

The McLean News

FOURTEENTH YEAR

MCLEAN, GRAY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1917

NO. 4

Under New Management

I have leased the Storage and Repair Department of the Garden-hire Garage and will be prepared to take care of your car troubles

Day or Night

First class repairing—all manner of auto fixtures—you don't have to wait. Day phone 37, night phone 134.

Arthur J. Poncelet

From Over The Panhandle

The Clarendon chapter of the Order of Eastern Star enjoyed a banquet on the 9th inst., in celebration of its seventeenth anniversary.

The semi-annual meeting of the Panhandle Medical Society, session at Amarillo last week, chose Childress as their next meeting place and elected Dr. L. Jenkins of Clarendon, president.

Albert Ackley, the sixteen year old son of H. B. Ackley, was raised four miles west of Amarillo, accidentally shot him while cleaning a 22 rifle which caused his death.

The erection of a small plant for experiment with the making of paper from cotton stalks will probably be established at Wichita Falls.

The Hedley public school is making rapid strides towards the first class rank. They have had an inspector from the State Department of Education and will follow his recommendations. They will also hold a school fair, with a long list of premiums.

The business men of Canyon had a get-together banquet last Saturday night.

The present incumbent of the Hereford post office has offered his resignation and there are a dozen applications signed by numerous patrons. Two ladies are in the race.

Garnett Lee, 71 years old and one of the first residents of the Panhandle, died in Amarillo on the 18th.

Progressive Conservatism

A Bank can be so "hidebound" in its conservatism as to lose its powers of expansion or, it can be so liberal in its policies as to endanger its solvency.

This bank has tried to strike the happy medium a PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATISM, which combines all the elements of safety, with a policy of liberality without prodigality.

The Citizens State Bank
Of McLean, Texas
(Guarantee Fund Bank)

A Home Bank Owned By Home People

To The McLean News And It's Readers

As the columns of this paper have been about all taken up for the past two weeks with Road DOPE we would like to say just a few words concerning this bond issue.

To begin we want to say we are in favor of this issue; we are in favor of good roads and can see no other way by which we may obtain them only by the issuance of bonds. By the issuance of bonds we have our money all at once and can go ahead and make our roads; on the other hand if we depend on a special tax we get our money in little dribs and never have enough at a time only to repair the roads and therefore we may keep this up for years and never have any better roads than we have to-day.

If you will refer to Bulletin No 393 which is a recent publication of the office of the department you will find that in eight counties studied out by department of the office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering; the report shows that after the issuance of road bonds and the roads were fixed that the average in the school attendance was greatly increased. It also shows that after the building of roads that a number of small districts were consolidated into graded schools thereby giving better educational advantages. It also shows that social advantages were increased and land values increased. The cost of marketing crops was shown to decrease which we all well know it will after we have good roads. Now, my fellow citizen, we all know when a load of produce of any kind is brought to market over bad roads the man who hauls this is right then paying for good roads. In other words the cost of hauling this load over bad roads is more than this bond issue will cost him. The extra wear and tare on your wagons, teams buggies or other vehicles will amount to more than the extra tax will be to help pay off these bonds, their interest, etc. We say now as we have said before that we would be far from wanting to vote anything on ourselves or people that would become burdensome and we have tried to look at this from every view and we feel that the bond issue is the only way by which we can hope to have better roads than we have today, unless it be that we continue to contribute out of our own pockets as we have done for the past few years, as you all know that a good part of the roads we have now were built largely by private subscription.

As to the Ozark Trail. We are not working for the Ozark Trail alone and are not in favor of spending any more per mile on this proposed Ozark Trail than we are on other roads within this district. We are in favor of having a stated amount to be used on each mile and no more to be used on the Ozark Trail than on the roads. If we can build this road to meet with the requirements of this Ozark Trail Committee and should secure it all right, but if we should miss it and it would go another way we are yet ahead; we would have

a good road anyway. There has been much stress made by those who oppose this bond issue about the Ozark Trail and they seem to think that this Ozark Trail has brought about all this enthusiasm about good roads. This is a mistake for we had been working for better roads long before we ever heard of the Ozark Trail. We had worked the road running east to county line. We had built the road north to C. E. Anderson's and had done work on other roads before we ever heard of this trail. Now get this out of your minds. We are for good roads throughout the district covered by this proposed bond issue and we are not in favor of expending one cent more per mile on the Ozark Trail than the other roads within the district covered by this proposed bond.

The bulletin referred to in the beginning shows an increase in the daily attendance of the public schools after the good roads were built at from 10 to 20 per cent valuations were increased also while the cost of marketing the products of the farmer was decreased. In one county a bond of \$175,000 was voted; the roads were built and the cost of marketing the products of the county dropped from 30 cents per ton to 13.7 per ton and the findings showed that after charges were made for interest on the bonds and maintenance of the roads at 14.9 cents the total annual savings in the county were \$150,000.

There is nothing that will help our country more as we see it than good roads. Then let us consider this proposition well. There are some who try to leave the impression that this scheme was gotten up to help the town people alone. This is a mistake. We want to help our county and country people, that is our whole object in our building of good roads. It is to help our fellow man, our country and our selves.

Mr. Anderson in his first writing left the impression that he was highly in favor of the Ozark Trail. In fact he said he was. Now he seems to have changed and is using this to fight the bond issue with. Wonder what has brought about the change so quickly? We appreciate the letter from our Hon. Commissioner of last week as it contains more good sound facts than all the writing that has been done. We want to thank the McLean News for the space it has given to all writers on this subject and hoping we may soon see the day when we can have better roads throughout this section, and with the best feeling to everyone, I am, Yours Truly,
W. T. Wilson.

Dennis G. Reynolds of Wheeler county has been appointed official court stenographer for this district.

Posted.

The Public is hereby warned that no hunting or otherwise trespassing on my land north-east of McLean will be allowed. Please take notice.
L. H. Webb.



If you're going out to see "HER"
Don't run a chance to miss—
A box of our Confections
Will seal your future bliss.

ERWIN DRUG CO.

Attention Good People Buy A Car With A Reputation

Yes, we are still talking about a car with a reputation. And we are coming out a little stronger this week and say, without successful contradiction, that the Buick is the best car built regardless of price or name. But we feel that you know this already. So we will talk about something else for a while.

We are trying to run a first class garage, and if you are not patronizing us, you do not know just what you are missing.

We are trying to carry everything that you will need for your car. We have the best oil and gas that can be found, and we will let you be the judge. We have two of the best established brands of tires and tubes on the market, and we will let you be the judge. We have the largest stock of automobile springs in the country and we will let you be the judge. We have one of the best buildings in the Panhandle for a Garage, and we will let you be the judge. And last but not least, we need your business worse than anybody, and we will let you be the judge of that.

So sum up these facts (for they are all facts) and see if you are not making a mistake if you are not doing business with us. We feel that it will be to your best interest to deal with us.

Cheer up look pleasant and make new year resolutions that you will help the fellow that is trying to help himself. Your satisfaction is our chief aim.

Bentley & Grigsdy

Windmills

Get The Deempster

back geared, center lift windmill, and you will have something that will not only give you satisfaction, but be a constant pleasure as well.

Well casing, pipe and succorod

Let me figure your bills

C. S. Rice

Hardware And Furniture
Phone 42

WHAT IS LAX-FOS

LAX-FOS is an improved Cascara (a tonic-laxative) in LAX-FOS the Cascara is improved by the addition of certain harmless chemicals which increase the efficiency of the Cascara, making it better than ordinary Cascara. LAX-FOS is pleasant to take and does not gripe nor disturb stomach. Adapted to children as well as adults. Just try one bottle for constipation. 50c.

No News. Teacher—Your daughter, sir, has a fine carrying voice. Father—I know that by the way it is carrying off my money.

SOUR, ACID STOMACHS, GASES OR INDIGESTION

Each "Pape's Diapiesin" digests 3000 grains food, ending all stomach misery in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapiesin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach remedy in the whole world and besides it is harmless. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapiesin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.—Adv.

Gentle Thrust. Miss Oldgirl—I remember when the girls married much younger than they do now. Miss Pert—Yes, so grandma tells me.

AVOID A DOCTOR'S BILL on the first of the month by taking now a bottle of Mansfield Cough Balsam for that hacking, hollow cough. Price 25c and 50c.—Adv.

WILL ON TORN BIT OF PAPER

Maine Hermit, who Had Been Thought Penniless, Left Thousands to a Nephew.

The will of Charles Purinton, who died in this city last July, was admitted to probate recently, according to an Auburn, Me., correspondent of the Boston Globe. It was written on a torn and ragged piece of paper by the testator.

It was as follows: "Auburn, Me., May 8, 1914. The person who finds this give it to Ralph E. Locke. I will all my estate to him, and set a pay \$100 to all other heirs, and set a stone for me in the yard. Charles Purinton. Witnesses, J. P. Hutchinson, Samuel Ashwell, L. V. McKenney."

All of the witnesses to the will are dead and the will was proved by proving the handwriting of the witnesses. When Mr. Purinton died he was supposed to be practically a pauper, but after his death bankbooks showing deposits of more than \$20,000 were found in the little old house at Marston's Corner, in which he had lived for 30 years as a hermit, with hardly the necessities of life. Mr. Locke, to whom he left his estate, is a nephew. Mr. Locke not long ago went to the house at Marston's Corner and found an old wallet hidden among the mattresses of the bed. In the wallet he found the will, and tied up with it a worn and battered copy of the New Testament.

Logical Process. "What guttural tones that speaker has?" "Yes; they ought to be curbed."

Details Wanted. "What you git dem hens, Rastus?" "Raised 'em." "From whar—eggs or coops?"

An electric blower takes the place of towels in the washrooms of some large industrial establishments.

Why Wait

Mr. Coffee Drinker, till heart, nerves, or stomach "give way?"

The sure, easy way to keep out of coffee troubles is to use the pure food-drink—

POSTUM

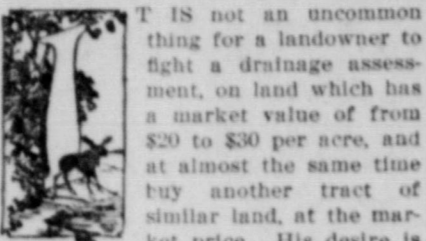
Better quit coffee now, while you are feeling good, and try Postum, the popular American beverage.

"There's a Reason"

THOROUGH DRAINAGE GOOD FARM PRACTICE

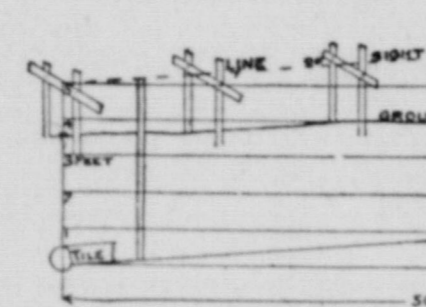
The farmer should study conditions causing poor drainage on his land and find remedy for it—then he should plan drainage system to overcome the trouble

By JOHN T. STEWART, C. E. Agricultural Engineer, University of Minnesota.



