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THE TEXAS SPUR

A Paper For The Homes Of Spur And Dickens County

THE BEST WAY

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Volume Five

SPUR, DICKENS COUNTY, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 11 1914.

Number 45

AFTER COTTON PICKERS FOR THE SPUR COUNTRY

C. D. Copeland left Spur Wednesday for Waco, Mart and other points to secure negro cotton pickers to assist in gathering the big crops of cotton now maturing in the Spur country. Mr. Copeland says that he will bring back one hundred or more negroes if it is possible to get that many, and figures on paying seventy five cents or one dollar a hundred pounds for the picking. He has about three hundred acres of cotton on his place which now promises to make a bale to the acre, and Mr. Copeland says he expects to get at least two hundred bales of cotton from his crop this year. It is impossible to secure sufficient help here to gather the crops and Mr. Copeland will bring in as many negroes as possible to supply pickers for other farmers of the country. He will notify Mr. Jones at the Spur Townsite office Monday the number of pickers he can get, and all farmers of the country who want negro pickers will be expected to notify Mr. Jones by that time as to how many pickers will be needed.

There may be some objection to bringing negroes to this section of country but we are now experiencing a stringency in securing enough help to gather the bumper crops now growing in this section as well as a stringency in marketing the crops, and the only way to avoid a calamity at both ends of the line is to get negro help to gather the crops, and as soon as the crops are gathered the negroes will be returned to their homes in the eastern part of the state.

THE GREAT WAR

The greatest war of history is taking place in Europe. More than half the earth's population is directly concerned, and the other half is under the shadow cast by this world conflict.

No other war approaches it in numbers of men involved, in the tremendous sacrifice of life and property that the Nations are making, in results that will spread to the remotest corners of the earth.

It is an epoch in history that for suddenness and for stirring events stands alone. Those who are alive today will remember the great war always as the most remarkable spectacle of their lives. They will recall what they read of battles where armies as large as small Nations fought on a front miles and miles in extent. The stories of conflict, of heroism, will never leave the memories of this generation.

For the story of this war as it is being written Texans must turn to their newspapers. The Dallas Morning News, The Dallas Evening Journal and The Dallas Semi-Weekly Farm News have the sources of world news at their command. At a nominal cost the reader has collected and arranged for him on the printed page the record of this momentous struggle.

Every Texan can keep thoroughly informed on the progress of the war by reading the newspapers named above.

COTTON PICKERS NEEDED

B. F. Crump, a prominent and leading citizen of Garza county, was in Spur Monday on business. Mr. Crump says that he and other farmers of his community have fine crops and will make more feed and cotton than can be gathered without help from outside labor. Similar conditions prevail in every section of this country and the crying need of the hour is for more cotton pickers and farm laborers.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

We will send out bills to those in arrears on subscription to the Texas Spur and will expect all who can to respond, since we need the cash. While the majority of subscribers keep paid up, yet there are quite a number who owe as much as five dollars for subscription and pay little attention to as small a matter as one dollar a year. We are not in a position to run subscription accounts indefinitely and we will appreciate your consideration of our position.

WEED CUTTING DAY IN SPUR OBSERVED BY CITIZENS

In response to a call by Mayor Geo. S. Link a large number of citizens responded Wednesday and put in the day cutting weeds and cleaning up the town in general. The stores were closed and clerks, bookkeepers and managers of the businesses joined the weed cutting force in making Spur a cleaner and more sanitary place.

During the past several weeks a number of cases of typhoid fever and other illnesses have been reported in the town and surrounding country, and this work will contribute much to the relief of such conditions as well as to make the town more attractive and inviting.

FAIR DATES POSTPONED.

The fair to be held at Lubbock has been postponed to some time in the early part of October. Exhibits of stock and farm produce will be the main feature of the fair.

CONDITIONS ARE NOT SO BAD

Today we could buy your cotton and pay you in cash 7 cents or better. We can buy your maize and pay you top prices. Anyone wanting to sell maize, see us. We want maize on accounts and for merchandise, and the cash market is good too, so you are not going to starve. Bring on your cotton. We think we can buy all you bring. As we see it this country will be in much better shape than it was last year, if we will go ahead just like nothing had happened. Sell cotton and feed enough to pay our debts, keep what cotton we have after our debts are paid and plant less cotton and more feed next year. We think now we will be with you during 1915 doing the same kind of business we have done during 1914. We know we will if our customers do their best for us. We are not quitters. In fact, there is no cause for alarm in a country with such a harvest as we have. We expect to continue selling goods and collect our notes and accounts, and do not think it any time for whining but time for hard work in harvesting and marketing the crops, and we promise to do our best to find you a cotton market for all you have. We could not hope for high priced cotton if there was no war, the crop is big. Such crops in the past have only brought about six to eight cents, so we have much to be thankful for. So let's all pull together for a good wind up for 1914. Join the "bale a piece" movement. We can all keep one bale of cotton.

Our stock of Merchandise is right. Our Ladies Ready-to-Wear department can't be beat in the West or East for the amount of stock carried. All Dry Goods prices as cheap or cheaper than before the war started. We are specially proud of our line of Ladies Suits and Coats. We have the very newest in these lines, coming from the great centers New York and Cleveland. Out of town business especially solicited. Many

come from neighboring towns to buy their Ready-to-Wear garments. Our new stock of Style Plus is here and we want to dress you up. We have some bargains to offer you in Mens Clothing, good suits for \$10.00. Everybody wanted for customers. Come on with the crowds who already trade with us. We are still selling Light Crust.—Bryant-Link Company.

BUY LAND

Messrs. H. A. Welty, A. J. Cohorn, E. B. Spurrier and L. T. Dopson, of Lueders, were in Spur last week and while here each bought a tract of farm land and will later move to this section, build homes and improve their places. Surely and steadily the Spur country is settling with a substantial citizenship, and we extend them a hearty welcome.

WANTED

Cotton pickers, house, wood, water and pasture furnished.—T. A. Randleman, Spur. 44-2tp

BUY A BALE OF COTTON AND PAY TEN CENTS.

In a number of the Southern States, as well as Texas, the "buy a bale" plan has been inaugurated. The plan is that every citizen who can shall buy at least one bale of cotton from an actual farmer, paying ten cents a pound and agree to hold it one year.

This move was inaugurated for the purpose of distributing the burden of holding cotton among all the people since the farmers are not in a position to hold the whole bag. This move will give the farmers actual relief in accord with the number of bales thus bought, while the warehouse borrowing plan will actually increase the burdens of the farmers, should the market price fail to advance. Everybody should strain a point to join the "buy a bale club" and by so doing contribute to the relief of a stringent cotton market and at the same time give the farmer something near the real value of his cotton.

WAREHOUSE MEETING HELD IN SPUR SATURDAY

In response to the call for a meeting of the citizenship of this entire section quite a number of farmers and other business men met Saturday for the purpose of discussing the cotton marketing situation and also to organize a stock company to build a warehouse in which to store cotton this fall. After a discussion of the propositions by several of those present stock subscriptions to the Warehouse Company were solicited and we understand that about thirteen hundred dollars was subscribed.

The plan of organizing the warehouse company, as we understand it, is that the shares will be sold for ten dollars each and the company to be capitalized for not less than three thousand dollars which is considered sufficient funds to build two warehouses large enough to care for the present storage demands. The shares of stock are to be nonassessable and each share is entitled to one vote in the management of the company affairs. After the capital stock is fully subscribed the shareholders will meet for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the company, elect officers and directors and proceed to the business of building and operating the warehouses in accord with the directions and plans of the shareholders.

Every citizen of Spur and this entire section of country is doing everything possible to relieve the existing stringency in the cotton market, and while the warehouse plan may possibly contribute but little actual relief in the cotton marketing situation, it will be of great benefit to Spur and the farmers of the surrounding country in that it will provide protection to the cotton and thus save several dollars damage on each bale stored. The warehouse will also be of benefit to those farmers who wish to borrow money and "Bull" the cotton market for at least four months, in that banks will loan money to the extent of three-fourths of the market price of cotton thus stored. It will be of benefit to merchants and other business men in that cotton warehouse receipts can be made negotiable among merchants, wholesalers and jobbers, thus taking the place of actual cash by retaining the cotton as collateral in the warehouses.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

On next Sunday morning at the Methodist church we will preach on the subject of Education. In speaking of the field of education and the work of the educator we hope to say things which will be of help to those connected with our school work both as teacher and student. We will have something special in music. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to the School Board and Faculty of the Spur High School to be present with us at the service.—Geo. J. Irvin,

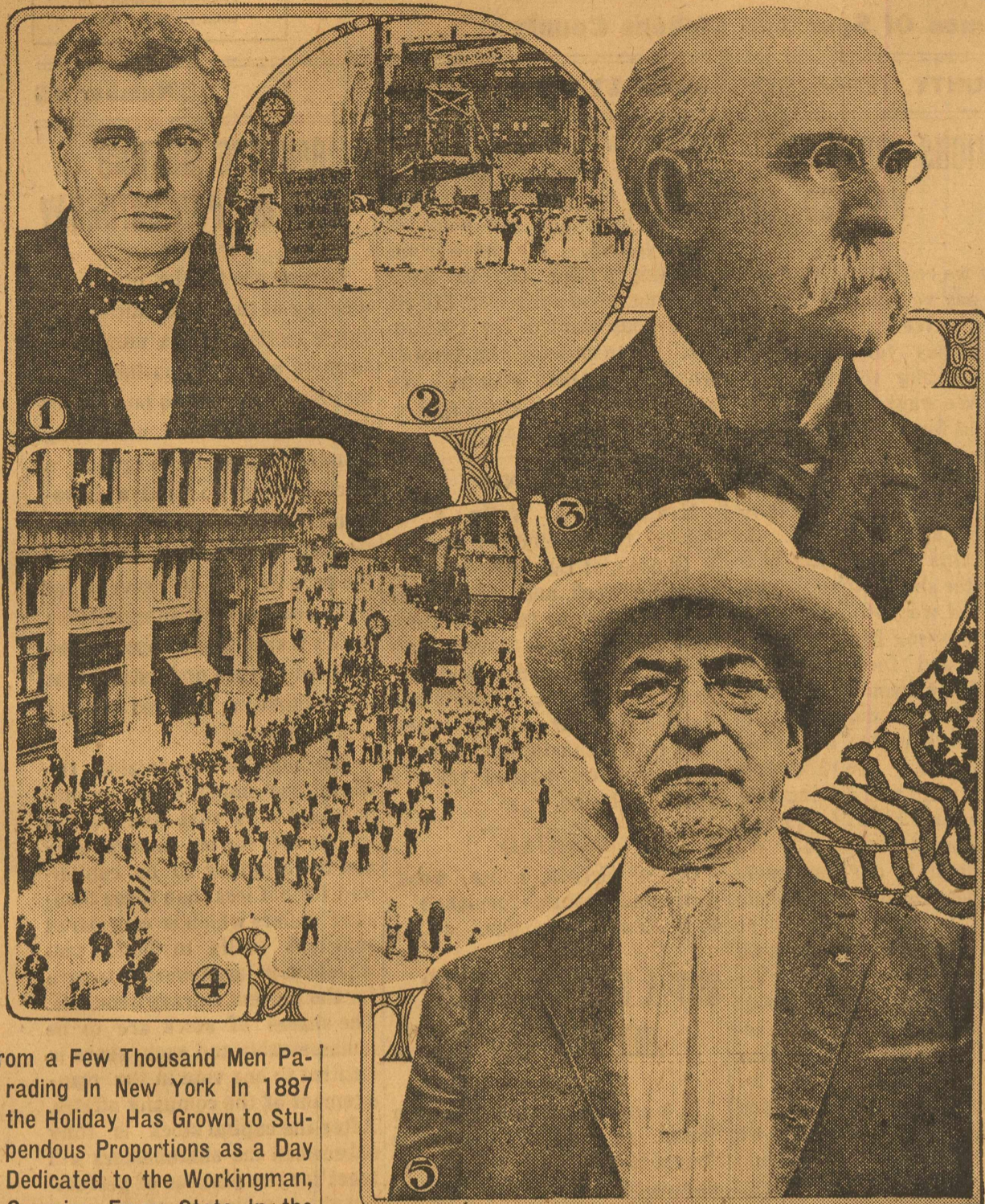
**We Will Buy Your Maize, Kaffir
And Feterita on Account at
\$10.50 PER TON**

This is more than the market justifies, but we are willing to do this to make collections. We will take any quantity of good dry maize, kaffir or feterita at this price as long as market will justify. If it goes higher we will pay more, and if lower we will be compelled to pay less.

