

# The McLean News

VOLUME XIV.

McLEAN, GRAY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1917

NUMBER 52

## THE CHRISTMAS VISION

The Christmas greeting which has echoed and re-echoed down through the ages has ever been "Peace on earth; good will to men."

It falls upon our ears this year as we are engaged in war—a just war.

Firm in this knowledge and strong with the courage of our conviction that right will prevail, we look forward with confidence to a time when justice coupled with liberty will exist between men and nations.

## THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

"AT YOUR SERVICE"

Miss Marion Brown of Gracey spent week end with relatives and friends, after which she went to Shamrock to attend the teachers institute.

Marvin Cook left Saturday for Endee, New Mexico.

A. C. Clark of Shamrock was here Thursday.

## Your Credit Is Still Good With Haynes

While we are at war and conditions are constantly changing, wholesale houses have adopted a cash basis, still we have decided, for the benefit of those who phone or send their orders, to maintain our usual thirty-day terms.

At present we have many accounts that are considerably past due, and in order to be able to accommodate you, we must ask that all pay promptly on the first of each month.

There is no one that enjoys accommodating you more than we do, but with the late Government rulings compelling us to sell on a very close margin, we must impress on all to pay promptly, that we may be able to extend to you further courtesies.

Remember, when you need clean Groceries or Fresh meats, we have them at reasonable prices.

Yours for better business,

## Haynes-Mertel Grocery Company

PHONE 23 McLEAN, TEXAS

## INSURANCE THAT INSURES

—any kind of Insurance you could be in need of—Fire, Life, Tornado, Hail, etc.

## FOSTER & CHILDRESS

THE NEWS OFFICE FOR PRINTING

## Governors of 5 States Appeal to Citizenship of Southwest to Enroll in Red Cross Ranks

We, the Governors of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, realizing the imperative necessity for united effort to shorten and win this most righteous of all wars, appeal to the citizenship of the Southwest to enroll itself in the ranks of the American Red Cross.

During the week of Dec. 17 the American Red Cross will add ten million new members to its roll of patriotic, self-sacrificing, determined Americans. Men, munitions and the spirit of the great American Red Cross will preserve those ideals for which we are fighting and secure a just and lasting peace. The service which the Red Cross is rendering and will render throughout the duration of the war is of incalculable value. It is not less an army than the army in khaki which will impose itself between us in our security and the deadly shell fire of the enemy. And the army in khaki will fight with greater vigor and enthusiasm in the knowledge that fifteen million American men and women stand behind it ready to relieve the suffering and anguish caused by the diabolic instruments of warfare and ready to protect the loved ones left at home.

The work done thus far by the American Red Cross in France and Belgium has stiffened the morale of the French soldiers and given them new heart by reason of its relief work among the civilian population of our allies. The suffering families of the soldiers are being ministered to by means of money wearing the insignia of the Red Cross and the consciousness of this fact has strengthened the men in the trenches to bear the burden during the tedious period of our preparation. Every French, British or Belgian soldier retained in the trenches during this critical period means the saving of at least one American life. We must let our boys know that we are keeping guard over the homes which they are leaving and that the Red Cross stands ever ready to protect and safeguard the wives, mothers and children of the men who have gone to fight, in this the greatest struggle the world has ever known between autocracy and democracy. Membership in the American Red Cross is synonymous with good citizenship.

We urge every person, man, woman or child not now a member before Christmas eve and place in his window with a lighted candle behind it a red service flag as glorious emblem of the fact that the occupants of that house have enrolled in an army not less determined, not less ready to do its share than the army in khaki on whom we are relying so confidently.

Join the American Red Cross, the most powerful ally of our fighting forces, during Christmas week, so that the announcement on Christmas morning of a membership of 15,000,000 may show to our enemies that we are a united and undivided people and that, therefore, our cause must prevail.

(Signed) F. D. GARDNER, Governor of Missouri.  
ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor of Kansas.  
R. L. WILLIAMS, Governor of Oklahoma.  
WILLIAM P. HOBBY, Governor of Texas.  
CHARLES H. BROUGH, Governor of Arkansas.

### No Paper Next Week.

In keeping with the long established custom, we will not issue The News next week. We believe that the people who make the paper are entitled to a week's relaxation, and the opportunity thus afforded to put the plant in better shape, so that there will be more conveniences to lighten the labors incident to issuing every week in the year a first class weekly newspaper. We have not succeeded any week since taking charge in getting out a paper that in every way was what we wanted it to be. We want to publish the best country weekly in the state, but we realize more fully, perhaps, than any of our readers, the vast improvement that will have to be made before such a degree of perfection can be accomplished.

The News wishes to thank the people of McLean for the patronage they have given it during the year now closing, and extends to one and all best wishes for a merry Christmas and continued happiness and prosperity through the new year.

R. W. Crisp, Jim Dougherty, J. S. Eustace, W. C. Foster, W. C. Swafford, Emmett Thompson, and A. C. Waldron are among the McLean people who have called at the sanctum recently and paid up their subscriptions for the Moral Weekly for another year. The fact some of these subscribers paid before their time was out makes us a little chesty with pride, for we cannot help but think they pay so promptly because The News is a dandy good paper and they want to be sure to get it regularly.

Joe Willis of north of town was in Tuesday and called to pay the subscription of his brother, Tracey Willis, at Borica, N. M. We thank him for this, and want to here and now extend an invitation to every body to do likewise.

R. T. Harris stopped the editor on the street Tuesday and handed him a check for a \$1.00 on subscription, for which we thank him.

C. A. Bridge of Sayre, Okla., was in the city Friday.

### Hansome Donation to Red Cross.

W. W. Breeding and Hosea Biggers of south of town may be called true patriots. Saturday they they donated a bale of cotton to the Red Cross. Others have since then given farm and ranch products of considerable value, and it is planned to have an auction day some time next month, to sell these things.

Similar plans have been resorted to in other towns with fine success, and if a big sum is realized from the auction in McLean, it will put our town on the map in the Red Cross work.

Who will be next to make the Red Cross a Christmas present of a yearling, a turkey, chicken, dozen eggs, a pound of butter, or any of those staple articles that can go to make the auction a real success by increasing the number of saleable articles.

### McLean Soldier Boy Receives Promotion.

J. Byron Kibler, son of our telephone man, J. W. Kibler, has been promoted from rank of a sergeant to that of second lieutenant. He has been transferred from Company H to Company B in the 142nd Infantry.

Lieut. Kibler writes his father that he's "most tickled to death" with the promotion.

Bryon's friends in our town congratulate him in his good fortune, and hope that he will soon rise to the rank of Captain.

Colonel Roosevelt might be able to secure better consideration for his comments upon the war if he could forget, during their composition, that Woodrow Wilson is the man to be credited with the fact that the Colonel has been a private citizen for a considerable number of years.—Ex.

Miss Mable Watkins who is attending Canyon Normal is here to spend Christmas with home folks and friends.

We all want to take dinner with the Methodist ladies at the old News building Saturday, the 22nd.

Mrs. Elmer Reeves and Mrs. Slavin of Alford were in town Monday.

We wish you a Merry Christmas, and hope that the New Year may bring continued happiness and prosperity

## Erwin Drug Company

The Rexall Store

## WE INVITE YOU TO BANK HERE

—and offer you Service that is Real Service, founded on conservative methods.

Here your deposits are GUARANTEED, which means more than "INSURED." The difference between this insurance and your life insurance or fire insurance is the way the premium is paid. You pay for the latter, while this bank pays the premium on your deposit insurance.

Your funds are protected by the Depositors Guaranty Fund of the State of Texas, in this bank, and free of all cost to you.

## The CITIZENS STATE BANK

McLEAN, TEXAS

The Home Bank, Owned by Home People. Keep Texas Money in Texas.

W. O. Alexander of Hedley is visiting his brother O. K. Alexander and wife and Miss Jessie Alexander this week.

Mrs. M. F. Morse, who has been visiting her son, J. S. Morse returned Saturday to her home at Carter, Okla.

## DON'T BE LATE!

Just three more days and then Christmas! At the Jewelry store YOU CAN FIND MANY HUNDREDS OF BEAUTIFUL THINGS that the price is just the same as before the great war price advance.

Watches, bracelet watches, cut glass, china and silverware, French ivory, Kodaks, fountain pens, picture frames, and jewel boxes, all make splendid gifts. At the Jewelry Store you can find all of these and many more—come and see.

## JOHN B. VANNOY

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER

## THE POSTOFFICE CONFECTIONERY

The Handy Candy Place for Your Christmas Candies

Next Door to the Postoffice

# Bonded Prisoner

Penrod and Sam's Thrilling Exploits in the Neighborhood War Game  
By BOOTH TARKINGTON

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During the daylight hours of several autumn Saturdays there had been severe outbreaks of cavalry in the Schofield neighborhood. The sabers were of wood; the steeds were imaginary, and both were employed in a game called "bonded prisoner" by its inventors, Masters Penrod Schofield and Samuel Williams. The pastime was not intricate. When two enemies met, they fenced spectacularly until the person of one or the other was touched by the opposing weapon; then, when the ensuing claims of foul play had been disallowed and the subsequent argument settled, the combatant touched was considered to be a prisoner until such time as he might be touched by the hilt of a sword belonging to one of his own party, which affected his release and restored to him the full enjoyment of hostile activity. Pending such rescue, however, he was obliged to accompany the forces of his captor whithersoever their strategical necessities led them, which included many strange places. For the game was exciting, and, at its highest pitch, would sweep out of an alley into a stable, out of that stable and into a yard, out of that yard and into a house, and through that house with the sound (and effect upon furniture) of trampling herds. In fact, this very similarity must have been in the mind of the distressed colored woman in Mrs. Williams' kitchen, when she declared that she might "jes" as well try to cook right spang in the middle of the stock yards.

All up and down the neighborhood the campaigns were waged, accompanied by the martial clashing of wood and by many clamorous arguments.

"You're a pris'ner, Roddy Bitts!"  
"I am not!"  
"You are, too! I touched you."  
"Where, I'd like to know!"  
"On the sleeve."  
"You did not! I never felt it. I guess I'd 'a' felt it, wouldn't I?"  
"What if you didn't? I touched you, and you're bonded. I leave it to Sam Williams."

"Yah! Course you would! He's on your side! I leave it to Herman."  
"No, you won't! If you can't show any sense about it, we'll do it over, and I guess you'll see whether you feel it or not! There! Now, I guess you—"  
"Aw, squash!"

Strangely enough, the undoubted champion proved to be the youngest and darkest of all the combatants, one Verman, colored, brother to Herman, and substantially under the size to which his nine years entitled him. Verman was unfortunately tongue-tied, but he was valiant beyond all others, and, in spite of every handicap, he became at once the chief support of his own party and the despair of the opposition.

On the third Saturday this opposition had been worn down by the successive captures of Maurice Levy and George Bassett until it consisted of only Sam Williams and Penrod. Hence, it behooved these two to be wary, lest they be wiped out altogether; and Sam was dismayed, indeed, upon cautiously scouting round a corner of his own stable, to find himself face to face with the valorous and skillful Verman, who was acting as an outpost, or picket, of the enemy.

Verman immediately fell upon Sam, horse and foot, and Sam would have fled but dared not, for fear he might be touched from the rear. Therefore, he defended himself as best he could, and there followed a lusty whacking, in the course of which Verman's hat, a relic and too large, fell from his head, touching Sam's weapon in falling.

"There!" panted Sam, desisting immediately. "That counts! You're bonded, Verman."

"Ain't meower!" Verman protested. Interpreting this as "Ain't neither," Sam invented a law to suit the occasion. "Yes, you are; that's the rule, Verman. I touched your hat with my sword, and your hat's just the same as you."

"Imm mop!" Verman insisted.  
"Yes, it is," said Sam, already warmly convinced (by his own statement) that he was in the right. "Listen here! If I hit you on the shoe, it would be the same as hitting you, wouldn't it? I guess it'd count if I hit you on the shoe, wouldn't it? Well, a hat's just the same as shoes. Honest, that's the rule, Verman, and you're a pris'ner."

Now, in the arguing part of the game, Verman's impediment co-operated with a native amiability to render him far less effective than in the actual combat. He chuckled, and ceded the point.

"Aw wi," he said, and cheerfully followed his captor to a hidden place among some bushes in the front yard, where Penrod lurked.

"Looky what I got!" Sam said importantly, pushing his captive into this retreat. "Now, I guess you won't say I'm not so much use any more! Squat down, Verman, so's they can't see you if they're huntin' for us. That's one of the rules—honest. You got to squat when we tell 'em to."

Verman was agreeable. He squat-

ted, and then began to laugh uproariously.

"Stop that noise!" Penrod commanded. "You want to betray us? What you laughin' at?"

"Ep mack im mimump," Verman giggled.

"What's he mean?" asked Sam.

Penrod was more familiar with Verman's utterance, and he interpreted.

"He says they'll get him back in a minute."

"No, they won't. I'd just like to see—"

"Yes, they will, too," said Penrod. "They'll get him back for the main and simple reason we can't stay here all day, can we? And they'd find us anyhow, if we tried to. There's so many 'em against just us two, they can run in and touch him soon as they get up to us—and then he'll be after us again and—"

"Listen here!" Sam interrupted. "Why can't we put some real bonds on him? We could put bonds on his wrists and around his legs—we could put 'em all over him, easy as nothin'. Then we could gag him—"

"No, we can't," said Penrod. "We can't, for the main and simple reason we haven't got any rope or anything to make the bonds with, have we? I wish we had some of that stuff they give sick people. Then, I bet they wouldn't get him back so soon!"

"Sick people?" Sam repeated, not comprehending.

"It makes 'em go to sleep, no matter what you do to 'em," Penrod explained. "That's the main and simple reason they can't wake up, and you can cut off their whole legs—or their arms, or anything you want to."

"Hoy!" exclaimed Verman, in a serious tone. His laughter ceased instantly, and he began to utter a protest sufficiently intelligible.

"You needn't worry," Penrod said gloomily. "We haven't got any of that stuff; so we can't do it."

"Well, we got to do sumptin'," said Sam.

His comrade agreed, and there was a thoughtful silence, but presently Penrod's countenance brightened.

"I know!" he exclaimed. "I know what we'll do with him. Why, I thought of it just as easy! I can most always think of things like that, for the main and simple reason—well, I thought of it just as soon—"

"Well, what is it?" Sam demanded crossly. Penrod's reiteration of his new-found phrase, "for the main and simple reason," had been growing more and more irksome to his friend all day, though Sam was not definitely aware that the phrase was the cause of his annoyance. "What are we goin' to do with him, you know so much?"

Penrod rose and peered over the tops of the bushes, shading his eyes with his hand, a gesture which was unnecessary but had a good appearance. He looked all round about him in this manner, finally vouchsafing a report to the impatient Sam.

"No enemies in sight—just for the main and simple reason I expect they're all in the alley and in George Bassett's back yard."

"I bet they're not!" Sam said scornfully, his irritation much increased. "How do you know so much about it?"

"Just for the main and simple reason," Penrod replied, with dignified finality.

And at that, Sam felt a powerful impulse to do violence upon the person of his comrade-in-arms. The emotion which prompted this impulse was so primitive and straightforward that it almost resulted in action, but Sam had a vague sense that he must control it as long as he could.

"Bugs!" he said.

Penrod was sensitive, and this cold word hurt him. However, he was under the domination of his strategic idea, and he subordinated private grievance to the common weal. "Get up!" he commanded. "You get up, too, Verman. You got to—it's the rule. Now here—I'll show you what we're goin' to do. Stoop over, and both of you do just exactly like I do. You watch me, because this biz'nuss has got to be done right!"

Sam muttered something; he was becoming more insurgent every moment, but he obeyed. Likewise, Verman rose to his feet, ducked his head between his shoulders, and trotted out to the sidewalk at Sam's heels, both following Penrod and assuming a stooping position in imitation of him. Verman was delighted with this phase of the game, and, also, he was profoundly amused by Penrod's pomposity. Something dim and deep within him perceived it to be cause for such merriment that he had ado to master himself, and was forced to bottle and cork his laughter with both hands. They proved insufficient; sputterings burst forth between his fingers.

"You stop that!" said Penrod, looking back darkly upon the prisoner.

Verman endeavored to oblige, though giggles continued to leak from him at intervals, and the three boys stole along the fence in single file, proceeding in this fashion until they reached Penrod's own front gate. Here

the leader ascertained, by a reconnaissance as far as the corner, that the hostile forces were still looking for them in another direction. He returned in a stealthy but important manner to his disgruntled follower and the hilarious captive.

"Well," said Sam impatiently, "I guess I'm not goin' to stand around here all day, I guess! You got anything you want to do, why'n't you go on and do it?"

Penrod's brow was already contorted to present the appearance of detached and lofty concentration—a histrionic failure, since it did not deceive the audience. He raised a hushing hand.

"Sh!" he murmured. "I got to think."

"Bugs!" said the impolite Mr. Williams again.

Verman bent double, squealing and sputtering; indeed, he was ultimately forced to sit upon the ground, so exhausting was the mirth to which he now gave way. Penrod's composure was somewhat affected, and he showed annoyance.