It is not an uncommon thing for a landowner to find a drainage assessment, on land which has a market value of from \$20 to \$30 per acre, and at almost the same time buy another tract of similar land, at the market price. His desire is to acquire more acres, under the false idea that his prosperity will be denoted by the amount of land in his possession. He does not realize that one acre of thoroughly-drained land may bring him a greater income, with half the labor and expense of cultivation, than two acres of the undrained land; or that it could be acquired at the one-third to one-half the cost of the newly-bought acre. This extra land is purchased with the idea that land values will rise. As the real value of land is regulated by its improvements and productiveness, the landowner whose only object is to acquire more acres, rather than to improve the land already in his possession, is an "undesirable citizen," as he expects to be the gainer through his neighbor's improvements.

The idea is popular, especially among the owners of wet lands, that the removal of surplus water by drainage would be of great benefit to the state or community at large. While this is true to a certain extent, and while wet lands belonging to the pub-

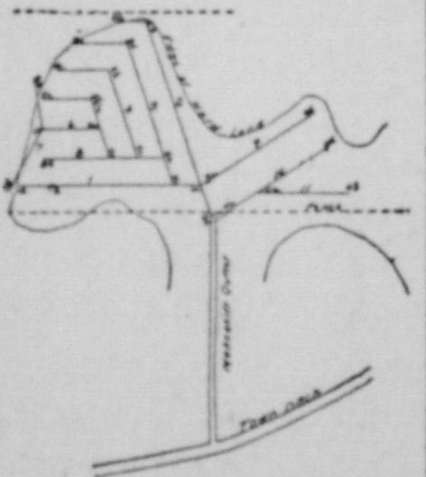


OBTAINING TRUE GRADE LINE BY GRADE LATH METHOD. The line of sight is five feet above the grade line and parallel to it. By setting the lath stakes at the sides and lining up the cross laths the grade may be fixed before the trench is dug.

lic may be justly held chargeable with their share in the cost of improvements, the facts do not justify the inference that the state should pay it all. The correct idea, in raising funds for drainage works, is that the acre more directly benefited is the acre to pay the expense.

Many landowners will oppose a drainage improvement for the reason that the ditch will, in part, be located on their land. They will do this, even in the face of the fact that from one-fourth to three-fourths of their land, because it is too wet, produces only about half of what it should, in the ordinary year. They actually prefer to stand the yearly loss of half a crop or more, rather than allow one-fifth to one-eighth part of this wet land to be occupied by a ditch which would so thoroughly drain the whole tract that it could be cultivated up to the banks of the ditch.

The benefits accruing from drainage are well illustrated in the improvement of a small farm, of 72.89 acres, recently purchased by the state of Minnesota. Six hundred and fifteen dollars were spent in draining this farm. The land had been bought by the state



Map of a Tile Drainage System Used in Wisconsin.

for the specific purpose of cultivation. The 72.89 acres cost \$7,623.45. Out of this area there was used for highway purposes, four acres; non-productive land in sloughs, five acres; ten acres producing half a crop, equal in non-productive land, to five acres; or a total of 14 non-tillable acres. This left a tillable area of 59 acres, costing the state \$129.72 per acre. A system of underdrainage was introduced, by which the five acres of non-productive land in sloughs, and the ten acres which produced half a crop, are made equal in productive qualities to the same area of the other tillable land. The total cultivable area is thus increased from 59 to 69 acres. The return to the farm, then, is \$1,297.20, at a cost of \$615; or a net gain of \$682.20. In other words ten additional acres have been added to the farm at a

cost of only \$61.50 against \$129.72 per acre, paid for tillable land and in the original purchase.

But this added value of \$682.20 does not represent all the benefits which have come to the farm from the introduction of underdrainage. The disappearance of the sloughs, and of the superfluous water in other places, permits the division of the land into regular, and therefore more easily cultivated fields. Such fields, having now a uniform soil, can be cultivated in less time, and crop rotations can be arranged to better advantage, than where the land is broken up by non-cultivable areas. A dry, loose soil can be worked more easily than a wet, sticky soil.

Furthermore, a field which in some seasons is productive, and in others non-productive by reason of excessive moisture, may be more detrimental to the farmer's success than swamp land; for such lands are often plowed, planted, cultivated, and then the crop is destroyed by an influx of water; whereby not only are they made non-productive, but labor and seed are lost. Drainage not only removes the risk of such losses but improves the landscape by substituting broad, fully-cultivated areas for such as are dotted with sloughs, breeding frogs and mosquitoes and giving forth ill odors from dead fish and decaying vegetation. It is a first step in good road-building, and, as a permanent improvement, it increases the value of all neighboring lands, and benefits the entire community.

All of these benefits are illustrated

wettest and most difficult to handle, and it is necessary that construction be carried on during the wettest seasons. Consequently, the contractor should base his calculations as to time and methods on the worst conditions. To let a contract to the "lowest bidder," regardless of his experience or equipment, is often to invite serious disappointment and loss.

Delays, especially, are expensive to landowners, for not only is money invested in incomplete work, but oftentimes a failure to have the ditch complete at the time fixed means the loss of a crop. In the drainage of swamp land, which cannot be plowed until after the work is completed, it means a delay of one or more years before the cultivation will be a paying investment. With scarcely an exception, where losses have accrued to agricultural interests through the delay of a year in the construction of proposed drainage works, these losses have been greater than the cost of the improvements. The attempt to save one or two cents on the cubic yard for ditching, or on the rod for tile trenches, by giving the job to a poorly-equipped man, often becomes an expensive proceeding. Better pay more to a competent man, and be sure of a good job, completed "on time."

The kind, size and completeness of the drainage works needed in a given locality, the methods of doing the work and adjusting the costs, must be determined by the local conditions. What is good practice in one place may not be practical in another. The character of the ground, surface slopes, crops raised, and value of land, all have a bearing on the subject. In any locality the first consideration is an outlet or channel by which the water may be carried away. In some localities nature has provided such an outlet. In others, it may be necessary for several landowners to band together and construct a channel, of sufficient size and depth to serve as the main outlet of a network of ditches which will give relief during wet years. In many parts of the state, where such outlets naturally exist or are already completed, crops have suffered from an excess of water in the immediate vicinity, for the reason that the water from the cultivated fields could not readily escape. Consequently, for complete drainage, it is necessary to have, on the individual farm, a thorough system for collecting the water as it falls and carrying it to the main outlet.

Unless the ground is very flat, the location of proposed drains can be best determined when the ground is free from vegetable growths. A heavy growth of crops or weeds may cause low places to look high and high places low. A field freshly plowed or sown is in the best condition for locating lines of drainage. If such a field is examined immediately after a heavy rain, there will be little danger of making a mistake in locating the lines. If these are at once marked out by a

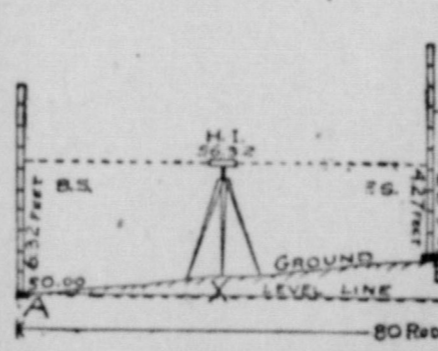


DIAGRAM OF A LINE OF LEVELS.

BEAVER AN EXPERT WORKER

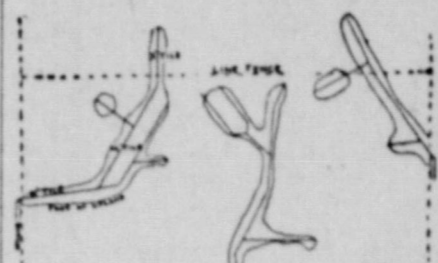
Little Animal Excels Lumber Jacks as Tree-Fellers and is a Prize Dam Builder.

"The most expert lumber jack is inferior to the beaver as a tree-feller. He cuts down trees in the most scientific way. He can fell a tree so it will fall toward the pond where he wishes to construct his home, thus saving himself unnecessary work. "After the trees are felled the construction work begins. He works chiefly by night, for he is a nocturnal prowler. The moon is his lantern, his sharp teeth are his hatchet and chisel, and his little paws are his means of conveyance, his spade, his hammer and his trowel. His hard, flat, hairless and scaly tail is a propeller when swimming and a balance when he is cutting timber, for he stands on his hind legs while gnawing down trees. "The beaver is a strict vegetarian and his diet consists chiefly of barks, tender shoots and water plants. The trees which furnish the bark he most likes are the cottonwood, poplar, elm, willow, birch, aspen and boxelder. The bark of the oak, ash and hickory he does not eat. "To flood low ground, the beavers sometimes have to build a dam exceeding 50 feet in length. They usually lay it out with the curve facing up-stream. The foundation is built of

furrow or stakes, it will save much time when it is desired to begin laying tiles.

Any drainage system should be planned with reference both to the work it is to perform and to its future maintenance. Expense should not be spared in securing accurate data on which to base the plan.

It is well to maintain the shallow open-ditch system, in use before the tile are laid. These surface-drains assist in quickly clearing the land of water from heavy rains, in amounts for which it would not be economical to provide tile of sufficient size to do the work so quickly. In Minnesota, spring floods are often carried off by the surface drains before the frost is out sufficiently to permit tile-drains to work. Time spent in opening sur-



A FARM PROFITABLY TILED.

On this 80-acre field three systems of tile drainage were necessary. This shows the advantage with which two neighbors can co-operate in putting in a line of tile. An obstacle so trivial as a line fence should not be permitted to prevent economical drainage. The owner of this land says that tile pays for itself every year and that \$200 expended on tile has raised the value of the 80 acres \$1,000.

face-drains is not, therefore, lost, even when it is intended to later introduce an underdrainage system.

The individual farmer with small means should first select the area the tiling of which will drain the most land at the least expense. In a rolling country, where sufficient fall can be had for outlets near the surface, or without expensive open ditches, small tiles can be used around the sides of drainage areas outletting on a hillside or at the edge of a slough. This method often improves large tracts at small cost, and as the improved lands increase in productiveness, funds will be supplied by which the tile lines can be extended, connected, and the expensive mains finally put in. This method has been used in many of the best tiled countries. In some instances it has been twenty years from the laying of the first laterals to the completion of the last main.

Immediately after construction, provision should be made for annual maintenance. A drainage improvement, properly carried out and maintained, will add its initial cost to the value of the land and pay a dividend on the original investment.

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns, any kind of a corn can be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply directly upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority. At small cost one can get a quart of an ounce of freezone at a drug store, which is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound which dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue.—Adv.

