

# STERLING CITY NEWS-RECORD

VOL. XV.

STERLING CITY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.

NO. 22

## GERMAN PROPOSALS FIND NO APPROVAL

### REFUSAL TO DISAVOW LUSITANIA AFFAIR BRINGS ON CRITICAL SITUATION.

## WILL BE NO SURRENDER

### Count von Bernstorff Will Offer His Services in the Event They Can Be of Any Use.

Washington—Formal study of the official text of Germany's reply to the American note on submarine warfare as it affects neutral rights strengthens the conviction of high officials that a most critical point in the relations between the two countries has been reached.

Not only do they feel the United States must refuse to accept the German proposals for the future conduct of American citizens on the high seas, but the failure of Germany to disavow the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of more than 2,000 Americans, in their view, has brought on a crisis the outcome of which it is difficult at present clearly to foresee.

That there will be no action by the United States for at least another week was indicated. Several days will be required to measure fully the consequences and responsibilities which will be incurred by the American government in framing a policy to meet the situation firmly.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, intends to call on Secretary Lansing during the week to learn informally whether he can be of any service in the situation.

## Will Be No Surrender.

In all quarters here the reply was the single topic of concern. What the action of the American government will be is doubtful, largely in the sense that the means of expressing the ideas and purposes of the United States have not yet been decided. It was authoritatively indicated that obviously there would be no surrender of rights and no acceptance of the German proposal to guarantee immunity to American ships under arrangements to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of the two countries concerning the marking of the neutral ships.

There is no intention, from indications in official quarters, to force a situation, but in whatever policy is followed the American endeavor will be to place full responsibility on Germany for any subsequent rupture of friendly relations.

## WIRELESS WARNS TWO SHIPS.

### Man Declares He Will Carry Out Program of Frank Holt.

Washington—Warning to look out for bombs concealed in their holds, was flashed Sunday night from the two ships at sea which sailed from New Orleans July 8.

Sending of the warning was ordered by Secretary Daniels upon receiving a telegram from a New Orleans newspaper saying a letter to that paper signed "Peace" indicated that explosives had been placed aboard those vessels.

## Will Carry Out Holt's Plans.

New Orleans, La.—A written threat to assassinate J. P. Morgan, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador to the United States, and to destroy by bombs British vessels clearing from American port was received by a local newspaper from a person who signed himself "Peace."

"Peace" declared that the steamers Hovth Head and Baron Napier, which cleared from here July 8 and sailed from Port Eads the following day, probably never would be heard from again. The Hovth Head sailed for Dublin and Belfast via Norfolk for coal with a general merchandise cargo, which the Baron Napier had on board 977 miles for Avamouth, England, direct. Neither vessel carried passengers, it is said, but the Baron Napier has aboard a large number of muleteers, many of whom are residents of this city.

After announcing an intention to kill Mr. Morgan to avenge the death of Holt, the letter further says: "Holt was my partner and I glory in the thought of his comradeship. We worked together ever since this cursed war began. Holt is gone, but I am still here and I am going to carry on the work the two of us began. I am going to carry on the work with redoubled fury."

Servia Ready to Resume Warfare.

## TEXAS NEWS CONDENSED

A hen at Dallas recently laid an egg which weighed three ounces, and measured 7-1/2x3-1/8 inches.

The foreign mission features of the Westminister entertainment program from July 22 to 27 will be held at Kerrville.

Two stores and a blacksmith shop at Peak Springs, Montague county, were destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at \$15,000.

Fire which started in the rear of the furnishing store of Wilson & Thompson on the east side of the square at Sherman, did \$25,000 damage.

Dallas has offered \$100,000 which will be necessary for the erection of a coliseum to seat 25,000 people, as an inducement for the national Democratic convention next year.

On the floor of the Houston cotton exchange Friday was sold the first bale of cotton produced this year. The bale weighed 506 pounds and was classed middling fair staple. It was raised at Lyford and sold for \$975.

E. Tarkington died at his home near Hallettsville after an illness of several weeks. He was an ex-confederate soldier and represented that county in the legislature two terms. At the time of his death he was 76 years of age.

A new high price record for cattle was reached in the quarantine department of the Kansas City stock yards when F. H. McFarland, vice-president of the Western National bank of Fort Worth, Texas, received \$9.30 a hundred pounds for cattle.

The members of the San Angelo city council and the school board have officially announced the site of the new high school. The site for the \$80,000 building will be nearly a full block. The trustees expect eventually to have agriculture a part of the curriculum.

While drilling for oil 12 miles southeast of Vernon, a crew of the Producers' Oil company struck a strong flow of gas, which became ignited and destroyed the derrick and other equipment. Oil men estimate the flow, which is still uncontrolled, at 2,000,000 cubic feet daily.

Joplin zinc mine owners are turning to west Texas and lower El Paso county for their surplus zinc to supply the unprecedented demand for the ore as a result of the European war. A party of Missouri zinc miners have been there making an investigation of the zinc ore properties in west Texas, and especially in the lower part of El Paso county.

That the rate of interest to the farmer should not be more than 5 per cent and that the cotton crop should be financed through the season, was the declaration made by Colonel John N. Simpson, vice president of the American Exchange National bank, Dallas, in discussing the prospects and plans of financing the cotton crop of Texas during the ensuing season.

Gen. Huerta may rest assured that the federal government will not permit his extradition to either Villa or Carranza factions, according to information given out by the state department. It was also made certain that the government intends to prevent the inauguration of a new revolutionary movement in Mexico, and to detain the ex-dictator on this side of the international line.

More than 20,000 people crowded the grand stand and covered the ground for 100 yards to the north, south and east Friday night to witness and participate in the Sunday school pageant given at Fair park by the Dallas City Sunday School association. Five hundred or more Sunday school workers staged 23 scenes showing the development of religious education from the earliest times to the present, while a chorus of a like number and a band furnished appropriate songs and musical accompaniment.

Texas produced in 1914 4,592,112 bales of cotton, or more than one-fourth of the entire yield of the United States, according to figures compiled by the department of commerce.

An increase that is expected to give Dallas county the lead in school population for the state is shown by the census completed by the state the amount it would cost to maintain the child or children in a public institution.

Walter J. Crawford, a member of the state normal board, thinks the entire appropriations for state normals, recently made by the legislature, may not be used, and to that extent the state will effect a saving.

Miss Genevieve Clark, the 20-year-old daughter of Speaker Champ Clark of the national house of representatives, was married at the home of her parents in Bowling Green, Mo., Wednesday, to James M. Thompson, editor of the New Orleans Item.

## EVENTS BOILED DOWN

### DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN HAPPENINGS SERVED UP IN ATTRACTIVE STYLE.

## EUROPEAN WAR HAPPENINGS

### Everything Important That Could Be Confined to a Small Space is Here Found.

The Italian armored cruiser Anafi was torpedoed and sunk by an Austrian submarine while taking part in a reconnaissance in the upper Adriatic. It was officially announced by the ministry of marine.

The Russian steamer Anna, from Archangel (Russia) for Hull, was shelled by a German submarine in the North sea. The crew abandoned the ship and landed at Peterhead, Scotland. The Anna was reported still afloat.

The French senate unanimously appropriated \$600,000 to be used by the minister of marine in payment for cargoes of neutral vessels that have been seized, and especially of that of the American steamer Dacia. The Dacia changed her registry and sailed from Galveston with cotton destined for Germany.

Germany's proposals for last February for the reopening of her cable communications with the United States failed because they were conditioned on the consent of Great Britain and the London foreign office never replied to the negotiations communicated by the United States.

Boston, Mass.—Connecticut factories are working overtime in the manufacture of war munitions. It is estimated that these factories now have orders aggregating \$500,000,000. Fifteen thousand more men are needed in New Bridgeport in arms factories. Manufacturers predict that there will be orders for millions more rifles after the war closes.

A bomb placed aboard the Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha, probably while she lay at her pier in New York, caused the explosion and fire at sea, in the opinion of the officers of the steamer, which put in at Halifax for examination Friday. There is no doubt in the minds of the officers that Frank Holt or confederates were responsible for the explosion, which occurred at 4:14 o'clock on the afternoon of July 1, the date upon which Holt predicted that some vessel, the name of which he appeared uncertain, would be destroyed.

The contract has been let for the construction of a new modern brick school building to be completed in time for the opening of the fall term of school at Brownwood.

Yields of wheat and oats in Brown county this year will likely establish new records for the state. Forty-nine acres of wheat thrashed an average of 44 1/2 bushels per acre. Four bushels of oats planted on two acres of land yielded 288 bushels. Numerous yields of 80 to 105 bushels of oats and 30 to 40 bushels of wheat are being thrashed.

Local capitalists, with the approval of the Santa Fe railroad, have launched a movement looking to the building of a line of railroad from Tulsa, Okla., to Olton, which would form a connection between two lines of the Santa Fe and shorten the Kansas City Gulf line of that system over 40 miles.

Sherman's new public library building, which cost \$20,000, is completed and the furniture and 5,000 volumes of books will be moved in next week.

The share of the United States in feeding the world, a task vastly increased by the European war, was disclosed in statistics of the department of commerce. Foodstuffs valued at \$724,000,000 were exported during the eleven months ending June 1. This was the principal factor in the nation's billion-dollar foreign trade balance.

The annual meeting of the Texas state horticultural society will be held at the Agricultural and Mechanical college Aug. 23, during the state farmers congress.

New York's widowed mothers pension law went into effect July 1. Widowed mothers having one or more children under 16 years of age will be entitled to receive from the state the amount it would cost to maintain the child or children in a public institution.

There were seventeen head of cattle that averaged 1,278 pounds which brought \$9 in the Kansas City market last week, said to be the highest price ever paid in any market in the United States.

A bond issue of \$750,000 is to be voted on in El Paso county with which to erect a 50-mile stretch of concrete road. At the same time, Aug. 6, an issue of \$100,000 will be asked for with which to purchase a poor farm for the county.

Tonie Condie, age 21, died in New Orleans from the effects of a blow received in a boxing match, according to the verdict of a coroner's jury.

Representative George W. Burgess of Texas, will take a party from the river and harbor committee of congress for inspection of river and harbor works on the Pacific coast.

A party of 25 tourists was held up in Yellowstone park by three highwaymen. Col. L. M. Brett, park superintendent, held it was impossible to estimate the value of the highwayman's booty.

The great Oklahoma oil industry, which has been stagnant since hostilities arose in Europe last August, is now in a fair way of improving. The marked decline in the production of the Cushing field will in a large measure be responsible for the uplift when it comes.

A British official statement dealing with the operations in the Dardanelles announces that seven lines of Turkish trenches have been captured on the Gallipoli peninsula.

American naval officers took charge of the powerful wireless plant of the Atlantic Communications company at Sayville, L. I., which will be operated by the government until the close of the European war to insure against violations against neutrality.

The national convention of the Anti-Saloon league of America in session at Atlantic City, N. J., unanimously adopted resolutions urging congress to submit the question of national prohibition to the people of the country by referring to state legislatures for ratification a joint resolution proposing a prohibitory amendment to the federal constitution.

During the last two weeks there have been 89 many completions in the Red River parish field, southern territory, that the new producers have averaged about one good well finished daily. Several of the wells show initial output exceeding 2,000 barrels, and two have been around 5,000 barrels daily.

Preliminary reports on facilities in the south for handling the coming cotton crop have been received by the federal reserve board from officials connected with four southern banks in the federal reserve system. The reports deal only with warehouse facilities, which are said to be adequate.

Losses by railroads in dining car service was touched on at the hearing before the interstate commerce commission in session at Chicago, in connection with the petitions of the western railroads for an increase in passenger rates. So far as shown by reports of railroads to the commission the only road to show a profit on dining car service is the Illinois Central, which last year reported net earnings of \$48.

The Lohm school district near Brady, has just voted \$7,500 school house bonds. A modern school plant will be provided. The equipment will include a five acre plot of ground, which will be used for agricultural demonstration purposes. The Pearl valley school district has voted \$4,200 school house bonds, and a handsome brick building will be erected there.

The Hessian fly is inflicting immense damage to the wheat crop throughout an area extending from northeastern Oklahoma and northern Arkansas northward through Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and southern Iowa and eastward, including principally Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Grady county, Okla., will raise the biggest corn crop in its history. The acreage in the county is over 100,000 acres and an average yield of 30 bushels is indicated, making a yield of 3,000,000.

Nearly 2,000 letters found among the effects of Frank Holt at Ithica have been gone over carefully by the police, it was announced, and not a single sentence has been found among them to indicate that Holt had an accomplice.

