

ARCHITECT CHOSEN FOR NEW BUILDING

BEROGE A. ENDRESS OF AUSTIN SELECTED BY BOARD.

Will Arrive in the City Friday or Saturday to Begin Plans for Fire Proof Building.

President R. B. Cousins returned Friday from Dallas where he attended the meeting of the board of regents who were in session for the purpose of selecting an architect for the new building. After hearing reports of the different men the board selected George A. Endress of Austin. Pres. Cousins and W. H. Fuqua were appointed building committee.

Mr. Endress has been employed by the board on several buildings and has given eminent success. He has just completed a building for the Denton school.

Mr. Endress and state inspector of masonry J. B. Nitschke will arrive in the city from Austin Friday or Saturday and begin actual work of making plans for the new fire proof structure. The matter will be taken up deliberately by the architect and faculty and the best ways and means discussed from every angle.

After arriving at a conclusion as to the best kind of a building, Mr. Endress will prepare estimates of the cost and the proposition will then be submitted to the board as a whole. After the board has approved the plans, the body will go to the governor and ask for a statement of just how much money he will give the school for the completion of the building after the \$100,000 insurance money has been used.

Mr. Cousins is very hopeful of the work being started on the new building before a great while.

Farmers Institute.

All members of the Farmers Institute of Randall county are requested to meet at the court house Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m. There are several matters of importance to come up at this meeting, some of which are marketing, harvesting, etc.

Prof. Geller will discuss the important subject as to what the agricultural department of the Normal wants to do for the farmers.

Welton Winn, Pres.
W. J. Flesher, Secy.

Whitman Home Burned.

The residence of S. C. Whitman was burned Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock. The family had moved to Happy only ten days previously and the burning of the house is a great mystery. Dr. Wilson was the first to discover the fire and it seemed to him that the blaze had caught in the roof. There was \$1500 insurance. No one was in the house at the time.

Car Turns over.

The car belonging to W. H. Brummett of Amarillo turned over near the Santa Fe depot Saturday afternoon, caused by a front wheel breaking down. Mr. Brummett was pinned under the car but escaped with little injury. H. E. Airheast, one of the passengers, was severely bruised up. Alex Mood and C. A. Timmons were the other passengers.

REVIVAL MEETING BAPTIST CHURCH

The revival meeting at the Baptist church has grown in interest and attendance from the beginning, last Sunday. There has already been some professions and additions.

The services for Sunday are as follows: Evangelistic service with the Sunday School at 10:15 a. m. At 11 o'clock Evangelist Scott will speak on "Childhood, the Battle Ground of the Kingdom," or America's greatest problem. At 8:30 p. m. the theme will be "Why Morality cannot Save." At 3 p. m. a 20th century service for the young people of Canyon.

"Bring a nail one and all" Bring a nail, great or small Bring a nail good or bad If you don't you'll wish you had. So do not fail, But come to church And bring a nail."

Where—Baptist church. When—3 p. m. Sunday. Who—Scott, Blankenship, the pastor and you.

Why—come and see. Bring a nail. This is a practical illustrated sermon.

Services will continue all next week. Come and join Prof. Blankenship's choir, or the young people's chorus.

Contributed.

Elliott for Legislature.

The News takes pleasure in announcing the candidacy of Editor A. C. Elliott of the Hereford Brand as a candidate for the legislature from this the 123rd district. Mr. Elliott was in the race two years ago and was second man. He has a wide acquaintance over the district and will make a strong man for the place should he be elected. He visited Canyon Monday and solicited the voters of the city.

Umbarger News.

Gus Wansley was Canyon visitor Monday.

Mr. Coker drove to Canyon Tuesday on business.

Miss Ruth Trimble was a over Sunday visitor at the Breckenridge home. She is attending Summer School in Canyon.

Schultz Bros. are driving a Ford car.

A baby girl came to brighten the Henry Beckman home Saturday, June 6th.

Miss Mary Schultz spent Sunday at home. She is staying with Mrs. C. O. Keiser of Canyon.

Miss Katherine Beckman came home from Amarillo this week. Compton Saunders entertained a number of his young friends Sunday, in honor of his thirteenth birthday.

A number of the friends of Clement Friemel helped him celebrate his birthday Sunday.

There is some talk of having a 4th of July celebration in our town. No definite plans are made as yet, but we think it would be mighty fine.

Lane Coming Tuesday.

W. P. Lane will speak in Canyon next Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock in the interest of his candidacy for congressman-at-large.

Pres. Cousins spent last Tuesday night with his son, Bartow, in Mineral Wells. Bartow was recently appointed city attorney of Mineral Wells and is making good in his new office. He has been there only one year and was elected to the position over three other applicants.

BOY DROWNED IN PALO DURO CREEK

Roy R. Bybee was drowned in Palo Duro Saturday afternoon between five and six o'clock. Together with his older brother, J. W., and two younger brothers, Arthur and Jesse, he went to the swimming hole in the Oldham alfalfa field. He was the only one in the party who could swim. He was in the water but a short time when he started to the west bank, but being so steep there, he turned back toward the east bank, but sank before going far. J. W. saw he was drowning and jumped into the water, getting hold of him, but was unable to pull him out.

One of the boys ran to the Oldham home and phoned for help.

A large number of men were soon on the scene and the best swimmers were soon diving for the body. Drags, nets and d books of various kinds were used but owing to the large number of rocks on the bottom, the body was not discovered.