Made Gown in Seven Minutes.

In these days of "off again, on again, gone again" discussions, with women writing to the newspapers and telling how they can bathe, dress, powder and all the rest of it in so many (so few) minutes, here comes a "miracle" who puts them all to shame. It is Richard Leslie of the American Bead company, and before an audience of the students and teachers of the New York evening school of industrial art he gave an artistic illustration of how to design a dress by draping it on the living model. With half a dozen yards of yellow silk and as many of crystal-beaded tulle Mr. Leslie made up a fashionable evening dress in about seven minutes. He could have done it in less time, he said, but he wished to have his students follow his methods.—New York Telegram.

10 CENT "CASCARETS" IF BILIOUS OR COSTIVE

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Sluggish Liver and Bowels—They work while you sleep.

Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret to-night will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good for months.—Adv.

Wisdom. "An owl isn't really the bird of wisdom. He merely looks wise and does nothing." "Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "under the circumstances, isn't that the wisest thing he could do?"

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

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

When a Feller Needs a Friend. She—Tell me about your early struggles. He—There's not much to tell. The more I struggled the more the old man laid it on.—Boston Evening Transcript.

PROMPT RELIEF can be found in cases of Colds, Coughs, LaGrippe and Headaches by using Laxative Quinine Tablets. Does not affect the head or stomach. Buy your winter's supply now. Price 25c.—Adv.

Exception to the Rule. "New brooms sweep clean." "No cleaner than old brooms before Christmas."

Turkey has put bakeries under government rule.

Grippy weather this. Better get a box of—

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it—25 cents. At Any Drug Store.

COTTON

We handle cotton on consignment only and have the finest concrete warehouses with almost unlimited capacity, where your cotton will be absolutely free from all weather damage. Highest classifications and lowest interest rates on money advanced. Write us for full particulars. GOELMAN, LESTER & CO. The oldest and largest exclusive cotton factors in Texas. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

ROUGH ON RATS

Doctor—Your husband needs some good exercise to restore him. Mrs. X—Like playing golf? Doctor—More violent than that. Mrs. X—I have it! I'll send him down to make a few purchases at the bargain counter during the rush hours.

GALLSTONES

W. N. U., Oklahoma City, No. 1-1917.

Nifty

I am not going to tell you that I have the niftiest looking store in town, but I do want you to know that you will find it the niftiest stock. Why anything you want in the way of groceries can be found and of the very best grades and lowest prices. Remember I specialize on

Canned Goods

(I get them by the car load)

Also I appreciate your trade and will show my appreciation in a substantial manner—not just words.

G. R. Bellenger

Modern Farm Home

The News man had the pleasure of a visit to the U. S. Hawk place north of town Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of inspecting the new home which that gentleman is just completing and to say that we were unprepared for the surprise that met our gaze would be putting it very mildly. Ordinarily a farm home is built with an eye to comfort and convenience, while at the same time economy is held as a ruling virtue, but in this case such is not the fact.

Mr. Hawk has spared no expense, time or trouble in the erection of this home that is not only comfortable and convenient but elegant in every particular.

The ground plan covers a space thirty-six by forty feet and is fitted with cement foundation, with auxiliary foundations under every partition. The floor plan is conveniently divided into six large rooms with numerous closets and hallways and a spacious bathroom. The second floor is finished up with three large rooms which are lighted and ventilated from the four points of the compass.

Throughout the building is completed with an eye single to comfort and durability. All of the walls are framed and lined inside and out with heavy tar paper in addition to the siding and sheathing.

Every detail of construction has been carefully planned and executed and every piece of timber in the entire structure fits with exact accuracy. The building is equipped with running water, both hot and cold, and elaborate bath and lavatory fixtures.

The roof is of the bungalow style with rafters extending three feet over the sides and showing under the shingles. The front porch extends halfway across the front and halfway along the south side, while the back porch extends along the entire east end of the house.

The numerous closets, cabinets and other conveniences built into the dining room and kitchen will add to the attractiveness as well as the convenience of these rooms.

On the whole, it will be one of the most elegant and modern farm homes to be found anywhere in the Panhandle. Mr. Hawk expects to get moved about the middle of next week, although there is considerable finishing work yet to be done.

Mrs. E. B. Watson of Gotebo, Okla., is here this week at the bedside of her little brother, Bob Cook.

By reason of so many inquiries Rev. Hamilton stated to the News that he had no intention of leaving McLean in the near future. The gentleman has again been called to the pastorate of the local Baptist church.

L. G. Waggoner, editor of the Miami Chief, passed through here Tuesday enroute from Elk City.

Will Haynes was a business visitor to Oklahoma City Saturday.

Hugh Guill of Alanreed visited his parents the latter part of the week.

Born on the 22nd inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harrison, a boy.

A small child of Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan of Ramsdell died Monday.

The general merchandise store at Ramsdell, owned by Mr. Cromwell, was destroyed by fire Monday night. The stock was partly covered by insurance.

Agent Davis is authority for the statement that the Rock Island will soon erect a big and commodious stock pen for the convenience of cattle shippers. The big pen now used will be divided into smaller pens.

Hard wood floors have been laid in the waiting room and office at the local depot. The officials promise some other improvements among which is the opening of the room just back of the waiting room for the convenience of ladies.

The two small boys of Tom and J. R. G. Bird decided to see the world Friday of last week and got as far as Panhandle. Sunday a phone message came from Groom asking for tickets home which were immediately sent.

W. M. Greenwood was over from Alanreed Monday.

D. N. Massay and Ernest Reeves were Wellington visitors Wednesday.

Mrs. J. L. Crabtree left Sunday for an extended stay with Dr. and Mrs. Orr at Wellington.

J. P. Major returned Monday night from a visit with his son in New Mexico.

A card from Weaver Voyles conveys the news of the death of his father, which occurred at Amarillo Friday, January 19, from an abscess on the brain. His body was interred at his old home at Poolville, Texas. Mr. Voyles and family were residents of McLean for a number of years and many friends here will regret to learn of his passing.

Miss Pearl Guill is visiting friends at Wichita Falls and Byers, Texas.

W. C. Cheney is erecting the second house on the Knight section for J. R. Billingsly. It will be occupied by the gentleman's son in law.

T. A. Cooke has the contract for a comfortable four room cottage for Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Bailey on their farm east of town.

J. R. Ayers was called to Justin, Texas, Monday by the death of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Callahan left Tuesday for Glenwood, Texas, in response to a message stating the serious illness of the latter's mother, Mrs. Reynolds.

Estelle Bowen has accepted a position as meat cutter at the market.

A. G. Richardson, J. L. and Josh Turner and Miss Clara were visitors to White Deer Tuesday.

Phone Subscribers Notice.

I expect to get out a new phone directory this month and will ask that you see me at once and let me get your name.
John W. Kibler

Posted.

The public is hereby warned that no hunting or otherwise trespassing on my place 4 miles east of McLean will be allowed. Please keep off.

I. X. Kachelhoffer.

Posted.

Take notice that no hunting will be allowed on my section south of town—keep out or take the consequences. I will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law.

J. P. Reeves.

Card Of Thanks.

It is with hearts full of gratitude that we express to the people of McLean our appreciation for their many kindnesses during our recent bereavement. The loving words and deeds will help to lighten our burden of sorrow over the loss of our darling little girl. We also appreciate the beautiful floral offerings from the lodges and various friends.

May God's richest blessings be yours is our prayer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Turner and children.



A TEXAS WONDER
THE Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. (One small bottle is two months' treatment and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials from this and other States. Dr. E. W. Hall, 228 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists.—Adv. 4

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

WITH LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 50¢. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Milk In Winter.

Why do your cows give less milk in winter than they do in summer? Just because nature does not supply them with grasses and green food. But we have come to the assistance of Dame Nature with B. A. Thomas Stock Remedy which contains the very ingredients that the green feed supplies in season, only, of course, in a more highly concentrated form. We guarantee that this remedy will make your cows give more milk, and better milk with the same feed.—McLean Hardware Co.

Bids.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with Title 44, and Chapter 2 thereof of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, (1911 Edition) notice is hereby given, that the commissioners' Court of Gray county, Texas will convene at the Court house thereof, in the town of LeFors on Tuesday, the 13th, day of February, 1917, to receive sealed bids, filed on or before the first day of said term, from any Banking Corporation, Association or individual Banker in Said County, desiring to act as Depository of the funds of said County for a term of two years, beginning April 9th, 1917. All bids should be accompanied with certified check in the sum of \$75.00.

Said Court reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

Given under my hand, at office in LeFors, Texas, this January 17th, 1917.

T. M. WOLFE,
County Judge, Gray County, Texas.

Receives Reward.

In keeping with their announced plan of distributing a portion of their earnings with their employes, the Texas Company has recently remembered their local agent, Mr. M. D. Bentley

The D ort Design French Type Motor

A high-speed motor, created to the smallest detail by the brain of the best European-trained engineer we could engage—M. Ethienne Planche. It is unique for stamina and dependability and has mechanical features that are the marvel of the foremost automobile designers—such as dual exhaust, combined clutch-and-brake, aeroplane fan, infallible Westinghouse starter and electric equipment, independent cooling of cylinders, and similar superiorities.

Power Pre-Eminent

The Dort climbs and travels to the limit of one's desires. Its flexibility has made it a ladies' favorite. In traffic, for instance, drivers of the fair sex find the combination of clutch and brake a welcome relief. No need to take the right foot from the accelerator, hence no "stalling." And a pick-up that spells safety—always in critical places. The of the Dort is ever on tap with a reserve power that keeps you out of accidents and obviates late arrival.

D. N. Massay

Agent

Why Bank With "American First"

It is a strong, careful, liberal, accurate and successful institution.

People find it a growing, active, progressive up-to-date bank in every particular.

It is well equipped, the book-keeping machine the best money can buy, and pronounced the most accurate methods of keeping accounts. This is the first bank in the county to be so equipped.

A semi-burglar and fire proof vault and a model burglar proof safe are at your disposal for your funds, valuables and papers.

Your account will be appreciated by this bank and your interests carefully considered

Every depositor is always a welcome visitor at this bank.

This bank can take care of you through thick and thin, as it has never refused a loan where the security was good and the terms satisfactory.

Its dealings with all customers are absolutely confidential; and it is always ready to assist you.

Because the directors and stock holders [the men behind the bank] are successful men, and you know they are money lenders, not borrowers.

The proof of good service is constant growth.

Because we do not believe you can ask for better service than this bank can give you and we ask that you give this bank an opportunity to serve you.

American State Bank of McLean Safet and Service

with a substantial check as token

of his loyal service during the past year and as a premium on the splendid volume of business he has given them.

