there is not a little suffering. In some cases the men, especially the officers, when the business of the day is over, make some sort of rough bed in the corner of the hut—sometimes with just a curtain around it—and there both sleep and eat.

It is quite impossible to describe the inferno over there. Just before I left a giant shell from a German gun plumped itself down into the dirt within forty feet of a Salvation Army hut in which were Captain Andrews and some assistants. Had the shell exploded the hut and its occupants would have been blown to atoms, but although it ploughed twelve feet into the ground it did not go off.

There are so many soldiers over there now that the present force of workers, including those of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Association and the Salvation Army, might be multiplied a dozen times without covering the present field fully, and yet our people are providing recreation, consolation, comfort and the power of a vital religion to many thousands of boys each week. The opportunity is so great that it is almost discouraging that we are able to meet it so incompletely, but the situation has infused a great energy into all our people and they are exerting themselves to the utmost.

SUGAR RATION CALLS FOR TOEING THE LINE

ALLOTMENT FOR TEXAS CUT FROM 18,900,000 POUNDS IN JULY TO 13,230,000 IN AUGUST.

If Public Does Not Observe Ration of Two Pounds to the Person, Many Will Go Without.

Texas has been on its tiptoes to meet the United States Food Administration sugar ration since April, when the first steps were taken toward controlling the distribution of sugar on the certificate plan. The allotment for the State during July was 18,900,000 pounds. Beginning with August 1, 1918, the allotment for the month of August is 13,230,000 pounds. This amount of sugar must take care of all the requirements for every purpose.

The 13,230,000 pounds will be distributed among the five classes of sugar certificate holders as follows:

Non-essentials—Statement A: Fifty per cent of the amount issued for July, or 950,000 pounds.

Essentials—Statement B: Same as in July, 450,000 pounds.

Public Eating Places—Statement C: 66 2/3 per cent of July, or 310,000 pounds.

Bakeries—Statement D: 50 per cent of the June consumption, or 200,000 pounds.

Retailers—Statement E: 66 2/3 per cent of July, or 11,480,000 pounds.

"We have issued to the retail merchants their certificates for August allotment," states E. L. Neville, director of the Grocery Division of the Federal Food Administration for Texas, "but it is necessary, and we have notified jobbers, to only honor these certificates for August on a basis of 66 2/3 per cent of the amounts the certificates call for.

"The population of Texas, according to the United States census, is approximately 4,700,000, and as the government has requested the households to only consume on a basis of two pounds per person per month, it will take 9,400,000 pounds of sugar, and, with the allotment for Statements A, B, C and D, it will be readily seen that there is very little sugar left for preserving purposes.

"County Food Administrators are therefore urged to enlist the people of their vicinities to put up their fruits without sugar, and add the necessary sugar when the supplies are increased. Merchants are cautioned to closely watch their sales for preserving purposes, as this privilege has been abused and its continued abuse may lead to the prohibition of sugar for preserving purposes whatever.

"A special form has been adopted by the Food Administration which retail merchants will use to secure the signatures of all purchasers of sugar in two and five-pound quantities. Copies of these certificates will be sent by the merchant to his local food administrator, and the administrator will make check. If any consumer has purchased sugar in excess of the two pounds per person per month, they will be severely dealt with.

"The certificates the merchants take, covering sugar sold for preserving purposes, should be turned in to the County Administrators."

Administrator Peden is determined that the distribution of sugar over the State shall be equitable, and to this end the administration has built up a special department, the members of which are devoting long hours each day to checking statements and mailing out certificates.

Out of the sugar allotment for August the first class to be considered is the retail merchant who distributes to the home; next the manufacturers of essentials; third, the hotels and restaurants; fourth, the bakers; and last, the non-essentials. Non-essentials are now required to use only Louisiana seconds and thirds. As a result of this necessary restriction of their supply, the manufacturers of non-essentials are using corn sugar and syrup, honey and other sugar substitutes.

MANUFACTURERS OF LESS ESSENTIALS MUST USE SECONDS AND THIRDS.

Owing to the acute sugar shortage, manufacturers of soda water, candy, soft drinks, syrup, confections, chewing gum, and other less essentials will be restricted to the use of Louisiana seconds and thirds, the better grades being held for other classes, such as retailers, bakers, hotels and the like.

Louisiana seconds and thirds are available for immediate shipment and manufacturers of less essential products should make application for them, through their regular channels of supply, otherwise they will experience considerably delay in receiving their supply of sugar.

EATING PLACES RELEASED FROM WHEAT PLEDGE.

Administrator Peden received the following message from United States Food Administrator Hoover, now in Europe, July 29, lifting the pledge made by public eating places in class 1 to observe complete wheatless menus. The cable reads:

"In releasing the hotels, restaurants, clubs and dining cars from their voluntary pledge not to use wheat in any form until the new harvest, I wish to congratulate you upon the patriotic example they set and thank them for the large savings made.

"The echo of their service has been heard in Europe and has pointed the way to democracy, the most service of those who have the most to give. It has been a matter of personal inspiration to me to have the continued help so freely given of all the men and women who put through the 'no wheat' dish helped us to provide for the necessities of the allies in spite of the war."