Washington—A statement of the shortage in army equipment issued to the Texas national guard, amounting to \$90,000 and covering a period of years, was prepared at the war department for transmittal to Gov. Ferguson at Austin. Of this about \$30,000 is the amount of condemned property alleged to have been embezzled, for which a federal grand jury in Texas has returned two indictments against officials of the guard. A number of other states are also short in large amounts.

Ennis is to have a new, large and modern flour mill right soon.

## The HOME BEAUTIFUL

### Flowers and Shrubbery

### Their Care and Cultivation



Go to Your Own Woods and Select Your Trees.

## SHADE FOR THE FARM HOME

An abundance of shade is one of the luxuries which every farm home can and should have. The city dweller is often a refter and must take things as they are. Or if he owns a home, the lot is restricted in size, and large trees are an impossibility. But on the farm land for a commodious yard should always be reserved.

Those having a grand old elm, maple, or oak to begin with, are fortunate, indeed. But the idea that trees planted now of these species will be a comfort only to succeeding generations is quite a mistake.

Most of the maples, and especially the sugar and red maples are of rapid growth, and at a few years at most will give an abundance of shade.

Do not make the mistake of using fruit or nut trees in the yard. Both make a litter at certain seasons, which renders them a sort of nuisance entirely unnecessary. If you had no room for an orchard it would be a different matter. You want the yard for solid comfort, and not as a crop producer.

Because the city man uses the horse chestnut for shade, do not follow his example. He does it because this tree is low growing and compact—just the thing where there is little room either on the ground or in the air. With your broad expanse a more aspiring species should be chosen. Besides the birch are a nuisance.

There is nothing better on the farm lawn than native trees. They thrive admirably, and in every community there are those well worth attention.



Remarkable Collection of Insect-Eating Plants, Including Pitcher Plants.

## BEAUTIFUL AND MURDEROUS PLANTS

At a recent flower show in New York there was a most remarkable collection of insect-eating plants, including pitcher plants, nepenthes, sarracenia mandralana and mosses and flowers. They were brought from Australia by W. A. Manda, formerly curator at Harvard university botanical gardens. Sensitive plants which close up when they hear sharp sounds were also in the group.

A publisher from Buenos Aires, Brazil, has in his collection some remarkable sensitive plants, among them an unnamed species which differentiates between the sound of violin playing harmoniously and a harsh sound either too loud or unpleasantly shrill to be appreciated by the human ear.

In one case the plant apparently enjoys the sweet music by moving the petals of its blossoms slightly, and on the other hand closing up almost completely.

## ON RIGHT THINKING

### Matter That Is of the Highest Importance to the Individual, Here and Hereafter.

All beginnings of manifestation are in consciousness. The self or ego thinks about that of which he is conscious and thereby sets the creative forces in motion which will produce the corresponding condition or object on its respective plane of expression, either mental, moral or physical. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that one should become conscious of that which is true, right and good in order to think in a way to produce right and harmonious conditions. After becoming conscious of the truth and reality of being, one should gain control of one's mind and think thoughts that are according to the truth which has been learned. It follows that if we are, as we think, by taking thought—that is, by taking control of our minds and thinking—we can make ourselves whatever we will to be and do whatever we will to do.

If one desires to express the good, the true, the perfect, it is necessary to have and to hold that ideal in mind, as the plan or pattern which is to be outwrought in expression. The ego or self is the architect who creates or formulates in the mental substance of his mind the plan or pattern of the thing which is to be put into tangible shape or condition. After the plan is formed, the builder's energies set to work to construct the building or object, whatever it may be, according to the plan which has been designed by the master builder or architect. It will be copied exactly by the creative energies, which are the builders. Therefore, if the plan is defective in any of its departments, the manifested structure will be imperfect and unsatisfactory. Hence, it is of the utmost importance that the architect should give sufficient thought and consideration to the formation of the design which is to be wrought out in manifestation to have a satisfactory result when it is completed. Developing souls are like children playing with building blocks. A block house is built by the child, and then knocked down because it does not suit his fancy. He then tries again, and again sweeps the blocks over with his hands, that he may begin and build them up once more, and so continues until the result is satisfactory to him, when he ceases his endeavor for the time being, until the desire to create again takes possession of his mind, when he will repeat the process. We thoughtlessly imagine that the child is merely being amused by the play, not realizing that the creative power is seeking expression through his instrumentalities—and that the self of him, through practice and experience, is learning to build or express the perfect ideal which is latent within his soul, and which is ceaselessly seeking expression.

When Problem Simplifies.

When the soul has developed to the stage where it becomes conscious of its constitution and destiny, it can consciously co-operate with the law of its being, and then become more successful and make more rapid progress in the evolution of its latent and divine possibilities. His affairs and conditions will then become more harmonious because of the unity of his will with the Supreme will in the working out of his destiny. All opposition will cease for he will no longer be in an attitude of resistance to that will. He will go with instead of against it, and the living of his life will become a much easier problem.

He will then consciously and wisely use his creative powers in a way to produce right and harmonious results and health, prosperity, peace and happiness will be his legitimate portion, because of his having created them.

Make Own Environment.

The things which he creates rightfully belong to him. They are his own possessions which none can take from him. Thus, you will see, by the light which the Truth gives, that we are the master of our fate and can make our environment what we will. We can have our heaven right here, and now, on earth, if we will make it, or we can have the opposite state of affairs—ignorance, darkness, confusion, friction, antagonism—hell.

We are free to choose which we will have. There is no power in heaven or on the earth that can interfere with our freedom of will unless we let it do so. The divinity and sacredness of the will is recognized by Deity itself, and all are left free to use it as they choose. Through the freedom of choice the soul learns and develops its consciousness and powers, and finally becomes a master with knowledge gained through experience. He will reap the consequences of his use of free will in choosing and thus will learn how to govern and use it wisely through the results which follow.

All Responsible.

Human suffering and human sorrow all came because sometime, somewhere, some soul forgot God; and if you or I forget him, somewhere in the future someone will suffer for that sin.—Rev. L. E. Johnston.

I attribute the little I know to my not having been ashamed to ask for information, and to my rule of conversing with all descriptions of men on those topics that form their own peculiar professions and pursuits.—Locke.



W. F. Kellis, Editor and Proprietor.

Started 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.

HARGRAVE SAYS

Tell you either trade with him or lose Money

Nuf Ced

We hope those burglars who have been operating in San Angelo won't visit Sterling...

If Mr. Bryan and Germany could induce Mr. Wilson to justify the murder of those good Americans aboard the Lusitania...

Those dynamite fiends who are seeking to terrorize American shipping by murdering innocent men...

During the tick eradication campaign in Sterling, the cattlemen learned some valuable lessons...

We are once more reminded of the good sense and sound judgment of the Wilson administration...

Tom Green County is to have an election in August to determine if the people of that county will continue to convert their grass into ticks...

WABBLY DEMOCRATS

Dr. A. J. Barton, of the anti-Saloon League, thinks it is entirely possible that the people of Texas will vote upon state-wide prohibition next year...

That's a frank confession and serves to show the hand of the propagators who have been playing with the hare and running with the hounds...

And what do you think of a man who is running for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket...

What do we think of him? We think of him as we do of Judas Iscariot, except that Judas was man enough to hang himself when he betrayed the Savior...

SIX-SHOOTERS, JAWBONES AND SLINGS

A friend of ours complains of the "movies" because guns and pistols are so often displayed in the pictures...

This remark calls to mind that when the writer was a boy, his Sunday school teacher told how David killed Goliath with a stone fired from a sling...

That evening, after Sunday school, the writer swiped an old boot leg and made a sling. He purloined a hamstring for a belt and cut a pocket from daddy's old britches...

After being armed like David, we went in search of Goliath. We found the big windy at the top of a ridge, waving his arms and shaking his plumed head in defiance...

We were only too anxious to be at Sunday school the next Sunday to hear more from the warpath. That day our teacher gave a vivid picture of how Samson killed the Philistines with the jaw bone of a burro...

When we got through with those mullein stalks our jaw bone was reeking with green blood and that mullein patch would have led one to conclude that a bull yearling had been there showing the cows what a bully fighter he was...

We were always ready for Sunday school, and money has been the by-tions we won for good lessons—especially those which pertained to fighting and things with which to fight—and by the time we were fourteen years old, we were an authority on bows, arrows, spears, darts, swords, knives, or swords...

San Angelo Boosters Here Last Night

Fourteen automobiles, bearing 48 members of the San Angelo Trades' Excursion, arrived here yesterday evening at 7 o'clock...

They were headed by Thos. F. Owen, Secretary of Chamber of Commerce of San Angelo, and prince of boosters. They were received by the reception committee and assigned to the hotels for the night...

They left at 8 o'clock this morning to complete the schedule of their itinerary.

We extend to the boosters a cordial invitation to visit us again.

Fire Insurance Representative Inspects Our Town

J. B. Riley, of the State Fire Insurance Commission, spent Friday July 9th, inspecting the insurance risks of our town, and also made an insurance map showing all buildings according to construction and location.

He expressed his gratification at the absence of empty barrels and boxes, which are considered a very serious hazard and increase the insurance rate.

As we have no electric lights, a great many of our citizens are using the gasoline hollow wire lighting system. These systems are considered a hazard, even when properly installed...

Gasoline in quantities should be kept in an approved underground tank, or over thirty feet from any risk to avoid an increase in rate. It should never be kept inside a risk, even in one gallon quantities, unless in an approved can.

Floor sweep is used extensively here, and the people should be warned to always get an approved sweep, as some require an increase of fifty cents per thousand dollars.

Any changes in a hazard should be reported to the State Fire Insurance Commission, at Austin, at once and the individual rate will be given the benefit of the change.

The Commission was created to serve the people, and they want the citizens of Texas to feel at liberty to take up any insurance proposition with them at anytime, as they are ready and willing to answer any question how to reduce the fire hazard in Texas.

How The Scalp Law Helps Us

Last Monday, 5307 jack rabbit scalps were turned into the Commissioners' Court. Experts say that ten jack rabbits will eat as much grass and herbage as a cow.

According to this estimate, the destruction of 5307 rabbits means the saving of the pasturage for 530

cows, not including damage done to growing crops. At 25c per head, per month, the pasturage on 530 cows would amount to \$530 in four months. The destruction of 5307 rabbits cost the county and State \$265.35, which, from a pasturage standpoint, puts the people of this county \$264.35 to the good in four months, or \$793.95 in twelve months...

The 102 wolf scalps cost the state and county \$204. Last week, wolves killed 26 sheep belonging to one man alone. At \$5 per head, these sheep would have been worth \$130, or more than enough to have paid Sterling County's half of the bounty on the 102 dead wolves.

The man who is kicking about the bounty on scalps should take a day off and figure on the above object lessons.

Judge and Mrs. A. V. Patterson are visiting their sons, L. E. and R. H. Patterson, in Mills County.

ing the damage, and that in a short time business will be normal. Only the Masonic hall carried tornado insurance.

NOTICE We will not sell Gasoline, Tubes, Batteries, or any other supplies, on credit in the future. It will take cash to get any of these supplies. This applies to all alike. BROWN & PEARCE

"Motor Oil" is guaranteed by the Texas Company to be as good as any oil made. 60c per gallon at Jackson's Garage.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—On Thursday afternoon of each week, special attention will be given to ladies' work at my barbershop in the First State Bank building. Try us for a massage or shampoo.—R. M. Mathis

POSTED Notice is hereby given that driving any stock across, working stock or otherwise trespassing upon any lands owned or controlled by me is hereby forbidden under pain of prosecution. p11-20-11 E. F. Atkinson

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS See Jackson Bros. for a Gray & Davis starter for your car.

Just Received.—A shipment of Congress casings and Victoria tubes—the best for the money.—Jackson's Garage.

NOTICE Hereafter the Postoffice will be closed from 11:30 A. M. until 1:30 P. M. Office hours: 7 a. m. till 11:30 a. m.; 1:30 p. m. till 8 p. m. and from arrival of mail until same is distributed and window waited on.—Mrs. M. Copeland, P. M.