The Texas company has placed themselves in line with the most modern business institutions by taking an active interest not only in the success of their own enterprises but in the success of those upon whose patronage and on whose loyal service they depend for continued

prosperity.

As an instance of their desire to make their service as complete as possible they have leased ground near the depot and will in the very near future commence the establishment of large depository tanks which will enable them to maintain an adequate supply of gasoline here at all times. When these tanks are finished gasoline will be shipped here in our lots instead of in barrels as heretofore.

A Brand New Stock

We wish to announce that on tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon we will have our formal opening presenting for your approval one of the biggest stocks of groceries ever brought to McLean—and it is every whit new and clean, shipped to us direct from the whole salers and just opened for your inspection. There is a full car load each of

Home Rule Flour Shorts and Brand Salt Canned Goods

And other big shipments to complete this monster array of groceries

I have established myself in McLean permanently and shall exert my very best efforts to warrant your patronage, not only by prompt and courteous attention, perfect service and quick delivery, but by the fixing of prices that will revolutionize your grocery bill. Watch for quotations. This week

For example I will offer:

Bran at \$1.80 Shorts at \$2.00 Best soft Wheat Flour at \$5.25 Best Hard Wheat Flour at \$5.00
 Number One Barrel Salt at \$1.80 25 Boxes Extra Grade Apples at \$1.85

You are cordially invited to call tomorrow afternoon and inspect this stock of new groceries.

W. L. Haynes

For Sale—Either a span of mares or a horse and mare with harness and choice of 2 good drivers. Will give time but must be good note. W C Cheney.

Others are taking advantage of our wonderful subscription offer, why not you?

W. L. Haynes has bought the Richardson residence on Main Street.

We would like very much to receive a report of all social entertainments and will take it as a favor if some one present will let us know about them.

For Sale—Cotton seed cake and meal. Geo. W. Sitter. 2c

Just received car of stock salt—plenty of plain and sulphurized block, 25-50 and 100 lb sacks. Also Michigan Meat Salt—Bundy & Biggers.

Mrs. W. R. Patterson of LeFors visited friends in the city Saturday and Sunday.

Thoroughbred Hereford bulls for sale. See them in pen at McLean. Geo Bourland, phone 121. Sp

"Uncle Johns" tree syrup—its fine. Bundy & Biggers

Free tickets to the largest family Saturday night at the Pastime Theatre. Come and bring pa, ma, brother, sister, grandpa, grandma, in fact bring all the family to see Peg O The Ring Saturday night.

For Sale—Four good work mules. See M D Kimbro, McLean, Texas. 2p

Your child can trade at our store with the assurance of getting an honest price. Bundy & Biggers.

George Colebank shipped four cars of sheep to Kansas City the first of the week.

Canned cabbage, and it's fine. Bundy & Biggers.

Peg O The Ring is the greatest circus serial shown. Come out and bring the children, it will be educational and interesting to them.

Our sweet potatoes are fine—Bundy and Biggers.

Whole wheat and pan cake flour at Bundy & Biggers.

G. S. Loyd shipped a mixed car of hogs and cattle to Oklahoma City Tuesday.

The best cranberries you ever ate—"Eat more cranberries."—Bundy & Biggers.

See Frances Ford and Grace Cunard in "Peg O The Ring" Saturday night at the Pastime Theatre.

Found—A square. At the News office.

Car of Light Crust flour, bran and shorts will be in the first of the week. Bundy & Biggers.

J. H. Harbenson and W. H. Neal of Canyon are visiting Lee Van Sant and family.

Buy peanut butter in the bulk it's better and cheaper. We have it. Bundy & Biggers.

Dr. Thomas of Amarillo was called to the bedside of little Mattie Sue Howell Wednesday night when it became necessary to perform an operation of the lung. Her condition is slightly improved at this writing.

Handsome stripe silks for waists, new. Coffey.

I will be glad to take your order for cut flowers from the Amarillo Green House. Mrs. Richardson.

Ladies' and Misses' middies—new spring colors. Coffey.

Mrs. John Kibler is in Clarendon at the bedside of her sister, Mrs. B. F. Naylor, who is desperately ill.

The Y. P. C. U. will hold an Interrogative Meeting Sunday. Vice president Maggie Jordan, leader Mr. Ragland.

Men's work shoes—we have your number. T. J. Coffey.

Full line of spring house dresses, up to 46 bust. Let us fit you. Coffey's.

Don't forget Coffey's when looking for something NEW—new goods arriving daily.

New lot of Stetson hats at Coffey's.

The early bird catches the worm and the early chicken brings the best price. Get a Never Fail incubator and get your chickens hatched off early. C. S. Rice.

New white goods of all kinds just arrived at Coffey's.

The depot agent at Benonine, Mr. Dawson, was killed at his home Monday night. Several different stories are in circulation as to how it happened, but none authentic enough for publication. He was the son of a minister who lives at Ft Worth.

Furniture Talk

There has been some erroneous reports that we were going out of the furniture business. We just wish to say that such is untrue and all uncalled for. On the contrary we have the most complete stock we have ever had in the furniture line having just unpacked two large shipments, making our line of furniture very complete.

Rugs

We have just unpacked the largest shipment of rugs we have ever received—consisting of genuine Wilton velvets-Smiths extra heavy Axminsters—and the famous Krex rugs—something like 40 patterns to select from. If you are interested in something good in the rug line at the old prices come and give us a look we feel sure we can please you. Prices from \$10 to \$35.

Mattresses

You all know cotton is high but we still have some good cotton mattresses left that are very reasonable. From excelsior top and bottoms to the genuine Sealey. Also a lot of new bedsteads, ranging from \$7.50 to \$20. In fact we can fit you up in the furniture business if you want merchandise at right prices.

Bundy-Hodges
 Mercantile Co.

Just Unloaded

We have just unloaded several cars of new material and are prepared to supply your wants.

We have appreciated your business during the past year and hope you will again remember us when in need of anything in our line.

Yours for a most prosperous 1917.

Cicero Smith Lbr. Company

Phone 3

Read The News

The TURMOIL NOVEL BOOTH TARKINGTON AUTHOR OF "MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE" "THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN" "PENROD" ETC.

SYNOPSIS.

Sheridan's attempt to make a business man of his son Bibbs by starting him in the machine shop ends in Bibbs going to a sanitarium, a nervous wreck. On his return Bibbs is met at the station by his sister Edith. He finds himself an inconspicuous and unconsidered figure in the "New House" of the Sheridans. He sees Mary Vertrees looking at him from a summer house next door. The Vertreeses, old town family and impoverished, call on the Sheridans, newly-rich, and afterward discuss them. Mary puts into words her parents' unspoken wish that she marry one of the Sheridan boys. At the Sheridan housewarming banquet Sheridan spreads himself. Mary frankly encourages Jim Sheridan's attentions, and Bibbs hears he is to be sent back to the machine shop.

Lacking sympathy and understanding of a fine nature, isn't it possible that a slave-driving father could practically force his frail, dreaming son to suicide by making him do work which he is fitted to do neither mentally nor physically? Would the father likely feel guilty of murder in such circumstances?

CHAPTER VII—Continued.

"Bibbs!" Edith's voice was angry, and her color deepened suddenly as she came into the room, preceded by a scent of violets much more powerful than that warranted by the actual bunch of them upon the lapel of her coat.

Bibbs did not turn his head, but wagged it solemnly, seeming depressed by the poem. "Pretty young, isn't it?" he said. "There must have been something about your looks that got the prize, Edith; I can't believe the poem did it."

She glanced hurriedly over her shoulder and spoke sharply, but in a low voice: "I don't think it's very nice of you to bring it up at all, Bibbs. I didn't want them to frame it, and I wish to goodness papa'd quit talking about it; but here, that night, after the dinner, didn't he go and read it aloud to the whole crowd of 'em! I thought I'd die of shame!"

Bibbs looked grieved. "The poem isn't that bad, Edith. You see, you were only seventeen when you wrote it."

"Oh, hush up!" she snapped. "I wish it had burnt my fingers the first time I touched it. Then I might have had sense enough to leave it where it was. I had no business to take it, and I've been ashamed—"

"No, no," he said, comfortingly. "It was the very most flattering thing ever happened to me. It was almost my last light before I went to the machine shop, and it's pleasant to think somebody liked it enough to—"

"But I don't like it!" she exclaimed. "I don't even understand it—and papa made so much fuss over its getting the prize. I just hate it! The truth is I never dreamed it'd get the prize."

"You have to live it down, Edith. Perhaps abroad and under another name you might find—"

"Oh, hush up! I'll hire someone to steal it and burn it the first chance I get." She turned away petulantly, moving to the door. "I'd like to think I could hope to hear the last of it before I die!"

"Edith!" he called, as she went into the hall.

"What's the matter?"

"I want to ask you: Do I really look better, or have you just got used to me?"

"What on earth do you mean?" she said, coming back as far as the threshold.

"When I first came you couldn't look at me," Bibbs explained, in his impersonal way. "But I've noticed you look at me lately. I wondered if I'd—"

"It's because you look so much better," she told him, cheerfully. "This month you've been here's done you no end of good. Anybody could look at you now, Bibbs, and not—not get—"

"Sick?"

"Well—almost that!" she laughed.

"And you're getting a better color every day. Bibbs; you really are. You're really getting along splendidly."

"I—I'm afraid so," he said, ruefully.

"Afraid so! Well, if you aren't the queerest! I suppose you mean father might send you back to the machine shop if you get well enough. I heard him say something about it the night of the—"

The jingle of a distant bell interrupted her, and she glanced at her watch. "Bobby Lamborn! I'm going to motor him out to look at a place in the country. Afternoon, Bibbs!"

When she had gone, Bibbs mooned pessimistically from shelf to shelf, his eye wandering among the titles of the books. The library consisted almost entirely of handsome "uniform editions." They made an effective decoration for the room, all these big, expensive books, with a glossy binding here and there twinkling a reflection of the flames that crackled in the splendid Gothic fireplace.

There came a chime of bells from a clock in another part of the house, and white-jacket appeared beamingly in the doorway, bearing furs. "Awready, Mist' Bibbs," he announced. "You ma say wrap up wawm f' you ride, an' she caln' go with you today, an' not f'git go see you' pa at fo' clock. AW ready, suh."

He equipped Bibbs for the daily drive Doctor Gurney had commanded; and in the manner of master of ceremonies unctuously led the way. In the hall they passed the Moor, and Bibbs paused before it while white-jacket opened the door with a flourish and waved condescendingly to the chauffeur in the car which stood waiting in the driveway.

"It seems to me I asked you what you thought about this 'statue' when I first came home, George," said Bibbs, thoughtfully. "What did you tell me?"

"Yessuh!" George chuckled, perfectly understanding that for some unknown reason Bibbs enjoyed hearing him repeat his opinion of the Moor. "You ast me when you first come home, an' you ast me nex' day, an' mighty near ev'ry day all time you been here; an' las' Sunday you ast me twicet." He shook his head solemnly. "Look to me mus' be somep'm mighty lamidal 'bout 'at statue!"