After ten o'clock it was practically decided to give up the work until morning, but C. J. Crawford insisted on another trial, and about eleven he discovered the body with a long rod near the west bank. J. C. Blackdived at this point and touched the body. On the third trial he succeeded in getting hold of the boy's hair and brought the body to the surface.

The Bybee family have lived in Canyon but three weeks, coming here from near Amarillo on account of the Normal. They moved six years ago from Indiana, where the father P. F. Bybee was when the accident occurred. The mother learned of the drowning early in the evening and was prostrate with grief.

Roy was twenty-two years of age and a very industrious young man. His fate was a great shock to the community.

The funeral will be in Amarillo next Sunday.

SANTA FE MEN VISIT CANYON

A special train bearing the officials of the Santa Fe visited Canyon Monday morning at 9:25 and spent an hour in the city and in the surrounding country. They were taken for a short ride by C. O. Keiser, and reported themselves highly pleased with the conditions of the crops. The visit was paid for the purpose of investigating condition with a view of putting on an advertising campaign for the Panhandle country. In the party were the following:

C. L. Seagraves, emigrant agent.
J. C. Fox, General manager western lines.
J. Brinker, general freight and passenger agent.
C. J. Bisbee, chief engineer.
I. O. Wilson, train master.
H. M. Bainer and L. L. Johnson of the agricultural department.

Cattle Doing Fine.

The cattle of Randall county are in the best condition they have been at this time of the season for many years. The grass is in flourishing condition and could not be excelled in quality for fat production.

Mrs. Harrold of Abernathy visited this week at the Boring home.

Paste This Up Where the Hens Can See It

The following table has been prepared by the committee on pollution and sewerage of New York city:

Flies.	Eggs.
June 1—One fly lays.....	120
June 10—60 flies lay.....	7,200
June 20—3,000 flies lay.....	432,000
June 30—216,000 flies lay.....	25,920,000
July 10—12,960,000 flies lay.....	1,555,200,000
July 20—777,600,000 flies lay.....	98,312,000,000
July 30—46,856,000,000 flies lay.....	5,598,720,000,000
Aug. 9—2,799,360,000,000 flies lay.....	336,923,200,000,000
Aug. 19—167,961,000,000,000 flies lay.....	20,155,392,000,000,000
Aug. 29—10,077,696,000,000,000 flies lay.....	1,209,823,520,000,000,000
Sept. 8—604,661,760,000,000,000 flies lay.....	72,559,411,200,000,000,000
Sept. 18—36,276,705,000,000,000,000 flies lay.....	4,353,594,672,000,000,000,000
Sept. 28—4,353,594,672,000,000,000,000 flies.....	

COL. THOS. H. BALL SPEAKS IN CANYON

Col. Thomas H. Ball, candidate for governor as a prohibitionist, visited Canyon Saturday afternoon and spoke to a packed audience in the district court room at 3:30 o'clock. Before his address John W. Bakes, candidate for state treasurer, W. A. Johnson, candidate for state senator and J. J. Faulk, candidate for criminal appeals, spoke briefly to the audience.

Pres. R. B. Cousins presided over the meeting and introduced Mr. Ball in a language which clearly expressed his appreciation of Mr. Ball from a personal and political standpoint.

Mr. Ball followed the outlines of his former addresses which have been given publicity in the daily press. Perhaps he dwelt more on education in Canyon than in his other speech as he paid special attention to the needs of the West Texas State Normal college and of educational conditions of this section. He outlined his policy of putting the penitentiary on a self supporting basis, ridiculed Mr. Ferguson's platform, and closed with his views upon the prohibition question, in which he stated that he would close every saloon in Texas if he were elected.

Big Alfalfa Cutting.

The alfalfa crop is being cut and the yield is double that of last year. The News erred in saying last week that the first crop had been spoiled by the prolonged rain, as only a little of it proved to be unfit for marketable purpose and none of it was spoiled for feed. The alfalfa prospects for the year are indeed flattering. It is very evident that more land will be seeded to this crop next year.

Masons Elect Officers.

Geo. Stapleton, district deputy G. M., visited the local Masonic lodge Friday night. The regular election of officers was held as follows:

W. T. Moreland, W. M.
J. L. Pritchard, S. W.
W. J. Flesher, J. W.
S. B. Lofton, Secy.
Grady Holland, Treas.

Democratic Committee Notice.

A meeting of the democratic executive committee for Randall county is hereby called for Monday, June 15, 1914, for the transaction of such business as the law requires. Place of meeting, my office in Canyon. Time, 10 o'clock a. m. Committee members—Dr. F. M. Wilson, Mose Wesley, J. W. Blair, James Park, R. W. Bruce, A. P. Baird.

Geo. A. Brandon,
County Chairman.

VAVA at the News office.

ATTENDANCE OF 451 AT NORMAL

MOVE TO TEMPORARY BUILDINGS ON CAMPUS TOMORROW.

250 Credit Students are in Attendance—Training School Started Tuesday Morning.

The attendance at the Normal reached 451 yesterday. Secretary Shaw says that there are a few in town who have not registered and it is generally believed that the attendance will go over 500 before many days.

The attendance this year is flattering in that there are 250 credit students enrolled, which means that number will remain here for the entire three months work. This is the largest number of credit students ever enrolled in the summer.

The work of the school will be moved to the temporary buildings on the campus tomorrow morning.

The training school started Tuesday with a good attendance.

From Mayor Wilson.