Posted All persons are hereby forbidden to hunt, fish, gather pecans, haul wood, drive stock or otherwise trespass upon any lands owned or controlled by us. 1-815 W. R. McEntire & Son

For Sale or Trade.—A good second-hand typewriter.—Lowe & Durham

WANTED.—Second hand oat sacks.—Findi Wagon Yard. 3tp

Professional. Chas. R. Gawen Physician and Surgeon Over Butler Drug Company, Sterling City, Texas. Office and Residence Phone 83

J. E. Myer Physician and Surgeon OFFICE OVER COLLINS'S RESTAURANT RESIDENCE TELEPHONE No. 99 STERLING CITY, TEXAS

Dr. W. E. Everett PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON OFFICE OVER BUTLER DRUG CO'S STERLING CITY, TEXAS

TRADES

SANITARY BARBER SHOP SOLICITS YOUR TRADE. EVERYTHING UP-TO-DATE. CLEANLINESS IS OUR MOTTO. R. M. Mathis Prop.

JACKSON'S GARAGE SELLS Automobile Supplies All Repair Work Guaranteed STERLING CITY, TEXAS

BROWN & PEARCE DEALERS IN AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES Repair work a specialty Oils and Gasolines Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing. Terms: 30 days. All bills less than \$1.00, cash

Famous Starck Pianos Shipped Anywhere in the United States on 30 Days' Free Trial Easy Payments No Money Down Our Big Free Trial Offer We require no payment in advance on a Starck piano. You are not asked to tie up your money in any way. All you do is let us ship you the piano for 30 days free trial in your home where you test it and try it in your own way. At the end of 30 days you decide whether the piano is just the one you want. If it is, you keep it, paying our low factory-to-home prices in payments to suit you. If for any reason it does not prove to be up to your expectations in every way, and the finest piano you have ever seen for the money, you may send it back and in that event we will pay the freight both ways. The Sweet Toned Starck The first requirement in a good piano is tone quality. Starck pianos are not only beautiful pianos—but more than this—they are artistically constructed so that each separate note of the piano performs its own work in producing a tone of marvellous sweetness, purity and power. They are equipped with the most advanced tone quality of the Starck. The Celebrated Starck Player-Piano Lovers of music who are not musicians can enjoy the Starck Player-Piano as a simple to understand and play as the most popular instrument. The Starck Player-Piano takes the demand of a "radio" and gives you the pleasure of a radio in your home. Easy Payments will be arranged to suit you. The first payment is due when you have tried the piano 30 days and found it equal to your needs. Then you can pay your monthly payments on a basis of \$1.00 per month. Every Starck Piano Guaranteed 25 Years Piano Book Free Our big new beautifully illustrated, containing complete piano information of all kinds. It tells you how to make a piano, how to take care of it, how to tune it, how to repair it, and how to get the most out of it. Send for it to-day. Free Catalogue Coupon P. A. Starck Piano Co., 1111 Starck Bldg., Chicago. Please send without obligation my part, your complete illustrated piano catalogue, also full information concerning your factory-direct prices and your easy payment terms. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Street No. or R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_ Town and State \_\_\_\_\_

Second Hand Bargains We have a large stock of second hand bargains and our complete new illustrated catalogue of these bargains. Send today for our latest list of second hand bargains and our complete new illustrated catalogue of these bargains. Steinway... \$175.00 Knabe... 165.00 Emerson... 100.00 Kimball... 70.00 Starck... 195.00 50 Free Music Lessons Every buyer of a Starck piano is entitled to receive 50 free music lessons through one of the best known piano teachers in Chicago. These lessons are to be taken in your own home at your convenience. Direct From This Factory to You—Saves \$150.00 Selling as we do, direct from our factory to your home, we are able to offer you low prices that will save you upwards of \$150.00 in the purchase price of your piano. You should take advantage of these money-saving prices and send today full particulars concerning our factory-to-home offer. 60 Free Music Lessons Every buyer of a Starck piano is entitled to receive 50 free music lessons through one of the best known piano teachers in Chicago. These lessons are to be taken in your own home at your convenience. P. A. Starck Piano Co., Manufacturers Chicago



# SEEING LIFE with JOHN HENRY by George V. Hobart

## John Henry Goes Sleighriding

It isn't great to get all wrapped in fur robes in a fine old sleigh with a fine old horse drag you over the old snow on a fine old country road.

It is.

It is great if all the ingredients are properly proportioned, but nine times out of ten something goes wrong with the sleigh or the horse or the snow or you find yourself four feet from nowhere, sitting on an ice block and screaming for transportation while the harsh winds of winter biting their initials on your bare exposure.

I went to visit Uncle Peaches and Aunt Martha upstate, and my friend wife found the ground covered with snow, right away she got to sit up and beg a sleigh ride. She said that the sweet jingle-jangle bells would bring rest to her after a season of trying to get the streets in New York without being struck by a taxicab, so Uncle Peaches told me where to find a livery and off I hiked.

There was no sleigh in the town where I live, but I had never lived in a sleigh town without recalling the handsome specimens of equine anatomy to be found in the local livery stable—not.

The liveryman in the town where Peter lives is named Henlophen, and he looks the part.

Judged from the excited manner which he grabbed my deposit which he had a note falling due.

Henlophen shut his eyes, counted, turned around twice, multiplied the day of the week by 19, subtracted, and the answer was a cream-colored horse with four pink feet and a golden face.

Henlophen gazed at me sadly, and deeply and then backed up the shafts of a sleigh that looked like a barber's chair and which he called the tumbler Marie Antoinette. He used the afternoon she went to the gallows.

The liveryman said that the name of the horse was Lohengrin, because it had been better in German.

Henlophen up to Uncle Peaches and all the way there he kept to neck with a coal cart. Lohengrin used to be a fast horse, quite some time ago he stopped his wild oats and now leads a tame life.

I reached the gate I whistled Peaches, because I was afraid to get out and leave Lohengrin alone. He might go to sleep and fall down.

Henlophen came out, looked at the sleigh and went back in the house and everybody an affecting farewell.

Henlophen was in his eyes when he came out and climbed into the sleigh. She said she was crying because Aunt Martha wasn't there to be driving away and have the sleigh started off, and we were rushing on the road, passing a fence and

It was a happy party of ladies and gentlemen, who were laughing and chatting about some people they had just run over.

Lohengrin saw them coming and stopped still in the middle of the road. Then he hung his head as low as he could, and I believe if that horse had been supplied with hands he would have put them over his ears.

The people in the Bubble began to shout at us, and I began to shout at the horse, and friend wife began to shout at me, while Lohengrin stood there and scratched his left ankle with his right heel.

Then the machine made a sudden jump to the right and hiked by us at the rate of about a \$100 fine, while the lady passengers in the cabin de luxe stood up and began to hand out medals to each other because they didn't run us down.

Then Henlophen later Lohengrin came to and looked over his shoulder at us with a smile as serene as the morning and once more resumed his mad career upward, ever onward.

We were now about two miles from home, and suddenly we came across a big red touring car which stood in front of a roadhouse, sneezing inwardly and sobbing with all its corrugated heart.

Lohengrin saw the machine before we did.

He knew there must be an automobile somewhere near, because he stopped still and quietly passed away.

I jumped out and tried to lead him by the Corner's Delight, but he planted his four feet in the middle of the road and refused to be coaxed.

I took the horse by the ear and whispered therein just what I thought about him, but he wouldn't talk back.

I told him my wife's honor was at stake, but he looked my wife over and his lips curled with an expression which seemed to say, "Impossible."

It was all off with us.

Lohengrin simply wouldn't move until that sobbing Choo Choo Wagon had left the neighborhood, so I went inside the roadhouse to find the owner.

I found him. He consisted of a German chauffeur and eight bottles of beer.

When I explained the pitiful situation to him the chauffeur swallowed two bottles of beer and began to cry.

Then he told the waiter to call him at 7:30, and he put his head down on the table and went to sleep with his face in a cute little nest of hard-boiled cigarettes.

I rushed to the telephone and called up the liveryman, but before I could think of a word strong enough to fit the occasion he whispered over the wire: "I know your voice, Mr. Henry. I suppose Lohengrin is waiting for you outside."

Fortwith I tried to tell that liveryman just what I thought about him and Lohengrin, but the telephone girl short-circuited my remarks and they came back and set fire to the wood-work.

Ostler Joe, the charge d'affaires of the barn, tried to stop Lohengrin and ask for his credentials, but the equine union brushed right by and plucked himself and the droshky in the middle of the barn floor, where he promptly went to sleep again.

Just as we hurried away to flag an approaching trolley car I heard Ostler Joe say to the slumbering Lohengrin: "Wake up, you doggone ol' rabbit, wake up and get out'n our barn. I know you, dog gone you, even if you be disguised by hidin' behind that four-poster bed on runners. Wake up, you ol' jilt! You be Henlophen Laffenwell's accomplice in crime, been't ye? Waal, you git right out'n our barn an' do your sleepin' where you belong. Dag gone if you kin use our barn to give



The Gargoyle Gazed at Me!

your imitations of Rip Van Winkle. Come on now, git!"

When we finally reached home Aunt Martha asked us how we enjoyed the sleighride.

"The scenery was perfectly lovely—it was so stationary," Peaches answered, with chattering teeth.

"One of the best walks I ever had," I said as I put both feet in the fireplace to warm up.

Lohengrin, eh? To make him go Mr. Wagner would have to set him to rag-time.

**Don't Dodge.**

Whatever the difficulties to be met, they are not made easier by trying to dodge them. In trying to dodge a missile from one direction you may come in line with one from a different direction. When we dodge trouble we are more than likely to get into other trouble no less easy to endure. Look with courage on what must be met. Faced with courage difficulties are half conquered. Better to meet and conquer difficulties than to dodge them. Do not dodge duties that devolve on you. Duties performed add strength and dignity to character. It matters little what these duties are; though they may be of the simplest and humblest, well and truly done, they acquire dignity. Stand up bravely and squarely to meet the difficulties of life. With courage you will conquer. You will come through life with fewer scars than by trying to dodge duty or difficulty. Trying to evade begets in a man a cringing spirit. He gets a habit of trucking, and upright, self-respecting manhood is gone. Don't dodge if you would hold yourself above meanness.—Milwaukee Journal.

**First Head of Policewomen.**

Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, the policewoman of Los Angeles, was elected president of the National Congress of Policewomen at their recent meeting in Baltimore during the National Conference of Charities and Correction. In forming the new organization of policewomen Mrs. Wells outlined a new system of police work. She urged that policewomen be mutually exchanged between cities so that going about incognito they might be better able to discover in strange cities conditions hitherto unexpected.

The other officers elected were Miss Mary Steele Harvey, policewoman of Baltimore, vice-president; Mrs. Georgiana Sherret, policewoman at Minneapolis, secretary, and Miss Anna McCully, the policewoman at Dayton, O., as treasurer.

**But He Understood.**

The artist was painting—sunset, red, with blue streaks and green dots. The old rustic, at a respectful distance, was watching.

"Ah," said the artist, looking up suddenly, "perhaps to you, too, nature has opened her sky-pictures page by page? Have you seen the lambent flame of dawn leaping across the livid east; the red-stained, sulphurous islets floating in the lake of fire in the west; the ragged clouds at midnight, black as a raven's wing, blotting out the shuddering moon?"

"No," replied the rustic, shortly; "not since I signed the pledge."—Tit-Bits.

**South American Oil.**

According to a recent government report the production of petroleum at Comodoro Rivadavia, Argentina, in 1914 averaged more than 5,000 tons per month, the total output during that year amounting to 70,000 tons. It is estimated that in 1915 the production of these oil fields will exceed 120,000 tons. The petroleum deposits of Bahia Blanca and Rio Negro also give promise of increased production during the present year. The Argentine government is taking active steps in developing these deposits on a larger scale than heretofore.

**Idios Metaphors.**

"What is the title of that book you are reading?"

"The Sea of Matrimony."

"Hum! Any submarines about?"

"Oh, yes, but the particular ship whose fortunes I am following is in no danger. It is conveyed by a dreadnaught."

"Meaning?"

"The bride's mother."

**George Washington Outdone.**

"Pop," said little Rollo, "why are parlor ornaments called ornaments?"

"My son," replied Rollo, Sr., "I cannot lie; I don't know."—Philadelphia Ledger.

# HOW SHRAPNEL IS MADE AND USED



SHRAPNEL SHELLS USED FOR FIRING SHRAPNEL

LITTLE MORE than one hundred and thirty-four years ago there was born near London the great English artillery officer, Henry Shrapnel, the officer who at the age of eighteen years conceived the idea of a bullet-showering projectile—the missile which, in all countries, is known by the name of shrapnel, and which remains to this day one of the most effective man-killing projectiles yet devised.

In all armies the field artillery units today use shrapnel. One has only to read the war news that is cabled or wireless across the Atlantic to realize the all-important part shrapnel shells are playing in the conflict now raging.