Those released from the wheatless pledge may use wheat as prescribed by the baking regulations.

Food Questions Answered

FISH

Is fish a "brain food"?

No more so than other foods. Fish contains a high percentage of phosphorus and when food values were first discussed this was credited as "brain" food. Phosphorus is no more a brain builder than other substances of which the brain is composed.

When is the best time to substitute fish for meat?

In the spring and summer when many varieties of fish are plentiful.

Is fish cheaper in warm weather?

Yes. Particularly in localities near the source of supply.

Which are more plentiful, the ocean or inland fish?

Ocean fish. The growth of large cities on inland rivers has brought into existence many mills and factories which pollute the waters and drive away the fish.

Which variety of fish furnishes the greatest food value?

The oily varieties, such as salmon and mackerel.

Where are these found in abundance?

Salmon on the Pacific coast, and mackerel on the Atlantic coast.

Why should we have frozen fish?

Because that makes it possible to have good fish in inland towns and cities.

Is frozen fish good?

Fish is frozen for market only when it is absolutely in good condition, and people should not fear to use it.

Should the fish be thawed out at the retailer's?

No; as soon as the fish is thawed out it deteriorates rapidly.

What should the housekeeper do?

She should insist on getting the fish frozen at the retailer's and keep it frozen until she wishes to use it.

How is the best way to thaw it out?

By placing it on ice in a pan in a cool place.

How long does this process take?

Several hours.

Is there a quicker way to thaw it out?

Yes; by putting it in cold water, never hot.

Should the water it is thawed out in be used?

By all means use the water if the fish is boiled; or use it for chowder. Some of the value of the fish goes into the water and is thus lost unless the water is made use of.

What are the advantages of cold-storage fish?

1. It brings good fish into large cities.
2. It standardizes the price of fish.
3. It lowers the annual price of fish.
4. It makes the transportation and caring for fish possible and safe.
5. It provides fish out of season.

Does these same points hold good for cold-storage foods in general?

Yes.

CAMP CONSERVATION.

Fish for food as well as for pleasure, suggests the United States Food Administration to the thousands of families who spend several weeks every summer in cottages on lakes and streams. Fish as a substitute for meat has long been urged, and now that the shortage of beef is again serious, it is desirable to increase the use of fish.

Fishing has an added charm when one's dinner depends on the outcome, and the sport of camp cookery should be more attractive in a game to see how many delicious ways the fresh catch can be prepared for the table.

Besides fried, baked and stuffed fish, there are other means of preparation which adapt themselves readily to camp kitchens.

FISH CHOWDER.

2 lbs. fish
4 tablespoons drippings
1 medium onion, chopped fine
1 quart sliced potatoes
3 cups hot milk.

Skin and bone the fish and cut into inch cubes. Cover the bone and trimmings with cold water and let simmer for one-half hour. Cook the onion in the fat for five minutes in a stewpan.

Parboil the sliced potatoes for five minutes, then drain and add layers of fish and potatoes to the fat and onion in the stewpan. Season each layer with salt and pepper. Strain the liquid in which the fish bones have been boiling over all and cook about twenty minutes until fish and potatoes are tender. Then add the scalded milk. If desired thicker, sprinkle a little cornmeal between each layer of fish and potatoes.

The following sauces may be served with fish to add variety:

VEGETABLE SAUCE.

Add one-half cup of green peas, chopped celery, asparagus, cauliflower or mushrooms, or one cup of tomato sauce, season well and serve with fish baked.

CHEESE SAUCE.

Add one-half cup of grated cheese to one cup of white sauce. Use paprika instead of pepper in making sauce.

MISS JESSIE F. WINTERS — MISS CECIL BURDICK

Texas Girls Volunteer

Responding to the call for 200 additional workers to aid in the hut work of the Salvation Army in France, Miss Cecil Burdick and Miss Jessie F. Winters, have dedicated themselves to the service of our men in khaki in France. Misses Burdick and Winters sailed recently from New York.

Miss Winters and Miss Burdick were residents of Houston, Texas, and were business women of that city. Miss Burdick being the chief operator for the telephone company. They both resigned their positions recently to enter Salvation Army service in France. Miss Burdick's mother and father, Ensign and Mrs. Floyd Burdick, former residents of Dallas, have been in France for some time serving in the huts just behind the trenches. Mrs. Burdick has become famous among the soldiers of the American army and is the champion pie and doughnut baker among the Salvation Army workers. She is known to the boys as "Mother Burdick" and she and her husband have been given much credit for helping to sustain the morale of the American soldiers.

Salvation Army women have been permitted to go nearer to the front line trenches than any other women in France and the American Salvation Army girls have been closer to the front than any of their British coworkers.

The Salvationists establish huts in any kind of building they can secure and make it a recreational center for the soldiers. They furnish it with tables for games, and correspondence, and give to it a touch of home for the home-sick boys on the firing line.