"Mighty what?"

"Mighty lamidal!" George burst out laughing. "What do 'at word mean, Mist' Bibbs?"

"It's exactly the word for the statue," said Bibbs, with conviction, as he climbed into the car. "It's a lamidal statue."

"Hiy!" George exclaimed. "Man! Man! Listen! Well, suh, she mighty lamidal statue, but lamidal statue heap o' trouble to dus'!"

"I expect she is!" said Bibbs, as the engine began to churn; and a moment later he was swept from sight.

George turned to Mist' Jackson, who had been listening benevolently in the hallway. "Same he aw-ways say, Mist' Jackson—I expect she is!" Ev'ry day he try t' git me talk 'bout 'at lamidal statue, an' aw-ways, las' thing he say, 'I expect she is!' You know, Mist' Jackson, if he git well, 'at young man go' be pride o' the family, Mist' Jackson. Yes suh, right now I pick 'im fo' firs' money!"

"Look out with all 'at money, George!" Jackson warned the enthusiast. "White folks 'n 'is house know 'im heap longer 'n you. You the only man bettin' on 'im!"

"I risk it!" cried George, merrily. "I put her all on now—ev'ry cent! 'At boy's go' be flower o' the flock!"

This singular prophecy, founded somewhat recklessly upon gratitude for the meaning of "lamidal," differed radically from another prediction concerning Bibbs, set forth for the benefit of a fair auditor some twenty minutes later. Jim Sheridan, skirting the edges of the town with Mary Vertrees beside him, in his own swift machine, encountered the invalid upon the highroad. The two cars were going in opposite directions, and the occupants of Jim's had only a swaying glimpse of Bibbs sitting alone on the back seat—his white face startlingly white against cap and collar of black fur—but he flashed into recognition as Mary bowed to him.

Jim waved his left hand carelessly. "It's Bibbs, taking his constitutional," he explained.

"Yes, I know," said Mary. "I bowed to him, too, though I've never met him. In fact, I've only seen him once—no, twice. I hope he won't think I'm very bold, bowing to him."

"I doubt if he noticed it," said honest Jim.

"Oh, oh!" she cried.

"What's the trouble?"

"I'm almost sure people notice it when I bow to them."

"Oh, I see!" said Jim. "Of course they would ordinarily, but Bibbs is funny."

"Is he? How?" she asked. "He strikes me as anything but funny."

"Well, I'm his brother," Jim said, deprecatingly, "but I don't know what he's like, and, to tell the truth, I've never felt exactly like I was his brother, the way I do Roscoe. Nobody could ever get him to do anything; you can't get him to do anything now. He never had any life in him; and honestly, if he is my brother, I must say I believe Bibbs Sheridan is the laziest man God ever made! I hate to say it, but Bibbs Sheridan 'll never amount to anything as long as he lives."

Mary looked thoughtful. "Is there any particular reason why he should?" she asked.

"Good gracious!" he exclaimed. "You don't mean that, do you? Don't you believe in a man's knowing how to earn his salt, no matter how much money his father's got? Hasn't the business of this world got to be carried on by everybody in it? Are we going to lay back on what we've got and see other fellows get ahead of us? If we're got big things already, isn't it every-

man's business to go ahead and make 'em bigger? Isn't it his duty? Don't we always want to get bigger and bigger?"

"Ye-es—I don't know. But I feel rather sorry for your brother. He looked so lonely—and sick."

"He's gettin' better every day," Jim said. "Doctor Gurney says so. There's nothing much the matter with him, really—it's nine-tenths imaginary. 'Nerves!' People that are willing to be busy don't have nervous diseases, because they don't have time to imagine 'em."

"You mean his trouble is really mental?"

"Oh, he's not a lunatic," said Jim. "He's just queer. Sometimes he'll say something right bright, but half the time what he says is 'way off the subject, or else there isn't any sense to it at all. For instance, the other day I heard him talkin' to one of the darkies in the hall. The darky asked him what time he wanted the car for his drive, and anybody else in the world would have just said what time they did want it, and that would have been all there was to it; but here's what Bibbs says, and I heard him with my own ears. 'What time do I want the car?' he says. 'Well, now, that depends—that depends,' he says. He talks slow like that, you know. 'I'll tell you what time I want the car, George,' he says. 'If you'll tell me what you think of this statue?' That's exactly his words! Asked the darky what he thought of that Arab Edith and mother bought for the hall!"

Mary pondered upon this. "He might have been in fun, perhaps," she suggested.

"Askin' a darky what he thought of a piece of statuary—of a work of art! Where on earth would be the fun of

that? No, you're just kind-hearted—and that's the way you ought to be, of course—"

"Thank you, Mr. Sheridan!" she laughed.

"See here!" he cried. "Isn't there any way for us to get over this Mister and Miss thing? A month's got thirty-one days in it; I've managed to be with you a part of pretty near all the thirty-one, and I think you know how I feel by this time—"

She looked panic-stricken immediately. "Oh no," she protested, quickly. "No, I don't, and—"

"Yes, you do," he said, and his voice shook a little. "You couldn't help knowing."

"But I do!" she denied, hurriedly. "I do help knowing. I mean— Oh, wait!"

"What for? You do know how I feel, and you—well, you've certainly wanted me to feel that way—or else pretended—"

"Now, now!" she lamented. "You're spoiling such a cheerful afternoon!"

"Spoiling it?" He slowed down the car and turned his face to her squarely. "See here, Miss Vertrees, haven't you—"

"Stop! Stop the car a minute." And when he had complied she faced him as squarely as he evidently desired her to face him. "Listen. I don't want you to go on today, today."

"Why not?" he asked, sharply.

"I don't know."

"You mean it's just a whim?"

"I don't know," she repeated. Her voice was low and troubled and honest, and she kept her clear eyes upon his.

"Will you tell me something?"

"Almost anything."

"Have you ever told any man you loved him?"

And at that, though she laughed, she looked a little contemptuous. "No," she said. "And I don't think I ever shall tell any man that—or ever know what it means. I'm in earnest, Mr. Sheridan."

"Then you—you've just been flirting with me?" Poor Jim looked both furious and crestfallen.

"Not one bit!" she cried. "Not one word! Not one syllable! I've meant every single thing!"

"I don't—"

"Of course you don't!" she said.

"Now, Mr. Sheridan, I want you to start the car. Now! Thank you. Slowly, till I finish what I want to say. I have not flirted with you. I have deliberately courted you. One thing more, and then I want you to take me straight home, talking about the weather all the way. I said that I do not believe I shall ever 'care' for any

man, and that is true. I doubt the existence of the kind of 'caring' we hear about in poems and plays and novels. I think it must be just a kind of emotional talk—most of it. At all events, I don't feel it. Now, we can go faster, please."

"Just where does that let me out?" he demanded. "How does that excuse you for—"

"It isn't an excuse," she said, gently, and gave him one final look, wholly desolate. "I haven't said I should never marry."

"What?" Jim gasped.

She inclined her head in a broken sort of acquiescence, very humble, unfathomably sorrowful.

"I promise nothing," she said, faintly.

"You needn't!" shouted Jim, radiant and exultant. "You needn't! By George! I know you're square; that's enough for me! You wait and promise whenever you're ready!"

"Don't forget what I asked," she begged him.

"Talk about the weather? I will! God bless the old weather!" cried the happy Jim.

CHAPTER VIII.

Through the open country Bibbs was borne flying between brown fields and sun-flecked groves of gray trees, to breathe the rushing, clean air beneath a glorious sky. Upon Bibbs' cheeks there was a hint of actual color, but undeniably his phantom. This apparition may have been partly the result of a lady's bowing to him upon no more formal introduction than the circumstance of his having caught her looking into his window a month before. It seemed to Bibbs that she must have meant to convey her forgiveness. Nor did he lack the impression that he would long remember her as he had just seen her; her veil tumultuously blowing back, her face glowing in the wind—and that look of gay friendliness tossed to him like a fresh rose in carnival.

By and by, upon a rising ground, the driver halted the car, then backed and tracked, and sent it forward again with its nose to the south and the smoke. They passed from the farm lands, and came, in the amber light of November late afternoon, to the farthestmost outskirts of the city. The sky had become only a dingy thickening of the soiled

streets were laid open to their entrance and men worked underground between palisades, and overhead in metal cobwebs like spiders in the sky. Trolley cars clanged and shrieked their way round swarming corners; motor cars of every kind and shape known to man babbled frightful warnings and frantic demands; hospital ambulances canored wildly for passage; steam whistles signaled the swinging of titanic tongs and claw; riveters rattled like machine guns; the ground shook to the thunder of gigantic trucks; and the conglomerate sound of it all was the sound of earthquake playing accompaniments for battle and sudden death.

And in the hurrying crowds, swirling and sifting through the brooding-nag camp of iron and steel, one saw the camp followers and the pagan women—there would be work today and dancing tonight. For the Puritan's dry eye is but the cracking of a leaf underfoot in the rush and roar of the coming of the new Egypt.

Bibbs was on time. He knew it must be "to the minute" or his father would consider it an outrage; and the big chronometer in Sheridan's office marked four precisely when Bibbs walked in. Coincidentally with his entrance five people who had been at work in the office, under Sheridan's direction, walked out. They departed upon no visible or audible suggestion, and with a promptness that seemed ominous to the newcomer. As the massive door clicked softly behind the elderly stenographer, the last of the procession, Bibbs had a feeling that they all understood that he was a failure as a great man's son, a disappointment, the "queer one" of the family, and that he had been summoned to judgment—a well-founded impression, for that was exactly what they understood.

"Sit down," said Sheridan.

It is frequently an advantage for deans, schoolmasters and worried fathers to place delinquents in the sitting posture. Bibbs sat.

Sheridan, standing, gazed enigmatically upon his son for a period of silence, then walked slowly to a window and stood looking out of it, his big hands, loosely hooked together by the thumbs, behind his back. They were soiled, as were all other hands down town, except such as might be still damp from a basin.

"Well, Bibbs," he said at last, not altering his attitude, "do you know what I'm goin' to do with you?"

Bibbs, leaning back in his chair, fixed his eyes contemplatively upon the ceiling. "I heard you tell Jim," he began, in his slow way. "You said you'd send him to the machine shop with me if he didn't propose to Miss Vertrees. So I suppose that must be your plan for me. But—"

"But what?" said Sheridan, irritably, as the son paused.

"Isn't there somebody you'd let me propose to?"

That brought his father sharply round to face him. "You beat the devil! Bibbs, what is the matter with you? Why can't you be like anybody else?"

"Liver, maybe," said Bibbs, gently.

