

# STERLING CITY NEWS-RECORD

VOL. XII.

STERLING CITY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1912.

NO. 8.

## PATRIOTIC PROGRAM IN MEXICAN CAPITAL

TRADES AND GATHERING ABOUT NATIONAL PALACE SUNDAY.

## ADERO ADDRESSES CROWD

Demonstration Orderly and Every One in Crowd Seems to Be in Favor of Peace.

Mexico, March 11.—A gigantic demonstration of patriotism and confidence in the existing Government on the part of the people in front of the National Palace, Sunday, was the first of a series of patriotic demonstrations which have been held in the capital since the overthrow of the old regime. The demonstration was orderly in the extreme, and the speaker, Adero, delivered a stirring address. The demonstration was given in the form of a parade and the speaker seemed to be imbued with the spirit of the occasion—peace to the Republic through the maintenance of the constituted Government, though apparently not a manifestation of approval of the personnel of the administration, there has not been in the capital such an outpouring of the people of all classes since the triumph of Madero last year. Every grade of society, from the sandalshod laborer to the frocked business man and officeholder, to be seen in the many divisions of marchers.

## GRADING CONTRACT LET.

Stamford and Eastern Railway Will Open Up New Country.

Stamford, Texas: Contracts have been let for the grading of the Stamford and Eastern Railroad. The announcement, while not altogether unexpected by those who have applied themselves to the task of giving this a more direct eastern connection, received with many expressions of pleasure.

## TO MAKE MANY IMPROVEMENTS.

More Than \$50,000 to be Spent on Handley Property.

Fort Worth, Texas: The increase in the capital stock of the Northern Texas Traction Company, provided for by an amendment to its charter filed with the Secretary of State at Austin brings the total of the capital of this company to \$6,000,000, the increase provided for by the amendment being \$1,500,000.

## One Killed and Two Wounded.

Fort Worth, Texas: Maurice Milton Ball, aged 31 years, was shot and killed on Main street Wednesday night.

## SECTIONS PAID NEEDY MOTHERS.

Forty-Two Chicago Women Draw Money From City.

Chicago, Ill.: The first payments of sections to mothers in straightened circumstances, under the law which went into effect July 1, 1911, were made at the office of the City Comptroller, Chicago women to the number of 142, practically all of whom have been unable to support themselves, sums aggregating \$4,100.94.

## REFUGEES FROM PEARSON.

Angers Report Americans Nearly All Out of District.

Pearson, Texas: The Mexico Northern passenger train from Pearson, State of Chihuahua, has brought more than 200 American refugees. It is now nearly all out of this district and only Mexicans are remaining on the employ of the Madera Lumber company.

## ONE DEAD AND BIG LOSS IN FT. WORTH FIRE

PLANT OF FURNITURE COMPANY DAMAGED ABOUT \$100,000.

## MAN UNDER FALLEN WALL

Flames in Large Brick Building, but Confined to Finishing and Ware-rooms, Where Started.

Fort Worth, Texas: Causing the loss of one life, the Fort Worth Furniture Company's warehouse and finishing room of its \$150,000 plant, just beyond the western city limits at the intersection of the Arlington Heights Boulevard and the Frisco tracks, burned Tuesday night, with a loss of property estimated by the company at \$100,000.

## LARGE FRUIT CROP IS EXPECTED.

East Texas Prospects Are Flattering at This Time.

Tyler, Texas: W. J. Doyle, assistant agricultural and industrial agent of the Cotton Belt, with headquarters at St. Louis, was here from the experimental station of that road, which ground is situated fifty miles southwest of here on the Lufkin branch. Mr. Doyle said the prospects for a large fruit crop are splendid and that the indications are that there will be a big increase in the tomato and potato acreages.

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## SEVEN BREAK FROM JAIL

One Captured, but the Other Six Have Not Yet been Heard From.

## SOUTH POLE REACHED BY NORWEGIAN

CAPT. AMUNDSEN REACHED GOAL IN DECEMBER, 1911.

## NORTHING HEARD OF SCOTT

No Official Message Heard From Englishman, but Many Think Him Successful.

Hobart, Tasmania: Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian, who on Feb. 10, 1911, began to work his way southward toward the pole, has reached here and declares the he was successful in reaching the South Pole Dec. 14-17, 1911.

## AVIATION MEET MARCH 23-31.

Miss Matilda Moisant Will Make Daily Flights in Dallas.

Dallas, Texas: Arrangements have been made between the Park Board and the Moisant International aviators for an aviation meet to be held at Fair Park from March 23 to 31, embracing two Sundays. The city is to be at no expense in the preparations, the advertising or the holding of the undertaking. The admission price at the gates is to be good for all parts of the grounds, including the grand stand.

## WOULD DYNAMITE SEC. KNOX.

Fifty Ringleaders in Anti-American Outburst Arrested in Nicaragua.

Managua: An extraordinary outburst of anti-American feeling led to the arrest of fifty of the more prominent ring leaders, who are being held in detention until Secretary of State Knox has departed.

## J. T. SNEED IS KILLED.

Father of J. B. Sneed Victim of R. O. Hilliard at Georgetown.

Georgetown, Texas: Joseph T. Sneed, one of the most prominent citizens of Williamson County, was shot and killed here by R. O. Hilliard of Rosebud. Hilliard fired a bullet into his own hand, dying immediately on the sidewalk where he fell.

## WARNING TO FARMERS.

Seeds of Russian Thistle are Found in Much Alfalfa Hay.

Farmers should be very careful that seeds of Russian thistle, one of the most pernicious of all weed pests, are not brought to their farms through alfalfa hay that has been grown in regions infested by this plant.

## 1,000 KILLED IN CHINESE BATTLE.

Imperialists Cast Out Eyes of Christian Converts, Then Behead Them.

Pekin: Heads still hang warningly on tripods in the streets of Peking. Daily marches of detachment of troops from the various legations through the streets are having a certain moral effect. Stores still conduct their business guardedly through small windows. Soldiers of the various divisions of the Chinese Army continue to squabble, and it is thought there is danger of one division attacking another.

## TEXAS STOCKMEN CLAIM \$250,000.

Cattle Raisers' Association Takes Petition to Commerce Court.

Washington: The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas have petitioned the Commerce Court to remand to the Interstate Commerce Commission a decision by the commission which held that the cattle raisers were not entitled to about \$250,000 in claims against various railroads in the Southwest for rates on cattle which had been held to be unjust.

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## FIVE KILLED IN COLLISION

Three Men Knew Accident Would Occur, but Were Helpless.

## RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR ORIENT RAILROAD

APPLICATION MADE IN KANSAS CITY BY CREDITORS.

## A STATEMENT MADE PUBLIC

Set Forth That Its Expenditures Were Greater Than Its Receipts, Shown by Reports.

## FIVE KILLED IN ONTARIO WRECK

Eleven Others Are Injured When Trains Collide.

Ottawa, Ont.: Five persons were killed and eleven injured, two seriously, when a Canadian Pacific train was wrecked in a collision with a freight train between Ottawa and Hull, Ont. Officials of the Canadian Pacific attributed the accident to the mistake of a telegraph operator at Hull, who, it is claimed, allowed the passenger train to back from Pontiac towards Ottawa while the freight train was approaching Hull on the same track. The operator disappeared after the accident. Officials say he was given a message over the telephone to hold the passenger train.

## Sells Invention for \$17,000.

Boston, Mass.: Eavesdropping on a party line is to be made impossible as a result of an invention of two Webster boys which has so impressed the New England Telephone and Telephone Company that they have paid \$17,000 for it.

## RADIUM MINE IS DISCOVERED.

Geologist Says Ore Exists in Large Quantities in Arkansas.

Rogers, Ark.: True to the prediction made ten years ago by Thomas A. Edison, radium has been discovered in the Ozark Mountains in large quantities.

## SIX KILLED IN CHICAGO FIRE.

One Jumps, While Five Others Are Found Burned or Suffocated.

Chicago, Ill.—Six men were killed in a fire which attacked a Clark street lodging house. One of the six jumped to his death from the fourth story. The bodies of five others were found where they had been suffocated or burned to death. The flames spread quickly through the building. Some of the men were trapped in their beds. Two jumped to life nets held by firemen and were injured.

## OROZCO MADE GENERAL.

Reported 15,000 More American Troops Will be Sent Shortly.

El Paso, Texas: Orozco has been proclaimed generalissimo or commander-in-chief of all rebel forces in Mexico and has set March 10 as the date on which his advance toward the City of Mexico will commence.

## 3,906,445 Bales Are Ginned.

Austin, Texas.—The State Department of Agriculture made public the announcement of the number of bales of cotton ginned by the public ginners. These reports show a total of 264,798 bales not previously reported as having been ginned during the season. To date, according to department figures, 3,906,445 bales have been ginned in Texas this season. During the corresponding season of 1910 there was a total of 2,921,665 bales ginned.

## RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR ORIENT RAILROAD

APPLICATION MADE IN KANSAS CITY BY CREDITORS.

## A STATEMENT MADE PUBLIC

Set Forth That Its Expenditures Were Greater Than Its Receipts, Shown by Reports.

Kansas City, Mo.: Several creditors for the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad filed with the clerk of the Federal Court in Kansas City, Kan., an application for receivers for the road.

## RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR ORIENT RAILROAD

APPLICATION MADE IN KANSAS CITY BY CREDITORS.

The road was projected by A. E. Stilwell about twelve years ago and it was to extend from Kansas City to Topolobampo, Mexico, a distance of 1,229 miles. Nine hundred and ninety-eight miles have been completed and trains are now running over the finished portion. The road was financed largely by Dutch and English capitalists.

## RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR ORIENT RAILROAD

APPLICATION MADE IN KANSAS CITY BY CREDITORS.

The claims filed against the company and which were allowed by the court are: The International Construction Company of Delaware \$1,300,000; Union Construction Company of Delaware \$1,460,000; Western Tie and Timber Company of Arkansas \$18,000; and the United States and Mexico Trust Company of Kansas City \$25,000, representing claims on bonds.

## RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR ORIENT RAILROAD

APPLICATION MADE IN KANSAS CITY BY CREDITORS.

The original cost of the road was estimated at about \$23,000,000, and twelve years ago it was announced that a third of the amount had been secured.

## RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR ORIENT RAILROAD

APPLICATION MADE IN KANSAS CITY BY CREDITORS.

Logan Leib, president of the Farmers' Union of Benton County and a geologist of State-wide reputation, has made the discovery.

## RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR ORIENT RAILROAD

APPLICATION MADE IN KANSAS CITY BY CREDITORS.

An entrance was gained through a great cavern, and already thousands of tons of ore containing radio active material has been blocked out.

## RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR ORIENT RAILROAD

APPLICATION MADE IN KANSAS CITY BY CREDITORS.

The new concrete material supply house for the I. & G. N. Ry. at Taylor is about completed and will be occupied in a few days. It is situated east of the car shops and in dimensions is 50x100 feet. The new office and building for the car inspector, a 40x60-foot building, is also nearing completion.

## RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR ORIENT RAILROAD

APPLICATION MADE IN KANSAS CITY BY CREDITORS.

Passengers were preparing to dine when the whole train seemed to swerve to one side and then piled up alongside the track. The baggage and mail cars suffered the most.

## RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR ORIENT RAILROAD

APPLICATION MADE IN KANSAS CITY BY CREDITORS.

Along the snowy banks of the rail road, fires were kindled to keep the women and children warm. Residents of West Lebanon and Redwood crossing hurried to the wreck with hot coffee and bandages for the wounded.

## RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR ORIENT RAILROAD

APPLICATION MADE IN KANSAS CITY BY CREDITORS.

An expert engineer is here and the situation will be gone over thoroughly and some definite plan of action decided upon.

## HOME TOWN HELPS

TAKES DELIGHT IN GARDENS



Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, One of Those Who Seemingly Charm the Flowers to Grow.

There are few authors who follow their pet hobby so assiduously as does Frances Hodgson Burnett; and her hobby is gardening. Her present home at Plantation, near Manassas, L. I., is a marvel of experimentation in gardening.