One of the most important parts of the hut equipment is some kind of a stove and kitchen utensils where pies and doughnuts and other goodies may be made and served to the boys at cost. Salvation Army workers have won the hearts of the American soldiers because of their skill as cooks and because their pies and doughnuts remind them of home and mother.

Brigadier George Wood, head of the Salvation Army forces in the Southwest, with headquarters in Dallas, is receiving many applications from women of the Southwest for service in France. Brigadier Wood reports that there are many more needed for the hut work behind the lines.

The presence of the pure-souled, devoted Salvation Army women in the midst of the camp has a marked influence for good upon the soldiers—profanity ceases, a touch of home prevails, which helps to cure homesickness. While the women are ever alert to serve the soldiers, the soldiers themselves vie with each other in assisting the women in every way possible.

Military officials greatly appreciate the value of good American women in the camps.

The Salvation Army has a number of huts in France, and has also established one in nearly all American cantonments. The Army is now asking for additional funds to carry on this work and the Southwestern War Work Council composed of over one hundred prominent men and women of the Southwest direct the campaign in this section. Brigadier Wood, with headquarters at Dallas, is chairman; and Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, Senator Joe. B. Ransdell of Louisiana, and Mrs. Governor Hobby are vice chairmen.

TELL THE KAISER

(J. C. Dionne in Gulf Coast Lumberman)

Germany wants to know what the United States is fighting for.

She thinks the sinking of neutral ships without warning isn't enough to bring us in.

All right! Let's tell her!

We're going to fight for outraged women!

We're going to fight for crucified nuns!

We are going to fight for little children with hands and arms missing!

We're going to fight for namelessly mutilated soldiers!

We're going to fight for innocent thousands strewn upon the bottom of the sea!

We're going to fight for Belgium—outraged and desecrated as no nation in the previous history of the world has even been!

We're going to fight for France—that magnificent nation of heroes—bled white defending civilization against the Power of the Beast!

We're going to fight for England—which chose the path of honor black[illegible] when the [illegible] she had sworn to defend was set upon as by a wild beast!

We're going to fight for Italy—which took up the cause of Right against the power of Wrong—terrible though she knew the cost must be!

We're going to fight in defense of those principles of human liberty which were laid down nineteen centuries ago by that first great teacher and preacher of human rights—the MAN of GALILEE!

Every iota of the philosophy and creed of HATE, and BLOOD, and VIOLENCE, and BESTIALITY, and diabolic CRUELTY, and the human ENSLAVEMENT that mark every footstep of the Kaiser and his cohorts of Hell—are in direct and damnable opposition to every thought, word, and deed, of the MAN of GALILEE!

This is therefore no fight of DEMOCRACY against AUTOCRACY!

It is no battle of NATION against NATION!

It is no contest of MAN against MAN!

It is a titanic struggle between RIGHT and WRONG; between the philosophy of JESUS CHRIST and the powers of EVIL, through the earthly defenders of each!

And we're going to FIGHT—FIGHT—FIGHT side by side with our fellows in the cause of HUMANITY, until there is no vestige left on all this green earth of the power that—defying God and man—precipitated this cataclysm of blood and tears.

There is only one sentiment in this whole broad land today, and the man who does not reconcile it must indeed be deaf, dumb, and blind; and that sentiment is a dazed determination deep down in the very bowels of every man THAT WE ARE GOING TO FIGHT UNTIL WE HAVE JUSTIFIED ITALY; SAVED ENGLAND! SWEPT IMMORTAL FRANCE FREE OF THE HUN; LIBERATED BELGIUM; AVENGED SO FAR AS IS WITHIN HUMAN POWER THE COUNTLESS CRIMES OF GERMANY AGAINST CIVILIZATION; BROKEN THE HINDENBURG LINE AND SWEPT THE ARMY OF THE BEAST AS CHAFF BEFORE THE WIND; HUMBLED THE EMPIRE OF HELL; AND—PLEASE GOD—RID THE EARTH OF THE KAISER AND ALL HIS FELL BREED!

If anyone asks you, tell them THAT is what we're going to fight for!

There is no one who can't fight and help our fighters by supporting the SALVATION ARMY WAR FUND DRIVE.

DO IT TODAY!

(Insert Name Here)

[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL

DR. SED A. HARRIS
Dentist.
Office up-stairs in Harris Building on north side of square
Phone 21 SNYDER, TEXAS

N. C. LETCHER
Dentist
Office in Williams' Building
Snyder, Texas

CHICHESTER S PILLS
DIAMOND BRAND
Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.
LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in RED and GOLD metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of Your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.
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P. O. BOX 288 SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

To Test Woman Suffrage.

The District Judge of Bee county was defeated for re-nomination and has filed suit in San Patricio county to test the right of women to vote in the primaries. He alleges that the constitution does not permit women to vote. The contest is to be heard in September.

It is difficult for some defeated candidates to understand that the constitution of Texas has nothing to do with party primaries. That matter is aside from the constitutional directions. No one has claimed that women may vote in the general election, but the constitution takes no notice of party machinery.