THIS HELPS US AND GIVES YOU AN OPPORTUNITY TO PAY

SPUR HARDWARE CO.

Labor Day and Its Humble Start



Photos by American Press Association.

1.—William B. Wilson. 2 and 4.—Labor day paraders in New York city. 3.—Terence V. Powderly. 5.—Samuel Gompers.

From a Few Thousand Men Parading in New York in 1887 the Holiday Has Grown to Stupendous Proportions as a Day Dedicated to the Workingman, Covering Every State in the Union.

WHEN on that September day thirty-two years ago the scattered groups of wayfarers along Broadway watched the ranks of workmen march down the street, but a few thousand in number, with little of noise and less of pomp and display, the man must have been a dreamer indeed who could see from that small beginning America's great Labor day of Monday.

He must have been a very Joseph of Dothan come to view who could see in his mind's eye the limitless lines of laborers, thousands upon their hundreds of thousands, until the brain grows weary in the estimate, that will Sept. 7 parade throughout every city of the Union, not in thin, trickling files, but in broad platoons that stretch from curb to curb and crowd the gaping gazers, and parade, with blazoned banners at their head and brass bands blaring their notes of victory, with all the pomp and circumstance of war. Over all this looms large the new department of labor, over which William B. Wilson presides in President Wilson's cabinet.

And yet it was from the little beginning referred to that all this arose. True, there had been labor unions in the United States before that, and they had paraded in their organized form. In 1827 and in the three years following the labor societies of New York paraded in the procession of the Fourth of July, and on various occasions after they turned out in strength.

But as far as can be learned this parade of Sept. 5, 1882, was the first time that the labor unions set aside a specific day devoted to the goddess at whose shrine they worshipped and turned out in full force that all the world might see. And this demonstration was confined solely to New York city.

First Parade in 1882.

It was on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Knights of Labor, which was held there that year. This organization of labor had been founded about fifteen years before by some striking garment workers of Philadelphia. It was born at a time when the laboring man was beginning to do a good deal of hard thinking for himself and wonder quite a deal whether all this talk about the blessings of poverty and the lowly poor being God's own was quite as true as its smug faced teachers had for generations been dining into the ears of the man behind the hammer and the shovel.

And so the Knights of Labor, filled with those doubts, threw amain. At their head was Terence V. Powderly, now occupying a responsible position in the new department of labor, being chief of the division of information.

"It has been stated at various times

that Labor day had this or that man for its father," said Mr. Powderly, when asked concerning this occasion of momentous birth. "But the day had no father, or, rather," he corrected with a smile, "it had many fathers, and I think I should know, having been present at the birth."

"Labor day, as we know it today, was a growth, born from the perception of many men at the same time of the need of such a day. Of such movements, it is always hard to fix an exact moment when they spring into being when, from a vague idea they become the practical thing. But of Labor day it can be said with certainty that it was born in New York city Sept. 5, 1882.

Whole Day Given to Labor.

"At that time the Knights of Labor, of which I was grand master workman, were holding their annual convention in that city. The labor unions of New York determined to give a demonstration in our honor, and so, on the afternoon of the day mentioned, they paraded to the number of several thousand.

"So eagerly had the idea been grasped by the labor folks of New York that the whole day was practically given over to labor—just as the Fourth of July is given over to the consideration of our national independence.

"We were deep in deliberations on that day. I well remember, for the cause of labor, before that time an infant in swaddling clothes, was beginning to walk erect, and its inarticulate cry of the past was framing itself into sentences for the world to listen. Therefore when we were informed that the laboring people of New York had made the day a virtual holiday and would parade in our honor we adjourned to review the procession from the stand erected in Union square.

"Upon that platform were, among others, Hugh F. Pentecost, Robert Price, a coal miner of Pennsylvania and member of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, and General Worthy Foreman Richard Griffith, a veteran in the cause.

"As the procession passed by its numbers, few for these days, but imposing then, so aroused the feelings of Price that he leaned over to the rest of us and, addressing Richard Griffith in particular, exclaimed:

"This is Labor day, Uncle Dick! Labor day now and hereafter!"

Instant of Birth.

"That moment I have always considered to be the instant when Labor day was born. The incident, trivial in itself, was the nucleus of many a conference. Each of us worked to the end of having a particular day set

apart by law devoted to the consideration and interests of the laboring classes, and in time that end was achieved. I myself, as head of the order, wrote to every lodge in the Union pushing the idea of a Labor day."

But it was not achieved immediately. Each year more and more lodges in more and more cities of the country fell into line with the suggestion and set apart a day.

But the genius of the American people was behind the idea. Oliver Wendell Holmes, greatest of genial philosophers, in speaking of the inborn desire of the American people to perpetuate some idea that is dear to them by the dedication of a special day to it, says somewhere that if a party of Americans were shipwrecked upon a desert island the first thing they would do would be to hold a meeting and organize.

And so, in keeping with this American spirit, the leaders of labor, backed by their followers, more and more spread the propaganda of Labor day. Each year they held their day holy, demonstrating the faith that was in them by a parade of all the crafts. And this grew until the lawmakers of the country must needs take notice of such an insistent call.

Accordingly, on Jan. 4, 1887, a bill was introduced in the legislature of New York state providing for the setting aside as a legal holiday, devoted to the interests of labor, the first Monday in each September—the first notice taken by any state of the Labor day movement.

But though New York was the first to take up the matter, she was not the first state to formally adopt it into her laws, for faraway Oregon, in whose legislature a Labor day bill was introduced Jan. 17, passed it into a law by the signature of its governor Feb. 21, thus writing her name at the head of the states in adopting the movement as a formal state measure. It was not until May 6 of the same year that the New York bill was passed.

After these two states had formally set aside a day the others followed with more or less alacrity. The rank and file of the labor movement, consisting of hundreds of thousands of men in the various organizations, had adopted the idea years before the states, or a majority even, had crystallized it into statute law.

The numbers who will gather in this celebration it is impossible to give with any degree of accuracy, but it can be stated, beyond exaggeration, that the men and women in line of parade alone will mount far up in the hundreds of thousands, many more marching than ever before in the history of the world in witness of any cause.

Topics of the Sport World

By SQUARE DEAL

High Prices For Poor Players.
Who says the baseball club owners will not take a chance? Pipe the way they go back to the dough bin for coin when a "phenom" comes on the scene, even though the law of averages shows that high priced recruits in the minors bat about .009 average in the success league when they move up.

Larry Chappell, the \$8,500 Milwaukee skyrocket bought by the White Sox last year, is down with blood poisoning and may lose his foot. Even if he doesn't he never amounted to a great deal, and the price paid for him was above his value.

History shows that most of our famous high priced diamond lights have turned out to be rhinestones.

The Detroit club last year paid between \$8,000 and \$10,000 in dollars and players for Ralph Comstock. Ralph admitted he was a wonderful pitcher, and a few scouts believed him a coming star. Ralph is still coming, although he has a hard job winning games in the International league. He did not last a month in the American this season.

O'Toole, \$22,500, has yet to deliver even \$2,500 worth to the Pirates; Russell Blackburn, \$10,000, had to be sent back, refurbished and handled with care, before he became even a serviceable big leaguer; Lefty Russell broke Connie Mack's heart by falling down to a thirty cent valuation after Cornelius had invested the wages of 10,000 section hands for one day in the southpaw. And what of Elmer Brown, the \$7,000 diamond pendant Brooklyn was so eager to grab from the Browns' Montgomery farm? He has the paste diamond hall mark on him already.

History is stocked with other instances of high prices for low returns.

Dave Robertson a Veteran.

Dave Robertson, the outfield find of the season, who is hitting like a fiend for the New York Giants at present, is not, as many fans suppose, a meteoric arrival in the baseball firmament, but has been nursed along for the past three years by McGraw. Davy was first picked up by the Giants as a pitcher, but a football accident in college spoiled his pitching wing, and

Muggsy had to make him over into a fielder. Robertson was the swatting sensation of the Southern association last year.

Bresnahan's Mound Work.

Roger Bresnahan, one time St. Louis manager and the star backstop of the Giants, who went back in harness once more as the Cubs' regular backstop,



Photo by American Press Association.

Bresnahan, Cub Regular.

was picked up by O'Day to coach his pitchers, but when Archer broke his arm the veteran was shoved into the breach and has performed nobly since.

In the Sunday School Class

SENIOR BEREAN LESSON.

Golden Text.—Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself.—Luke x, 27.

The Lesson Explained. Verses 28-31.—Supreme Duties.

The ready and discerning answers that were given by Jesus confused his enemies and delighted his attentive hearers. One of the scribes who belonged to the Pharisaic party was present and he was so impressed by the skill of the Master that he was induced to propound a question. According to Matthew's account, this questioner was in the plot to confuse Jesus and involve him in trouble, but the account of Mark is more acceptable. All scribes were not opposed to Jesus, just as there were Pharisees like Nicodemus who regarded the Master with great respect. Let us give this scribe the benefit of the doubt and think of him as a friendly and warm hearted inquirer. "Which is the first commandment of all?" A distinction was observed by religious thinkers at this time between ritual and ethical requirements. There were some among the Pharisees who laid stress on the importance of the ritual law pertaining to the Sabbath, circumcision, and other ceremonial. Another party took the opposite position and contended for the superiority of the moral law. This scribe desired to know what view Jesus held on this subject. "Hear O Israel; the Lord our God is one Lord." This significant sentence emphasizing the unity and supremacy of Jehovah is part of the "Shema," which was recited morning and evening by every Jew. Its memorable truth was familiar to the scribe; and when Jesus declared that the opening sentences constituted "the first commandment," he indorsed the superiority of moral obedience over ritual precision. The allegiance to God must proceed from the purest motives, if it is to be genuine and enduring. Love to God is the response of man to the prior appeal of Jehovah shown in his works of deliverance. "With all thy heart." True, as coming from the depths of one's being. "With all thy soul." Intelligent and deliberate, without any reserve. "With all thy mind." The emotional and intellectual must go together. "With all thy strength." Using one's ability to the utmost. The idea is that God must be served with all your powers and that your best is none too good to be offered to him.

"Love thy neighbor as thyself." This is the complement to the first requirement, and it called for a spirit of sincerity, thoughtfulness, and earnestness in the service of our fellows that is consistent with our service of God. This passage is found in Lev. xix, 18. It was a mark of the superior insight of Jesus that he combined these two duties to God and man in a unified whole. "None other * * * greater than these." They contain the final principles of religion and morality, and where observed life becomes blessed and happy. Matthew's version contains the words: "On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets" (Matt. xxii, 40).