"Oh, I guess you won't laugh quite so much about a minute from now, ole Mister Verman!" he said severely. "You get up from there and do like I tell you."

"Well, why'n't you tell him why he won't laugh so much, then?" Sam demanded, as Verman rose. "Why'n't you do something and quit talkin' so much about it?"

Penrod haughtily led the way into the yard.

"You follow me," he said, "and I guess you'll learn a little sense!"

Then, abandoning his hauteur for an air of mystery equally irritating to Sam, he stole up the steps of the porch, and after a moment's manipulation of the knob of the big front door, contrived to operate the fastenings, and pushed the door open.

"Come on," he whispered, beckoning. And the three boys mounted the stairs to the floor above in silence—save for a belated giggle on the part of Verman, which was restrained upon

dark. And even if he made a lot of noise, it's kind of hard to hear anything from in there, anyway, when the door's shut. Besides, he's got to keep quiet—that's the rule, Verman. You're a pris'ner, and it's the rule you can't holler or nothin'. You understand that, Verman?"

"Aw wi," said Verman. "Hurry!"

The obedient Verman marched into the closet and sat down among the shoes and slippers, where he presented an interesting effect of contrast. He was still subject to hilarity—though endeavoring to suppress it by means of a patent-leather slipper—when Penrod closed the door.

"There!" said Penrod, leading the way from the room. "I guess now you see!"

Sam said nothing, and they came out to the open air, and reached their retreat in the Williams' yard again, without his having acknowledged Penrod's service to their mutual cause.

"I thought of that just as easy!" Penrod remarked, probably prompted to this odious bit of complacency by Sam's withholding the praise which might naturally have been expected.

And he was moved to add, "I guess it'd been a pretty long while if we'd had to wait for you to think of sumptin' as good as that, Sam."

"Why would it?" Sam asked. "Why would it of been such a long while?"

"Oh," responded Penrod, airily, "just for the main and simple reason!"

Sam could bear it no longer.

"Oh, hush up!" he shouted.

Penrod was stung.

"Do you mean me?" he demanded.

"Yes, I do!" replied the goaded Sam.

"Did you tell me to hush up?"

"Yes, I did!"

"I guess you don't know who you're talkin' to," Penrod said ominously. "I guess I just better show you who you're talkin' to like that. I guess you need a little sumptin', for the main and simple—"

Sam uttered an uncontrollable howl



"You Get in There, Verman."

a terrible gesture from Penrod. Verman buried his mouth as deeply as possible in a ragged sleeve, and confined his demonstrations to a heaving of the stomach and diaphragm.

Penrod led the way into the dainty room of his nineteen-year-old sister, Margaret, and closed the door.

"There," he said, in a low and husky voice, "I expect you'll see what I'm goin' to do now!"

"Well, what?" asked the skeptical Sam. "If we stay here very long your mother'll come and send us downstairs. What's the good of—"

"Wait, can't you?" Penrod wailed, in a whisper. "My goodness!" And going to an inner door, he threw it open, disclosing a clothes-closet hung with pretty garments of many kinds, while upon its floor were two rows of shoes and slippers of great variety and charm.

A significant thing is to be remarked concerning the door of this somewhat intimate treasury; there was no knob or latch upon the inner side, so that, when the door was closed, it could be opened only from the outside.

"There!" said Penrod. "You get in there, Verman, and I'll bet they won't get to touch you back out of bein' our pris'ner very soon, now! Oh, I guess not!"

"Pshaw!" said Sam. "Is that all you were goin' to do? Why, your mother'll come and make him get out the first—"

"No, she won't. She and Margaret have gone to my aunt's in the country, and aren't goin' to be back till

and sprang upon Penrod, catching him round the waist. Simultaneously with this impact, the wooden swords spun through the air, and were presently trodden underfoot as the two boys wrestled to and fro.

Penrod was not altogether surprised by the onset of his friend. He had been aware of Sam's increasing irritation (though neither boy could have clearly stated its cause), and that very irritation produced a corresponding emotion in the bosom of the irritator. Mentally, Penrod was quite ready for the conflict—nay, he welcomed it—though, for the first few moments, Sam had the physical advantage.

However, it is proper that a neat distinction be drawn here. This was a conflict, but neither technically nor in the intention of the contestants was it a fight. Penrod and Sam were both in a state of high exasperation, and there was great bitterness; but no blows fell and no tears. They strained, they wrenched, they twisted, and they panted, and muttered: "Oh, no, you don't!" "Oh, I guess I do!" "Oh, you will, will you?" "You'll see what you get in about a minute!" "I guess you'll learn some sense this time!"

Streaks and blotches began to appear upon the two faces, where color had been heightened by the ardent application of a cloth sleeve or shoulder, while ankles and insteps were scraped and toes were trampled. Turt and shrubberies suffered, also, as the struggle went on, until finally the wrestlers pitched headlong into a young thicket bush, and came to earth together,

among its crushed and sprawling branches. "Ouch!" and "Wuf!" were the two exclamations which marked this episode, and then, with no further comment, the struggle was energetically continued upon a horizontal plane. Now Penrod was on top, now Sam; they rolled, they squirmed, they suffered. And this contest endured. It went on and on, and it was impossible to imagine its coming to a definite termination. It went on so long that, to both the participants, it seemed to be a permanent thing, a condition which had always existed and which must always exist perpetually.

And thus they were discovered by a foray of the hostile party, headed by Roddy Bitts and Herman (older brother to Verman) and followed by the bonded prisoners, Maurice Levy and George Bassett. These and others caught sight of the writhing figures, and charged down upon them with loud cries of triumph.

"Pris'ner! Pris'ner! Bonded pris'ner!" shrieked Roddy Bitts, and touched Penrod and Sam, each in turn, with his saber. Then, seeing that they paid no attention and that they were at his mercy, he recalled the fact that several times, during earlier stages of the game, both of them had been unnecessarily vigorous in "touching" his own rather plump person. Therefore, the opportunity being excellent, he raised his weapon again, and, repeating the words "bonded pris'ner" as ample explanation of his deed, brought into play the full strength of his good right arm. He used the flat of the saber.

Whack! Whack! Roddy was perfectly impartial. It was a cold-blooded performance and even more effective than he anticipated. For one thing, it ended the civil war instantly. Sam and Penrod leaped to their feet, shrieking and bloodthirsty, while Maurice Levy capered with joy. Herman was so overcome that he rolled upon the ground, and George Bassett remarked virtuously:

"It serves them right for fighting." But Roddy Bitts foresaw that something not within the rules of the game was about to happen.

"Here! You keep away from me!" he quavered, retreating. "I was just takin' you pris'ners. I guess I had a right to touch you, didn't I?"

Alas! Neither Sam nor Penrod was able to see the matter in that light. They had retrieved their own weapons, and they advanced upon Roddy, with a purposefulness that seemed horrible to him.

"Here! You keep away from me!" he said, in great alarm. "I'm goin'

to give up this ole game and go home. He did go home—but only subsequently. What took place before his departure had the singular solidity and completeness of systematic violence; also, it bore the moral beauty of all actions which lead to peace and friendship, for, when it was over, and the final vocalizations of Roderick Magworth Bitts, Jr., were growing faint with increasing distance, Sam and Penrod had forgotten their dif-



"Oh, You Will, Will You?"

ferences and felt well disposed toward each other once more. All their animosity was exhausted, and they were in a glow of good feeling, though probably they were not conscious of any direct gratitude to Roddy, whose thoughtful opportunism was really the cause of this happy result.

## OLD EDITOR HAS DAY DREAM

Longs to View Happy Scenes of Years Ago, but His Rest is Rudely Interrupted.

The editor of the old home paper had nothing to do for a little while, and the novel sensation made him a trifle maudlin. "I want to get out and stretch the kinks from my back," he said to the fire sale handbill on the wall. "I want to wander down the lane that leads back to the long ago. I want to sniff the sweet odors of the ripening apples and list to the hum of the cider mill. I want to see the old hackberry tree by the spout spring and find if the initials that I carved on its trunk forty years ago are still there. I want to be the boy again who used to sit on top of the gate post and watch down the lane for Dad to return from the field. I want to see the darkness creep up out of the east—up and up and across, until it chases the lavender light from the western sky, and the stars shine forth and the moon rises like a ruby ball over the Willer creek timber. I want to hear, while the scents of oven-browned coffee and frying ham come on the night breeze, mother calling:

"Er—er—Mrs. Pifflegilder! Take a chair, please. Yes, we shall be glad to print this original poem on the death by choking of your second cousin, Hon. Purlsey Pouch, over at Squantum. Oh, no trouble at all, Mrs. Pifflegilder, we assure you. Call again!"—Kansas City Star.

## Chinese Tablet on Broadway.

A bronze tablet with queer letters inscribed on it is displayed in a conspicuous place on the iron fence of St. Paul's chapel, at Broadway and Fulton street. It is about six feet from the ground and about ten feet north of Fulton street.

Thousands of persons daily pass the corner. Those who have seen the tablet stopped and stared at it. The only letters discernible to them were 29 Vesey street, which were on the bottom of the tablet. The explanation of its presence is that St. Paul's chapel maintains a Sunday school for Chinese at 29 Vesey street.

The selection of that particular place for the tablet was due to the fact that many Chinamen on their way to Jersey City on Sunday pass the Broadway side of the church and turn at Fulton street to the Hudson tubes.

## Poetry by the Foot.

The following letter was received by the principal of a continuation school "somewhere in Canada" from an indignant mother who felt that her boy had been overworked:

"My son writes me that he has to study too hard. He says that you have given him 50 hexameters of Latin a day. I looked up hexameters and found that it is a poetic verse of six feet. Now that means 300 feet or 180 yards of poetry that my son has to translate each day. I think about half a hexameter, that is, 36 inches, is enough for a boy of his age to trans-

## Italy Home of Pergola.

The idea of the pergola was borrowed from Italy, and many of the best planned pergolas follow an Italian model. They may be solidly built, with brick or stone pillars, either square or round, or sometimes with these alternating; in this case the flooring is generally of brick or random jointed stone work. These solid pillars form a good foundation for rambling roses of all kinds, or festoons of clematis, honeysuckle and wisteria. Very generally, however, the pergola is of lighter construction, and, in this case, larch poles are often used. Care should be taken to choose strong poles and to see that the prevailing slope of the cross bars is up rather than down, as otherwise they sag in the center in an unsightly way. These pergolas are not such enduring possessions as the more solid ones, but the cost is much smaller, and they soon become beautiful, since most rambling roses are so free-growing as to hide the framework in a short time. Much depends upon the type of house and garden, the simpler pergolas being better suited to the cottage, while flagged walks, with plers of brick or stone, seem more in keeping with the larger and more stately dwellings.

## Doctrines of Nietzsche.

The two doctrines most often associated with Nietzsche's name, though they are not essential to his ethics, are those of the superman and the eternal recurrence. The first is the end and justification of human struggle, and in the earlier books is represented as a mythical product of the individual will, while later it is described as a higher species with the relationship to man that man has to the ape. The eternal recurrence is the theory, by no means new, that present events but form a part of an infinite cycle and thus will be endlessly repeated in every detail. His theories have been much discussed and have exercised an unlooked for influence, especially among men interested primarily in art or in social reform; and many consider them the logical outcome and application of Darwinism.

## A "Tramp" Vessel.

A "tramp" is a vessel operating over no regular route and having no regular schedule of sailings. A chartered vessel operating a regular route, but with irregular sailings is not a "tramp." Aside from its function as a trade scout it is the "potential," rather than the real or actual composition of the "tramp," that keeps freight and passenger rates low. It is as though any motor car might use the right-of-way of any railroad at any time and offer cheap service should the regular service of the railroad prove to be unsatisfactory or ultra expensive. Always the "tramp" is present in the sub-consciousness of a "regular route" steamship man, as a sort of noxious weed of competition that is certain to sprout the moment he fails to keep his service up and his prices down.—Navy and Merchant Marine.

### LET HOGS HARVEST SOUTHERN ROOT CROPS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With hogs acting both as harvester and consumer, peanuts, velvet beans, sweet potatoes and chufas (a sedge which produces underground tubers) are becoming important hog-fattening crops in the South. Allowing hogs to harvest these crops, especially peanuts, in the field is one of the most profitable ways of disposing of them. As a diet of peanuts alone makes a soft pork, other feeds may be used later to harden the animals for market.

Soft hogs are objected to for three main reasons. First, a piece of soft meat is a very undesirable piece of food and is objected to by the consumer; second, the lard rendered from soft-bodied hogs never sets well and is undesirable from both the packers' and the consumers' standpoint; third, soft pork never cures as well as hard pork.

Meat packers question the quality of the meat from hogs fed peanuts and other similar feeds that produce soft pork, and they are not unreasonable in doing this, as refrigeration will not harden the carcasses of hogs fed solely on feeds of this character. On the other hand, packers will not believe that soft carcasses can be hardened if fed the proper ration for a certain time before killing. This attitude is not justified, however, for there is sufficient experimental data at hand to prove that soft-bodied hogs can be made firm if they are fed the proper feeds or combination of feeds.

Corn alone will eventually harden soft-bodied hogs if fed during the latter part of the feeding period for four to eight weeks, or as a large part of the ration during the entire time the pigs are on feed. However, hogs will not grow rapidly enough on corn alone to put on a quick finish, and the time and feed involved in hardening the carcass makes this practice a most expensive one. This is true no matter what the price of corn may be, and it is especially true at the present time when corn is high in price.

A ration composed of two-thirds corn and one-third cottonseed meal is an excellent hardening ration if the hogs

sweet potatoes alone, but, like Irish potatoes alone, this ration has proved unprofitable. Sweet potatoes have considerable value, however, in a properly balanced ration.

Because of the expense of harvesting and storing sweet potatoes, a profit realized from feeding them to hogs is possible only when the hogs are allowed to do their own harvesting. If the hogs successfully harvest the sweet potatoes, they are doubtless a cheaper feed than corn on sandy soils that yield from ten to 15 times as many bushels of sweet potatoes as corn, although the average yield of sweet potatoes is less than 90 bushels per acre, some farms raise as many as 200 bushels.

Sweet potatoes are considered the best root crop for pigs for fall and early winter grazing on the cut-over pine lands of the South. The roots are low in protein, however, and when pigs are allowed to harvest them some grain always should be given in addition.

#### Velvet Beans.

South of central Alabama, where the beans will mature, velvet beans, although a new crop, are giving excellent results for hog and cattle grazing. They are usually planted with some supporting crop, corn or sorghum, in alternate rows or both in the same row, as they grow best when held up from the ground. If planted in May or June in four-foot rows at the rate of one peck per acre, the earlier varieties should be ready for grazing in October and November.

#### Chufas.

Chufas with their small nutlike tubers yield large amounts of fattening forage for hogs. Planted in the early spring at the rate of one peck to the acre, they should be ready to pasture late in the fall or during the winter. Some protein food such as tankage or cottonseed meal should be fed in addition to balance the ration, for the chufas are largely starch and contain little protein.

#### Some Grain is Necessary.

The object in pig feeding is to grow a pig with plenty of size and scale and one that will fatten quickly and

### BEST METHODS TO PREVENT HOG CHOLERA



HOG CHOLERA THRIVES UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hog cholera killed enough animals last year to have fed 1,000,000 soldiers a meat ration for 5½ months. This loss is unnecessary, for hog cholera can be prevented to a large extent, as has been demonstrated by county agents working through the United States department of agriculture and state agricultural colleges, in the northern and western states.

Hog cholera prevention and control are possible through vaccination, disinfection and the quarantine of infected herds. The local conditions largely determine the methods of procedure by the agents. They work with groups of farmers, teaching them how to vaccinate their hogs, confine and quarantine their herds, and disinfect their premises. The most effective campaigns, perhaps, have followed the uniting of the farmers into organizations by the county agents. Frequently these are farm bureaus with committees under each community. This is pronounced an ideal organization to promote educational work relative to cholera. Cholera control clubs are very effective when first organized and at work, but when cholera disappears from the county the organization tends to disintegrate. On the other hand, the farm bureau is constantly engaged on other lines and is ever ready to handle cholera when it appears.

#### Lend Instruments to Farmers.

The work of the county agents is often supplemented by the services of specialists from agricultural colleges and the United States department of agriculture. In a number of states farm bureaus and cholera control clubs have purchased instruments to lend to the farmers and have stored supplies of serum to have it immediately available when needed and to lessen the cost of vaccination.

Reports to the department of agriculture show approximately 2,959,322 hogs killed by cholera for the year ending March 31, 1917. These hogs would have made approximately 295,932,200 pounds of pork which would have furnished a meat ration for an army of a million men for 109 days. Reports of the agents also show that in counties and communities where campaigns were undertaken and the suggested program followed, the loss from hog cholera was very materially reduced. County agents in line of the northern and western states report a saving of \$92,547 in 1916, brought about by the vaccination of 10,527 hogs. From reports of 148 agents, showing a vaccination of 210,337 hogs, it is estimated that there was a saving

of \$1,848,862 as compared with the deaths that would have been probable without vaccination. This saving does not include thousands of hogs that have escaped the disease by preventive measures adopted on the recommendations of county agents.