It is our guess the defeated judge will have his trouble for no profit and moreover that the 36th Legislature will submit an amendment to give the full ballot to women and that the people of Texas will adopt the amendment.

Do you get up at night? Sanol is surely the best for all kidney or bladder troubles. Sanol gives relief in 24 hours from all backache and bladder troubles. Sanol is a guaranteed remedy. 50c and $1.00 a bottle at the drug store. 3tf.

In the list of I. W. W. disturbers sentenced to the penitentiary last week in Chicago for obstructing war aims and plans of the government appears the name of Stanley J. Clark. This man toured West Texas two or three years ago pretending to represent Texas socialists. His utterances then showed him to be very close up to the borders of anarchism.

oOo

A German paper says now is the time to keep a stiff upper lip for if Spain joins America the German position will be worse than ever.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clearand whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three uonces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into your face, neck, arms and hands, each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless. 97

A movement is said to be under way to put all American soldiers under control of General Pershing. They are now brigaded with English and French, but a solid American Army is now in prospect.

The German officers continue to tell their people that the allies are failing in their attacks, but surely if German people are as intelligent as they are supposed to be, they know that if such assertions were true the German armies would not be falling back so rapidly before the advances of the allies.

Some of the discouraged Germans sent a message to Hindenburg asking him to give some sign that he is still alive. He wired back: "Standing right as a trivet, looking confidently to the future." If he were down there in front of th onrush of the allied forces he might not feel so safe, but he keeps himself out of range.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

A convention was held last week at Jayton of representative citizens of Garza, Kent, Dickens, King and Stonewall counties to consider the matter of taking up thrift stamp pledges and it was the sense of the meeting that because of the drouth the authorities ought to be osked to release the people of those counties from their pledges.

BANKERS PLEDGE HELP TO CATTLE RAISERS

At a conference of regional bank officers at Kansas City recently. President Miller of the Kansas City district Bank stated that his territory has an abundance of good pasturage and are ready to assist the cattle men in getting their stock shipped to that region from the drouth territory.

The conferees were agreed that beef production is necessary in winning th war and the cattle raisers, the bankers and the railroads must stand together in order to build up the cattle industry. The same cooperation is urged in helping to move the cotton crop and otherwise promote the welfare of agriculture.

When the German people begin to fully realize that their leaders are playing them to death to hold themselves in power, they are going to feel that they have had enough.

BLANTON'S DROUTH RELIEF BILL

Congressman Thos. L. Blanton has Introduced in Congress the following Relief Bill.

To provide for the common defense and general welfare by conserving and increasing the production of food, leather, and clothing, through the advancement of immediate needed relief to the drouth stricken portion of Texas, thereby saving from sacrifice several million head of cattle and other valuable live stock, and making possible the cultivation of millions of acres of ordinarily productive farm lands in Texas during the next crop year and authorizing the appropriation of money therefor, same to be reimbursable.

Whereas there exists in the State of Texas, covering about one hundred and fifty counties, or an area about half as large as Germany, one of the severest, longest lasting, and most destructive drouths ever experienced before in the history of the country, entailing a financial loss in failure of crops of over $500,000,000, only half a crop being made in nineteen hundred and sixteen, practically an entire failure in nineteen hundred and seventeen, and an entire failure in most of said counties in nineteen hundred and eighteen; and

Whereas hundreds of ranches are wholly without grass and water, and the cattle have been mortgaged up to their full present market value for feed already exhausted to keep them alive, and without Government assistance will be forced upon a sacrificial market, entailing a great loss to the Government in food and leather supplies; and

Whereas thousands of farmers are being forced to sacrifice their work stock, abandon their farms, and seek work in the cities to prevent their families from starving, they having already obtained and exhausted all advancements and credit possible from local merchants and banks, who are unable to finance another crop, and without advancement being made by the Government several million acres of ordinarily productive farm lands will lie idle and unproductive during the next crop year; and

Whereas the people in said drouth stricken portion of Texas are neither seeking nor would they accept charity or gratuitous assistance, but are merely asking the Government to bear a fair proportion of the risk of planting and cultivating another crop in the hope of successful production, by putting up against the farmers' labor and land the money necessary to finance such enterprise which money is to be reimbursable to the Government out of any crops raised: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to carry out the provisions of this Act there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $50,000,000, same to be reimbursable as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That such drouth-relief loan fund is to be administered by the Federal reserve bank at Dallas, Texas, which is to provide proper regulations to carry into effect the purpose of this act.

Sec. 3. That money is to be loaned to farmers for the purpose of buying seed, horse feed, and supplies necessary to make a crop, not over $5 per acre to be advanced to any farmer for each acre of land guaranteed to be planted and cultivated in essential crops, a first mortgage on all crops raised to be executed to the government, and where the money is advanced to a tenant farmer the owner of the land is to join said tenant in executing said mortgage, said advancement, together with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum is to be repaid to the Government out of any crops raised when marketed.

