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RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE DRIVES TEUTONS OUT

FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG IS DEFINITELY CHECKED IN EASTERN DRIVE.

ITALY ENTERS THE BALKANS

Cruiser Piemonte Bombarde Railway Station at Deledagatch, Destroying War Munitions.

London.—The Serbians are falling back from mountain range to mountain range before the advance of the Austro-German forces, whose official reports enumerate the capture of a thousand or more prisoners daily, a few guns and quantities of stores.

Along the eastern front the Serbians appear to be holding their own against the Bulgarians. So stubborn has been their resistance the Bulgarians have had to call for assistance from Austro-German artillery in their effort to drive the defenders out of Kutchank pass.

Anglo-French Successful. The British and French troops, which are receiving reinforcements, are meeting with some success, and besides repulsing the Bulgarian attacks have undertaken small offensive movements with good results.

Italy Enters Balkans. Italy's entrance into the Bulgarian campaign is indicated, according to Saloniki dispatches, by the arrival at the port of the Italian cruiser Piemonte, which was reported to have destroyed a large number of cars loaded with war munitions at Deledagatch, Bulgaria, on her way to Saloniki.

Russians Repulse Germans. The Russians have definitely repulsed Field Marshal von Hindenburg's drive toward Riga and Dvinsk and along the Dvina river and have themselves taken the offensive, but apparently, owing to the state of the ground, have been able to make only slow progress in the marsh region west of Riga.

Along the Syr river in the south the Austro-Germans, by a counter offensive, have pierced the Russian lines and captured 1,500 prisoners, according to the Berlin official statement. These strokes are about all that can be expected of the eastern front while the soft weather continues.

On the western fronts there has been no events of importance.

Austrian Airmen Bombard Verona. Rome.—Thirty persons are dead in Verona as a result of three Austrian airplanes dropping bombs on the city. Thirty other persons were seriously and 19 slightly injured. The bombs of the aircraft found most of the city, where citizens and peasants from the outlying districts were attending the market. Nineteen persons were killed by one bomb. The aeroplanes visited various parts of the city, but none of the missiles dropped by them fell near any of the military buildings.

BELL COUNTY PRO MAJORITY 443

Governor Says Pro Victory Is No Sign That County Will Remain Dry.

Temple, Texas.—Complete returns from the prohibition election held Saturday in Bell county show a pro majority of 443, which is so large as to preclude all talk of contest and to make the losing faction better satisfied to make the most of the result.

The total vote cast from unofficial returns was 6,361, of which the pro was 3,402 and anti 2,959. The pro was a thousand short of the full strength of the county. The prohibition vote shows an increase of 168 over that cast in the election of 1912, and the number 135 were gains in Temple and Belton. Elsewhere the strength was about the same.

"Dry Permanently." Austin, Texas.—Governor Ferguson has returned from Bell county, where he made four speeches against prohibition, and commenting on the election, said: "It appears we have lost. Bell county has gone dry three times in the last 40 years and the result of today's election does not signify that it is to remain dry permanently." The governor had no further comment to make.

Reported Russians Land in Roumania. London.—A dispatch to the Daily Express from Geneva says a message reported there from Bucharest states that the Russians have ascended the Danube river and landed a small number of men and guns near Sillistia. Sillistia is on the southern bank of the Danube, in Roumania territory, some 70 miles east of where the river crosses Bulgarian soil.

Austrian Sub Sinks Italian Ship. Rome.—The Italian steamship Bosna has been sunk by a submarine off the coast of the Adriatic. The passengers and crew boarded four life boats. Three of these craft have been rescued, but the fate of the occupants of the fourth boat is not known. The Bosna was a small steamer of 2,561 tons gross tonnage, built in 1898. She was 307 feet long and 30 feet wide. She was owned by the Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi di Roma.

MRS. BENJAMIN R. RUSSELL



Mrs. Benjamin Reeves Russell, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Russell of the United States marine corps, is the organizer of a children's auxiliary to the Navy League of the United States. The purpose of this new organization is to interest the children of America in preparedness for defense and the doctrine of "America first."

ITALIAN STEAMER IS TORPEDOED

ANCONA FALLS VICTIM TO AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE, SAYS REPORT FROM ROME.

203 LOST; 225 SURVIVORS

Sinking of Liner Causes Sensation in Washington and Forebodes Critical Dispute With Austria.

Ancona Shelled Without Warning. Rome, via Paris.—Only 225 passengers and crew of the steamer Ancona were saved out of a total of 423 on board, says a dispatch from Tunis to the Corriere Della Sera.

London.—A dispatch from Tunis says: "The commander of the Ancona, who reached here Thursday, declares the submarine gave his vessel no signal to stop. The first sign of the presence of the submarine was shells from a distance of five miles, which grazed the steamer. The Ancona stopped dead. Subsequently shells hit the boats which were being made ready for launching, and many passengers were killed or wounded on the deck and in the boats."

Rome, via Paris.—The Italian liner Ancona has been sunk by a large submarine flying the Austrian colors. She carried 422 passengers and 60 in the crew. Two hundred and seventy survivors, some of them wounded, have been landed at Bizerta.

Causes Sensation in Washington. Washington.—News of the sinking of the Ancona caused a sensation here, as it was regarded as foreshadowing a new controversy between the United States and Austria similar to the critical dispute with Germany that followed the torpedoing of the Lusitania. Before making any comment, however, officials awaited information on two points: Whether the vessel was torpedoed without warning, and whether any Americans were among the victims.

"Unnecessary Crime, Absolute Murder." New York.—William Hatfield, general manager of the Italian line, characterized the sinking of the Ancona as "an unnecessary crime" and "absolute murder." He immediately cabled the Naples office of his firm asking for all information regarding the disaster.

At no time, said Mr. Hatfield, did the Ancona carry guns or munitions of war because it was against the rules of the company to carry war munitions on the same vessels with passengers.

Greek Chamber of Deputies Dissolved. London.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says a decree has been issued dissolving the chamber of deputies and that the new elections have been fixed for Dec. 13.

Buy \$15,000,000 of Steel Stock. New York.—Three hundred thousand shares of stock or thereabouts in the Cambria Steel company were bought for approximately \$15,000,000 by J. Leonard Repligie this city, who started his business career when 11 years old as a water boy at less than \$5 a week in the Cambria mills at Johnstown, Pa. Mr. Repligie, 38 years old, bid against his old superior officer, William H. Donner, president of the company, and won the stock after negotiations in Philadelphia.

ALLIES DETERMINED IN BALKAN CAMPAIGN

TURKEY AND BULGARIA PROTEST TO GREECE REGARDING LANDING AT SALONIKI.

ITALY GOING TO SEND HELP

Germans Are Falling Back in Riga District and Russians Attempt Outflanking Movement.

London.—The continued landing of British and French troops at Saloniki is causing some uneasiness in Bulgaria and Turkey and the ministers of those two powers have again protested to the Greek government, which took formal notice of their protest.

The determination of the entente allies in their Balkan campaign is shown by the large force they are sending to the Balkans, and news was received from Rome that Italy also had decided to intervene in this region "in a manner worthy of her greatness" and to give sufficient support to the British and French to assure a complete triumph. This is said to have had some influence on Greece and Roumania. Roumania, however, is waiting for the development of the Russian plans.

Serbs in Strong Position. Meanwhile the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians are advancing slowly in their efforts to cut off or annihilate the Serbian army. These efforts, however, are growing more difficult, as the Serbians now have occupied, according to their official report, defensive positions south and east of Kravio and east of Ivagnitza and on the eastern frontier on the left bank of the southern Morava.

Outside the Balkans, the most important theater of operations is now along the eastern front. In the north the Germans apparently have abandoned any hope of reaching Riga and Dvinsk, at least until the ground freezes, and are falling back or are being driven back from the Dvina, which was their objective.

Russians Flank Teutons. The Russians in the Riga region are attempting an outflanking movement and their recent successes have brought them within striking distance of the Tuksum-Mitau railway, which connects the German fighting front with the fortress of Windau.

The Germans also are falling back before Dvinsk as the result of the Russian offensive near Lake Svencion, while in the south General Ivanoff has continued to harass the invaders by repeated thrusts, which, during the last five weeks, according to Petrograd dispatches, have brought him nearly 130,000 prisoners. In the most recent of these thrusts near Rudka the bag totalled 6,000, many of whom were Germans.

The Italians keep up their offensive on both the Trentino and Isonzo fronts and are making another effort to take Gorizia, which has withstood them so long.

On the western front heavy artillery bombardments are again beginning in Artois, but with the present rain-soaked condition of the ground this can hardly presage another offensive.

TORNADO DEATH TOLL AT EIGHT

Later Reports, However, Show Great Damage Done in Other Kansas Towns.

Kansas City, Mo.—The number of dead in the windstorm which swept over Central Kansas early Wednesday night, wrecking hundreds of homes in its course through several towns, remained at eight. Communications with all but a few outlying sections of the stricken district have been established.

Although the damage was greatest in Great Bend, where a path three blocks wide through the industrial and residence sections was cut by a tornado, reports show that Zyba, Kan., a village of 200 population, was the most thoroughly wrecked of the towns and villages in the storm. Every building in Zyba is said to have suffered damage and many of them were demolished. Three persons were killed there and several injured. In a blow lasting only a few minutes the entire village was thrown into a mass of struggling humanity, wrecked homes, trees and fallen wires.

Reports of damage to buildings, death to live stock and injury to the inhabitants on isolated farms were received.

Hundreds of trees, one of the most valued things about a prairie home, were blown down. In many cases great cottonwoods which were planted when the country was first settled were snapped off or split.

Lighting Plant Destroyed. The Great Bend lighting plant was destroyed and the wires over the greater part of the city were blown into a hopeless mass. It was believed no electric light would be available for more than a week. Holington, Kan., was also supplied with light power from the Great Bend plant.

Great Bend was without water in the city mains and will be in that condition several weeks, according to the city officials. The standpipe was blown down and the pumping plant destroyed.

SENATOR FRANK A. ALDRICH



Frank A. Aldrich is an Alaskan senator, and he has to make a journey of 38 days to attend a session of the territorial legislature. Thirty-three days of the trip are spent traveling on dog sledges from the Arctic circle. Senator Aldrich, who has been visiting in the East, was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., fifty-eight years ago, and served under General Terry and General Miles in Indian campaigns. Since 1879 he has been a gold miner.

CROP VALUES PLACED AT OVER FIVE BILLION

CORN PRODUCTION FURNISHES MORE THAN THREE BILLION OF TOTAL AMOUNT.