Verses 41-44.—The mark of devotion. Jesus had achieved a signal triumph, and all questioners decided to let him alone, for they could not get the better of him. After these interviews Jesus left the court of the Gentiles and went to the women's court, so called because the women could proceed no further in the temple. In this spacious hall there were placed thirteen chests shaped like trumpets for the freewill offerings of the people. Jesus took up his position here, "sat over against the treasury" and watched the procession of worshippers as they made their offerings. It was to be expected that the rich would "cast in much" and be liberal with their wealth, as so many are even in this day. But he noticed as worthy of special mention "a certain poor widow" whose piety was not to be judged by her poverty. Her contribution to the temple funds consisted of "two mites," equal to about one-fourth of a cent, the smallest money in circulation at that time. Jesus promptly drew the attention of "his disciples" to this obscure gift and declared to their surprise that it was worth more than the large offerings of the rich. "Abundance * * * want." The wealthy gave of their superfluity, which did not affect their actual resources necessary for a "living," but the widow gave all that she had and so went without necessities. The spirit of devotion and sacrifice is the badge of what is acceptable in the kingdom of God, regardless of the amount, little or much.

No. 9611

The Spur National Bank

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000
SURPLUS, 20,000

We Solicit Accounts of Merchants, Farmers and Stockmen, and Promise Fair and Courteous Treatment to All. Accommodations Granted Consistent with Sound Banking.

MAKE OUR BANK YOUR BANK

OFFICERS

R. V. COLBERT, PRESIDENT
C. A. JONES, VICE PRESIDENT
W. G. SHERROD, CASHIER
M. E. MANNING, ASST. CASHIER

TAP

Well, as crops look fine and maize heading is in progress everybody is quite busy.

Mr. Trout and wife visited his cousin near Girard the past week.

Miss Mildred Rash returned home Saturday after visiting relatives here for several days.

Mrs. Harrell and son, Ira, returned home Saturday. Mrs. Harrell's widow daughter came home with them.

Joe Lambert and sister, Essie, spent Sunday with Lila, Laura and Orval Slack.

The dance at Mr. Jones' Thursday night was enjoyed by all.

Miss Annie Sandlon, of near Aspermont, who has been visiting Miss Flora Jones, returned home Saturday.

Miss Essie Lambert spent Monday night with Miss Annie Cross.

Mr. Jones and wife are here visiting Mrs. Jones' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson.

Miss Lila Garrett left Friday for Oklahoma on an extended visit to relatives and friends.

Jack Cox has to carry his arm in a sling from some cause, but we have not learned what for.

Mrs. Bertha McArthur and daughter, Winnie, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Elsie Smith.

Mrs. T. S. Lambert is on the sick list now but hope she will be better later on.

Mrs. Bettie Shepherd, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John Smith, returned home Saturday.

A. E. McClain and family, of New Mexico, are visiting their parents here.

Ed Fuqua and family, of New Mexico, are here visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Dozier's sister and family came in Sunday for a few days' visit.

Miss Marvinie Cox happened to a bad accident the other day while heading maize, the wagon ran over her foot. It may be broke. They don't know yet.

Wesley Boland and wife spent a few days with Mrs. Hood.

Seab Lambert and family spent Sunday evening with Mr. Rutherford and family.

John Sparks and family spent Sunday with Mr. Pirkle and family.

L. S. Scott and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford.

John Perkins is on the Plains looking him out a location for another year.—A Candy Kid.

MUSIC NOTICE

I will begin my Piano and Voice classes in connection with the Spur Public School on Monday, Sept. 14th, and would be glad to meet all who contemplate taking either piano or voice, or both, on that date at the Spur school building.—Miss Trenholm Doyle. 42-4t

DENTAL NOTICE

I will be permanently located in Spur on or about the 20th of September to practice dentistry. Will do highest class work and will appreciate your business.—M. L. Pierce. 43-4tp

Murray Brothers...

YOU WILL EVENTUALLY HAVE US DO That Work

Why Not Now?

W. F. Godfrey Realty Company.

Real Estate
Fire Insurance.

Eastside Barber Shop

TIDWELL & REEVES, Props.

First Class Tonsorial Work. Hot and Cold Baths and Up-To-Date Service in Every Respect. Call and see us

GO WHERE YOU PLEASE EAT WHAT YOU PLEASE

That is what you can do if you take Dodson's Liver Tone. Many people know the danger of calomel, yet they take it because they know of nothing better. Other people are not afraid of calomel, because they do not understand what a dangerous drug it is. Because it has never hurt them, they believe it never will. No one needs to take dangerous calomel (which is just another form of mercury).

The Red Front Drug Store sells Dodson's Liver Tone for fifty cents a bottle and guarantees that it takes the place of calomel.

Dodson's Liver Tone is a pleasant-tasting vegetable remedy that livens up the liver without causing any restriction of habit or diet. It has none of the many bad after-effects of calomel and is safe for children as well as grown-ups.

You don't run a single risk when you try Dodson's Liver Tone, because if you aren't entirely satisfied all you need to do is go right back to where you bought it and have your money cheerfully refunded to you with a smile. Isn't that fair?



"Bell" Connection Solves Farm Problems

Said a prosperous and Up-to-date farmer: "We like to joke the women-folks about using the telephone, but I guess we men use it as much as they do. We find the Long Distance Bell connection feature of our service a wonderful convenience."

Have you a telephone connected to the Bell System?

Ask our nearest Manager for information, or write

The Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Co.

B. G. WORSWICK Attorney-At-Law

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General Practice of Medicine
Prompt response will be given to all calls, city or country, day or night.
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T. E. STANDFIER Physician and Surgeon

COUNTRY CALLS ANSWERED NIGHT OR DAY

We Are In Position To!

SEE US for all kinds of Hardware, Newton and Studebaker Wagons, and Farm Trucks, Emerson Buggies and Hacks. We are also prepared to do your Plumbing; install your waterworks. We can also furnish you with Bath Tubs, Lavatories and Kitchen Sinks at reasonable prices. See us for all kinds of Tin work. All work guaranteed. We earnestly solicit and appreciate your patronage.

RITER HARDWARE CO.

DRY LAKE

Crops are superfine in this part of the country, and maize headers are in great demand.

Rev. Bilberry preached for us Sunday night.

The trustees are having an addition built to the school house this week.

Ora Lee Dopson is on the sick list, also little Houston McBroom has been quite sick of typhoid fever but is better now.

Judge O. S. Ferguson and family, of Dickens, visited Mr. Johnson and family Sunday.

Misses Esther and Bessie Davis and Lottie Johnson visited the Barley home Sunday.

Mrs. Johnson returned from an extended visit to relatives and friends in Coke county last week.

R. P. Davis has built a new barn, and Mr. Dopson also has a new windmill, tank and other improvements.

Mr. Hufstedler's team became frightened last Sunday evening while coming from town and ran away throwing he and his wife out breaking his arm and bruising her up some.

Mr. Brummett and wife, of Jack county, are here to take charge of the Dry Lake school, but owing to the big crops and scarcity of farm labor the school will hardly begin before the first of November. We see that Mr. Brummett is not an idle man. He is helping the Dry Lake people gather their crops. He is now in the maize fields, and we see that he is easily a two ton maize header, and if he picks cotton like he gathers maize and can teach school like he picks cotton he will do the people good.

J. E. Brown received a painful bruise in being thrown out of his buggy somehow.

Miss Esther McKnight visited Miss Lottie Johnson Monday afternoon.—Sunbeam.

GILPIN

The rains which fell in our community were not appreciated by the farmers very much.

Rev. W. B. Bennett and family have returned from Midway where Rev. Bennett has been holding a meeting.

Miss Nora Blakeley is visiting friends on Duck Creek this week.

Little Miss Allie Powell is visiting Grandpa and Grandma Carlisle this week.

Carl Hagins, of Jayton, is spending this week at Gilpin building fence.

P. E. Hagins made a flying trip to Girard Saturday.

Virgil Smith, of Spur, is visiting relatives and friends at Gilpin this week.

P. E. Hagins and family visited J. Carlisle and family Sunday.

Cecil Bennett and Willie Hagins made a flying trip to Girard Sunday evening.—Creeping Jassus.

We do all kinds of Auto repairing: keep extras, gasoline, oil, etc. Don't fail to see us when in need of anything in our line.—E. L. Clay. tf

Fords & Buicks

GODFREY & POWELL
SPUR, TEXAS

NOTICE

You will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law if caught hunting, fishing, shooting, trapping or trespassing in any way in any of the 24 pastures.—Mrs. Boley Brown & Sons. By Bert N. Brown, manager. 1-26t

When in Spur, eat at the German Kitchen—Pooles old stand.

JACKSON REALTY CO.

Fire, Tornado, Plate Glass and Livestock Insurance. We sell Land, City Property and Livestock. Non-Residents' business promptly attended to.

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J. P. SIMMONS.

Drayman and Agent for Pierce-Fordice Oil Ass'n. Heavy and light hauling. All work guaranteed.



The Sowing of



A Glance at Current Topics

PROLOGUE.

Alderson Cree, a West Virginia mountaineer, while hunting is shot from behind. He exacts a promise from his young son, David, to kill Kip Ryerson, whom he suspects. After David goes for aid Alderson relents and prays to live long enough to relieve the son from the promise. Only Martha Lamfire, a character of the mountains, hidden behind the bushes, hears his appeal. Ryerson is arrested, tried, but acquitted. The mountaineers, accused by David of cowardice, band together and order Ryerson out of town. Four years later, on his sixteenth birthday, David had gone out to a neighboring Draft to fulfill his promise to his father, but learned that Kip Ryerson was already dead. At twenty-two David is the devoted slave of Mary Reddin. Kip Ryerson returns. Ellen Daw, a poor, beragged adopted daughter of Silas Daw of Drupe mountain, weary and faint from her lonely farm work, is assisted by Adrian Blair, a well to do youth of the Draft. On Sunday the people of the Draft flocked to the schoolhouse to hear Brother Braxton's farewell sermon. David, leading the prayer, suddenly catches sight of Ryerson, who until then he had thought dead. He leaps on his old antagonist, but strong arms restrain him, and Ryerson escapes. Mary coaxes David home with her for an hour, but his love for her can't hold him longer. His promise to his dying father proves strongest, and he leaves on his errand of revenge. Hidden from his distracted sweetheart, he flings himself on the ground in an effort to adjust his confused thoughts. Hours later, his mind still racked with indecision, he reaches home, where his mother had awaited him. She learns of his inactivity, and her terrible scorn sends him back to fulfill his promised work of destruction. It becomes Ellen Daw's wish to do something for Mary and David. Conscious of her own useless life, she hits upon a plan. Half afraid, she quickly grasps an old pistol and flees from the house. Seeing a figure coming through the rain which she supposes to be Kip Ryerson, she fires, misses and is horrified to discover that it is Adrian Blair, to whom she confesses all. To the complete surprise of the frightened girl he tells her how he had loved her since their schooldays, but was afraid to say it. David reaches the lumber camp. Kip Ryerson, secreted in the mill house, hears the mill boss tell David that Kip has left camp. David turns back, and Ryerson is told to go before being discovered. Mary is called to the bedside of Martha Lamfire, the old woman of the woods, who is dying.

A Voice From the Past.

MARY, settling herself by the bedside of old Martha in a chair vacated by one of the departed women, was conscious of a keen relief in their departure, for the continued low whisper of their remarks and the gravity of their pale faces had been nerve racking in the extreme, and for a little while in the silence and almost entire darkness of the cabin she seemed to be gathered as it were into soft arms and to slip away a little from the vivid present of her own tragedy.

But presently Mrs. Cooper, with a fretful exclamation that "hit was so dark yer couldn't see yer hand before yer face," rose and, groping about, found matches and lit the small gas hand lamp, which from its high perch on the mantel shelf sent a desolate light over the room worse than actual darkness.

Mary sat on quietly in her chair, her wide eyes bent upon the darkness and every nerve following David in fearful imagination. By the table the fat woman continued her noisy meal, running the blade of the wooden handled knife into the glass jar in an eager quest for the last little scrapings of the peach butter. The clock on the high mantel struck the hour with vibrant tin pan tone, followed by a sharp click, as though tiny hands applauded the performance as each stroke shimmered away into silence, and, save for these sounds, the room was very quiet until, with a sudden blue sheet of flame and crack of thunder on top of it, the storm broke heavily over the hollow. At the crash Mary jumped in her chair and Mrs. Cooper dropped her knife clatteringly down upon the emptied tin plate.