"Boh! Even old Doc Gurney says there's nothin' wrong with you organically. No. You're a dreamer, Bibbs;

that's what's the matter, and that's all the matter. Oh, not one of these big dreamers that put through the big dream! No, sir! You're the kind o' dreamer that just sets out on the back fence and thinks about how much trouble there must be in the world! That ain't the kind that builds the bridges, Bibbs; it's the kind that borrows fifty cents from his wife's uncle's brother-in-law to get ten cent's worth o' plug tobacco and a nickel's worth o' quinine!"

He put the finishing touch to this etching with a snort, and turned again to the window.

"Look out there!" he bade his son. "Look out o' that window! Look at the life and energy down there! Look at the big things young men are doin' in this town!" He swung about, coming to the mahogany desk in the middle of the room. "Look at what your own brothers are doin'! Look at Roscoe! Yes, and look at Jim! I made Jim president o' the Sheridan Realty company last new year's, and it's an example to any young man—or old man, either—the way he took hold of it. Last July we found out we wanted two more big warehouses at the pump



"Pretty Young, isn't it?" He said.



"It's Bibbs Taking His Constitutional."

streets were laid open to their entrance and men worked underground between palisades, and overhead in metal cobwebs like spiders in the sky. Trolley cars clanged and shrieked their way round swarming corners; motor cars of every kind and shape known to man babbled frightful warnings and frantic demands; hospital ambulances canored wildly for passage; steam whistles signaled the swinging of titanic tongs and claw; riveters rattled like machine guns; the ground shook to the thunder of gigantic trucks; and the conglomerate sound of it all was the sound of earthquake playing accompaniments for battle and sudden death.

And in the hurrying crowds, swirling and sifting through the brooding-nag camp of iron and steel, one saw the camp followers and the pagan women—there would be work today and dancing tonight. For the Puritan's dry eye is but the cracking of a leaf underfoot in the rush and roar of the coming of the new Egypt.

Bibbs was on time. He knew it must be "to the minute" or his father would consider it an outrage; and the big chronometer in Sheridan's office marked four precisely when Bibbs walked in. Coincidentally with his entrance five people who had been at work in the office, under Sheridan's direction, walked out. They departed upon no visible or audible suggestion, and with a promptness that seemed ominous to the newcomer. As the massive door clicked softly behind the elderly stenographer, the last of the procession, Bibbs had a feeling that they all understood that he was a failure as a great man's son, a disappointment, the "queer one" of the family, and that he had been summoned to judgment—a well-founded impression, for that was exactly what they understood.

"Sit down," said Sheridan.

It is frequently an advantage for deans, schoolmasters and worried fathers to place delinquents in the sitting posture. Bibbs sat.

Sheridan, standing, gazed enigmatically upon his son for a period of silence, then walked slowly to a window and stood looking out of it, his big hands, loosely hooked together by the thumbs, behind his back. They were soiled, as were all other hands down town, except such as might be still damp from a basin.

"Well, Bibbs," he said at last, not altering his attitude, "do you know what I'm goin' to do with you?"

Bibbs, leaning back in his chair, fixed his eyes contemplatively upon the ceiling. "I heard you tell Jim," he began, in his slow way. "You said you'd send him to the machine shop with me if he didn't propose to Miss Vertrees. So I suppose that must be your plan for me. But—"

"But what?" said Sheridan, irritably, as the son paused.

"Isn't there somebody you'd let me propose to?"

That brought his father sharply round to face him. "You beat the devil! Bibbs, what is the matter with you? Why can't you be like anybody else?"

"Liver, maybe," said Bibbs, gently.

"Boh! Even old Doc Gurney says there's nothin' wrong with you organically. No. You're a dreamer, Bibbs;

that's what's the matter, and that's all the matter. Oh, not one of these big dreamers that put through the big dream! No, sir! You're the kind o' dreamer that just sets out on the back fence and thinks about how much trouble there must be in the world! That ain't the kind that builds the bridges, Bibbs; it's the kind that borrows fifty cents from his wife's uncle's brother-in-law to get ten cent's worth o' plug tobacco and a nickel's worth o' quinine!"

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"Sit Down," said Sheridan.

works—wanted 'em quick. Contracts said it couldn't be done; said she ten months at the soonest; couldn't do it any other way. What'd Jim do? Took the contract himself; found fellow with a new cement and concrete process; kept men on the job night and day, and stayed on it night and day himself—and, by George! we begin use them warehouses next week! Five months and a half, and every inch proof! I tell you Jim's one o' the fellers that make miracles happen. Tell you these young business men watch just do my heart good! The don't set around on the back fence—sir! They're puttin' their life-blood to it, I tell you, and that's why we gettin' bigger every minute, and why they're gettin' bigger, and why they're goin' to keep on gettin' bigger!"

He slapped the desk resounding with his open palm, and then, observing that Bibbs remained in the same impassive attitude, with his eyes fixed upon the ceiling in a contemplation somewhat plaintive, Sheridan was impelled to groan. "Oh, Lord!" he said. "This is the way you always were. I don't believe you understand a darn word I been sayin'! You dag look as if you did. By George! it's discouraging!"

"I don't understand about getting—about getting bigger," said Bibbs, bringing his gaze down to look at his father placatively. "I don't see just why—"

"What?" Sheridan leaned forward, resting his hands upon the desk and staring across it incredulously at his son.

"I don't understand—exactly—what you want it all bigger for?"

"Great God!" shouted Sheridan, and struck the desk a blow with his clenched fist. "A son of mine asks me that! You go out and ask the poorest day laborer you can find! Ask him that question—"

"I did once," Bibbs interrupted, "when I was in the machine shop. (—)"

"What'd he say?"

"He said, 'Oh, hell!' answered Bibbs, mildly.

"Yes, I reckon he would!" Sheridan swung away from the desk. "I reckon he certainly would! And I got plenty sympathy with him right now, myself."

"It's the same answer, then?" Bibbs' voice was serious, almost tremulous.

"Damnation!" Sheridan roared. "Did you ever hear the word prosperity, you minny? Did you ever hear the word ambition? Did you ever hear the word progress?"

He flung himself into a chair after the outburst, his big chest surging, his throat tumultuous with guttural ineffectualities. "Now then," he said, huskily, when the anguish had somewhat abated, "what do you want to do?"

Taken by surprise, Bibbs stammered. "What-what do I—what—"

"If I'd let you do exactly what you had the whim for, what would you do?"

Bibbs looked startled; then timidly overwhelmed him—a profound shyness. He bent his head and fixed his lowered eyes upon the toe of his shoe, which he moved to and fro upon the rug, like a culprit called to the desk in school.

"What would you do? Loaf?"

"No, sir," Bibbs' voice was almost inaudible, and what little sound it made was unquestionably a guilty sound. "I suppose I'd—I'd try to—write."

"Write what?"

"Nothing important—just poems and essays, perhaps."

"I see," said his father, breathing quickly with the restraint he was putting upon himself. "That is, you want to write, but you don't want to write anything of any account."

"You think—"

Sheridan got up again. "I take my hat off to the man that can write a good ad," he said, emphatically. "The best writin' talent in this country is right spang in the ad business today. You buy a magazine for good writin'—look on the back of it! Let me tell you I pay money for that kind o' writin'. Maybe you think it's easy. Just try it! I've tried it, and I can't do it. I tell you an ad's got to be written so it makes people do the hardest thing in this world to get 'em to do: it's got to make 'em give up their money! You talk about 'poems and essays.' I tell you when it comes to the actual skill o' puttin' words together so as to make things happen, R. T. Bloss, right here in this city, knows more in a minute than George Waldo Emerson ever knew in his whole life!"

"You—you may be—" Bibbs said, indistinctly, the last word smothered in a cough.

"Of course I'm right! And if it ain't just like you to want to take up with the most out-o'-date kind o' writin' there is! 'Poems and essays!' My Lord, Bibbs, that's women's work! Why, look at Edith! I expect that poem o' hers would set a pretty high-water mark for you, young man, and it's the only one she's ever managed to write in her whole life! And Edith's a smart girl; she's got more energy in her little finger than you ever give me a chance to see in your whole body. Bibbs, I'm not sayin' a word against poetry. I wouldn't take ten thousand dollars right now for that poem o' Edith's; and poetry's all right enough in its place—but you leave it to the girls. A man's got to do a man's work in this world."

"Can't you see the serious effect of such parental tactics in dealing with the melancholy Bibbs as Old Sheridan pursues? Isn't it easy to imagine the lanky young fellow's going down to the river and making an end of his misery?"

END OF CONTENTS

DIVIDED SPACE FOR IMPLEMENTS

Farmers Will Find Combined Horse Barn and Shed a Great Convenience.

STRUCTURE SHOWN IN DETAIL

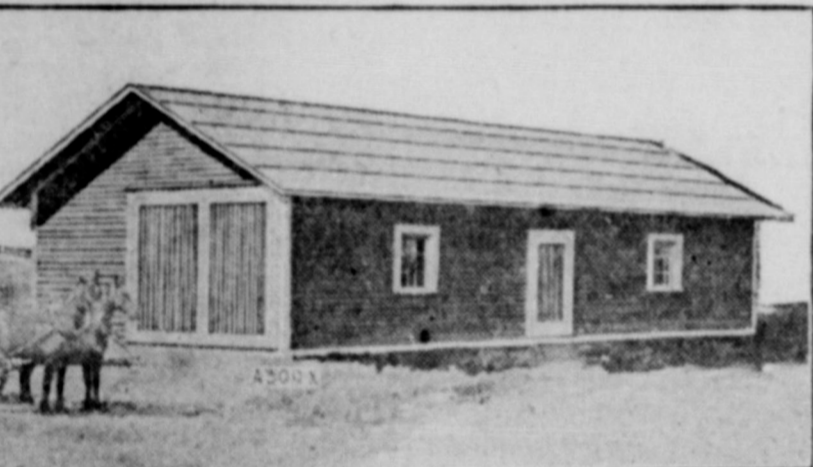
This Building, Designed by Experts, Arrangements for Every Sort of Tool Needed on the Farm May Be Made With Perfect Precision.

William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE on all subjects pertaining to the building of a barn, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the best authority on all these subjects. All inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 122 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Most farmers do not care to allow money they spend in farm machinery to be wasted by the rapid deterioration of this machinery from exposure to the elements. Quite often it is possible to give up a portion of the barn to the implement storage space. The combined horse and implement shed is a common useful structure. There are advantages in building an entirely separate structure for housing the farm implements. As a rule there are such duties to be performed in connection with the maintenance of farm machinery to warrant the construction of a separate building. A farm workshop is a necessary thing and the implement shed furnishes an excellent location for it.

The type of structure will depend on a certain extent upon the farm upon which it is located, but there are a few things which should be included in such a structure, no matter what its surroundings. The floor construction and the arrangement and size of doors could be given considerable attention. The design illustrated here suggests a structure which is well adapted to the purpose, and the cost of its erection is not excessive.