Sec. 4. That money is to be loaned stockmen for the purpose of buying necessary feed and for leasing and shipping cattle to available pasturage and return, not over $10 per head to be loaned any one owner, a mortgage subject only to bona fide liens existing against such cattle on September first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, to be executed by the owner, and all such advancement, together with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be repaid to the Government whenever said cattle are sold, and in any event within two years from the date of the approval of this Act.

Sec. 5. That the county judge, county commissioners, county tax assessor, county tax collector, and county emergency demonstration agent, or so many of said officers as will agree to serve without remuneration shall constitute the county relief board and pass upon the merit of all applications for advancements, and no loan shall be made upon any application which has not been approved by said board.

Sec. 6. That any applicant who shall willfully make a material false statement in his application for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining an advancement shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment of not more than one year.

Farm Loans

Terms of five, seven or ten years with 1-5 or 1-10 prepayment options, interest payable annually, at 7 1-2 per cent for $1,000 and upwards. 8 per cent on loans for less than $1,000.00. No inspection charges.

FOR PARTICULARS, SEE
H. J. BRICE
SNYDER, - - - TEXAS

Germany would even yet, like to forge a separate peace wth France and in his wicked and deceitful mind has been trying to intimate to France that England and the United States are planning a league to control trade after the war. This scheme is intended to weaken confidence among entente powers toward each other but it will not work. His treatment of Russia after enforced peace is enough to show what he would do to France and France will not consent to become a foot mat for German dictators.

BOTH KINDS YET, SOMETIMES.

There are no new comers in Mitchell county; also none of the other kind here, hence we have no weather prophets in the county. At the risk of being placed in either of the above classes, the Record predicts plenty of rain in September. Then we will come into our own. When this country does come back, and it is sure to do so, she will come in leaps and bounds and he who stays will reap a rich reward.—Colorado Record.

If all the new comers ond also all "the other kind" have left Mitchell county, and even if all the weather prophets are gone—which we cannot doubt, for Whipkey said so—then who in the Sam Hill is left in Mitchell county? But it will not be long after those September rains have come Whipkey till their will be a few new comers and plenty of the "other kind" even in old Mitchell. A good soaking rain would make more people "go out of their heads" than any thing else we can think of just now, except an oil well, and we're going to have both at Roscoe this fall maybe.—Roscoe Times.

A fellow doesn't have to qualify now as a weather prophet, nor answer for a citizen of Sells People have learned that prophecies like rain clouds are scattered by the high winds.

JAYTON MAN IS SLAIN; FORMER WIFE ARRESTED

Clairemont, Texas, Sept. 2.—Roy Winter was shot and killed at Jayton, Texas about 4 p. m. Sunday. Mrs. Henry Stiles, Winter's former wife, was placed under arrest.

A ruling of the court at the time Winter and his wife were divorced gave Winter the custody of the children eight months out of the year while they should remain in the custoday of their mother the remainder of the time. Winter was shot when he went for the children Sunday.

British, French, American and Italian troops are still pushing the Germans back from the Scarpe and the Somme regions and are giving them no rest. Writers have been saying that the armies will go into winter quarters soon and finish the job next year, but now it is hinted that Americans are planning a winter drive.

Pesident Wilson walked to church last Sunday to emphasize the importance of saving gasoline. Some other people walked because they had no other way to go.

It is probable that not more than three fine in this county will fire up this year.

EVER SALIVATED BY CALOMEL? HORRIBLE!

Calomel is Quicksilver and Acts Like Dynamite on Your Liver

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 bone and should never be put into the 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 50 cents a large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone, which is entirely vegetable and pleasant to calomel. It is guaranteed to start your liver without stirring you up inside and cannot salivate.

Don't take calomel! It makes you sick the next day; it loses you a day's work. Dodson's Liver Tone straightens you up and you feel great. Give take and is a perfect substitute for it to the children because it is perfectly harmless and doesn't gripe. 10

Monday was labor day and the banks were closed so that we folks had to stand off our bills till next day and try to think up plausible excuses for next day.

Mooney Asserts Faith in President.

German propagandists are using the case of Tom Mooney, now under sentence of death in California for bomb throwing to shake the faith of Socialists in Italy in the fairness of the United States and Mooney has sent a note from his prison cell in the San Quentin penitentiary saying:

"President Wilson has done and is doing all in his power in my behalf to the end that I may receive fair treatment, I have full confidence that the efforts that he has made, together with those of organized labor, will secure ultimate justice for me. While I am appreciative of all genuine sympathy I abhor the idea that German propaganda should be made of my case or of my situation and I repeat that my confidence in the American Government and people is no shaken."

Mooney may yet have to face death for his alleged crime, but his fidelity to his country will go into history to his credit. We have no defense to make of the methds of the bunch that Mooney was with, but if he was really convicted by perjured testimony he ought to be given a chance to show it.

The proposition now being agitated by a few sentimental publicists to give every soldier a farm is nice to think about in a sentimental way, but it is of doubtful practicability.