#### Personal Instruction Given.

In many counties the agents instruct the farmers personally how to vaccinate hogs, quarantine herds, and clean up and disinfect their premises. For instance, in Scott county, Missouri, the agent loans the farm bureau's instruments to individual farmers. He vaccinates several hogs for the farmer and then has the farmer vaccinate a number under his direction. The farmer vaccinates the other hogs himself and returns the instruments to the farm bureau office. Serum is sold by the bureau to the farmers at cost. In this county 85 per cent of the 1,727 hogs vaccinated under the direction of the agents were saved. Before county agent work was undertaken there, hog vaccination for cholera was practically unknown.

In Seward county, Nebraska, the farm bureau also lends instruments for vaccination to farmers and sells serum at cost. In Allen county, Indiana, thorough publicity is given the presence of hog cholera in a neighborhood in order to stimulate interest in a public meeting called immediately in the community. The county agent gives an illustrated talk on the nature, prevention and eradication of cholera, presenting it as a community problem and perfecting an organization which in every instance has prevented spread from the first outbreak.

#### Spread of Disease Prevented.

The special value of such organizations is that the disease is caught in the beginning and eliminated before it has had time to infect all hogs in a herd or spread to neighboring herds. The agent in Kingsbury county, South Dakota, reports that last year 15 different outbreaks occurred, with a loss of 154 head, whereas in 1915 1,080 head were lost from cholera. In this county the community organization plan was followed. In Johnson county, Indiana, where community meetings were held, the result has far exceeded the county agent's expectations, according to his report. Farmers co-operated heartily in preventing the spread of the disease, farms were thoroughly disinfected, hogs were vaccinated early, neighbors were notified of outbreaks in order that they might protect their own herds, and in consequence there have been less than 30 cases of cholera in the county this year, and in no instance has the disease gotten beyond control.

### COUNTRY BUTTER IS IMPROPERLY WORKED

Most Common Faults Are Dirty Milking and Handling of Milk—Utensils Not Clean.

Country butter can and ought to be better than creamery butter, in the opinion of A. S. Neale, dairy specialist, division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college. The farmer is able to control the production of the cream while the creamery cannot do this.

"The most common faults in making country butter," said Mr. Neale, "are dirty milking and handling of milk, improper sterilization of separators and other milk utensils, mixing of fresh warm cream with cold, partly ripened cream, storing cream in a warm place, allowing the cream to stand too long before ripening, improper ripening, churning at too high a temperature, and inadequate washing and working of the butter after churning."

"While saving cream in order to get enough for a churning, store it at a temperature at least as low as that of cold well water. New cream when added should always be cooled and thoroughly mixed to insure evenness of ripening."

"The butter should be kept cool until

a few hours before churning, when the temperature should be raised and maintained at 70 to 75 degrees until just before churning. In maintaining this ripening temperature the principle of the freless cooker may be used to advantage. Have an ordinary round can large enough to hold the cream. Get the tinner to make a galvanized iron jacket half an inch greater in diameter and one inch higher than the storage can. Make a square box three inches higher than the can and six inches wider than the diameter of the can. Pack one and one-half inches of excelsior, prairie hay, or some other good heat insulator, in the bottom of the box, place it in the jacket and pack it on all sides with the same material. A pad should be cut to fit around the top of the jacket and cover the pecking. Raise the cream to the desired temperature and place it in the can.

"Every buttermaker should have a dairy thermometer. Two churnings will pay for one through the increase in the quality of the butter. The churning temperature is 60 degrees. The higher the per cent of fat in the cream, the lower the temperature may be. The temperature should be low enough to require from 20 to 25 minutes for churning. Churn until the butter granules are a little larger than wheat kernels.

"Wash out the buttermilk and after salting it to taste, work the butter just enough to mix the salt thoroughly. Put the butter up in one-pound prints wrapped in paraffined paper."

## HAPPENINGS in the CITIES

### Gilded Youths of Gotham Stage "Roughhouse"

NEW YORK.—Of course there must be tricks in every trade, but it isn't every day that they are unmasked as vigorously and with the acclamation which greeted the unveiling of a haberdashery plot at One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Broadway. That section of the city's profile happens at present to be decorated largely with Columbia students, and it was in and about these that the skirmish began and ended.

Those of the population of Morningside Heights who were privileged to be in at the death were first introduced to the carnage when two youths met at the subway exit at that point. To avoid extravagant language, each youth was garbed as beautifully as the fairest lily of the field. From lightly crushed fedora down a panel of expensive looking vest expense to the tip of resplendent Russian leather shoes the two youths were immaculate.

From a sartorial standpoint the two lads were most emphatically there. None but a cross-eyed old maid could have passed the two without sighs for a cozy corner, dim light and Romeo-and-the-balcony small talk. And none but the mildest mannered of their own sex could have passed them without hopping inwardly and almost outwardly that some motorman would get careless and bump them into the nearest hospital. That's the kind of lads these were.

Consequently, when suddenly they met, engaged each other in spirited conversation and then fell to with short jabs and counter-uppercuts and right hooks, there was little hurrying to classes in lab. 3 or philosophy 4. While the dust flew with it went brilliant neckscarves, canes of gilt knobs, pieces of silk shirts and gore.

But finally, unfortunately, a policeman from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street station arrived and pried the two apart, still gnashing collar buttons and gold teeth at each other. And he proceeded at once to delve into the origin of the riot. And this is the explanation he got:

The two were representatives of clothing concerns near Columbia who have been made stalking horses for the trade of the students. Their job consists of lolling around, impersonating clothing posters, and whenever a student appears interested, telling him where similar garbage—that is, garb—can be obtained. Yesterday the rivals met and learned for the first time they were rivals. One called the other a chorus man. That was too far. The reader and Morningside Heights now know what followed.

### Temper and Temperament Cause Domestic Mixup

KANSAS CITY.—"Abrams and Johns," principals in a comedy playlet, "When Hubby Realizes," greeted Judge Fred W. Coon in a North side court. Judge Coon smiled appreciatively. "It's nice of you to bring your sketch down here," he said. "A friend told me it was a good act, and I was going to see it at the theater tonight. Go ahead, if you're ready."

"We're not ready, and we won't be, and we didn't bring the sketch here, and it isn't going to be at any theater any more," said W. R. Abrams, husband of Miss Johns.

"Absolutely," said Miss Johns. A patrolman explained: "She had him arrested after the performance last night for peace disturbance."

"He has too much temperament," Miss Johns said. "He beat me, and my arms are black and blue, and my nerves wrecked from his brutal treatment."

"She has too much temper," said Abrams. "I didn't beat her. The marks on her arms are where I held her when she was trying to hit me with two soda pop bottles. She bit me and pulled my hair."

Judge Coon asked them how long they had been married. "Two years," Abrams said, "and we've been 'teaming' together in vaudeville eight years."

"You look like nice people," the court admonished, "and I've heard you have a fine act. Better make up and go on with it. There aren't any too many good vaudeville sketches."

"No!" in unison. "We've canceled." "Well, I'm going to continue this case," Judge Coon said. "Both of you come back Friday and tell me you've made up."

They went away in different directions.

### Soldier's Bravery Rewarded by Rehabilitation

WILKES-BARRE, PA.—Several years ago Thomas Butkiewicz, Jr., was a highly respected lawyer in Luzerne county. He fell. Misappropriating funds of some clients he was disbarred by the bar association. His troubles multiplied. His young wife, a bride of a year, died. An infant son followed her to the grave.

Broken in heart and spirit, Butkiewicz turned to the war. He enlisted in the Seventy-first New York regiment and went to the Mexican border. When the regiment was mustered out he enlisted in the American Red Cross for service in France. Then he became a private in the American sanitary section. He was promoted to commander of his section.

September 24 he was cited for bravery, the official report saying: "In March, 1917, in a dangerous section, during an attack, he assisted in extricating a great number of wounded on roads exposed to heavy enemy shell fire under extremely dangerous conditions; also, upon the occupation of a section recently conquered, he organized the carrying of the wounded under a heavy bombardment of high explosive shells, with great mastery of command and firmness which imparted to the men always the same confidence."

News of his brave actions under fire reached his former friends and associates. A movement was set on foot to honor him. Yesterday he was reinstated to the bar on the petition of scores of lawyers.

The American sanitary section has been mustered out of service. Butkiewicz has been offered a commission as first lieutenant in the American army.

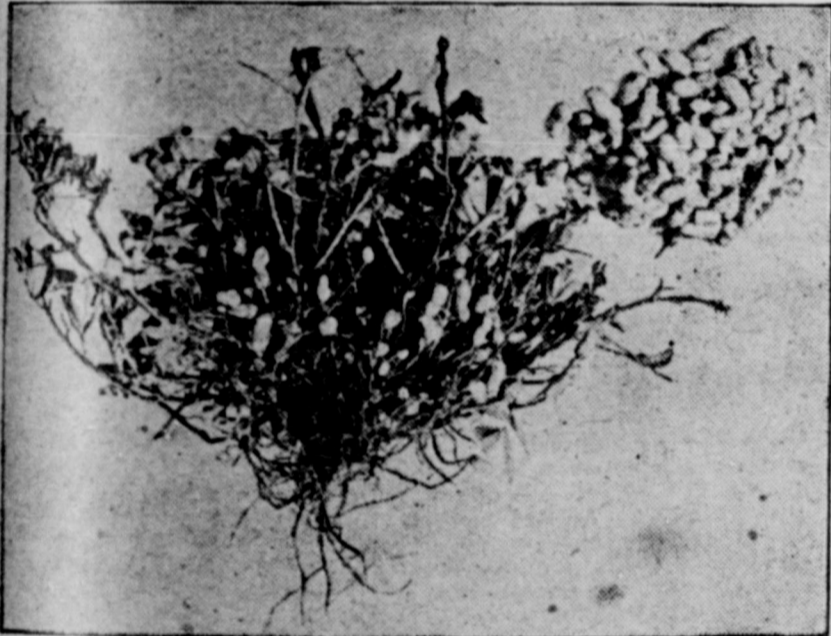
### Misfortune Due to Efforts to Help His Friends

PLYMOUTH, MASS.—Benjamin C. Reed, sixty-eight years old, former tax collector and treasurer of Whitman, and widely known as "Honest Ben," began a two-year term in the house of correction after pleading guilty to the larceny of town funds amounting to \$25,000.

Reed made a remarkable statement to the court in pleading to the charge. "I may have done wrong. I realize it now and am willing to take my punishment," he said. "I did the best I could. Not one cent of the \$25,000 in my defalcation has been appropriated to my own use, but rather to meet outstanding taxes which threatened to expose my own peculiar style of bookkeeping." The old man related that at the time of manipulating his accounts business was dull in Whitman and many of his friends were unable to pay their taxes on time.

"I knew that if I pressed many of them who owed taxes," he went on, "it meant the loss of hundreds of homes and the wiping out of small bank accounts. I collected money and applied it to the accounts of those who could not pay year after year and the two offices I held made it possible for me to transfer from one account to the other. Part of my salary also was used for this purpose."

District Attorney Katzman admitted there was no evidence that Reed used the money in any other way than he stated. He had been in office since 1903.



PROFITABLE TO FEED PEANUTS TO HOGS.

are not to be fed for more than 21 days. If the finishing and hardening period is longer than 21 days, the proportion of cottonseed meal should be reduced to one-sixth of the whole ration, and the finishing period should not extend over five weeks. Cottonseed meal has a poisonous effect upon swine when fed in large quantities for a period of more than 30 days. It should be used very carefully.

#### Sweet Potatoes.

Sweet potatoes have been fed to hogs with some degree of success, particularly in the South. They have been fed both raw and cooked, and the hogs have also been allowed to do their own harvesting. Numerous attempts have been made to maintain hogs on

economically. It is impossible to do this on pasture or roots alone; grain must be added to the ration. Pigs do not neglect the roots of forage when fed grain, but really make more economical use of it then when the grain is limited. In feeding a grain ration on roots or pasture, more success has been attained by giving an amount equal to three pounds per hundred pounds live weight than when fed in lesser amounts. Many farmers use the self-feeder, giving the pigs free access to such feeds as corn, mill feeds, and tankage while on pasture, and obtain excellent results. The practice tends to shorten the feeding period and produces pork with slightly less grain per unit of gain.

### ERADICATION OF TICK

Half Million Southern Herds Being Dipped Regularly.

Department of Agriculture Decidedly Hopeful That South Will Be Entirely Free From Cattle Tick Fever in 1921.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With active work for tick eradication proceeding in 332,251 square miles of Southern territory, the United States department of agriculture and state officials are decidedly hopeful that their co-operative goal—"a South entirely free from the cattle fever tick in 1921"—will be attained. Twenty thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dipping vats were in commission in August, and during that month 522,841 different herds, comprising 4,319,854 cattle, were being dipped regularly every two weeks. A force of 1,901 federal, state and county inspectors were actively employed in the work of getting rid of the cattle pest. When the territory now being worked is entirely freed of ticks, there will remain only a comparatively small quarantined territory in the entire South.

Mississippi led with 187,330 herds and 1,373,952 cattle dipped regularly in 9,583 vats. This work, it is believed, shortly will clean out the tick from 45,176 square miles of territory, and free the entire state from quarantine this year. Louisiana was second in number of cattle dipped and Ala-

bama third, each dipping over 660,000 animals. Arkansas was a close fourth with 648,000 animals dipped.

Texas, where dipping recently has become active, is handling 295,592 cattle, but leads all the states in area handled, with over 65,000 square miles being worked. Florida, whose cattle are not so numerous, is second in area covered, with 53,111 square miles. One of the most helpful signs is that the state legislatures of Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas have made dipping of cattle to eradicate ticks compulsory.

### DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG PIG

Do Not Overlook Fact That Larger They Grow the Better—Make Study of the Business.

(By W. L. BLIZZARD, Department of Animal Husbandry, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater.)

In feeding those growing pigs, do not forget that the larger they grow the better. If they are worth producing, they are certainly worth the extra feed and care it takes to develop them. No man ever made anything by starving them, unless there was a lack of good blood. If he hasn't the good blood, the quicker he gets it the better. The old saying, "A good one is worth a pasture full of ordinary ones," is just as true today as it has always been.

"While saving cream in order to get enough for a churning, store it at a temperature at least as low as that of cold well water. New cream when added should always be cooled and thoroughly mixed to insure evenness of ripening."

Many a live stock breeder stands in his own light because he doesn't produce the kind that his fellow breeder wants.

**The McLean News**  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

M. L. MOODY, EDITOR AND OWNER

Entered as second class mail matter May 8, 1903, at the post office at McLean, Texas, under act of Congress.

Four issues make an advertising month. When five issues occur in the calendar month, charge will be made for the extra edition.

Obituaries, resolutions of respect, and cards of thanks charged for at regular advertising rates.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE**

One year	\$1.00
Six months	.50
Three months	.25
Single copy	.05

**Expected Editor to Look Human!**

Col. J. H. Chambers, who has been a resident of the McLean country for the past four years, let his curiosity get the best of him this week, and came to The News office to see what sort of looking geezer the new editor is, and finding the said editor out, he proceeded to go up the street looking for him. W. J. Keasler pointed him out to us saying that he was trying to find one News man. He seemed to be pleased to meet the editor, but said he was expecting him to look somewhat different. When asked what he had thought we would look like, he replied that he expected us to look human. We always thought that we had all the appearances of not only having human intelligence, but of really being human. Mr Chambers did not tell us whether we looked like an ape, a baboon or a chimpanzee. This was quite a jolt to the editor's vanity, and we ask that people hereafter be considerate enough to let him think that he is something more than a wild animal in captivity.

For Sale.—Seven sections of grass land. Will cut into half sections. See S R Jones, at the Western Lumber Company.

The strength of the naval reserve force is 49,250 men. 70 per cent of whom volunteered for general service.

Don't forget the dinner at the old News building Saturday noon—given by the Methodist ladies.

Miss Leota McKinley is over from Clarendon to spend the holidays with homefolks.

Stock of over-shoes will be in the first of next week—Bundy & Biggers.

**Public School Pupils Draw Good Maps.**

There is in display at the Erwin Drug Company four maps of Texas, drawn by pupils in Miss Cappie Dickey's room, that surprise one who is not informed as to the present day efficiency in teaching drawing.

The maps are drawn on white paper, 17x22 inches, and the scale is about 50 miles to the inch. They show every county in the state, and are colored with crayon.

The pupils who drew the maps are: Thelma Morton, Estelle Cooper, Harold Beeman, and Elmer True. It is hard to decide who did the best job, for all four are as near perfect as one could expect them to be unless they were drawn by a skilled draftsman.

**Red Cross Day.**

At the request of the Red Cross officials at headquarters at Washington, Sunday has been designated as Red Cross Sunday at the Presbyterian church. So the pastor will preach on "The American Red Cross" at the eleven o'clock service. A special invitation is extended to everybody to attend this service, and it earnestly desired that everyone hear this sermon. The night service will be devoted to the Christmas entertainment for the Sunday School.

Sunday School will meet at 10 a. m. sharp. We want to see at the Sunday School present. Pastor.

For Sale—Four old work mules, harness and wagon, 3 year old pony, 1 jersey with yearling heifer, 1 jersey with calf two weeks old, 1 jersey cow with seven months old heifer calf, one cow coming fresh soon one good top buggy, steel harrow disc cultivator, nine inch walking plow, one sanitary couch, cream can. Chas. Goebel. 2p

The Douglas shoe is made for the family—out of honest material—they wear. See samples at Bundy & Biggers.