She seems to have the ability to coax the most reluctant flower out of the ground. When a new seedman's catalogue arrives, other household affairs quite cease—such sordid matters as sleeping, writing books, eating and talking stop—till the catalogue has been criss-crossed with approving marks. And table conversation is likely to center about the gardens, as a yachtsman's centers about storms and rigging.

But her present garden is nothing as compared with the rare old gardens Mrs. Burnett once had at her beautiful old manor house, Maytham Hall, in England. She made the most beautiful garden in all Kent—a county noted for gardens.

Back of the mansion stretched old brick walls, showing traces of masonry dating as far back as 1000 A. D. Some of the walls were so old that great cedars grew atop of them. Some were tumbled down, gray, with exquisite tracery of lichens. Among these quite old walls stretched many gardens.

The most interesting had once been an apple orchard. The trees had rotted away and the plot became a tangled, wild back of the beyond. Here, decided Mrs. Burnett, she would have a rose garden in which to write. She planted roses, not merely in a few formal beds, but in masses, climbing roses and low shrubs, making one great blaze of color.

## WIDTH OF COUNTRY ROADS

Los Angeles Times Shows How Imperative Some System of Uniformity Has Become.

Some uniform width of country roads should be established and strictly adhered to on each road running from the city to sea, or to the outer boundaries of the county. It appears that some roads on our present good roads system vary from 40 to 100 feet. The first figure is as much too small as the latter is too large. It is indeed unfortunate that 70 or 80 feet is not the official width and the overhanging portion sold and the proceeds used to buy land to bring the minimum up to the standard. Now that we have a County Board of Forestry they should be planting our chief highways, but where shall trees be placed on a roadway varying in width from 40 to 100 feet? If long, graceful curves marked the transition from the width to another the problem would easily be solved, but "jogs," never!—Los Angeles Times.

## GOOD IN SCHOOL GARDENS

Aids From Everything Else, They Bring Teachers and Parents in Closer Communication.

Where school children have been given seeds and plants to take home no way has been found to ascertain results except to visit the homes. Luckily the work provides an excuse and warrant for this, for there is something at home that belongs to the school.

Usually teachers and pupils do not meet under circumstances favorable to closer and more friendly relations—the reverse is usually the case, and the parent calls at the school. Now the teacher calls to inspect the garden, an acquaintance results, with a talk on gardening, simple but necessary directions are given for garden work, and all concerned feel better.

## THE DISTOME AND THE PEARL.

In the opinion of many experts pearls are the product of decay. The free pearls found in the common pearl-bearing mollusk are little tubes surrounding the bodies of the marine worms known as distomes.

In the month of August certain mollusks are found that have numerous small reddish-yellow points in the spot where pearls usually form. Then begins the imprisonment of the creature. In the first stages the surface of the distome is sprinkled with tiny grains of carbonate of lime. These granulations grow and take the form of crystals which end by forming a calcareous deposit around the creature's body.

## WILL DISPOSE OF \$100,000 BONDS.

Work to Begin at Once Building Good Roads in Cooke County.

Gainesville, Tex.—An agreement has been reached by members of the County Commissioners' Court to dispose of the \$100,000 issue of good road bonds to be used in building roads in this precinct. Work will be commenced at once on the roads.

An expert engineer is here and the situation will be gone over thoroughly and some definite plan of action decided upon.

Did you ever see a driver arrested for cruelty to his motor truck?

Being resuscitated by the pulmonar is more popular than appendicitis and not nearly so fatal.

An Indiana girl has broken the record in the high-jump. But she couldn't do it in a hobble skirt.

Either none of fortune's fools ride in airships or else fortune leaves them when the ship begins to fly.

Although 44,500 letters a day are sent to the dead letter office, no one has missed any bills mailed to him.

Might have expected it. A Chicago ice magnate says that too much cold is as bad for the ice crop as too little.

Deer hunter in Maine has been indicted for shooting a guide. What has become of our much vaunted liberty?

The honk of the automobile follows the flag. Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii invested \$1,800,000 in automobiles last year.

The physicians recommend cheerfulness at meals. There is no tariff on that article, and it should be freely indulged in.

A phrenologist advises the liberal use of the mirror for study of one's own ailments. This should boom the safety razor.

Twenty more Zapatistas were killed in a fight the other day. They may become extinct before we find out what they are.

We see by the papers that a fortune in diamonds was found in a Philadelphia ash barrel. How'd you like to be the ashman?

Many of the British submarines in class A have met disaster. They should improve the model or get a new classification.

The Persian government wants to pay the former shah \$100,000 a year to stay out of the country. Ample pay for light work.

"Automobiling leads to corpulence." If this is an attempt to frighten the ladies away from automobiles, it will fail of its purpose.

The correspondent made a mistake when he wrote that the Yaqui Indians are in revolt again. He means that they are in revolt yet.

Eve was not a beautiful woman, so the historians say, but we have reason to believe that she was the most beautiful woman of her day.

Sundogs will hardly become popular with many of the leisure class if they are only to be seen at about sunrise, for what is the use of staying up so late?

Old feller in New Jersey claims that plenty of conversation is an aid to longevity. If that were the case the average insurance agent would live to be 1,000.

Cutlery importers are charged with having defrauded the government. It seems that they shaved Uncle Samuel and didn't let him know anything about it.

The \$25,000 registered letter stolen by a St. Louis mail clerk was found in a chicken coop. The hens should be made to lay, if possible, but offering such extraordinary inducements as this is hardly justifiable.

The report that this country is first in coal production does not arouse one's patriotism when one awakes in the morning to find that the furnace has grown cold.

A newspaper in Germany is named the Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift. No wonder a man in Michigan has been laboring strenuously to produce a new alphabet.

A southern Illinois farmer claims to be the owner of a hen that lays a double yolked egg every day. This is believed to be the worst case of exaggerated ego now before the public.

It has been suggested that to keep our toes warm during zero weather all that is necessary is to concentrate the mind upon them. Non-believers can accomplish the same result by twiddling their thumbs.

When a man gives a \$500,000 necklace to his wife, men grow about the extravagance of the idle rich, but when he gives it to a comic opera queen they nudge each other and say: "The gay old dog!"

If it costs \$200 a week to remain beautiful, as one of our actor ladies says, we are surprised that all our drugists are not millionaires.

One of the best things about a motor truck is that it doesn't spoil one's peace of mind by shivering while trying to get its lunch out of a nose bag.

The appendix can now be removed in two minutes and the cut need not be two inches long. Surgeons decline, however, to be paid by measurement.

Kings and princes are but mortal, after all, and nobody can be blamed if a feeling of repressed gratification pervaded the royal circles of Belgium at the complaint of King Leopold's widow that her present husband beats her.

The Massachusetts minister who advises owners of automobiles to give their domestic employees the use of them, apparently never owned one himself. Otherwise he would have known that his recommendation was unnecessary.

# PROMINENT PEOPLE

## SELECTED FOR SUPREME COURT



The nomination of Mahlon Pitney, chancellor of the state of New Jersey, to be an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, was sent to the senate the other day by President Taft. He will succeed the late John M. Harlan of Kentucky.

The president also nominated Julius M. Meyer of New York city to be judge of the United States district court for southern New York, and Ferdinand A. Geiger of Cassville, Wis., to be district judge for the eastern district of Wisconsin.

The statement that Chancellor Pitney would be named as the successor of Justice John M. Harlan was made at the White House subsequent to a call by John W. Griggs, former attorney-general of the United States, and a delegation of New Jersey lawyers, all of whom spoke of Judge Pitney in the highest terms.

The fact that Mr. Taft would likely select Chancellor Pitney for the Supreme Court vacancy came as a surprise, and did not become known until the night previous to the nomination, and then it was discussed only among some of the president's closest friends. Unusual efforts were made to guard the secret.

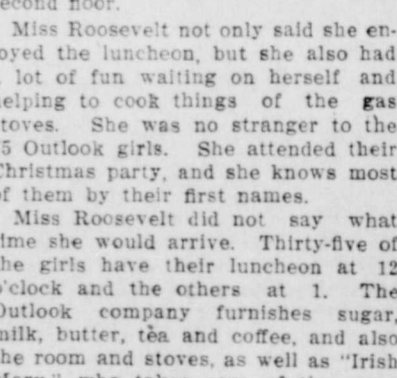
Chancellor Pitney long has been a prominent figure in New Jersey. In casting about for a successor to Justice Harlan, Mr. Taft first looked beyond the Mississippi river. At one time it seemed certain that he would name Judge William C. Hook of the United States circuit court, and again it seemed Secretary Charles Nagel of the department of commerce and labor would be the president's choice.

There was a protest against Judge Hook, because of his decisions in two Oklahoma cases, one involving the two-cent fare law and the other the "Jim Crow" car law. The latter case, in which Judge Hook decided in favor of the railroads and against the contention of the negroes affected, is said to have been the final cause of the president's turning from the Kansas jurist. Labor organizations protested against Secretary Nagel, on the ground that he had been too lenient in the enforcement of the immigration laws.

Judge Pitney has already made a name for himself in state and national politics as congressman and president of the New Jersey state senate. His father was Henry C. Pitney, vice-chancellor of New Jersey. The newly appointed Supreme Court justice was born in Morristown, February 5, 1858. His mother was Sarah Louise Halstead.

His elementary schooling was received in his home town, after which he entered Princeton, from which he graduated in 1879. He received the degree of master of arts in 1882 and that of doctor of laws in 1908.

## HELPS COOK AND SERVE MEAL



Girls employed in the Outlook offices held their heads high the other day and regarded with a somewhat superior air the other girls in the same building in New York. No less a personage than Miss Ethel Roosevelt took luncheon with them in their combined dining room and kitchen on the second floor.

Miss Roosevelt not only said she enjoyed the luncheon, but she also had a lot of fun waiting on herself and helping to cook things of the gas stove. She was no stranger to the 75 Outlook girls. She attended their Christmas party, and she knows most of them by their first names.

Miss Roosevelt did not say what time she would arrive. Thirty-five of the girls have their luncheon at 12 o'clock and the others at 1. The Outlook company furnishes sugar, milk, butter, tea and coffee, and also the room and stoves, as well as "Irish Mary," who takes care of the room and washes the dishes. The girls go out to markets and grocery stores to buy their food, then bring it back and cook it themselves.

The 12 o'clock squad waited a long while in the hope that Miss Roosevelt would arrive before 1 o'clock. Then they went back to work disappointed. She arrived in a taxi-cab shortly after 1, to the great delight of the second squad of luncheoners.

Miss Roosevelt went immediately to the lunch room, threw off her furs, and unbuttoned her gloves and announced: "Now, give me something to do." The girls told her she must sit down and wait till they served her, but the blood of her father wouldn't let her. Not a minute did she sit still. She helped to scramble eggs and make tea and carried the things to her table.

## KING GEORGE MAY VISIT U. S.



That the plan to have King George visit the United States this year or next will be submitted to him soon seems assured, though in official circles not a word is being said aloud on the subject.

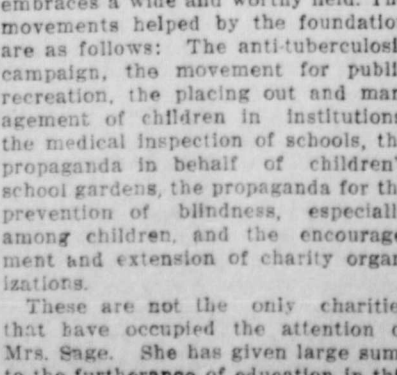
There is a feeling in court and political circles that such a visit, if practicable, would present many very desirable features. But there are many difficulties in the way, not insuperable, but presenting for the diplomats and the statesmen a task that they regard as prodigious.

As is understood here, the plan would contemplate a visit by both king and queen to Washington, just as, according to ancient usage, the newly crowned sovereigns are required to pay their respects to the rulers of the European states. This custom might in effect be described as the returning of the calls made by the heads of other countries or their representatives upon the king and queen at the time of the coronation.

At once a matter of etiquette arises—namely, that should the king and queen make such an after-coronation visit, the president of the United States would be expected to in turn visit London and the other European capitals after his inauguration. Whether such a thing would be approved by the American people is very doubtful, for no president, as such, has ever crossed the Atlantic.