WE SELL THRIFT STAMPS AND WAR SAVING CERTIFICATES

THIS LITTLE ONE JOINED OUR CHRISTMAS BANKING CLUB with only 2¢ and next Xmas will have $25.50

Come in, get Bank Books and put your Children in the Club

PUTTIN YOUR CHILDREN INTO OUR CHRISTMAS BANKING CLUB IS THE BEST FINANCIAL EDUCATION YOU CAN GIVE THEM.

THEY CAN START WITH 10 CTNTS, 5 CENTS, 2 CTNTS OR 1 CENT AND INCREASE THEIR DEPOSIT THE SAME AMOUNT EACH WEEK.

IN 50 WEEKS:

10-CENT CLUB PAYS	$127.50
5-CENT CLUB PAYS	63.75
2-CENT CLUB PAYS	25.50
1-CENT CLUB PAYS	12.75

OR, THEY CAN EGIN WITH THE LARGEST PAYMENT FIRST AND DECREASE THEIR PAYMENTS EAC HWEEK.
NO CHARGE TO JOIN—ALL ARE WELCOME.

DO YOU DUTY AS A MISSION OF MERCY. GIVE TO THE RED CROSS.

The First National Bank
SNYDER, TEXAS

CALLED HER FAMILY TO HER BEDSIDE

Six Years Ago, Thinking She Might Die, Says Texas Lady, But Now She Is a Well, Strong Woman and Praises Cardui For Her Recovery.

Royse City, Tex.—Mrs. Mary Killman, of this place, says; "After the birth of my little girl...my side commenced to hurt me. I had to go back to bed. We called the doctor. He treated me...but I got no better. I got worse and worse until the misery was unbearable...I was in bed for three months and suffered such agony that I was just drawn up in a knot... I told my husband if he would get me a bottle of Cardui I would try it... I commenced taking it, however, that evening I called my family about me... for I knew I could not last many days unless I had a change for the better. That was six years ago and I am still here and am a well, strong woman, and I owe my life to Cardui. I had only taken half the bottle when I began to feel better. The misery in my side got less... I continued right on taking the Cardui until I had taken three bottles and I did not need any more for I was well and never felt better in my life... I have never had any trouble from that dax to this."

Do you suffer from headache, backache, pains in sides, or other discomforts, each month? Or do you feel weak, nervous and fagged-out? If so, give Cardui, the woman's tonic, a trial. J. 71

Drug Store Change

THIS IS TO ADVISE YOU that we have purchased the Thompson Drug Store and will continue the business at the same old stand, and will thank you for any business you may be pleased to place with us. We make a specialty of prescriptions and carry everything that is usually found in a first class durg store.

Anderson-Echols Drug Co.

Fred A. Grayum made a business trip to Plainview this week.

For prompt and efficient car service day telephone 14, night 121. 11tf Newt Hargrove.

Billie Grayum came in from Colorado and spent Sunday with the home folks.

For prompt and efficient car service day telephone 14, night 121. 11tf Newt Hargrove.

Chancellor von Hertling of Germany is scheduled to resign and Dr. Solf may succeed him.

Louis Blackard was here from Wichita Falls to visit kinfolks and old frends.

J. B. Johnson was going about for few days with a lame shoulder caused by a bale of hay falling on him.

J. C. Snuffer said Wednesday that the rain at Camp Springs was about like it was at Snyder.

S. A. Duckett and family have returned from a three weeks trip in their car in the plains country.

W. T. Brice and family of Snyder. Bernice Brice of Austin and Bob Smith of Snyder, are visiting V. O Williams and family here this week. —Hall County Herald.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hamer and baby are here from California.

Olin Hardy came down Sunday morning after Olin, Jr. who had been here a week with his grand mother They went back on the 11 o'clock train.

R. W. McLarry and C. B. McLarry of Hopkins county were here this week expressing sympathy for this country. They lived in Scurry county about 15 years ago. They say very few cotton pickers have come into their part of the state.

Senator Ollie James of Kentucky died last week in Washington. He has for several years been a strong factor in American politics.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Joyce have moved this week into the Olin Hardy home on South Spring street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Elkins of Polar will occupy the G. A. Glen house on Cornelius Avenue during the school term.

We have a number of inquiries for lands in this section; especially tracts from one to four sections priced on reasonable terms. See us about it at once. 16 Baker, Grayum and Anderson

Mrs. F. E. Shell is visiting her sisters at Seminole.

Junk Wanted.

We will pay cas hfor all junk we can get. 8tf W. T. Baze & Son.

Laundry Is Cash.

Beginning Sept 2, 1918, we will adopt the cash system. We are doing this to save time as well as money. No laundry will be left without the money. We will have a supply of $2, $3, and $5 coupon books and would like for as many as will to use the coupon books.

Snyder Laundry Co. By S. A. Larue.

W. T. Coleman says he has sweet taters big enough for use.

Mrs. T. J. Faught and Miss Hattie left Monday for their home in Fort Worth.

A little bit of rain has a wonderful effect on the morale of west Texas people.

Born in Snyder, Sept. 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Stroyhorn, a boy.

P. M. Bolin made a trip recently to East Texas to visit a brother and his son who is nominee over there for Representative. P. M. says it rained every day he was there.