Alterations are being made which will double the seating capacity of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mrs. Ollie Pierce left Tuesday for Channing, where she and her husband will live in the future.

New Christmas goods arriving every day at the Palace Drug Store. Call and see us.

T N Childress made a business trip to Wellington Monday.

**An Appeal from France.**

The following is taken from a Comanche paper:

Mrs. J. A. Holman is in receipt of a letter from her son, Col. J. R. Holman, in France, in which he says.

Tell the ladies of the Red Cross to knit and knit and knit and then knit some more." He says that the boys, now that cold weather has come, are in need of woolen clothes and it is question of price there, but they not a cannot be bought for any price.

This appeal should be heeded by every woman in Comanche for the war is "Mine and Thine and Ours" and an American soldier in want reflects discredit upon every woman able to knit a stitch and every man able to give a penny in America.

For Sale—Priced right if sold by January 1st. A \$40 Ludwig piano, a great bargain for someone Mrs. Lee Van Sant.

F. M. Faulkner returned Monday from Kansas City, where he had been for some time looking after cattle interests.

Just received a new shipment of men's fur caps—also a large bunch of mens mackinaws. Bundy-Hodges.

Mrs. Tom McKinzie, Mrs. Frank Bailey and Mrs. L. C. Haynes of Heald were in town Tuesday.

New stock mackinaws just in. They are beauties and the price is right. Bundy & Biggers.

Hulon Loyd of Clovis, N. M., is visiting his parents, G. S. Loyd and wife.

Mrs. B. D. Fondren and Mrs. Lakey of Gracey were in the city Tuesday.

Dood Kinnebru from north of Alanreed was in the city Tuesday.

C. G. Talley was over from Alanreed Saturday.

Ed Sublet of Ramsdell was in the city Saturday.

M Street of Alanreed was in town Tuesday.

**Our Greeting to You**

CHRISTMAS is again upon us. The old year of 1917 will soon be in the past. But as Christmas and the New Year approach, bringing with them sacred memories, we have pleasant recollections of your friendship and patronage during the past year; and our heart goes out to you in its fullest way, for we feel that you have been our friends; for your patronage has been liberal, your friendship has seemed warm.

Your labors have been rewarded with good crops, and we feel proud that our people has been blessed so abundantly.

We thank you one and all for the most liberal patronage we have ever received at your hands. And now that our country is at death grip with the most highly organized military power in the world, yet we are having the greatest prosperity this land has ever known.

Let us not forget Him whose birth we shall celebrate. Christ walked with the toilers in the long ago. He not only preached love and good will toward all men, but he practiced it in his daily life. He healed the sick; He fed the hungry; He lifted up the fallen; He spake kind words to the sorrowing and commanded His followers to do good and to love one another.

His teachings have been accepted by our great Nation, and as a result we, in this Panhandle country are enjoying life, love and prosperity. Let us resolve to make the future more glorious than has been the past.

Let us remember at this time, and especially through this RED CROSS WEEK those who are less fortunate than ourselves. Remember the orphans whose fathers have given their lives in battle for freedom. Do something for the fellow who is down and out. Remember the widow and those who are in the homes of the friendless. Try to brighten some corner and make happy some downcast heart.

This is the divine injunction of the One whose birth we are about to celebrate. It was a sacred message two thousand years ago, and should be held just as sacred today.

Let us remember just at this time those of our boys who are called to hold up the Stars and Stripes of liberty of our land, and while there shall be vacant chairs in their homes, let us remember them with hearts full of love. And may 1918 bring love, peace and prosperity to our land and country, and ere the year shall close may the whole world join in the hymn:

"My country, 'tis of thee  
Sweet land of liberty;  
Of thee I sing.  
Land where our fathers died,  
Land of the Pilgrim's pride,  
From every mountain side  
Let freedom ring"

Again thanking you one and all, and wishing that love, peace and prosperity may be your lot, we are,

Sincerely yours,

**Cicero-Smith Lumber Company**

Phone No. 3 W. T. Wilson, Manager McLean, Texas

Rev. Howell, former pastor of the Methodist church of this place and family were visitors in our city Tuesday.

Girl messengers are now employed by many of the Government departments at Washington.

Isaac Bray of Curvo, N. M., visited relatives here Tuesday.

W. J. Sherrod of Alanreed was in the city Tuesday.

George Weaver and family left last Wednesday for their home in Artesia, after a visit with friends here.

Miss Ruth Bailey and Mrs. Freda Bailey went to Amarillo Saturday.

Miss Lettie Bogan spent the first of the week at the Morse ranch.

Walter McAdams went to Clarendon Sunday.

Mrs. Will Syler of Montoya, N. M., arrived Saturday to spend Christmas with parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Webb.

We earnestly request all accounts settled in full by Jan. 1st. Don't forget the date—Bundy & Biggers.

Walter Bones of Ramsdell was in the city Saturday.

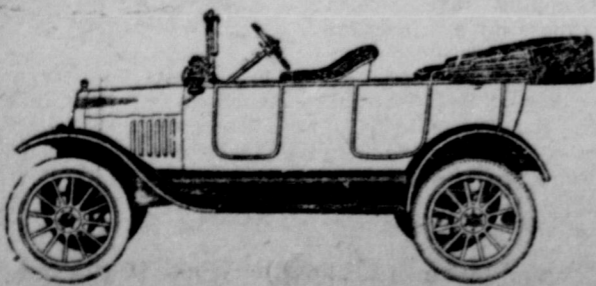
T. M. Wolfe made a trip to Lefors Monday.

**Ford**  
THE UNIVERSAL CAR  
**Order Now**

Despite the fact that it has been rumored that the Ford Motor Company has discontinued the manufacture of Ford cars on account of war work, the Ford Motor Company is now building more cars than ever before in the history of the Company, and we are accepting orders for cars for delivery as soon as possible. Place your order today and get ahead of the fellow who places his tomorrow.

FREE AIR

**Denson Motor Comp'ny**  
Phone 25 McLean, Texas



**Will there be a Victrola in your home this Christmas?**

The one gift that is sure to be appreciated by every member of the family. We have Victrolas in a great variety of styles from \$20 to \$320. A size to suit everyone.

We Also Carry a Complete Line of the Famous **Brunswick Phonographs** from \$75 to \$180. This phonograph will play all makes of records without any extra attachments.

The shortage of talking machines is going to be greater than ever this year. Send us your order now, while our stock is still complete, and we will make delivery any time you wish between now and Christmas. If you do not wish to pay all cash, we can arrange the terms to suit you.

**Nunn Electric Co.**

417 POLK STREET AMARILLO, TEXAS

# YOUNGEST BIG BANK PRESIDENT HEADS RED CROSS DRIVE

JOHN L. JOHNSTON OF GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION IS SOUTHWEST CHAIRMAN.

## WILL GO "OVER THE TOP"

Predicts That His Division Will Exceed Its Quota in Nation-Wide Drive by 1,000,000 Members.

A bank clerk at 18 years of age, a cashier and director at 19 and president of the German Savings Institution of St. Louis, the second oldest bank in the state of Missouri, at 30. This is the remarkable record in finance achieved by John L. Johnston, who is head of the American Red



JOHN L. JOHNSTON

cross Christmas membership drive for 2,000,000 additional members in the southwestern division, comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, which will be launched Monday, Dec. 17, continuing until Christmas eve.

Johnston, who is applying the same principles to the formation of a gigantic organization for the Christmas membership campaign as those that won for him unprecedented success in the banking world, predicts the five states in his division will pass its allotment by at least 1,000,000 members spurred by his own enthusiasm over the wonderful work which the American Red Cross is accomplishing for Uncle Sam's fighting force, both at home and abroad. Johnston's co-workers are bending every energy to insure a successful opening of the big drive the morning of Monday, Dec. 17. It is expected 50,000 persons will be enlisted in the solicitation of members when the campaign is formally launched.

"If you don't belong to the Red Cross you help prolong the suffering of our soldiers over there." This is the cardinal idea that Johnston hopes to have brought home forcibly to every household in the Southwest between now and Christmas eve, when Red Cross workers and their latest converts, in many communities, will chant carols in the streets as a fitting climax to the movement which will cover the length and breadth of America.

"Over the top by one million," is the slogan of the youngest metropolitan bank president in the United States, and the manner in which Johnston is whipping into shape preliminaries of the campaign augurs well for its success.

Born in Louisville, Ky., in 1885 Johnston received his first banking experience, when he was 15 years old by working as a clerk in the Bass Johnston Banking Company at Ashland, Mo. He continued to work in the bank during the summers until, in 1905, he was elected cashier and a director, at which time he was still not of age.

In 1907 he went to Muskogee, Ok., where he became vice-president of the First National Bank of that city. In 1910 Johnston left Muskogee and became one of the organizers of the National Reserve Bank of Kansas City, which he served as cashier and director for five years. In February, 1916, he went to St. Louis as vice-president and a director of the German Savings Institution of that city.

Oct. 28, last year, he was elected president of that institution, which has shown largely increased surplus and deposits under his direction. Any man of ordinary ability can succeed if he sets his mind hard to it. This is Johnston's rule for success.

Membership in the Red Cross is synonymous with good citizenship. Are you a member of the Red Cross? If not you will join now, or at latest during the Christmas membership campaign, which begins Dec. 17—that is, you will join if you are a good citizen of the United States. The cost is only \$1.

## Three Per Cent Beer.

The President has reduced the alcoholic content in beer to three per cent and has also reduced, by 30 per cent, the amount of grain which can be used in making beer.

This is a step in the right, direction. There is less harm in 3 per cent beer than in beer containing a larger percentage of alcohol, and helps conservation to that extent.

But let no one think that this is an indorsement of beer. The reason given by the President for not suspending ENTIRELY the manufacture of beer will give no comfort to the brewers. On the contrary, the President, by implication, rejects and repudiates all the reasons advanced in behalf of the liquor traffic. The only reason he gives for allowing any beer to be manufactured is the fear that the drinkers would be driven to USE MORE WHISKEY—there being a two or three year supply of whisky on hand. But this reason, while the President considered it sufficient to support his action, need not affect congress, because congress can by law prevent a resort to whisky. The President's reason has no weight at all against the submission of a national amendment, because the supply of whisky on hand will be consumed before an amendment can be ratified by three-fourths of the states.

Prohibition moves forward, and the President's order will give momentum to the cause. He has lessened the harmfulness of beer, increased the quantity of food grains available for the table and has, by implication, repudiated all the arguments used by the friends of the saloon.—Wm. Jennings Bryan.

## The Weekly Press a Mighty Power.

The power of the weekly paper is one of the undisputed developments in journalism. The great dailies are certainly not great because they are thoroughly read, but rather because they use up lots of ink and space. It's the weekly paper that gets the attentive audience, including every member of the family; and because of its special stress upon home news and home interests, attains the maximum of reader interest. The twenty thousand weekly papers in the United States are ever on the side of their readers; their editors and owners are known personally to the people and they cannot deviate from the wishes of the majority. This is certainly not true of the great daily. In only a few conspicuous instances do readers know of their editors or who they are, while their owners as a rule are of, for any of the interests. The weekly papers are the saving power of American journalism because they are sincere and are close to the people whose actual wishes and thoughts they reflect.—Ex

## Attention Woodmen.

You are hereby notified that McLean, Camp No. 1699 W. O. W. will install its officers Thursday night, January 3rd, 1918, at which time we will serve supper to members, their families and all Circle members and their families. The Camp will furnish all meat, bread and coffee and expect the members to bring such other things as go to make up a supper; come and bring your basket.

By order of the Camp.  
C. S. Rice.

Dishes—dishes—dishes of all sorts and descriptions, at McLean Hardware Co.

Mrs. D. A. Davis and children were visitors to Amarillo Saturday.

## BELGIAN ORPHANS GIVEN NEW LIFE THROUGH RED CROSS

Ahead the American Red Cross Christmas membership campaign, which is to be inaugurated through out the nation Monday, Dec. 17, continuing until Christmas eve, national headquarters announces that the organization already is assisting in the care of Belgian orphans who were carried by their captors into Germany and who are beginning to be released. The first groups, consisting of 500 children each, have been received back into the Allies' territory.

These homeless children, sick and under-nourished, all between 4 and 13 years of age, will receive the best possible care from the American Red Cross, which recognizes in them Belgium's hope for its coming generation.

Twenty miles from Limoges, in the southern center of France, on a hill side of a little town called Troche stands the famous monastery of L. Grande Chartreuse, unoccupied at present. There roses bloom the year round. Permission was given to use this place for the Belgian children and it was rented from the government by the Red Cross, which supplies the funds for the work, while the personnel and management are provided by the Belgian committee. In this monastery the Red Cross hopes to bring back to life and vigor these children, in whom lies the hope of Belgium.

## TWO OBJECTS ARE SOUGHT IN FRENCH RELIEF WORK

The American Red Cross assumes that the work done by the organization with the French must fill fundamentally two requirements:

First—That all activities contribute to the successful conduct of the war.

Second—That they relieve suffering caused by the war.

Work done with the civil population may have a more important bearing on the military situation even than work done with the forces, for men in the field will be able to carry out their work better with the knowledge of those left at home are being taken care of.

If the American people can get a real picture of the misery among those who have been and are being driven out of their homes and dumped in poverty upon other parts of the country, oftentimes ill or maimed they will gladly do all in their power to help.

## Special Aid to Italy.

The American Red Cross responded promptly to the emergency created by the Italian retreat. The War Council, in a telegram to Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, promised every effort which the Red Cross could make would be applied immediately to the relief of Italy.

## Red Cross Christmas Drive Very Successful.

T. J. Coffey, while in conversation with the News, told us Wednesday that the Red Cross Christmas membership campaign was more than coming up to expectations.

A booth has been put up on the street down town, and workers are canvassing the town and country. A very small few have refused to join the Red Cross, and Mr. Coffey expressed the opinion that they were persons who did not fully understand the mission of the organization. More than one person who at first refused, saying they were not in sympathy with the organization contributed liberally when things were explained to them. Mr. Coffey has been appointed manager of the campaign, and has spent about half his time this week visiting various parts of the county and attending to the various details incident to his part in the work.

## THINKING BASEBALL.

Boy (speaking piece at school)—Half a league—half a league—half a league—er—er—there's no use going on with only half a league, ma'am, it wouldn't make the game worth while.

E. W. Brock of Chillicothe, who bought the Chas. Gobel farm five miles northeast of town, is here with his family this week, making preparations to take possession of the property. We regret to lose Mr. Gobel from our community, but welcome these new comers to the best part of the Panhandle.

## YOU MUST DO SOMETHING

If you are an American Citizen you must do something to help win this war. You cannot stand idly and selfishly looking on while your neighbors are giving their lives.

You realize all this but perhaps you are not clear as to exactly what you can do to help.

If you own farm-land, see that it is used for the purpose God intended it—for the raising of crops. You will be providing food for our armies and making profits for yourself.

If you manufacture goods economize in time, labor, and material in your factory or shop. Work harder and more efficiently. Above all stop waste. Again, see that you secure the business of your home town in your line of goods. This leaves the Eastern Manufacturer free to make goods for the army, and for our allies, and cuts out needless transportation expenses incidentally. All these things will bring you greater profit.

If you are a clerk in an office or a store, work harder—it will bring you more pay. Cut out some foolish extravagance, and so save money.

If you are a housewife, follow out Mr. Hoover's advice. Again, teach your children thrift, and the value of money. The task will repay you many times over in satisfaction and actual wealth.

What shall you do with the money you save by this means? Why loan it to the United States Government at 4% interest. Buy a Liberty Bond. The banks have some Bonds on hand right now, and there will be another Liberty Loan issue early next year. Imagine, if you will, that you are sitting at a table with our great President, talking this matter over, and he is asking, "What are you prepared to do to help me, to help our Country? Surely you will do something; what shall it be?"

The Officials of this bank, as Agents for the United States Government, ask you this question on behalf of our revered leader.

Answer the question in your own heart and mind, and start to act up on your decision TOMORROW.

As you are an American, you will

## Book Social at Heald.

There will be a "book social" at the Heald school house on Monday, December 31st, under the auspices of the Edworth League. Everyone is expected to bring a good book of some kind, which will be sent to the Army Y. M. C. A. at Camp Bowie for use in the reading room.

The following program has been arranged:

Talk—Purpose of This Social  
Military March.  
Illustrating Book Titles.  
Get Acquainted Meeting.  
Sham Battle.

Music—Thelma Rogers.  
President Wilson's Message to the Soldiers—Mrs. McKinzie.

What the Army Y. M. C. A. means to the Army Camp—Reep Landers.

The Red Cross—Rev. B. J. Osborn.

Talk by Grandma Rogers.

The Army Y. M. C. A. at Camp Travis needs more song books. They use "The New Evangel," which was the adopted book of the Gray County Singing Convention a few years ago. If those who have copies of this book will donate them, the gift will be appreciated by the workers at Camp Travis, and will help out wonderfully in their work.