We should like to insist again on everybody cutting the weeds on their premises and alleys and do it now that we may get ready for a general clean up day soon, and we want to say with all emphasis that we can command to property owners who are not connected with the sewer that you make the vault of your closets fly proof, viz: a closely fitting hinged lid next to the alley and hinged lids on stool. We made this request last year. Some few responded. Many treated it as a joke and attempted to run a bluff on the flies and city council as well by adjusting a lean to which amounted to nothing. We again demand that you do this or subject yourself to the sewer ordinance which requires all property owners within 80 feet of the sewer to connect up and who shall fail to do so after 30 days notice be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 or not more than \$10 for each and every offense.

F. M. Wilson, Mayor.

Real Estate Deals.

S. B. McClure reports having closed the following deals during the past two weeks:

Two sections belonging to Howard Trigg were traded to D. M. Brower, Dexter, N. M.,

W. W. Watson of Hereford traded for the Rogerson hotel, Canyon Cafe and two residences in Canyon which belonged to H. W. Woods. He will soon move here to improve the properties.

W. J. Flesher sold his residence in the west end to Mrs. T. M. Smith of Corsicana, the same to be moved to lots west of Prof. Hill's home. Mrs. Smith will soon move here with her family.

G. W. Willingham of Amarillo has bought the hotel building in Happy and will move it to Canyon, near the Normal, and will convert it into a first class rooming house. Mr. Willingham expects to move here soon.

Mrs. M. E. Terril has bought the Melroy property southeast of the square.

G. S. Upton of Plainview spent Friday night at the home of Rev. F. M. Neal on his way to Lipscomb where he will take charge of the singing in Rev. Neal's meeting.

Advertisements As Salesmen

By HOLLAND.

YOUR advertisement is just as much a salesman as any clerk you employ or as you are yourself. But the salesman can talk and show goods only to the possible customer who enters your store. The advertisement talks to possible customers in their homes.

Let your advertisements use the arguments that a good salesman would use. Let them talk frankly and honestly about the quality of the goods and the price. Don't let them say any more—or any less—than you would want a clerk to say, than you would say yourself.

There is a demand for cheap goods. The cheap, unpolished kitchen table has its place in human life the same as solid mahogany. There are uses to which a cheap quality of calico can be put for which the best broadcloth would be unsatisfactory.

The man who has only a dime to spend can't buy the dollar article. All he wants is something for his 10 cents that is worth 10 cents. Convince him that you will give him the worth of his money and you get his trade.

The OLDEST LIVING THING IN THE WORLD

By Robert H. Moulton



IN THE firing line in central Mexico, in peril from cannon fire and musketry, stands the oldest living thing in the world—the famous cypress in the churchyard of the village of Santa Maria del Tule, in the intendancy of Oaxaca, two and a half leagues east of that city. The disturbances in Mexico have postponed temporarily the attainment of the supreme ambition held by Dr. Herman von Schrenk of St. Louis, which is to determine scientifically the approximate age of this nestor of the whole vegetable kingdom.

Experts, judging by the gigantic bole of the Santa Maria del Tule cypress, and by the slow growth of this species, have estimated the age of the patriarch of all trees to be between 5,000 and 6,000 years.

These figures are staggering to the imagination. Taking the lowest computation, when the seed from which the tree sprang fell upon the earth King Menes was holding the first reign in Egypt, of which we have historic knowledge—3,000 years before the birth of Christ. It was a slender stripling, 200 years old, when Cheops drove his subjects with the lash to the labor of building the great Pyramid. It had reached a lusty youth of 1,500 years when the Hebrews made their exodus from the land of the Nile.

This living thing in tropical America was silently building itself to its present stature and vigor seven centuries before Babylon reached its greatest splendor. Ancient Nineveh, in the ninth century before the Christian era, was a parvenu compared with the Oaxaca cypress. The earliest cuneiform inscriptions which archeologists have unearthed in Assyria date back to only 1800 B. C.—and the tree in Mexico which was to arise in the distant future on a new and unknown continent had even then lived almost as many years as separate the world today from the final recall of the Roman legions from Britain.

This still flourishing tree of the twentieth century had built its annual rings and spread its yearly foliage for ten centuries when Abraham tended his flocks and saw a vision of the Jewish race that was to be. It had lived 2,000 years before David slew Goliath and Solomon erected the temple at Jerusalem.

In the eye of its hoary antiquity, Troy, Athens, the Macedonian kingdom and the Roman empire were mere upstarts of time. The discovery of America and the conquest of Mexico by Cortes would seem, in its life, things of only a few months ago.

The last scientific measurement of the Santa Maria del Tule cypress was made by Dr. von Schrenk in 1903, a century after Humboldt discovered it while on his famous tour of the equatorial America. Dr. von Schrenk found that its trunk, four feet from the ground, had the astounding girth of 126 feet.

An idea of its vast age may be obtained by comparing it with a cypress described by Prof. Asa Gray, which, although only 14 feet in circumference, was 670 years old. So slow is the growth of the cypress that this tree had required nearly seven centuries to attain a diameter of 54 inches.

Dr. Von Schrenk, now an arboricultural expert with a laboratory at the Missouri botanical garden in St. Louis, was in 1903 connected with the United States forestry service. While traveling through southern Mexico he determined to inspect the Santa Maria del Tule cypress. Arriving at the village, he introduced himself as an official of the United States government who wished to examine the famous tree. The mayor welcomed him with elaborate ceremony.

