

The Lockney Beacon

Entered April 14th, 1902, as second class mail matter at the Post Office at Lockney Texas, by act of Congress March 3rd, 1879.

H. B. ADAMS, Editor and Owner

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One Year \$1.50
Six Months .75
Three Months .40
Subscription Cash in Advance

MEMBER OF

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ADVERTISING RATES

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WATCH YOUR STEP

Every person who pays property taxes in Floyd, or any other county in the State, has the right to say when and how his tax money is spent. In electing officers, who have the right to put tax burden on the people, the voters first consideration should be whether or not the aspirant for the office was a tax payer, and matter of all large warrant or bond matter of all large warrant rebond issues to vote of the tax payers of the county. There will be a great many problems arise in Floyd county the next two years that will demand large bond or warrant issues, and if any or all of them go over, the tax payer will have to pay the bill. We contend that the tax payers who pay the bills have the right to express their desires in the matter at the ballot box, and that the Commissioner's Court, while the laws give them the right, have no right to saddle any warrant or bond issue on the people of the county without the people first giving such warrant or bond issue their sanction at the polls. There has been some agitation in the past few months for county parks in Floyd county, and the editor of this paper is in favor of such parks provided the matter is left to the property tax payers of Floyd county, and a majority of these tax payers say that the want these parks by their vote at an election for that purpose, but we are opposed to the Commissioners Court building such parks over the heads of the tax payers, as it is not right or proper for a body of men to trample on the right of those who pay the bill in the way of taxes. Further more it is not right for a small body or click of men dominated by a small group of self styled political bosses to rule any county, and to snare the voters of the county into supporting their man for office, when their sole desire is to further their own interests at the expense of the county tax payers at large. The tax payers are going to decide on August 28th, just what the coming administration for the next two years is going to be, and they are going to decide whether it is going to be a costly administration or an economical administration, and whether they are going to have a say in the matter as to how their tax money is spent or not. No man, in our estimation, is fit to serve the tax payers of the county, who is not willing to leave all warrant or bond issues to the voters whose taxes are collected to pay such warrant or bond issues and above all things the man who holds office should be a tax payer, because all men who pay taxes have a desire to keep their own taxes at a minimum, and therefore, will strive to keep the tax rate down, but the man who has no property and has no property cannot realize the burden of high taxes and how hard it is each year for the average man to dig up the money to pay the taxes, and therefore give very little consideration to piling up the taxes on the other fellow. We admonish every voter in Floyd county to watch his or her step, and vote for the best interests of the farmer, as well as the townsmen in Floyd county. The more economical our affairs are handled the less our tax rate will be, and it is in the hands of the voters to say whether the rate will be high or low.

STILL CHEATING THE PEOPLE

The Interstate Commerce Commission has adjourned for its summer vacation and they did not hand down the decision in the South Plains railroad case, which means another period of waiting, more delays and trying to wear out the patience of the people. That the Plains country in need of more railroads has not been questioned by the Commission as the fact has been fully proved beyond doubt. Further that the Denver line will serve a long stretch of country that has never been served is a proven fact, and again there is an urgent need for the Denver line, ac-

this section of the country has also been proven beyond a shadow of doubt yet the Interstate Commerce Commission wastes the money and time of the government by dilly-dallying around for years and let the people await their good time before handing down a decision. As we see it the entire structure of the Interstate Commerce Commission is a failure, and the power that is invested in them is wrong in every sense of the word. They do not seem to care whether the people are served or not, they do not seem to care if all the crops on the ground do rot, they do not care whether the farmer is served or developed. The right of allowing the development of the country and the transporting of all production and commerce should be left to the State Governments, and any man or set of men wishing to build industries, railroads or other business should not be hampered by having to ask for permits from the National Government. Each State should have the right to work out its own development scheme without any interference from the national government. Texas needs railroads, and many other things in developing this great empire, but as long as we are controlled by a small group of men in the East who are drawing fat salaries to sit back and take life easy we will not make the progress that is justly due us. Every railroad that has been asked for in West Texas is needed, and we see no good reason why they should not have been allowed to build, and why it takes a body of men, well educated, years to decide on letting something that is a necessity be built, makes it look very much like they were protecting the interests of some monopoly, or else they are trying to hold back the development of the country for some special purpose. The Mayfield bill passed the senate during the last last term of congress, but was never brought up in the house of representatives. The bill should be passed at the next session of congress, and every voter in the district should flood their representatives with telegrams and letters demanding that they use their influence to put this bill through and give back to the state the authority to handle their own transportation charges problems.

The wheat harvest is over and the Floyd county crop was about 2,000,000 bushels for 1926, and one of the largest crops in the history of the

county. The wheat harvest this year was also one of the easiest crops ever handled on the Plains from the farmers standpoint, as very little extra help was needed. Most of the wheat being cut and thrashed by the combines, and three or four men did the work that in the past it took one dozen or more to do, and further more the farm women were not worked to death cooking and preparing sleeping quarters for an army of hired men, as has been the case in former harvest seasons. The big business rush that generally accompanies the harvest season did not appear this year, and the money generally paid out for extra help was left in the hands of the producer to make business good all through the year. The caring for the wheat crop through the use of combines is much more pleasant and profitable than the binder and thrasher, and the farmer hereafter will have no dread of the harvest season on the Plains.

VOTE FOR JIMMIE

James V. Allred of Wichita Falls is in the run-off for attorney general and his opponent is Claude Pollard of Houston. Jimmie is a West Texan, an able attorney, has served his district as district attorney in a way that has caused him to be known as a strict adherent to the law without fear or favor, and deals out justice to the rich and poor alike, and according to law. Jimmie is capable of making Texas a good attorney general, and we would like to see him elected. West Texas should vote for Jimmie to a man.

HASNT LIVED UP TO HER AGREEMENT

As we said before the first primary, "You couldn't choke the Ferguson's away from the Pie Counter" as long as they can possibly hold on." Now comes Mrs. Ferguson speaking like a cantriloquis, and says to meet in September and wind up the business and if I get through with the Governor's affairs I will probably resign about November 1. The trouble is that Mrs. Ferguson will not get through with the Governor's affairs until about January 18th, or the day that Moody is inaugurated Governor of Texas. We believed all the time that Mrs. Ferguson and Jim, did not believe that Dan Moody would accept their challenge, and intended to use his refusal

as campaign thunder, but Dan surprised them, and by so doing threw them in a predicament that they were unable to cope with. We never believed for one minute that the Ferguson's would resign from the Governor's office, and we will have to be showed. Six months is left for the Ferguson's to rule Texas, and if Jim so desires the pickins will be good these remaining six months, this is his last chance at the pie counter, and we expect him to make the very best possible out of it. If Mrs. Ferguson resigns one day before the inauguration of Dan Moody we will be greatly surprised. The State Democratic convention may go on record as demanding her resignation, but we wouldn't be afraid to bet that it will not have any effect on the Ferguson's in causing them to resign one day before they have to give up the office.