"Thunder allers did make me jest es nervous es a cat," she said, rising hastily and going over to shut the door.

Old Martha had started broad awake and was staring about her with wild eyes. She drew herself feebly toward the edge of the bed and made an effort to set her feet upon the floor.

"Hit's rainin'," she muttered. "Hit's rainin', an' Ammy'll git wet. I gotter go fetch her in. Yes, honey, yes," she cried, "mammy's comin'!" and again she attempted to get out of bed. But Mary pressed her gently back.

"Lay still, lay still, A'nt Marthy," she said soothingly. "Ammy's all right. You jest lay still."

For a moment the old woman looked at the girl in mysterious question, then

Alderson Cree

By

MARGARET P. MONTAGUE

she took up her words and turned them over and over slowly—"Ammy's all right, Ammy's all right—she's all right," and in spite of the monotony of delirium her voice held in it a wistful interrogation. Afterward she fell into a long, wandering babble of broken phrases and idle, foolish words, all strung together and interwoven with the repetition of the dead girl's name.

Outside the roar of the wind and rain and crash of thunder made wild pandemonium in the narrow hollow. At every fresh clap Mary's heart leaped within her in frightened bounds, though usually she was healthily unafraid of thunderstorms, while Mrs. Cooper covered frankly in her chair, burying her head in her arms at each streak of lightning.

"I allers did hate er lightnin' storm," she quavered, "an' s'het erway up here in this terrible lonesome holler with that old crazy woman is enough ter drive er person jest plum distracted."

In truth, caged by the steep sides of the hollow the force of the wind and crash of thunder were doubled and seemed bounding back and forth in a wild endeavor to escape, and in their tumultuous fury the flimsy cabin rocked again.

Distracted with terror, Mrs. Cooper began to pray out loud, in long, whining ejaculations of complaint and terror; Mary also had to take fierce hold upon herself to keep from screaming. And through it all old Martha went on with broken phrases and babbled remembrances of Amabel.

Gradually, however, the fury of the storm swept on to further ravages beyond, leaving behind only a gentle, steady summer rain.

Mrs. Cooper stretched herself in weary relief. "I declare I'm jest clean beat out with it all," she announced. "An' I b'lieve I'll jest take er little rest ther first part er ther night, an' then I'll take ther watchin' an' you kin git er good sleep. I wisht ter ther goodness ther was any chancet of my snatchin' er forty winks, but I'm that wrought up hit don't seem like I could sleep ergin fer er week—but I'll jest try ter rest er little spell anyhow."

She stretched her large frame expansively and thoroughly, and then, not waiting for any reply from Mary, she put her head down upon her arms on the hard table and fell asleep almost instantly—a great lump of inanimate blue gingham.

Mary shifted her position stiffly in her chair and settled to her long watch. The clock ticked with monotonous, heavy beats, the fat woman's breath came in long, deep snores, and Martha babbled on.

At first Mary was pulsingly awake, and she felt as though at each breath of the sleeper her racked nerves would give away and she would scream out that David Cree was killing Kip Ryerson, in hysterical protest to the indifference of the world.

But after a time as the night dragged wearily on and Martha's wanderings died again into a stupor Mary, quieted by the tranquil freshness of the atmosphere after the storm and by the delicious sharp smell of the thirsty earth, began to feel a certain lethargy and indifference creeping upon her, which was not sleep. Sitting thus in the little desolate room, her thoughts began to turn away from David and to dwell upon Amabel Lamfire—the report, of whose extreme beauty had always had a fascination for her.

Mary sighed as she thought about her. Amabel Lamfire had loved Alderson Cree, and it had broken her heart. Mary Reddin loved David Cree—and was her heart to be broken also? And with the thought Mary half echoed old Martha's bitter cry, "Oh, them Crees!" and looked down at the old woman on the bed.

The shriveled old nut cracker face framed in wisps of gray hair lay upon its pillows very small and very quiet just then. The eyes were almost shut, and the breathless stillness of the whole figure brought Mary with a startled gasp out of her dazed mood and made her bend down quickly, listening to make sure that the old woman was still alive. But even as she looked and in her doubt was about to call Mrs. Cooper, old Martha opened sudden wide bright eyes upon her.

She looked at Mary for a moment, and then her gaze went around the

room until it fell upon Mrs. Cooper's sleeping figure.

"Der yer want anything, A'nt Marthy?" Mary questioned, speaking in a somewhat raised voice to catch her attention.

A frown of annoyance drew the old faint eyebrows together and Martha made a feeble warning gesture.

"Hesh, don't talk so loud—you'll wake her up," she whispered; "an' I got somethin' ter say jest ter you."

"Yes—what is hit?" Mary answered, speaking clearly, but in a tone to match the other's.

Martha stretched out one feeble, clawlike hand and clutched the girl's delicately strong one.

"Ther was somethin' I hed ter say—somethin' I hed ter say jest ter you," she repeated wanderingly. "What was hit? Somethin' erbout er hunt"—she paused again, pondering, as though her thoughts went slowly, feeling their way.

"Yes," she resumed suddenly, nodding her head, "ther was er hunt—er hunt on Peter's ridge. An' they killed Alderson Cree—but first Alderson, him an' me betwixt us—we killed Ammy—Amabel Lamfire." She paused as always over the name and went drifting away on that track. "Ammy—Amabel," she whispered. "Der yer know Ammy?" she questioned, her eyes searching Mary's face with bright interrogation. "No," she cried with the same suddenness that her mind had been swept from one direction to another all night; "no, Ammy's dead—she's dead! Alderson and me killed her! Alderson Cree. Aha-a! Alderson Cree, when you didn't come ter my girl yer didn't know you'd ever be begging me ter take yer word ter Dave—that was lit—that was hit!" she broke off with quick illumination.

"That was what I hed ter tell yer; hit was ther word Alderson Cree sent ter Dave."

"Ter Dave!" cried Mary. She had scarcely been listening to the tangle of crazy words, but the name arrested her attention sharply.

"Yes, yes, ter Dave," the other hurried on, her mind clear for the moment. "I was comin' erlong ther path by ther Maple spring that day, an' when I got close to hit I says I'll git me er drink, but jest as I was erbout ter step out ter fher spring I-heered somethin' kinder moan, an' I stopped an' looked an' hit was Alderson Cree—shot in ther back. Alderson Cree"—she faltered over the name and paused, losing the thread of her story.

"Yes, yes, I understand—it was Alderson Cree!" Mary cried feverishly. "Yes, A'nt Marthy, go on!"

With an effort Martha resumed. "An' es I stopped an' looked he was prayin'—prayin'!"—she broke off into her distracted laughter. "Alderson Cree was er prayin'!" she cried, with peal after peal of crazy, triumphant glee.

"An' then d'rectly he heered me," she went on presently, as her laughter spent itself, "he heered me an'"—but there she paused, with a quick drawn breath. Her sharp ear had caught the sound of Mrs. Cooper stirring in her chair. With a deep yawn and stretching herself, the latter rose and came leisurely over to the bed. Old Martha's mouth closed tight and her eyes dropped.

"Yes, A'nt Marthy, yes!" Mary begged. "Go on with ther word Alderson Cree sent." But the old woman lay white and still and without a quiver of an eyelash, and, looking down at her, Mrs. Cooper shook her head.

"Po' soul! She's mighty nigh gone; she don't hear er word you say!" she said. "Hit's after 1," she went on. "I managed ter git er little drowse after all, an' now I kin take ther rest er ther watchin' an' you kin sleep."

Mary shook her head. "I don't want ter rest," she said. "Besides, I'm most sure A'nt Marthy was tryin' ter tell me somethin'."

"Well, she may have been, but she'll not tell nothin' ter nobody now," the other returned, looking again at the still face. "An' yer'd better git some rest, fer yer looks white es er sheet."

Mary looked again hesitatingly at Martha, and truly she seemed to have lost all consciousness of her surroundings and of what she had tried to say, and believing that the other woman must be right the girl rose at length from her own chair with a weary sigh and crossed over to the vacant one by the table.

Though it had seemed impossible for her to sleep, yet after she had put her head down upon the table, pillowed on her arms, she had not sat thus very long, listening to the rain without, before she was in a troubled, tormented sleep, in which all the anguish of the day released by slumber whirled through her brain in fantastic and horrifying dreams, starting her time and again. At length, however, she fell into a deep, exhausted sleep in which dreams and all consciousness vanished away.

In the first dim streaks of dawn she was awakened by Mrs. Cooper shaking her by the shoulder.

[To be continued.]

Belgrade Pride of All Serbs.

Berlin, Aug. 30.—When the world was first startled by the European crisis Belgrade, Serbia's capital, became the focus of all eyes. Its occupation by Austria was the fear from the first and made necessary the removal of the seat of government to the inland and fortified city of Nish.

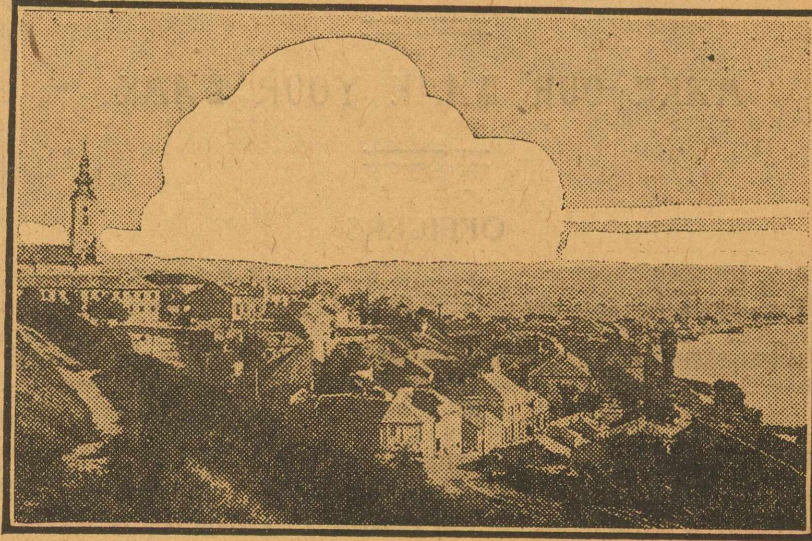
Belgrade is, roughly speaking, divided into two parts, the older part, built during the Turkish domination, lying low on the banks of the Save and Danube rivers, and the new, modern part,

sixteen horse batteries and fourteen mountain batteries.

General mobilization with the armies of the second and third lines gives Austria-Hungary an effective total of more than 1,000,000 combatants. The question of armament pales to insignificance before that of an effective force. What are 250,000 men to 1,300,000?

Gigantic New Mexico Dam.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Bigger than the Assuan dam on the river Nile and



BELGRADE, SERBIA'S CAPITAL, WHICH WAS TAKEN BY THE AUSTRIANS.

of which not only all Servians, but all Serbs as well, have been intensely proud, lying on the hill back of the fortress. In the low part of the town the commercial life of the city was centered. The railroad station and the custom houses and many warehouses and factories are also located there.

The new part is laid out in broad, well paved streets lined with fine buildings six and seven stories high, which, since the new spirit of development has seized on the country, have replaced the small, low buildings that were first erected. The city has a comprehensive tramway system which extends far beyond its limits in several directions.

The royal palace is on the Avenue Prince Milan, one of the chief streets, and is not especially imposing. It is a part of the residence of the Servian kings for many years, but the building in which King Alexander and Queen Draga were killed was torn down and has never been replaced. At the other end of the plot where this palace stood a fine new palace had been in the course of construction for the use of the crown prince.

Austrian Versus Servian Army.