In any event it is believed unlikely that a royal visit to the United States could take place this year owing to the king's recent prolonged absence in India.

## HAS MILLIONS FOR CHARITY



Probably in the history of philanthropy no woman has done more for charity than Mrs. Russell Sage, who, since the death of her noted husband, has been spending millions in the cause of humanity. Most of her work has been accomplished through the Russell Sage Foundation, the scope of which embraces a wide and worthy field. The movements helped by the foundation are as follows: The anti-tuberculosis campaign, the movement for public recreation, the placing out and management of children in institutions, the medical inspection of schools, the propaganda in behalf of children's school gardens, the propaganda for the prevention of blindness, especially among children, and the encouragement and extension of charity organizations.

These are not the only charities that have occupied the attention of Mrs. Sage. She has given large sums to the furtherance of education in this country. The principal universities have each received large endowments. Hospitals and homes for the aged and infirm have also been helped by her and her gifts to the charities of her home city, Syracuse, have been most generous.

# THEATER IN CHINA

Playhouse Is the Great National Amusement.

English Writer Attends Performance and Tells of His Experience With Celestials—Play Lasts Several Days.

Pekin, China.—The theater in China is the great national amusement, and the Chinese will attend a play that lasts for several days without getting the least tired of it, says an English writer.

Figure to yourself a huge, dingy barn crammed full of Chinese, mostly the coolie class, the men all on one side and the women on the other; attendants go round selling saucers of fruit, melon seeds, sweetmeats and cups of green, unstewed tea. Up above is a huge gallery, also crammed with tier upon tier of men, women and children, smoking, eating and gesticulating, but, as a rule, perfectly well behaved. In the last respect they could give many of our own music hall audiences points, and they never applaud.

Some have taken their shoes off and sit with their bare feet up on the edge in front of them, where also is placed the program (in Chinese and written from the bottom of the page up to the top), and the saucers of fruit and other "chow" purchased from the half-naked attendants. The odor from this unwashed mass of humanity is appalling.

As you push your way through the crowd to your reserved pew, because that is exactly what it is like, you hear the beating of tom-toms and the strident squeak of fiddles completely out of tune, mingled with a sound as though all the firetrons in Christendom were being thrown downstairs. This is the orchestra, and it plays throughout the performance; there is no escape from it, even for a moment, and the crash of cymbals and bangings of gongs never give you one moment's respite.

Through the dim, cloudy atmosphere you catch sight of what is happening on the stage. There is no scenery, no drop curtain, no wings and no footlights. The actors make their entrance from doors at the back of the stage, one of which is to the left and the other on the right.

No actresses appear. Although they actually forbidden, it is considered extremely bad form for a woman to appear on the stage in China. All the women's parts have to be taken by men, and the impersonation is absolutely perfect as to deportment, gesture, dress and figure, and, above all, voice. The shrill falsetto twitter-



A Theater in China.

ing is perfectly produced, and the little half shuffle, half run, the expression, etc., are all faithfully portrayed. I was lucky in seeing two distinct plays with a fresh set of actors in each. Some of the dresses are really gorgeous, and the make-up is particularly good. In the first play we were shown a reproduction of a real Chinese criminal court, in which, at any trial, in true Oriental fashion, they torture and punish the prisoner long before they decide whether or not he is guilty, and in the second play two mighty warriors, twins and rivals for the same maiden's hand, fought a long and most realistic duel, first with daggers, then with long swords, and eventually they indulged in a spirited wrestling match, quite acrobatic in its movements, until one poor fellow whirled madly in the air, turned a trick somersault and expired doing a cartwheel. It was really funny, but the audience took it all quite seriously. Many of the women broke down and wept at the woes the heroine had to go through, while to the European eye the whole thing was simply ludicrous.

Big Price for Arm. Pendleton, Ore.—Attorney Dan P. Smythe, president of the Commercial association and secretary of the Oregon Wool Growers' association, is in Portland to prosecute a damage suit against the Northern Pacific company for \$50,000. While accompanying a train load of sheep to Tacoma eighteen months ago he received injuries which resulted in the loss of an arm and caused him to spend several months in the hospital.

"Rag-Time" Religion. Chicago.—"There is rag-time religion by the rag-time music. Some people can only get religion by the rag-time method. I use it when necessary," says Rev. D. M. Tompkins of Rogers Park b. E. church.

Would Eliminate Interpreters. Chicago.—Rev. Abraham Lazarus has written Municipal Judge Sabath advocating selection of judges who can speak at least seventy languages and thus do away with unreliable interpreters.

Will Build Road to Peak. Dr. F. S. Pearson of New York, Asst. City Engineer of New York City, has announced the intention of his company to build a railway on the top of the snow covered volcano Popocatepetl, 17,500 feet above sea level. The company is completing the survey for an electric line from Mexico City to Puebla, the road passing between Popocatepetl and Ixcayacatl, at an altitude of 14,000 feet. Dr. Pearson says that a branch from this road to the mountain top is feasible.

President Madero is constantly receiving delegations asking for a division of the large estates into small farms and requesting participation in a loan of 150,000,000 pesos, which the government will make for the development of irrigation projects on a large scale.

# COSSACK GUARDS NEW ENVOY

George Bakmeteff, the New Russian Ambassador, Is Accompanied by Picturesque Bodyguard.

When the new Russian ambassador, George Bakmeteff, came to Washington a few months ago, he brought with him a retinue of Russian servants, but all dress as do other people here and in Russia. The only exception is his personal bodyguard, an enormous Cossack, who wears the uniform of his regiment. Everywhere the ambassador goes this strange figure may be



A Picturesque Bodyguard.

seen on the front seat of his motor car. The Cossack, a member of one of the far-famed light cavalry regiments which so faithfully guard the czar, is of a commanding build and with the high chapeau which goes with the uniform appears to be a giant. With his long wide skirted coat, high black boots, high chapeau and decorations, the Cossack presents the most striking appearance of any retainer ever brought to Washington by any foreign diplomat. Across his broad breast are rows of dangerous looking cartridges and the revolver and dagger which are suspended in leather holsters outside his coat look most businesslike.

For green manuring purposes, no plant is better than cowpeas, crop experts at the Kansas Agricultural college say. One year of this crop will improve the soil for ten years. They are deep-rooted and can, therefore, use and make available plant food other crops are unable to get. Nitrogen is the fertilizing element usually lacking in the soil. Cowpeas take this element from the air and make it available.

Cowpeas grow best in warm climates, but many varieties will grow in cooler regions. The Whippoorwill, Wonderful, Clay, and Red Ripper varieties are well adapted for green manure.

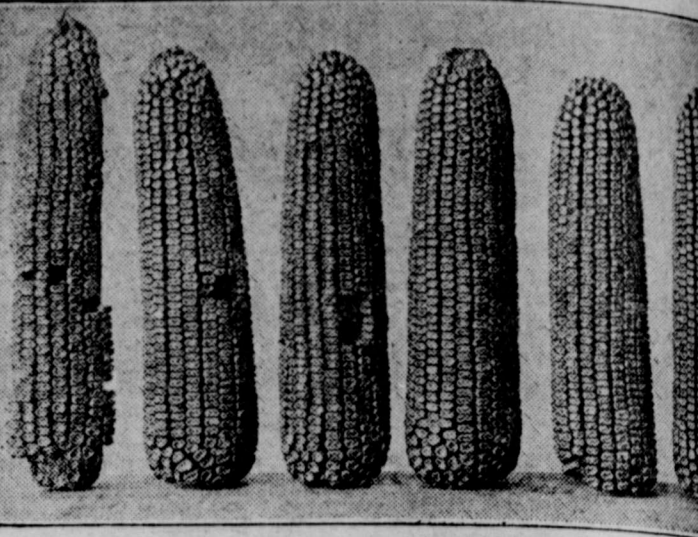
When corn is to be planted on wheat ground, cowpeas should be sown in fall at 50 cents to \$2 a pound. The grain is harvested. One and one-half bushels to the acre, sown broadcast or drilled in with an ordinary grain drill, will give the best results. If a drill is used, it should follow the binder between the dropped bundles and the standing grain. Where the field is trashy or weedy and can be cleared of the grain before July 1, it should be cleared and disked. In no case should the planting be delayed long after this date, but disking will make the sowing of the peas an easier matter. A thoroughly warm seed bed is necessary for success with this crop.

Cowpeas, seeded in July and grown through August and a part of September, may be plowed under late in September or early in October without any danger to the succeeding crop or to the soil. On light soils a part of the crop should be removed. On heavy clay soils plowing under the whole crop is best. The ground should then lie fallow until spring. Where it is possible the peas may be pastured before being turned under with little loss in fertilizing value and a considerable additional gain in feed for farm animals.

The expense of growing the peas will be about \$4 an acre. The ground will raise almost enough more corn the next year to pay this expense, and then there will be a diminishing gain for a period of nine years longer.

Saving the Fenceposts. For making fenceposts more durable, a new process is being used in Europe. Instead of applying preservatives to the posts, ties or telephone posts, the earth which surrounds the post is treated with a sterilizing liquid to destroy all insect, germ and fungus life. The plan has not been in practice long enough to test it thoroughly, but experiments in a small way have convinced the inventor that the durability of wood in the soil can be very much increased in comparison with the old methods of protection.

# CORN IS THE GREAT SOILING CROP



Excellent Seed Corn Ears.

(By PROF. THOMAS SHAW.) Corn is a great soiling crop, but the same objections obtain to using it for soiling food purposes as obtain to sorghum. The nutriment in it is less prior to maturity than after maturity.

When fed in the form of ensilage it is fed virtually as soiling food, as it is then fed slightly short of maturity and in the succulent form.

For this use no plant in America will equal corn, and this is unquestionably the most economical way of feeding it when it is to be fed for a number of years.

Under such conditions it will abundantly pay to build a silo, relatively narrow and deep, that it may be adapted to summer feeding.

The advantage of a narrow silo over a wide one for such feeding arises from the fact that less surface is exposed from day to day during the summer when small quantities are fed.

The sowing of corn for soiling on the broadcast plan has but few advocates. It has been condemned chiefly on the ground of the small food value possessed by corn so sown as compared with corn grown in rows so far

apart as to freely admit the sunlight. It is possible, however, that much has been made of this objection as the experience of many has shown that much milk may be obtained from feeding corn grown thus on a good area of land.

It is a very convenient way of growing it, but it is costly of seed and does not check weed growth so completely as when grown in rows.

For purely soiling purposes, corn is grown in full tassels, and may be obtained from it as much bulk as is consistent with the free and easy opportunity to cultivate the crop in the usual way.

This means that while the silage should not be closer than three feet from the corn may be grown thickly in the row. To accomplish this the silage may be made to sow seed twice as often as when grown in rows.

For pure soiling purposes, corn is grown in full tassels, and may be obtained from it as much bulk as is consistent with the free and easy opportunity to cultivate the crop in the usual way.

The cutting may begin as soon as the crop is in full tassels, and may be continued until the crop is nearly not quite ripe. The season of feeding may be prolonged by planting at least two varieties which mature at different times during a season.

Johnson grass may be put into the silo. Care must be taken, however, to thoroughly pack it during the summer process, and if it is a little too wet when put in a liberal amount of water should be used. We think it a very good practice, after the silo is filled, no matter with what crop it is filled, to add a considerable amount of water. While sorghum and Johnson grass may be put into the silo, we think they are not as good crops to use for this purpose as dent corn.

Cement Floor. I have had five years' experience with a cement floor and pronounce it a success from start to finish. The floor is easily cleaned and disinfected, also saves feed of every kind, and the manure and the cobs which are hauled to the fields as collected. Hogs are glad to eat on a cement floor in any weather and one seldom sees one leave the floor with an ear of corn under such conditions. My feeding floor is 20x40 and will easily accommodate 75 head of hogs, says a writer in an exchange. Anyone can easily calculate the size of a floor for his herd. I cannot recommend cement floors for farrowing pens, as they dampness too easily and cause trouble. As to the cost of this kind of floor, I cannot say definitely, but I believe it almost saved its cost in the first year on two droves of hogs in bad weather. If there is any other information you desire I will try to answer promptly.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

There is no such thing as an all purpose horse.