Nervous hot flashes

"SOME time ago when in a very nervous, run-down condition," says Mrs. Martha E. Marlow, of Broken Bow, Okla. "I tried numerous remedies to try at least to keep going, but I could not. I was weak and tired—just no good at all. My back ached and I had hot flashes until I was so very nervous I smothered. "I couldn't sleep and I was never hungry, and I kept getting weaker. I couldn't stand on my feet. This was an unusual condition for me as I had been pretty strong all along. I knew that I would have to do something, and that pretty soon. "Some friend suggested that I take Cardui, and it certainly was a good suggestion, for after taking one bottle I could tell I was stronger and better. I didn't quit. I kept it up all through the change and did fine. I felt like a different person after I began taking Cardui."

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CARDUI For Female Troubles

We are needing rain on the early feed crop, but the cotton crops are doing fine. The cotton crop for this year is in the finest condition and is from three weeks to a month ahead of the crops in former years. The fields are covered with blooms, squares and bolls, and the earlier cotton has almost mature bolls on it at this time. It truly looks as though the Plains country is going to have a bumper cotton crop this year, and furthermore, most of the cotton will be picked instead of pulling the bolls, which will give the producer a much better grade of cotton. The feed crop is also good, but at this time needing rain very badly, however, there are several fields that are in full head and show signs of making a heavy yield. Very little of the late feed has begun to suffer as yet, and a rain within the next few days will insure a heavy yield of all row crops. The second cutting alfalfa is now on the ground, and the yield is excellent also many fields of millet are now being mown. 1926 looks as though it was going to be one of the best all around crop years in the history of the Plains. When water and labor are properly mixed with the rich

Plains soil, the result is always a heavy production of all kinds of crops. A. F. Rogers and son of Austin spent Saturday and Sunday in Lockney visiting T. H. Stewart and family.

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Let Riley & Brewster fill the entire bill that you will need to supply the table during the harvest season.

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Lockney, Texas

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THE BASIC TROUBLE WITH AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

Many Mythical Causes Given But the Chief Financial Problem Rises From Inflation of Capital Account Based on War Prices—Remedy Pointed Out—"Trick Legislation" Will Not Help.

By MELVIN A. TRAYLOR
First Vice President American Bankers Association.

In recent years agriculture and the welfare of the farmer have been our most fruitful topics of conversation. Political fortunes have revolved around the unhappy situation of the farmer and the business barometer has gone up and down with varying proposals for his relief. Only a few years ago there was widespread feeling voiced by the leading agriculturists that the time was fast approaching when America would not be able to feed its rapidly increasing population unless there was improvement in soil culture, fertilization, reforestation and larger production. What is the situation now? The worry seems no longer to be for food for the hungry millions but for more millions to consume our tons of food.

M. A. Traylor

Evangelists of despair have talked so much about over-production and surplus of agricultural products since 1920 that we are warranted in calling attention to the fact or two which may be enlightening to those who have felt that there has been a crushing surplus of the staples of the farm. From 1911 to 1915 average production of cotton was 14,175,000 bales at an average price of 12.41 cents per pound, while from 1921 to 1925 production averaged 11,362,000 bales at an average price of 21.55 cents per pound. In the 1911-1915 period wheat production averaged 306,358,000 bushels at an average price of 89 cents, while in 1921-1925 the average production was 804,354,000 bushels at a \$1.11 1/2 average; in the former period corn averaged 2,754,000,000 bushels at 60.3 cents while in the latter the average was 2,873,000,000 at 69.6 cents. Cattle on farms for 1911-1915 were 37,178,000 at an average estimated price of \$26.52 while in the latter period the annual average was 41,616,000 at \$26.08. Hogs on farms in the first period were 63,151,000 at an average price of \$9.58 per head, and in the latter 60,418,000 at \$11.34.

The Surplus Production Myth
From these figures, which eliminate the period that embraced the war and the early post-war inflation, it will be observed that, with the exception of cotton and cattle, production has been almost uniform in the two periods. In no case has production anywhere approached an increase commensurate with the increase in population. So-called surplus production is largely a myth and the cause of the farmer's complaint must be looked for in some other direction. It must be admitted that all has not been and is not well with this industry. After all, what is the matter with agriculture? There are a few facts which seem obvious as a part at least of the underlying causes of the situation and which suggest something of the remedy that sooner or later must be applied.

Present difficulties had their inception largely in inflation of prices for agricultural products from 1915 to 1920 with consequent large expansion of profits. This led inevitably with the farmer as with the manufacturer to expansion of plant and equipment—the acquirement by the individual of larger acreage and modern, if not always efficient, machinery. These statements do not apply to every one because there are always some who play safely and conservatively, proved by the fact that there are millions of farmers who have gone through the recent crisis without any difficulty and are today prosperous and contented. In fact the complaints today are coming from less than 25 per cent of the farmers of the country and from the hordes of politicians who are seeking to make capital out of the situation.

Results of Inflation and Expansion
With the average and with the majority of those who were swept off their feet by the wave of prosperity through which they were passing, let us analyze the results of this inflation and expansion. The farmer operating on land that he was carrying in his capital account at a value of, say, \$100 per acre, suddenly found a loan of \$50 an acre, suddenly found that, because of the increased profits from his operations, his land had a market value of \$200 per acre and that, if he had a new tractor and some new farm machinery, he could greatly increase his production. But if he did that he would need a larger barn and more warehouse facilities. The chances are that with an appraisal of \$200 per acre on his land he increased his loan to \$100 per acre, thereby doubling his capital account and his bonded debt—not out of earnings but because of his ability to effect a "clean write-up" of 100 per cent of his plant account.

If he did not effect the doubling of his capital account in this manner, and if his \$100 acre farm was clear, he probably bought his neighbor's farm for \$200 per acre and mortgaged both the new and the old for \$100 per acre. In this latter case, he increased his capital account 100 per cent.

It is easy to see what this did to his net percentage of income. If he had been able to make 6 per cent on his original investment, without any allowance for the increased cost of operations which of course did take place, he cut his net income, based on his capitalization, about one-half. But worse than that happened. His calculations had been based on a price for his product that had been set by wartime demand and that of government money suddenly curtailed. With

demand gone and buying power with drawn he found his gross selling price cut in two. His gross at the high figure had enabled him to make 3 per cent net on his new capitalization. This now was cut one-half by the reduction of his gross selling price and instead of making a 6 per cent return, as he was able to do perhaps on his original \$100 acre farm, he has since been lucky if he has made 1 1/2 per cent on his new capital account.

The Remedy
I am confident that something of this kind underlies 75 per cent of the present difficulty. How can it be remedied? I believe that time and intelligent hard work is the surest restorative of better conditions. No magic of trick legislation can accomplish the result. There are a few facts which must be faced and accepted before a start to better things can be made. The first and most important is recognition that farming never was, is not now, and I do not believe ever will be a so-called money-making proposition. By this I mean a business in which a man may engage with the certainty of being able over a period of years from the production and sale of farm commodities to accumulate great wealth.