Washington, Aug. 31.—In the files of the general staff of the United States army is a translation from the French entitled "Strength and Campaign Plans of Austria and Servia." This article, by an unknown author, is virtually up to date.

The following is the composition of the Servian field army:

First line, five divisions of infantry, one division of cavalry, two battalions of fortification artillery, one regiment of pioneers, or sixty battalions of infantry, twenty squadrons (not including ten division squadrons), fifty field batteries (forty-two mounted, two horse, six mountain), five batteries (shell), one mortar battery. Second line, five divisions of the reserve, or sixty battalions; ten division squadrons, twenty batteries. Third line, forty-five battalions of infantry, five squadrons, five companies of artillery. The gendarmerie comprises, besides, thirty-two detachments (frontier forces).

The effective figures are as follows: First line, 3,200 officers, 120,000 men; second line, 2,000 officers, 75,000 men; third line, 1,000 officers, 55,000 men. A grand total of some 250,000 men.

This is rather slim compared with

bigger, in fact, than any similar project in the world is the Elephant Butte dam on the Rio Grande river, New Mexico, 102 miles from El Paso, which will shortly be completed, according to Dr. C. B. Hill of Dona Ana county, N. M., who is in this city.

"The Elephant Butte dam, which is about 85 per cent complete, will irrigate an area of 160,000 acres in New Mexico and Texas," said Dr. Hill. "It will enable the occupants of that territory to irrigate their land at a cost of about \$3 per acre per year. The project, built of course by the federal government, will cost approximately \$6,000,000.

"Under the terms of the contract the federal government must turn over to the state of New Mexico 60,000 per acre feet of water each year—that is, water to the depth of one foot covering an area of 60,000 acres must be given to the state of New Mexico. The water users will pay for the water at the rate of \$60 per acre for twenty years, and at the end of that period, it is estimated, the government will have been repaid for the total expenditure for this dam.

"The Mesilla valley, which will benefit largely by this project, will be made one of the most fertile in the west."

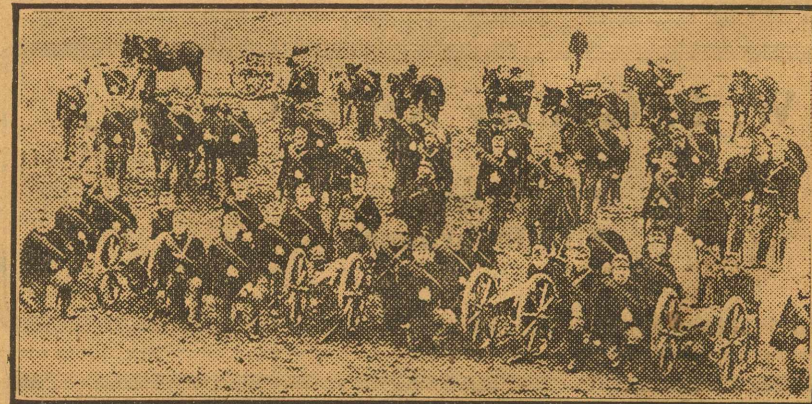
Making New Orleans Cleanest City.

New Orleans, Aug. 31.—"If we put this campaign, through on the plans now formed we'll make New Orleans the great ideal sanitary city of the American continent, and she will be as famous for her sanitation as is the canal zone."

Assistant Surgeon General W. C. Rucker, United States public health service, directing the great cleanup and rat proofing fight, showed his usual optimism in computing possible results, following a satisfactory conference with the board of port commissioners. Not only did he forecast the city's certain victory in the present campaign, but predicted that New Orleans would be impregnable against a recurrence of the plague menace.

Dr. Rucker covered every phase of the situation and pointed out that the water front was in a measure the key to the situation. The assistant surgeon general made his suggestions about rat proofing the wharves and docks.

The cotton factors want to work



AUSTRIAN ARTILLERY IN THE FIELD.

the figures of the Austro-Hungarian army.

The royal and imperial army comprises sixteen army corps (counting the strengthened Zara division as a corps), which furnishes between 650,000 and 700,000 men in the first line divided into thirty-one divisions of infantry and five of cavalry (468 battalions of infantry and 252 squadrons of chasseurs), 210 mounted batteries,

hand in hand with the authorities in the rat campaign. The rats seem to have a weakness for the sample room, as well as the cotton presses and warehouses, and they center in companies, regiments and battalions about these places.

"The secret of it is," said Dr. Rucker, "the cotton seed is a delightful dietetic temptation to the rodents, a regular palate tickler."

For the Man Who Feeds the Nation

IN GRADING WHEAT

Fanning Mill Highly Recommended For Winter Grain.

ELIMINATING ALL ROUGHAGE.

Those Getting the Biggest Yields Emphasize Three Things—a Firm Seed Bed, Sowing of Plump Seeds and Distributing Grain With Good Drill.

Results obtained at the various experiment stations from sowing graded and ungraded grain have by no means been uniform. In the majority of instances, however, the experimental evidence favors the practice of grading grain by the use of the fanning mill. It can be well understood that in a given measured amount of grain there

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Better for the ewes and better for the lambs to wean on time. It is a short job, but a bad one to delay. After weaning lambs should have fresh grass, grain, salt and plenty of good water.

Leaving a flock in hot summer weather without visiting them at least twice a week to observe whether maggots are not killing some of them is certainly not getting all the profits out of sheep.

Sheep do not drink much water, but what little they drink must be absolutely clean.

Don't expect to make a profit on a flock of sheep unless you give them proper attention.

The ewes and lambs should be kept out of hearing of each other for a time when weaning.

TRYING SEASON FOR THE COW.

At This Time of Year Use Silage to Take Place of Grass.

One of the most trying seasons of the year for the dairy cow is the latter part of summer and early fall. At this season the pastures are often short or dried up, and in such cases it is a common mistake of dairymen to let their cows drop off in flow of milk through lack of feed. Later they find it impossible to restore the milk flow, no matter how the cows are fed. Good dairy practice demands that the milk flow be maintained at a high level all the time from parturition to drying off. It becomes necessary therefore to supply some feed to take the place of the grass. The easiest way to do this is by means of silage. Silage is cheaper and decidedly more convenient to use than soiling crops.

The amounts to feed will depend upon the condition of the pastures, varying all the way from ten pounds to a full winter feed of forty pounds. It should be remembered in this connection that silage contains a low percentage of protein, so that the greater the amount of silage fed the greater must be the amount of protein in the supplementary feeds to properly balance the ration.

ABOUT THE FARM.

See that there is plenty of good water for all of the animals in summer as well as in winter.

Keep the hens laying and the chickens growing by suitable feed and care, as this is what pays at all times of the year.

See that the harnesses for the horses are pliable and well fitting, as this will be of help in the trying work of haying.

Do not neglect to give salt to the stock as needed, not forgetting the young animals that may be away at pasture.

Keep the lawn in good condition by frequent mowings. Give the clippings to the poultry or pigs, as these will be well relished by them.

Relief For Bloating Cow.

As a drench for a bloated cow give two ounces of turpentine shaken up in a pint of raw linseed oil, or one ounce each of aromatic spirits of ammonia and alcohol, with two to four ounces of granular hyposulphite of soda, in a quart of water or flaxseed tea, says Dr. A. S. Alexander in the Farm Journal. Give new warm milk to a cow that is bloated. The dose is one pint and may be repeated in half an hour. It is well to give a cow a physic after the bloating subsides.

Seed Corn Tests For School Children



Photo by United States department of agriculture.

Seed corn testing as a school exercise, especially in the rural districts, is recommended in a bulletin issued by the United States department of agriculture for the following reasons: First, it furnishes an easy and interesting study in seed germination and plant growth; second, the extended use of a good method has vast economic value in improving the productiveness of American agriculture, and, third, the teaching of it in the rural school exerts a strong influence toward increasing the confidence of parents in the permanent worth of good school work.

The only materials needed are a shallow wooden tray, a small handful of carpet tacks, a few yards of wrapping twine, sand enough to fill the tray and three or four quarts of water. The tray (or several of them) can easily be sawed from an empty soap or cracker box.

When ready to begin the test, two children can work to the best advantage, one to handle the individual ears and the other to plant the tray. The first takes up ear No. 1 in the first row and, with the point of a pocket knife applied to the edge of a kernel, removes five kernels from each ear, passes them to the second pupil and carefully replaces the ear in its row. The kernels should be taken in succession (taking only those of average size) from about an inch above the base of the ear to the same distance below its tip, passing spirally around and lengthwise of the ear. This insures a fair test of the whole ear, as it sometimes happens that one side or one end of an ear is sound, while the others will not grow. The illustration shows a few ears with kernels removed in this spiral fashion. Full directions for the conduct of the test are given in the bulletin.

is a much larger number of seeds in ungraded than in graded grain, consequently it can be seen that where there is no marked difference in favor of grading, this might be due to the thicker seeding which results from sowing ungraded grain.

As a practical everyday problem for the farmer who is called on to settle this matter previous to sowing his spring grain as well as his winter wheat the practice of grading has much to recommend it. In the first place there is always more or less "roughness" among the grain as it comes from the threshing machine. This is in the form of chaff and short pieces of straw. The running of the grain through the fanning mill means the elimination of these, and in turn it also means that such grain will be distributed much more uniformly when drilled. Even though the winter wheat, to begin with, may be a fairly good sample, weighing from sixty to sixty-two pounds per bushel, and even though there may seem to be an exceedingly small percentage of shrunken grain, the elimination of this so called "roughage" becomes quite an important factor as relating to uniform seeding. No drill has ever yet been designed that will handle dirty grain, and that is why our most progressive wheat growers use the combination of the fanning mill and the grain drill. There is another advantage in using the drill. It effects a saving in seed.

We find upon inquiry that the wheat growers who are getting their thirty, forty and fifty bushels per acre are men who emphasize three things—namely, a firm seed bed, the sowing of good plump seed and lastly the sowing of the grain with a good drill.—Iowa Homestead.

Management of Brood Sow.

Hogs require attention, regardless of condition, age or sex, but the management of the brood sow is the surest test of the breeder's skill. If sows are carelessly fed during pregnancy trouble of some kind is sure to ensue at farrowing.

DAIRY INFORMATION.

Warm milk should never be poured into cold milk, nor should the night's milk be mixed with the morning's milk.

In order to produce desirable flavor it is very essential that the milk and cream be handled under sanitary conditions.

Some cows are such persistent milkers that it is almost impossible to dry them off before freshening. This should be done, however, for every good cow needs a little rest.

The cream separator is recognized as the most economical method of skimming milk.

It is quite a common practice in washing milk utensils to start with hot water. This is not the best method. In boiling milk a skin forms on it. The hot water likewise hardens this on to the sides of the milk vessel, making it hard to remove. The better way is to first rinse the utensil in cold water, and it should be rinsed as soon as it is emptied of milk or else the milk will dry and then rinsing will not so thoroughly remove it.

Through the use of silos and soiling crops from two to five times as many cows can be kept on the same land.

Parasites In Sheep.

If the flockowner does not dip his flock to free them from ticks or lice he is wasting time and feed without getting profit. When he does not try to avoid parasites in the flock, does not change them to new pasture occasionally and allows them to drink from old stagnant water pools, he will be forced to learn through loss that he is not doing the right thing. In many cases such loss is attributed to "bad luck," when in reality it is nothing but mismanagement. The proper management of sheep needs to be learned like any other business.

Not True to Life.

"I don't care much for moving picture shows," said the grouch. "The films they show are too improbable." "Whaddy ya mean improbable?" asked the boob.

"Why, I saw one last night that showed a daughter helping her mother to wash the dishes," replied the grouch. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Heavy Strain.

Church—I see crowds in motion on grand stands and similar structures exert a strain equal to about 175 per cent of their weight.

Gotham—That refers to the times when the home team is winning, I guess.—Yonkers Statesman.