For prompt and efficient car service day telephone 14, night 121. 11tf Newt Hargrove.

The mother of Mrs. C. C. Higgins, and Mrs. W. W. Hamilton died at Pendleton, Texas, Sunday night and was buried at Temple Monday. Mrs. Higgins and Mrs. Hamilton were with their mother when she passed away. W. W. Hamilton left Monday in response to a telegram announcing the sad news, but did not hope to arrive in time for the funeral.

Senator C. R. Buchanan left Monday for Waco to attend the State Democratic convention.

That meeting of the Farmers' cooperative association was called for Thursday of this week, and not Tuesday as stated in last week's Signal Those men are engaged in a good work. They want the assistance of all interested people and faithful co-operation will serve the country to the public benefit.

We have a number of inquiries for lands in this section; especially tracts from one to four sections priced on reasonable terms. See us about it at once. 16 Baker, Grayum and Anderson.

Conductor W. B. Johnson of the R. S. & P. reports fairly good rains all the way from Roscoe to Fluvanna.

Give your children more fruit. We keep a full supply at all times. Lockhart Gro. Co. Phone 179.

Dr. J. H. Hannabass returned last Saturday morning from New Orleans where he spent six weeks taking a post graduate course in medicine.

School days, dear old golden rule days, reading and writing and arithmetic, taught to the tune of a hickory stick. Not so now. But let the kiddies have peanut butter for lunch at Lockhart Gro. Co. Phone 179.

Mrs. E. L. Hutcheson has returned from her vacation and will reopen her expression classes.

Classified Advertisements

'PHONE 88 RATES ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION, NO AD TAKEN FOR LESS THAN 25 CENTS.

POSTED—This is to advise the public that my land is posted. Hunting, fishing and tresspassing is absolutely forbidden and violators will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. G. W. Underwood, Snyder, Tex. 12p

EXCHANGE PROPOSITION—One 4-80. Huller Gin outfit complete and modern in every respect, well located in Lometa, Lampasas County. Built in 1917. Will exchange for land, merchandise or business property as far west as Clovis, N. M. Will assume debt to the amount of $15,000.00. No junk considered. Don't answer unless you mean business. Mason Bros. Lometa, Texas. 15

Piano Lessons.

Beginning with the school term, I will teach two days in each week at Mrs. Bob Smith's near Central and the remaining time at my home on West side. 8tf Mrs. Mary E. Banks.

Mrs. R. E. Thornton has gone to Plainview to attend her son's wife, who is quite ill.

Miss Louise Yonge visited in Post City Sunday, returning home Monday afternoon.

Mr. J. L. G. Green and Mr. T. H. Green and their families are moving to Caroosa, Oklahoma. They promise to come back if they live long enough.

Fresh cakes at Lockhart Gro. Co. Phone 179.

Judge R. L. Johnson has returned from a legal trip to Baird.

FOR TRADE—Pair of good horses and harness. Will take good Ford car. E. F. Walker. 13.

LOST—While unloading at stock pens, cattle branded 7F on left side or hip. Notify Marcus Snyder, Colorado, Texas. 14

FOR SALE—Several choice leases in excellent oil territory. See Snyder Oil Lease Exchange, Snyder, Texas.

WE HAVE some choice leases in attractive localities in the prospective oil fields. Snyder Oil Lease Exchange.

I have a splendid pasture with plenty of grass and water in south Texas, would like to hear from anyone who has cattle without pasture. J. S. Burgess, Box 557 13 pd. Ranger, Texas

H. M. Blackard and family were here this week from Wichita Falls visiting about Snyder, Dunn and other communities. H. M. said he couldn't help but notice the lack of stir here Monday. At Wichita the people are going in crowds and waves—not because of crop conditions but the rush is due to oil excitement.

J. W. Gladson expects to spend most of his time up in the Canadian country looking after his stock while Mrs. Gladson and the children take care of the home interest. When the rains begin to come he will be back on the job.

For prompt and efficient car service day telephone 14, night 121. 11tf Newt Hargrove.

Victrolas and Records at H. G. Towle's, Jeweler&Optician

Mrs. Edna Henderson Curnutte has returned to Snyder, while her husband is with the colors somewhere in France.

Fresh cakes at Lockhart Gro. Co. Phone 179.

Guy E. Casey has gone to Callahan county on oil business.

R. L. Terry made a business trip to Amarillo last week, returning home Monday.

The turnip seed market is good this week.

We will pay you 30 cents per dozen for eggs, bring them to us. Lockhart Gro. Co. Phone 179.

See our line of tablets and pencils at Lockhart Gro. Co. Phone 179.

Homer Jenkins is smilling behind the counters at Lockhart Grocery Co.

Marvin Mercer left Wednesday for Austin to enter the University training school. He will take the work in line of auto mechanics.

Backing Up or Backing Off

W.S.S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

PAYING UP, OR PUTTING OFF

When you see this Sign, think of your

YOUR W. S. S. PLEDGE

PUT PUNCH IN YOUR PATRIOTISM!