There are those who will say that unless farming can be made a successful money-making proposition there is no hope for the future of the country. My argument with such people will turn on the correct definition of what is a satisfactory money-making business. I believe that if farming is intelligently and industriously followed it is a satisfactory business but I do not believe that it is sufficiently a money-making proposition to attract those who are ambitious to play for big fortunes.

There are those also who say that many men have grown rich in the past in agriculture. I do not think they have from the mere production and sale of farm commodities. The men who have grown rich in the past from agriculture have owed their success most largely to the ownership of what would now be considered very cheap lands, which over a period of years have shown quadruple and more appreciation in values.

The Advantages of Farm Life
But if agriculture does not mean great wealth, and it certainly does not involve a life of idleness, ease, or luxury, it does mean much more. It means if intelligently and industriously followed a character of independence vouchsafed to no other trade or profession. How do I know this? I know it by experience and I know it by observation. The farmers of today have more good, wholesome food than any man working on a salary of \$2,500 per year can buy for his family and be able to pay his grocery bill without paying any other of his debts. The farmers who are complaining of their inability to make money enough to pay for their necessities of life are enjoying at home as a natural heritage of their business comforts and luxuries which the man in the industrial centers working for a salary is spending every dollar of his income to obtain and then is not getting anything commensurate with those enjoyed by the farmer.

It is these so-called unledged items of the farmer's income that are too often lost sight of in the calculations made by our reformer friends who would legislate a living wage and universal prosperity to those engaged in agriculture. If the farmer as a whole would be happy again he must take stock of his blessings and thank God for them, get rid of his quack doctors of political breakers, revalue his plant and equipment, and start over again in full knowledge of the fact that he must face keen and effective competition, that he must work hard and intelligently, that he must calculate in his income inherent and undeniable items, which are not measured in dollars and cents.

When he does this, I feel perfectly certain that over a period of years, taking the good and the bad as it comes to all classes of business, he will find that he has lived well, that he has had a fair margin for the enjoyment of all the necessities of life and a surplus for those luxuries which he has a right to claim, and above all, that he will have had a chance to be an independent individual, a real man and a self-respecting citizen.

Frank Norris, "The Jimmie Valentine of the Pulpit" who got his man in Fort Worth a few weeks ago, has been indicted by the grand jury for murder and is now out on a \$10,000 bond. Frank Norris is a sensational Baptist preacher, lives and revels in sensational preaching and newspaper publicity. His fact is verified by referring to the advertising column of the Fort Worth Star Telegram of the week end issues each week, where you will find his picture and the announcement that he is going to preach at his Sunday services on some sensational subject. One of the latest things in the Norris case is the fact announced in the daily papers, that the Klu Klux Klan has been requested by Mr. Bloodworth, high in the Klan organization, to come to the assistance of Mr. Norris in his fight for acquittal for murder. Murder is murder, and the papers state that no weapons were found on the dead man, that two guns were found in, or about the office of Rev. Frank Norris, and the old worn out plea "that he reached for his hip pocket" is to be the defense, according to newspaper reports. Frank Norris has defied the Southern Baptist Convention since 1908 that this writer is aware of, for in 1908 we were working on the Baptist Standard when Frank Norris was its editor, and while he was yet a young man he was a rebel in the convention ranks. He has defied the convention many times, according to reports since that time. We are also quite familiar with the lay of the land upon which the papers report this last fight, in which Norris murdered Clipp came up over, as we worked on Throckmorton street, in Fort Worth for many months, and used this alley that is now being opened into a street, in going to and from our work, and it is our belief that the opening of the alley into a street was a good move on the part of the City of Fort Worth, and we also believe that Mayor Meacham's would not have been benefitted to the value of one cent by the opening of this short alley from Throckmorton street to Jennings Avenue. As we see this case, the killing was uncalled for. The papers state that the dead man was unarmed, therefore he couldn't have done anything more than give Norris a whipping if they should have had a physical encounter. As a rule sensational preaching, special newspaper notoriety, and trying to be in the limelight at all times, generally has its rebound, and the chickens come home to roost. The pulpit is no place to prosecute and lambast people. The pulpit is the place to preach the gospel and fight for morality and Christian advancement. We can see nothing to interest Rev. Frank Norris, on

Norris. Murder is murder, and if Rev. Norris is guilty of the murder, the Klu Klux has very little to do when they help to get him out of the scrape.

Tuesday W. C. Watson moved back to his farm, just southwest of town, and Floyd Huff and family moved to the Watson house, on South Main street, where Mrs. Huff is preparing to take care of several of the school teachers this fall and winter. David Bates and family have moved to the Huff place.

Mr. Milton of Kress has been here this week visiting with friends.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

We are authorized to announce the following names for office subject to the action of the Democratic Primary August 28th, 1926.

- FOR DISTRICT JUDGE CHARLES CLEMENTS
- FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY MEADE F. GRIFFIN
- FOR DISTRICT CLERK T. P. GUMARIN
- FOR COUNTY JUDGE T. R. WEBB Wm. McGEHEE
- FOR COUNTY CLERK MISS ANNA SIMS TOM W. DEEN
- FOR SHERIFF AND AX COLLECTOR J. R. MADDOX (Re-election) P. G. STEGALL
- FOR COUNTY TREASURER MRS. ELDER MORRIS (Re-election) MRS. MAUD MERRICK
- FOR COUNTY SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION PRICE SCOTT
- FOR TAX ASSESSOR C. M. MEREDITH
- FOR COMMISSIONER, Prec. NO. 2 E. H. RANKIN T. Z. REED
- FOR COMMISSIONER, PRE. No. 3 WALTER WOOD (Re-election)
- FOR PUBLIC WEIGHER PRECINCTS, NO. 2 AND 3 C. K. BENNETT

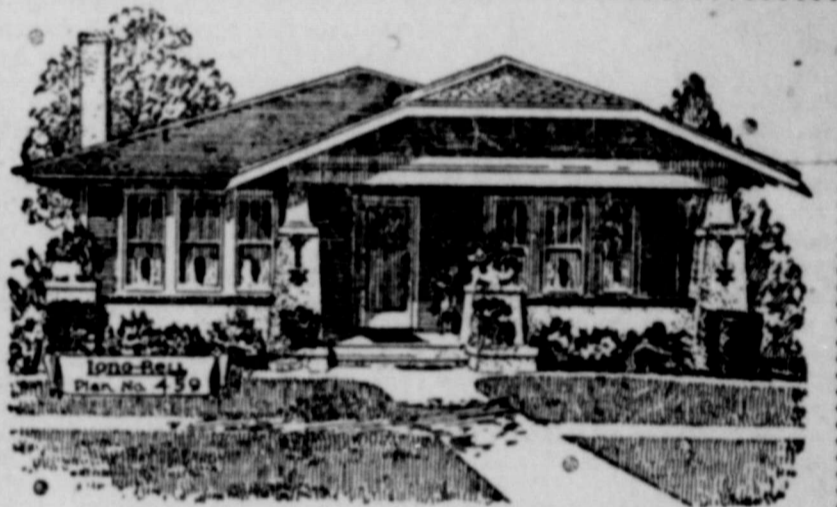


YOUR CHECK IS A RECEIPT

Our bookkeeping will save you much worry and trouble in keeping your expenses straight in your business dealings with your fellowman. Start and account here, give checks for everything you need to spend money for, and you find that you can easily figure up your standing at all times, moreover a check is a receipt that is acknowledged by law, and is unquestioned at all times in any dispute that might arise over an account. Start an account here today, and guard yourself against the future.