The shrapnel projectile consists of a hollow cylindrical body with an ogival or conoidal head; in the interior, near the base, there is an explosive charge, and immediately above the charge there is an iron disk, and between this disk and the head of the body of the projectile is filled with spherical bullets. The fuse is fixed in the point of the projectile, and communicates with the powder or bursting charge through a central pipe, and is timed so as to explode the shell during its flight, at a point about sixty or eighty yards short of the target.

The bursting charge is only strong enough to blow off the head of the projectile, which is lightly attached, and thus release the bullets, which fly forward in a cone-shaped shower, covering a large front. The bullets depend for their force upon the speed at which the projectile is traveling when they are released. For effect they should have a momentum of not less than four hundred feet per second. Consequently, as the ballistics, or the force and velocity, of the projectile increase, the striking effect of shrapnel becomes more formidable.

In all the history of warfare there are few more interesting stories than that which tells of the evolution of the terrible weapon invented by General Shrapnel in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Likewise it is a story little known outside military circles.

On July 9, 1779, a commission as a second lieutenant in the Royal artillery was issued to Henry Shrapnel. Shrapnel was then eighteen years of age. It was a period in the world's history when great wars, which were to culminate in the overthrow of Napoleon, were being fought, an era when an officer of the inventive genius of Shrapnel was sorely needed in practically every army in Europe.

As soon as he was commissioned Lieutenant Shrapnel was ordered to Gibraltar to take part in the defense of the great rock, then besieged by the Spaniards. The siege lasted intermittently from 1779 until 1783.

From the very first day of his service Shrapnel was a student. Arriving at Gibraltar, he viewed the situation from a scientific rather than a military standpoint, and history states that the young officer was most impressed, or rather depressed, because of the poor effect of the British guns. Shrapnel noted that on one occasion when more than two thousand twenty-four pounders were fired from the rock at a body of Spanish troops, that out of the entire command only twenty-six men were put out of action. Another officer who was impressed as a result of the poor results obtained was a Captain Mercer, perhaps an ancestor of the great Belgian cardinal of the present day.

Mercer recommended that an experiment, namely, the firing of mortar shells, with short fuses so that they should burst in the air at close proximity to the target, be tried. On the first trial the shells did terrible execution. Shrapnel witnessed the experiment and then there was born the idea out of which has been perfected the dreadful bullet-stuffed projectile.

After Vimero little is recorded of the use of shrapnel until the battle of Waterloo, following which historic engagement Wellington said to Shrapnel, then a colonel of artillery, that the shell that bore his name had played a most important part in the battle.

Napoleon, after the battle of Vimero, issued orders that all unexploded British shells found on the field should be carefully examined, but in some way, never fully explained, the order was apparently not carried out, and Napoleon lost a secret that might have prolonged his power for years.

The secret of the shell was absolutely unobtainable by the French. In the Crimean war British artillery declined to use shrapnel, despite the fact that it had turned the day at Waterloo. The French made a sparing use of it, while the Russians, who had never then heard of it, naturally trusted to the effectiveness of the old-time missiles. In the Civil war both the Union and Confederate armies used shrapnel, but it was not until 1866 that the development of the missile to its present deadly effectiveness may be said to have got definitely underway.

It was the Prussians who started it, and they continued to improve the missile until by the time the Franco-Prussian war began it was one of the Prussian army's most effective weapons. The Prussian shrapnel did tremendous execution against the French, especially at Sedan.

In the Russo-Japanese war both of the contending armies used shrapnel to great effect, and again in the Balkan wars of 1912, the striking successes of the Serbians, Bulgarians and Greeks were largely due to their splendid French shrapnel-firing field pieces.

There are several types of shrapnel shells, among them the "percussion shrapnel," used for defense at short range and in fire for adjustment. Its effect depends upon the range and the nature of the ground. It is effective against troops lodged in tall timber, masks, branches of trees, etc., frequently cause the premature bursting of their projectiles.

On striking, the projectile cuts a furrow in the ground and bursts two or three meters beyond.

Percussion shrapnel to be effective must burst immediately in front of the target. Its most effective employment is against standing targets. They are also more effective at long range than is the time-shrapnel. Soft ground newly plowed fields, terrain covered with snow or underbrush, or a rising slope diminish the fire effect. When the angle of fall is ten degrees or more, half of the bullets penetrate the ground, and the remainder ricochet and pass on at a greatly reduced velocity.

On the other hand, time-shrapnel is fairly independent of the terrain. The bullets in this type are imbedded in a smoke-producing substance, making it comparatively easy to observe the burst for purposes of adjustment. The extreme range at which this projectile can be employed is fixed by the facility of observing the fire and by the remaining velocity of the shrapnel bullets, both of which diminish as the range increases.

Shrapnel is most effective against prone skirmishers at ranges from 1,000 to 3,000 meters, when burst 28 to 22 meters short of the target, and against standing skirmishers at the same ranges when burst 56 to 45 meters short of the target. Black also points out that a single shrapnel from a light field howitzer produces a greater number of hits when the point of burst is favorably situated than one fired from a field gun.

Shrapnel is also playing a most important part in aerial warfare, and of these anti-aircraft shrapnel, all of which embody the same general essentials, there is perhaps none more effective than that known as "Ehrhardt anti-aircraft shrapnel."

The victory of Vimero, in the peninsula war, was largely due to shrapnel, when at the critical moment of that battle the British artillery opened a shrapnel fire, using their nine-pounders, and routed the French infantry. The French could not understand where the little balls came from, and the soldiers swore that "devils were in the British shells."

jection. An English artillery officer has written:

"Shrapnel realized that the effect of round shot (cannon balls), impact bombs, case or grape shot against troops in the field was trivial. His idea was to increase the ranges of the most effective missiles, namely, case and grape shot, by producing a collective fire at long distances. Shrapnel therefore suggested a hollow spherical projectile filled with carbine bullets and containing a small quantity of gunpowder, just sufficient to burst the shell, the explosion to be timed at a short distance previous to its execution, by which means the fire would be equally severe at all ranges."

In 1787 the records of the British army state that Shrapnel in that year described to General O'Hara, then commanding at Gibraltar, "a new method of extending the use of grape or case shot to the utmost range of ordnance."

In 1802 Shrapnel's idea may be said to have taken, for the first time, definite shape. In that year there was issued at Woolwich, England, a book which embodied "a table of practice with Lieutenant Shrapnel's proposed new method of firing case shot," and in that same year it is recorded that Shrapnel "exhibited the new shells on Woolwich common, in the presence of his majesty the king and a great number of general officers, and that all foreigniers were excluded." Among the foreign officers was Wellington, who was greatly impressed, but who in later years changed to a certain extent his opinion as to the effectiveness of shrapnel in war.

In 1803, and following the royal inspection of the new shells at Woolwich, Shrapnel was ordered to Edinburgh, there to superintend the manufacture of "this spherical case shot for immediate issue to the army."

In the following year shrapnel was for the first time employed by the British. The occasion was the bombardment of the Batavian settlement of Surinam in the Dutch East Indies. The time was the latter part of April and the year was 1804. A Major Wilson commanded the British artillery, and it was under his directions that the shrapnel shell was used for the first time in history. After the bombardment Major Wilson reported that "shrapnel had so excellent an effect as to cause the garrison of Fort Amsterdam to surrender after receiving the second shell." Major Wilson's report continued:

"The enemy was so astonished at these shells as not to be able to explain how they apparently suffered from musketry at so great distance as 2,000 yards."

Two years passed before shrapnel was again mentioned in official records. It was at Calabria in 1806, when a force of 4,000 British troops defeated a force of 8,000 French. Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, commanding the British naval force off Calabria, witnessed the engagement. He subsequently wrote:

"It was evident that the shells of Colonel Shrapnel's invention, when burst in their flight and short of their objects, as they ought to be, did great execution."

So impressed was the admiral that he asked the admiral to issue shrapnel to the navy, but his request was refused, whereupon Sir Sidney managed to get some of the shells by paying for them out of his own pocket. In February, 1807, he successfully used the shells in the landing of a division in the Dardanelles.

The victory of Vimero, in the peninsula war, was largely due to shrapnel, when at the critical moment of that battle the British artillery opened a shrapnel fire, using their nine-pounders, and routed the French infantry. The French could not understand where the little balls came from, and the soldiers swore that "devils were in the British shells."

## MAYONNAISE EASY TO MAKE

Popular Dressing Has Wrongly Been Considered Too Difficult for the Busy Cook.

The making of mayonnaise dressing was formerly regarded as a very troublesome affair. Exceptional cooks or housewives, it is true, would assert that it was no trouble, once the knack was acquired; but as a rule it was not a popular dressing with busy cooks.

The reason was not far to seek. In the first place, tradition held that if mayonnaise dressing curdled it must be thrown out and a new mixture started; and, as it often curdles, this was not a cheerful prospect to face when time was short. In the second place, tradition asserted that good mayonnaise could be made only by adding the oil drop by drop—a lengthy and troublesome process.

Tradition in both instances was wrong. If the mayonnaise curdles, an egg yolk should be broken into a clean bowl and beaten thoroughly and the curdled mixture added to this drop. In this way the mayonnaise will be recovered.

The three-minute mixture that saves the tedious drop-by-drop process is made as follows:

Measure out the salt and mustard into a bowl and add a whole egg, both yolk and white. Beat this mixture thoroughly and then add one-third of a cupful of oil, all at once. Beat this until it begins to thicken, then add another third of a cupful of oil. This makes a fairly thin mayonnaise. If a thicker one is desired more oil must be added, making a cupful of oil in all; beat until very stiff, then set the bowl on ice until the dressing is wanted.

Mayonnaise made by this process is less likely to curdle than that made in the old way, and the mixture is quite as good.

A bowl or jar of mayonnaise will keep for some time if put in the refrigerator, and it is very useful to have on hand. It is well to remember, too, that a mayonnaise can be transformed into a tartare sauce by the addition of chopped shrimps and capers. Therefore it is economy in time to plan your menus that a fish dish served with a tartare sauce is followed the next day by a salad requiring a mayonnaise dressing, or vice versa.

## FOR USE IN THE LAUNDRY

Best Soap is That Made of Fat and an Alkali—Excellent for Disinfecting Clothing.

The best laundry soap (made of fat and an alkali) is, during the process of making, kneaded like dough. This admits air into the soap and causes it to float when hardened. A soap that floats dissolves easily in water and is excellent for disinfecting purposes. The alkali and the salts of the fat acids combine with the water and this solution readily penetrates porous substances and adheres to solid surfaces, killing any fully developed bacteria that it touches.

Such a soap solution combined with boiling water is invaluable for disinfecting clothing from the sick room, where there has been an infectious disease. Pour the boiling water and soap solution down the pipes of the kitchen sink and the bathroom connections. Use it once a week at least for cleaning the garbage receptacle. The solution may be used for disinfecting floors. Have one pail of the soap and water and another of clean hot water. Scrub the floor and baseboard with a stiff brush dipped in the soap and water, rinsing the brush carefully in the hot water after each application.—Today's Magazine.

**Strawberries in Jelly.**

Make some lemon jelly with one pint of water, six small or four large lemons, ten ounces of sugar, about an ounce of gelatin and one wineglass of sherry wine. Squeeze the juice from the lemons on the sugar, adding the water and, when dissolved, strain it and add the gelatin which has been dissolved. Pour this into small molds or cups and set on ice to harden. When ready to serve, turn them carefully from the cups and cut out the center, which is to be filled with choice berries and whipped cream.

**Rice Meringue.**

Cook half a cupful of rice in one quart of milk until tender, and the yolks of four eggs beaten until light and mixed with half a teaspoonful of salt and half a cupful of sugar; cook two minutes longer, then remove from the fire, flavor with two teaspoonfuls of vanilla and turn into a baking dish. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff, fold in three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, flavor with a few drops of lemon. Spread this over the pudding and brown lightly.

**Strawberry Flot.**

Crush one-half pint of fresh strawberries with one-half cupful of sugar. Beat the whites of four eggs to stiff froth, add gradually, a gill of sugar, then the strained juice of the berries and beat till it will stand in peaks. Then make a custard with the yolks of the eggs, one pint of milk and one-half cupful of sugar. Pour custard into a fancy dish. Let it cool and put a layer of strawberries on top of this. Then arrange the frosting on top in peaks.

**Pineapple Tapioca.**

Soak one cupful of tapioca overnight. In the morning pour off the water and add one-half cupful hot water, juice of one can shredded pineapple and one large lemon. Cook until clear. Then add one and one-half cupfuls of sugar and let come to boiling point. Add pineapple and the well-beaten whites of three eggs. Serve with a custard sauce made from the yolks of the eggs.