WHEAT BREAKS ALL RECORDS

1,002,029,000 Bushels, or One-Fourth of World's Crop, Worth \$932,888,999, Is Reported.

Washington.—The nation's principal farm products this year are worth about \$5,500,000,000, exceeding by more than \$500,000,000 their value in 1914, the previous banner value year in the country's crop history. There has been an unprecedented harvest, many of the crops exceeding their best records and high prices due to the influence of the European war have contributed to swell the total value.

Statistics announced by the department of agriculture in its November crop report base values on prevailing November prices. Corn with a production of 3,090,500,000 bushels—\$4,000,000 below the record crop—is worth \$1,913,025,071, the most valuable corn crop ever grown. It exceeds the former biggest value crop, that of 1914, by \$190,000,000.

Wheat, with the largest production ever known in any country, 1,002,029,000 bushels, or about one-fourth of the world's wheat crop this year, is worth \$932,888,899, or \$54,000,000 more than the record made in 1914.

The oats crop also was a record one, both in point of production and value. The harvest was 1,517,478,000 bushels, almost 100,000,000 bushels better than the record of 1914, and its value, \$532,599,822, is \$33,000,000 more than the record value of the 1914 crop.

Approximate value of the barley crop is \$118,577,682, the rye crop \$37,861,403, buckwheat \$12,854,750, potatoes \$218,425,824, sweet potatoes \$42,456,050, hay \$87,054,890, cotton \$609,000,000, tobacco \$105,002,500, flaxseed \$30,050,534, rice \$22,313,350, apples \$164,380,480, peaches \$60,613,736 and pears \$9,275,634.

In this year's harvest the corn crop passed the 3,000,000,000-bushel mark for the second time and the wheat crop crossed the 1,000,000,000-bushel mark for the first time.

Four Killed in Auto Wreck. Elgin, Ill.—Four Chicagoans were killed when a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul passenger train struck their automobile at a grade crossing one mile south of here.

\$65,000,000 Powder Order. Wilmington, Del.—The Du Pont Powder company, according to trustworthy information, has received an additional \$65,000,000 powder order from the entente allies.

Will Expend \$10,000,000. New York.—To meet the increased requirements of its business, the "United States Steel corporation announced proposed improvements at 12 plants in Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio, involving an outlay approximating \$10,000,000.

Profits Amount to \$21,500,000. Amsterdam.—A dispatch from Essen says the profits of the Krupp works last year amounted to \$21,500,000 as against \$9,250,000 the preceding year.

ATLANTA SELECTED CONVENTION CITY

DR. R. WILSON JR OF CHARLESTON, S. C., NEW PRESIDENT SOUTHERN MEDICAL ASSOC.

DALLAS STRONGLY INDORSED

Doctors Want City to Get Democratic Meeting of 1916—50,000 Cases of Pellagra in Texas.

Dallas, Texas.—With the selection of Atlanta as the convention city in 1916 and the election of Dr. Robert Wilson Jr., of Charleston, S. C., as president of the Southern Medical association for the coming year, the business features of the Dallas meeting were concluded Thursday. Symposia on tuberculosis and on pellagra together with other sectional discussions, completed the program, although the convention did not actually come to an end until Saturday. Friday and Saturday clinics by eminent specialists were conducted at the several Dallas hospitals, and these physicians said, were among the most valuable and instructive features of the week.

Other officers elected at the final general session were Dr. Holman Taylor of Fort Worth, first vice president, and Dr. Guy Hunner of Baltimore, second vice president.

The association unanimously endorsed Dallas for the 1916 national Democratic convention, the resolution to this effect stating that Dallas had cared so well for the Southern Medical association that there is no doubt of this city's ability to handle the Democratic convention.

The visiting physicians have praised Dallas very highly, and because of the success of this convention members of the local profession who were active in securing and entertaining the southern body now have in mind a campaign to secure for Dallas the 1917 convention of the American Medical association.

Pellagra Symposium. Especial interest centered in the pellagra symposium. It was said in the general discussion that there are between 35,000 and 50,000 cases (estimated) in Texas and that there were over 500 deaths from that disease in this state during the last year.

At the tuberculosis symposium experts stressed the importance of early diagnosis and the necessity of the general practitioner being able to make up such diagnosis before the physical symptoms actually appear.

Bank at Cisco Closes Doors. Washington.—The comptroller of the currency gave out the following announcement: "The Merchants and Farmers National bank of Cisco, Texas, with a capital stock of \$50,000 and deposits at time of last examination of about \$90,000, has closed its doors. The suspension was precipitated by the disappearance of the cashier, whose personal loans with the bank were excessive."

Mrs. F. Fleming Heads Club Women. Brownwood, Texas.—After electing officers the Texas Federation of Women's clubs adjourned. The meeting place for next year will be selected by the executive board, Sherman and Port Arthur having sent invitations. The officers elected followed: Mrs. Fred Fleming of Dallas, president; vice president at large, Mrs. M. Hettie Curry of Brenham; recording secretary, Mrs. A. P. Averill of El Paso; the corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. B. Griffith of Dallas; treasurer, Mrs. S. H. Burnside of Wichita Falls; auditor, Mrs. G. R. Scott of Corpus Christi. All these elections were unanimous.

France to Place Big Steel Order. New York.—Five members of a French industrial and commercial commission have landed here and said they came to arrange for the purchase, at the conclusion of the war, of at least \$160,000,000 worth of structural iron and steel, machinery and industrial supplies. All supplies of this character were formerly imported from Germany. The commissioners said that while they are here primarily to purchase supplies necessary to reconstruct and modernize French industries when the war is over, they will endeavor to establish reciprocal trade relations between the United States and France.

Submits Frisco Reorganization Plans. Jefferson City, Mo.—Plans for the reorganization of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway, submitted to the Missouri Public Service commission here, provide for a reduction in capitalization of \$29,678,000, or 8.31 per cent, and for a reduction in fixed charges of 47.16 per cent.

Two Submarines Reported Lost. London.—Telegrams received here from Algiers, Morocco, by way of Madrid, report a British cruiser has sunk two German submarines in the straits of Gibraltar.

German Cruiser Reported Sunk. Copenhagen.—A Stockholm dispatch to the Politiken gives the report that the German protected cruiser Frauenlob, a sister ship of the Undine, has been torpedoed off the south coast of Sweden.

SHIP BURNS OFF LOUISIANA

Presumably the Livietta, an Italian Vessel, With Oil for Buenos Aires.

Galveston, Texas.—The Italian steamer Livietta, 3,700 tons, which sailed from Port Arthur Tuesday with a cargo of case oil for Buenos Aires, presumably is on fire in the gulf about 55 miles east of Sabine bar, according to a wireless message received here. The report of the fire was received from the steamer Gulfstream, which was standing by the abandoned vessel.

The Livietta cleared for Buenos Aires and left Port Arthur with the steamers Massoit, Gulfcoast and Gulfstream, towing barge Shenango. The cargo consisted of 21,400 cases of gasoline.

The Livietta is owned by Darroso Brothers of Genoa, Italy. She was built in 1899 at Sestri, Italy.

Reports received by wireless at 1:15 Wednesday morning from the Gulfstream stated that flames from the burning ship were shooting 25 feet into the air, and that all hope of saving it had been abandoned.

MISHAP AT MYERS EXECUTION.

Head Severed From Turnk of Body in Drop, at Fort Worth.

Fort Worth, Texas.—C. A. Myers, slayer of A. W. Montague, Wednesday paid the death penalty in one of the ghastliest executions ever witnessed by a limited crowd in this city. When the trap was sprung the force of Myers' weight caused the trunk and head to part, leaving the head suspended in the noose of the rope. The drop was only about five and a half feet, it was stated by the jailer, but when the trap was sprung and Myers reached the end of the rope, his body continued to fall until it struck the floor, 12 feet below, and his head, encased in the black cap, remained suspended in the noose.

The crime for which Myers paid the extreme penalty was the killing of A. W. Montague, superintendent of terminals of the Texas & Pacific railway, here Jan. 11, 1915.

Ferguson Makes Speech at Rogers.

Temple, Texas.—Before a representative audience of Bell county citizens at Rogers, a large number of whom were ladies, but with a preponderant proportion of voters, Gov. James E. Ferguson delivered the first of a series of four speeches that he will make in his home county of Bell in the local option campaign that will have its end Saturday, Nov. 13. The audience was well divided between town people and farmers and was swelled by a delegation of 100 from Temple.

Governor Pardoned Seventy-Four.

Austin, Texas.—Governor Ferguson pardoned 74 convicts in October, according to the monthly report of the prison commission. The number of prisoners on hand Oct. 31 was 3,672, an increase of nine during the month. The convicts received numbered 157, recaptured 6, returned by sheriffs 5, discharged 62, pardoned 74, escaped 12, died 7, delivered to sheriffs 4. Within the walls of the penitentiaries and on state farms there are 3,443 convicts, and 629 on farms leased by the state.

To Invest \$1,000,000 in Texas Utilities

St. Louis, Mo.—St. Louis capitalists are to invest \$1,000,000 in Texas public service utilities, it became known when counsel for the syndicate returned from Austin. His mission was to ascertain under what provisions of the laws of Texas the expenditures of St. Louis capital might be made. The Texas Utility company, as the new corporation will be known, has taken over recently the water, light and ice utilities in Plainview; the electric light and ice plants at Lubbock and the power and light plants at Lockney.

\$1,000,000 Fire in Wire Plant.

Trenton, N. J.—Approximately \$1,000,000 damage was done by fire which destroyed one of three wire rope shops here of the John A. Robbing Sons company plant. Due to the fact that the company has orders for war material for European countries, rumors were in circulation that the fire was of incendiary origin. The company gave out the following: "We can not explain the cause of the fire."

Galveston Second in Exports.

Washington.—Exports for the week of Nov. 6 through Galveston amounted to \$4,233,849, which continues it in second rank. The total cotton exports since Aug. 1 amount to 1,366,130 bales.

Liberty Bell on Return Trip.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Liberty Bell has begun its return trip via Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi to Philadelphia.

Commercial Congress Dec. 13-17.

Charleston, S. C.—Commemoration of the 30 years of peace between American states and the meetings of the seventh annual convention of the Southern Commercial congress here Dec. 13-17, according to an announcement by Dr. Clarence J. Owens, managing director. Special peace services will be held in all Charleston churches Sunday, Dec. 12.—Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, president of the congress, will preside.

GIVE GOD THANKS

Especially at This Time His Children Should Not Fail to Show Gratitude.

"Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me, bless his holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits."—Psalm 103:1-2.