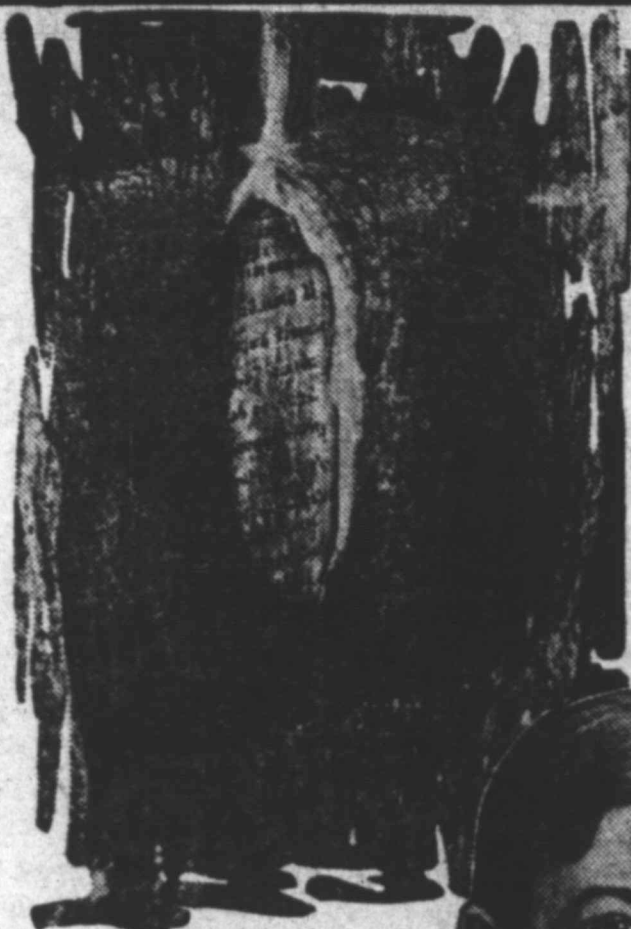
Dr. Von Schrenk learned that the tree was regarded as sacred in the vicinity and that it was guarded, night and day, by two soldier sentinels. Escorted by as numerous and dignified a retinue as the mayor could muster, he marched to the little graveyard in which the cypress stands.

Before the broad and towering bulk of this one life, which has persisted without interruption since the date of the dawning of history, the visitor halted in awe. Had the foliaged creature possessed eyes and a tongue, what treasures of information could it have added to the annals of man?

But flights of fancy gave way to immediate scientific duties. Authorities on trees had declared the discovery of the approximate age of this cypress to be one of the most important problems in arboriculture. They had expressed a hope that the next scientist who should visit the ancient living monument would not fail to complete the evidence needed.

The mayor of Santa Maria del Tule, however, opposed a barrier of adamant. Measure the circumference of the tree? Surely. Photograph it? Indeed, yes. But to take an instrument and bore from the trunk a plug two feet deep and half an inch in diameter? Horrors, no.

In vain Dr. Von Schrenk urged that this experiment had been made hundreds of times without damage to trees, and that by counting the rings shown on the plug he could learn the tree's average rate of growth and thus solve one of the great scientific problems of the world. The mayor was all humility and submissiveness. Any-



TABLET PLACED ON THE MEXICAN CYPRESS BY HUMBOLDT 100 YEARS AGO



DR. HERMAN VON SCHRENK

thing he possessed was at the disposition of the distinguished United States official. But touch the tree he should not.

So Dr. Von Schrenk was compelled to content himself with measuring the bole, and with taking photographs of the tree from the roof of the city hall. He also observed a wooden tablet which Humboldt, 100 years before, had nailed to the tree, the unimpaired vitality of which, for all its 50 centuries of age, had been shown by a growth which half covered the tablet. Upon it, however, was still legible the autograph of the famous German naturalist.

Though repulsed at the first trial, Dr. Von Schrenk's ardor to be the first to obtain accurate data by which to estimate the tree's age was only kindled the more. He determined that at the first opportunity he would return to Santa Maria del Tule for a second attempt, when he

BOY AND GIRL BEGGARS OF DUBLIN

From out of the troubled scene of strikes and lockouts, riots and baton charges, stands the quaint and pathetic figure of the child beggar of Dublin.

There are thousands of these child beggars. They come from crowded rooms of squalid tenements that once were the splendid homes of wealth and fashion. Persistent as flies, sprightly as kittens, the Dublin street children have a tenacious hold on life. Born in small, stuffy rooms, enduring all the privations that increase infantile mortality, these children of poverty survive the horrors of home and the cruelty of the streets. And they learn to beg at their mother's knee.

When a Dublin street child solicits alms he combines a recitation of beatitudes with a bestowal of compliments. He flatters, wheedles, implores and invokes the saints in one breath. Silence stimulates him, rebukes encourage him, anger disarms him not. Running like a dog at heel, he whimpers and whines, his pattering feet keeping time with his monologue of woe. As well try to shake off the grip of a bull terrier as to escape the Dublin beggar child when his keen intuition has detected signs of weakness. He provokes smiles, irritation, resentment, and, above all, a great pity.

Truly, they are subjects of pity, these little boys and girls of Dublin, with their miserable rags, their old faces marked with the wisdom of the streets, their grubby, tiny hands held out for coppers, and their childish voices murmuring the discord of the beggar's whine. Late at night, with the public houses closing and the cold rain sending pedestrians scurrying homeward, I have seen little girls of six or seven years dancing on the glistening pavement. They have been dancing all the evening—not for joy, but for charity. Now they are tired, and their faces are drawn. They try to smile but the smile is a queer twist of pain. Their ragged skirts cling round their thin limbs. But still they dance the Irish jig, now facing each other and circling and

CYPRESS OF SANTA MARIA del TULE

hopes to find a mayor of more scientific sympathy. He is awaiting now a cessation of revolutionary troubles in Oaxaca.