**Roast Beef Stew.**

Cut cold roast beef in good-sized slices and put them in a stewpan, add three sliced and parboiled potatoes, one teaspoonful of salt and sufficient water to cover. Cover closely, let simmer for three-quarters of an hour, put the vegetables and meat in a hot dish, thicken the stock and add a seasoning if necessary.

## CONSIDER EARTH A LUXURY

People in Many Parts of the World Prefer It to the More Ordinary Kinds of Food.

Among many strange foods which the inhabitants of this world partake of, and consider delicacies, perhaps the strangest of all is earth. Yet there are tribes, the Lastians of Slam, who actually eat and enjoy earth. It has never been discovered where these peculiar people contracted this habit,

though it is generally believed that it probably came about in the time of famine when there was nothing else to be had. However, the habit has now got such a hold upon them that, old and young, rich and poor, alike indulge freely in its consumption.

It is preferred when it has been acquired from the vicinity of water so that it carries with it a taste of fish. It is made into a pasty substance and smothered into the ground in a hot fire. It can be obtained at markets and at stores, and is served at

dinners and at big functions of any description.

In some parts of the Congo earth is sold in the shape of apples and oranges, and is given out in various colors—yellow, brown, gray and even pink, which is looked upon as a very delectable luxury.

**He Often Does to Other People.**

When a girl smiles at a fellow it is no sign that he looks good to her. He may look funny to her.—Covington Republican.

erally find that such people are generally joyous in Boston; their fathers and grandfathers came from elsewhere.

**Native Women in United States.**

There are more native born women in the United States than foreign born, in fact the native born outnumber the foreign born three to one. According to the United States census of 1910 there are 38,647,993 native born women. Woman immigrants are less than one-third the whole number of immigrants.

so much religious power. Now, amid all the downfall of Puritanism and of the old Boston cultivation, the inner core of a loyalty to a local priesthood still rules the city, and on the whole rules it well. Social Boston is a religious society; so also is business Boston, so is sporting Boston, so is literary Boston. If you know the town well, you will often find persons there who are not of the caste. Their countenances do not fall at the mention of Moses and Aaron, and they wear no phylacteries. You will gen-

erally find that such people are generally joyous in Boston; their fathers and grandfathers came from elsewhere.

**Native Women in United States.**

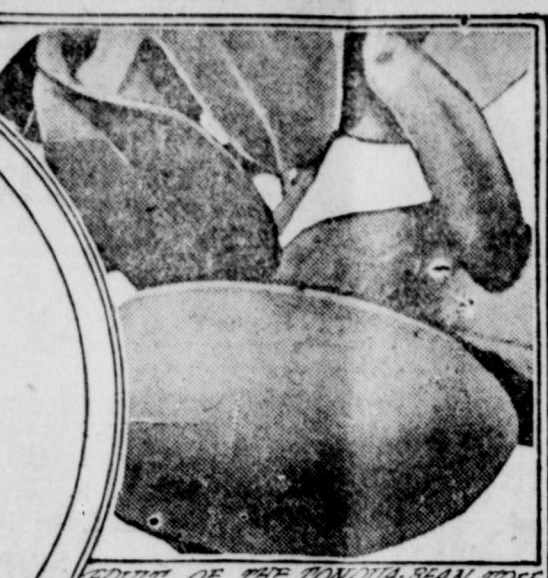
There are more native born women in the United States than foreign born, in fact the native born outnumber the foreign born three to one. According to the United States census of 1910 there are 38,647,993 native born women. Woman immigrants are less than one-third the whole number of immigrants.





# The TONQUA BEAN

By EDWARD ALBES OF PAN AMERICAN UNION



HERE is a witchery about the smell of new-mown hay that appeals to humankind of high as well as low degree. There seems to be a tendency to revert to the primitive and bucolic in most of us, however effete and blasé our tastes may have become, and the fragrance of the fields gratifies the olfactory nerves of prince and pauper, of the scullery maid and the pampered social butterfly, whose more or less remote ancestors doubtless breathed in the perfume as it rose from the dew-covered, tender grass they mowed with shining blade and gathered with their own strong arms. The attraction of the perfume seems to have lingered even through many generations.

New-mown hay not being always available, and somewhat too bulky for aesthetic use even when it is, the art of the perfumer has been called upon to gratify the sense of smell which longed for this particular aroma; so "new-mown hay" was added to the varied "perfumes of Araby" used as toilet accessories in liquid form, and now "mildly" may inhale the delicious odor from her cut glass scent bottle. Mayhap she pictures to herself the sturdy youth with big, bare arms swinging his gleaming scythe and gathering the sweet young grass which she fondly thinks is the source of the delicious essence she now inhales. But perfumes, like many other things, are not always what they seem. Grass, freshly cut or otherwise, has had nothing to do with the production of the sweet-scented liquid labeled "new-mown hay." The source of the essence is really a bean. Not the prosaic, everyday, commonplace, edible bean of our market gardens, but a bean that grows in that section of the world where once El Dorado, the "Gilded One," was thought to rule in glittering splendor; that fabled land in the fruitless quest of which so many daring, gold-loving adventurers spent money, time, and even lives most lavishly. It is known as the Tonqua, Tonka, or Tonquin bean, said to have been first introduced into Europe from the Chinese province of Tonquin. However it got its name, the real source of the bean is to be found in the tropical countries of South America, chiefly in the valleys of the Orinoco, Cauca, and Cuchivero rivers in Venezuela and in certain sections of Colombia.

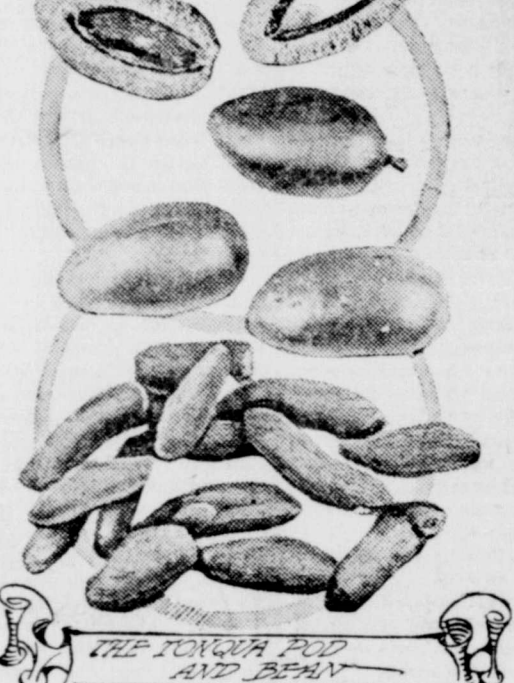
The bean is the seed of *Dipterix odorata*, a tree belonging to the leguminosae or pulse family. The genus *Dipterix* comprises about eight species, all large trees, to be found in the forests of Brazil, the Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia, and tropical South America generally, having no representatives in northern localities. The tree grows from 50 to 90 feet high, with a trunk sometimes three feet in diameter. The tridacent pods are about two inches long, almond shaped, and very plump; the single seed is over an inch long and shaped somewhat like a large kidney bean; it has a wrinkled skin of a shiny black color when ready for the market. The odor, which is remarkably strong, resembles that of sweet clover or new-mown hay, and is due to the presence of coumarin, a concrete crystallizable, volatile, neutral substance, which is soluble in alcohol and ether and somewhat so in boiling water, from which it crystallizes on cooling. The beans are often frosted with crystals of this substance, which show distinctly on their black surface and give them the appearance of being sugar coated.

As stated, the tree is indigenous to tropical South America, but the section which produces the largest quantities and perhaps the best variety of the beans is the region between the Cauca and Cuchivero rivers. The watershed between these two streams consists of several mountain ranges of granitic formation, the most considerable of which is the Serranía de Mato. On the right bank of the Cauca river mountains of similar formation, of which Taragua is the highest, also exist. The average altitude of these ranges is between 4,000 and 4,500 feet, although the mountain ranges many isolated hills and large open masses of granite, only a little higher than the surrounding country, are scattered through the forest. The land in the vicinity of these mountains consists largely of granitic grit, and it is this soil that seems to be the most favorable for the growth of the tonqua-bean tree. The trees are not usually found in groves, but grow singly, though small clumps are occasionally found. The gathering of the nuts is thus all the more difficult and arduous. The wood of the tree is remarkably close-grained, very hard and heavy, and of a reddish color. In some respects it resembles lignum-vitae and is frequently mistaken for it. It is highly prized as a cabinet wood. While cultivation of the tree has been attempted in Trinidad and other of the West Indies to a limited extent, the fact that it takes from ten to twelve years to come into bearing has discouraged any systematic efforts along this line, and the wild product is still depended upon to supply the market. Again the crops seem to be very irregular, and it is impossible to forecast the yield of any particular year. As a rule there is perhaps not more than one good crop in every three years, production in the intervals being so scant that it hardly pays to collect the beans. In Venezuela the tree is known as *arandina*, and the men engaged in the collection of the seeds or beans are called *sarrapieros*. Ciudad Bolívar is the center of the tonqua-bean industry of Venezuela, and it is there that the *sarrapieros* market their product.

One factor which has much to do with curtailing the tonqua-bean crop is the presence of birds in the tropical forests where the trees grow. Especially are the large macaws with their gorgeous colored plumage and the many other varieties of the parrot family to be found in



DRIVING TONQUA BEANS AT BOBUCUENTA, VENEZUELA



THE TONQUA POD AND BEAN

these regions an abomination in the eyes of the *sarrapieros*. They feed on the small immature fruit of the trees in the months of October and November, long before the beans are ready to be gathered, and often flocks of these devastating birds may be seen wherever a large tonqua-bean tree is to be found. According to Eugene Andre, the English naturalist, no birds are more extravagant than parrots in their method of feeding, not so much on account of what they consume as of what they waste. Wherever these birds have eaten the ground is strewn with fruit only clawed and then awkwardly dropped, or perhaps with just a small piece bitten off. Hence the destruction before maturity of enormous quantities of the valuable beans.

In Andre's account of the industry in "A Naturalist in the Guianas" he states that it is usually about the beginning of February that the *sarrapieros* begin to organize their expeditions to the interior to collect the beans. For two or three months thereafter the Cauca river presents a scene of animation. Boats of every size and description may be seen making their slow progress up the strong current of the river. Here will be seen a large *bongo*, or dugout canoe, of several tons capacity, carrying an entire family up the stream and laden with provisions for a stay of several weeks. Again small skiffs, just large enough for the two hard-working paddlers, and their outfit may be seen making somewhat better progress. Occasionally a flotilla of several boats carrying a larger expedition, consisting of 15 to 20 men, is met with. Progress up the river is slow and frequent stops at the settlements along the banks are made for the purpose of laying in fresh supplies, resting, and having a good time. Many of the *sarrapieros* are old hands at the business and usually stop at the places leading to the *sarrapiales* with which they are familiar. They know every inch of the ground and every tonqua-bean tree in the district. *Cano Guayapo*, *Suapuro*, *Temblador*, and *La Prision* are the names of some of the settlements where most of the boats stop. A few of the more energetic *sarrapieros* push on farther to *Cangrejo*, but it is hard work getting through the rapids of *Mura* and *Piritu*.

As soon as a party has selected a spot as a center of operations, the men build the *ranchos* or huts which are to be their homes for perhaps two or three months. If the fruit is sufficiently ripe and has commenced to fall, they begin gathering at once. Otherwise they spend the intervening time in locating the best trees and in hunting and fishing. When the fruit begins to fall, everyone gets busy. Men, women, and children all take part in the work of collecting. By daybreak the workers scatter through the forest and no fruit-bearing tree is overlooked. After all the fruit of the trees near to the *ranchos* has been gathered the men go farther into the forests, sometimes taking supplies with them and remaining absent for a week or two. During this time they sleep in the forest in their hammocks, using plantain leaves or palm branches as a covering to keep dry when it rains. The fruit of the tonqua-bean tree, or *sarrapia*, resembles a mango in appearance, has but little

pulp, which is rather sticky and tasteless but is edible, and the seed is covered with a hard furry substance. After a sufficient quantity of the fruit has been gathered, the *sarrapiero* takes the lot to some open place where he can get the benefit of strong sunlight. The hard shell is carefully crushed between two stones, and a single oblong bean of dark-brown color is obtained. After a heap of these has been secured they are spread out on the large open masses of granite called *lajas*, which form a peculiar feature of the forests of this region. When dried, these are the tonqua beans of commerce as they are sold to the merchants and exporters in Ciudad Bolívar. By the end of May or the first part of June the crop is about exhausted and the Cauca river again becomes alive with the returning boats. From the Cauca they go into the Orinoco and thence down to Ciudad Bolívar, where the *sarrapieros* sell their accumulations of beans to the large exporting houses.