As It Comes It Goes.

"Does she live from hand to mouth?" "No, from ear to mouth."—St. Louis Globe Democrat.



"Does she live from hand to mouth?" "No, from ear to mouth."—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Difficult to Utter.

"Doesn't the glory of the sunset fill your mind with thoughts that it would be difficult to utter?" "I don't know; it does make me think of the red flannel underwear father used to wear."—Houston Post.

Redeeming the Marked Cards

By BURDETTE G. DAVIS

"In any event, the crown prince must not be exposed," said Von Bernstein.

"Which means that I must lose myself to the world."

The reply was made by Count Esterhoff, on whose person had been found a pack of marked cards. A party of young noblemen and the prince had been playing baccarat. His royal highness had lost heavily, and Esterhoff had won. In order to force the latter to return his winnings the prince, who sat near the winner, slipped the marked pack into his pocket and then accused him of having won his money by cheating. To prove his accusation he demanded that Esterhoff be searched, and the cards were found.

No one was deceived, nor was it intended that any one should be deceived. The scheme was to effect the return of the money the prince had lost to Esterhoff without the heir apparent being obliged to demean himself by accepting it as a gift.

"There is a way out of it if you choose to avail yourself of it," said Bernstein.

"What way?" "Give up what you have won to the prince and all will be hushed up."

"That would be to acknowledge myself guilty. I prefer to appear guilty to the world and preserve my own self respect."

"Nonsense, count. It is our duty to preserve the sovereign from reproach. He belongs to the people. Let them lose confidence in him and what follows? Anarchy."

Esterhoff stood firm. He was excluded from the prince's set on the ground that he had used marked cards. He gave his winnings to the poor, which was considered a proof that his conscience had in the end got the better of him. Under the name of Peter Esterhoff he went to America. His family estates had been lost by his father, and it was his ambition to make money and redeem them.

Twenty years rolled by. The crown prince had become king under the title of Oscar VIII. He had remained a gambler and a spendthrift, though the ill success to recoup his losses with Count Esterhoff had kept him from trying such a method again. During the two decades that had since passed he had become personally bankrupt. All that saved him was that the wealthy nobility, fearing that if he collapsed he would carry the government and them down with him, kept him afloat.

A wealthy American came to the capital and took a residence. He was unmarried and lived entirely alone. Nobody knew why he had come, why he remained or what he did with him-

self. Bankers knew that he had brought with him unlimited credit from America, and it seemed to them that the money he drew was expended for something, though they did not know what.

One day the king received notice from a lawyer that one of his notes which was due must be paid at once. Oscar forwarded the note through his chamberlain to a noble who had been appointed by the other nobles to take care of the king's debts. The amount was paid, but other similar notices came pouring in so fast that it was found impossible to take care of them. His majesty was informed that there was danger of a public scandal. Many of these claims were for money advanced for illegitimate purposes. The king asked who was pressing them and was told that an American multimillionaire was supposed to be at the bottom of it all.

One morning the American received a "command" to appear at the palace. He replied that he had no wish to visit the king; if the king wished to see him he would find him at home. The next day the royal carriage stopped at the American's house; the king alighted and was received in the drawing room. "I have called," said Oscar, "to learn the meaning of your having bought up claims against me and pressing them for payment."

"Perhaps your majesty may remember when you were crown prince slipping a pack of marked cards into my pocket."

"Your pocket?" "I am Count Esterhoff."

The king blanched. "I have kept those cards," continued Esterhoff, "and would like to sell them to your majesty."

"How much do you ask for them?" inquired Oscar after collecting his faculties.

"Two hundred thousand American dollars for each card."

"Great heavens, man! What do you mean?"

"I mean that in my youth I lived under a system wherein the chief men and women found it to their interest to support injustice. If your people still feel the same in this matter let them raise \$10,400,000 and buy the cards. I hold your notes to that amount, and the notes will go with the cards."

After a great effort those whose fortunes depended on the stability of the government raised the amount. As fast as the money came in they would redeem one or more cards and corresponding notes till all were taken up. Then Esterhoff instead of redeeming his family domains went back to America. He said he had no use for a government except of the people, by the people and for the people.

Laugh and the World Laughs Too

Why He Was In Doubt.

"I wonder if you could find out exactly how I stand with your father?" "What difference does it make?" responded the heiress. "I'll marry you whether he likes you or not." "I wasn't thinking of that, my love. He gave me a tip on the stock market just now. Is it safe to play it, or is it not?"—Pittsburgh Post.

Everything In Time.

In England the interest in woman suffrage extends even to the children. A little girl in a strong equal rights family lately named her new kitten Anti-suffragette. Her mother protested. The child answered calmly, "Oh, I am going to change her name as soon as she gets her eyes open."—Christian Register.

No Chance of Failure.

"You say your boy went to New York to be a speculator?" said the neighbor. "Yes," replied the proud mother. "He may go broke." "No. He isn't that kind of a speculator; he's a ticket speculator."—Washington Star.

Quantity and Cost.

"Now I understand the meaning of that old catch phrase 'the higher the fewer,'" remarked the lowbrow boarder. "To what does it allude?" inquired the landlady, acting as interlocutor. "Strawberries evidently."—Judge.

Willing to Compromise.

"Please, ma'am, there's a man out here who says he'll have a fit on the front porch if you don't give him a dime." "He will? Well, tell him you'll give him two dimes if he'll have a fit on Mrs. Brown's porch."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Thing to Keep In Mind.

"What is the first thing needed in an aviation enterprise?" "I should say the main start in the flying business is an angel."—Baltimore American.

Comfort.

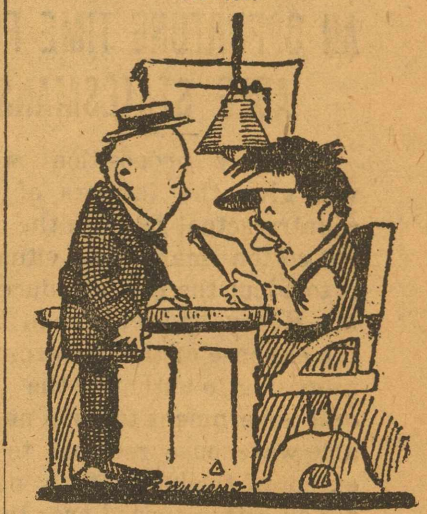
"I s'pose John is still taking life easy?" said the woman in the train. "Yes," answered the woman who was carrying a bundle of clothes, "John has only got two regrets in life. One is that he has to wake up and eat, and the other is that he has to give up eatin' to sleep."—Pearson's Weekly.

Snake!

Mrs. Bryde—I told my husband I was going to give him something of my own cooking and he said I'd better try it on the dog first. Wasn't that a cruel suggestion?

Her Friend—Very! And I thought your husband was so fond of dogs.—Boston Transcript.

Advice.



Howell—Lend me a dollar, old man. Powell—I haven't a cent. Howell—Why don't you save something for a rainy day?—Chicago News.

Had Help.

"Will nothing move you?" he asked anxiously. "Yes," she replied, "I've got a truckman from downtown to do the job for \$6 a load."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Wood Cutting Prohibited On Spur Lands!

Notice is Hereby Given That Any Person Who Cuts Wood of Any Kind Whatever From Any of Our Lands Any Where Now or Hereafter will Be Prosecuted to the Fullest Extent of the Law Without Favor or Consideration

IN Some localities in past years, the lands have been shamefully cut over, regardless of our rights, and those of purchasers of land not occupied. Many otherwise honest men, have come to think that what others have done, without a penalty resulting, they can also do, and there is an increasing disposition to appropriate wood wherever it can be found, no matter to whom it belongs. This must and will be stopped. We must protect the people who have already bought Spur Lands, and those who will hereafter buy them, from this wood cutting.

Some people pretend to think there is no objection to it. This is, therefore, public notice that no one has our permission to cut, saw, grub, break down or gather wood of any kind whatever from our lands anywhere, and that prosecution will certainly follow trespassers hereafter without favor.

S. M. Swenson And Sons

CHAS. A. JONES, Manager,

Spur, Dickens Co., Texas

TEXAS SPUR

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

Entered as second-class matter November 12, 1909, at the post office at Spur, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

ORAN McCLURE, Editor & Prop.

Subscription Price \$1.00 a Year.

When not specified, all Ads will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

FOUR ISSUES ONE MONTH

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

For Representative, 105th District:
T. F. Baker, Snyder, Texas
For District Attorney, 50th Judicial District:
Isaac O. Newton (re-election)
For District and County Clerk:
C. C. Cobb (re-election)
For Tax Assessor:
G. B. Joplin
For Sheriff and Tax Collector:
J. B. Conner (2nd term)
For County Judge:
Blaine Speer
For County Treasurer:
J. B. Yantis
For Commissioner Precinct No. 3:
W. A. Johnson

AN OPPORTUNE TIME FOR ABLE STATESMANSHIP

The only proposition which will give the farmers of this country actual relief in the present cotton marketing situation is to adopt the bill introduced by Mr. Henry, and which will be at the expense of the government, proposing to authorize the Federal Government to issue negotiable warehouse receipts to the extent of twelve cents a pound for all cotton turned over to the government. Such a bill might be properly termed "Socialistic" in that it would place the government in the cotton business in assuming the burden of the

actual farmer in marketing the crop. While we lack knowledge of political economy and would not presume to advise the government as to what course it should pursue with reference to the present stringency, yet we all recognize the fact that the people in all lines of business must cooperate in an effort to maintain a legitimate market price for cotton, and no better method of cooperation can be suggested than through our government. The proposition of government supervision of marketing the chief products may be a new plan in this country, yet it has been tried with success in other countries. A number of years ago in Brazil a similar situation was brought about in marketing coffee, the chief product of that country. The price continued to go down until the people were unable to make a living by growing coffee. That government recognized the situation, took the coffee business under control, placed a standard price on the product and successfully and satisfactorily relieved the stringency in marketing conditions. Should the wars in Europe continue it will be impossible for the farmers to maintain a standard and legitimate price on cotton. The latest report from the department of agriculture indicates that this year's crop of cotton will exceed the record production of 1911, showing conclusively that there will be an enormous surplus of cotton which cannot be used and for which there will be no market until the war ends. The plan as adopted by the State Legislature providing that warehouses be leased and superintended by state agents authorized to issue negotiable cotton receipts will

not help the farmer who has to sell his cotton at any price offered. The negotiable receipt given the farmer for his cotton stored in the warehouse will be used by the farmer in settling his indebtedness, and the value of the receipt will be based on the prevailing market price of cotton at that time. Say, for instance, that the prevailing price of cotton is six cents at the time the receipt is transferred by the farmer to the merchant and is immediately transferred by the merchant to the wholesaler, and at the end of two months the price of cotton has advanced to ten cents a pound, the man who holds the negotiable receipt will make a clean profit of four cents a pound while the farmer only gets six cents a pound for growing, picking and placing the staple on the market. Thus the warehouse plan encourages cotton speculators without giving the actual farmer the desired relief. The crying need of the cotton farmer is a legitimate and standard price for his staple, and to get it he must have aid from the government. There is not one farmer in ten who is in a position to demand a legitimate price for his cotton and hold it in storage until he gets that price. Truly, an opportune time is now presented for action by able statesmanship.

The first bales of cotton have been received in both Aspermont and Jayton. The bale at Aspermont sold for ten cents a pound and in addition a small premium was given for the first bale marketed. It is reported that numbers of farmers in that section are now picking and the cotton is opening rapidly.