Prof. Alphonse de Candolle, an illustrious botanist, calculated that the Santa Maria del Tule cypress might be 6,000 years old. Prof. Asa Gray, under one computation, estimated that it might be 5,124 years old, and named it "the Nestor of the cypress race, if not of the whole vegetable kingdom."

Both these computations would make the Mexican cypress older by from 1,000 to 2,000 years than the giant sequoia tree of California in the bole of which John Muir, the famous geologist and archeologist, counted more than 4,000 rings. The sequoias, however, being trees of more rapid growth, greatly surpass the cypress in height.

In Louisiana, according to Dr. Von Schrenk, are cypress trees which were 500 years old when Jesus was born at Bethlehem. Some of these are in the celebrated "Edenborn brake" in Winn parish. The monarch of the brake is a tree which lumbermen estimate would scale 23,000 feet of lumber.

The only trees which can venture to rival the Santa Maria del Tule cypress, according to scientists, are certain baobab, or monkey-bread, trees of Senegal and the Cape de Verde islands, and the famous Dragon tree of the city of Orotava, in Tenerife. Neither of these trees, however, is believed to be as much as 5,000 years old, although their antiquity is estimated to be so great that only that of the Mexican cypress surpasses it.

"Upon the whole," writes Professor Gray in his "Scientific Papers," "we cannot resist the conclusion that many trees have far survived what we are accustomed to consider their habitual duration; that even in Europe, where man has so often and extensively changed the face of the soil, as his wants or caprices have dictated, some trees, favored by fortune, have escaped destruction for at least one or two thousand years; while in other, and particularly in some tropical countries, either on account of a more favorable climate, or because they have been more respected, or haply more neglected, by the inhabitants, a few may with strong probability be traced back to twice that period; and, perhaps almost to that epoch which the monuments both of history and of geology seem to indicate as that of the last great revolution of the earth's surface."

"After making every reasonable allowance for errors of observation and too sanguine inference and assuming, in the more extraordinary cases, those estimates which give minimum results, we must still regard some of these trees, not only as the oldest inhabitants of the globe, but as more ancient than any human monument—as exhibiting a living antiquity, compared with which the moldering relics of the earliest Egyptian civilization, the pyramids themselves, are but structures of yesterday."

courtsing with a natural grace that defies even exhaustion.

They have learned the dance, maybe, on the bare boards of a single room where they live, sleep and eat, and to that room they will return when the last of the crowd has gone. Wet, tired and hungry, they will sleep heaven knows how or where, and their chance of supper depends upon the success of their dancing. This is Backville street, the finest thoroughfare in Ireland.—London Mail.

NOT HOME OF ANCIENT MAN.

Theories regarding the antiquity of man in Peru have not been strengthened by the expedition of Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the National museum of that country. The expedition covered several hundred miles of the Peruvian coast, including hitherto unexplored regions in the Western Cordilleras. More than one hundred ancient cemeteries and many ruins, a large percentage of which were previously unknown to science, were examined, and over thirty boxes of skulls and other material for future study were collected for the National museum.

"The result of the expedition," says the expedition's report, "failed to strengthen the theories of the antiquity of man in Peru, but tended to prove the contrary. Aside from the cemeteries or burial caves of the common coast or mountain people and their archeological remains, there was no sign of human occupation of these regions. Not a trace suggesting anything older than the well-represented pre-Columbian Indian was found anywhere; and neither the coast nor the mountain population, so far as studied, can be regarded as very ancient in the regions they inhabited. No signs indicated that any group occupied any of the sites for even as long as twenty centuries."

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For Sale Exclusively by
Randall County News

PIRATES END LONG HUNT FOR A PLAYER



Ed Konetchy, Pittsburgh's First Sacker.

The biggest baseball deal of the season, which landed Ed Konetchy with the Pittsburgh Pirates, may close the longest hunt for a player on record.

Pittsburgh has been searching nine years for a first baseman to fill Kitty Bransfield's shoes. Koney will now tackle the job.

Since Bransfield was traded, 15 men have been used on first by the Pirates. None gave the satisfaction Bransfield was giving before being traded to Philadelphia. Kitty played good ball for several years after the deal.

Konetchy became a Pirate December 12, last. He led the National league first sackers in holding last year and batted .376.

No one expects the Pittsburgh hoo-

do to impair Konetchy's usefulness. Bransfield was traded to Philadelphia by the Pirates December 14, 1904. The Pirates gave McCormick, Krueger and Bransfield for Del Howard.

Just nine years, lacking two days, after the historic deal, the Pirates made the big dicker with St. Louis for big Ed Konetchy.

Here are the men Pittsburgh has used in trying to plug the hole at first since Bransfield was discarded:

1905, Clancey and Howard; 1906, Nealon; 1907, Nealon Swacina and Storke; 1908, Storeke, Gill, Swacina and Kane; 1909 Storke, and Abstein; 1910, Sharpe, Hyatt and Flynn; 1911, Hnuter, McKechnie and Wagner; 1912, Miller; 1913, Miller and Wagner.

GOOD STORY ON KLEM

HOW "HIS UMP'S" LANDED ROY THOMAS OF QUAKERS.

Credit for Term "Catfish" Given to Al Bridwell, Shortstop on St. Louis Federals—Expression Brought Tin Can.

Bill Klem, umpire in the National league, is a prolific source when it comes to stories and rapidly is taking the place of Tim Hurst—formerly of the American league—in this specific respect.