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Try our line of special prepared feeds for your Cows, Chickens and Hogs, there is none better than the Purina Chows. It pays to feed the right proportioned feeds to your Milk Cows, Chickens and Hogs.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Lee Griffith was a Floydada visitor Monday. A. B. Muncy was a Plainview visitor last Wednesday. Roy Griffith was in Amarillo Wednesday on business. Arch Dobbins was a Hereford visitor last week end. Mrs. Harrie Meek was a Plainview visitor last Tuesday. Hula Coleman and Ina Collins spent last week end in Canyon. Mr. Ralph Dunbar of Lubbock was a visitor in Lockney Sunday. Leslie Gilbert was a week end visitor in Canyon, Texas last week. Tip Jones of Quannah, Texas visited his nephew, R. L. Gass Monday. Mark Duncan of Floydada was the week end guest of Doyle Greer. Grady Pascal of Floydada was in Lockney on business last Tuesday. Tommie Longshore of Estelline was a Lockney visitor last week end. Henry Hodel returned Tuesday from a visit of several days in Canyon. J. D. Tyler left Monday for Spur and Jayton on a visit of several days. Delmer Ashworth returned Monday from a few days visit in Canyon Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Norton Baker of Lubbock were here Sunday visiting relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Ross Quintance of Fort Worth were Lockney visitors Monday. Douglas Watson has returned from a trip to Quannah and Comanche county, Texas. Dr. Evelyn Powers of Chillicothe visited her brother R. L. Gass last week end. Mrs. A. H. McGavock of Littlefield has been here the past week visiting with relatives. Mrs. Eldon Morgan and child of Hale Center, was in Lockney over the week end. F. M. Head returned to his home in Crosbyton Monday after a few days visit in Lockney. N. W. Morgan who has been ill for some time was resting better at the last report. Mr. and Mrs. David Bates returned from a visit in Hillsboro and Waco last Sunday. Frank Morris was confined to his home part of this week with an attack of fever. Henry Brown of Edinburg came in last week for a few days visit with friends and relatives. Mrs. Haygood of Altus Oklahoma is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Crager this week. Frank Dodson, Roy Griffith and daughter Miss Evon were Panhandle visitors Wednesday. Miss Thelma Thomas returned last week from a visit of several days with friends and relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Burton Thornton and children, and Miss Lois Cope left Sunday for an extended trip through the Northern and Central states, and will visit some of the larger northern cities and also Yellowstone National Park in the west. Miss Lou Emma Henry returned from Norman, Okla., last week, where she has been attending school this summer. Miss Henry was accompanied home by her cousin, Miss Martha Young of Norman, who will visit here for awhile. Ford Welch and family of Friona, and Fred Welch and Miss Masie Lyle, brother and niece of Ford Welch were here Sunday visiting Mrs. Welch's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Z. W. Shackelford. They left Monday for Greenwood, Arkansas, for a visit of some time. Miss C. Ella Whitt left this week for Boulder, Colorado, where she will attend summer school, after a visit here with her parents of more than a month. After a six weeks' stay in the summer school, Miss Whitt will go to San Antonio, where she will attend a teachers' institute, and then go to Uvalde, Texas, where she will teach school the coming term. Holding Baptist Meeting at Laz Buddy, Texas. We have a letter from Rev. C. J. McCarty, in which he informs us that he is conducting a protracted meeting at Laz Buddy, Texas. He will return to Lockney in the next few days to assist in the protracted meeting that will begin at the Baptist church in this city next Sunday. Church Announcements. Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church at Providence, Sunday, August 8th. 9 a. m. English Sunday School. 10 a. m. English services. 2 p. m. Ladies' Aid meeting at the church. 8:30 p. m. German services. Wednesday, August 11th, at 8:30 p. m., the Providence church choir shall meet at the church. J. FLIERL, Pastor.

Tuesday from a several days visit in Hale Center, Texas. T. D. H. Whitaker spent last week in Gail, Borden county, visiting with relatives and old friends. Miss Mattie Woodburn of Hereford is here this week visiting her brother, E. L. Woodburn, and family. Vick McRee returned Wednesday from Dallas where he has been for the past several days on business. Cullen Riley, Orvis Seale and Raymond Ragle have returned home from a trip over into New Mexico. Misses Emma Hodel and Bobbie West returned last week from a several days visit in Memphis, Texas. Miss Inez Walker of Malone, Texas came in last Friday for a few days visit with her sister, Mrs. David Bates. Mrs. John T. Holland of Mineral Wells was here Saturday and Sunday visiting her daughter, Mrs. T. H. Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Grady Barson were down from Silverton Sunday visiting Mrs. Barson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hodel. Marlin Jarniean left Sunday for a stay of several days in Temple and other down state points with friends and relatives. Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lova left Thursday morning for a vacation of several days in the mountains of Colorado and New Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Trent of Lubbock were in Lockney Wednesday visiting Mrs. Trent's parents, Dr. and Mrs. O. J. Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. E. Guthrie and daughter Miss June left Thursday for a few days vacation in the mountains of New Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Welch of Slaton were here over Sunday visiting Z. W. Shackelford and family, returning to their home Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Ray Light of Hendrick, Oklahoma are here this week visiting Mrs. Light's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Crager. E. L. Ayres and son, Carlie, left Tuesday for St. Louis, Mo., where they will purchase goods for the E. L. Ayres dry goods store in Lockney. Mrs. S. M. Hyatt of Lubbock only sister of Mr. Z. W. Shackelford came in Wednesday for a visit of several weeks with her brother and family. Mrs. Ola Brower of Texarkana, Texas, who has been here for several days visiting her brother, G. S. Morris, and family, left Wednesday for her home. Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Traylor and daughters, Mozelle and Francis Jane of Malone, Texas came in last Friday for a visit of several days with relatives. Jimmie Hodel B. F. Thomas, and grand daughter Miss Vera returned Tuesday from an extended trip to East Texas where they visited with relatives and friends. Mrs. Garland Whitt of McAllen, Texas, is here visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Whitt. Mr. Garland Whitt was married to Miss Rotan, manager of the x-ray department of the Plainview Sanitarium on March 31st, of this year. Mr. and Mrs. Burton Thornton and children, and Miss Lois Cope left Sunday for an extended trip through the Northern and Central states, and will visit some of the larger northern cities and also Yellowstone National Park in the west. Miss Lou Emma Henry returned from Norman, Okla., last week, where she has been attending school this summer. Miss Henry was accompanied home by her cousin, Miss Martha Young of Norman, who will visit here for awhile. Ford Welch and family of Friona, and Fred Welch and Miss Masie Lyle, brother and niece of Ford Welch were here Sunday visiting Mrs. Welch's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Z. W. Shackelford. They left Monday for Greenwood, Arkansas, for a visit of some time. Miss C. Ella Whitt left this week for Boulder, Colorado, where she will attend summer school, after a visit here with her parents of more than a month. After a six weeks' stay in the summer school, Miss Whitt will go to San Antonio, where she will attend a teachers' institute, and then go to Uvalde, Texas, where she will teach school the coming term. Holding Baptist Meeting at Laz Buddy, Texas. We have a letter from Rev. C. J. McCarty, in which he informs us that he is conducting a protracted meeting at Laz Buddy, Texas. He will return to Lockney in the next few days to assist in the protracted meeting that will begin at the Baptist church in this city next Sunday. Church Announcements. Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church at Providence, Sunday, August 8th. 9 a. m. English Sunday School. 10 a. m. English services. 2 p. m. Ladies' Aid meeting at the church. 8:30 p. m. German services. Wednesday, August 11th, at 8:30 p. m., the Providence church choir shall meet at the church. J. FLIERL, Pastor.