## Honor Roll.

Honor roll for sixth and seventh grades:

Victor Back, Raymond Alsop, Elmer Free, Norman Johnston, Charlie Sims, Arlie Grigsby, Douglas Wilson, Aaron Duncan, Troy Hinton, Myrtle Biggers, Estelle Cooper, Thelma Morton, Gladys Holloway, Mary Anderson, Flossy Jordan, Ben Hinton, Callie Roberts, Ruby Bidwell.

There will be a basket ball game Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, benefit the Red Cross. The local Red Cross team will play the Groom team. Admission 10 and 15 cents.

Orvil Gracey left Tuesday for Rogers, Ark.

G. S. Loyd of Gracey was in Tuesday.

Perfumes and paint for knave or saint; no alcohol or dope. Here is the place to fix your face with creams or toilet soap. Assemble here for high class cheer; our SOFT DRINKS leave no scars. Comp in some time if in this climate, and try our GOOD CIGARS. Post every kind of DRUGS you'll find within this modern shop. Assistance quick! So if you're sick, this is the place to stop. Call or phone; we give you tone, and tonic that is great. You'll surely win if you come in; you'll find us up-to-date.

## The Palace Drug Store

We're in Business for Your Health

## Warns Against Tales of Lonely Soldiers.

Washington.—As a warning to the public to beware of published stories that men at the army training camps are unhappy and lonesome, without food and dejected, the War Department recently made public a letter from Postmaster Wolfe of Chillicothe, Ohio, dealing with a specific case.

Last week a syndicate set of newspapers published the story about (soldier's name deleted). He was lonesome and had never received a piece of mail since being in camp. His picture went with the article, and it made good reading.

"In yesterday's mail alone he received 1,200 letters, nineteen special delivery letters and parcels and fifty four ordinary parcels. It happens he can neither read nor write. Mr. Gregg made an examination and he found nineteen soldiers sitting around him helping him read his mail, and they had lots of fun at the expense of sentimental women, but got all the money and stamps enclosed.

"An interesting feature is that he—was not accepted by the army but he refused to leave."

Postmaster wrote that tons of food wasted at the camp during the Thanksgiving period, due to food shipments sent by friends and relatives.

## Another Mark Twain Yarn.

Mark Twain once went into a bookstore to buy some books. He demanded an author's discount, because he was an author; he demanded a publisher's discount because he was connected with Dingbat & Co's., publisher's; he demanded a minister's discount because his father had once thought of being a minister, and it finally figured out that the bookseller owed Mark Twain money for taking the book away from him.—Exchange.

See McLean Hardware for toy pistols, air rifles and pop guns.

## Alleged Alien Enemy Tries to Enlist.

A foreign looking fellow entered the Army recruiting office here yesterday and told the officer in charge to get out his application blanks.

"What for?" the officer queried. "I am going to enlist," was the answer.

"Nothin' doin'" the officer replied, "Enlistments were closed yesterday at noon."

"I can't help that, I want to enlist," came from the foreigner.

"Are you an American?" asked the officer.

"No, I am a Syrian, but I want to fight for this country; take my name, I am going to enlist," was the reply.

"If you do it won't be here, the officer told him, "you are an enemy alien and you would have about as easy time getting in the American Army as you would carrying a German flag in Washington, the front door is open, Trotzky."

The Syrian left, but he was not so easily discouraged. Later in the day Capt. Fonda, Chief Recruiting officer of this district arrived in town. The Syrian heard of his being here and again presented himself at the office. The big Captain listened and then told him he thought he could fix him up.

The Captain fitted out some papers which stated that the bearer was an alien enemy and exempted him from service in the U. S. Army, telling the Syrian to present these to his exemption board.

He thanked the Captain, gave the local officer a look as if to say, "I put one over you this time, old scout," and departed perfectly satisfied.—Amarillo News.

## To The Public.

We want to close up our books by December 25th in order that we may invoice our stock and take a new start. All those who know themselves to be indebted to us will please call and settle up before that date.

Yours very truly,  
Cicero Smith Lumber Co.

That this Christmas may be the best one you ever saw, and throughout the New Year happiness and prosperity may be yours, is the earnest wish of

W. J. KEASLER,  
Produce Man.

# RED CROSS GIVES MILLIONS TO NEEDY SICK AND WOUNDED

FRENCH SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES RECIPIENTS OF AMERICAN HELP.

U. S. SOLDIERS SAFEGUARDED

Dental Ambulance Canteens, Rest Stations and Recuperation Camps Among Comforts Provided for America's Fighters.

The American Red Cross, which will launch its Christmas membership campaign Monday, Dec. 17, continuing until Christmas eve to obtain 2,000,000 new members in the South-eastern division, comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, has just completed a gift of \$1,000,000 to needy sick and wounded French soldiers and needy families of soldiers.

Twenty dispensaries in the American army zones have been established to care for the civilians and to improve health conditions in the section before the arrival of more American troops.

A dental ambulance is being provided by the Red Cross at a port in France for the use of this country's soldiers and sailors, while a nurse-convalescent service for the American army's use also has been organized.

The American Red Cross hospital distributing service sends supplies to 3,425 French military hospitals and is laying in a large stock for future needs. The Red Cross surgical dressings service supplies 2,000 French military hospitals and is preparing immense supplies for the United States Army.

Ten Canteens in Operation. In cooperation with the French Red Cross, the American organization is operating at the front line 10 canteens and is planning to establish 20 more. Twelve rest stations will soon be made ready for this country's troops at important railway centers, also recuperation camps at suitable places.

An artificial limb factory is being established near Paris and special plants for the manufacture of splints and nitrous oxide gas also are being erected. A movable hospital has been contracted for in four units, accommodating 1,000 men. A recreation center is being operated in connection with hospitals and diet kitchens.

A casualty service for gathering information regarding wounded and missing and a medical research bureau has been inaugurated by the American Red Cross in Europe.

Children's Refuge Opened. At a point in the war zone a children's refuge and hospital has been opened. Here several hundred children have been gathered to keep them away from danger of gas and shell fire. At another point the Red Cross has established a medical center and a traveling dispensary to accommodate 1,200 children.

Infant welfare stations are to be opened in connection with each dispensary in the nationwide system planned by the Rockefeller Foundation.

While the Red Cross is making ar-

rangements to help refugee families through the winter with clothing, beds and shelter, extensive repair work is being carried on in four villages in the devastated region to enable returned families to stay throughout the winter.

Training Disabled Soldiers. Barracks also are being provided for the training of disabled soldiers, and the Red Cross expects soon to establish for them experimental agricultural stations.

Relief for the Belgians also is being organized on an extensive scale, for both children and grown persons. The American Red Cross is aiding the Queen in her work for the children and is assisting in the support of hospitals and other work for the relief of Belgian soldiers.

The transportation department with a personnel of 400, handles the supplies and furnishes automobiles for use in the Red Cross work. There is an organized force at every port in France and it is able to handle about 350 tons of supplies daily. Four hundred motor car vehicles are in use, 250 of which are trucks. In addition, the organization is preparing to operate a motor bus line through Switzerland from Germany to the French border to aid in transportation of reparations and exchanged prisoners.

American Red Cross emergency relief given thousands of Italian refugees by the expedition from France arrived just in time, according to advice received at headquarters at Washington from Maj. Murphy, in charge of relief work in Italy.

The cablegram announced that \$20,000 was given the American committee at Venice for immediate use for refugees in Venice, Chioggia and the Littoral.

Twenty thousand dollars additional was provided in case a new situation arises. Five thousand blankets and food supplies were asked for refugees at Rimini. Venice, the message said, is the crucial point, both because of the sentiment attaching to the city and on account of actual imperative need. The more prosperous elements of the population, including workers in the industries, are reported as having left the city, and the remaining 15,000 families are receiving relief.

Forty-six carloads of assorted material have been shipped from France. Substantial purchases of supplies have been made in Europe. A warehouse has been established in Rome. Condensed milk has been distributed to children and sick from Genoa and Milan.

One or more soup kitchens have been organized and are operating in Rome, Ancona, Ravenna, Genoa and Milan. Two hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated to aid needy families of soldiers at the front.

## \$900,000 MORE IS GIVEN TO NEAR EAST RELIEF

The War Council of the American Red Cross announces the appropriation of an additional \$900,000 for relief work in the Near East, through the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. This appropriation is to cover relief work for the remainder of the war and makes a total of \$1,800,000 which the Red Cross has appropriated in Western Asia.

The committee is carrying on relief work not only in Asia Minor and portions of Armenia and Syria in the Ottoman empire, but also in a large section of Armenia, Russian Caucasus, Persia and Mesopotamia and portions of Egypt into which the refugees have fled in large numbers.

Save in food, in service, in clothes, in luxuries, but not in money. Give to save the wounded, the suffering, our friends, our country.

# AMERICAN WOMEN OPERATE RED CROSS CANTEENS ABROAD

CARE OF U. S. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ORGANIZATION'S FIRST AND SUPREME OBJECT.

MEAL COSTS ONLY 13 CENTS

Shower Baths, Barbers, Movie Theater—Everything Free Except Food—Work Near the Firing Line.

First and supreme in the work of the American Red Cross, which will launch a Christmas membership drive for 2,000,000 more members in the Southwest Monday, Dec. 17, continuing until Christmas eve, is the care of Uncle Sam's own army and navy.

The safety, health and comfort of the men who are fighting the country's battles 3,000 miles from home will at all times be the prime object of the organization's attention.

When French army officers were asked what the American Red Cross could best do to hearten the army and give the soldiers a concrete token of American cooperation they said: "Give us canteens and rest stations."

The Red Cross is accordingly establishing canteens at 11 important railway stations in France for the special use of soldiers on leave, who are constantly passing on their way to and from the front. The woman's bureau undertook to recruit 100 women to serve in canteens and rest rooms in France. Only women of robust health, between the ages of 20 and 50, were considered, and applicants were required to show that they had worked for the American Red Cross or in regular occupations requiring a high order of service and a capacity for self-sacrifice. Fifty-two of these women already are in France.

Serves 2,000 Troops Daily.

The first of these canteens was opened in September and began immediately to serve large numbers of French soldiers and some American troops. It has been used by an average of 2,000 men daily. The first visitors were a troop of chasseurs who had been instructing the American troops, and on the same evening a large number of American engineers leaving by train at 1 o'clock in the morning, were given a warm welcome. There are 15 women who serve day and night. The menu includes soup, bread, meat, vegetables, salads, cheese, eggs, coffee, chocolate and tea.

Arrangements for announcing the departure of trains have enabled between 300 and 400 men to catch a few hours of much-needed rest in comfortable, clean quarters, without fear of missing their trains. Six hundred men can be so accommodated. Showers and wash basins also are provided.

Everything Free Except Food.

The picture presented by such a canteen when it is filled with soldiers is described in a cable from James I. Wood, American war correspondent in part as follows:

Back of a long porcelain-tiled counter American women in white caps and white aprons were pouring coffee, holding soup and sandwiches as fast as their arms could swing. In front was an immense line of soldiers, American and French, with bowls of soup or coffee in one hand and sandwiches, sausages and tobacco in the other, moving rapidly through the crowd from the counter to seats at the tables in the big room. This canteen seats 100 men in the dining room, which is capable of seating 3,000 men daily. There are twenty-one shower baths, a barber shop, a clothes closet and a soap and water closet. All is free except the food, for which there is a nominal charge. On the other side of the railroad tracks a garden has been laid out where, in addition, the French Government dispenses wine to its own troops. Waiting for trains the soldiers relax and rest. Everything is sold at cost, no allowance being made for the big overhead expenses. In addition, much is distributed free. A bowl of soup, which is quite different from the usual unseasoned grayish hot water, costs 3 cents, and other things are sold at proportionately low prices. Soup and coffee are both served in bowls.

There are no spoons, cups, knives or forks, for these never return. For 15 cents one gets a dinner consisting of soup, beef or lamb, vegetables, salad, cheese, pudding or fruit, coffee, chocolate or biscuits. A few are brewed especially for passing British troops.

Near the firing line the American Red Cross is establishing field canteens. Extending the work already begun by a branch of the French Red Cross, it will provide one of these canteens for every corps of the French army and later for the American army as well.

A field kitchen is maintained there, from which the refreshing drinks are distributed along the front by wagons and light motor trucks. Four thousand portions—coffee, tea, cocoa, bouillon, lemonade, etc.—are sometimes served from one canteen in a single day.

## 15,000 NURSES ENROLLED FOR RED CROSS DUTIES

Fifteen thousand nurses already have been enrolled by the American Red Cross, many of whom have volunteered for war service, according to statement made public at Red Cross headquarters.

About 2,500 already have been sent to Europe. It is estimated that the present registered force is sufficient to care for any army of a million and a half, and approximately 1,000 nurses are being added monthly.

# Public Sale

At My Place 12 Miles North-East of McLean

## FRIDAY, DEC. 28TH

# Household Goods Farm Implements Live Stock

Lunch at Noon Sale Starts at 10 o'clock a. m.

Terms Six months' time at 10 per cent interest, with bankable note. 5 per cent discount for cash.

# U. S. HAWK, Owner

G. W. SHERROD, Auctioneer

### This Man Evidently Wanted to Fight.

That a determined man cannot be kept out of military service when his country needs him was proved by Harry S. McKinley, 450 Cass street, a member of the Sentinel composing room, who enlisted in the First Milwaukee infantry after seven futile attempts to become one of Uncle Sam's fighting men.

On the same day that the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany, McKinley applied at the local navy recruiting station, but was rejected because of defective eyesight.

He immediately began treating his eyes to strengthen them and was able to pass the eye test for the national guard three months later, but was rejected on account of other physical disabilities.

Following this he attempted to join the regular army, marine corps and an engineering corps, but was turned down in each case.

Still determined to get into service, he underwent an operation and applied at Fond du Lac, but again he was rejected.

In the hope that his condition had improved sufficiently McKinley again applied at the regular army recruiting station, but again he was rejected, due to his eyesight.

On Tuesday his efforts were crowned with success and he was accepted as a member of the First Milwaukee infantry by the draft board as a volunteer. He is one of 1,200 volunteers that have been called for.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Brown Leghorn roosters for sale. Enquire Mrs. Howard Wingo, Heald, phone 43, 4 riggs.

### Community Christmas Exercises.

The Red Cross has arranged to conduct Christmas exercises Monday night at 7:30 o'clock at the Pastime theatre. Children from the various Sunday schools of the town will take part in the program.

Arrangements have been made for special police to maintain order, and committees have been appointed to make all arrangements.

Those attending will be given an opportunity to make free-will contributions to the Red Cross work.

It is hoped that a large crowd will be present, and that everyone will reserve a little change to donate to this worthy cause. The following program has been arranged:

Song by audiense—Joy to the World.

Scripture lesson—Luke 2:1-20 Rev. S. R. Jones.

Prayer—Rev. H. M. Smith. Christmas Anthem—Led by Mr. S. H. Bundy.

Recitation—Elgin Shell.

Reading—Minnie Morse.

Cradle Hymn—Lorene Sparks and Grace Worley.

Recitation—Irene Penland.

Costume Recitation—Lolene Coffey and J. F. Watkins.

Motion Song—Mrs. Erwin's class.

Reading—S. H. Bundy Jr.

Piano Solo—Leota McKinley.

Reading—Fern Upham.

Trio—Star of the East.

Recitation—Edith Harris.

Reading—Mabel Paulkner.

Duet—I love you.

Male Quartet.

Recitation—Fred Bentley.

Solo—Johnnie Langley.

Exercise—Your Country Needs You—4 boys.

Piano Solo—Gaynelle Wilson.

Christmas Song.

### Pantomime—Silent Night, Holy Night.

Song—Honor Bright Cadets with Salute to the Flag. By Junior Boys of Presbyterian S. S. Announcements. Benediction—Rev. Osborn.

### Holiday Greetings.

As the year 1917 is drawing to a close, I wish to express my appreciation of the business you have given me during the past, and assure you that I shall do everything in my power to merit a continuance of same.

Owing to the unusual conditions which now confront us, which is causing the jobbers to shorten the time extended to the retailers, I am forced to adopt the cash system for 1918, so I will close my books December 31st, and commencing Jan. 1st my terms will be cash.

Wishing you one and all a merry Christmas and happy new year.

I am yours very respectfully,

C. S. Rice.

M. D. Bentley asks us to call your attention to an article in the January number of "The Milestone," a little magazine published by the Firestone tire people. Mr. Bentley recommends it as one of the best articles out on the subject, which is "Patriotism and Petroleum." If you do not receive "The Milestone" regularly, it will be worth your while to hunt up some man that does read it, Mr. Bentley says.

We have in transit three cars of cake. We are doing our best to get early delivery. See us before buying. Henry & Cheney.

Miss Mennie Wilson, who is teaching in the Canadian high school will come home tomorrow to spend the holidays.

# THE BRUNSWICK COSTS NO MORE



With all its superiorities the Brunswick costs no more than other fine phonographs. Yet it is the only one that plays all records and that has the Brunswick all-wood tone chamber.

There are a dozen features that would make people pay more for the Brunswick were we to ask it. But our prices, you will find, are somewhat less than other fine phonographs instead of more. That is because the Brunswick-Blake-Collender Company with its big wood working plant saves money where others can't.