This is told on Klem by "Red" Doolin, the scrappy manager of the leading Phillies.

"Klem was umpiring a series for us at Philadelphia and our teams were having considerable trouble with his decisions. He seemed to have an off day or perhaps we had. But anyhow, nothing went right. It got so Bill began canning men from the game right and left. We didn't dare to even open our faces or out we'd go.

"Roy Thomas was playing center field for us then. As most everybody knows, Roy was one of the most peaceable players who ever wore a uniform. He never caused any trouble for an umpire.

"On this particular day Thomas vowed to himself he wouldn't even look at Klem. He was bound to stay in that game no matter what happened. Perhaps Klem knew this.

"Anyway Thomas was called out on strikes and we all thought the third one was rather high and wide. But Thomas didn't say a word. He turned abruptly from the plate and started back for the bench with Klem after him. Evidently Bill was looking for Roy to start something, but Thomas kept his face straight ahead.

"They walked this way about 80 feet. Still Roy kept his peace. Fin-



Umpire Bill Klem.

ally Klem drew closer and whispered, so Roy could hear:

"If I had a million dollars I bet I could lick you, Thomas."

"Roy paused and turned half around.

"If you had five million dollars you couldn't begin to pay your debts."

"Up went Klem's arm. 'Get out of the game,' he yelled. This was just what he wanted. So Roy went.

There's another player who is mild by nature on the St. Louis Feds. His name is Al Bridwell and he's some shortstop, too. In all his years of big league ball playing he has been fired from the game exactly three times. Klem has had the honor of forcing every dismissal.

It seems they were both in the same minor league years ago, and graduated at the same time to the National—one as umpire and the other as shortstop. In this minor league the players had started calling Klem "catfish" whenever they were especially peeved. Naturally the term didn't suit Klem. It jarred his nature. Every time the expression was used a dismissal from the pastime would follow.

This became known in the National league when Klem arrived. Evidently he believes Bridwell tipped it off. Only three times in three years has Bridwell raised even the slightest commotion when Klem is around. These three times brought him the tin can.

Attention of Recruits.

"If young players who sit on the bench would pay more attention to what is going on in the field they would soon develop into regulars," said Pitcher Jack Warnop of the New Yorks, the other day. "A colt can learn more inside stuff on the bench than when actively engaged on the diamond. Some of these young fellows are inclined to be thoughtless, and that is one of the reasons why they fall."

Moran Sticks With Doolin.

Pat Moran will continue his duties as coach for Charley Doolin's pitchers, in spite of the story that he had been given a place on President Tener's umpire staff. It seems that the story sent out from Wilmington of Pat's appointment was merely a vaporizing originating in loosened tongues following the banquet tendered the head of the National league on the occasion of his visit to the Phillies' training camp.

HOW HUGGINS WON HIS JOB

Scrappy Little Manager of St. Louis Cardinals Made Good With Joe Kelley By Bunting.

Miller Huggins, the scrappy little manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, well remembers the first game he played in the National league. It was back in 1902 with the Cincinnati Reds, when Joe Kelley was the manager. Hug called upon President Herrmann, signed his contract and then was introduced to Joe Kelley.

There was scorn from Kelley, who informed Herrmann that Huggins was entirely too small to ever make good in the big league. And Hug had to sit on the bench until he got his opening to break in. Tom Daly then was the Reds' second sacker, and he injured his leg one day. So Hug was elected to play second the next day.

The first time up runners were on second and third when Huggins lined the ball down the left-field line for two sacks, scoring the two runs. Next time up one was on first and



Manager Miller Huggins.

third when Huggins bunted down first base line. The pitcher grabbed the ball and shot it past the first baseman. Two runs scored and Huggins reached third.

He duplicated this play his third time up. Runners on first and second and again he bunted, with the same result, a wild throw from the pitcher and two more runs.

In the clubhouse after the game Huggins said to Kelley: "I don't know if you favor that kind of baseball, Mr. Kelley, and if you don't just tell me what to do. I want to learn, you know."

"Say, kid," responded Kelley, "keep that stuff up, and they can bring me eight other fellows just as small as you." And from then on Huggins was the regular second sacker until traded to the Cardinals.

Overall May Become a Catcher.

Orvis Overall, the ex-Cub pitcher, may try his hand as a catcher this year with a Pacific Coast league team.

BALL PLAYERS' STATUES.

Immortalization of modern sports to replace the time-worn Greek discus thrower and Olympian champion of centuries past is the object of Miss Anna Pfenniger, Cleveland sculptress, who recently put the finishing touches on a marble bust of Johnny Kilbane, champion feather-weight pugilist. She will seek to have the statue exhibited at the Panama exposition.

In the meantime she will extend her efforts to a series of baseball statues showing "Home Run" Baker, "Ty" Cobb, Walter Johnson and other diamond stars who she believes should have a niche in the sculptural halls of the country. She also desires to model Jim Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian, who is one of the best all-round athletes ever developed.

"Why keep on copying the heroes of an ancient athletic history when there are more interesting subjects in the modern field of sport?" said Miss Pfenniger. "Athletes, ball players, prize fighters, living men of today, are more appreciated as models for sculpture by the general run of people than the so-called classic subjects."

ENGLISH VERSION OF GAME

Diagnosis Printed in the London Daily Sketch Intended for Those Wishing to Learn.