It is 24 feet in width by 50 feet in length. There is a 16-foot door in each end for the easy entrance of the larger farm implements, and there is a small



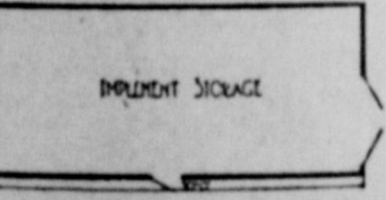
Farm Implement Storage Barn.

door in the side to be used when passing in and out and for the carrying in of hand tools and other small farm implements.

Farm machinery and implements depreciate about 10 per cent a year when they are properly housed and kept painted. The loss from leaving tools out in the weather is enormous. An implement shed constructed in this manner is a great convenience in doing repair work.

All farm machines require overhauling in the winter time to put them in a thorough working condition during the busy time in spring. A house of this kind makes it easy to take the machines apart and examine every wheel and every casting, so that the worn parts may be replaced and the whole machine gone over with paint or linseed oil.

This implement house has a concrete wall extending all around the outside



and it has a concrete floor to keep the tools and machinery up from the ground and to keep them dry to prevent rusting.

The sides and ends are built in the usual way by using a light sill and 2-by-4 studding covered with drop siding or clapboards. The roof is constructed by 2-by-4 rafters with matched roofing boards covered with roll roofing. The advantage in using matched roofing boards is to prevent the wind from flapping the roll roofing. Good roofing boards will sometimes double the lasting qualities of the roof.

Some farmers build a regular repair shop in one end or in the center. The shop is provided with a blacksmith kit and all the necessary woodworking tools to make small repairs on any farm machine or implement; such work as replacing lost bolts or broken braces, or replacing worn parts with new ones is done in the winter time, between choro periods.

But a farmer is helpless without tools. It is not necessary to collect an expensive outfit of blacksmith's, machinist's or carpenter's tools, but a forge, anvil, vise, drillpress, with a

small assortment of cold chisels, punches, hammers, wrenches and tongs, will enable a farmer to do a good deal of blacksmith tinkering and save many trips to town during the busy season, when time is an object.

A few carpenter's tools, such as saws, a square, a couple of good heavy hammers, with a brace and bits and a few wrenches and half a dozen chisels will give a handy farmer enough tools to do extensive repairing.

Farm machinery and implements are made with standard patterns so that repairs may be ordered for almost any implement manufactured. There are so many different patterns that mistakes may occur in filling an order, so it is a good plan to get all such orders off to the factory a long time before the machines are needed. The difference between preparing a good seedbed in the spring or doing a hurry-up job at the fag end of the seeding season depends more upon management in this respect than upon hard work or extensive seeding outfits.

A good implement shed is a valuable acquisition to any farm, because it places a farmer in a position to attend to little things at the proper time to prevent trouble later.

In building an implement shed it is a good plan to use plenty of concrete in the foundation, and if it has a concrete floor the full size of the building, the machines may be moved about much easier.

The object of a machinery shed is to protect farm implements and machines from the weather. If machines stand on the ground, moisture comes up from below sufficient at times to rust every iron part of a machine that is not covered with paint, oil or grease.

A floor for the purpose of preventing this damage should be made the way a sidewalk is constructed. The ground is laid off in divisions 4 or 5 feet in width by 2-by-4 that is held in place by stakes. The top of the 2-by-4 is leveled so the concrete when filled in and tamped and properly surfaced with a layer of cement mortar is struck off level with the top of the 2-by-4 guide.

That's Gratitude.

Conrad Keller, Justice of the peace, was for 30 years a druggist in Indianapolis, and many years ago, Keller says, when he was a single man, he slept in a room in the rear of his drug store.

Late one night, after he had gone to bed, he heard a knock at the front door, and arose and opened it. A man living in the neighborhood entered and asked whether he might use the telephone to call the doctor for his little daughter, who was seriously ill. The

request was granted.

About noon the next day the same man again entered the store and asked to use the telephone a second time.

"Sure," said Keller. "By the way, how is your little girl?"

"Oh, she's all right," the visitor replied. "The doctor came and left a prescription and she's getting along fine."

"Where did you get the prescription filled?"

"Why, down at the next corner. I didn't like to wake you up again, so I went down there."

"Just to square yourself now," Keller concluded, "you go down to the other corner to call the doctor the next time, and come up to me to get the prescription filled." — Indianapolis News.

Blight-Killed Wood Valuable.

The department of agriculture has issued a circular to the effect that experiments conducted by the forest service of the department to determine the value of chestnut wood that has been blight-killed, show that it is just as durable as healthy timber. Posts, poles and ties made from infected timber show that, after three years' use, they are as sound as timber not infected. Blight-killed timber, which had seasoned on the stump for several years, and which had lost its bark, resisted decay better than healthy wood from which the bark was not removed.

Quit Colleges for Munition Shops.

To help toward meeting the ever-increasing demand for munitions of war numerous groups of young students belonging to more than 200 Italian state universities have signified their willingness to quit the lecture halls for the workshops. In encouragement of this movement the Italian government has decided to grant exceptional concessions in the matter of studies, exemptions and degrees, so that their patriotism may not prove a handicap to the volunteers in their future professional career.

May Be an Exodist.

Boxes of food are to be placed in the north woods for the use of hunters who get lost. Happy thought—maybe there will be an exodus of hoboes to the north woods.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MAKE SUCCESS IN BREEDING LIVE STOCK



PRIZE STOCK ON EXHIBITION AT STATE FAIR.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are some sections of the country that have become noted for the quality of the live stock they produce. In most instances this is found to be the result of concentrated effort. The state of Wisconsin offers a splendid illustration of what can be accomplished through community breeding associations. Here are to be found 136 organizations devoted to the breeding of high-class live stock. Of this number, 108 are promoting cattle of the different dairy breeds; 2, beef cattle; 10, horses; 2, swine; and 14, general live stock. These associations have met with marked success and prove conclusively that community live-stock breeding is not an experiment when thoroughly organized and properly conducted. Livingston county, Michigan, and a considerable section of New York, particularly the region adjacent to Syracuse, are famous for their dairy cattle. In Iowa prominence has been gained in swine raising. The blue-grass region of Kentucky, noted as the center of American saddle-horse breeding, affords a further example of the success resulting from unity of effort and purpose. There are still other sections where attention is being given to the production of the different classes of live stock. Each is noted as a breeding center, and buyers who pay the highest prices are attracted from other states and even foreign countries.

Leader Is Necessary.

The organization of a community or co-operative live stock breeders' association requires the services of a leader, as do all movements that have for their object the improvement of unsatisfactory conditions. The leader in an enterprise of this kind should be one of the successful breeders of the community—aggressive as well as progressive. With such a man at the head of the movement, little trouble should be experienced in interesting others and securing their co-operation. A preliminary organization should be effected, a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and a definite breed selected which the association is to promote.

The selection of a breed is of great importance. If the best results are to be gained, individual taste should be disregarded and a breed selected which has proved profitable in the community. The action taken in this respect should be unanimous, and every effort should then be made in improving the type of stock to which the organization is committed. When



Young Purebred Hereford.

the breed has been decided upon, the first step is to procure a number of purebred sires of that breed to be mated with the females owned by the members. If there are a few good privately owned sires already in the community they can be put out for service and the expense divided on a pro rata basis.

If additional sires are found necessary, it should be possible for the association to secure them at a considerable saving in price through the selection of a committee of competent men authorized to make the purchases. It will in some cases be advisable to have a qualified veterinarian as one member of the committee.

Placing Sires.

At the opening of the breeding season the sire should be placed at the most convenient points and put in the hands of capable and efficient men who understand the breeding question and who will take proper care of the animals in their charge. After each second season it may prove advisable to change or shift the sires. This will allow each breeder to procure the

service of a new sire and at the same time make it possible to determine which are the best producers so that those not making good can be disposed of.

A sufficient number of the best females from the successful sires should be retained, and in some cases male offspring may be put into service in the neighborhood. This will obviate the necessity for any further extensive purchases and give a constant supply of good blood and uniform quality. In addition, it will provide an adequate number of animals to take the place of those that die, are injured, or sold. The serviceable sires crossed with the females retained will be of incalculable value in the continued production of animals of outstanding merit.

Lack of Uniformity.

One of the reasons for the lack of uniformity in the quality of our live stock is the fact that many of our individual farmers and breeders have not adhered to one type or breed of sire. The results provide a striking example of the need of organization. With the organized community many advantages are to be gained. First of all, greater interest will be taken in the proper methods of breeding, feeding, etc., with the result that a definite community type will be established and the members will work together in maintaining that ideal. United action is brought about in the prevention and eradication of disease, combined action along this line being far more effective and economical than individual effort. The good effect of combined action on the part of the breeders of a community in preventing the spread of such a disease as hog cholera, for instance, can readily be appreciated. Much can be accomplished in a similar manner in stamping out contagious diseases among other classes of live stock, and by the adoption of proper sanitary methods further outbreaks in the community can be avoided. A reputation for sound, healthy stock is a most desirable and valuable asset.

TAGGING OF SHEEP IS IMPORTANT WORK

Operation Is Simple and Consists of Placing Animal on Side and Removing Wool.

(By R. H. WILLIAMS, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Arizona.)

All good shepherds in Europe tag their ewes. The operation is simple and consists of placing the sheep on its side and by means of a hand shears cutting away the soiled wool and manure which may have accumulated around the rear end. Anyone can perform this work and it is an especially good method of keeping the sheep clean and sanitary, and also one will have less trouble at lambing time for the lambs will more easily find their way to the nipple if the tag ends have been clipped from around the udder. Very often young lambs will get a lock of wool in their mouths instead of the teat, and they often suck in dangerous amounts of wool which accumulate in the stomach, and often cause death. It is probable that quite a large percentage of the mortality in very young lambs comes from this source.

It will pay best to tag the ewes, but many shepherds also tag the wethers, rams and lambs. One will find that the work of shearing is so much cleaner, and can be performed more rapidly so that there is not much additional work. When it comes to selling the wool, one will easily secure more money for a clip that has been taken from a well-tagged sheep, and in the future, when wool is bought on its merits, this is bound to be an economic advantage.

TOTAL CROP YIELDS IN 1916

Estimated Production of Important Products in United States Compared With Last Year.

The total production of important products this year in the United States compared with last year is estimated as follows: Corn, 89 per cent; wheat, 60.1 per cent; oats, 79.8 per cent; barley, 77.4 per cent; rye, 85.1 per cent; buckwheat, 88.4 per cent; potatoes, 83.7 per cent; sweet potatoes, 91.2 per cent; tobacco, 113.4 per cent; flaxseed, 111.3 per cent; rice, 114.6 per cent; hay (all tame), 101.1 per cent; clover hay, 108.8 per cent; cotton, 104.0 per cent; apples, 83.3 per cent; peaches, 58.2 per cent; pears, 90.9 per cent; sugar beets, 115.3 per cent.