Regardless of price you should hear the Brunswick first and compare its tone and superiorities.

We will be glad to play your favorite record for you—whatever make. The Brunswick does not confine you to one make of records. Let your ear decide so far as tone is concerned, and let common sense decide whether or not you want a one-record instrument or the all-record Brunswick.

Come in today. A demonstration does not obligate you.

## C. S. RICE

Let THE NEWS Print For You

Suits cleaned and pressed... **\$1.00**

Will Appreciate Your Trade

Lankford, the Tailor

**MERTEL, HAYNES & CO.**  
Undertakers

Everything You Could Need in This Line Can Be Bought From Us.

WE DO EMBALMING

Day Phone 23

Night Phone 37

Kind of fresh meats, cured, minced ham, bacon, sausage, pure hog lard, Swift's Jewel compound, series made promptly. We are in the market for fat cat, and hides. Phone 165

Both of them girls, born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed

Todd of Heald was in Tuesday.

Through Service

TO  
Dallas, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Memphis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, El Paso, and Los Angeles



For rates, reservations or other information, write, phone call on

D. A. DAVIS  
Agent, McLean  
OR  
A. PETERSON  
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**THE ELITE BARBER SHOP**

EVERETT BROS., Proprietors

The Best Barber Service Always

Agents for the PANHANDLE STEAM LAUNDRY, Amarillo. Basket Leaves Tuesday Afternoon; Returns on Friday.

**\$25.00 REWARD**

I will pay a twenty-five dollar reward for the arrest and conviction of any party guilty of tying down any telephone wire or in any other manner tampering with the lines. The state law on the subject is as follows:  
Penal code, Art. 784: If any person shall intentionally break, pull or tear down, misplace, or in any other manner injure any telegraph or telephone wire, post, machinery or other necessary apparatus to any telegraph or telephone line, or in any way willfully obstruct or interfere with the transmission of any messages along such telegraph or telephone line, he shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years, or by a fine not less than one hundred nor more than two thousand dollars.

McLEAN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

**The "Super Men" Speak Again.**

From the Wichita (Kan.) Beacon. Now that the Augusta Rodin, the great sculptor, is dead and unable to defend himself, the Berlin highbrows are claiming that he was a German and not a Frenchman.

In this connection they might call attention to the "well known" fact that Shakespeare and Michel Angelo were also Germans.

While they are about it they may as well claim that Moses, King David, George Washington, Confucius, Alexander the Great, Napoleon, Booker T. Washington, Columbus, Sitting Bull and Julius Caesar were Teutons.

In fact, perhaps they will conclusively demonstrate that Adam was a German.

The fact has gradually dawned on the world that the dominant Paussian type, the present ruler of the Teutons, is the most grotesque, exaggerated and insufferable egotist that the earth has seen in all its history. Never before, not even in the days of the proud triumph of the Roman soldiery, has there been such a case of national swell-headedness. It would be funny if it were not so terribly tragical.

For, at the heart of all this catastrophe, it was the national German swell-headedness that brought about the war. The Prussians had literally kidded themselves into the belief that they were the chosen people, destined to rule the world and impose the kultur upon all people. At first this idea seemed too ridiculous for acceptance. Americans were told of the philosophy of Nietzsche, Treitschke and Von Bernhardi, which pronounced the superman idea, but as a rule they dismissed it as an impossible jest. They could not begin to believe that intelligent people like the Germans would accept such monstrous piffle.

But as time has gone on and the full meaning of events has sunk into the consciousness of the non-Teutonic world, it has been proven beyond a doubt that the Germans, in fact, cherished the idea that they were incomparably superior to all other races and that it was their sacred duty to Germanize the entire world. Americans have found that they had known little about Germany after all. It was a new and horrible Germany which exposed itself after August 1, 1914.

And it seems that the Prussians have not yet learned the truth.

**Rice Adds New Line.**

C. S. Rice, well known hardware man, has added a line of Brunswick phonographs, and a number of the machines are on display at his store.

The Brunswick is a machine of high quality, of fine appearance, and possesses all the qualities to be found in competing makers of phonographs. It will play any disc record, and the tones are all that could be asked for.

We call your attention to the advertisement of this line that Mr. Rice has inserted in this week's News.

**New Bed Steads.**

We have on display now the most beautiful line of beds that we have ever stocked. These are ready for inspection and we assure you that if you are needing something in this line that we can supply your wants—and you won't have to wait—they are here now—come and see them. Bundy-Hodges Merc. Co.

Mrs. Ross Wingo of Heald went to Abeline Thursday to spend Christmas with relatives.

For Sale—Livery barn on the east side of town. Mrs. J. L. Crabtree.

**M. E. Auxiliary.**

For Last Week:

An interesting Missionary Voice program was rendered Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. C. C. Cook conducted the Bible lesson, taken from Matt. vi, 9-16. Mrs. Cook urged us to be prayerful, especially at this particular time, when there is so much depending on us which we cannot accomplish without divine help.

Mrs. Cousins gave us a most helpful paper on "Putting First Things First," admonishing us to be careful of the "hurry habit," lest we attach too much importance to the material things of life and not enough to the spiritual.

Mrs. Staley read a paper on "Health Evangelism Through the Wesley House," telling of the great work being done by the baby clinic, where ignorant mothers are taught to care for their babies. In connection with the baby clinic a general clinic is provided by the Wesley houses, where all who will may come for free advice and treatment.

Mrs. Rice had a splendid paper on "Calls to Prayer."

Following the program we had a business meeting and the following officers were elected:

- President—Mrs. S. A. Cousins.
- First Vice President—Mrs. S. E. Boyett.
- Second vice president—Mrs. J. E. Osborne.
- Supt. of publicity and Bible teacher—Mrs. Robert Ashby.
- Supt. of social service and local work—Mrs. J. M. Noel.
- Corresponding secretary—Mrs. C. C. Cook.
- Recording secretary—Mrs. D. A. Davis.
- Treasurer—Mrs. F. M. Faulkner.

After the election of officers the society voted to serve dinner at the News building Saturday, December 22nd, the proceeds to be used to buy some necessary furnishings for the parsonage. The public is cordially invited. We will appreciate your patronage.

There will be no meeting of the auxiliary until Tuesday, January 1st, when a Bible study meeting will be held.

Supt. of Publicity.

**Confederate Veteran Seeks Service in Army.**

A Confederate Veteran appeared at the local army recruiting station Thursday morning and asked if it were possible for him to enlist. The officer replied that owing to his age it would be impossible for him to accept his enlistment.

The old fellow emphatically remarked that he went thru the Civil War with both guns spouting and came out with colors flying and that right now he could shoot a tom cat's eye out at 80 yards without even burning his eye brow. He claimed he was as husky as any 20 year youth of today and could go over the top with any of the Sammys. He has 3 boys now in the service and he says he wants to join them. "No Mr. Calamity Howler, the Spirit of 61 still lives." —Amarillo Daily Panhandle.

The News family's neighbor, Mrs. Stanfield, sent us quite a gob of nice fresh pork Tuesday, as they killed a hog on that day. If there is anything that the makers of The News are fond of, it is backbone, spare ribs, pork chops, sausage and such like, and the Stanfields' neighborly act is appreciated.

**Special to Close Out at Cost.**

We have in stock about 6 baby buggies and pull carts that we will close out at actual cost—provided they are bought between now and the first of the year. We are discontinuing this line for the present. Bundy-Hodges Merc. Co.

**THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY**

to Enter the Railroad Service

The Fort Worth & Denver City Railway desires to receive applications for consideration to fill vacancies that may now or hereafter exist in the following capacities:

**FREIGHT TRAIN BRAKEMEN**

Apply G. T. Grove, trainmaster, Childress, Texas. J. A. Murphy, trainmaster, Wichita Falls, Texas.

**LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN**

Apply J. H. Kelley, traveling engineer, Childress, Texas. (Applicants are required to pass physical examination).

**MACHINISTS (Experienced)**

Apply L. L. Dawson, supt. motive power, Childress, Texas.

**TELEGRAPH OPERATORS**

Apply O. R. Bodeen, chief dispatcher, Childress, Texas. F. H. Schaffer, chief dispatcher, Wichita Falls.

**COAL SHOVELERS**

Apply C. M. Buck, fuel agent, Childress, Texas.

Users of Intoxicants Need Not Apply

The local freight agent at any of our stations will explain the working conditions and give any further information desired about approximate wages the positions will produce. If any further information is desired, write

**H. A. GAUSEWITZ**

G-n. Supt., F. D. & D. C. Ry. Co. Ft. Worth, Texas

**Land For Sale**

We have land for sale in any part of the Panhandle, and in any amount you want and the very best prices and terms. Write for full information.

List your land with us—we can sell it.

**Gardenhire Realty Co.**

McLean, Texas

**Wanted**

Loans on improved Farms and Ranches. Long time, Low rates. Liberal Options.

**Quick Services**

**Hooper & Roach**

Groom, Texas.

**D. N. Massay**

Dealer in Real Estate and Rental Property

A List of Your Property Solicited

McLean Texas

**When You Need a Dray**

For Prompt Service and Careful Handling of Your Goods, Call

**Harris Brothers**

**Listen.**

We have just unpacked the largest assortment of good rockers that we have ever had the pleasure of showing in McLean. If you are needing a Christmas present that will be appreciated we'd like to show you these. The prices range from \$8.50 to \$18.50. Bundy-Hodges Merc. Co.

J. W. McKindree, manager of the Western Lumber Company, of Vega was in the city this week, attending to business, and visiting his brother, D. E. McKip-dree.

Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Shaw of west of town are the proud parents of a new boy, who came last week.

# FIGHT on CATTLE FEVER TICK MORE THAN HALF WON



1917 Frees Record Amount of Territory—Drives Wedge of Free Land to the Gulf—Brings Celebrations by People in Counties Removed From Under Federal Quarantine.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advancing well beyond the half-way mark in freeing the South from the cattle fever tick, removing the federal quarantine from cattle shipment in 70,754 square miles of nine Southern states, driving a broad wedge of tick-free territory through the tick lines to the Gulf of Mexico—the fight against the destructive parasite must count 1917 as its greatest year so far.

December 1, when 65,520 square miles—the largest amount of territory ever freed at one time—will be added to the liberated areas, will be the greatest day in the campaign since it was started actively in 1906, and it will be celebrated as such in the states and counties in which it will signalize undeniably long strides toward realization of the South's merited position as a cattle-raising country.

The governor of Mississippi, whose people have made their state the first touching the Gulf to be entirely rid of the cattle tick, has designated December 1 as a day of rejoicing in the commonwealth. A celebration at Jackson, the capital, and others at county seats have been arranged. At these ceremonial congratulations on the achievement will be received from the United States department of agriculture and from governors of other states. Celebrations of the same character are to be held in the various counties free from quarantine in eight other states—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Texas.

Faltering, slow, and uncertain at first, the advance against the cattle tick in 11 years has gained such impetus that it now literally is sweeping forward. There is now no doubt of final success and there are great hopes that the goal of "a tick-free South in 1921," which also will mean American territory entirely freed from the parasite, will be realized.

### Ticks Long Have Infested Cattle in South.

Cattle in the Southeastern Atlantic and Gulf states have been infested with the tick since cattle first were introduced into those regions. It is thought probable the ticks were introduced into the country by cattle from Spanish herds. The history of the tick in the South is largely a history of the agricultural life of that section. In it are intertwined the great events of a century or more that have attended the transformation of the South from a wilderness into a wide and prosperous agricultural domain.

Ticks carry a fatal disease between cattle. Calves survive the effect of it, but very few older cattle live long when attacked for the first time. But for the fact that the calf that lives after the attack becomes partially immune, there would now be no cattle in the tick-infested portion of the South. Southern cattle always have caused disease among Northern cattle whenever they, carrying ticks, have left their home territory and been driven into or through adjoining territory.

A notorious example of such driving occurred after the Civil war when Texas and Indian Territory cattle were driven into Colorado and Kansas, leaving death in their trails for the native cattle. This caused the "cowboy wars," in which it was sought to turn the cattle back by force of arms, and also caused the enactment of stringent state laws.

During these years of settlement the cattle tick had extended northward until its distribution was about coincident with that of cotton. From this vantage ground it was scattered by driveway and by rail into Northern markets and caused annual outbreaks of Texas fever, as the disease was then called, throughout the North. Legislation in various states sought to check the disease at that time, but, owing to ignorance of the manner of its spread, was powerless.

### Quarantined Territory First Defined in 1889.

Finally, with the formation of the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture in 1884, the federal authorities, under authority of congress, began the fight against the tick. The bureau first sent out agents to define the line between infested and noninfested territory, and in the annual reports of 1884 and 1885 several maps were published showing its location. The first order defining and mapping the quarantined infested territory was published in 1889. The driving or transporting of cattle from the infested to the free territory was forbidden, except for a short season in winter and except for immediate slaughter when transported by rail or boat and discharged into quarantine pens at certain recognized slaughtering centers. This constituted a quarantine which has existed with timely modifications ever since.

The beginning of tick eradication is traced to a meeting of the commissioners of agriculture of the cotton-growing states held in Raleigh, N. C., in 1899, when the North Carolina commissioner directed that the state's aim to improve the cattle industry by tick eradication be presented. From this beginning until 1906, 12 counties in North Carolina had been released from quarantine. The association of the commissioners of agriculture and various allied organizations, influenced by the eradication work of North Carolina and the results obtained by federal, state and other investigators, together with the growing necessity of ameliorating the effects of the boll-

weevil invasion, prevailed upon the United States congress to make an appropriation in 1906 to empower the United States secretary of agriculture to inaugurate a plan of co-operation with the authorities of Southern states in tick eradication.

In the annual report for 1907 of the chief of the bureau of animal industry it was stated: "Encouraging progress has been made in the eradication of cattle ticks in the Southern states. This work, which was begun in the summer of 1906 under an appropriation by congress of \$82,500 is no longer an experiment. The results already accomplished demonstrate that the extermination of this costly pest is not only possible but practicable, though several years may be required for the completion of the work."

The years since that report have been years of meeting and overcoming obstacles until now, when the real magnitude of the task can be appreciated, it is certain that nothing can permanently hold up the work.

### Tick Fever and the Manner of Its Transmission to Cattle.

The story of the cattle tick (known scientifically as *Margaropus annulatus*), in relation to the part it plays as carrier of the tick-fever organism, is one of the most interesting in the annals of scientific investigation. It has been described by one writer as a "romance in pathology." It may be recalled that in the early days of our cattle-exporting trade the Texas longhorn was most prominent. It soon became known that these cattle, although apparently healthy themselves, caused a deadly disease in other cattle, the part played by the tick being at that time unknown and unsuspected. Hence the disease acquired the name of Texas fever. The tick, however, is no respecter of localities so long as they are suitable for its propagation, and tick fever occurs wherever the combination of infested ticks and cattle is present. The problem of combating the disease was undertaken soon after the bureau of animal industry was organized in 1884, and a few years later the epoch-making discoveries of the bureau scientists led to the true cause of the disease being found.

The discovery that ticks can carry germs of disease from one animal to another was the first instance in which the important role of insects as carriers of disease was ascertained. From it arose new procedures in preventive sanitation. Since then the noxious roles of various other insects have been learned. For example: Mosquitoes carrying malaria and yellow fever; the rat flea, bubonic plague; the house fly, typhoid fever. Formerly no attention was paid to the carriers; only treatment of the patients was considered necessary. Now mosquitoes are screened out of buildings and exterminated; rats are killed; and house flies are screened, starved, and "swatted," all of which has greatly reduced the number of victims of the mentioned diseases. The discovery of tick inoculation was made through the joint efforts of several members of the bureau staff.

A systematic study of Southern cattle fever, begun in 1888, developed that the disease, very similar to malaria in man, was caused by a minute protozoan parasite that invaded the red corpuscles of the blood, and in acute cases destroyed them so fast that the spleen became clogged with debris from the blood, the liver filled with bile, and the red coloring matter of the blood was passed off with the urine. Intense fever developed and the animal usually died in from one to four days after first appearance of symptoms of illness. The death rate was usually low in herds with many young or insusceptible animals; among old cattle it ran as high as 80 to 90 per cent. It was further found that the disease was acquired soon after the young of the cattle tick—called seed ticks—attached to the cattle. Acquisition of the ticks was found to be governed by their life history, on which is based the science of tick eradication and also the rules of quarantine. The life history is as follows:

Adult ticks carried by cattle fall to the ground and in about a week each female lays from 2,000 to 4,000 eggs, each of them carrying fever germs. Hatching in about three weeks of warm weather but requiring a much longer time in cold weather, the seed ticks remain on the ground or on grasses, hungry and waiting for a chance to attach themselves to a cow or steer. Attaching themselves, the ticks hunt for places in the hide they can penetrate and, finding them, immediately begin to suck blood and to grow. Two immature stages of development precede the adult stage, when the males fall off the animal and die, and the females also fall off, but lay their eggs on the ground before they die.

### Arsenical Dipping Vat Is Effective Weapon.

The method of tick eradication found to be effective and now used almost exclusively is the arsenical dipping bath. This method will rid a county of ticks in a single season, it has been shown. For the method to be effective, every cow and steer in the county must go through the bath once every two weeks during the season.