Ira and Chas. Simpson were in Plainview on business Tuesday. YOUR VISION Governs your mental stability, peace of mind-efficiency. If your eyes "bother you" it may mean the need for new glasses, or if you do not wear glasses, it may indicate the necessity for them. Naturally you wish the very best service in having the trouble rectified, our service is painstaking and scientifically dependable. To have your eyes examined in a modern refraction room, equipped with the latest Ophthalmic Instruments means something. We specialize in straightening children's eyes when they are crossed, by proper correcting glasses and systematic exercise known as Ocular Gymnastic. DR. WILSON KIMBLE OPTOMETRIST Established 1915 Phone 254 FLOYDADA, TEXAS EXPECT HIGHER RUBBER PRICE Akron, Ohio, July 31.—With more drastic restriction of production and exportation of crude rubber exportation expected shortly from the British Government, American motorists should realize the import of the present situation. Harvey S. Firestone, tire manufacturer, said in a statement discussing the situation. "The minimum price of rubber under the new restriction is to be set at 42c per pound," said Mr. Firestone. "The Stevenson restriction act adopted Nov. 1, 1922, fixed the minimum price at 25c per pound. One of the arguments for the adoption of this act by the promoters of the scheme was to stabilize the price of rubber between 25 and 30c per pound, but instead of fulfilling this function, it not only increased the price beyond all reasonable limits but also through resulting wide fluctuations made a very unstable, speculative and hazardous condition for the rubber manufacturers. "Rubber was selling around 14c per pound when the Stevenson restriction act became effective. The act allowed 60 per cent of the normal production to be exported and called for quarterly revisions according to the price of rubber for any quarter averaged above 30c and an additional five percent would be released. In this way it was claimed, the price of rubber would be stabilized to between 25 and 30c per pound. Price Fluctuate. "Immediately upon the adoption of the restriction act the price of rubber advanced. The first quarters average was above 25c per pound and sold as high as 28c per pound with practically the same rubber stock in the world as existed the previous quar-

ter when rubber was 14c per pound. It was not until the second quarter of 1924 that the average price of rubber fell below 25c, at which time an additional 5 percent was restricted. Next quarter rubber was still below 25c and a further 5 percent was restricted, thus allowing only 50 percent of normal production to be shipped from the British colonies. "These additional restrictions advanced the price; in the last quarter of 1924 the price of rubber averaged 20 cents per pound and five percent was released. The price continued above 30c—in fact sold as high as \$1.23 per pound in 1925 to an average of 60c per pound in April 1926. Higher Restrictions. "On April 23 of this year the British Colonial Office announced that the price of rubber beginning May 1, did not remain above 42c per pound for the quarter, it would place a new restriction on rubber, allowing 80 percent of normal production to be exported in the following quarter, starting Aug. 1, 1926. Rubber continued to decline rapidly until it reached 42c per pound, and now the average price for the quarter is around 42c. As there are over 26,000 ton of rubber in London under the control of this new restriction, and the act calls for the price to be fixed each day by the last sale at 3 o'clock. It is very plain to Americans that this quarter's average is more likely to be a little under 42c than a little over, and that on August 1 we will again have British rubber production and exportation restricted to only 80 per cent of the normal production. "This being so I want to call particular attention to the fact that the new minimum price of rubber fixed by the new restriction is 42c instead of a minimum price of 25c fixed on the Stevenson rubber restriction act of Nov. 1, 1922, or 17c a pound higher. One cent a pound advance on rubber imported into the United States in one year means over \$8,000,000. It is very easy to figure that American Autoists have an additional minimum fixed charge on their transportation charge of \$136,000,000 per year. Monopoly Control "It is unthinkable that Americans will sit idly by and allow a commodity so vital and important to our welfare, transportation and commerce, to be held in the tight grip of a foreign monopoly that tells us how much rubber we are to receive and how much we are to pay for it. In January 1923—two months after the Stevenson rubber restriction act was announced—I presented figures and statements to Washington officials, showing them the seriousness of the situation, and succeeded in April of the same year in having congress appropriate \$500,000 to investigate new sources of rubber supply. This investigation that I have made show there are many tropical countries where rubber can be grown profitably. "On account of the enormous capi-

tal required for the growing of rubber, and as investments are without return for several years, Americans are not keen to make these investments unless they are in countries under the control of or protected by the United States, no matter how large the returns on the investment might be. The Philippine Islands could be made the richest and most prosperous country in the Far East. American and also for the Philippine Island itself, if proper Legislation is enacted to encourage capital to invest there in rubber on a substantial scale. Soil and climatic conditions are ideal, and rubber in a small way is being grown on the Island of Minando and Basalan. The Islands could be made the richest and most prosperous country in the Far East.

Specials For Saturday and Monday 10lb. Sugar (1 to customer) 69c Gallon Pears, Peaches, Apricots, Appies, Blackberries, Green Gage Plums, Each 69c 10lb. Mary Jane Syrup 65c Large size Log Cabin Syrup \$1.15 1 set Dinner Plates \$1.00 1 set Ice Tea Glasses 49c BANANAS Per lb. 9c WE ARE GOING GOOD MORRIS' "HOKUS-POKUS SYSTEM" LOCKNEY, TEXAS

See the New Model FORDS BEFORE YOU BUY

One hundred and fourteen improvements over last year's Model, together with a substantial reduction in Price makes a Ford Car the best buy. Closed cars finished in Four Coats of Pyroxylin.

Bear this in mind—Ford Cars sell for Two Hundred Dollars less than those of our nearest competitor, and are worth more.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR FALL DELIVERY.

Lockney Auto Co.