The Feast of Tabernacles, which was the Jewish thanksgiving festival by divine appointment, may suggest to us in large part the spirit and manner in which our national Thanksgiving day can be most fittingly observed. The people were directed to turn aside from their accustomed secular pursuits and devote the time being to celebrating the goodness of God in grateful and joyful recognition of all that he had done for them. It was a religious feast, but had its social features, which were also of beneficial effect.

It was intended to specially impress upon the minds of the Israelites a proper sense of God's gracious dealings with them, and to call forth their gratitude in consequence. He had kindly cared for them, had brought them into the pleasant and fertile land. He had promised them, and had given them that bountiful harvest; and it was a good thing for them to have an annual thanksgiving feast during which to recall his blessings to them and praise his great goodness. They would thus be moved to ascribe to him the many benefits they enjoyed and to express their feeling of obligation and gratitude to him.

Ingratitude is a great sin and a very common one. There is too much of a disposition to forget that all our blessings come from God. There is also an inclination to dwell upon the seeming evils and disadvantages of life. It is eminently fitting, therefore, that we should pause at times in the midst of our worldly cares and occupations, and review the mercies of God toward us and see how much reason and occasion we have for gratitude to him.

Thank Him for His Gifts.

Thank God for your being and for all the mercies with which he has crowned your lives! Thank him for your homes and their comforts, for your health and friends, for sustaining grace under trouble and deliverance from evil, for the privileges and blessings of his Gospel and his church, for this highly favored land in whose pleasant places your lines are cast, for abundant harvests and the large measure of prosperity that is in the midst of us as a people. Thank him, too, for the trials and sufferings that have come upon you, and which under his directing hand have issued in some form of good. "Men are prone to thank God for those prosperities of vine and mead and shop and ship which made life easy and comfortable; but they are rarely grateful for those happenings which make life difficult and great. . . . A man is especially and divinely fortunate, not when his conditions are easy, but when they evoke the very best that is in him; when they provoke him to nobleness, and sting him into strength; when they clear his vision, kindle his enthusiasm, and inspire his will."

Another purpose that the Thanksgiving Feast of Tabernacles served was that it taught the supreme importance of spiritual realities. It directed attention to that which is higher and better than that which pertains exclusively to the worldly life. The people were to turn their thought for a while specially to God and his goodness and his worship. They were to remember that true life is found in the way of righteousness, in useful service for the glory of God and the good of man. Our thanksgiving must have its true counterpart in thanks living. We must give the chief place to spiritual and eternal things. This will make life what it is designed to be.

Home the Foundation of All.

The Feast of Tabernacles afforded an opportunity for the reunion of families and friends and for social intercourse. In keeping with this is the character of our Thanksgiving day. It is a time for the social gathering together, in the old homestead or elsewhere, of the various members of the family, old and young. The home is a divine institution. It is at the foundation of good government and national prosperity. Religion makes the home what it ought to be. In proportion as Christian precept is heeded, the home becomes a place of hallowed affection and sweet and holy and elevating influence. "Moral decay in the family is the inevitable prelude to public corruption." The safety and welfare of the nation depend upon the purity and sanctity of the domestic life.

This is the practical significance of our national Thanksgiving festival, and if we lay to heart the great truths and lessons for which it stands, they will help to qualify us for the faithful discharge of our duty to God and to our country, to our neighbor and ourselves.—Rev. John Brubaker, D. D.

Always Work to Do.

Sad will be the day for any man when he becomes absolutely contented with the life he is living, with the thoughts he is thinking and the deeds that he is doing—when there is not forever beating at the doors of his soul some great desire to do something larger which he knows that he was meant and made to do because he is a child of God.—Phillips Brooks.

W. F. Kellis, Editor and Proprietor.

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ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY AT STERLING CITY, TEXAS.

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

What has become of senator Sheppard since he made that trip to Brownsville?

Don't condemn a man because he differs with you in religious opinion, for there is a chance that he might be right and you wrong.

Bell County, last Saturday, voted to quit selling booze over the bar. In doing this, the Bell County voters did not agree to quit drinking the stuff.

We hope our Commissioners will take steps to finish planting the court house yard in trees and shrubs this season. Those planted last winter made a nice growth during the summer, and with proper attention will be the pride of the county in a few years.

The Germans could have better sustained the loss of an army corps than to have murdered Miss Edith Cavell. The execution of that girl will make an avenger out of each of the millions of the allied soldiers saying nothing of the moral effect among the nations of the earth.

If the women of Texas want suffrage we want them to have it; but when they are called on to make their wishes known, politicians, preachers, old maids, pipe-dreamers and paid orators will please keep their heads closed and let them decide this question for themselves.

The method of building concrete causeways across small creeks and branches instead of bridges, is proving quite satisfactory on the roads in Sterling. The causeway is cheaper, more durable and easier to maintain than the bridges, besides, when properly constructed, the causeway makes an immense saving on vehicles, especially the automobile.

The first number of the season's lyceum course was enjoyed to the limit by a large crowd at the school auditorium last Monday night. "Ye Olde Towne Quartette" was all that it was advertised to be, and then some. Each member of the company was an artist, and those who heard them are a unit in saying that this number of the course was a rare treat.

Boys, winter is coming on again, and we need some socks and a pair of pants. You have always been mighty good to us about this time of the year, and we feel that you have not changed your ways. If you do not get a statement, but know that you are behind with your subscription, just send it in and you will help keep out the cold where it hurts worst.

When Mr. Bryan nominated Woodrow Wilson, for president at the Baltimore convention, he assured the people that Mr. Wilson was all right. We elected Mr. Wilson and he has made Mr. Bryan's word good; but now comes Mr. Bryan and says that Mr. Wilson's policy of preparedness is unchristian and dangerous to our peace. If being prepared to defend our existence as a nation is unchristian and dangerous to our peace, let it be so.

Don't neglect to plant a few trees about your home. They are the best investment you can make. The holes for the planting should be two feet in diameter and from 2 to 3 feet deep, and to make it better, a two-inch auger hole, three feet deep, should be bored in the bottom of the dug hole and a half stick of dynamite exploded in the bottom of it. This will loosen up the ground for several feet around. Water should be run in the hole until it is thoroughly soaked. This method more than pays for the trouble and expense. Any time in the winter will do, but our experience is that February is the best time to set

OUR PUBLIC FORUM



J. A. Kemp On Proper Marketing of Cotton

When the farmers of this nation tore down their warehouses and granaries, closed their smoke houses and nailed down the cellar doors and turned their products over to speculators to hold until the consumer demanded them, they ceased to become a factor in the market in a lump the price is thrown on the market in a lump the price is forced down and Texas is hurt just as badly as though the price were down owing to bad crops of an off year crop. But business men have overlooked this important factor in the handling of the cotton, said in part:

"We should not only build warehouses, but we should encourage the farmers to put their cotton in them. This must be done by the bankers and business men of the state and it is up to them to get busy. Every business man in Texas knows that it is wrong to force cotton to sell in September and that it is wrong to cause it to be thrown on the market at any time in amounts larger than the market demands, yet this thing has been going on in this country ever since cotton has been a factor in the crops of the South.

Cotton is the very backbone of this country. When the cotton crop is off and the price bad the whole state suffers. When cotton is thrown on the market in a lump the price is forced down and Texas is hurt just as badly as though the price were down owing to bad crops of an off year crop. But business men have overlooked this important factor in the handling of the cotton, said in part:

"We must build warehouses all over Texas this summer and when the crop is held it can be stored in good fire and storm proof structures, making a receipt for a bale of cotton as good collateral as the best bank note in the Federal Reserve Bank.

The bankers of Texas can finance the Texas cotton crop and I believe they will demonstrate this fact this Fall. We have the money to carry the farmers over. The thing is that the farmer and the banker must get together. It is a mistake to wait until the cotton is picked and then start to bring about conditions for financing.

The planter must learn that it is in his interest to take proper care of his cotton and that this care can be had only through warehouses. The warehouse receipts will mean ready cash. Look what was done last Fall and the start was a late one. The price of cotton was raised in spite of the influence to hold it down. I do not contend that cotton should bring an abnormal price, but I do believe that it should bring a price that will give the farmer a good return on his investment. This can be done by feeding it to the market as the mills call for it."

B. Y. P. U. Program

(Sunday, November 21st)

Subject: May I Expect God to Care For Me.

(Company B) Captain in charge, Merle Roberts.

Song. Prayer. Song.

Report of committees; new members introduced and assigned to groups.

Secretary's report on blackboard. Report of Treasurer for companies A and B.

Leader in charge, Evangeline Hill. Special song: "God Will Take Care of You."—Mae Austin and Floe Williams.

Scripture reading: Matt. 6:24-34—Noble Ballou.

Introduction, by member.

Examples of God's Personal Care. Adam—short talk by Finous Conger.

Jacob—short talk by Darrell Garrett.

Abraham—short talk by R. P. Ainsworth.

Moses—short talk by Merle Roberts.

Elijah—short talk by Nat Beyer.

Peter—short talk by Oran Ballou. Song: "He Knows."

23rd Psalm, recited by a member. God's Personal Care Taught in 23rd Ps. Short talk by Evangeline Hill.

God's Personal Care as Our Father's.—Floe Williams.

Matt. 10:29-30; recited by Mae Austin.

Luke 12:29-30, recited by a member.

Short talk, paragraph IV, by a member.

Song.

Homer Bailey Dead

Last Wednesday morning, at 1 o'clock, death relieved Homer Bailey of his suffering, after a long, lingering illness. He died at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. L. Gimore, where the funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. B. Everitt, assisted by Rev. J. D. McWhorter. The remains were buried in the City Cemetery late in the afternoon, in the presence of a large gathering of sorrowing friends.

Homer E. Bailey was born in Hunt County, Tex., 38 years ago the 25th of last March. In 1889, when he came to this county, where he has lived the major part of his life, and where he had many warm friends.

The deceased was a man of many noble qualities. He was the soul of honor, and generous to a fault. He was a dutiful son and a loving brother, and it seems hard that in the prime of manhood he should thus be cut down.

With the sorrowing mother and grief-stricken brothers and sisters, we join in mourning the loss of a good friend.

Geo. Hull, of Paris, Tex., came in Wednesday to look after his ranch interests here. Mr. Hull reports a short cotton crop in his country, but says the good prices for the staple and seed more than compensate for the shortage.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM



Peter Radford On Co-Operative Marketing Plan

The Farmers' Union is the pioneer force in the campaign for cheap money, warehouse facilities and a financial system adapted to the business of farming. The Union has always stood for the best interests of the farmer and realizing that the task was so monumental as to require the combined effort of all forces, the Farmers' Union, some four years ago, blew the horn and called all hands together to build more warehouses and supply cheap money, and as a result the farmers, the business men and the statesmen, are now shaking hands over a bale of cotton. While the work has only begun, sufficient progress has been made to fully justify the policy of co-operation adopted by the Union and on behalf of the Texas plowmen I want to thank all agencies now engaged in assisting the farmers in solving the cotton marketing problem.