May we offer to those persons who do not understand baseball a diagnosis of the game printed in the London Daily Sketch? It is meant for those who wish quickly to learn all about the pastime, without reading a guide. Here it is:

Scoring is by runs. The batsman strikes a ball thrown by the pitcher, and one run is gained when he has got the "bases" (corners) and back home again. If the batsman misses three strikes (good deliveries) he is out, but if the pitcher throws four balls that are not "good," the batsman is allowed to go to the first base (a quarter way round).

After hitting the ball the batsman must get to the first base before the ball is returned to the fielder there.

Whatever bases he reaches he remains there till the next batsman makes a chance of getting a run again.

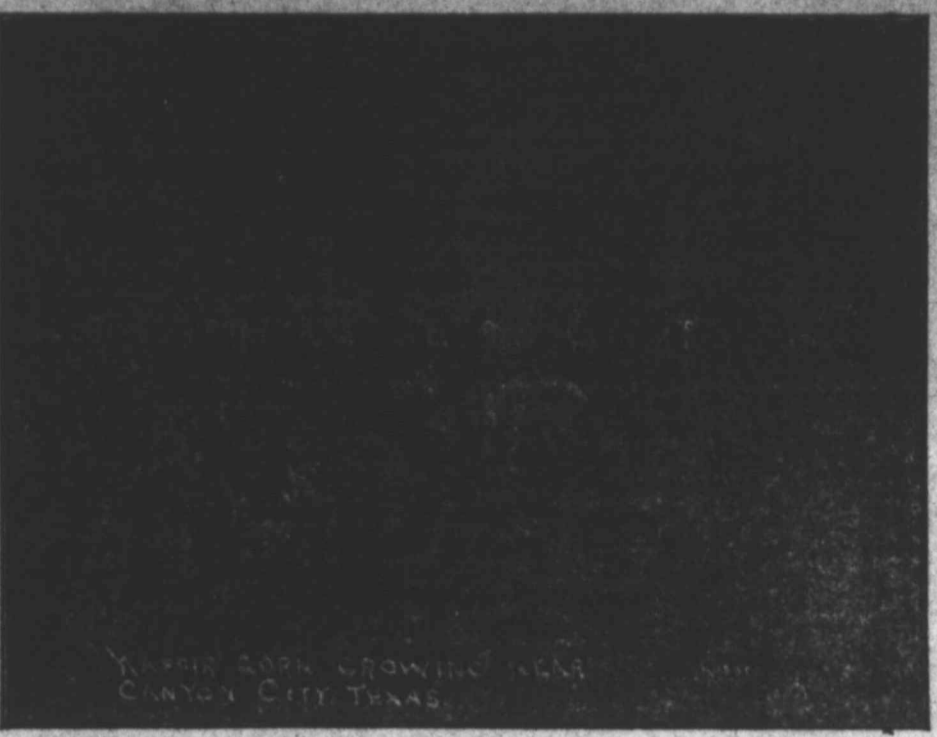
A batsman can get out by being caught, by stepping out of his ground when batting, and in many other ways.

Though there are nine men on a side the inning is over when three are out.

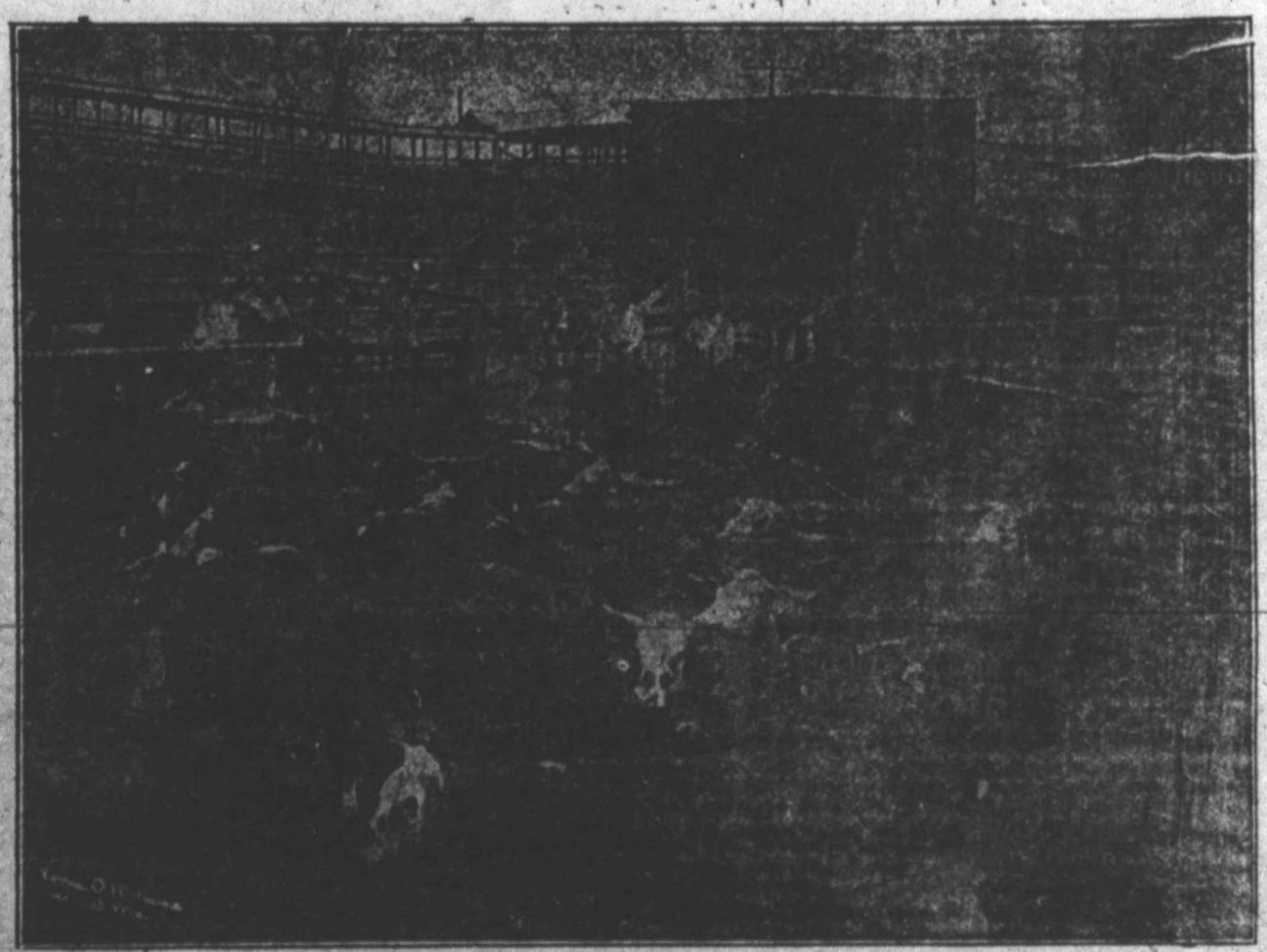
Each side generally plays nine innings.