Every farmer who keeps stock of any kind needs a silo.

Horses are the most unweary workers among our animals.

Give the orchard a goodly share of time, thought and care.

Calves will learn to eat hay early when it is kept within reach.

The wise farmer keeps all the fertility that he can on the farm.

It is well known that some bees are more inclined to swarm than others.

The skim milk differs from whole milk in being deficient in butterfat.

It is very necessary to teach the calf to eat grain early, when raised on skim milk.

Whatever breed of sheep you raise your requirements it is the one that you to land on.

Size, vigor and activity of both cocks and pullets are essential to good breeding of fowls.

Why not clean out the poultry house as often and as thoroughly as you do the barn?



W. F. Kellis,  
Editor and Proprietor.

Created Nov. 10, 1902, at the Sterling City postoffice as second-class matter.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY AT STERLING CITY, TEXAS.

Subscribers failing to get their paper on time, will confer a favor by reporting same to us.

We are authorized to announce Dee Davis a candidate for the office of Sheriff and Tax Collector of Sterling county subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce J. H. Allard a candidate for the office of Sheriff and Tax Collector of Sterling county subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce J. B. Oliver a candidate for the office of County and District Clerk of Sterling County subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce Lewis E. Alexander a candidate for the office of County and District Clerk of Sterling County subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce John Purvis a candidate for the office of County and District Clerk of Sterling county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce W. E. Allen a candidate for the office of Tax-Assessor of Sterling County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce J. R. Lane a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Sterling county subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce Ed L. Gilmore a candidate for reelection to the office of Treasurer of Sterling County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce R. B. Cummins a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Sterling County subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce B. F. Brown for re-election for County Judge of Sterling county subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce Leonce B. Cole a candidate for the office of County Judge, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce C. J. Copeland a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Precinct No. 3, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of D. D. Davis as a candidate for Commissioner of Precinct No. 3, Sterling county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

L. H. Brightman, former district attorney of this district, died last Sunday at his home in San Angelo.

The Orient railroad has gone into the hands of a receiver. It is thought the receiver will push construction of the road as if nothing of the kind had occurred.

The time was here when it was argued by the wise (?) ones that at least four sections of land were needed to support the same family, but the day is at hand when, if a man own 160 acres of this valley land, he is independent if he chooses to make use of his muscles and brains.

A few years ago it took ten acres of this valley land to support one miserable longhorn cow but the magic touch of science has made it possible for this same ten acres to decently support a man, his wife and seven children and a bank account. The well driller, the centrifugal pump and the gasoline engine did it.

Question: Do the admirers of Mr. Roosevelt believe in being the first to violate the time-honored custom of all American political parties of allowing no man to be President for more than two terms? General Grant was great and popular, but he was not strong enough to overcome this old precedent and it is safe to conclude that Roosevelt will not overcome it.

Chester Field Dunbar.

Chester Field Dunbar was born at St. Jo, Montague county, Texas, July 23rd, 1879 and died at Memphis, Texas, March 3, 1912, aged 32 years, 7 months and 10 days.

He was reared and educated at Campbell, Hunt county. For a number of years he was a successful newspaper man but ill health compelled him to get out of the printing office.

He came to Memphis in April, 1908, and bought a third interest in the Abstract and Fire Insurance business owned by R. A. and T. J. Dunbar.

He was made a Mason at 21, and was past master of the Masonic Lodge in Memphis, and Past High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter.

He was a noble son, and true as steel in his friendships. He was a most devoted husband, a public-spirited citizen, and he will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends.

For two years he has made a brave fight against ill health, but at last realized that it was in vain.

He was a member of the Methodist church and died in all the victory and triumph of the Christian faith.

He began to fail Saturday afternoon and about 8 p. m. Sunday when his brother Tom felt of his failing pulse he said, "Tom it's about time for me to pass over the river, isn't it?"

He told his mother that it was not hard to die, when you are ready to go. Just about fifteen minutes before he passed away he urged his wife to sing "Jesus, Saviour, Pilot Me." She was so heart broken that she could scarcely attempt to sing, but finally she sang for him. He told his loved ones that it was all right, that it was just like waiting for a delayed train. He then called for the Bible and asked C. R. Webster to read a Psalm, and then Ches himself led in a beautiful and touching prayer. In a few minutes the delayed train arrived, and his Lord and Saviour received the ransomed soul of Chester Field Dunbar and the pain and sorrow of this life were over forever. Ches Dunbar has slipped away from us but we know where to find him.

Funeral services were held at the Methodist church by his friend and pastor, Rev. B. W. Dodson, and a large crowd of his Masonic brothers laid him away, expecting to meet him in the Celestial Lodge above.

"It is not death to die To leave this weary road, And midst the brotherhood on high, To be at home with God."

The Democrat joins the many friends of the sorrowing relatives in deepest words of sympathy in this sad hour of grief.—Memphis Democrat.

Chester Dunbar was well known here. He resided here and worked on the News-Record for over a year before he went to Memphis. His true, courageous and sunny disposition made friends of all those whom he met, and many a tear will start when these sad lines shall meet the eyes which looked on dear old Ches only to love him.

We join the bereaved widow, mother and brothers in mourning the passing of Chester, for we, too, loved him only as an old man can love a noble boy.

Married.

Our friends, Henry Blackburn and Miss Vivian Davis played a joke on their friends last Tuesday. They boarded the east bound train Tuesday morning and all day their many friends were guessing, but when the evening train came in it was made perfectly plain, for it was not "Henry and Vivian" who came back but it was a pair of happy youngsters who will always be known as Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blackburn. They were married in San Angelo.

That night as a mark of appreciation of an old comrade who was now to the good, the members of the Tinpandimonium Band Hurrabneighed the couple with their usual music for such occasions. The groom was not long in acknowledging the compliment and the boys went away happy.

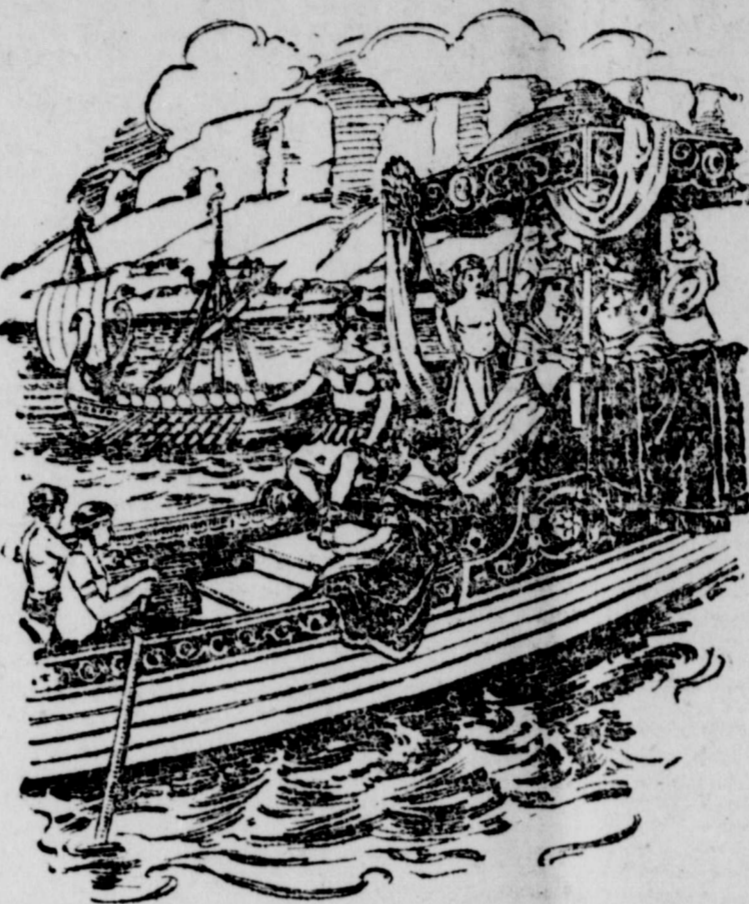
We join the many warm friends of this well-mated and happy couple in congratulations and wish them a long, prosperous and happy life.

COMING—A big stock of Ladies Hats. Announcement of opening will be made later. Butler Tailoring Co.

TEXAS NEEDS GREAT MEN

XXX. ENCHANTMENT

CLEOPATRA sailed down the Nile and by her personal beauty and the grandeur of her retinue, conquered Anthony and with her charms held him captive until the sighs of Fulvia blew up the fires in the Senate and the Roman government crushed her crown. It is said this Egyptian beauty could, with a smile, change the map of Europe, but with all her subtle charms and native beauty, she is known as the "Serpent of the Nile." Many a beautiful craft of gilded opinions is floating down the political seas and struts us with the image of its beauty, but, like the "Serpent of the Nile," its influence is degrading and its practices destructive.



CLEOPATRA CAPTURING ANTHONY.

Let those who aspire to public leadership understand that beauty and wisdom seldom walk together; that theories fair as a poet's dream, when embraced, bite like a serpent and sting like an adder and remorse, with all its vipers, will fill the land. There is no better evidence of weakness in leaders than a desire to grasp at things that dazzle and glitter. Texas Needs Great Men.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Our school is progressing nicely. We have chapel exercises every morning since the auditorium has been seated with new seats.

Mr. Redman, Mr. Ward and Prof. Durham have been with us in the last few days and made us interesting and helpful talks.

We had Dr. Lumpkin with us Monday morning and he also gave us a short talk which made us all anxious to attend the lecture that he was going to give that afternoon for the benefit of the school.

Miss Bessie Cooke has been absent from school the last week.

Mr. Nance visited us Tuesday morning and invited the High School to attend the agricultural institute which was to be held Tuesday afternoon at the court house. The boys of the high school and some of the girls of the senior class attended.

Miss Myrtle Smith, Sidney Barnett and Ruth Hanning and a few others have been absent this week. Everybody invited to come to see us.

South Pole Discovered.

Wellington, New Zealand, Mar. 7.—Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, says that Captain Robert Falcon Scott, the British explorer, has reached the South pole. This confirms the report that was given out yesterday.

Captain Scott started on his expedition from Port Chalmers, New Zealand, Nov. 29, 1910. He had made previous trips under the direction of the Royal Geographical Society.

Lieut. Shackleton later pushed within about 100 miles of the South pole and this inspired navigators of five nations to attempt the discovery. There were Amundsen, of Norway; Lieut. Filchner, Germany; Lieut. Shirase, Japan; Dr. Mawson, Australia, and Capt. Scott, England.

From a geographical standpoint the discovery of the South pole is not as important as the discovery of the North pole. The South pole is on land, while the North pole is a field of floating ice and open water.

Wimodaughis Club.

The members of the Wimodaughis Club met in regular session on Wednesday with Mrs. C. N. Crawford as hostess at her home, corner

Church Street and Fourth Avenue. Program, Quotation "In the battle of life we cannot hire a substitute." Responses, Quotations from Longfellow; Piano Solo, Miss Tweedle; "Evangeline," Mrs. J. T. Redmon.

A beautiful and delicious two course was served consisting of Sandwich salad, coffee, jello, jew pudding with cream.

Reporter.

Early Road Law.

As early as 1632 the house Burgesses in Virginia passed laws providing for the laying out and opening of roads through the country.

One of the laws provided that surveyors superintend the building of roads and those who resided along the road furnished the labor. The first road made led to church, and then followed the road to the court house, to Jamestown, and finally from county to county.

If the surveyor was lax in his duties, he was reported to the county court which in turn sent his case to the church for adjudication.

Dr. Lumpkin's Lectures.

The series of lectures given here last Friday, Saturday and Monday nights, by Dr. Lumpkin, was interesting and instructive in the extreme. To the person who values his education and knowledge of things as they really exist in the Oriental lands, these lectures, in our humble opinion, are worth a session in college. Dr. Lumpkin made his hearers almost feel that they were in those strange lands and the costumes he donned when talking of those people made one almost see a real living Oriental in his native dress.

From an educational standpoint these lectures were the best ever heard in Sterling City.

The people here have Rev. J. T. Redmon to thank for this treat, for it was mainly through his efforts that Dr. Lumpkin was secured.