We have made reasonable progress in the plan now under way, which contemplates that the business men and farmers build the warehouses; the State supervises the storage and validates the receipt and the banker provides the money at a low rate of interest. The State announces ready and the warehouse commission, with an able corps of assistants, has its problems well under way, and the bankers have declared a willingness to advance money at a rate not to exceed six per cent.

Many warehouses now existing have gone under State supervision, and others are being constructed, but no warehouse system can be made a complete success without sufficient storage capacity to handle the crop.

The present warehouse system is swung around co-operation and it is up to the Texas farmer to assist in constructing warehouses and to patronize them after they are built. No warehouse can prosper without patronage. The farmers and business men must come to the aid of the system and I make a special plea to the farmer, for he is the beneficiary of the movement.

We have just passed through the greatest slaughter in crop prices ever known in the history of the cotton industry. The loss to the Southern planter last year was greater than that of the freedmen of the slaves during the Civil War, and the European conflict is by no means over. The phantom of low prices that hovers around every cotton field in Texas ought to encourage the farmers to deeds of commercial valor. Look upon the face of your babe in the cradle; look upon the woman who stands by your side, then look your own destiny squarely in the face. Lay aside the petty differences that so easily beset you, awaken from the lethargy of indifference that steeps your senses in poverty and arouse thoughts from their dumb cradles and be up and going with a determination that wins, and rally round the Union, for there is no other road to success except through organization.

The State of Texas, County of Sterling, In The District Court, Sterling County, Texas.

Henry Davis vs. O. H. Graham, W. D. Graham, J. M. Graham and O. C. Lane.

WHEREAS, By virtue of an Execution issued out of the District Court of Sterling County, Texas, on a judgment rendered in said court, in cause No. 219, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1915, in favor of Henry Davis, and against said O. H. Graham, W. D. Graham, J. M. Graham and O. C. Lane, on the docket of said court, I did, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1915, at 2 o'clock P. M., levy upon the following described tract or parcel of land, situated in Sterling County, Texas, as the property of said defendant, J. M. Graham, to-wit:

240 acres of land out of the N. W. corner of Section No. 25, in Block 14, Southern Pacific Ry. Co. Survey, fully described by metes and bounds, in a certain deed, made by W. D. Graham and his wife, Ellen Graham, to J. M. Graham, dated July 21, 1915, recorded in Book 23, Page 296, Deed records of Sterling County, Texas, to which said deed and said record reference is here made for better description of said land.

And on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1915, same being the first Tuesday of said month, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., on said date, at the Court House Door of Sterling County, in Sterling City, Texas, I will offer for sale, and sell, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all of the right, title interest and estate of the said J. M. Graham in and to said above described property.

Dated this 9th day of November, A. D. 1915.

Dee Davis, Sheriff, Sterling County, Texas.

Died

After a long illness, Mrs. G. D. Alsop died at the Alsop home here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and will be buried at the Foster Cemetery this afternoon.

Deceased was born in Munroe County, Miss., April 13th, 1851. Her maiden name was Cynthia Murphy. She was married to G. D. Alsop on October 6th, 1872, and to this union ten children were born, six of whom are now living.

She was a devoted wife, a loving mother and a good neighbor, whose kindly deeds and loving disposition will be sadly missed by all who knew her.

We extend to the bereaved husband, children and relatives our sincere sympathy in this hour of mourning.

BARGAIN DAYS.—Star-Telegram \$25 per year. All the November issues free.

We can now offer you a year's subscription, and all the remaining issues of this month, till December 1, 1916, for \$3.25. The most popular daily paper in the state.

Help us get the \$55 cash prize for sending in the most subscriptions from a small town. The sooner you send in your subscription, the more papers you get for your money.—Christian Aid Society.

Let us figure with you on the best auto oil. 35c per gallon and up.—Brown & Pearce.

Advertisement for Stevens Arms and Tool Company, featuring shotguns and barrels.

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. 11-20-14 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 Bros. Garage. 3t

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 6 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. McEwen & Son

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

Advertisement for Brown & Pearce, dealers in automobiles and accessories.

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. 10-17-14 W. J. Mann

Advertisement for Chas. R. Gower, Physician and Surgeon.

Advertisement for J. E. Minyard, Physician and Surgeon.

Advertisement for Dr. W. B. Everett, Physician and Surgeon.

Advertisement for Dr. W. E. Norris, Dentist.

Advertisement for Sanitary Barber Shop.

Advertisement for Jackson's Garage, selling automobile supplies.

Large advertisement for Famous Starck Pianos, featuring various models and promotional offers.

THE HOME BEAUTIFUL
Flowers and Shrubby
Their Care and Cultivation



The New Orchid of Guatemala.

ORCHIDS CURIOUS PLANTS

By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN.
Orchids are curious plants, even the most common of the endogenous plants which belong to the same group as the ferns and grasses but differ in their showy, highly-colored flowers of diverse shapes. Possibly there are more species of orchids than of any other group of plants in the world for cultivation and account of their great variety is undoubtedly responsible for the great number of known varieties. Some of the orchids are terrestrial and they grow with their roots in the ground—but the greater number are epiphytes—"air plants"—growing on trees and shrubs, but receiving no nutriment from them. It is a strange fact that orchids are supposed to grow in tropical countries only are grown—beautiful specimens of them—in the neighborhood of snow. Rational methods of propagation have developed leading to the separation of orchids in three classes of greenhouses, according to temperatures maintained in them—hot houses, temperate houses and cold houses. There are some artificially produced orchids, wonderful creations in shape, and differ greatly from both parents. In account of the difficulty of their propagation these beautiful plants come at fabulous prices. Thousands of dollars have been paid for beautiful specimens. Once created, however, the hybrids are propagated indefinitely by dividing the root-stock as it grows; this permanently enriches the collection of conservatories.

A new orchid, the Marie-Odile, the most beautiful, is a dainty white blossom and is extremely rare. It is here pictured.

PREPARATORY WORK FOR WINTER

What about the winter window garden? Now is the time for much work that cannot be delayed. Many old plants should be now discarded and new ones started. Do not let the geranium get leggy. Pinch out shape. Pinch out all buds from plants intended for the window garden. Clean, scour, sun and put in place the pots for winter. Have every vessel clean. Use charcoal in your drainage. Dead coals from wood ashes are as good as any. Report all plants needing it, cutting back severely. Don't try to keep everything. Drops of water must not stand on the glazing, as water will rot it. For winter blooming get dormant tuberous-rooted begonias; give each tuber a pot by itself. The Zanzibar balsam—Impatiens Sultan—always in bloom, always beautiful, easily cared for. A fine window plant.

NO LUCK ABOUT GARDENING

There is no luck about gardening. Every success is the result of well-laid plans, and the failures, with rare exceptions are because of the lack of them.



Section of a Rock Garden.

HOME GROUNDS A PICTURE

By CELESTE BENTON.
You are now to plan the arrangement of the home grounds for next season. Plan the planting subservient to the home picture as a whole. All the planting should be done with a view to making it harmonize with the home picture. Shrubs, shrubby and flower beds should be placed in front of the house they are to beautify. If your ground is so situated that you can have a pond lily bed, or a fountain, try it. It has been done successfully where the ground had been on it. Instead of draining the pond, it was preserved into a pond of beauty. The main part of the ground, planted with lawn. Trees and large shrubs should be set to the rear



Pond Lily Bed.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Nov. 15, 1914.
Allies drove the Germans across the Yser.
Germans gained in the Argonne region, and prepared defensive lines from the North sea to the Rhine.
Germans withdrew from Kalisz and Weljun and were repulsed near Czenstochowo.
Russians reached Angerburg. Turks occupied Kotur, Persia.
British troops landed in Basra province.
Indian troops occupied Turba, Arabia.

Nov. 16, 1914.
Fighting in West checked by snow and floods.
Russians checked in East Prussia and driven back near Soldau and in Russian Poland.
Cracow besieged.
Russians defeated by Turks near Kopruckul.
British took Turkish camp at Fao.

Nov. 17, 1914.
Allies gained ground on Yser between Armentieres and Arras.
Germans resumed bombardment of Reims.
Great battle in Poland between Vistula and Warthe rivers.
Germans fell back on line between Gumbinnen and Angerburg.
Austrians reached the Kolubara river and captured 8,000 Serbians.
Turks checked Russians near Fao and occupied Duzkuey.
German squadron bombarded Libau.
Russian Black sea fleet attacked Trebizond.
All aliens expelled from Frankfurt.

Nov. 18, 1914.
French took forest near Bixschote.
Germans mined and blew up part of Chauvencourt.
Germans won near Cirey and in the Argonne.
Russian advance guard between the Vistula and Warthe driven back.
Battle fought at Soldau.
Russians advanced in East Prussia.
Serbians and Montenegrins won fight near Trebinje forts.
Cardinal Mercier appealed to America to help Belgians.

Nov. 19, 1914.
French retook Tracy-le-Val but were repulsed in the Argonne.
British bombarded Dixmude.
Russians were driven back behind the Bzura river, but advanced in East Prussia and Galicia.
Russians defeated Kurds in Persian Armenia.
French cruiser Waldeck-Roussseau sank Austrian submarine.
Names of Germans struck from rolls of Legion of Honor.

Nov. 20, 1914.
French abandoned Chauvencourt. British gained at Bixschote.
French wrecked German earthworks and supply train near Reims.
Russians checked Von Hindenburg on Vistula-Warthe line and won success near Lodz.
Russians took four towns in Galicia and in East Prussia reached the Mazurian lakes.
British house of commons voted additional army of 1,000,000 men.

Nov. 21, 1914.
French captured heights at Ornes and advanced in the Argonne.
Russians took Przemysl trenches. Turkish cruiser Goeben badly damaged in Black sea.
French artillery stopped German attacks in Woerwe district.
Heavy fighting in Poland and at Cremona.
Serbians fell back before Austrians.
Allied aeroplanes bombarded Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen.

Draft Riots.
The only notorious "draft riots" of the Civil war took place July 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1863, in New York city. It is estimated that more than a thousand men were killed, and property worth \$1,500,000 was destroyed in the four days. The draft was resumed, however, on August 1st, and was completed in ten days without resistance. There were slight disturbances in Boston on the night of July 15, in Portsmouth, N. H., and in Holmes county, Ohio. In Philadelphia and Chicago prominent Unionists asked the president to postpone the draft, and it was avoided in Illinois until the next year.