Before the tonqua beans are exported they go through a process of crystallizing by being steeped in strong rum or alcohol. Casks open at one end are placed in rows and filled to within about a foot of the top with the beans. The rum is then poured in until the cask is full. It is then covered by layers of bagging or gunny sacks. At the end of 24 hours the rum that has not been absorbed is run off and the beans taken out and spread out to dry in a current of air. When first taken out the beans are of a dull black color and are soft and swollen with the absorbed fluid. On drying they shrink and the absorbed fluid, appearing on the surface of the beans, which gives them their characteristic appearance they have when they arrive at their final destination in Europe or the United States. In the drying process they shrink considerably, and this gives them the wrinkled surface. They are shipped in wine casks or rum puncheons to the markets of the world.

As indicated heretofore, the value of the bean lies in its sweet and lasting odor, and its active principle is much used by the manufacturer of perfumes as a basis. While the odor is really that of sweet clover or freshly cut grass, it resembles that of the vanilla bean so closely that the tonqua bean has been used as an adulterant in the cheaper grades of vanilla extracts. Once upon a time, when our very remote forefathers had the habit of taking a pinch of snuff to titillate their olfactory to the sneezing point, the bean was in great demand. Every jar of snuff on the shelves of the wealthy contained several of these sweet-smelling beans, and even in the gold or silver pocket snuffboxes carried by our grandfathers a single bean was usually found to add its fragrance to the pungent powder which gave them such delight. Later the beans were used in pulverized form to give a delightful aroma to smoking tobacco, one use to which they are still sometimes put. A cheaper substitute has been found, however, in the so-called "wild vanilla," found in Florida, and the ordinary grade of smoking tobacco knows not the fragrance of the tonqua bean.

The price of the beans varies greatly and depends largely upon whether there is a good or poor crop. The crop of 1912 was very short and the price rose to \$1.87 per pound. According to the commercial statistics of the United States Importations during the year ending June 30, 1913, amounted to 733,888 pounds, valued at \$1,140,492. These figures are some evidence that the scent of "new-mown hay" is still quite popular in the United States, for the scent is about all there is to the tonqua bean. It lends its fragrance to fine tobacco for the smoker, to toilet soaps, to "brilliantine," and other hair dressings and dyes, to dainty cosmetics that softly tint the cheeks and lips of beauty, to flavoring extracts used in confections and ice creams, and to many other things that gratify the sense of smell. Thus has an agreeable odor become an important commercial commodity.

**INSULTED.**  
"Why are you so angry at the doctor?"  
"Because when I told him I had a terribly tired feeling he told me to show him my tongue."  
**THE HOME COLOR SCHEME.**  
"What makes you look so blue, Jenks?"  
"My wife's just drawn on me to go to a white sale."

## AN EASY WAY TO GET RID OF UGLY PIMPLES

Bathe your face for several minutes with resinol soap and hot water, then apply a little resinol ointment very gently. Let this stay on ten minutes, and wash off with resinol soap and more hot water, finishing with a dash of cold water to close the pores. Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished to find how quickly the healing resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores, removes pimples and blackheads, and leaves the complexion clear and velvety. Resinol ointment and resinol soap stop itching instantly and speedily heal skin humors, sores, burns, wounds and sunburn. Sold by all druggists.—Adv.

## SETTLED THE WHOLE MATTER

Visitor's Explanation for Wanting to Leave Were Many, but One Really Vital.

"Yes, I really must go tomorrow." "You can just as well stay till Monday." "But the folks are expecting me." "Telegraph them you are going to stay." "I'm sorry, but if I stay I'm liable to lose a thousand dollars on that deal I told you of." "Oh, pshaw, the deal can wait a few days." "My manager has written me that my business needs attention." "Yes, but he is only afraid to assume a little responsibility. The business will be all right." "There is an important meeting of the directors that I really must attend." "Oh, they'll get along all right without you." "You know how much I'd like to stay, but the fact is my railroad ticket runs out tomorrow." "Well, in that case I suppose you will have to go. Be sure and come up to see us again in a month or two."

**Had His Limits.**  
First Boy—My father's been every where.  
Second Boy—Has he been to heaven?  
First Boy—Well, no. But he's been to every place of more than 5,000 population.—Life.

**The Real Need.**  
Book Agent—This book will teach you how to economize.  
The Victim—That's no good to me. What I need is a book to teach me how to live without economizing.

**Life Much as We Make It.**  
If we could only maintain a genial attitude, if we could look at life in a way really well-disposed, we should find each day bathed in sunshine.

The number of things a man knows about women is equivalent to 1 per cent of what he thinks he knows.  
World's Sunday school convention is to meet in Tokyo in October, 1916.  
The barometer was invented in 1643.

## She Was No Labor Saver.

A traveling man was eating in a stuffy little restaurant one very hot summer day. There were no screens at the windows or the door. The proprietress herself waited on her customers and shooed flies from the table at the same time. Her energetic but vain efforts attracted the attention and roused the sympathy of the traveling man, who said:  
"Would it not be better to have your windows and the door screened?"  
"Well, yes, I s'pose that would help some," replied the woman, after thinking a moment, "but 'twould look mighty lazy like." — Youth's Companion.

After a man is fifty you can fool him by saying he is smart, but you can't fool him by saying he is handsome.

## New Use for a Policeman.

A policeman, with more than 20 years' experience, and a reputation as a first-class officer, had just passed a little restaurant in front, when a little boy ran up to him.  
"Hello, kiddle," said the policeman, "what can I do for you?"  
"Mother sent me out," answered the youngster, "to ask you if you would mind walking up and down our street for a minute or two. It's a hot day, and we ain't got a roller."

More to the Point.  
"Jack Dashaway is a dreadful fellow. I wouldn't trust him too far."  
"Humph! I wouldn't trust him too far either!" — Puck.  
One may escape danger by the tude.

## The Effects of Opiates.

**WHAT INFANTS** are peculiarly susceptible to opium and the various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of digestive powers are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.  
The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrup and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are all need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to give them willfully with narcotics.  
Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.  
Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

**Without Prejudice.**  
A party of young men and women, members of a sketching club, were motoring along a country road. Just within the fence on the left grew innumerable graceful stalks, each bearing globes of pale green that shaded into gray and purple.  
"How enchanting!" exclaimed one young woman.  
"Do tell us," said another young woman, equally enthusiastic, to a gardener, standing near, "what those beau-tiful things are?"  
"Them? Them's onions gone to seed." — Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

**Too Capable.**  
"What? You've fired your chauffeur? I thought you considered him a very capable man."  
"So I did, but it's only lately I've found out some of the big things he's capable of."

**Difficult Crossing.**  
Racon—I see Japan is considering a plan to bridge the Shimonoeki straits at a cost exceeding \$10,000,000.  
Egbert—I'm not surprised at the cost. It's an awful name to get over.

**Poor Peck.**  
"Henry, you talk in your sleep."  
"Well, do you begrudge me even those few words?"  
Over one-third of Holland is below sea level.

# Builders of the "Big Ditch"

There has just been issued by the Historical Publishing Company of Washington, D. C., a magnificent illustrated history of the construction and builders of the Panama Canal. The editor of this great history is Mr. Ira E. Bennett, with associate editors, John Hays Hammond, celebrated mining engineer; Capt. Philip Andrews, U. S. N.; Rupert Blue, Surg. Gen. U. S. Public Health Service; J. Hampton Moore, Pres. Atlantic Deeper Waterways Ass'n; Patrick J. Lennox, B. A., and William J. Showalter.

One of the most interesting portions of the book is that dealing with the feeding of the immense army of laborers. A few paragraphs concerning one of the foods chosen and supplied by the Commissary Department, are quoted (beginning page 428) as follows:

"Visitors to the canal who were privileged to get a glimpse of the routine inner life will recall a familiar picture of workmen going to their places of labor carrying round yellow tins.  
"This food is so thoroughly baked that it keeps almost indefinitely in any climate, as has been demonstrated again and again.

"Often, as they went, they munched a food poured from the tin into the hand. This food, which played no inconsiderable part in 'building the canal, was the well-known article of diet, 'GRAPE-NUTS.'  
"The mention of Grape-Nuts in this connection is peculiarly pertinent. Not merely because Grape-Nuts is a food— for of course proper food was an integral part of the big enterprise—but because it is a cereal food which successfully withstood the effects of a tropical climate. This characteristic of Grape-Nuts was pretty well known and constituted a cogent reason for its selection for use in the Canal Zone. . . .  
"This food is so thoroughly baked that it keeps almost indefinitely in any climate, as has been demonstrated again and again.  
"One finds Grape-Nuts on transoceanic steamships, in the islands of the seas, in Alaska, South America, Japan, along the China coast, in Manila, Australia, South Africa, and on highways of travel and the byways of the jungle—in short, wherever minimum of bulk and maximum of nourishment are requisite in food which has to be transported long distances and often under extreme difficulties.  
"The very enviable reputation which Grape-Nuts has attained in these respects caused it to be chosen as one of the foods for the Canal Zone."

# Grape-Nuts FOOD

—Scientifically made of prime wheat and malted barley, contains the entire goodness of the grain, including those priceless mineral elements so essential for active bodies and keen brains, but which are lacking in white flour products and the usual dietary.

There's a reason why Grape-Nuts food was chosen by the Canal Commissariat. There's a reason why Grape-Nuts is a favorite food of hustling people everywhere!

Sold by Grocers

## HORSE A GENERAL FAVORITE

From the Very Small Boy to the Grown-Up, Man's Faithful Servant, Is Subject of Admiration.  
If a small boy were asked to choose between ownership of a pony and ownership of an automobile he would unhesitatingly choose the pony.  
So long as the natural unspoiled instincts of the human heart have any power the horse will retain his place in our affections. No machine ever

invented by the ingenuity of man can compare in charm with an intelligent, well-trained and affectionate horse. He is not merely a device for getting over ground. He is a companion and a friend. His soft muzzle in your hand is more delightful than the kickback of the starting crank of an automobile.  
When the railroad trains displaced the stage coaches the horses did not disappear. Men traveled more and farther. That was all the effect the new mode of locomotion had. And

the motorcar has not displaced the horse, either. There are more horses in the country today than there were ten years ago. The new device for going over the ground has made business for itself while leaving the horse undisturbed in his position of supremacy. The indoor horse show is an institution organized long after the automobiles became popular, and the exhibitors are men and women who own motor cars, but they cannot and will not part with their horses. They loved ponies in their childhood,

and now that they have become men and women they refuse to deny the instinct which first led them to cherish the companionship of the splendid animal.—Philadelphia Ledger.  
May Develop New Industry.  
A vanilla-producing plant, vanilla ovals, has been found on the Island of Mindoro. The bureau of education is investigating the plant with a view to ascertain whether it may be developed commercially in making vanilla extract for trade purposes.



**"THE CASH TO ME"**  
**Volcanic eruption**  
**prices at Austin's**  
**re.**

**LT-Yes, five cars of Grand**  
**the Salt, the best what is.**

**COMPLETE LINE OF**  
**TAPLE AND FANCY**  
**GROCERIES**

**beautiful line of pictures**  
**won display at the store, to**  
**given away for cash trade.**  
**No premiums with salt.**

**Yours for a square deal**  
**N. A. Austin**

**LOCALS**

**Camp's Show**  
**in Town**

Quite a number of our people are taking an outing on the river this week—fishing and otherwise enjoying themselves.

W. T. Garner, District Manager for the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and R. L. Hall, assistant deputy, will spend a few days here in organizing a Yeomen Lodge.

C. N. Crawford reports that his pack of hounds captured another big bardo Wednesday. He says the varmint put up a big fight before he gave up the ghost.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Tankersley, of Stiles, are here. Mrs. Tankersley is taking massage treatment under Prof. and Mrs. S. Kellogg, and says she is getting along nicely and will be able to return home in the near future.

Frank's gasoline will make that Ford waltz.

Get your Rook cards at Butler Drug Co.

The ladies of the Wimodaughis Club will conduct a bazaar the latter part of November for the benefit of the Library. Any contribution from any friend of the Library will be appreciated. Hand work will be sold on commission. For particulars phone No. 61.