Letter to J. L. Carnos, Sterling City, Texas.

Dear Sir: We repeat: Every job painted Devco takes less gallons than of any other paint. If not, no pay. Yours truly, F. W. DEVCO & CO. Butler Drug Co. sells our paint.

B. L. Nance Lectures to Farmers.

Last Tuesday, the farmers and ranchmen of this vicinity listened to a splendid lecture given by B. L. Nance, director of the State Farmers Institute.

Mr. Nance showed that the calling of a farmer was the highest of all callings and that all the rest of the world depended upon him for food and raiment. He showed that 95 per cent of all the other great callings were filled by men who came from the country.

He said the only difference between town people and country people was that the town people were those who had left the country and moved to town.

His lecture on the selection of seeds, preparing of the soil and fighting insect pests was truly interesting and instructive.

Quite a crowd of High School girls and boys attended and seemed to be much impressed with his remarks.

After the close of Mr. Nance's lecture, the Farmers Institute went into executive session and elected Mr. Lewis E. Alexander as chairman and re-elected M. Black secretary.

A resolution was passed by unanimous vote of the institute thanking him for his services. After several enthusiastic talks were made by various members, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman and his committee.

J. T. Joyner Dead.

Word was received here today from Midland that J. T. Joyner, who lived on "Long S" ranch, fifteen miles from Lamesa, died in that city last night of blood poison.

Mr. Joyner was about 35 years of age and had spent the most of his life in West Texas. He was general manager of Col. C. C. Slaughter's ranches, was president of the First State Bank of Lamesa, and was loved and respected by all who knew him. The remains will be laid to rest in Lamesa cemetery tomorrow afternoon.

To the bereaved wife and other sorrowing relatives the Herald extends heartfelt sympathy. —Big Springs Herald.

TYPEWRITERS GIVEN AWAY

The Emerson Typewriter Company of Woodstock, Ill., have recently given away over 400 of the highest grade, wholly visible Emerson Typewriters made in the world. They have gone into every state and territory in the United States. There may be some in your town. They are giving them away everywhere to men, women, boys and girls, over 18 years of age, on surprisingly liberal conditions.

If you can make any use of a \$100.00 typewriter, providing it did not cost you even one cent, then in a letter or on a postal card addressed to Frank L. Wilder, President, Woodstock, Ill., simply say, "Mail me all your free offers," and by return mail you will receive their Free Offers, the names of over 400 who have recently received typewriters free, and you will learn on what easy conditions you can get one of their typewriters free right away.

The Emerson Typewriter is one of the highest grade, wholly visible typewriters made in the world. Many who have used the "EMERSON" and other makes have pronounced the "EMERSON" superior to any \$100.00 typewriter on the market. It is a wholly visible machine, has every new, up-to-date feature, looks like other high grade \$100.00 typewriters, though it sells regularly for less and on terms of \$1.00 down and 10 cents a day until paid for. The "EMERSON" has every new improvement, universal keyboard, back-spacer, tabulator, two color ribbon, everything the best; is the ideal machine for beginners as well as for the most expert typists and stenographers; just the typewriter for the smallest or largest office.

If you could possibly make any use of a high grade typewriter, even though it don't cost you one cent of money, then be sure, on a postal card or in a letter addressed to Frank L. Wilder, President, Woodstock, Ill., say, "Mail me your Free Offers."

NOTICE TO HORSEMEN

Please Remember that the German Coach Horse

EPOS 3221

Is making the season of 1912 at the Rogers Ranch at the low price of

\$15 to insure

This making his fifth year in Texas, he ought to give better satisfaction than ever before, as he is now in the prime of his life and is showing up nice, large colts all over Runnels county. Those interested in this class of stock can't beat him the country over. Will take best care of mares, but not responsible for accidents.

Yours for business and Satisfaction,

Ira E. Rogers, Sterling City, Texas.

New Furniture

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, VARIETY AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, TRUNKS AND VALISES, ETC.

S. R. WILLIAMS

Sort SNAP for the right man. I have 8 lots 3 blocks West of the High School on which is a nice young orchard all fenced with poultry wire which I will sell to the right man on long time.—J. A. Canon.

FOR SALE—One fine section of Plains land in Borden county, partly improved, in 14 miles of station on the Santa Fe Ry. Co., in one mile of a good school, long terms, and daily mail, fine neighborhood. Price \$12 per acre, will take \$3000. cash or trade and give nine years on balance, apply to E. R. Yellott, Sterling City, Texas.

JERSEY COWS FOR SALE

Fresh milk now, and coming fresh. Different grades and different prices. A splendid chance to get you a fine Jersey cow all ready for business. Call at ranch, two miles west of town, or phone or write J. R. Ray, Sterling City, Texas 121pd.

Prizes for Kaffir Corn or Milo Maize.

That milo maize is a profitable crop, especially in West Texas, has been frequently demonstrated. A Hale county farmer recently stated that he planted 17 1-2 acres in milo maize last May and in October gathered and sold the crop for \$372 nearly twice as much as he paid for the land. The Texas Industrial Congress is offering \$1,000 in gold for the best crops of either kaffir corn or milo maize grown this year without irrigation, and a like sum for the same crops grown by irrigation, the first prize in each case being \$300. Application blanks to enter either contest can be secured by anyone who will write to the Texas Industrial College, Dallas.



Idle Brains and Muscles.

Keep your boy busy if you will keep him out of devilment and make him happy. Keep him busy even if he has nothing to do but hole in the ground and fill them up again. When he comes home from school put him to work at something and keep him at it so that he will have no time to loaf on the streets. Let him chop the wood, clean the yard, look after the chickens, tend the garden, and help keep the house in order. Don't let him loaf, but keep him a job all the time.

Don't make a beast of burden of him, teach him that idleness is criminal and that labor is honorable. Give him a chance to do something, fishing or to go in swimming. Let him go to the circus or to the movies and see that he is provided with pocket money for his enjoyment, but don't forget to make him work. Let him put on his best clothes and go to parties, but don't forget to let him wash and put them away. Give him plenty of time to read and let him make his own decisions, but make him appreciate the blessings by hard manual labor. No boy ever enjoyed a book or game if he had nothing to do but read and play.

If you do not find something for the boy to do, he is sure to find himself and it is generally devilment. If you would make a man of him, you must expect him to work and keep working, for he brings up a boy without respect for manual labor may have cause to complain of the hard accommodations afforded by the law.

If you do the chores about the place that your boy should do, allow him to go when and where he pleases, you are breeding trouble for both yourself and the boy and are morally responsible for his true apart for devilment.

E. W. Brown





**RELIEVED OURS.**

**YOURS**

**CONVINCING ARGUMENT—**

**Post Toasties**

**Delicious Wholesome Convenient**

**"The Memory Lingers"**

Sold by Grocers.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Battle Creek, Mich.

**TO RETAIN MOISTURE**

Deep Plowing, Followed With Drag, Will Do It.

Fully Demonstrated That Considerable Portion of Rainfall Can Be Conserved and Carried Over Into Next Year.

(By J. H. WORTS, North Dakota Agricultural College.)

Plow deep and follow the plow with a drag. The drag will conserve more moisture than will get into the soil from melting snows. Besides water thus conserved is where it is needed, instead of on the surface where it will evaporate speedily.

The question is sometimes raised, Shall we practice dry farming when there is plenty of rain? Most assuredly. The time to conserve moisture is when there is moisture. A farmer remarked to me the other day: "I have got the moisture on my farm down to a depth of more than three feet already." That farmer's idea is exactly right. He is conserving moisture now for next year's crop while his neighbors are allowing the moisture that has recently fallen in abundance to go its usual way, according to the laws of chance. Next spring his neighbors will plant their wheat and other small grain and depend upon the clouds to furnish moisture as the grain may need it. This farmer will get just as much rain from the clouds as they will, and, in addition, have a large quantity of water stored up in the subsoil to nourish the crop, should a dry spell occur during the growing season. And that dry spell is very apt to come. I will venture that this particular farmer will have a big crop next year whether his neighbors do or not. If they get a big crop, he will get a bigger one.

It has been fully demonstrated that a considerable portion of the rainfall of any one year can be conserved and carried over, in the soil, for the benefit of next year's crop. Where the average rainfall is 18 inches it should be an easy matter to carry four or five inches of autumn rainwater over the winter for the next season's crop. Four inches of water represents approximately 350 tons of moisture per acre—a sufficient quantity to nourish the growing crop during weeks of protracted drought. It is conserved that by means of suitable cultivation, which includes deep plowing, the bogie of drought will be forever dispelled. There is absolutely no necessity for a single crop failure in North Dakota on account of drought. The fault is not with the soil, nor with the climate, nor with the plants; it is with our system of farming. As long as we apply humid methods to semi-arid conditions, we may expect repeated crop failures, or partial failures that will materially lessen the profits which farmers should realize from their business.

It requires approximately seven dollars per acre to grow a crop. This includes interest on investment, cost of seed, wear and tear of farm machinery, labor, etc. By adding one additional dollar's worth of labor to each acre, there is little question but that the average profits would be doubled. In other words, as much profit should be realized from the one additional dollar's worth of labor as is now realized from the seven dollars' worth of unavoidable labor and investment. Consequently, if farmers would devote one-seventh of their land to the growing of corn and alfalfa, neither of which interferes with the time and labor employed in farming wheat, and put the one-third more labor, thus made available, on only two-thirds as many acres of wheat, they would grow more wheat than when they spread their energies over the one-third larger area.

The corn and alfalfa fed to live stock would insure them a large additional income, and one that is not often adversely influenced by climatic conditions, while the fertility deposited upon the farm resulting from feeding the corn and alfalfa to live stock would vastly improve the productivity of the soil. Corn and alfalfa usually can be attended to when the wheat needs no care, thus distributing the labor more equitably throughout the season.

Another thing, shock threshing is generally bad business, for the reason that all cannot thresh at once when the grain is ready for the machine, consequently all who cannot thresh early stand a good chance of having their grain injured in the shock and also are hindered from plowing until the grain is threshed. Fully half the farmers are thus hindered from plowing early, many of them being compelled to postpone plowing operations until the following spring. Better to stack the grain as soon as fit and start to plow.

**Timothy or Clover Hay.**

Timothy hay is not as good a food for a dairy cow as clover hay, because it is deficient in protein. It is much the same as feeding skim-milk to a calf, but if you will put oil meal in the ration with the timothy hay, you will have good results.

Timothy does not contain half as much protein as clover hay, but it is fairly rich in carbohydrates. If you balance up the ration with a feed rich in protein, as cottonseed meal or linseed meal, you can get good results by feeding timothy hay to dairy cows. But it will take more of these highly concentrated foods than if you feed clover hay.

**Charcoal for Little Chicks.**

The greatest problem with chicks in brooders is bowel trouble, but if you will feed charcoal every day the trouble will quickly disappear, provided other faults are remedied. For little chicks which need it at once, it should be mixed in their food in small quantities until some effect is seen and then the quantity moderated to a regular portion each day. Charcoal is a corrective and not a medicine. It absorbs gases and promotes digestion of the food.

Ten times more eggs can be hatched by an incubator in the same length of time than by one hen.

**GREEN MANURE IS VALUABLE**

Increases Fertility and Water-Holding Capacity and Brings Plant Food to Surface.

It is a well-established fact that the soils of the arid regions are as a rule deficient in organic matter. This deficiency may be overcome to a certain extent by any of the three common methods of adding organic matter to the soil, which are as follows: (a) By green manures and crop residues; (b) by accumulating in pasturing; (c) by applications of farm manures.

Of the methods mentioned, the first is the most important and least practiced. It consists mainly in the growing of a crop which is plowed under while it is green and succulent as it decomposes most readily at that stage.

Leguminous crops, such as alfalfa, clover, field peas and vetches, are usually recommended for green manure. They have the special power of obtaining their nitrogen from the air through the agency of bacteria inhabiting the tubercles on the roots.

The characteristic advantages of green manures to the soil are as follows:

1. Increases its fertility by the large amount of organic matter which it acquires.
2. Increases its water-holding capacity.
3. Utilizes soluble plant food that would otherwise escape from the soil.
4. Brings plant food from the lower soil to the surface soil.