Baseball 4,000 Years Old.
It is now believed that Egypt is the birthplace of the original ball game. How it was played history does not record. Recent excavations made near Cairo have brought to light a number of small balls, some of leather and others of wood, dating back to at least 2000 B. C. These are the oldest balls of this sort known.

Path to Woman's Love.
Of all the paths leading to a woman's love, pity's the straightest.—Beaumont and Fletcher.

Marvelously Fine Scale.
Millions of dollars worth of precious metals will be weighed on the fine scales of the New Orleans mint. There are two sets of scales now in use there, the larger of which weighs anything from one-thousandth of an ounce to 600 pounds. The second scale, with itsagate bearings, will weigh accurately a human hair.

Optimistic Thought.
That which is great is not always laudable, but whatever is laudable must be great.

MANY VARIETIES OF ALFALFA

Plant Attains Highest State of Food Value on Semiarid Land of West—Favors Dry Climate.

The plant is called lucern, probably after the town of that name in Switzerland.
It came to this country from Chile. It was once grown on the plains of Babylon and is more widely cultivated than any other plant. Its height is two and one-half to three feet.
Sometimes stories are told that alfalfa will go down 50 to 60 feet in search of water. That cannot be confirmed. The roots in light, dry soil go down as deep as 15 or 20 feet.
In our middle western black loam and clay soils the roots penetrate three or four feet—seldom more, but spread out in search of plant food.
Alfalfa will maintain a good stand for 20 years or even longer in the dry, light soils of the far West.
On the hilly soils of the East, it will die out in from five to ten years. When the crown of the root, and the more frequently it is cut the more stems it will send up.
From two to four crops per annum are cut in the country east of the Missouri river. In the Pacific states from four to six crops are cut.
There are several varieties of alfalfa much better than others, while some varieties will stand more cold than others.

It grows well in Louisiana, fairly well in North Dakota, luxuriously in Kansas and Nebraska, and is grown to some extent in southern and eastern states. But its best growth is on the semiarid lands of the West.
It attains its highest state of food value on irrigated farm lands of the West, because the dry climate allows it to be perfectly cured and harvested.
East of the Missouri river it is grown best on high lands.
It requires a good soil—not too heavy—with a porous subsoil, as it will not grow well if its roots are in water.
It must have a soil free from acid. It does not grow well on gravelly upland where the subsoil is not underlaid with water, unless the rainfall is normal.

SILAGE FED TO LIVE STOCK

Good Results Obtained Both on Irrigated and Dry Farms—Splendid for Balancing Alfalfa.
By DR. R. H. WILLIAMS, Animal Husbandman, Arizona University Experiment Station.
It has been found that silage can be grown and fed to live stock with good results both on irrigated and dry farms. This feed makes a splendid supplement for balancing alfalfa hay and may be fed to horses, cattle and sheep. Where the soil is suitable for pit silos this type of structure will be found the cheapest to install; but on rocky soils and where the water table is close to the surface, the above-ground type is best. Concrete, plaster, metal, wood stave and adobe structures have been used with satisfaction. The object in using silos is to store a large quantity of forage in a succulent, palatable form without waste. Silage is no better food than green fodder. It is bulky and should be considered a carbonaceous roughage. On this account, the best results are obtained when about 25 pounds of silage are fed each dairy cow or steer per day. Along with this there should be fed about 16 pounds of alfalfa hay and three to eight pounds of grain. This would make an excellent ration for a cow or steer weighing 1,000 pounds.

EXPENSIVE ANIMALS TO KEEP

Horses and Mules Should Be Kept Busy Earning Their Feed Every Day—Separate Idle Ones.
The horse and mule are very expensive animals to keep on the farm, and the first aim should be to keep them busy earning their feed every day that this can be done, but when this is not practicable they should be fed as economically as possible. Sudden idleness after hard work and continued high feeding causes more sickness than overwork. If the horses are forced into idleness for over one day reduce the grain feed to one-half. If the idle period continues for over four or five days, the full grain ration may be gradually restored if it is desired that the animals gain in flesh.
If the mules be fed separately all those that are not going to work during the winter should be put on light rations, chiefly of rough hay and a little cottonseed meal. If large numbers of mules are fed together it will pay to at least bunch them in lots of 8 to 12, feeding the idle animals in one lot on less feed and the less vigorous ones in another lot on more feed, while the working animals are fed according to the work they do.—Progressive Farmer.

CHICKENS RELISH SOUR MILK

Recognized Among Progressive Poultrymen as Important Food Material—Aid to Digestion.
Sour milk is recognized among progressive poultrymen as being a most important food material. Aside from the food value, it has the merit of being a pronounced aid in digestion, and so allows the consumption of more feed, with a consequent gain in general condition.
A dry mash, in hoppers which will prevent waste, should be before the chickens at all times. This mash may be composed of equal parts of bran, ground oats, flour middlings, cornmeal and beef scrap. If sour milk is available in sufficient quantity the beef scrap may be reduced one-half, or left out altogether.

CONSERVE THE MOISTURE

Try to save to the land all the moisture possible. We may need it more next season.

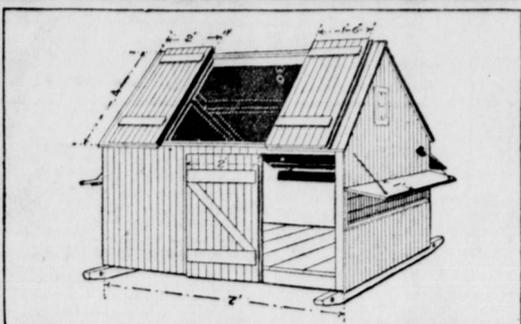
REDUCE WEED CROP

Now is a good time to go over the fence corners and unused yards with a scythe and remove the burdock and other weeds that have found a home there. It will reduce the weed crop next year and make the place look better.

GRIND MOWER GUARDS

One of the most helpful things you can do with a mower that has been used a long time is to take the guards all off and grind them. Their cutting quality will be doubled in this way.

CONSTRUCTION OF PORTABLE HOGHOUSE



Front and End View of Portable House—Roof Open for Sunshine—Back Open for Shade.

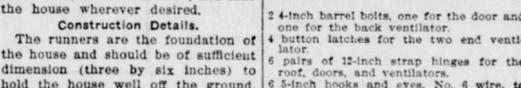
There are numerous forms of individual hoghouses constructed to be portable and adapted to accommodate a sow with pigs, or two or three hogs. Almost every portable house that is built possesses certain features peculiar to itself and rendered necessary by the circumstances which it is intended to meet. The type of hoghouse described here has been successfully used on the government experiment farm at Beltsville, Md.
This house presents a very attractive appearance and has proved satisfactory in general service. It is simple in construction and possesses all the essentials of an ideal hoghouse. It can be moved from place to place whenever desired. The perpendicular walls furnish plenty of floor space, which can be used to good advantage. The doors, ventilators and roof are so arranged as to provide for ample fresh air and shade. The wires fastened to the roof (Fig. 2) and lying on it serve to hold up the back for ventilation and to shade the ground. The back is swung open and the hooks that held it shut are hooked in these pieces of wire. In the winter the house can be closed to shut out the cold winds and the roof opened to give fresh air and sunlight to the interior.



Perspective View, Showing Framing Details.

ing the appearance. Any good paint which will stand the weather will be satisfactory, but two coats should be given to thoroughly cover the wood. The inside of the house can be given a good coating of whitewash. This will give a clean and sanitary appearance.
Bill of Material.
The following material is necessary for the construction of the portable house:

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Board Feet. Includes items like 2x4 inch board, 2x6 inch board, 2x8 inch board, 2x10 inch board, 2x12 inch board, 2x4 inch board, 2x6 inch board, 2x8 inch board, 2x10 inch board, 2x12 inch board, 2x4 inch board, 2x6 inch board, 2x8 inch board, 2x10 inch board, 2x12 inch board.



Back View, Showing Ventilator and Back Closed.

to a clevis, hitch on a team, and take the house wherever desired.
Construction Details.
The runners are the foundation of the house and should be of sufficient dimension (three by six inches) to hold the house well off the ground. Wood which is short-lived and decays when placed in contact with the ground cannot be recommended. The more durable woods are fir and cypress. Two joists are used to stiffen the floor, so one-inch material is of sufficient thickness to make a good floor. The frame is built of two by four inch material.

DETERMINE ACIDITY OF SOIL

Simple and Fairly Reliable Test Can Be Made by Applying Piece of Blue Litmus Paper.
(By W. R. DOBSON, Louisiana Experiment Station.)
If white clover, or any of the clovers naturally thrive on the soil, it is apt to be an indication that the soil is not acid. There are certain plants that are naturally inclined to thrive on acid soil. For instance, the presence of blackberry bushes as a natural growth would indicate that the soil was probably acid, as blackberries thrive in acid soil. A growth of sorrel indicates an acid soil. Soils that become carpeted in winter with a mosslike hedge produce good cowpeas, clovers and legumes in general, it is an indication that the soil is not acid.
A simple and fairly reliable test that can be made is to get a piece of blue litmus paper and press it against the moist soil. If in a few minutes it turns red, it indicates that the soil is acid. This is not an absolute test, but is reliable enough for all practical purposes. If the soil is acid, it should have lime added.

ALFALFA AND HOG GROWING

It has been shown by actual test that one acre of fairly good alfalfa sown partly in summer and then cut for hay and fed to hogs, along with one-third the usual amount of corn fed, will make 1,000 pounds of pork, live weight. In a nutshell, that tells how valuable alfalfa is in hog growing. And hogs on alfalfa rarely, if ever, have cholera, but are extra healthy and strong.

EWES IN CORN FIELD

Let the ewes have the run of the corn fields after the grain is taken out. They will get lots of good feed there.

HANDY HOG TROUGHS

Always have hog troughs small enough to be lifted out occasionally and thoroughly cleaned with a combination of lye and water and a broom.

ECONOMICAL FEEDING

Economical feeding requires supplying the food nutrients in the right proportion.

KIDNEY TROUBLE NOT RECOGNIZED

An examining physician for one of the prominent Life Insurance Companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

According to this it would seem that a medicine for the kidneys, possessing real healing and curative properties, would be a blessing to thousands.
Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the well known kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is remarkably successful in sickness caused by kidney and bladder troubles. It is mild and gentle in its action and its healing influence is soon noticed in most cases. There is no other remedy like Swamp-Root. It will surely and effectively overcome kidney, liver and bladder troubles—and you can depend upon it. Go to any drug store and get a bottle so as to start treatment today. You will soon see a marked improvement.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

The contention that there is a reason for everything is jarred from its foundation by the Iowa man who masqueraded as a woman for 18 years.