The ticks clinging to the cattle are killed by the arsenical bath. Those that attach themselves before the next bath are killed in that immersion before they have time to lay eggs. Those forced to remain in the grass die of starvation. The arsenical bath used in dipping cattle for ticks was developed by federal inspectors in Texas

about 1907. The small dipping vat for arsenical dipping of cattle was first used in Alabama by a federal inspector in 1909. He modified the large vats previously used in oil dipping of animals in interstate commerce previous to 1909.—Swabbing and spraying by hand were the methods generally used in the eradication work. The vat method has been found to be not only effective and speedy, but to be comparatively inexpensive.

In September, 1917, 21,095 public or private vats were available in ten Southern states. The work in 336,673 square miles of territory was supervised by 272 inspectors of the bureau of animal industry; 351 state inspectors and 1,200 county inspectors.

A powerful aid in the tick fight has been the passage of state laws enabling effective federal co-operation. In 1906, when the first federal appropriation to inaugurate a plan of co-operation with states was made, such laws were in existence in only seven Southern states—Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma and California. Since then laws have been enacted in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas. The only state affected by ticks and missing from this list is Missouri, in which only four counties were infested in 1906, and which is now completely free.

Federal co-operation does not mean that the national government builds the vats nor supplies the money and materials with which to "dip the tick" and kill it. But it does mean that the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture furnishes trained men to supervise the work of dipping and show the people of any county how to make a beginning. Appreciation of this co-operation is shown by the fact that every state and most counties in the tick regions have appropriated public moneys to take advantage of the scientific and practical knowledge placed at their disposal by the federal government.

### To Survey Adequately the Benefits from Tick Eradication a Glance Must be Taken at the Baneful Effects of Infestation.

Cattle not only die from the fever transmitted by the tick, but they lose greatly in blood, meat, milk production and reproductive power. The ticks suck the blood that should go to make beef and milk; prevent sale of infested cattle outside the quarantine area except for immediate slaughter and at almost any price the buyer chooses to pay; and closes the door to importation of better stock to improve the quality of a herd, for new cattle brought into tick country are easy and luscious prey for the tick.

### Many Cattle Raisers Praise Fight Against Tick.

Benefits from tick eradication are told in hundreds of letters received annually by the bureau of animal industry. The consensus of opinion in these letters indicates that on the average cattle freed of ticks are enhanced in value about \$10 a head, weigh one-fifth heavier, grade one-fourth better and are safe from cattle fever and from shrinkage on account of ticks. The letters also show that where the tick is dipped out the Southern cattle industry is growing, that there is more improved blood, that the milk yield of cows is increased about one-fourth and that there is an increase of forage crops and silos.

Here are some reasons why, in the opinion of department of agriculture officials, tick eradication is important, especially at the present time, and why the fight now half won must go on to complete victory:

- (1) Good agriculture is dependent upon animal husbandry, and of the domesticated animals cattle are the leaders for fertilizer purposes; (2) the supply of beef is not keeping pace with the demand and must be increased to meet the needs of America and its allies in the war; (3) cotton production, menaced by the boll weevil, must be kept up by cattle fertilizer and weevil is supplemented by cattle raising in order that the cattle farmer may thrive and be able to raise cotton at all; (4) the cattle business of the South, long a negligible item in most states because of depression caused by the ticks, can be made the equal of that of any country.

The progress made so far in tick eradication is taken to mean that every square mile in the South will be freed from the cattle tick within a few years. From the areas released from tick domination and quarantine will go forth to the areas still infested not only the inspiration of accomplishment, but also the practical help of the federal inspectors released from work in the counties just freed and ready for labor in new fields.

### THE REVERSE.

"That hen yonder is acting as though she were hatching a plot."  
"I think, on the contrary, that she is plotting a hatch."

### Hot Weather Thought.

"Something has just occurred to me."  
"What is it?"  
"That in Adam's case it must have been a real re-leaf to change his clothes."—Boston Evening Transcript.

## DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

### STUPID ANIMALS.

"The ostrich in his yard in the zoo was grinning," said Daddy, "and of course as everyone knows he looks even more foolish that way than any other. The ostrich is far from being a bright bird."



The Ostrich Grinned.

"He was not grinning at anything special. In fact, if you had asked him, and if he had been able to tell you, he would have said that he was grinning at absolutely nothing at all. He was just grinning!

"The camel was sitting down in his zoo home, and he was chewing as hard as he could. His mouth went from side to side as he chewed and he also grinned in a very silly fashion.

"Don't you ever wish you had a short neck?" asked a sparrow who had hopped just outside the giraffe's cage.

"No, I don't bother to wish about anything," said the giraffe.

"What's the trouble?" asked the sparrow. "Are you too discouraged with life?"

"No," answered the giraffe. "I am not discouraged. I simply cannot be bothered with such things."

"That seems funny to me," said the sparrow. "It wouldn't be natural to live without fights and wishes and trying to get things. I can't understand you at all!"

"Don't bother," said the giraffe. "I am sure it is too much trouble."

"It wouldn't be any trouble if I could only understand you," said the sparrow. "I've thought about it and thought about it, but it never did any good. You have always been a puzzle to me."

"I don't see why you ever bothered to think about it," said the giraffe.

"You really don't see why any creature takes the trouble to find out about anything, do you? Are you so terribly lazy?"

"Oh, I'm not energetic," said the giraffe, "but the chief trouble with me is my mind."

"Your mind?" repeated the sparrow as he hopped on a nearer bar, so he wouldn't miss a word of what the giraffe was saying.

"My mind," said the giraffe again. "I haven't much, you know. In fact, I don't believe I have any at all. Perhaps a wee scrap, but it certainly doesn't amount to anything. So as I haven't any sense, and very little mind, I never think about anything. You see, I couldn't if I tried!"

"I see," said the sparrow. "But doesn't it make you very unhappy to think that you are so stupid?"

"I don't think about it," said the giraffe. "I just am stupid, and that's all there is to it."

"Isn't there anything you bother to think about?" asked the sparrow. "Or is it impossible for you to think about anything?"

"I think about my food," said the giraffe. "I am very fond of hay and all sorts of vegetables, and I absolutely love milk. I would rather have it than water any day!"

"Well," said the sparrow, "I am glad you have some things to be interested in, and that is quite a list of different kinds of things to eat."

"Listen to me," said the ostrich from his yard. "I am the most stupid animal in the zoo. You mustn't believe the giraffe."

"I am far more stupid than you are," said the camel, as he went on chewing.

"The ostrich grinned even when he scolded the giraffe for boasting. 'You always take all the praise you can get,' he said, 'and you praise yourself too much.'"

"I shouldn't think it was praising himself to say he was so stupid," said the sparrow.

"We think it's fine to be stupid," said the camel.

"There is certainly no accounting for tastes," said the sparrow.

"And as he left the zoo and flew back to his luncheon of bread crumbs, he heard the keeper say:

"The camel and ostrich are very stupid, but the giraffe is quite the most stupid animal of all."

"So the sparrow knew that the giraffe must be feeling quite satisfied, and that the camel and ostrich were comforting themselves that at least they were very stupid."

More important.

Assisted by a small son, a war gardener was striving manfully with his work, and after a special effort leaned, for a moment, on his spade, and looked around him.

His assistant also rested.

There was a moment's expressive silence, and then the boy remarked with conviction: "Father, this isn't gardening—it's farming."



Giraffe is the Most Stupid of All.

Costs Less and Kills That Cold

**CASCARA QUININE**

The standard cold cure for 20 years—safe, sure, no opiate—cures cold in 24 hours—5¢ in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red top and Hill's picture on it. Costs less, gives more, saves money. 24 Tablets for 25c. At Any Drug Store.

Mistaken for Patriot.

A small youngster has been derided by his mother in politeness and courtesy toward the opposite sex until he is a model for his years, related in Indianapolis News. It is quite natural for him to rise when a woman enters the room as it is for a young boy to sit still. One day he was playing with a companion of his age who is quite as bright, but he acquired all the rules of etiquette along with infantile diseases. The boy's mother came into the room several times in the course of the evening, and each time the polite youngster rose to his feet and stood as she had gone. After a time the youngster noticed this strange proceeding, and said curiously: "Say, I think my mother is the 'Star-Spangled Banner'?"

### WOMEN SUFFERERS MAY NEED SWAMP-ROOT.

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble never suspect it. Women's complaints often prove to be result of kidney or bladder disease. If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the organs to become diseased. Pain in the back, headache, loss of appetite, nervousness, are often times of kidney trouble. Don't delay starting treatment. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, is just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions. Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store. However, if you wish first to test great preparation send ten cents to Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for sample bottle. When writing be sure mention this paper.—Ad.

False Limbs for Animals.

A new invention of artificial limbs for horses, mules and dogs was ferred to the Philadelphia branch of the Red Star Animal Relief by French-American veteran who refers to disclose his name. This man, who, since the war started, has taken 21 trips to Europe with horses for France, claims that though the horse or mule will no longer be good for active service, it may be used for light farm work if the legs are used. The leg, or crutch, which has been used successfully in the United States is made of steel, with a special quadrant spring imitating the natural and lateral flexings of the fetlock. By means of this machine, crippled horses and mules, which would otherwise be killed, will be given a chance to live.

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY

is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly, gray hairs, use "Lily-Ole" Hair Dressing and change it to the natural way. Price \$1.00.—Ad.

Here and There.

Cheering the boys who go to war is no good unless you also do something to cheer them after they get there.—Exchange.

Saves Leather.

One way to "conserve" is to eat—takes less leather for your belt.

**RACINE OIL COMPANY**

Strikes It Rich Again

4 PRODUCING WELLS

Operating in shallow field—Pavla, Kansas

\$25,000 CAPITALIZATION

Responsible people interested. Plans to pay first dividend before Christmas

Stock Selling at \$1.75 Per Share

**RACINE OIL COMPANY**

1013 STATE NAT. BANK BUILDING

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

BLACK LEG

Prevented by CUTTER'S BLACKLED PASTE

Who for booklet and testimonials. 10-cent pig, 25-cent bottle. 50-cent pig, 50-cent bottle. 1.00 pig, 1.00 bottle. 2.00 pig, 2.00 bottle. 5.00 pig, 5.00 bottle. 10.00 pig, 10.00 bottle. 25.00 pig, 25.00 bottle. 50.00 pig, 50.00 bottle. 100.00 pig, 100.00 bottle.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Helps preparation of hair. Helps to eradicate dandruff. Free Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at drug stores.

CHILDREN'S COUGHS

may be checked, and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of

**PISO'S**



## SCARCELY WALK AT ALL

### and One-Half Years.

ined to Bed Most of This  
Suffered Intense Pain.

field, Ala.—"About four years ago Mrs. J. T. Stonecipher, of my town, 'I got in very bad' . . . became irregular, and I . . . bad off for a year and a . . . had difficulty and pain in . . . could scarcely walk at all, . . . this and was confined to . . . most of the time for 1½ . . . could scarcely ever do any . . . I suffered dreadfully, and I . . . intense pain in the right side, . . . had in attendance first . . . of, who pronounced my . . . and he wanted me to . . . operation performed, but I . . . not bear the thought of submit- . . . such a thing. . . He gave me . . . which did me no good. I . . . of, who gave me . . . which gave me no perma- . . . neighbors said how bad off I . . . advised me to take Cardui. . . and was so worried about me . . . went and called in Dr.— . . . On his second call I told . . . had taken about a bottle of . . . which had been improving me . . . deal. . . He said: 'Well, . . . my medicine and take the . . . it's a good medicine'. After . . . of the second bottle I was . . . the cure was permanent." . . . should help you, too. Try it.

### Up Against It.

you anything that you can . . . to cure a cold?" rasped . . . be customer. . . wheezingly replied the . . . druggist. "Last night I had . . . nearly forty infallible reme- . . . this morning, as you ob- . . . have a cold myself."

### WALKS IN A WEAK HEART,

st symptoms use "Renovine"  
cured. Delay and pay the awful  
"Renovine" is the heart's  
Price \$1.00 and 50c.—Adv.

### ERY RED PIMPLES

Nth and Burn Are Usually  
ntaneous—Cuticura Quickly Heals.

Continue Winter Fishing.  
to the establishment of addi-  
cold storage plants in New-  
land, it is probable that the win-  
try will be continued in Pla-  
a Trinity and Bonavista bays, as  
the southwest coast, until  
e obstructs operations. It is said  
is an opportune time further  
reop tubing fishing in the deep  
of Trinity bay.

### Important to Mothers

minie carefully every bottle of  
TORIA, that famous old remedy  
ants and children, and see that it  
ears the  
of  
e Over 30 Years.

### Nothing New to Him.

ed a young Tommy, just arrived in  
sreches, to one who had been out  
the beginning:  
his baptism of fire?"  
e older friend glanced scornfully up-  
e newcomer.  
apism be hanged!" he said dis-  
edly. "This is my blooming golden  
ing!"

### A NEGLECTED COLD

ften followed by pneumonia. Be-  
it is too late take **Laxative Quini-**  
Tablets. Gives prompt relief in  
of Coughs, Colds, La Grippe and  
ache. Price 25c.—Adv.

### Hard to Arrange.

er about a beedless day at your  
er  
should enjoy having one," sighed  
weary manager, "but—"  
es"  
never saw a day yet when some-  
wasn't beedling about some-

### Keep clean and healthy take Dr.

ree's Pleasant Peppets. They regu-  
liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

### Your Eyes Need Care

Try **My Eye Remedy**  
They are the only eye remedy  
that does not hurt the eyes.



The younger school children are proving themselves immensely helpful in work for the Red Cross. They are enthusiastic and surprisingly persistent. They soon learn how to make all the small, simple knitted articles of wool or cotton, including squares of wool yarns for quilts or comforters, and the simplest of baby bonnets and mufflers. From knitting cotton they make wipes or sponges for hospital use, and of outing flannel or elderdown the girls of twelve or more are making booties and caps for infant wear. Their efforts have been directed toward doing things that will help keep the shivering throngs of Europe warm during the coming winter. They have turned out thousands upon thousands of ration heaters, and cannot get too many of these.

### Button Bag From Old Purse.

Do not throw away your old pocket-book which has become too worn to carry. It makes an excellent button bag. Hooks and eyes and very small buttons may be kept in the compartment which was used for small change, thus proving a great convenience when one is in a hurry.

### Bracelet Slipper a Pretty Fad.

The newest kind of shoes for evening wear are of metallic brocade cut with a fairly long vamp and a high heel. The particularly novel feature is the extension of the top of the slipper to form a strap which is continued into a bracelet suggestion just above the ankle.



### Inexpensive Table Decorations.

Wherever we drop in for afternoon tea we just naturally gravitate toward a pretty shade. Small vases or baskets of flowers have almost as strong a lure and every hostess knows that nothing else adds so much to her table as lights and flowers. So every year those who make a business of manufacturing table decorations bring out new variations in the use of silk or paper for shades and something new in receptacles for flowers.

The pretty flower basket shown above requires only deft fingers and paper rope to make it. The rope is woven over a wire foundation and the small basket carries an ordinary water glass. When the basket is woven of gray or brown or ivory color or green rope, according to the preference of its maker, it is varnished with shellac. Either real or artificial flowers, with fresh or preserved ferns, make up the bouquets that adorn living rooms and dining tables these days. Bouquets of artificial flowers are fashionable and serve to help brighten the house, with the approval of fastidious people. There is a great vogue for them in fact, especially for those that copy closely old-fashioned garden flowers like the aster and marigold, the daisy and chrysanthemum—and, of course, always the rose.

The candle shades and roses shown in the picture are made of fine crepe paper and much like the candle shades of last year or any other year, except that the candle light filters through two thicknesses of paper in two shades of the same color, with the lighter shade on the inside. At the left a candle shade is made of large rose petals in rose pink and each petal is held in paper in a lighter pink. There are small roses and rose leaves set about the shade near its top. Soft shades of purple and lavender together make lovely shades of this kind. The shade at the right is even simpler. It is made of light and dark rose color and is as pretty in deep and pale yellow in orchid or the lighter greens. Of course nothing can ever equal

inches long. This is sewed to the front of the cap and turned back to form the facing. Narrow ribbon may be threaded through the edge of the cap at the bottom, to draw it in close about the neck, and to tie under the chin, or a cord made of the yarn, finished with little tassels of yarn, may be used instead.

The wipes, or sponges, are nine inches square and knitted loosely. When binding off every alternate stitch is dropped; this makes the square soft and spongy. There are different ways of knitting them to get this same effect, but they are less simple. The work for the Red Cross benefits the children in many ways, so that they are helping themselves as well as others. They are much more keenly interested in the war than they otherwise would be, and their patriotism is stimulated by all that they do and learn.

of course nothing can ever equal

### BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold in all civilized countries. 30 and 60 cent bottles.—Adv.

### Unsociable.

"Unsociable, isn't he?"  
"Very. Even misery wouldn't like his company."

### STOP THOSE SHARP SHOOTING PAINS

"Femena" is the wonder worker for all female disorders. Price \$1.00 and .50c. Adv.

### Venice Was Prepared.

In each of the 30 or more air raids made by Austria on Venice, that city was prepared. The electrical microphones at the Venice observation station are said to have been able to detect the sound made by the planes as they left Trieste, 60 miles away.