**RAINFALL RETAINED IN SOIL**

Possible to Store Approximately 25 Inches of Water in the Upper Ten Feet of Ground.

(By D. W. FREAR, Colorado Agricultural College.)

Actual experiments show that the actual field water capacity of arid soils varies from 14 per cent. for a very sandy loam to 18 per cent. for a clay loam. The greatest water capacity would be even more. At this rate every 12 inches in depth of soil can hold from 2.25 to 2.65 inches of water, or an average of 2.45 inches. At this rate it is possible to store approximately 25 inches of water in the upper 10 feet of soil. This is from one and one-half to two times the annual rainfall over the better dry farming sections. Therefore, it should be and is possible to store one or two years' rainfall in the soil, by using proper tillage methods.

**Culture of Alfalfa.**

The culture of alfalfa can only be successful under careful and intelligent culture, or, in other words, high class farming. In the dry farming sections alfalfa is now successfully grown. Under the irrigation system the crop is a sure and abundant one. In the Atlantic states the greatest returns have only been secured by those following careful preparation of ground, heavy fertilizing and best method of harvesting and feeding the crop.

**Start Feeding Operations.**

As soon as the silo is filled, the feeding operation may start, and though it be in the heating process, it will be just as good food and will be relished by the animals quite as much as old silage. It is generally conceded, however, that silage which is several months old is better than never silage.

**Small Oregon Eggs.**

An Oregon farmer collected 18 eggs so small that they could be packed in a four-inch cylinder phonograph record box. They were laid by two large hens of the mixed breeds from Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds.

**Feeding of Poultry.**

The successful feeding of poultry depends largely upon the ability of the feeder to notice the condition of the chickens on feed.

No amount of washing will rid over-churned butter of milk. Excitement and confusion are not conducive to the best milk production.

A money-making combination is the cow and the sow. Give the latter warm skim milk.

The only way to absolutely know a cow, is to weigh and test the milk thoroughly the entire year.

The best time to salt butter is before it is taken from the churn, and just as it is gathered in granules.

It requires grain as well as roughness to produce butter fat, and butter fat at present prices is what pays.

Dairying has crowded out sheep raising in Australia. The Australian butter is in good demand in Europe.

The cow must have pasture or its equivalent. This accounts for the many soils and the great popularity of selling crops.

It is self-robbery to take a dairy cow through the winter when she gives milk only five or six months out of the whole year.

If the cow's pedigree tallies with the milk pail, then it is consistent, and a good foundation or a poor one, as the case may be.

Selection is absolutely necessary in order to feed and build up a good dairy herd. One must cull closely here as well as in other lines of work.

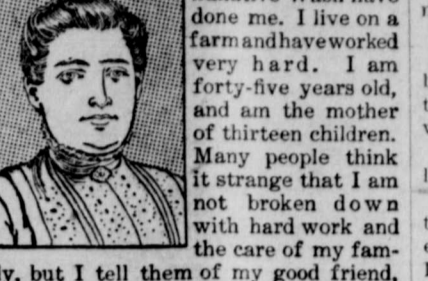
One cannot judge the size of the feed for the calf by the vigor of its appetite. If this is to be the measure the calf is apt to be dangerously overfed.

Many of the details in butter-making can only be looked after by experience. Much of it must be learned by doing the work. No one can begin where the other fellow left off.

**MOTHER OF LARGE FAMILY**

Tells How She Keeps Her Health—Happiness For Those Who Take Her Advice.

Scottville, Mich.—"I want to tell you how much good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sensitive Wash have done me. I live on a farm and have worked very hard. I am forty-five years old, and am the mother of thirteen children. Many people think it strange that I am not broken down with hard work and the care of my family, but I tell them of my good friend, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and that there will be no backache and bearing down pains for them if they will take it as I have. I am scarcely ever without it in the house."



"I will say also that I think there is no better medicine to be found for young girls. My eldest daughter has taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for painful periods and irregularity, and it has helped her."

"I am always ready and willing to speak a good word for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tell every one I meet that I owe my health and happiness to your wonderful medicine."

—Mrs. J. G. JOHNSON, Scottville, Mich., R.F.D. 3.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and today holds the record of being the most successful remedy for woman's ills known.

**Lone Star Steel Road Drag**

Price \$25.00

Indispensable for Leveling and Grading Roads. Manufactured by us in Dallas. Can be shipped immediately.

Write AUSTIN BROTHERS, Dallas, TEXAS.

**KEYSTONE AND CEILING**

GOES ON LIKE PAINT—LOOKS LIKE WALL PAPER. YOU CAN WASH IT. A beautiful illustrated book of 24 colors and 100 captions sent free. Send your name and address to the KEYSTONE YAKISHI Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**HARD QUESTION FOR MOTHER**

Inquisitive Little One Sought Information That Has Puzzled the Wiest of Men.

Four-year-old Dorothy, being in a thoughtful mood, wished to know what she would be when she grew up. Her mother told her she would be first a young woman, then perhaps a married woman, an old woman, a grandmother and a great-grandmother.

"And after great-grandmother, what?" Dorothy inquired.

"Then you will die. Your soul will go to heaven to live forever, and the rest of you will be put under the soil grass and flowers."

"Oh!" said Dorothy, and asked no more questions at the time. When her mother was undressing her for bed that night, and the rosy little figure stood uncovered, Dorothy said eagerly:

"Mother, will you show me just what part of me will go to heaven to live forever and what goes under the flowers?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

**"WHY SHOULD I USE CUTICURA SOAP?"**

"There is nothing the matter with my skin, and I thought Cuticura Soap was only for skin troubles." True, it is for skin troubles, but its great mission is to prevent skin troubles. For more than a generation its delicate emollient and prophylactic properties have rendered it the standard for this purpose, while its extreme purity and refreshing fragrance give to it all the advantages of the best of toilet soaps. It is also invaluable in keeping the hands soft and white, the hair lustrous and glossy, and the scalp free from dandruff and irritation.

While its first cost is a few cents more than that of ordinary toilet soaps, it is prepared with such care and of such materials, that it wears to a wafer, often outlasting several cakes of other soap, and making its use, in practice, most economical. Cuticura Soap is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, but the truth of these claims may be demonstrated without cost by sending to "Cuticura," Dept. L, Boston, for a liberal sample cake, together with a thirty-two page book on the skin and hair.

**Unrealized Idol of a King.**

King Arthur had just invented the round table.

"Can you invent a bureau that a man's wife will let him have two drawers of?" we asked.

**Their Use.**

"What is the object of repeating rifles?"

"Of course, to make every shot tell."

A woman's idea of heaven is a place where every day is a bargain day.

Why suffer under the curse of Dyspepsia when Garfield Tea can remove it?

Lapland is a great country for small children.

**HIS MODESTY OF HIGH ORDER**

Tinker, of Course, Loved His Neighbor as Himself, but That Wasn't Too Much.

Lord Tankerville, who is sending his son to an American school, said the other day in New York:

"There are too many Englishmen—and English boys as well—who develop, in the presence of a lord, a painful and unnatural modesty. Their modesty reminds me of a village tinker."

"This tinker had a rather crusty disposition, and his pastor said to him one day:

"My man, you should love your neighbor as yourself."

"Yes, sir," said the tinker.

"But the pastor had in mind a nasty black eye that the tinker had given the bricklayer next door, and so he went on:

"Do you, though, do you, honestly, love your neighbor as yourself?"

"Yes, sir; oh, yes, sir," said the tinker; and he added, "but I'm a modest man, ye see, and, to tell the truth, I ain't a bit stuck on myself, sir."

**Acme of Laziness.**

A story is told of a man who held the Kansas record for laziness. As he was too lazy to do anything at all, his neighbors finally decided to bury him alive. They laid him in the bottom of the wagon and started for the cemetery. On the way they were met by a man who asked what they were doing with that man.

"He won't work, and he has nothing to eat, so we are taking him to the cemetery to bury him alive," was the reply.

Touched with pity, the stranger said: "Friends, I have a sack of corn here that he is welcome to."

Hearing this, the lazy man raised his head long enough to inquire: "Is it shelled?"

"No, it isn't, but—"

"Drive on," interrupted the doomed man, as his head disappeared from view.

**Romance of the Rail.**

It was on a Pullman car. The man who traveled for gent's furnishings had succeeded in working up a conversation with the lonesome-looking young woman. He leaned over her and breathed in her ear:

"Peaches, I'm taking a little trip to New York. Don't you want to go along?"

"Sir," she said, angrily, "you are going too far."

But she didn't object to accompany him as far as Schenectady.

**Counterfeiter Gets Stiff Sentence.**

William Fink, a Brooklyn, N. Y., dealer in drugs, was sentenced by the New York Court of Special Sessions, to imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor, for four months. The charge was counterfeiting the trade-mark for Carter's Little Liver Pills, in violation of the penal law.

The Carter Medicine Company detected the counterfeit before any quantity of the spurious goods had been placed upon the market. In sentencing Fink, Judge Duval laid special stress upon the injury done to the public who were misled by the counterfeit as Carter's Little Liver Pills is counterfeited and put on the market. He imposed the sentence not only as the proper punishment of Fink himself, but in order to deter others from the commission of like frauds in the future.

**Mixed the Orders.**

A local doctor once sent his man with a box of pills to a patient, and a hamper containing six live pullets to be left at the house of a friend. Unluckily the messenger bungled over his errand, and took the hamper to the patient and the pills to his master's friend. Imagine the consternation of the patient on receiving along with the fowls the following prescription:

"Two of these to be swallowed every half hour."

**New Commandment.**

Senator Penrose, apropos of President Taft's anti-monopoly message, said the other day, with a smile:

"In the past we were forbidden to put our trust in riches, but now we are forbidden also to put our riches in trusts."

**Important to Mothers.**

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Holtz* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

**Her Opportunity.**

Edith—Isn't Alice the lucky girl? Just as she had decided to throw Jack over he broke the engagement.

Tom—Well?

Edith—Well, now she's going to sue him for breach of promise.

**TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM**

Take the Old Standard GROVES TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is printed on every bottle. Showing it is simply "urine acid" from a fastidious form, and the most effective form. For grown people and children, cents.

**Indications.**

"Don't tell me that girl is used to the best society."

"What makes you think she isn't?"

"Why, if you notice, she is polite to everybody she meets."

The woman who cares for a clean, wholesome mouth, and sweet breath, will find Paxtine Antiseptic a joy forever. At druggists, 25c a box.

**A Match.**

"The big prizes in life are few."

"So are the big winners."—Baltimore American.

The simple life is best. Let your only medicine be Garfield Tea, the pure and proven remedy. All druggists.

Occasionally a bachelor thinks he will marry a certain girl until he discovers that she thinks likewise, also.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. They restore normal money if it fails to cure. K. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box, 25c.

**Backache**



Is only one of many symptoms which some women endure through weakness or displacement of the womanly organs. Mrs. Lizzie White of Memphis, Tenn., wrote Dr. R. V. Pierce, as follows:

"At times I was hardly able to be on my feet. I believe I had every pain and ache a woman could have. Had a very bad case. Internal organs were very much diseased and my back was very weak. I suffered a great deal with nervous headaches, in fact, I suffered all over. This was my condition when I wrote to you for advice. After taking your 'Favorite Prescription' for about three months can say that my health was never better."

**Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription**

Is a positive cure for weakness and disease of the feminine organism. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. Tones and builds up the nerves. Do not permit a dishonest dealer to substitute for this medicine which has a record of 40 years of cures. "No, thank you, I want what I ask for."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets induce mild natural bowel movement once a day.

**Lazy Liver**

Do not allow a lazy liver to retard your healthful progress through life. Your liver is about the most important organ of your body, and unless kept in good condition, you cannot expect to feel well. In fact, so important is the work of your liver, that upon it depends, very largely, the proper workings of all the other organs of your body.

When it's working properly, you feel fresh, bright, happy, healthy and well.

When it's clogged up, you feel tired, worn-out, sick, weak and miserable. For more than 70 years

**THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT**

has been regulating irregularities of the liver, stomach and bowels, by relieving biliousness, headache, constipation, indigestion, sour stomach, dyspepsia, colds, chills, fever, etc.