LADIES! —Take CAPUDINE—

For Aches, Pains and Nervousness. IT IS NOT A NARCOTIC OR DOPE— Gives quick relief—Try it.—Adv.

An Outsider.
"I suppose you'll be in the gay social whirl this winter?"
"Who? Me?" replied Mr. Curox.
"Not a chance. The further my wife gets into society the more she realizes that I don't belong."

Used Whenever Quinine is Needed Does Not Affect the Head

Because of its tonic and laxative effect LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE will be found better than ordinary Quinine for any purpose for which Quinine is used. Does not cause nervousness nor ringing in head. Remember there is only one "Bromo Quinine." That is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Look for signature of E. W. Grove. —Adv.

Painful Memory.
Wife (at dinner)—You can't seem to like rice.
Husband—No; it is associated with one of the greatest mistakes of my life.—London Sketch.

A HINT TO WISE WOMEN

Don't suffer torture when all female troubles will vanish in this air after using "Femina." Price 50c and \$1.00.—Adv.

According to Orders.
Timetables are distinctly "subject to alteration" nowadays, and frequently at very short notice.

On a certain Irish railway a suburban train was taken off and another altered suddenly. So the station master told the porter—whose name was Pat, of course—to give notice of the change to the passengers as they passed the barrier.
Shortly afterward he heard a terrible din outside his office. Going to ascertain the cause, he found Pat ringing a huge bell violently, and shouting:
"This is to inform ye all that on and after tomorrow the ten o'clock train will start at nine-thirty, and there will be no last train."—Answers.

Defining a Mugwump.
The definitions given by children of certain words which elude the lexicographer are sometimes amusing.

One little fellow, for instance, came to his mother with a complaint the other day and said:
"Maw, Johnny is such a mugwump that I won't sleep with him no more."
"Why, Charley," said his mother, "whatever do you mean? A mugwump? What is that?"
"Why don't you know? But then you women don't ought to be expected to know nothin' o' politics. But father knows, an' he says a mugwump is a chap that won't take either side, an' that's Johnny all over. He sleeps in the middle an' where do I come in?"

We have heard of the blessings of poverty, but we can't recall having ever seen any of them.

CHANGE Quit Coffee and Get Well.

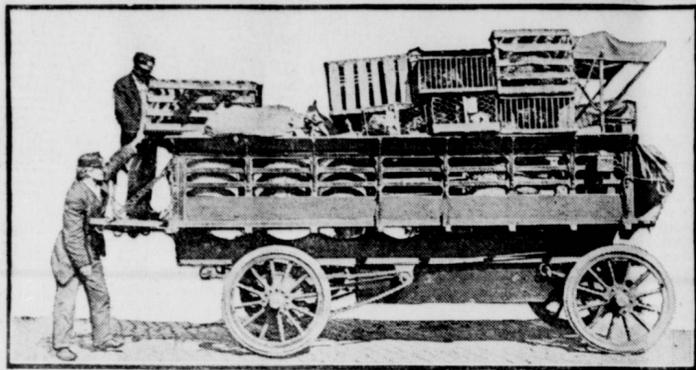
A woman's coffee experience is interesting. "For two weeks at a time I have taken no food but skim milk, for solid food would ferment and cause such distress that I could hardly breathe at times, also excruciating pain and heart palpitation and all the time I was so nervous and restless."
"From childhood up I had been a coffee and tea drinker and for the past 20 years I had been trying different physicians but could get only temporary relief. Then I read an article telling how some one had been helped by leaving off coffee and drinking Postum and it seemed so pleasant just to read about good health I decided to try Postum.
"I made the change from coffee to Postum and there is such a difference in me that I don't feel like the same person. We all found Postum delicious and like it better than coffee. My health now is wonderfully good.
"As soon as I made the shift to Postum I got better and now my troubles are gone. I am fleshy, my food assimilates, the pressure in the chest and palpitation are all gone, my bowels are regular, have no more stomach trouble and my headaches are gone. Remember I did not use medicines at all—just left off coffee and used Postum steadily." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.
Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.
"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

TURKEY is the GREAT AMERICAN BIRD



DELIVERING TURKEYS BY AUTOMOBILE TRUCK



THE FATAL ANK



THE GREAT AMERICAN BIRD



PICKING A GOOD ONE

THE turkey is truly an American bird. It existed on this continent when the Indians before Columbus landed. Only a few years ago among the caves of Arizona the mummified remains of a turkey were found. Practically every cave once occupied by the cliff dwellers of that region contained the bones or feathers of the turkey, but this specimen is intact. Its age is a matter of speculation among the scientists of the National Museum, where the specimen is on exhibition.

Another interesting fact in this same connection resulted from a scientific expedition which Dr. C. Hart Merriam made among the mountains of Arizona; he came across a living species of bird identical with the one found mummified and which is now known to the scientific world by his name.

Another recent discovery in connection with the turkey was a Maya hieroglyphic. This piece of parchment shows a grocer's account in which are mentioned, with other things, ten turkey hens and five turkey cocks. This is thought to be the first record of the turkey in this country and antedates the expedition of Cortes to Mexico in 1519.

But the turkey goes back farther among the Indians than even the probable date at which the specimen found in the cave existed. Among the Zunis, for instance, there exist many legends, handed down from time immemorial, which have for their subject the turkey.

The turkey plays a more important part in the life of the Indian than in his legends alone. Not only is it regarded as a choice article of food, but in many tribes it is held sacred. In the parts of the country where the turkey was worshipped—with that curious devotion to animals which characterizes different stages in the development from savagery to civilization—it was never eaten except when other food was unobtainable. And even then separate portions were divided among various tribes, so that the religious custom would not be violated.

Turkey feathers rank next in importance to those of the eagle with all tribes, while the Apaches, the Pamunkeys and Cheyennes chose the turkey's feathers for all ceremonial head-dresses and ornaments. The Pamunkey tribe also used turkey feathers for ornamental purposes on their clothing, as well as for their head-gear. To this day, when they don their native costumes, the turkey feather is preferred as ornament.

If Benjamin Franklin's words had been heeded the turkey would have been the national bird of the United States. The eagle is a first cousin to the species known of old in the eastern hemisphere. Furthermore, it has appeared upon the banners of many nations. It was a symbol of the Roman empire. It was known in China for ages, and today it appears upon the banners of Russia, Germany and several other nations.

The turkey, however, is indigenous to America. When the early European adventurers and settlers arrived they beheld great flocks of turkeys, and it soon became known that they were a favorite food among the Indians. After a while turkeys were proudly sent home as trophies of the chase. In this way the turkey became practically a world-favorite as a food.

When Cortes, in 1519, ascended to the plateau of Mexico, he found a social life developed to a high degree of refinement. He was entertained with oriental magnificence. All the delicacies to be found within the empire were set before him; and though game was abundant, the turkey held the place of honor among the fowl. This was the first time that the Spaniards had eaten turkey, and the experience proved a most satisfying one.

They also saw the great tame flocks of the birds. In fact, since prehistoric times the turkey

has been domesticated and raised for market. Today, in Mexico, many of the quaint customs then in vogue are still kept alive. And so it is that the purchaser of today may select his choice of a fowl in the village street. Or, if he prefers, the vendor will bring it alive to his door for inspection, fresh from the farm.

North of the Rio Grande the turkey was equally well known and treasured. The celebrated expedition of Coronado, between 1527 and 1547, penetrated this unexplored region west of the Mississippi. His explorations were chiefly in what is today Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, the home of the cliff-dwelling Indians of the Southwest. In all the Indian villages, according to those early explorers, turkeys were to be found, both wild and domesticated.

From America the turkey has spread to be a world favorite. But the fact that today the turkey is considered a delicacy in so many lands is due to human agencies, and not to the turkey itself. Slow of movement and deliberate both in beginning flight and in the choice of its alighting, the turkey unaided would never have become known outside its native habitat.

Cortes, in one of his famous letters written about 1518, mentions the turkey. He carried specimens of the bird to Spain in 1520, where they came into immediate popularity, and the breeding of turkeys soon became established. It was then that the turkey became known as "pavos," on account of his relationship to the peacock, which was then called "pavo real"—the fowl of kings.

It was a long time before the turkey reached France, as far as can be learned from history, for the first turkey eaten there was at the wedding of Charles IX and Elizabeth of Austria, June 27, 1570, or 50 years after Spain had first tasted the bird. The turkey supplied for the wedding came from "somewhere in the American wilderness."

Its introduction into England seems to have been in 1524. But, whenever it was, it soon came into popular favor and was given such local names as Black Norfolk and Large Cambridge. It is an interesting fact that these descendants of the parent stock were carried back again across the Atlantic ocean to New England, where, they began the breed that has spread from one end of the country to the other.

As in this country, the turkey has come to be looked upon elsewhere as a holiday feast attraction. In the early colonial days turkeys were still abundant in Massachusetts, the rest of New England, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Florida; while in the last named states the turkey is still found as a native wild fowl, although in greatly decreased numbers.

But a short distance from Richmond is a small island inhabited by a tribe of Indians, the Pamun-

keys. They are part of the Powhatans, and under an old colonial treaty they pay no taxes and have their own government. They must, however, send to the governor of Virginia each year a gift of game or fowl; and very often this gift takes the form of several large, plump turkeys.

Many have been the explanations made as to how the bird now so popular at Thanksgiving came to be called the turkey, most of which, to the true scientist, are nothing but fanciful. One such is the explanation that it comes from the East Indian word "tuka," which, in Hebrew, takes the form "tukki," the peacock. As the Jews in South Europe were acquainted with this fowl, which is related, it is assumed that they naturally applied the word to the turkey wherever it was introduced into Spain, and that thereafter it was so called.

Such a roundabout way explanation, say those who know, is entirely unnecessary. The bird was called turkey because it was supposed to come from Turkey, where it was known as an Egyptian hen. This, it is claimed, is merely in accordance with a habit very general in the sixteenth century. Whenever new and strange things were presented to an ignorant public, knowledge spread slowly, but superstition was deep, and hearsay was taken for truth. The markets of North Europe received this fowl as coming from South Europe, directly or indirectly from France.

In France, however, the bird was called "dindon," or in the feminine "dinde," as though it were the fowl of India—from India. The Mexican name for the bird is "huajolote," which scientists claim, indicates the old Aztec knowledge of the turkey.