Jeff D. Ayres was a business visitor to San Angelo yesterday.

The "Dixie" is growing daily in popularity, as is evidenced by the crowds which attend each performance. Messrs. Hooker & Gilmore are bending every effort to obtain the best films for their show, and so far, they have succeeded. Adv. 1

Judge and Mrs. A. D. Renshaw, Miss Linnie Mae Garrett and A. J. Davis went to Tahoka last Sunday to attend the funeral of Elton Henderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Henderson, who died Saturday from injuries received while playing football at Canyon, Tex., several months ago.

We received a post card from R. P. Brown, who is at Colorado Springs, Colo., last Tuesday. Mr. Brown says that his party is having a fine time.

Commissioners Patterson, Odum and Atkinson expressed surprise and disappointment when their attention was called to the fact that the Chalk Creek mudhole was still a menace to the travelling public. They say that at the May term of the Court the money was appropriated and the place ordered fixed. No doubt, since the matter has been agitated again, it will receive prompt attention.

It's a daily paper you want, try one of these:

Houston Chronicle, 100 days, \$1. (trial subscription.)  
 Star-Telegram, new or renewal, till December 1st, \$1.50.  
 Fort Worth Record, new or renewal, till December 1st, \$1.50.

—Christian Aid Society  
 Mrs. P. A. Collins, of Reeves county, is visiting her brother and sister, Ed L. Gilmore and Mrs. H. H. Hooker.

A Yeomen certificate is fully paid up before you are 70 years of age. Be sure to see the deputies for information.

Wm. Bryson and son, Joe, who have been in Plainview for the past several weeks looking after Mr. Bryson's ranch interests, returned home last Monday. Mr. Bryson threshed 4000 bushels of wheat, this year, from 200 acres of land.

J. D. Lane, one of our progressive ranchmen from near Iolanthe, was in last Monday and made this office a substantial call. Mr. Lane reports crop and range conditions excellent. It is a noticeable fact that these young fellows, who have discarded the haphazard methods of the old timer of letting the old cow rustle for herself, never have a hard luck story to tell.

Dr. Gowen, of this place and Dr. Hixson, of San Angelo, performed a surgical operation upon Emette Westbrook, Jr., for acute appendicitis last Saturday night. The operation was entirely successful, and the patient is getting along nicely.

The pump of the county windmill which has been giving trouble, is to be replaced with a new outfit. Sheriff Dee Davis, realizing the heavy expense of trying to keep the old outfit in repair, gave Lowe & Durham an order for a new outfit last Monday.

Camp, the Mesmerist, Necromancer, Illusionist and master wizard, is unexcelled in feats of wonder.

Miss Alice Camp performs feats of spiritualism, and is a musician. Illustrated songs, serpentine dance, music, comedy and moving pictures are also a part of the program.

The Camps have been making this town for many years, and have always drawn good crowds. They are most agreeable people and their show is a chase and refined attraction.

They are here this week, and will change programs each night. Prices 15c and 25c. Open at 7:30 o'clock each evening.

**Turkeys and Grasshoppers**

W. E. Beyer was in from his irrigated farm last Tuesday and reported crop conditions ideal, except that grasshoppers have done some slight damage to his crops. "But," said Mr. Beyer, "we have about a hundred turkeys that are holding the grasshoppers in check, so that very little damage is done. They go out twice a day and eat their fill of grasshoppers, which means about a quart apiece. In this way, we are saving the crop and converting the grasshoppers into turkey meat, which will bring some cash later on."

"Next year, we intend to have two hundred turkeys ready for Mr. grasshopper, for it is folly to let good grasshoppers go to waste," said Mr. Beyer.

For fresh fruits and high grade candies, go to Phillips.

Meador Bros. kodak finishers who have recently and permanently located in San Angelo, are here this week on a demonstrating and advertising tour, and for the benefit of those who might want photographic work done, will be at the Central Hotel until next week.

As well as making your photos, these gentlemen solicit your kodak finishing and enlarging.

Misses Lillian and Kathryn George, of Temple, Misses Carrie and Ruth Adams, of San Angelo, and Mr. W. E. Williams, of Giddings, are the guests of Misses Bernice and Imogene Crawford and Estelle Lowe. The visitors are, at present, being entertained with a camping party on the river near the Mann ranch.

Will Reed and Jeff Davis, last Monday, bought 50 red polled heifer yearlings from San Angelo parties.

Mrs. W. S. Nelson and children, who have been visiting at Mineral Wells, Weatherford and Fort Worth, returned home last Monday.

Sidney Millsbaugh was down from his ranch near Komohasset last Saturday. Mr. Millsbaugh reported stock and range conditions fine in his part of the country.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Latham, accompanied by R. B. Cummins and Geo. Williams, returned last Saturday from a three weeks' outing trip to Kimble and other counties to the southeast. Mr. Latham says he never saw better crops of grain of all kinds than he saw on this trip; but he says there is very little cotton platted in this section.

Do you want pay for that broken leg or arm, or the loss of an eye, arm or leg, or pay for permanent and total disability? If you do, get a Yeomen policy.

Last Monday, B. F. Roberts turned 556 jack rabbit scalps into the Commissioners' Court. Mr. Roberts says in killing these rabbits he saves his crop, feeds the meat to his hogs and converts the ears into cash. He says he slew hundreds of them before the bounty was placed upon the scalps.

**POSTED**

Anyone found hunting—most especially hunting—fishing, gathering pecans, hauling wood, or otherwise trespassing upon any lands owned or controlled by me will be prosecuted. You'd better keep out.  
 10-17-13pud  
 W. J. Mann

**LAUNDRY**

Why worry about wash day? Let G. C. Potts send your "washin" to the Model Steam Laundry. Basket leaves Tuesday and returns Thursday. Remember the place—phone 12.

**The Evangelistic Family**

**CONDUCTING REVIVAL SERVICES AT THE**  
**TABERNACLE, BEGINNING NEXT SUN-**  
**DAY, JULY 18TH**

Your presence  
 Your co operation  
 and prayers  
 are earnestly solicited.

**COME**



REV. J. T. BLOODWORTH, Evangelist

A strong Gospel  
 Preacher, who  
 will interest you  
 in every service.

**Be sure**  
**to hear**  
**Him**



Mrs. J. T. Bloodworth  
 Special worker for women  
 and Children



L. P. Bloodworth  
 Soloist, Choister and Special  
 Worker for boys and men

**The Services Are Imcomplete Without You**

L. H. Penny, the jeweler and optician will be at his old stand at Butler Drug Co.'s next week.

**THE BATTLE OF**  
**THE TIRES**

Agricultural and Commercial Press Service  
 It is interesting to watch the forces of civilization battling for supremacy. The struggle now going on between the rubber and the iron tire promises to be the liveliest contest of the Twentieth Century.

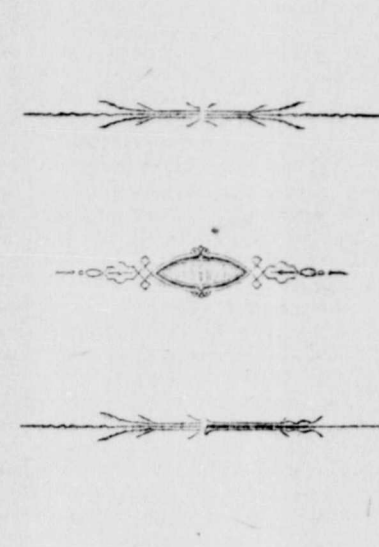
The struggle is a silent one and there are no war correspondents to write vivid descriptions of the conflict but the results are more far-reaching to present and future generations than the war of Europe.

The rubber tire has been maneuvering for point of attack for several years and has captured a few important positions in traffic, but it has now pitched a decisive battle with its iron competitor by hurling a million "jitneys" at the street railways and the battle is raging from ocean to ocean.

Upon the result of the struggle depends the future of the rubber tire. If it is compelled to retreat, its doom is sealed, but if it wins the battle it will revolutionize the transportation methods of this nation.

If the rubber tire conquers the street traffic its next struggle is with the railroads of the country, and then the greatest battle between economic forces ever fought out on the face of this earth is on, for iron is the undisputed master in transportation, and is fortified behind billions of dollars, and millions of men.

Stephenson applied the steel tire to an iron rail in 1814, but it was 1869 before the golden spike was driven at Promontory Point, which bound the country together with bands of steel. It took the iron tire fifty-five years to creep from ocean to ocean, but the rubber tire while warm from the creative mind of the inventive genius sped across the continent like an arrow shot from the bow of Ulysses. The roadbed was already prepared and therein lies the power of the rubber tire over that of iron, for government builds and maintains the public highway.



Mrs. J. T. Bloodworth  
 Special worker for women  
 and Children

**The Services Are Imcomplete Without You**

L. H. Penny, the jeweler and optician will be at his old stand at Butler Drug Co.'s next week.

**THE BATTLE OF**  
**THE TIRES**

Agricultural and Commercial Press Service  
 It is interesting to watch the forces of civilization battling for supremacy. The struggle now going on between the rubber and the iron tire promises to be the liveliest contest of the Twentieth Century.

The struggle is a silent one and there are no war correspondents to write vivid descriptions of the conflict but the results are more far-reaching to present and future generations than the war of Europe.

The rubber tire has been maneuvering for point of attack for several years and has captured a few important positions in traffic, but it has now pitched a decisive battle with its iron competitor by hurling a million "jitneys" at the street railways and the battle is raging from ocean to ocean.

Upon the result of the struggle depends the future of the rubber tire. If it is compelled to retreat, its doom is sealed, but if it wins the battle it will revolutionize the transportation methods of this nation.

If the rubber tire conquers the street traffic its next struggle is with the railroads of the country, and then the greatest battle between economic forces ever fought out on the face of this earth is on, for iron is the undisputed master in transportation, and is fortified behind billions of dollars, and millions of men.

Stephenson applied the steel tire to an iron rail in 1814, but it was 1869 before the golden spike was driven at Promontory Point, which bound the country together with bands of steel. It took the iron tire fifty-five years to creep from ocean to ocean, but the rubber tire while warm from the creative mind of the inventive genius sped across the continent like an arrow shot from the bow of Ulysses. The roadbed was already prepared and therein lies the power of the rubber tire over that of iron, for government builds and maintains the public highway.

W. L. FOSTER, PRES. I. S. JOHNSTON, VICE-PRES. J. T. DAVIS 2nd V. P.  
 J. S. COLE, CASHIER SAM MAHAFFEY, ASST. CASHIER

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
**OF STERLING CITY**  
**Capital \$80,000.00**

Accounts are solicited from individuals, who may rely upon courteous consideration and the very best terms that are consistent with good business methods.

cities throughout the valleys for with transportation at every man's door, why a city? It will traverse the continent with a net work of Macadam highways as beautiful as the boulevard built by Napoleon. It will paralyze the law making bodies of this nation for how could the legislature run without the railroads to operate on?

**KNOW THY COUNTRY**

III—Telegraph and Telephone

Our transportation facilities are the most perfect product of this great commercial age and the telegraph and telephone systems of this nation crown the industrial achievements of the whole world. These twin messengers of modern civilization, born in the skies, stand today the most faithful and efficient public servants that ever toiled for the human race.

They are of American nativity and while warm from the mind of the inventive genius have, under American supervision, spun a network of wires across the earth and under the seas. Telegraphy, in its early youth, mastered the known world and the telephone has already conquered the earth's surface, and now stands at the seashore ready to leap across the ocean.

No industry in the history of the world has ever made such rapid strides in development and usefulness, and none has ever exerted a more powerful influence upon the civilization of its day than the Telegraph and Telephone. Their achievement demonstrates the supremacy of two distinct types of American genius—invention and organization.

The industry was peculiarly fortunate in having powerful inventive intellect at its source and tremendous minds to direct its creation and growth. It is the most perfect fruit of the tree of American industry and when compared with its European contemporaries, it thrills every patriotic American with pride.

Ambitious youth can find no more in-

The soil is like a man's bank account. It can soon be exhausted by withdrawing and never depositing.

The growing of legumes will retard soil depletion and greatly add to its power to produce.

The telephone service of the United States is the most popular and efficient and its rates are the cheapest of the telephone systems of the world.