Market Regulation Needed

Government Bureaus To Investigate Conditions and Control Distribution Would Lower Food Prices.

By GEORGE W. PERKINS



Until we have at Washington and in our states and cities market departments that will co-operate, we will never get anywhere in the solution of the high cost of living.

Doubtless there are many causes for it, but I venture there is not a man in the United States who knows the situation with sufficient completeness and accuracy to make an intelligent recommendation.

The high cost of living is world-wide; it is nationwide. Here with us just now it is doubtless caused to some extent by the war, but it was with us before the war began and will be with us when the war is over.

Anyone who will think deeply and constructively will, I believe, reach the conclusion that it must be handled by federal, state and municipal market bureaus, with power to investigate, ascertain all the facts, and then, in such cases as are necessary, to regulate.

Why cannot we learn by experience? We have done this very thing with our railroads and our national banks.

We are neglecting one of the greatest and most important problems in our daily lives and giving the egg man and the beef man and the others the opportunity to ask in safety what we are going to do about it.

As matters stand today almost every farmer knows he loses a certain percentage of the stuff he raises. Some is lost through rot, and some through other causes, for the reason that he cannot always get his crops to a profitable market.

The farmer knows that somewhere, near or far, there are hungry mouths that would consume the food he raises, but he has no means of finding them.

At the other end of the line these people with hungry mouths know that there must be food somewhere, but they have no means of getting it.

It is a situation where individuals cannot render the necessary service. It must be done by the state and the nation. The consumers and the producers must be brought into closer touch. And it must not be done by haphazard, by venture, by speculation, by gouging.

Public Health Service Saves 400,000 Lives in the United States Each Year

By E. E. RITTENHOUSE, President of Life Extension Institute of New York

Few of us realize the extraordinary achievements of the public health service and its present life-saving possibilities.

Suppose it were officially announced by the Ruler of the Universe that the people of the United States would resume the death rate which prevailed in this country in 1880. Do you know to what extent this would increase our annual deaths? It would increase them by approximately four hundred thousand lives annually.

At the low economic valuation of \$2,500 per life, this would mean an annual loss of a billion dollars to the nation.

But instead of losing it, we have saved it.

Even if it were possible to place an accurate money value upon human life it would be impossible to calculate the monumental sum saved by this wonderful achievement in life-saving, for it reaches throughout posterity on down through the ages to the end of time.

Reflect for a moment upon the infinite number of human beings that will come and go from this earth during the centuries ahead as a result of saving these four hundred thousand lives annually. Think of the work they will do in the world, and of the happiness and wealth that will result from their existence.

Yellow fever is conquered, not for a day but for all time. Consider the centuries during which humanity has suffered the scourge of smallpox, tuberculosis, typhoid fever and diphtheria, and the millions of lives that have been prematurely destroyed by them. Then realize that within the past fifty years smallpox has been eliminated as an important fatal disease in civilized countries, that in thirty-five years the death rate from tuberculosis and typhoid has been reduced nearly 50 per cent, that life waste from diphtheria has been reduced about 80 per cent during the same period, that the waste from malaria and other germ diseases has been materially reduced, and that this saving of human life is not temporary but perpetual.

When you have given thought to all these things you will begin to acquire a faint conception of the magnitude of the human service rendered by the unsung heroes of the laboratory, by the public health officers and the medical profession, and by others engaged in health educational work, and especially by the press of the land which has so liberally disseminated health knowledge to the people.

More Old-Fashioned Honesty and Plain Common Sense Needed in Court Room

By GOVERNOR ARTHUR CAPPER of Kansas

How many poor men and poor widows have learned through bitter experience that we have blood-sucking public leeches which fatten off the misfortunes of poor men and poor widows; that we have public officials, lawyers and courts which, apparently, make it a business, by means of many fees, or by long, expensive legal processes, to consume all the property or money that these courts or lawyers can get within their clutches? Why not stop all fee-grabbing and judicial grafts?

We need a system which shall make it impossible for shrewd and tricky lawyers to thwart the plain intent of the law and delay the administration of justice. We need more old-fashioned common honesty in the courtroom; more plain common sense and even-handed justice between man and man.

I am everlastingly and tectotally opposed to these receivership grafts, in which judges allow outrageous and enormously excessive fees to attorneys and receivers and politicians who happen to be favorites of the court. For making easy money, a receivership these days beats finding a gold mine or an oil well. Receiverships seem to be licenses for receivers to help themselves and take a plenty. In the end the public pays the bill.

I have more respect for the bank robber or the burglar, who must risk his life, than for the public official who hides behind the law and participates in this kind of legalized extortion.

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The State of Texas, County of Gray. On this the 16th day of December, A. D. 1916, this court being in session, came on to be considered the petition of Geo. W. Sitter and ninety-three other persons, praying that bonds be issued by said road district No. One of Gray County, Texas, in the sum of Twenty Five-Thousand Dollars bearing five per cent rate of interest, maturing on or before forty years from date thereof, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating any species of roads and bridges within said road district No. 1, of the said amount not more than Twelve thousand Five-Hundred Dollars to be used on the proposed Ozark Trail and the remainder to be applied upon the other roads within the said district No. One.

And it appearing to the court that said petition is signed by more than fifty of the resident property tax paying voters of said road district No. One, of Gray county, Texas, and that the amount of bonds to be issued will not exceed one fourth of the assessed valuation of the real property of such road district No. 1, of Gray County, Texas.

It is therefore considered and ordered by the Court, that an election be held in said road district No. 1, of Gray County, Texas, on the 27th day of January, 1917, which is not less than thirty days from the date of this order, to determine whether or not the bonds of said road district No. 1 of Gray County, Texas, shall be issued in the amount of Twenty Five-Thousand Dollars, bearing five per cent rate of interest and maturing on or before forty years from date thereof; and whether or not a tax shall be levied upon the property of said road district No. One of Gray County, Texas, subject to taxation for the purpose of paying the interest on said bonds and to provide a sinking fund for the redemption thereof at maturity.

Notice of said election shall be given by publication in a newspaper published in said county for four successive weeks before the date of said election, and in addition thereto, there shall be posted notices of such election at three public places in the said road district No. One of Gray County, Texas, one of which shall be at the Court house door, for three weeks prior to said election.

Said election shall be held in A. T. Russels's office in McLean, Texas, and at E. B. Reeves' office in Alanreed, Texas, and the following named persons are hereby appointed managers of said election: for McLean, W. C. Phillips, and for Alanreed, J. A. Coppedge.

Said election shall be held under the provisions of the Road District Act, passed at the First called Session of the Thirty First Legislature, and only qualified voters who are property tax payers of said Road District No. One, of Gray County, Texas, shall be allowed to vote, and all voters desiring to support the proposition to issue bonds shall have written or printed on their ballots, the words "For the issuance of Bonds and Levying of Tax in payment therefor," and the opposed shall have written or printed on their ballots, the words, "Against the Issuance of Bonds and Levying of Tax in payment therefor."

The manner of holding said election shall be governed by the laws of the State governing general elections.

A copy of this order signed by the County Judge of the said county, shall serve as a proper notice of said election, and the County Judge is directed to cause said notice to be published in a newspaper published in

said Road District No. One, of said county, for four successive weeks next preceeding said election, and cause to be posted a notice thereof at three public places in the said Road District No. One, of Gray County, Texas, one of which shall be at the Court house door, for three weeks prior to said election.

T. M. WOLFE,
County Judge of Gray County, Texas.

The State of Texas, County of Gray.

I, W. R. Pattersons, Clerk of the County Court and Ex officio Clerk of the Commissioners Court of Gray County, Texas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of an election order passed by the Commissioners Court of the County of Gray, Texas, on the 16th day of December, A. D., 1916, at a special session of said court, a quorum being present, which order is of record on pages 550 552 of Book 1. of the Minutes of said Court, which said minutes have been duly signed by the County Judge.

WITNESS my hand and Seal of the Commissioners Court, this, the 26th day of December, A. D., 1916.

W. R. PATTERSON, County Clerk and Ex officio Clerk of the Commissioners Court of Gray County, Texas. [Seal]

A Thought Worth Considering.

Parents, when you select a school for your son or daughter or young men and women depending upon their own judgment, should take into consideration the moral surroundings in which they will be placed when attending school. Our large cities are full of saloons and their accompanying evils. The business college located in these cities cannot control their students when out of the school room, therefore, they are left to roam the streets at will and get into all kinds of company. The Tyler commercial College is located in the beautiful and healthy city of Tyler, Texas, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, with no saloons or their accompanying evils. Tyler has often been referred to as the intellectual center of Texas and is noted for its splendid citizenship. Our large crowd of 2000 students annually is controlled with perfect ease, both white in and out of school. The school is opened each morning with exercises that strengthen the moral character of every student within its walls. Lectures by prominent business men from various parts of the country upon the necessity of truthfulness and honesty in a true business education; lectures by some of America's greatest orators, men of extensive travel and careful study. These morning exercises are made interesting, inspiring and encouraging. They cause our student body to determine to be honest, to be upright, to be economical and industrious, to be ladies and gentlemen who will make the brightest type of citizenship. A business education without the proper moral training is a failure, yet there is not another business college in the state that spends five minutes on the moral training of its students. The moral training given by the Tyler Commercial College has been endorsed by various religious bodies, by prominent business men and presidents of rail roads. It is the aim of this institution to see that every student leaves morally strengthened as well as with a practical knowledge of Bookkeeping, Short-hand, Cotton Classing, Stenotypewriting, Business Administration and Finance and Telegraphy.

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Church Directory

Methodist Church.

Cordially invites you to all its services. Sunday school at 10 a. m. every Sunday. Preaching at McLean 3rd, 1st and 5th Sundays morning and night; Groom 4th Sunday, morning and night; Alanreed 2nd Sunday, morning and night; Heald 3rd Sunday, 3:30 p. m.; Eldersedge 2nd Sunday, 3:30 p. m. Junior and Senior Epworth Leagues at 2:30 and 3:30 p. m., respectively, every Sunday. Woman's Missionary Society 2:30 p. m. every Tuesday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. J. T. HOWELL, Pastor.

Baptist Church

Preaching second and fourth Sundays in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. every Sunday. C. S. Rice, superintendent. B. Y. P. U. at 6 p. m. every Sunday. Reop Landers, president. Ladies Aid meets on Tuesdays at 2 p. m. Mrs. Myrtle Hamilton, president. Church conference on Saturday before the second Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. R. F. Hamilton, Pastor.

Nazarene Church.

Services Second and Third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a. m. Young people's meeting at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday night. The public is invited. S. H. Jones.

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