But whatever dispute has arisen as to the name of the turkey, the fact yet remains that the turkey is indigenous to America. Although scientists believe it is possible that there was a species, the original of the present turkey, indigenous to the West Indian islands, it is generally conceded that all turkeys have descended in some way or other from the three forms known today as the North American, the Mexican and the Honduras, the ocellated varieties.

The Mexican turkey is found wild throughout the republic. It is short in shank, with feathers on its body of a metallic black shaded only slightly with bronze, while all its feathers are tipped with white. This appears to be the species first taken to Spain and other European countries. It is thought that the white markings of the variety of domestic turkey known today as the Narragansett come from this species.

The Honduras turkey today is scattered all over most of Central America and is extremely wild. It has a freer flight than its cousins of the North. The head and neck of this bird are naked. The ground color of the plumage is a beautiful bronze green, banded with bold bronze, blue and red, with bands of brilliant black. This bird, however, cannot be bred successfully nor domesticated away from its native habitat, while even there it can hardly be successfully domesticated.

The bronze turkey, that variety which today holds the place of honor in the North American group of turkeys, is outdone by none when it comes to beauty or size.

In the United States there are six standard varieties recognized and grown. They are the bronze, Narragansett, buff, slate, white and black. The chief differences are in size and color of plumage. The bronze and Narragansett are the largest, the buff and slate medium, while the white and black are the smallest. Within late years, however, the white variety has reached such a point of popularity that it has increased in size, until with some dealers it occupies third place.

Whatever the turkey may have missed through failing to secure that place of honor suggested for it by Benjamin Franklin—as the national bird—it has nevertheless found a place in the regard of the American people which is held by no other fowl.

Forewarned.
Little Harold was spending a few days at his aunt's house. Just before they sat down to the dinner table he took his aunt aside and whispered: "My mamma don't allow me to ask for a second helping of dessert. I thought I'd let you know, so you wouldn't think I didn't like the kind of pie and things you make."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

Useful.
"John, dear," said his wife, "there was a poor man here today asking for old clothes and I gave him that shabby old overcoat of yours that was hanging in the attic. You didn't want it, did you?"
"Of course I wanted it!" exclaimed John wrathfully. "That's the one I always wear when I swear off my taxes."

BREAD WITHOUT SALT IS TASTELESS
A medicine chest without Magic Arica Liniment is useless. Best of all liniments for sprains, swellings, bruises, rheumatism and neuralgia. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.—Adv.

Not Satisfactory.
A young man, entered the haberdashery shop and approached the lordly salesman behind the counter.
"I bought this necktie here day before yesterday," he said, "and I want to return it."
"But this tie has been worn," objected the salesman after examining the article closely.
"Sure it has," replied the customer. "I wore it last night when I proposed to my best girl and she refused me. That's why I want to return it."

Cold Comfort for the Hen.
For the purpose of breaking hens from setting, Ernest O. Marvin of New York city, in a patent just granted, shows a number of hollow nest eggs joined in a series by connecting tubes and means for circulating cold water through the eggs to overcome the natural and laudable ambition of the hen. The Scientific American remarks that this is hard on the hen.

Why Not?
"Do you suppose the women will make any radical change in our laws when they get the power?"
"Well, I shouldn't wonder if they'd pass a law making every day bargain day."

Harsh Words.
"If I had to ask a man I'd never get married," said the plain Miss Jones.
"Are you sure you would then?" said the saucy young thing.

And a little widow with a dimple is a dangerous thing.

Age and a little brother tell on a girl.

H H H

THIS LETTER STANDS FOR
HOSTETTER'S
FOR OVER 60 YEARS WELL
KNOWN AS A "FIRST AID" TO

HEALTH
APPETITE POOR?
DIGESTION BAD?
BOWELS CLOGGED?
YOU SHOULD TRY

H

Stomach Bitter
COULD NOT GET TOGETHER

Evidently Newspaper Man and Chiefs Disagreed Most Seriously on "Political" Question.
A newspaper man was on the way to find out the attorney was going to find out something about him.
"Where did you work last?" asked.
"On the ——— Sentinel."
"Why did you leave?"
"The editor and I disagreed on national political question."
"Where did you work next?"
"On the ——— Item."
"Why did you leave?"
"The editor and I disagreed on national political question."
This was the reply in every instance, and the judge took a hard stare.
"What was the national political question," he asked, "upon which you could not agree with your chiefs?"
"Prohibition."

War Deaths Hit Insurance Companies
British industrial life assurance companies have already paid \$13,650 to heirs of 46,209 soldiers and sailors killed in the war. The claim in for four officers killed now amount to approximately \$1,000,000. In one case a claim for \$50,000 was paid while there have been many others between \$50,000 and \$250,000.

The Limit.
"For a camel to go through the eye of a needle is considered about the limit of impossibility, isn't it?"
"Oh, I don't know. It's no more impossible than for a collar button slip out of one's fingers and roll toward the middle of the floor."



Bouncing Health and Active Brain

come naturally with childhood, but in later years are usually the result of right living—

Proper Food Plays a Big Part

Many foods—especially those made from white flour—are woefully deficient in certain mineral salts which are essential to life, health and happiness.

To supply these vital mineral elements, so often lacking in the usual daily diet, a food expert originated

Grape-Nuts

This food, made of choice wheat and malted barley, supplies all the nutriment of the grains, including the phosphate of potash, etc., required for the daily rebuilding of body and brain.

Grape-Nuts has a delicious, nut-like flavor—is ready to eat direct from the package with cream or good milk, and is complete nourishment.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts
Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Which?

Everything baked with Calumet is so tempting—wholesome—delicious—I want 'em all. For things hard to bake right it can't be equalled. Calumet is the world's best Baking Powder—it's moderate in price—pure in the can and pure in the baking—wonderful in flavoring and raising power—the most economical to buy and to use.

Received Highest Awards
See Card Book Free
See Slip in Food Cans

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST
CALUMET
BAKING POWDER
CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

Cheap and big can Baking Powders do not save you money. Calumet does—it's Pure and far superior to sour milk and soda.

Attentive.
"Is Watson still paying attention to that widow he was courting two years ago?"
"You bet he is. They are married now, and he has to pay strict attention to everything she says."

The wrinkles caused by worry are the result of worrying over something that worry could not help.

It may be a small matter even if a woman doesn't know her own mind.

To Cleanse Rusty Nail Wounds

Always Get It to the Bottom

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh
ALINIMENT

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

Made Since 1846. About it Ask Anybody

Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00

All Dealers G. C. Hanford Mfg. Co. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

TRAPPERS
Men and Boys—Attention:
There is a terrific demand for traps this season and prices are the high. For complete information of orders will be sent to the Trappers of North America, Inc. Write for our "The Story of the Steel Trap" Contains everything a trapper should know to be most successful. The Trappers Supply Department will supply you. Write at once for full information.

F. C. TAYLOR FUR CO.
1000 EXCHANGE BLDG., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Texas Directory
Hotel Waldorf

Sell US Your Spanish Peanuts!!

We want 100,000 bushels clean, well cured, new crop peanuts and if desired will furnish sacks free to shippers.

We will buy any quantity. Write us for prices.

D. S. CAGE & CO., 903 UNION NAT'L BANK, HOUSTON, TEXAS

W. N. U., DALLAS, NO. 47-1915.

POSTSCRIPTS
Japan will build at Tokyo an astronomical observatory the equal in size and completeness of anything in the United States or Europe.
An attachment has been invented to be snapped over skate runners to permit a person to walk over the ground without removing his skates.
Electric locomotives have been built for a German railroad having heavy grades that draw loads of 230 tons at a speed of 42 miles an hour.

GATHERED-UP FACTS
Under British rule alone there are more than 25,000,000 dwellers in the tropics.
Experiments have shown that paper pulp can be economically made from the stalks of the millet that grows prolifically in Manchuria.
Investigation in Germany has shown that the partridge eats the seeds of many noxious weeds and insects destructive to plant life, therefore deserves protection.
Following extensive research a

To Clean Ceiling.
When the ceiling above the gas jet has become darkened from heat or smoke, apply a layer of starch and water with a piece of flannel. Let it dry and then brush off lightly with a brush. No mark will remain.

REMINGTON-UMC
.22 RIFLES

The Little Rifles—Big in Quality

You are going to buy a .22 calibre rifle, single shot or repeater—you'll find that many well known crack shots started with a Remington-UMC .22. Their ad-vice would be "By all means, get a Remington-UMC." They know that there is a tendency in some people to look upon these models as only "a small rifle" and to cheapen them so that they can be had at a price.

You have just as much right to expect full shooting value in a .22 calibre arm as in your \$75 big game rifle.

You want the Remington-UMC single shot at from \$3 to \$6, .22 or .32 calibre, made by the same people who make the famous Remington-UMC Automatic Rifles.

You prefer the repeating rifle, the Remington-UMC slide action .22 or .32 calibre, with its easy to load, and special safety features, shooting .22 short, .22 long rifle cartridges, or .32 and up, in your arms. Sold by live dealers all over the country—the most popular small calibre rifles in America.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
New York

LOCALS

Get your Rook cards at Butler Drug Co.

Best packing house at Austin's.

Miss Minnie Crawford is visiting in Temple.

Dr. Minyard, on the 15th, inst., bought the J. W. Schooler ranch, about 18 miles southwest of here. The Doctor will stock the pasture with sheep.

Only first-class groceries sold at Austin's.

Service Car—any-where, any time.
—Ed L. Gilmore. Phone No. 8

The Wimodaughis Club will hold a bazaar on the 25, 26 and 27 of this month for the benefit of the library. Miss Roberts, agent for the Edison phonograph records, will be on hand with a fine collection of the best records.

Miss Alma Crawford is visiting friends at Ovalo, Tex.

Born:—On the 12th, inst., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Odum, a boy.

Dr. Minyard, last week, failed to report the birth of a fine boy to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Davis.

Better be thinking about that stove and stove pipe you will need when a cold day comes. Austin & Williams wants to figure with you before the rush comes.

Just received, a shipment of Pennsylvania tires, with 4000 and 6000 miles guarantee.—Brown & Pearce.

Old hens, young hens, pullets, fryers and broilers wanted at Austin's.

HATS AT HALF PRICE.—My entire stock of Ladies' Hats are now on sale at half their former price. Come early and get your choice of the bargains.—Miss Belle Lyles.

Misses Alma Crawford and Eula Tweedle were shopping in San Angelo last Saturday.

W. L. Cornelius and family left yesterday for New Mexico, where they expect to reside in the future. The trip will be made overland in wagons, and it will take at least fourteen days to make it. The Cornelius family are fine people, whom we regret to lose, but we wish them success and prosperity in their new home.