THE FARMER WILL BEAR BRUNT OF THE BURDEN

In view of the fact that there is already a Federal law providing for National Bank loans to farmers on bonded warehouse cotton the bill passed by the called session of the Legislature will not materially relieve the cotton market situation, since the bill only appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for the leasing and supervision of warehouses within the state. If we understand the bill correctly it only provides that hereafter State Banks, as well as National Banks, can make loans on cotton properly stored in warehouses leased and superintended by state authorities. It is generally recognized that the warehouse plan to store cotton is now the only method whereby farmers will be given an opportunity to "bull" the cotton market and at the same time protect his cotton and borrow money on it for a limited time to tide over a temporary stringency. Whether or not the present cotton marketing situation will be relieved depends wholly and solely upon the warring situation of the European countries. If the war ends soon the cotton situation will be relieved and the price will probably advance, but should the wars continue indefinitely the cotton market will continue to be paralyzed until the United States adjusts the commercial and industrial situation by building factories and mills to care for and manufacture at home the products of this country instead of depending upon foreign countries for our manufactories and markets. The European

war is a great calamity not only to that part of the country but to the whole world, but in the end we believe it will result to the good of future generations of all countries in that it will promote a "world peace" hereafter and cause all nations, and the United States in particular, to become more independent of other nations in marketing, manufacturing and all commercial intercourse. The present situation in this country places everybody at a disadvantage and unless the situation is relieved the cotton farmers will bear the brunt of the burden regardless of all warehouse and marketing plans adopted.

If the United States Government is willing to loan money through the banks to farmers with which to hold cotton we see no reason why the government could not go just one step further and give the farmer the actual and desired relief by placing a legitimate, standard price of ten or twelve cents on the cotton and issue negotiable receipts for all staple thus placed in the hands of the government, such a plan to be limited to the number of bales required for industrial consumption each year. The prevailing plan of warehouse storage will afford protection from weather damage and also an opportunity to borrow money at three-fourths of the prevailing market price, but it contributes little to the establishment of a market at a standard and legitimate price. The farmer is not in a position to make such a demand without the aid of the government.

The wars in Europe have placed the Mexican war in the gloom.

Woman's Work and Fashions

House Gown of White Linen For Morning Wear



This linen morning robe makes a very attractive house gown. Blue linen is used in its construction, the edges being finished with embroidered scallops in white. The white crochet buttons are more ornamental than useful since the gown really closes with snap fasteners.

CARE OF MILK.

Bottles Should Be Opened With Due Attention to Cleanliness.

Before removing the cap from a bottle of milk the cap and the neck of the bottle should be washed and carefully wiped with a clean cloth. The cap should not be pushed down into the milk. It may be easily removed with a sharp pointed instrument without injuring the contents.

The bottle when once open should be kept covered, and the milk should be kept in the original bottle until it is used up. The original cap should not be replaced, but instead an inverted glass may be put over the top of the bottle. The bottle when not in use should, of course, always be left in the refrigerator, and any milk that has been poured from it into another vessel should not be poured back.

Onions and other foods having a strong odor impart their distinctive smell to milk that is left uncovered.

SEASIDE HINT.

Salt Water May Affect the Hair Injurious.

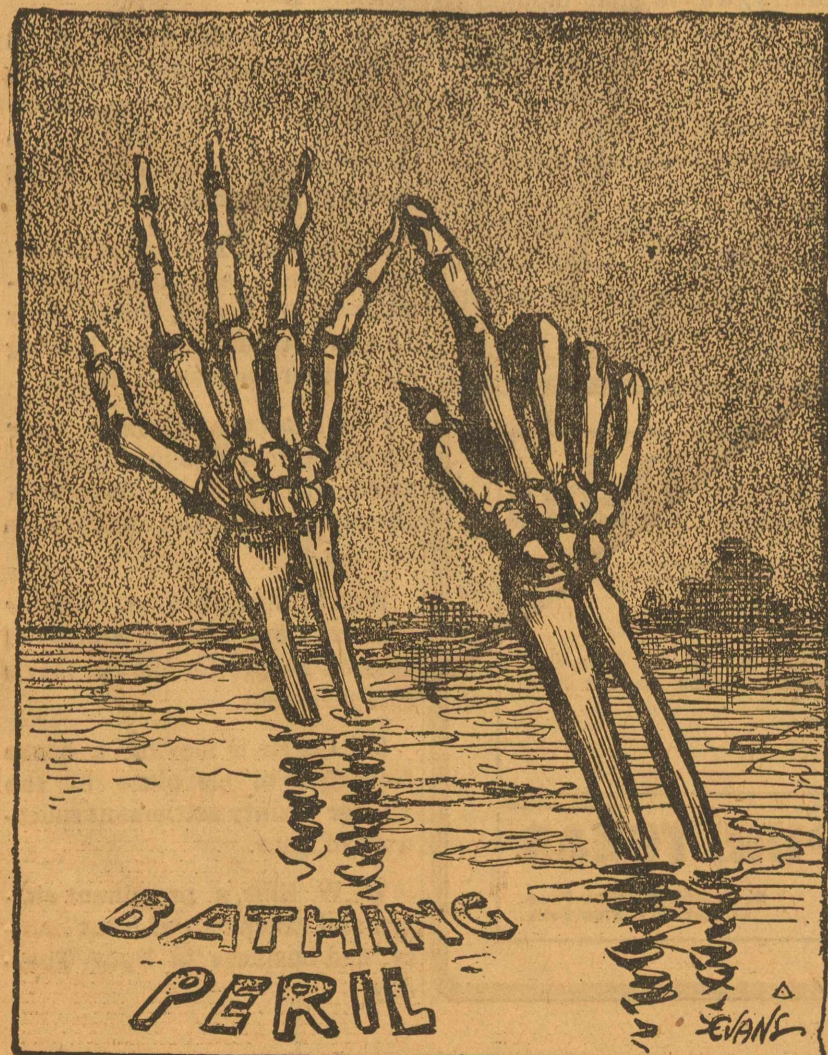
Many women who bathe in the ocean have no idea of the damage done to the hair by allowing it to dry by sitting in the sun upon the beach.

The salt, wet hair and the sun's rays combined have a decidedly injurious effect upon the coloring matter of the hair. It fades blond hair into streaks of dirty yellow and dark brown or black hair into burnt reddish color.

Also, it renders the hair bushy, harsh and brittle. Then the fine, sharp sand cuts and irritates the scalp to such a degree as to give the impression of a scalp disease having been contracted. In fact, this sometimes actually happens owing to the itching and consequent scratching of the scalp.

There are also germs and microbes in salt water which can, of course, take up their abode in the hair.

And Few Heed the Warning



—Baltimore American.

THE NEW SILHOUETTE.

Takes Two Forms, Both Embodying Wider Skirts.

The new silhouette takes two forms, says the Dry Goods Economist.

In one the bodice shows the outline of the figure; in the other the lines are straight from the shoulder to the low waist line. Both embody wider skirts, though in many cases the narrow effect at the ankle is maintained.

Suit coats include semifitted and straight line effects, having a flare in the coat skirt. The tendency is toward coats of three-quarter length and longer, but shorter coats are also selling.

Separate coats are longer, mostly seven-eighths and full length, and are either loose or semifitted.

INVALIDS' VACUUM PLATES.

They Will Keep Food Hot and Palatable Indefinitely.

Invalid plates, or baby plates, as they are also called, are a convenience in the household where there is a small child that eats slowly or an invalid whose meals must be carried from the dining room. They make use of the vacuum method of keeping things hot. Each consists of a metal frame about as deep as a shallow soup plate, into which hot water is poured through a small opening with a screw top. In the top of this metal frame is fitted a china plate, on which the food is put.

The hot water under it keeps the plate hot, and presumably the food on it keeps hot too.

FALL FASHIONS.

Many Novelty Forms to Be Noted In Advance Models.

Waists of dresses and separate waists show many novelty basque forms, says the Dry Goods Economist. Moyen age styles are also a feature. In separate waists the outside finish is much employed and includes penguins, girdles, basque forms and coat-tails.

Sleeves of separate coats, suit coats, dress bodices and separate waists are full length, close fitting and usually set in at the arm size. Separate coats also show modification of the kimono and of the sleeve set on at the long shoulder line; also those with large armholes. Only evening dresses have short sleeves.

A Deadly Weapon

By REGINA RUCKER

"MR. HARDING," said Captain Wainwright, handing his glass to his first mate, "what do you think of that thing over there?"

"I think," said Harding, "that it is one of those devilish Chinese pirates that infest these waters."

This dialogue occurred on the American tramp steamer North Star in the Java sea, a region dreaded by mariners for the villainous characters who infest it.

"What do you think of our chances in case they attack us?" asked the captain.

"That depends on our ingenuity. We can't sink them before they reach us. We'll have to prevent their boarding us if we can, and if they board us we will have to fight them for our lives."

"How can we prevent their boarding us?"

"By so manning the points they attempt to climb that they can't get on deck. One American sailor armed should be able to keep off three Chinamen from climbing a perpendicular ship's side. But excuse me, captain. I see that the villains are pointing for us; I must go below and order up the arms."

Harding left the captain peering at the junk. It was a small vessel, smaller than the North Star, but its deck was literally swarming with copper colored fiends ready for loot and murder. It had no ordnance of any caliber; it had been armed and equipped by men who had no especial means to equip it, and, as Harding said, relied on taking such ships as it could overpower by boarding.

Soon after the first officer had gone below the men began to bring up guns, pistols and cutlasses and distributed them, with ammunition to fit, along the bulwarks.

"Where's Mr. Harding?" the captain demanded of one of the men. "What's he doing below when we're in peril for our lives?"

"He's in the engine room," was the reply.

On came the junk, her murderous crew dancing and shouting and chattering and brandishing their weapons. The captain of the North Star was so terrified that he took no action whatever, but the second officer, Mr. Meiggs, was quietly arranging the men in groups along the bulwarks and giving them their orders. There were a few hand grenades in the stock of explosives, and Meiggs ordered them on to

the forecabin, where it was expected the Chinamen would attempt to climb the bowsprit chains, for the North Star was part steamer and part sailer. The crew was divided into two sections, the one forward, the other aft.

"Why are you leaving the ship clear for the devils amidships, Mr. Meiggs?" wailed the captain. "Don't you suppose they've got sense enough to come aboard where they have the least height to climb?"

"It's Mr. Harding's orders, sir."

"Harding's orders? What's he doing giving orders from the engine room?"

Again the captain's attention was distracted by a yell from the pirates, who were right under the North Star's stern. There was a volley from the men posted there, and a grappling hook that was thrown and caught on the gunwale was cast off.

Then the Chinamen were seen taking to their boats with the evident intention of stringing the fight out so far that the little crew of the North Star would not be able to keep them off from all points at once. A boat load of men well armed and with hooks and rope ladders attacked the stern, another the bow, while a boat was sent on each side.

At this time Harding, dragging a hose, and the fireman, dragging another, came up the companionway.

"What are you going to do with that?" asked the captain.

Harding had no time to reply in words, but he did reply in action. Two or three of the Chinamen had climbed up the unprotected port side, and one of them had a leg over the gunwale. Harding let drive at him with a half inch jet of steam from the boiler, and he went back over the side, doubtless glad to get into the cold water below. At the same time the fireman opened up on another party about to jump down on to the deck on the starboard side. Both Harding and the fireman, having cleared the gunwale, carried the nozzle to the side and, pointing the stream downward, gave a death scald to every one in the boats below. The bow and stern being well protected by legitimate arms of warfare and the sides being impregnable against a jet of hot steam, the pirates withdrew.

Harding, who had saved the ship by his admirable foresight and resource, became the idol of the crew, while all respect for the captain was gone. When the North Star sailed again from an American port Harding was her master.

Devoted to Our Boys and Girls

LANGUAGE OF FLAGS.

Every Boy and Girl Should Know Meaning of Different Ones.

"Strike the flag" is to lower the colors in token of submission.

"Dipping the flag" is lowering it and hoisting it again in salute to a vessel or fort.

A "flag of truce" is a white flag taken before an enemy to indicate a desire for consultation.

The black flag from time immemorial has been unfurled as the flag of piracy.