Read what Mr. F. R. Huffman, of Waynesville, N. C., says: "I suffered dreadfully with indigestion and heart trouble. I tried various medicines in vain, but Thedford's Black-Draught has restored me to almost perfect health. It has become a household treasure. I consider it more than worth its weight in gold."

Black-Draught is sold by your dealer. Be sure to get the genuine—"Thedford's." Price 25 cents.

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*Goes farthest for the money*

**LIPTON'S TEA**

OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

**Reduce The Feed Bill—Improve The Animals**

Horses and Mules do more work. Cows give more and better milk and butter. Sheep and goats give better fleeces. Hens lay more eggs, and all as well as Cattle and Hogs take on more flesh and fat, and develop more rapidly and keep in better health and condition when fed on

**Cottonseed Meal and Cottonseed Hulls**

For Breeding or Nursing Stock, Horses, Cows, Hens or Pigs. It is especially valuable. Much better than Hay, far cheaper than Corn.

Write for free Booklet containing much valuable information to Feeders and Stock Raisers to

**THE BUREAU OF PUBLICITY**

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**Special Offer to Printers**

This paper is printed from ink made in Savannah, Ga. by the SOUTHERN OIL & INK CO., Savannah, Ga. Price 6 cents per pound. F. O. B. Savannah. Your patronage solicited.

**Relief from Rheumatism**

Try Sloan's Liniment for your rheumatism—don't rub—just lay it on lightly. It goes straight to the sore spot, quickens the blood, limbers up the muscles and joints and stops the pain.

**Here's Proof**

Mrs. JULIA THOMAS of Jackson, Cal., writes: "I have used your Liniment for rheumatism with much success."

MARTIN J. TUNIS, 109 16th Ave., Paterson, N. J., writes: "I was a cripple with rheumatism for two years and I could not move at all; had to be carried from place to place. I tried remedies and could not get better, until I tried Sloan's Liniment. One bottle fixed me up in good shape and now I always have a bottle in the house for my wife and children."

**SLOAN'S LINIMENT**

Kills any kind of pain. Good for Neuralgia, Toothache, Lumbago and Chest Pains. Sold by all dealers. Price 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

Sloan's book on Horses, Cattle, Hens and Poultry sent free. Address

**DR. EARL S. SLOAN** Boston, Mass.

**Death Lurks In A Weak Heart**

If Yours Is fluttering or weak, use "REMOVING." Made by Van Fleet-Manfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn. Price \$1.00

# FAMOUS AMERICAN INDIANS

BY ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE

## JOSEPH BRANT

A handsome middle-aged Indian, swarthy of skin, but with the dress and manner of a man of fashion, called at Van Cortlandt manor house, New York, one day in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He had come to meet his former foe, Col. Van Cortlandt of the Revolutionary army.

"It is not the first time I have been honored by the sight of you," he observed courteously. "I saw you when we ambushed your regiment. I pointed you out to one of my braves with orders to kill you. He fired and missed. I wished at the time that I had done the shooting myself. But in that case I would have been robbed of the pleasure of this interview."

The speaker who thus mingled courtesies and savagery was Joseph Brant, one of the greatest of Mohawk sachems. His native name was Thavendanegea (meaning "strength"). He was the son of a Mohawk sub-chief and was born on the Ohio river in 1742. His father died when he was a child. Joseph and pretty little sister Molly were brought by their mother to the Mohawk valley in New York.

Sir William Johnson—formerly a poor Irish boy and at that time one of the richest landowners in America—was master of vast tracts of Mohawk valley territory and lived there like a feudal lord. He was one of the few colonists whom the fierce Iroquois confederacy loved and trusted. Johnson strengthened his hold over the Indians by marrying Molly Brant—according to Iroquois ceremonials—and by educating her brother, Joseph. The latter's schoolmaster once wrote of Brant: "Joseph is indeed an excellent youth."

"The excellent youth" was destined to become the scourge of the whole countryside. But in his younger years there was no hint of this tendency. As a youth he was already a splendid warrior and wily diplomat. It is true; but he also did much missionary work among the Indians and his influence seemed all for good. He fought gallantly on the side of the English colonies in the French and Indian wars, was later secretary to the Indian superintendent and in 1776 went to England on a diplomatic errand. In London he was a universal favorite and was received with almost royal honors.

Then came the Revolution. The English planned to stir up the murderous Iroquois against the patriots. Sir William Johnson sturdily opposed so treacherous and bloodthirsty a course. But Johnson died at the very outset of the Revolution, and his sons, aided by Brant, persuaded the Iroquois to take the warpath in behalf of Great Britain.

Brant—with the rank of British colonel—led his ferocious braves up and down the Mohawk in a series of atrocious massacres—at Cherry Valley, Minisink and elsewhere—in which neither women nor children were spared. Brant's admirers claim that he was not responsible for the bloodiest of these crimes, but that he was unable to control his men. (It is a matter of record, however, that he was easily able to control them in all other matters.) He commanded the Indians in the battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1779, where gallant General Herkimer was slain and where Brant's craftiness lured the patriot militia to a death trap. The horrors of the Wyoming valley massacre have also—truthfully or not—been laid to the sachem's account.

**End of a Strange Career.**

When the Revolution was over Brant threw all his energies into the task of calming the Indians and placing them on friendly terms with the government. Crossing to Canada, he secured a tract of land as a home for himself and his people. There for years he ruled the Mohawks with wisdom and justice. He returned to his old plan of doing missionary work among the savages; translating the prayer book and part of the Scriptures into their language and building for them the first church ever erected in Upper Canada.

In 1807, at the age of sixty-five, Joseph Brant died at Wellington square, Canada. Pretty Theodosia, daughter of Aaron Burr, who once entertained the sachem during a visit to New York, wrote thus quaintly of him: "After all, he was a most Christian and civilized gentleman in his manners!" (Copyright.)

## CHARLES R. CURTIS

This is a story that begins in a wigwam and ends in the capitol at Washington—the story of a "redskin" who has risen high in the councils of the government with whom his race has warred—the story of the first Indian senator—Charles R. Curtis, who was once jocularly called "the only American in the United States senate."

Curtis was born in a tepee of the Kaw tribe, in Kansas, in 1859. His mother was a Kaw woman and his father a French officer. Left an orphan at the age of three, the future senator spent his early boyhood in the wigwam of his mother's people near Council Grove, Kan. One of his first recollections is the sight of a galloping, painted war party of Kaw braves dashing forth to battle against their foes, the Cheyennes.

Soon after this fight he was sent to Topeka to school. But he was too used to the free outdoor life of an Indian youth to relish the confinement of a schoolroom. Moreover—according to white man's standards—he was poor, and he found it necessary to turn his hand to some means of livelihood.

A Jockey and a "Bad" Horse.

He went to work as a newsboy; then as a peanut vendor; then as a bootblack. But none of these jobs promised wealth nor even an especially comfortable living. So he sought for better work. Here his boyish experience in riding bareback on the wild Kaw bronchos stood Curtis in good stead. And when his chance came he was ready for it. He obtained a job in a racing stable as a jockey, and rode many a winner. He and the veteran jockey Fred Taral struck up a warm friendship in those race track days.

The Kansas City Interstate Fair association was holding a meet in 1877. One of the horses entered for a certain race was known to be very speedy, but had a bad way of bolting and becoming unmanageable whenever he reached a certain point on the track. Hence he was looked upon as a sure loser. Curtis—a slender, black-haired, dark-skinned, wiry lad—was assigned to ride this "crazy horse." Unlike the usual story book hero he did not "win the race against

feared odds." On the contrary, the horse hurled him against a high board fence with such force as to leave scars which the senator still bears. This practically ended the young Indian's racing career.

While he was working at this unappealing trade he became smitten with a longing for better education. He took to studying law in his spare moments. While waiting for "fares" he was forever delving in some musty law book he had borrowed. It was during this time that he managed to forget the Indian dialect of his mother's people; because his white friends laughed at him for his use of the uncouth speech. Today he remembers scarce a phrase of the ancestral language.

Two years after he gave up racing Curtis was admitted to the bar. A little while afterward he had made so good a start in politics that he was sent as delegate to a near-by convention. At twenty-four he was prosecuting attorney of Shawnee county, and in 1894 was an unsuccessful candidate for congress.

But in 1892 he made the congressional fight again in a "whirlwind campaign" as vigorous in its way as any waged by his warlike ancestors on the plains. And this time he was elected to congress.

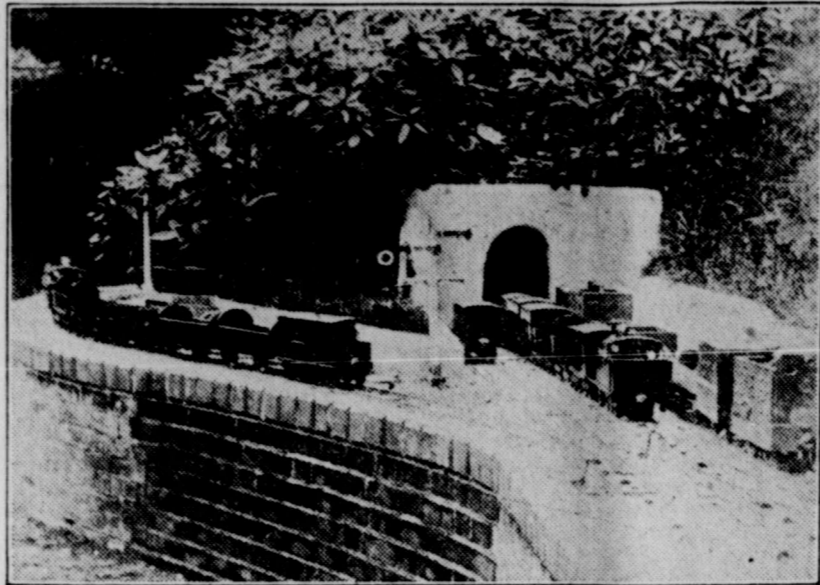
From Wigwam to U. S. Senate.

At the capitol he quickly made his presence felt. Brilliant, a tireless worker, a staunch partisan, he was not content to be merely one of a host of representatives, but at once won an individual name for himself. Curtis served three terms in congress; then, in 1907, was sent to the United States senate. He was the first Indian to sit in this august body, where his career includes more than one strenuous effort for the betterment of the western red men's condition.

From tepee to capitol; from jockey to senator; from the ranks of Uncle Sam's hereditary foes to a place among the government's foremost lawmakers! It is a record that well entitles its owner to high rank among "Famous Indians." (Copyright.)

# OUT OF THE ORDINARY

## Railways in Miniature



The building of miniature railways in gardens has become quite a fad in England. Our photograph shows a remarkable example, at Sheffield, which has a tunnel 25 feet long, equipped with signals and everything else a railroad should have. Another built at Norwich by a retired army officer has 600 feet of track, four stations, three bridges, two tunnels and forty cars and locomotives.

## DIAMOND CLEAVING

The art of lapidary is one of the most delicate employments of mechanical force known. The practical diamond cutter learns many facts about precious stones which are sealed books even to mineralogists.

For instance, it is the lapidaries who have found out that diamonds coming from the different districts vary remarkably in their degrees of hardness. It appears that the hardest diamonds come from New South Wales. An unfamiliar fact is that diamonds are made to assume approximately the required shape by slitting and cleaving and by "bruting," which is the rubbing of one diamond against another, before they are submitted to the polishing wheel. In cleaving the diamond is cemented on the end of a wooden stick, and a steel blade is driven with a smart blow in the direction of the natural plane of cleavage. Diamonds that have been cut by the lapidary's wheel lack some of the brilliance possessed by those that have simply been cleaved.

## CHINESE SEAWEED AS FOOD.

Freer commercial contact with China may quite possibly introduce into our diet a new variety of spic concoctions from seaweed. About 120 nutritious kinds of seaweed are in daily consumption in the far east and the cultivation of seaweeds crops is regularly maintained. More than \$600,000 worth of one preparation alone is consumed every year in China in the form of dried gums which can be liquefied into delicate jellies. In Europe seaweed has not been at all considerably used for food, though blanchings, salads, green vegetables and a sort of tapioca fluid have been forms in which Scotch, Irish and Mediterranean peasants have partaken of the substances of seaweed. In certain parts of Japan seaweed is subjected to careful cultivation, competing species being suppressed and rocks previously planted with the weed, being sunk in suitable bays.