EDITORS OFFER VIEWS ON GOVERNOR'S DELAY

Editorial comment on the failure of Governor Miriam A. Ferguson to resign immediately after her defeat by Dan Moody has been general among Texas newspapers since Monday. For the most part, the editorials have insisted that she has neither kept the spirit nor the letter of the proposition which she herself laid down at Sulphur Springs.

Extracts from some of the editorials are here quoted:

The Governor offered to compromise it seems to us, and a very poor one at that. To the waiting public the Governor hands out a surprise package in her call for the Legislature, but it is doubtful if the package when opened will still the voice of the people who have accepted her proposition in good faith as did her opponent the next Governor of Texas. The Governor has failed to keep faith with the people in this particular. In the first place the proposition should have never been made but having offered it the least the State executive can do is to accept it.—Austin Statesman.

If "immediately" can be stretched to cover a period of three months the governor has satisfied the letter of her promise. It must be thought that Mrs. Ferguson's deliberation in planning to extend her tenure of office to within three months of its normal expiration scarcely evidences a punctilious regard for the spirit of her agreement.

It is obvious that the rebuke directed at the Ferguson administration does not afflict the Governor's sensibilities to the extent that might be supposed—and certainly not to the extent intended.—Galveston News.

This newspaper was as fair to Gov. Ferguson during the campaign just passed as was to the other two major candidates, and therefore cannot be properly accused with bias with reference of the question of resignation.

This Galveston county gave her half its voting strength in the Democratic party. Over a quarter of a million decent people all over the State voted for her, a large number from a sense of loyalty and in remembrance of an issue two years ago. Especially to these, Governor Ferguson owes it as a duty to redeem her word and resign immediately—now. It was Ma who made the proposition as a display of confidence. When beaten—and beaten badly—it is not fair to those who voted for her that they be embarrassed with one subterfuge and another.—Galveston Tribune.

It is also hoped that Governor Ferguson will now without delay and without quibbling carry out her pledge to resign. To fail to do so would serve to make the remainder of her administration a jest and a laughing stock.—Wichita Falls Tribune.

Had the election been other than it was, with Mrs. Ferguson leading by the 25,000 margin she stipulated, there are few to doubt but what there would have been a blatant demand from the mouthpiece of the Governor's office for Moody to act, and in the light of that young man's past record, there are fewer to doubt but what he would have maintained his honor by keeping his word with Governor Ferguson and the people of Texas.

The oddity of the situation in which Governor Ferguson finds herself is that she figured on only one possibility in hurling the challenge at Moody and that was that she would be relieved of a factor that had been causing her some embarrassment. Odder yet is the fact that she never thought of all the unfinished business that she now is bringing forth.—San Angelo Standard.

Mrs. Ferguson ought to comply with the terms of her Sulphur Springs challenge which called for her immediate resignation if Moody led her by one vote.

It was her own proposal and her own supporters at least believed that she made it in good faith. The fact that Mrs. Ferguson believed her tenure was not jeopardized by Moody's candidacy has nothing to do with it.

Her proposal to remain in office until about November 1 and then resign is not in compliance with her challenge.

No good sport ever welves. Mrs. Ferguson ought to keep her word.—Houston Post Dispatch.

The election is over the results are known. The shooting is dying down, soon the sting of defeat and the thrill of victory will be alike forgotten in the calm of reconciliation.

There are evidences that there is to be an organized heretic hunt thru out Texas. The pack will soon be in full cry seeking whom ever it may devour. The losers are seeking cover

and the victors are in hot pursuit. Are we to have another such disgraceful heretic hunt as the State suffered after the primaries of 1924?

Can not the victor in this campaign be a little more charitable, a bit more reasonable, and a little more tolerant than the bigots than the bigots who split the state asunder two years ago.

If not, then let them reflect that the bigotry of the victors in 1924 was largely responsible for their defeat in 1926. Let the 1926 victors tear a page from history and study it closely. It does not pay to vindictive. It is not profitable in politics or business.

The reporter has as much right to crow over the result of the primary election as any one else. Its candidates won overwhelmingly. But the Reporter will be likely to see a better spirit prevail than the State experienced in 1924, and there evidences that that spirit is in danger of being submerged in a bitter flood of vindictiveness. Let the people of Texas, especially the victors, be reasonable, let them recall the words of Lincoln, "with charity for all, with malice toward none."—Abilene Reporter.

THE GOVERNOR'S CHAIR

Kind people this will let you know You all will have to wait— Won't do no good expecting That I will abdicate; Don't crowd me with your messages— I just won't take the air— Cause I sort of love to linger In the Governor's chair.

I done the lost betting But I hold all the stakes— Resigning don't appeal to me— Not till the weather breaks; Unfinished business stacking up— I got to be right there— And its cool as Colorado In the Governor's chair.

Of course I s'pose I promised That Moody man I'd quit, But I hope the Texas voters Will just sort of please forget; I can't desert the ship right now— It needs my loving care; And theres something so bewitching Bout the Governor's chair.

It sure was most amazing The way the voting went— Just Think of it—snowed under By that there Moody gent; But 'long about Thanksgiving

And this is on the subject— I'll pack my duds and vacate The good old Governor's chair.

WHAT GAS WILL DO

Illustrative possibilities of the gas industry is the statement of the People's Gas, Light and Coke Co., that 1,000 cubic feet of gas will: Prepare 18 meals for six persons, heat shaving water for 1,000 days; roast enough coffee to make two cups a day for 70 years; light two cigars a day for 500 years; boil 275 gallons of water; bake 1,700 three quarter pound loaves of bread in a continuous Perkins oven; prepare 330 single restaurant meals;

roast enough coca beans for 45,000 cups; do the work of two hens in hatching eggs; broil 70, three pound steaks; barbecue enough ham to make 1,750 sandwiches.

HAGENBECK-WALLACE CIRCUS TO BE IN AMARILLO SOON

Brilliant and highly colored posters throughout the country proclaim the coming of the Carl Hagenbeck Great Wallace Circus to Amarillo for afternoon and night performances on August 14th. Hagenbeck-Wallace is known universally as the "Highest class circus on Earth."

During the past week representatives have been in this country heralding the appearance of the big circus in Amarillo for two exhibitions. Additions billposters and lithographers are headed in this direction as Hagenbeck-Wallace bills all towns an villages within a large radius of their exhibition stand.

Advance men state that the Hagenbeck Wallace Circus has this year more novelties and features than ever before, and the exhibition will mark an epoch in trained animal feats and equestrian acts. A menagerie containing almost every known species of wild animal is being carried while the performance is said to be the last word in gorgeous costumes, pretty ladies, and beautiful horses.

In the rings on the stage, as well as the hippodrome track there will be features of International reputation, including the Orrin Davenport family of Equestrians and the Ward-Kimball Troupe of daring daring aerialists. Noted clowns, such as Art Borrello trio, the three Harding brothers, Joe Coyle, Earl Shipley, Mickey McDonald and others will produce new pantomime stunts assured to bring laughter from all.

Mrs. Z. T. Riley left Saturday Perico, Texas, to be at the bedside of her daughter, Mrs. Grady Brewster who is suffering from an infection.