The following were among the stock shipments to Fort Worth Monday: T. G. Brennan 5 cars big steers; R. W. Foster & Sons 3 cars of big steers; W. N. Reed 1 car of cows; J. S. Cole 1 car of cows; J. T. Davis 1 car of cows. W. S. Nelson, T. G. Brennan, R. W. and Sterling Foster accompanied the shipments.

Winter began here last Saturday night. Monday morning the mercury stood at 19 degrees above zero. This was the first frost of the season.

Oklahoma Stock Yards National 8% money on your cattle.—A. R. Pool, Agent, Sterling City, Texas.

If it's a good magazine, or ranch paper you want, try Holland's Magazine, 2 yrs., \$1.00; or Holland's Magazine, 2 yrs., and Farm and Ranch 1 yr., both to same address for \$1.50.

Irrigated Farm For Sale.—I am not able to run my irrigated farm on account of sickness, so have concluded to sell to the one that it may suit. Teams, tools and all implements. Anyone wishing to buy can get terms by writing James Daly, Sterling City, Texas.

For Sale.—A bridging telephone, with 1600 Ohm generator. Apply at this office.

V. E. Davis, of Springdale, Ark., came in last night to spend a season visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Davis.

Brown & Pearce report that while they manage to partly supply the demand for gasoline at their garage, yet, the stuff is hard to get.

J. S. Cotten, of the firm of Cotten & Davis, wishes us to say to the people that H. T. Davis is no longer a member of the firm, his place being taken by Mrs. M. J. Davis. The firm will still be known as Cotten & Davis.

Virgil Boone, today, bought a '16 model Maxwell touring car from Ed L. Gilmore, the local agent.

Austin will pay the highest prices for chickens and eggs.

Wanted: Turkeys—all I can get. Robt. Brown, Sterling City.

C. Potts
TAILOR
Pressing and
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

THANK YOU

patronage of the four years. Every worth of goods passed our counters careful value and good

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

ATTEN & DAVIS

Any one found fish-ward trespassing on any ground by me will be prosecuted by me.—D. M. Brown.

Phone us in regard to that daily or weekly newspaper, or magazine you are wanting.—Christian Aid Society.

FOUND:—A stick pin. Apply at this office, describe same, and pay for notice.

LAUNDRY

worry about wash day? C. Potts send your "washin'" Model Steam Laundry. Baskin Tuesday and returns Thurs-Remember the place—phone

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.

Notice

We wish to thank the people of Sterling County for their hearty cooperation that has crowned our efforts with success during the past year.

We have now on our books the names of 240 satisfied customers. We are going to make a special effort to double that during the next year.

If you take a magazine or a newspaper of any kind please give us your subscription, and thereby help along a good cause. If you take several magazines and want club rates, consult us and we will duplicate any price sent out by a reliable concern. Phone either 99 or 100, or hand your subscription to the Bank, and we guarantee you will get your papers.—Christian Aid Society.

STEVENS

accuracy and precision

"High Power" Repeating Rifle No. 425
List Price \$20.00
at 20-30-32 and 30 calibers

A Big Game Rifle that makes Good.

Stevens Arms & Tool Co., Chicago, Ill.

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

\$3.25

Fort Worth Star-Telegram

To December 1, 1916, for only \$3.25.

You can't afford to be without a big Daily when it can be had at this price. Give your subscription at once, get the advantage of the November issues, and help the Christian Aid Society win a cash prize.

\$3.25

W. L. FOSTER, PRES. J. S. JOHNSTON, VICE-PRES. J. T. DAVIS 2nd V. P.
I. S. COLE, CASHIER SAM MAHAFFEY, ASS'T CASHIER

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF STERLING CITY
Capital \$30,000.00

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

Buy your Gasoline, Coal Oil and Lubricating oils at the best prices from the Texas Company.—Brown & Pearce, Agts.

If it's a big daily paper you want try the Star-Telegram's trial subscription offer till Dec. 1st, 50c; or the Houston Chronicle 100 days for \$1.00.

Fresh bread, fruits and vegetables at Austin's.

Ladies, when you wash be sure to use Best Washing Powders and Best Washing Fluid and your clothes will be white and easy to clean. It will not injure the hands nor clothing.—E. O. Wyatt.

There will be services at the Central Christian church, next Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:15 p. m. Everybody is most cordially invited to all these services. T. F. Weaver, Pastor.

FOUND:—Gold ring. Apply at this office and pay for this notice.

12-16-20 Gauge
Hammerless
"Pump"
Guns

Six Quick Shots!

The Marlin hammerless repeating shotgun is a fine-appearing, beautifully-balanced gun, without saw objectionable bumps or humps; no holes on top for gas to blow out through or water to get in; can't freeze up with rain, snow or sleet; its solid steel breech and a stack of wood permits a thoroughly symmetrical gun without sacrificing strength or safety; it is the safest breech-loading shotgun ever built. See table on p. 11 and 12, page 15 in 20 gauge.

It is Hammerless with Solid Steel Breech, inside as well as out.—Solid Top—Slide Ejection—Matted Barrel (which costs \$1.00 extra on other guns)—Press Button Cartridge Release—to remove loaded cartridges quickly from magazine without waiting through action; Ejector Extractor—Take-Down Feature—Trigger and Hammer Safety. Handles rapidly; guaranteed in shooting ability; price standard Grade "A" 12-gauge gun, \$22.50; 16- or 20-gauge, \$24.00.

Send 2 stamps postage for big catalog describing all Marlin repeating shotguns, hammer and hammerless, all 12-gauge repeating rifles, etc. Do it now!

The Marlin Firearms Co.,
42 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn.

If you shoot a rifle, pistol or shotgun, you should have a copy of the Ideal Book of Powder, Ballistics, Primers and Reloading Tools for all standard rifle, pistol and shotgun ammunition; how to measure powder accurately; how to cut your ammunition to measure in half and do more and better shooting. This book is free to any shooter who sends more stamps postage to The Marlin Firearms Co., 42 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION

Of the First State Bank at Sterling City, State of Texas, at the close of business on the 10th day of Nov., 1915, published in the Sterling City News-Record, a newspaper printed and published at Sterling City, State of Texas, on the 19th day of Nov., 1915.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts, personal or collateral	\$95,080.29
Loans, real estate	1,648.00
Overdrafts	592.80
Bonds and Stocks	0.00
Real Estate (banking house)	18,400.00
Other Real Estate	7,348.32
Furniture and Fixtures	4,130.84
Due from approved reserve agents, net	11,579.91
Due from other banks and bankers, subject to check, net	134.19
cash items	453.30
currency	3,847.00
Specie	3,220.50
Interest in Depositors Guaranty Fund	1,224.67
Ass'n't Guaranty Fund	113.81
Other Resources as follows:	0.00
TOTAL	\$147,579.63
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$40,000.00
Surplus Fund	5,500.00
Undivided Profits, net	1,483.21
Due to Banks and Bankers subject to check, net	334.73
Individual Deposits, subject to check	94,094.99
Time Certificates of Deposit	0.00
Demand Certificates of Deposits	0.00
cashier's Checks	1,166.70
Bills Payable and Discounts	5,000.00
Other Liabilities as follows:	0.00
TOTAL	\$147,579.63

STATE OF TEXAS }
County of Sterling } We, Emette Westbrook, as president, and N. L. Douglas as cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Emette Westbrook, President
N. L. Douglas, Cashier

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 18th day of Nov., A. D. nineteen hundred and fifteen.

Witness my hand and notarial seal on the date last aforesaid.

W. F. Kellis, Notary Public

[Seal] W. T. Conger }
Correct-attest J. R. Ray } Directors
D. C. Durham }

TEXAS FACTS

RAILROADS.

Texas has more railroad mileage than any State in the Union.

We now have 15,000 miles of main line of railroads.

The first railroad built in Texas was in 1831.

To encourage railroad construction, the State of Texas gave away 30,000,000 acres of land in the pioneer days as a subsidy for building 6,000 miles of road.

Since the building of our first road, the railway mileage of Texas has increased at the average rate of 200 miles per annum.

During the calendar year 424 miles of railroad was constructed in Texas.

The gross earnings of the Texas railroads was \$140,827,000 in 1913. At one planting a seed of Texas cotton will multiply 1,600 times.

To plant the Texas cotton crop requires the services of 500,000 persons, 1,000,000 cultivate it and 2,000,000 persons are kept busy 4 months gathering it.

It costs \$15,000,000 to pick the Texas cotton crop, \$12,000,000 to gin it and \$3,000,000 to compress it.

A splendid wife.
"She plays a splendid game of bridge."
"That's not."
"Yes, I don't believe she's ever lost a dollar this year."

No. 9813

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF The First National Bank
AT STERLING CITY, TEXAS,
At the close of business Nov. 10, 1915.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$138,066.91
Overdrafts, unsecured	183.13
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	15,000.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	\$3,800
Less amount unpaid	1,800.00
Banking house	11,329.73
Furniture & fixtures	2,974.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	5,065.53
Due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis	225.29
Due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	19,847.52
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)	9,054.70
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	572.47
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	107.63
Notes of other National Banks	765.00
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK:	
Total coin and certificates	4,667.10
Legal-tender Notes	775.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	750.00
TOTAL	\$229,225.96
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$80,000.00
Undivided profits	\$39,503.54
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid --	1,610.11
National Bank Notes outstanding	15,000.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than above)	334.73
Individual deposits subject to check	97,558.25
cashier's checks outstanding	325.18
Rediscouunts with Federal Reserve Bank	18,046.52
TOTAL	\$229,225.96

STATE OF TEXAS, County of Sterling, ss:
I, J. S. Cole, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. S. Cole, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of Nov. 1915.

Pat Kellis, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
H. Q. Lyles }
W. L. Foster } Directors
J. T. Davis, Jr }

There is a child born every four minutes in Texas.

We build seven homes in Texas every working hour in the day.

Our foreign born population is constituted chiefly of Germans, Germans and natives of England.

We have 25,000 persons who were born in Ireland. Ten years ago we had only 6,169.

We have 1,008,587 males over twenty years of age. Eighty-three percent of them are white.

Texas could muster an army larger than the standing army of the German Empire and would not have to get outside the State for material.

Fourteen percent of our population is in the cradle.

HIS FLIGHT.

"Did you see where a man stole a ton of sugar?"
"Gee! He must have got him self into a sweet mess!"

ITS CLASS.

"Ten's speech the engine with which to move the mass?"
"Sometimes it turns out a double engine."