## AFRICANS WHO EAT CLAY

Natives of West Africa, in French Sudan, practice "geophagy." Although the practice is common in many parts of the world, this particular case is remarkable for the systematic way in which the dirt is collected, and for the fact that it occurs in a well cultivated region, where food is abundant. The earth consumed is a clay, which is found intercalated among the grits of the region in beds of various thickness. The deeper layers are preferred and for this reason the natives dig galleries, which are so crudely constructed that falls of earth frequently occur, sometimes with fatal results. When an unlucky miner is thus buried no attempt is made to rescue him, as it is believed that the divinities of the mines require an annual victim. It is stated that individuals not infrequently consume seven and a half pounds of clay daily.

## HOARDED GOLD IN CHINA

Sales of gold have undoubtedly been made by the Chinese authorities and from cables which are now coming to hand from China it would seem that

## Memorial of Roman Pillars



The memorial here pictured was erected in Tripoli over the grave of some Italian soldiers which was dug in a Roman cemetery. The shattered columns of imperial Rome therefore have been used again by invading Romans, this time as a monument to their dead.

## BURN STACK OF PROPOSALS

A small roomful of letters, each one containing some bachelor's yearning plea for a mate, were burned the other at Santa Monica, Cal., by order of the mayor's advisory council of women. Thus ended a matrimonial flurry which was started accidentally, when it became known that there were fifty widows in Santa Monica who held the balance of power politically. The story of the ascendancy of the widows in Santa Monica reached the ears of the Otman Bachelor's club of Otman, Ariz., which at once forwarded a proposal to marry the fifty. Lonely bachelors elsewhere hastened to enter their offers, and finally letters began arriving by hundreds. All the letters were stacked in a storeroom, and all destroyed without even having been brought to the notice of any mateless woman.

## PRIDE OF THE PEACOCK

One man who came out with superb plans brought a militia colonel's commission from the governor of a Western state and the full uniform of a major general. At first he hesitated to clothe himself in all his glory, and, therefore, went through a process of evolution, beginning first with part of his uniform and then adding more as his courage rose. During this process he became the standing joke of St. Petersburg, but later, when he had emerged in full and final splendor, he became a man of mark, indeed, so much so that various difficulties arose. Throughout the city are various corps de garde, and the sentinels on duty before each of these, while allowed merely to present arms to an officer of lower rank, must, whenever he catches sight of a general officer, call out the entire guard to present arms with the beating of drums. Here our American was a source of much difficulty, for whenever an sentinel caught sight of his gorgeous epaulettes in the distance the

guard was instantly called out, arms presented and drums beaten, much to the delight of our friend, but even more to the disgust of the generals of the Russian army and to the troops, who thus rendered absurd homage and found themselves taking part in something like a bit of comic opera.—From the Autobiography of Andrew D. White.

## CONTROL OF TORPEDOES

A German inventor recently gave a thoroughly successful demonstration of the effectiveness of an electric system for the control of torpedoes and boats from a distant point. While the craft seemed to be under the absolute control of the operator, it was also shown that it was proof against interference from electric waves generated elsewhere within its sphere of influence. The boat moved forward and back, turned right and left, described figures, was guided to definite points, rang bells, exhibited flags and lights, fired guns, etc., giving proof of effective control. The mechanism is, how-

there is some prospect of the movement assuming rather large proportions. No one has ever known the extent of the hoarded wealth of the late Empress Dowager, though all kinds of rumors have been current as to the accumulation of colossal sums. Now that by reason of the present disturbed condition of the country the meeting of the interest charge on the debt must impose considerable strain it would certainly not be surprising if sales were effected of some of the hoarded gold if only with the object of facilitating the prompt payment of the coupons on the foreign debt, a matter concerning which the Chinese government has always displayed scrupulous care.

## MAKING A NEW WORLD.

The planet Jupiter, whose volume is 1,279 times that of the earth, and superior in dimensions and weight to all the other planets put together, is just now attracting the attention of astronomers. M. Giacobini of the Paris observatory, who has made a special study of Jupiter, has described a red spot which possesses a relative fixity, but within the last year its mobility has increased to great proportions, and its longitude by about 30 degrees. That is all that we can say scientifically. It is really the formation of a new continent? Can we draw this deduction from this phenomenon so difficult to seize? It is possible, but who can say so with certainty? M. Camille Flammarion, however, expresses himself with far greater confidence in this matter: "We are assisting at the creation of a world. Under our dazzled eyes a new world is being created in the infinity and in Jupiter we hail the world of the future."

## WIND TO PREVENT FROST

To the long list of the means heretofore proposed of protecting fields, orchards and vineyards against frost a new one has recently been added by a French scientist. He points out the fact that frosts are not feared when the wind blows; he is thus led to suggest the creation of artificial wind by the installation of electric fans among the plants to be protected. He considers this plan applicable chiefly to vineyards, but also possibly useful in orchards.

## DRIVES A MOTOR CAR AT 94



One of the most enthusiastic motor car drivers of Bridgetown, Ind., is Elijah Cahill, 94 years old and the father of 19 children all of whom has outlived. He is often to be seen spinning over the country roads, but he never attempts a speed of more than thirty miles an hour.

## EASILY MADE HOTBED

Many Little Details Go Far Towards Making Success.

Much Care Is Necessary in Preparing Soil—No Set Rule Can Be Applied to Manure on Account of its Composition.

(By JOSEPHINE DEMAR.)

At the very first stirring of the sap comes to most of us a longing to see Dame Nature awake and go about her spring business. We eagerly look for the first signs of life in the maples and in the sheltered recesses of the woods under the dead leaves.

When I feel the first hint of spring I start my hotbed. This I fashioned out of an old glass cupboard door, some old boards, a saw, hammer and nails. Critics may find fault with it but as it has been a decided success I do not mind the verdict of the critics. Utility, not beauty, is my aim.

The glass cover had done duty as a cupboard door for many years and when the house was remodeled it was pressed into its present state of usefulness.

The frame measures 22 inches high at the back and slopes down the sides to the front to 12 inches; the glass frame is fastened to the back with hinges. An excavation was dug and the frame placed upon it. The excavation is eight or ten inches deeper than the frame, and the frame stands 12 inches above the soil at the back, and the front five inches. A stout stake was driven in the four corners of the frame to support it.

The bed is located south of the summer kitchen, a well-drained spot where it will get the sun all day.

The earth is banked around the frame and a ditch carries all the surface water away. In the meantime the heat material was prepared. This was horse-manure gathered from the stalls each day and put in a cone-shaped pile.

One-third leaves were added to assist the manure to "sweeten." Manure alone is too dense and will not ferment properly unless leaves, straw or some sort of litter is added.

As soon as the pile looked large enough to fill the frame it was allowed to ferment evenly. When the mass was moist and steaming it was put into the hotbed.

It is impossible to give any hard and fast rule in preparing manure for the hotbeds, for so much depends upon the composition and texture of the manure and the state of the weather.

It is safe to say, however, that the pile must be worked over several times and when it is moist and warm it is ready for the frame.

In the bottom of the excavation I always place a thin layer of conestalks cut a foot long, for protection against the cold earth. When the manure is put in it nearly reaches the top of the soil; then it is well tamped, and after tamping, it should reach within ten inches of the top of the frame in front.

As a usual thing eight inches of thoroughly prepared manure will heat a spring hotbed. The bed is then covered with the glass door and left to itself for a few days.

Then five inches of fine, rich, well-fermented soil is added; again the cover let down and the bed allowed to heat, a thermometer placed in it and when it registers 85 degrees the seeds are sown.

The amateur will want to sow seeds when the bed is entirely too hot, but make haste slowly is a good policy in this case.

Before sowing the seeds rake the soil to destroy the weed-seeds which have sprouted. Sow such seeds as tomato, cabbage, lettuce, peppers, etc., but be sure to reserve several rows for your flower-seeds. Make the rows run north and south. Water the bed with a sprinkler having a very fine nozzle.

The little seedlings are very delicate and care must be taken not to bake, starve or chill them. Too much heat is worse than too little, therefore, it is necessary to air the hotbed by opening the frame when the sun shines and the weather is warm.

Water with a fine hose when the soil looks light in color and is dry to the touch. Thin out the plants if they stand too thickly in the row.

When the plants have attained two or three true leaves they must be

transplanted into a cold frame. I made with the twin cupboard door and contains no heating material, the frame put on the top of the ground.

The earth should be banked around the frame and during the day and nights both the hotbed and frame were covered with board cutters, and carpet thrown on top for further protection.

After the hotbed has been emptied into the cold frame it may be used to grow another crop of seedlings. The hotbed is also a good place to make cuttings. Slip the cuttings, plant them in a dish containing sand, which should be kept as wet as mud, and the slips will grow in a short time.

## DIVERSIFICATION IN SOUTHERN

Farmer Who Raises All His Own Staples Can Market His Cotton When Prices Suit Him.

The cotton grower who diversifies his farming, at least to the extent of rendering himself independent of outside source of supply for foodstuffs, fruits, vegetables, meat and dairy products consumed on his farm, says W. W. Finley, president of the Southern railway, is enabled to market his cotton when there is an economic demand for it.

He is not compelled to sell regardless of market conditions, as has so often been the case, under the



Champion Holstein Bull.

cessity of meeting obligations incurred for foodstuffs and other necessities of life by reason of failure to produce them on his farm.

The cotton farmer is, of course, in a still more advantageous position if he carries diversification to the extent of having something besides cotton for sale. It is particularly desirable that the farmer should have a steady source of income throughout the year.

The local demand throughout the south for dairy products, poultry and eggs is such as to enable the farmer who produces a surplus of the commodities to have a weekly income throughout the year sufficient to meet his bills with local merchants, and a regular income such as this, even though the amount received per week may be small, will go far in assisting him to market his cotton when there is an economic demand for it.

## Caring for Cream.

The dairy bureau of the department of agriculture at Washington recently received letters from nearly 300 creameries, located in twenty-seven states, in which they report the amount of sour or off-flavored cream received to be from 2 to 100 per cent of the total receipts, and the average shows 60 per cent of the cream to be of inferior quality.

In order to overcome the great loss necessarily sustained from the sale of the butter made from poor cream, a large number of creameries are now buying cream and paying for it according to its quality, and they are receiving premiums for the finest butter.

## Utility of Cement Fence Posts

Farmers are now beginning to make cement fence posts quite extensively in some localities. They seem to be a success when properly made, and they are not expensive, especially when they are made on the farm on rainy days or at odd times when work is not pressing. Once they are made and in the ground they are there to stay, perhaps one hundred years.

## Ground Grain Is Best.

If a farmer who is really trying to learn how to conduct his business most economically will make a conscientious test during a season of non-sense test, feeding a portion of his cows ground grain, and the same number of whole grain, noting the difference in milk flow, he will then come pretty near knowing the truth.

## ANGORA GOATS ARE PROFITABLE ANIMALS



Angora Buck and Does.

The fleece of the Angora goat, known on the market as mohair, will sell at 50 cents to \$2 a pound. The price depends upon the length, fineness, and amount of coarse hair. The average amount of mohair varies from about five to fourteen pounds a head. The United States has the reputation of producing the best quality of mohair. It is used to make plush carpets, chair seats, braids, curtains and many articles of women's clothing.

The original home of the Angora goat is in the village of Angora, in Asia Minor.

The Angora goat was introduced into the United States in 1849, when the sultan of Turkey presented nine of his choicest goats to President Polk. Angora goats will adapt themselves to almost any climatic condition, being found from New Mexico to the New England states. Texas and New Mexico produce the greater amount of the American output, but small flocks are found in many parts of the Mississippi valley.

Goats are long lived and are very prolific breeders at the age of one year. They are natural browsers, and often live off twigs and brush.

The fleece should be pure white, and the staple from ten to twelve inches long and very dense. As many as 5,000 fibers are found on a square inch.