O. J. Huggins and family, J. D. Huggins and family and Harve Vandlingham left last week for the Ozark Mountains in Arkansas and Missouri, for an outing of several weeks.

DR. D. J. THOMAS Physician and Surgeon Office in LOCKNEY DRUG CO. A Share of your Patronage solicited. OFFICE PHONE 50 RES. 77

Have Your Abstracts Made By ARTHUR B. DUNCAN The Old Reliable Abstract Man Floydada, Texas

DR. S. M. HENRY PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special Attention Given to Women's Diseases. Office Lockney Drug Co. Office Phone 50—Res. 87 Lockney, Texas

WILSON STUDIO & ART SHOP FLOYDADA, TEXAS PORTRAITS, VIEWS, PANORAMA VIEWS KODAK FINISHING, ENLARGING, ART PICTURES AND FRAMING

Grady R. Crager UNDERAKER AND EMBALMER Hearse to all parts of the Country Day Phones 126 and 121; Night 19 In Crager Furniture Co. Day and Night Service LOCKNEY, TEXAS

DR. R. E. L. MEWSHAW Physician and Surgeon Office in City Drug Store Phones: Residence 146; office 126 LOCKNEY, TEXAS

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INSURE WHERE YOU CAN BE SURE —

You can be sure of your policy being the very best and safest when you allow this agency to care for your insurance matters. Call us now for SERVICE.

GRUVER INSURANCE AGENCY Lockney, Texas Fone 148

YOUR HARVEST MEALS

A nice complete line of groceries to carry for your wants during the harvest. Special groceries will be needed during the harvest and we have prepared our store to take care of your need promptly and efficiently and promptly. Bring you bill here to get it filled whether it be a large or small one.

Everything the market affords in fresh fancy and staple groceries and at prices that are the cheapest.

LOCKNEY GROCERY



The Smoothest Chevrolet in Chevrolet History!

Multiple-Cylinder Performance with Chevrolet Economy

A single ride will tell you why today's Chevrolet is sending Chevrolet popularity to new and spectacular heights! Into the field of low-priced cars it brings exactly the slow-speed smoothness, exactly the velvet acceleration, exactly the freedom from high-speed vibration that have been the paramount reasons for buying multiple-cylinder cars. Imagine loafing up a hill in a loaded car—with the motor turning so easily that you are almost unconscious of its operation. You can in the smooth Chevrolet! Imagine rushing from 10 to 30 miles an hour in ten seconds—with never a semblance of labor on the part

of the motor. You can in the smooth Chevrolet! Imagine being able to drive between 40 and 50 miles an hour, for hour upon hour at a stretch—in perfect comfort entirely free from any sense of excessive speed and unconscious of the slightest roughness in the road. You can in the smooth Chevrolet. No matter what type of car you are accustomed to driving, learn for yourself the incredible smoothness that is winning the world to Chevrolet. Arrange to see and drive the car today—and come prepared for a ride the like of which you never dreamed possible in a car that sells at anywhere near Chevrolet's low prices.

- at these Low Prices! Touring \$ 510 Roadster \$ 510 Coach \$ 645 Coupe \$ 645 Four Door Sedan \$ 735 Landau \$ 765 1/2-Ton Truck Chassis Only \$ 375 1-Ton Truck Chassis Only \$ 495 All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

OZARK GARAGE

Lockney, Texas

QUALITY AT LOW COST

DOUBLE STAMPS GIVEN

Beginning Saturday, July 17th

WE WILL GIVE DOUBLE GOLD BOND STAMPS ON SATURDAYS. IN OTHER WORDS, WITH EACH 10c PURCHASE WE WILL GIVE 20c WORTH OF STAMPS.

OUR PURPOSE IN THIS IS TO OFFER YOU DOUBLE ENDUCEMENTS TO TRADE WITH US.

LOCKNEY DRUG COMPANY

The REXALL Store PHONE 50 LOCKNEY, TEXAS

"The Highest Grade Oil in The World"

That's what oil experts call Pennsylvania Oil. And remember that

AMALIE OIL

MADE FROM 100% PURE PENNSYLVANIA

Try it once. That's all we ask. AMALIE does its own advertising once it gets into your crankcase.

TEXHOMA OIL & REFINING CO

A. N. BRATTON, Agent, Floydada WALLER MOTOR CO., Dealer, Lo



"I should hav' like to keel him," said Padilla. "An' you, señor, would you hav' only talk to hem? I weel



"Eet is the Face of a Devil—el Aspecto del Demonio."

stay here until you come back. Perhaps you weel better send the sheriff an' see la señorita, to tell her the man who hurt her is muerte. It is better I wait here for the sheriff. Also . . .

He pointed upwards. High in the blue, swinging in circles that gradually narrowed above the arroyo soared a buzzard. Even while they looked another appeared—another.

"They are queer," said Padilla. "Soon there weel be more. The sheriff mus' not had been disturb'."

The Mexican crossed himself.

"You saw his face, señor," he said in a low voice—as if the dead could hear. "Sangre di Cristo! Eet is the face of a devil—el aspecto del demonio."

CHAPTER XVII

Dios Bendiga a Vd.

A week later Caleb sat with Betty in the twilight on the broad mission bench in the patio at El Nido. In the big room Stella Carquinez was at the piano, playing softly. Carquinez himself had been forced to go to Golden to discuss a commission. Their child had gone to bed. Maria was softly crooning a lullaby at the far end of the patio garden, putting Mary Morgan's baby—of which she had not been ashamed to sleep.

Caleb and Betty were silent. He was trying to find words for what he wanted to tell her in fitting language, and finding it difficult. His emotions confounded him in this supreme issue. The nearness of her, the consciousness

to gain her was everything, to her meant all the joy taken out of life, now and to come. His heart pounding till he thought she must surely hear it, sapped his strength.

"What do you want to do with it?" he said at last. "You saved my life. What do you want to do with it?"

She did not affect to misunderstand him. She had known she would not. There was something established between them, a bond that had grown in their silence filled with magnetism. Caleb hoped that it was love.

with her, as it was with him. As he sat, hands on knees, leaning toward her in the dusk, trying to read her face, he felt his fingers trembling. Every atom of him longed for her, reached out for her in an ardor that seemed to belong to another Caleb Warner, lately created.

"What do you want me to do with it?" she asked.

"Share it, Betty. All ways and at ways."

"All ways?" She had risen, standing by one of the posts of the pergola, jasmine wreathed. Now he stood opposite to her, close and looking down at her upturned face. The curves of her mouth maddened him. He clenched his hands until his nails stung his flesh, hanging on to himself, restraining a desire to woo her only with his eyes. His reason fought with his passion. He knew Betty Clinton was a woman that way alone. Some-thing in his veins, infecting his blood, there was no congealed all of Baxter's sneer, the girl. He could see and he suddenly

betty. Lower and everything. You e. To share in crow, love and and then we'll work that will

Just a Matter of Time

By H. IRVING KING

MORTON LISIE was just about to propose to Elsie Rogers and Elsie was prepared to lend a most favorable ear to his proposition. The courtship had been of sufficient duration and conducted with a becoming degree of ardor on the part of Morton and gentle compliance on the part of Elsie. There was only one thing that had ever caused a ripple on love's young stream. Elsie was unreasonably jealous of Clara Barstow. She was obsessed with the idea that Clara was trying to steal away her Morton—whereas Clara had no designs upon Morton at all.