A yellow flag flown from a vessel is a sign of disease and denotes quarantine.

A flag at half mast denotes mourning. When a man is lost at sea the vessel returns with its flag at half mast to announce the tidings of death.

When the president of the United States embarks in his barge the American flag is hoisted in the bow and at the main of the vessel.

Flags are everywhere used as the symbol of rank, and the officers whose rank is indicated by them are called "flag officers."

The red flag is a sign of defiance and is often employed by disturbers of the peace. It is also used to denote danger.

Where Amber Comes From.

Many children wear a string of amber beads about their necks, and often they wonder where the pretty transparent yellow beads come from.

Amber is a fossilized vegetable resin and is found in great abundance on the shores of the Baltic sea. It is derived probably from a variety of extinct tree. The word electricity comes from the Greek word elektron, which means amber, because amber becomes negatively electric when rubbed.

According to an old fable, amber is the tears of the sisters of Phaethon, the youth who would drive the car of the sun. After his death they were turned into poplar trees. By some people amber is said to be a concretion of birds' tears.

Charade.

My first is a small sized kind of bed,
My second's a heavy weight;
My whole is a substance used to make cloth.
It is white in its natural state.
Answer—Cot, cot—cotton.

Are You Friendly With a Squirrel?

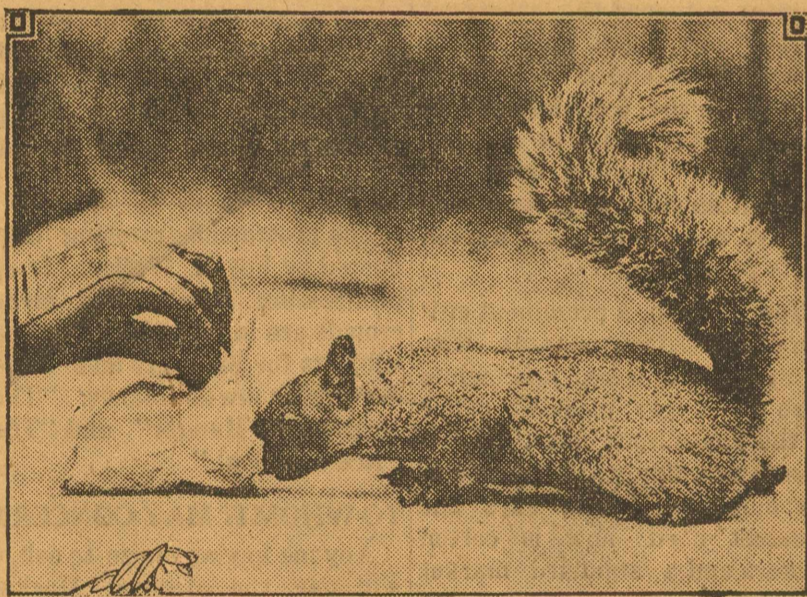


Photo by American Press Association.

You have no doubt seen the tame squirrel with its home in some friendly tree in the garden or woods. Isn't he quick and nimble? There is a story told of one little fellow, though, which lost its life by not being quick enough. It had been friendly with a farmer's children, who after dinner would bring it things to eat from their table. For three years "Bushy Tail," as they called it, came each day for its meal, which it accepted timidly from the hands offering it. Then the end came. A passing dog saw the squirrel and with a bound was on it before it could get away. The little beast was dead when the dog released it. Parks of the big cities abound with squirrels, which will often eat from the hands of visitors. As you see in the picture, this one has been attracted by the offering of a lady and is examining the bag extended toward it.

THE GREAT AUK EXTINCT.

The great auk, which once lived in great numbers along the North Atlantic coast, going in summer as far north as Iceland or Greenland, is now absolutely extinct. All that is left of this once great bird tribe is a few stuffed skins in museums. The auk was about the same size as a well grown goose, and when standing erect had a height of about two feet. The pursuit of this awkward and harmless bird for its valuable feathers led to its final complete destruction.

What is the difference between a dog losing his hair and a man painting a small building? One sheds his coat, and the other coats his shed.

DAYS OF MONTHS.

Name each player for one day of the week, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, etc., and ask them to stand in a line facing the side of the room or a fence. The leader throws a small rubber ball against the wall, at the same time calling the name (day) of the player whom he wishes to catch it. If Monday is called that player must have the ball safe in his hands by the time the leader can count ten, counting aloud. If he misses the leader recovers the ball and throws it again, calling some other player.

If there are more than seven players use months, January, February, March, etc., instead of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

THE LYRIC UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF E. E. KUTCH

Will Show "Mutual Movies" Three Times Each Week.... **Tues., Fri. & Sat.**

PROGRAM FOR FRIDAY NIGHT: A Split Reel Comedy—"Her Birthday Party" and "Old Heads and Young Hearts." Drama—"A Forgotten Melody"—A Two-Reel Bronco Feature.

PROGRAM FOR SATURDAY NIGHT: "A Modern Steel Plant"—A Drama. "Mabel's Awful Mistake"—A Keystone Comedy. "A Woman"—A Majestic Comedy.

Watch for **EUROPEAN WAR PICTURES!** Good Music and Good, Clean Shows. Bring The Ladies!

VISIT OUR FOUNTAIN

Full line of Fall Milk and Egg Drinks. Big shipment Fine Candles and Cigars Just Received.

GIVE US A TRIAL!



Henderson Corsets!

The line is worth the attention of any Woman seeking the proper quality Corset for the money spent.

PRICE RANGE \$1.00 to \$3.50

IN ALL THE NEW MODELS!

Love Dry Goods Co. Spur, Texas

We have just received a shipment of new Henderson and La Princesse front lace corsets.

¶ They're beauties; we will be glad to show them to all visitors.

¶ If you contemplate getting a new front laced corset, you'll be interested in seeing these models which are of the very latest designs.

SEPTEMBER

September thou art dear to me, My yearning heart goes out to thee. I'd keep thee always if I could, Thou art so beautiful and good.

Thy countenance is pleasing fair Bringing gladness everywhere. Thy smiles and kisses are so sweet, We sigh because thy days are fleet.

Freighted with love thy caresses fall Like benedictions over all. I would not change thee if I could, Thou art so beautiful and good.

—Mrs. W. B. Bennett.

E. A. Fowler, of Eastland county, passed through Spur Tuesday on his way to another section of country, and while here was a very pleasant caller at the Texas Spur office. Mr. Fowler is one of the best jewelers and most conscientious men we have ever known. He is now preaching and will conduct a protracted meeting at some point in this section of country.

J. R. Rogers, a prominent citizen of the Draper country, was in Spur Monday on business and while here was a very pleasant caller at the Texas Spur office. Mr. Rogers reports crops fine and says that the farmers must have help to pick the cotton and save the feed in his section.

J. W. Chalk, E. L. Gordanier, Misses Selbia Chalk and Bertie May Gordanier went down to Spur in Mr. Chalk's Franklin. They report a fine time at the barbecue, and came back praising the Spur people. All this Western hospitality is A1.—Roaring Springs Echo.

Mrs. H. T. Burgoon and sister, Mrs. Turnage, returned last week to Spur to settle up their affairs and move to Grapevine on account of the illness of Mr. Burgoon who is now under the treatment of a physician in Dallas. We are glad to note that he is reported improving in health.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Simmons left Spur the latter part of last week for Lubbock where Mrs. Simmons will remain for some time under the treatment of a physician at that place. Mr. Simmons returned Tuesday and reported that Mrs. Simmons is improving rapidly under the treatment.

We are glad to note that E. F. Springer is again able to be on the streets after a several weeks' illness of fever. Witt Springer returned last week from Jayton and is now suffering of the fever. This is the fourth case of fever in this family.

Leslie Williams and wife returned this week from a trip to Denver where they spent several weeks' vacation enjoying the sights and pleasures of "Cool Colorado."

For Sale—Steel Range stove and Hot Water tank, almost as good as new. Call and see it at Dr. Standifer's Hospital—44-2t

Ladies Free

Monday Night

Coming Roy E. Fox's Popular Players

Under Water Proof Tent Theatre

SPUR

One Solid Week Commencing

Monday, September 21st Different Play Each Night

Monday night, September 21st, "THE WISE FOOL"

Tuesday Night, September 22nd, "THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE"

Wednesday Night, September 23rd, "THE SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS"

Thursday Night, September 24th, "MY BOY JACK"

Friday Night, September 25th, "ST. ELMO"

Saturday, September 26, Matinee 2:30 p. m. "LENA RIVERS"

With trained dogs and Punch and Judy for the Children.

Saturday Night, September 26th, "WHAT HAPPENED TO HOPKINS"

Band and Orchestra; Two Private Cars; Vaudeville Between Acts; Curtain Rises Promptly at 8:15.

ADMISSION Children 10c Adults 20c

ALL LADIES FREE MONDAY NIGHT

E. B. Shaw, of the Croton country, returned the latter part of last week from Fort Worth where he attended a farmers meeting in the consideration of the present situation in marketing cotton. He was optimistic that within sixty days the cotton market would open up at ten cents per pound.

Tom Dodson, a prominent citizen of the Afton country, was in Spur last week and while here was a very pleasant caller at the Texas Spur office. He reports exceedingly good crops in his community, and says the greatest need now is cotton pickers and a standard market for cotton.

Mrs. Mitchell, who has been on an extended visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Davis at their home several miles northeast of Spur, died Tuesday after an illness of several weeks of typhoid fever. We extend sincere sympathy to the family in this bereavement.

Miss Trenholm Doyle returned this week to Spur to take up her work in music in connection with the school. She was accompanied by her mother who will spend some time in the city with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wilson.

J. E. Davis, of Sour Lake, was here this week to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Mitchell, and spent several days with his father, J. Anderson Davis, near Spur.

240 ACRE FARM FOR SALE

240 acres, 100 acres in cultivation, well improved, good houses, fine orchard and well located. Will sell cheap on easy terms. Address Box 272, Spur, Texas. 45-4t

The protracted meeting conducted by Foy E. Wallace, Jr. is progressing nicely and large crowds are in attendance. The subjects for Saturday and Sunday nights are as follows: "The Dog in the Manger" and "The Price of a Soul."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Anyone having maize to sell, I will pay the Highest Market Price for it. See me at Brazelton-Pryor Lumber Co.—W. O. Smith.

ARM BROKEN

J. D. Hufstедler had one of his arms broken Sunday in a runaway. He was driving a team hitched to a hack when the end of the tongue dropped to the ground, frightened the horses and in running Mr. Hufstедler was thrown from the hack with the above result.

Lum Hobson, of the Draper country, was in Spur Monday to meet a Baptist preacher from Taylor county who will begin a protracted meeting at Wichita school house Monday night. The meeting will continue indefinitely.

E. Austin, a prominent citizen of the Afton country, was in Spur Monday and spent several hours here on business.

FOR SALE

Serviceable Boars, pure breed, big bone, Poland Chinas, easy feeders. Call or write W. A. Johnson, Spur, Texas.

Dr. Morris and wife and mother left Sunday for Haskell where they will spend some time while the doctor is recuperating of the effects of the recent loss of a foot by the accidental discharge of a shot gun.

Mrs. J. B. Cade, of the Steel Hill community, underwent an operation Monday at the Standifer Hospital and we are glad to note that she is reported doing nicely at this time.

Mr. Wallace, a prominent citizen of the Lee County Settlement on the Plains, was in Spur Tuesday trading and looking after other business matters.

Clay Brothers now have their threshing machine in operation and during the week have been threshing maize and kaffir corn in Spur.

Wood Williams came to Spur last week and will be employed as book-keeper for the Sol Davis establishment.

Mr. Currie is moving a house from Spur to his place in the Archer County settlement southwest of Spur.

W. W. Ellis, a prominent citizen and ranchman of Kent county, had business in Spur Tuesday.

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