### To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System

Take the Old Standard **GRUVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC** You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 60 cents.

### Made Garden by Electric Light.

Gardeners who had only evenings in which to care for their vegetable patches, were handicapped by the little daylight allowed them. With this difficulty in view, a New Orleans electrical company has put on the market a light which readily lights a fair-sized garden. This light is mounted on a pole, and its glow intensified by a reflector. The lower end of the pole is pointed, and set firmly in the soft soil. The plug may be attached to a socket within the house.

### State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

### Smart Boys.

The schoolmaster was giving the boys a lecture on thrift, and pointed out that even animals exercised that quality, instancing how squirrels always stored up nuts for the winter. Then he asked for another illustration of thrift in animals, and one boy cried out:

"A dog."  
"A dog! In what way does a dog practice economy?"  
"Please, sir, when he runs after his tail he makes both ends meet."

### STOP THAT HACKING COUGH.

Mansfield (formerly Hungarian) Cough Balsam heals the inflamed and lacerated membranes and quiets the tickling nerves that lie underneath the infected portions. Invaluable for babies. Price 25c and 50c.—Adv.

### Their Hobbies.

A woman wants to show her friends the broom closet, the linen chute and all the other various little conveniences in the new house, but a man's chief joy is to show off the swell shower in the bathroom.

### Healthy Death.

Sometimes a man "dies for love"—but men are pretty healthy that way.

### An American Bridge.

A representative of an American company recently arrived in Colombia to inspect the site for a bridge over the river Coello at Chitcala, Department of Tolima, which is to be erected in connection with Tolima railroad, now under construction.

### The Alternative.

Prisoner—What are my chances?  
Lawyer—If I can't hang the jury, you will.

The chief interest of man is man, and particularly woman.

### THE NEW METHOD

(By L. W. Bower, M. D.)

Backache of any kind is often caused by kidney disorder, which means that the kidneys are not working properly. Poisonous matter and uric acid accumulate within the body in great abundance, overworking the sick kidneys; hence the congestion of blood causes backache in the same manner as a similar congestion in the head causes headache. You become nervous, despondent, sick, feverish, irritable, have spots appearing before the eyes, bags under the lids, and lack ambition to do things.

The latest and most effective means of overcoming this trouble, is to eat sparingly of meat, drink plenty of water between meals and take a single An-u-rio tablet before each meal for a while.

Simply ask your favorite druggist for Anu-rio, double strength. If you have lumbago, rheumatism, gout, dropsy, begin immediately with this newest discovery of Dr. Pierce, who is Chief Medical Director of Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y. Send 10 cents for trial pkg. Large package 60 cents.

### EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI

MY FIGURINE  
Puff Blowers  
FOR EVERY PACKAGE

### A PROMINENT WOMAN

Shawnee, Okla.—"I could not speak too highly of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery and also the 'Lotion Tablets' they have been invaluable to me. After my last child came I did not recover my health. I was very poor, very nervous, also had hemorrhage of the lungs and was so thin I weighed only 100 pounds. After taking the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Medical Discovery' I was completely cured and gained in weight until I weighed 150 pounds, that being the most I had ever weighed."—MRS. E. E. SOULES, 631 N. Bell St.

Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists. Liquid or tablets.—Adv.

### ITCH!

HERE is an offer backed by one of your personal friends—a man whom you have known for a long time, and in whose honesty you have implicit confidence. This man is your local druggist. He will tell you that he has been selling **Hunt's Salve**, formerly called **Hunt's Cure** ever since he has been in business, under the strict guarantee to promptly refund the purchase price to any dissatisfied user.

He will say to you "Take home a box of Hunt's Salve and if it is not successful in the treatment of itching skin diseases, I will promptly refund to you your 75 cents."

Hunt's Salve is especially compounded for the treatment of Itch, Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, and other itching skin diseases.

The General Manager of the Lida Valley Railway Co., Goldfield, Nevada, A. D. Goodenough, writes: "At one time I had a very bad case of Eczema, which troubled me for seven or eight years, and although I tried all kinds of medicine and several doctors, I got no relief until I used Hunt's Salve. It finally cured me.

Thousands of such letters have been received, testifying as to the curative merits of this wonderful remedy.

Don't fail to ask your druggist about Hunt's Salve, formerly called Hunt's Cure. Show him this ad, and ask him if the statements herein made are not correct.

Sold by all reputable druggists everywhere at 75 cents per box, or sent direct on receipt of stamps or money order.

### A. B. RICHARDS MEDICINE CO., Sherman, Texas

### STRANGLES

Or Dietsper in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.

**SPOHN'S COMPOUND**  
Will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "winded" from having the disease, 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; 45 and 110 the dozen. All druggists, harness houses, or manufacturers. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Goschen, Ind., U.S.A.

### DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS FOR LIVER ILLS

### What Constipation Means

It means a miserable condition of ill health that leads to all sorts of special ailments such as headache, backache, dyspepsia, dizziness, indigestion, pains of various kinds, piles and numerous other disorders—CONSTIPATION is a crime against nature, and no human being can be well for any length of time while constipated. **DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS** is the remedy and has been used successfully all over this country for 72 years. Get a box and see how it feels to have your liver and bowels resume their health-giving natural functions. For sale at all druggists and dealers everywhere.

### Dr. Tut's Liver Pills

### WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 47 years. For Malaria, Chills & Fever. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic. 60c and \$1.00 at all Drug Stores.

### Young Women Are Told How to Find Relief from Pain.

Nashua, N. H.—"I am nineteen years old and every month for two years I had such pains that I would often faint and have to leave school. I had such pain I did not know what to do with myself and tried so many remedies that were of no use. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and decided to try it, and that is how I found relief from pain and feel so much better than I used to.

When I hear of any girl suffering as I did I tell them how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me."—DELINA MARTIN, 29 Bowers Street, Nashua, N. H.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and is, therefore,

### THE PERFECTLY SAFE REMEDY

### LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

**The Town's Best Asset.**

To be a success from a business standpoint, a paper cannot be any better than its patronage warrants. To make the News the best paper possible, The News must have the patronage of the home merchants, liberally, but not judiciously. It hurts the paper for the advertising not to bring results. No business house in McLean is using space in this paper as much as they should for the development of their patronage.

As a result of the home merchant's failure to properly advertise his wares, the mail order houses number their customers by the hundreds. The mail order houses are advertiser; they could not stay in business if they were not. They have invaded the country with catalogs and circulars, and have taken away from the home merchants thousands of dollars' worth of patronage, and the people have lost money. The only way for the home merchant to meet mail order competition is to let the people know he has to offer, and the best way to do this is to advertise in the local paper.

The more advertising it gets regularly, the better a newspaper can be, and the better a newspaper the more valuable it is as a worker for the upbuilding of the town and country. The development of the town and country makes a larger success possible for the local business enterprises. To get the full benefit of a well developed com-

munity, advertising is necessary to attract your part of the increase in trade. The merchants who are not using space in The News are overlooking the best business tonic in existence for them, and by so doing are failing to support the community's greatest factor in promoting material development.

**Everybody Take Notice.**

We wish to call your attention to Ordinance No. 24 passed by town council of McLean on the 16th day of December A. D. 1914 which is as follows:

Sec. 1 That from and after this date it shall be unlawful for any person to fire or discharge or in any manner explode any fire works of any description whatsoever along, across or upon any public street or alley or along, across or upon any public road within the town of McLean.

Sec. 2. That any person violating the provisions of the foregoing section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than one dollar or more than ten dollars for each separate offense.

We ask that the public take due notice and abide by the foregoing as it behooves every patriotic citizen of our town to guard against fire that might destroy hundreds or thousands of dollars worth of property. The City Marshal is directed to see that the above Ordinance is carried out to the letter.

W. C. Cheney, Mayor  
W. T. Wilson, Secretary.

**25,000,000 TOTAL  
RED CROSS HOST  
BY XMAS LIKELY**

TEN MILLION GOAL OF BIG DRIVE EXPECTED TO BE DOUBLED, GIBSON PREDICTS.

Merchants in Country Districts to Make Campaign in Automobiles to Win Support for the Army's Right Hand.

"Make Red Cross membership as universal as citizenship," is the new slogan of the Christmas membership campaign committee of the American Red Cross for the Southwestern division, comprising the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma. From the enthusiasm with which the preliminaries of the drive, which opens Monday, Dec. 17, continuing until Christmas eve, are proceeding, officials at Washington expect the original figures of 10,000,000 new members to be doubled.

In fact, if there are only 10,000,000 new members added to the 5,000,000 already enrolled officials will be disappointed, according to a message received at Southwestern division headquarters from Harvey D. Gibson, general manager of the American Red Cross. In Gibson's letter he said officials would not be surprised to see the total membership for the nation on Christmas eve reach a total of 25,000,000.

According to John L. Johnston, chairman of the campaign for the Southwestern division, the drive in many counties already is under way, especially in the rural districts. **3,000,000 Members Wanted.**

The Southwestern division, under the original quota of 10,000,000 members, is allotted 2,900,000, but Chairman Johnston predicts his division will pass this figure by 1,000,000, apportioned as follows: Missouri, 750,000; Arkansas, 250,000; Texas, 1,000,000; Kansas, 500,000; Oklahoma, 500,000.

Already the headquarters of the Southwestern division membership committee has begun to assume the aspect of a military headquarters. From counties in the division where the Red-Cross armies already have "gone over the top" in the big drive messages are arriving reporting progress and asking for supplies.

From counties where the intensive campaign has not begun, but where committees are making detailed plans or their drive, the requests, both by letter and telegram, for supplies, circulars, posters and general information are even more numerous. An extra corps of stenographers is kept busy forwarding information, issuing directions and sending telegrams and letters.

The storeroom at division headquarters carries the similarity to a military base even further. Every mail and express delivery brings parcels and boxes of supplies from Washington, circulars, posters, handbooks, buttons and window cards, the ammunition to be used in the big drive.

**What Service Flag Is.**

One of the most striking emblems of the campaign is a transparent window card, designed as a service flag. A large Red Cross on a white base is the central figure. Smaller crosses or each additional member of the family who becomes a member of the Red Cross can be added to the card. One of these card service flags will be placed in the window of every home where a membership is obtained. On Christmas eve it is planned to have a lighted candle placed behind these flags. If the canvass equals the expectations of Red Cross leaders there will not be a home in the division on Christmas eve that does not have one of these flags in the window.

**Boy Scouts Are to Join.**

Boy Scouts are being organized to gain memberships. School programs, signaling the coming of the holidays, will have an appeal for the Red Cross. The work of the children, Red Cross workers feel, will be an important factor in the success of the membership drive.

In country districts merchants with wide acquaintance among farmers are devoting their time, or have promised to do so, making auto trips throughout the country, stopping at every home and urging every member of the family to take out a Red Cross membership.

In some cities a census is being taken of every block, number of houses and apartments in the block being registered. The squad assigned to a particular block is given a number of service flag cards equal in number to the number of families in its territory. Every flag a worker leaves in a window is counted as a victory on his score. Every flag he brings back is chalked up as a defeat.

In other cities merchants have promised the assistance of their clerks during days of Christmas shopping. Every purchaser will be urged to include a Christmas membership among the gifts for husband, wife, brother, sister, parent or child.

M. L. Moody made a business trip to Amarillo Monday, returning Monday night. While loafing about town he ran across "Detroit" Weatherly, who was industriously concocting "Cokes" and sodas in a drug store. He also met up with O. R. Alexander, who was on his way home from a trip to various points on the Plains.

Elder Ed Elkins will preach at the Christian church to the fifth Sunday in this month. Everybody is cordially invited to come out and hear him.

Miss Pearl Rice left Wednesday of last week for Artesia, N. M., after a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Rice.

J. M. Noel and T. J. Coffey each bought a new Buick Six touring car from Bentley & Grigsby, receiving the cars Tuesday.

Mrs. J. T. McClain and daughter, Miss Myrtle, returned home Wednesday after having visited in Tulsa for about a month.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Boyett returned last week from a visit to Mr. Boyett's home folks and other relatives at San Saba, Tex.

Miss Gertrude Van Sant who is teaching school at Hansford, is spending the holidays with homefolks.

Homer Crabtree returned Thursday from Lubbock where he has been looking after business interests.

Miss Maude Thompson has returned from S. M. U., Dallas, and will spend the holidays with homefolks.

"Babe" Smith returned to Camp Bowie Wednesday night after a visit with homefolks and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson of Bever City are spending Christmas with J. E. Thompson and family.

S. W. Boyett of Chappel, Texas, is here this week visiting his brother, S. E. Boyette, and wife.

O. R. Alexander and brother from Hedley, W. O. Alexander, went to Wheeler Wednesday.

Mrs. John Carpenter from north of town was here Tuesday doing some Christmas shopping.

Clarence Webster and wife returned to Amarillo Tuesday, after a visit with W. R. Webster.

Mrs. J. A. Ingram of Clarendon is here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cocke.

Mrs. W. L. Quest of Broadview, is here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Fast.

Mrs. L. P. Hall, who has been visiting Mrs. John Carpenter, left Tuesday for Anco, N. M.

Mrs. W. H. O'Daniel left Wednesday for Big Springs, where she will visit relatives.

Miss Frankie Mae Upham came in Thursday to spend the holidays with homefolks.

Good second hand heater for sale. See it at McLean Hardware Co. Geo. Bourland. 2p

We will get in a car of mixed feed about the 25th of this month. Henry & Cheney.

Joe Back and family were in from the Back neighborhood Wednesday.

John Slavic and wife of Nitra Colony were in the city Wednesday.

R. T. Darnell and family of Jericho visited relatives here Sunday.

George Colebank of north of town was in the city Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fondren of Gracey were in the city Tuesday.

Elmer Reeves and wife of Alanreed were in the city Monday.

J. G. Noel of Memphis is visiting his son, Mout Noel.

J. Lee Marshall of Shamrock was in the city Tuesday.

Mrs. J. R. Gracey is visiting in Alanreed this week.

J. W. Dunn made a business trip to Amarillo Tuesday.

Mrs. Clyde Slavin of Alanreed was in the city Monday.

Luther Roach of Shamrock was in town Tuesday.

S. R. Jones went to Vega Thursday on business.

W. L. Haynes made a trip to Quall Wednesday.

L. E. Webb was in from Northfork Thursday.

**READ THIS!**

Two weeks ago we announced that on the 15th of this month we would go on a CASH BASIS. One of our competitors is presuming on the ignorance of the people that they don't know that 30 days' time is considered a cash basis. We have never doubted your credit, as he would have you believe, and it does not cast any reflections on anyone's credit to adopt this system, but as the wholesale houses have adopted this method, and our cash capital being limited, we are forced to do this or quit business.

We propose to adhere to the rule we've always followed; that of honest and upright dealing.

We don't believe in, nor do we practice, cutting the price on some articles and "gigging" on something else, and no business that practices "cutting" can succeed without making it back in some unknown way. "Ill gotten gains profiteth no man."

He may flourish for a season but will soon be overtaken.

Of course we can't make everybody believe in our sincerity; neither could the Savior make everybody believe in His Messiahship. We solicit your trade on the principles of HONEST DEALING.

**FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE**

We have a nice assortment of Oranges, Apples, Bananas, Cocanuts, Walnuts, Butternuts, Almons Pecans and Peanuts. Not such a great amount of candy but a splendid assortment of GOOD candy and at the right price. BUY EARLY.

Before inventory day we are offering bargain prices on underwear for any member of the family. If you contemplate needing anything in that line, even for next fall, it will pay to buy now. We have two pairs wool nap bed blankets left, worth \$5.50. Will sell for \$4.50 pair. Also Mens sweater coats, work pants and mackinaws at saving prices.

**Groceries at Special Prices**

Its going to take saving to win the war and we are going to do our part by making close prices. IF YOU WANT TO SAVE, SEE US.

**BUNDY & BIGGERS**

H. S. Holland and wife left Wednesday for Parker county where they will make their home.

Mrs. J. T. McClain left Wednesday for Norman, Okla., for a visit, with her daughter.

Mrs. Rolf of Ada, Okla., is visiting Mrs. J. L. Upham.

W. B. Upham went to Amarillo Thursday.

**The Ideal Christmas Gift**

is Silverware. We invite your inspection of our beautiful array Bridal Wreath cutlery sets, spoons, soup ladles, sugar shells, and so on.

**McLean Hdw. Co.**

**Notice**

We are desirous of collecting all due and past due accounts by the first of the year, and ask that all knowing themselves indebted to us will please make settlement by that date. It takes money to operate a first class garage, and business cannot be done indefinitely on credit. If you want to continue to get accommodations at our place, you must pay that past due account if you owe us.

**McLean Auto Co.**

**Hodge Fence  
RED PICKET**

MUST one tell a farmer where and when he needs a fence?—Hardly. But this is a good time to look over your fencing. A thousand yards of fence do not protect if it be broken in one place. Any one gap in the circuit renders useless the whole fence.

The above pictures a conveniently and easily erected temporary container for your corn. It prevents waste, and therefore is better than leaving it lying just piled up on the ground.

We always have Red picket fence in stock.

**WESTERN LUMBER CO.**