We are the greatest talkers on earth. We send 60 per cent of our communications over the telephone. The world has about 15,000,000 telephones and of this number the United States has approximately 9,840,000. Europe 4,020,000 and other countries 1,300,000. According to the latest world telephone census, the total telephone investment is \$1,905,000,000 and of this amount \$1,085,000,000 was credited to the United States, \$636,000,000 in Europe and \$175,000,000 in other countries. This annual telephone conversation total 24,600,000,000 divided as follows: United States 15,600,000,000; Europe 5,800,000,000; and other countries 2,200,000,000. The total world wire telephone mileage is 33,262,000 miles divided as follows: United States 20,248,000; Europe 10,355,000; and other countries 2,659,000. About six per cent of the world's population and sixty per cent of the telephone wire mileage are in the United States.

Ambitious youth can find no more in-

**C. Potts**  
**THE TAILOR**  
 Cleaning, Pressing and  
 Dyeing. Guaranteed

**To my friends**  
**AND**  
**customers**

I thank you all for the patronage you have given me in the past and sincerely hope to have you continue same, as you will always receive courteous treatment and wholesome home cooking at the

**State Hotel**

**SEE THAT**  
**MAN**  
**AT**  
**WITTEN & DAVIS**

**NOTICE**  
 The telephone office  
 will be open and give  
 service throughout the day on Sun-  
 S. D. Guimarin, Mgr.

**60 YEARS**  
**EXPERIENCE**  
**PATENTS**  
 TRADE MARK  
 DESIGNS  
 COPYRIGHTS &c.  
 Scientific American.

**Notice**

Prof. and Mrs. S. Kellogg (the latter being better known as Mrs. J. E. Douglas) scientific Masseurs, chronic diseases a specialty. Prof. Kellogg has had 14 years' experience in this science, and Mrs. Kellogg has had 16 years' experience in the science. So if you have any trouble that medicine has failed to cure, be sure to give us a trial, for we are going to stay in Sterling City and want your patronage, and we promise to give you good service and treat you right.

Respectfully,  
 Prof. and Mrs. S. Kellogg

**LAND LOANS**—I am prepared to make Stock, Farm and Ranch loans. Also have some fine improved farms to exchange for Western ranch lands. Write me.  
 B. E. Harbit,  
 Brownwood, Texas.

**WANTED**—Cattle to pasture. 11 sections of good grass. Plenty of water. Prices reasonable. Phone or write L. F. Hodges, Sterling City.

**FOR SALE**—One gasoline engine, dynamo and light system.  
 S. Kellogg,  
 Sterling City

**NOTICE**—Bible School at the Central Christian church each Sunday at 9:45, a. m. Everybody invited.

**TRESPASS NOTICE**

Any person found hunting, fishing, hauling wood or otherwise trespassing on any lands owned or controlled by us will be prosecuted. Take warning and keep out.  
 4-20-13  
 A. C. Pearson  
 R. B. McEntire

Best candies at Butler Drug Co.



KEEPING BABY WELL

DIRECTIONS FOR CARE OF LITTLE ONE IN SUMMER.

Some General Rules That Every Mother Will Do Well to Follow—Right Food and Suitable Clothing Are Most Important.

(Prepared for this paper by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.) It is so much easier to keep a baby well than it is to make him well after he has become ill that the wise mother will do all she can to prevent his illness.

The first and most important is that the baby should have the proper food, at regular intervals, and plenty of cool drinking water between meals. This food should be breast milk for the first nine months, or if that is impossible, cow's milk, diluted to suit the baby's age and condition.

Besides having the right food the baby needs to be kept cool and clean by plenty of baths and by the lightest possible clothing. He also needs a constant supply of fresh air, night and day, and a large allowance of sleep.

Do not be afraid to let the baby go almost naked during the hot hours of a summer day. If he is well and strong he need wear nothing but his diaper, and, possibly, one other garment.

Do not inflict starched garments upon the baby in summer. Babies are sometimes much worried by the scratching of knitted socks on their feet in summer and also by the irritation caused by starched muslin caps on their heads.

Prickly heat is the result of too warm clothing, or of the hot weather. It is a fine red rash which appears on the back and shoulders and comes and goes with the hot and cool weather.

Starch Bath—Make a little bag of cheesecloth and put a cupful of ordinary bran in it and sew it or tie it up. Let this bag soak in the bath, squeezing it until the water is milky.

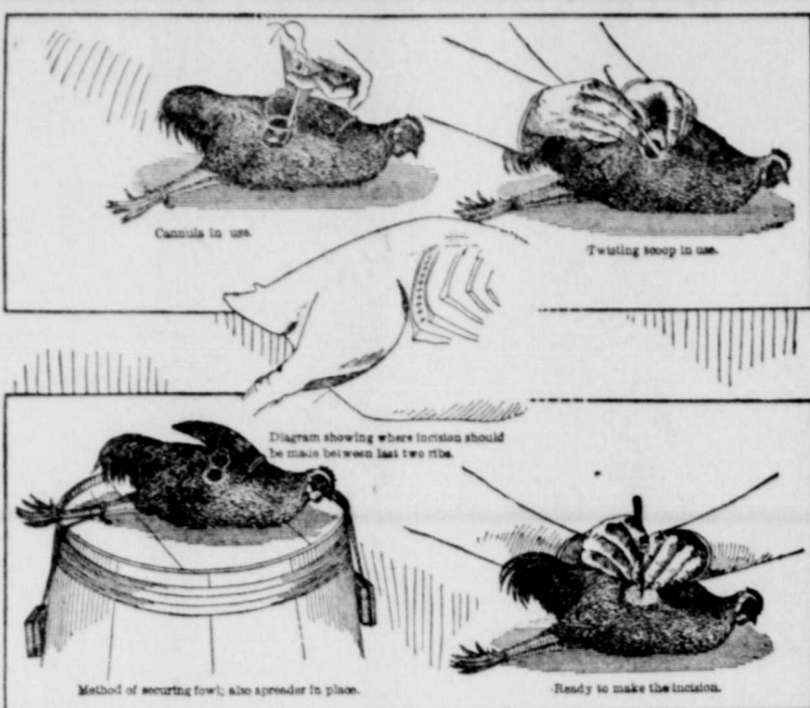
Soda Bath—Dissolve a tablespoonful of ordinary baking soda in a little water and add it to four quarts of water.

Methods of Holding the Fowl. When ready to operate, catch the bird and pass a noose of strong string about the legs.

Wire Closets. A wire cupboard for the kitchen or pantry is a great convenience. It is, of course, impervious to flies and therefore is useful for holding wafers, cereals and other food in summer-fool which does not, however, need to be kept in a refrigerator.

A wire cupboard for the kitchen or pantry is a great convenience. It is, of course, impervious to flies and therefore is useful for holding wafers, cereals and other food in summer-fool which does not, however, need to be kept in a refrigerator.

TURN SURPLUS COCKERELS INTO CAPONS



Many farmers and poultry fanciers have found it profitable to turn all their surplus cockerels into capons by castrating them.

The capon or castrated rooster bears the same relation to a cockerel that a steer does to a bull, a barrow to a boar, or a wether to a ram.

Selection of Breeds. It does not pay to castrate small fowls. Yellow legs and skin, as in other classes of poultry, are most popular.

Time to Caponize. In so far as the effects of the operation and the rapidity and ease of healing are concerned, the time of year when the operation is performed is of little importance.

Operation of Caponizing. Before beginning the operation two conditions are absolutely essential. If these are not favorable, do not attempt to operate.

Methods of Holding the Fowl. When ready to operate, catch the bird and pass a noose of strong string about the legs.

Best Remedy for Infested Ground is to Turn Hogs in Field, as They Are Very Fond of Larvae.

Whenever you need a general tonic take Grove's.

Not Afraid. My doctor told me that paper money is simply alive with germs.

Good Habit to Cultivate. The habit of viewing things cheerfully, and of thinking about life hopefully, may be made to grow up in us like any other habit.

The Difference. "Does your little boy eat capers?" "No; he cuts 'em."—Baltimore American.

There is no pauperism in Serbia. The poorest have some sort of freehold property.

CALOMEL IS MERCURY, IT SICKENS! STOP USING SALIVATING DRUG

Don't Lose a Day's Work! If Your Liver Is Sluggish or Bowels Constipated Take "Dodson's Liver Tone."—It's Fine!

You're bilious! Your liver is sluggish! You feel lazy, dizzy and all knocked out. Your head is dull, your tongue is coated; breath bad; stomach sour and bowels constipated.

To Cleanse Rusty Nail Wounds. Always Get It to the Bottom.

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh ALINMENT

For Galls, Wire Cuts, Lameness, Strains, Bunches, Thrush, Old Sores, Nail Wounds, Foot Rot, Fistula, Bleeding, Etc., Etc.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutler's Blacking Pills.

HAD PELLAGRA; IS NOW CURED. Hillsboro, Ala.—J. W. Turner, of this place, says: "I ought to have written you two weeks ago, but failed to do so."

LOOK YOUR BEST As to Your Hair and Skin, Cuticura Will Help You. Trial Free.

FIGHTING THE WHITE GRUBS. There is no known treatment of soil with lime or other agents which will destroy the larvae of the white grub.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's. The Old Standard Grove's Taster's Chili Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON.

Not Afraid. My doctor told me that paper money is simply alive with germs.

Good Habit to Cultivate. The habit of viewing things cheerfully, and of thinking about life hopefully, may be made to grow up in us like any other habit.

The Difference. "Does your little boy eat capers?" "No; he cuts 'em."—Baltimore American.

There is no pauperism in Serbia. The poorest have some sort of freehold property.

BORE RUSHED TO HIS FATE

Doctor Johnson's Scathing Rejoinder to Social Pest Who Asked Him Impertinent Questions.

Dean Swift long ago analyzed some of the ways in which people treat each other in conversation, says the Boston Herald.

Yet any man may become a bore at times. A good deal depends upon moods and circumstances. Poetic justice indeed would require that bores be extinguished by enforced association with their own kind.

Thundered the lexicographer in reply: "Why, sir, I would almost be content to be as foolish."

Magic Washing Stick. This is something new to housewives—something they have wanted all their lives, but never could get before.

His Own Fault. There had been an accident on the worst railroad in the United States. You know the name of the road as well as I do, so what's the use of risking a libel suit by mentioning it?

Scientific Baseball. Two negroes were arguing over a close decision of the umpire.

The Thing Impossible. Aladdin rubbed his lamp.

Not Afraid. My doctor told me that paper money is simply alive with germs.

Good Habit to Cultivate. The habit of viewing things cheerfully, and of thinking about life hopefully, may be made to grow up in us like any other habit.

The Difference. "Does your little boy eat capers?" "No; he cuts 'em."—Baltimore American.

There is no pauperism in Serbia. The poorest have some sort of freehold property.

COULD NOT STAND ON FEET

Mrs. Baker So Weak—Not Do Her Work—Relief in Novel Way



Adrian, Mich.—"I suffered from female weakness and could not stand on my feet. I was so weak that I could not do my work."

Not Well Enough to Work. In these words is hidden the tale of many a woman, housekeeper or farmer who supports herself and is helping to support a family on her wages.

Make the Liver Do its Duty. Nine times in ten when the right stomach and bowels are

Carter's Little Liver Pills. Gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Scientific Baseball. Two negroes were arguing over a close decision of the umpire.

The Thing Impossible. Aladdin rubbed his lamp.

Not Afraid. My doctor told me that paper money is simply alive with germs.

Good Habit to Cultivate. The habit of viewing things cheerfully, and of thinking about life hopefully, may be made to grow up in us like any other habit.

The Difference. "Does your little boy eat capers?" "No; he cuts 'em."—Baltimore American.

There is no pauperism in Serbia. The poorest have some sort of freehold property.

It's a Picnic Getting Ready for a Picnic

Spanish Olives Pickles Sweet Relish Ham Loaf Veal Salad Chicken Loaf Fruit Preserves Jellies Apple Butter Luncheon Meats Pork and Beans

Libby's Ready to Serve Food Products. Inlet on Libby's at your grocer's.



University of Notre Dame. Thorough Education. Moral Training. Twenty-one courses leading to degrees in Classics, Modern Letters, Journalism, Political Economy, Commerce, Chemistry, Biology, Pharmacy, Engineering, Architecture, Law.

DAISY FLY KILLER. Thorough Education. Moral Training. Twenty-one courses leading to degrees in Classics, Modern Letters, Journalism, Political Economy, Commerce, Chemistry, Biology, Pharmacy, Engineering, Architecture, Law.

BOYS EARN BIG MONEY. Boys Earn Big Money making money in their spare time.

W. N. U. DALLAS, NO. 25-10

Death Lurks In A Weak Heart

If Yours is fluttering or weak, use RENOVINE. Made by Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn. Price \$1.00