When Elsie hinted her suspicions to Morton he said: "Oh, nonsense." But he rather avoided Clara after that, when he thought Elsie was looking. This was the only fly that had so far been discovered in the precious ornament of the loves of Elsie and Morton. Morton was about to pop the question.

They were alone together in the parlor of the Rogers home and Morton had got through the two opening sentences of his carefully thought-out declaration when who should come bustling into the room but Mrs. Rogers—polly, good-natured, voluble and obtuse. She spread herself over a chair and began to talk.

At last Morton rose to go, baffled for that night at least. Elsie went as far as the door with him. "Come around tomorrow night at seven o'clock," said she. "Mother is going out to the Davenport dinner."

Elsie had the chauffeur drive her in to town the next afternoon to do some shopping. It was six o'clock when she passed through the village streets on her way home. And there, standing in front of the post office, was Morton talking to Clara Barstow. What had taken place the night before Elsie could afford to be more or less indifferent. Still she wished she had not seen those two talking together. At seven o'clock precisely, Elsie was in the parlor listening for the doorbell's ring. Five minutes passed and no Morton. Elsie began to be both impatient and indignant. Ten minutes and still no Morton. Could anything have happened to him? She shuddered at the thought. Then she remembered the space in front of the post office and every other sentiment turned into indignation. To be late on this night of all others! It was outrageous. She was still in time for the Davenport dinner; it was an informal affair; she could go dressed just as she was. Her own little coupe was in the garage; she would drive herself to the Davenport house.

Elsie had not been gone more than five minutes when Morton rang the bell. In reply to his inquiry the servant who opened the door said that Miss Rogers was not in. "Not in!" cried Morton.

No, Miss Rogers had gone out in her coupe about five or six minutes before. "Why, what time is it?" said Morton, taking out his watch. The servant glanced at the hall clock and replied, "A little after a quarter past seven."

"Why, my watch says just seven," said he, putting the timepiece to his ear. "By Jove! the blame thing has stopped." He shook the watch savagely; but its works refused to budge. He went right home and sat down and wrote a letter to Elsie stating the cause of his being late at his appointment, and begging that she would overlook his unwitting dereliction.

Elsie got the letter in the morning mail but she did not reply to it. That story about a stopped watch was a bit too thin! He had stayed there dailily with Clara Barstow—that was what had made him late. Later on she might listen to his excuses; but just now what he needed was a lesson. In the afternoon she drove down to the village and went into the local jeweler and watchmaker to have a ring repaired. The friendly garrulous young man who ran the establishment was busy over a watch that seemed to be giving him trouble.

"Yes, Miss Rogers," said he, "I can fix that for you all right just as soon as I get this watch of Mr. Lisie's going. It stopped on him last night and he came in here with it this morning as mad as he could be about it. I told him it wasn't my fault; I didn't sell him the watch; but he seemed to have a grudge he wanted to take out on somebody."

"At what hour did it stop?" asked Elsie.

"What hour?" replied the young man looking at the timepiece, "why it seems to have stopped at exactly seven o'clock."

"Show me some gentleman's watches," said Elsie. The young man did so. She selected one and, calling a messenger, sent it to Morton with a little note, saying: "This watch is warranted to run until after seven o'clock. See if you can be on hand tonight. Don't stop at the post office or you may be late."

Promptly at seven Morton rang the bell at the Rogers house. And although in reality Elsie had nothing to forgive she forgave him; and he seized a moment when Mrs. Rogers was absent from the room to propose—and he accepted.

Returns to Early Love

After a 30-year trial, Aaron C. Reed of Stanton, Neb., found that farming does not pay, and is returning, at the age of eighty, to law, his first profession. He was readmitted to the bar by the Nebraska Supreme court, Reed was admitted to practice in 1898 and quit law for the plow in 1903.

DON'T FOOL YOURSELF

Wm. Wrigley didn't sell seven millions packages of Spearmint Chewing Gum the first day he put an advertisement in a newspaper, and neither did he quit advertising because times were dull, but today he sells seven millions packages of gum a day and spends ten thousand dollars a day advertising in order to keep the gum sales advancing. He is a persistent advertiser—for it pays.

Henry Ford had no sale for his automobile so long as the people of the country knew nothing of his car, but he has manufactured his 14,000,000 cars and sold them. Every newspaper and bill board in America carries Ford advertisements, and they pay big dividends to Mr. Ford.

Why do people spend their money at Mail Order Houses and in nearby towns—because of the power of advertising. If there were no advertisements sent here from outside towns all the people of the Lockney country would buy everything they had to buy in Lockney—but newspapers, circulars, catalogues and various other forms of foreign advertising is stealing the dollars right out of your pockets. You can stop a good per cent of this outflow of cash if you want to, and it is strictly up to you—what have you got to say about it.

THE REMEDY—The Lockney Beacon reaches more than 6,000 people in Floyd County, and it is read by every member of the family; it is the medium by which every merchant in Lockney can place his business before the people who are interested in Lockney and Lockney's country. Nicely prepared advertisements, announcing to the people what you have to sell and what the price of the articles are will prove to be a paying investment for you. Such advertisements will start the people to trading with you, and persistent advertising will keep them trading with you. For old friendship sake is a thing of the past, every sensible person makes every dollar count. You can better your volume of business by using the advertising columns of the Beacon in a sensible way—write your own ads and make them timely, telling the people what you have to offer and what you will sell it for—newspaper space is an investment, and it pays dividends according to the amount of time and money you invest in it—we can help you, if you try to help yourself.

Extra Feed for Cows

Dry cows or heifers bred to calve in the fall are often left on pasture too late and they calve in poor condition. Many of the best dairymen feel that extra feed given a cow for a month or six weeks before calving will do as much or more good than the same feed given after calving. A cow should have considerable stored up food reserve in her body if she is going to be able to stand up under heavy milk production.

Dairy Facts

"Handsome is that handsome does" is a good motto for the dairy farm and laying yard.

Long warts on cow's teats may be removed by twisting or tying a silk thread tightly about the base of the growth. The warts will eventually slough off.

High-producing cows need grain even if the pasture is luxuriant, because a cow producing 50 to 60 pounds of milk a day cannot possibly consume enough feed in the form of succulent pasture to produce such quantities.

Feed the yearling heifers two to three pounds of grain per day to keep them growing.

Those farmers selling whole milk can profitably feed three to four pounds of beet pulp per cow per day. wet with four times its weight in water several hours before feeding.

Cleanliness is the one big asset in milk and cream production. The barn, cow, and all utensils used in handling milk and cream should be clean if the best cream is to be produced.