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

HEED THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Contributed to the winning of the war by

THE SNYDER NATIONAL BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

SNYDER, : : : : : : : TEXAS

"In the service of the United States Government"

If you must go away to find work don't fail to have the Signal sent to you.It doesnt matter how nomadic you may find yourself just so the mailing department is advised of your moves, we keep a temporary address list for that purpose.

We meet all Santa Fe trains. Phone your orders in to 14 or 121. Newt Hargrove

John W. Haney is at home for a few days from the Ranger oil field. He has been unloading material for the pipe line and is going back but is leaving his family at home. He says there is plenty of work over there and lots of men to do it. He gets $2.75 a day and board.

Give your children more fruit. We keep a full supply at all times. Lockhart Gro. Co. Phone 179.

A Parker was here Monday from his farm southwest of Hermleigh and said he will get some cotton. We thought for a while he wouldn't make any but it is looking more hopeful. He is in that scope of the county that got the rain several weeks ago.

We have a number of inquiries for lands in this section; especially tracts from one to four sections priced on reasonable terms. See us about it at once. 16 Baker, Grayum and Anderson

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Davenport of Ranger were here from Saturday till Monday visiting the home folks, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Davenport.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Johnson are here from California visiting among their many friends while Mr. Johnson looks after business matters.

I live at Blossom, Texas, Lamar county. I have several places to rent and if there is anyone in Snyder county that want to rent a place, write me at Blossom, or meet me in Snyder, September 19 and 20, as I will be there on these dates. Am coming out there to look at the country and will remain four or five days. Crops are fine in this section, and if there should be families who want work, they can find plenty in this section. T. O TIPPIT, Blossom, Texas.

The Signal learns that up to Wednesday night there had been no rain at Ira, but we are hoping that by now that region has had a good soaking.

Mr. John Y. Bowen of Pyron has had an afflicted eye for quite a while. The sight is entirely gone. Some days ago it began to trouble him more and fearing it might affect the other eye, it was decided advisable to have the bad eye taken out. He was accompanied to Lubbock last Friday for the operation but the physicians thought they could prevent further trouble and the operation was postponed.

We will pay you 30 cents per dozen for eggs, bring them to us. Lockhart Gro. Co. Phone 179.

Cadet Daniel M. Gibson of the A. & M. who has held the position of College Illustrator during the summer is visiting his mother, Mrs. R. W. Cunningham. He leaves next week for the A. & M., to take special training in Student Reserve Training Corps.

Press dispatches Monday said American troops are now operating on Belgian soil. They had captured the town of Voormezelle and several other strong positions. They are certainly giving the Germans a touch of highlife.

E. K. Smith came to town Tuesday morning loaded down with fresh crisp garden truck. Fine mustard, onions and tomatoes. E. K. is some gardener and finds a ready market for his products.

Even water wagon service has gone higher because of war time demands.

Mr. nd Mrs. W. R. Minor and daughter, miss Jessie of the Ira precinct returned Tuesday from a visit of six weeks at Waco and other points in Central Texas.

See our line of tablets and pencils at Lockhart Gro. Co. Phone 179.

Born in Snyder recently to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Head, a boy.

Born at Pyron, August 26, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Chausell, a girl.

Born at Dunn, Aug. 25, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Jr., a girl.

For prompt and efficient car service day telephone 14, night 121. 11tf Newt Hargrove.

Mrs. W. R. Bell has been quite sick with an attack of appendicitis, but is improving nicely.

Mrs. H. G. Towle and daughter visited recently in Colorado.

Andy Trevey said here the other day that B. C. Taylod claims to own a cow that givs seven gallons of milk. Joe Merritt says "That's too much milk at one time."

A. M. Herren was here Saturday from his farm buying new windmill parts. Evidently he intends to keep at it, rain or shine.

Mrs. J. B. Boles and family moved Saturday into their new home recently built to replace the one burned on E. Plaid Street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wenning left Saturday for Terrell where they expect to reside at least still West Texas coms back.

We will pay you 30 cents per dozen for eggs, bring them to us. Lockhart Gro. Co. Phone 179.

Mr. W. G. Williams called in Saturday and drew his check to move his Signal date a year forward and while here stated that he will move his cattle to the north plains where there is good grass. He had just returned from a trip over there and says the grass is there.

Dr. J. E. Dodson is here from Pasadena, California to see after his property interests. Of course he did not expect to have to bother about collecting his farm rents, but he has a habit of coming every year.

Alex Barnett was here Monday from Ira and said that the people at his town had sent special word to the Signal to hereafter in reporting rain, be careful to say what block and section it was on. If people will keep the wires from getting crossed they may always know when they see a rain report in the Signal it is so. The trouble is the little showers we have had dry off in a few hours and some people forget about it.

We have a number of inquiries for lands in this section; especially tracts from one to four sections priced on reasonable terms. See us about it at once. 16 Baker, Grayum and Anderson

Augustine Howell came in Wednesday from Mineral Wells to enter the service of Uncle Sam. He will be assigned to the Radio service, for he has been studying along that line in the State University.