Tribute to Keating.

Manager Chance comes out with great tribute to Ray Keating. The Yankee leader says he is better than Ed Walsh.



Improved and
Unimproved Farms
PRICES REASONABLE
Terms to Suit Purchaser
Location and Quality
of Farms Cannot
Be Excelled
C. O. KEISER
Canyon, Texas
Keota, Iowa



The Highest Priced Texas Cattle Ever Sold on the Kansas City Market. Bred and Fed by C. O. Keiser, Canyon, Texas. Fattened on Randall County Products.

This Kidney Remedy A Great Healer

For a number of years I was troubled with my kidneys, condition so serious that part of the time I was unable to work. Tried several remedies, also different physicians without relief. A sample of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root was left at my house. I commenced to take it and continued it until I had taken several bottles and am now cured. Am sixty-two years of age and able to work every day. I attribute my cure to the use of your Swamp-Root.

My wife also was cured by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. Symptoms were very serious including hemorrhages, great pain and distress. I commenced giving her Swamp-Root and it was just as healing in her case. We can heartily recommend your Swamp-Root to all kidney sufferers.

Very truly yours,
H. C. Griffith,
Mexico, Texas.

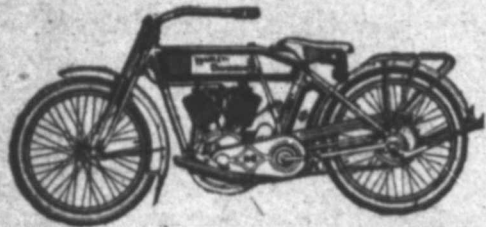
Subscribed and sworn to before me,
a Notary Public, this the 8th day of
April, 1912. T. Bennett,
Notary Public.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will do for You
Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size
bottle. It will convince anyone. You
will also receive a booklet of valuable
information, telling about the kidneys
and bladder. When writing, be sure
and mention the Canyon Weekly Ran-
dall County News. Regular fifty cent
and one dollar size bottles for sale at
all drug stores.

(Advertisement)

Harley-Davidson



It is the Motorcycle With Automobile
Control.

The brake, the clutch and the
step-starter can all be operated
by the feet, leaving only the
spark and throttle for hand
operation, making the control
the same as that of the highest
priced automobile.
Then there is the Free-Wheel
Control, Folding Foot Boards,
and nearly forty other refine-
ments which help to make the
Harley Davidson the greatest
motorcycle value ever offered.
Call or telephone for demon-
stration.

Bowen Brothers

Political Announcements.

For State Senator.

W. A. JOHNSON
For Representative 123rd District.
T. J. TILSON.
Y. W. HOLMES
A. C. ELLIOTT

For District Judge.

JNO. W. VEALE.
JAMES N. BROWNING.
HUGH L. UMPHRES

For District Attorney.

HENRY S. BISHOP.
A. S. ROLLINS.

For County Judge.

C. E. COSS.

For Sheriff and Tax Collector.

WORTH A. JENNINGS.

For County Clerk.

C. N. HARRISON.
T. V. (Vince) REEVES.
JOHN W. BATES.

For Assessor.

J. C. BLACK.
G. G. FOSTER.
J. A. TATE.

For Treasurer.

W. T. GARRETT.
For County Attorney.

W. J. FLESHER.
RECTOR LESTER.

For Hide and Animal Inspector.

J. V. YOUNG.

W. P. Bright visited friends in
Panhandle from Friday until
Monday.

Oscar Gamble was in Amarillo
on business Friday.

For your summer complaints
use Rexall Liver Salts—25 and
50c. City Pharmacy. It

Jess Pipkin left Sunday for
Mineral Wells on a two weeks
visit.

Mrs. May Jett and child of
Amarillo visited friends and rela-
tives in the city from Thursday
until Saturday.

Brightening up time! Get your
paint, glass and wall paper of S.
V. Wirt. Best line in the city.

R. L. Marquis left Sunday for
Ft. Worth where he will attend
the Texas Christian Anniver-
sary.

Mrs. R. L. Marquis and twins
left Sunday for Tenn. where
they will make a two months
visit with friends and relatives.

Al Stafford returned Sunday
from the Rice Institution at
Houston where he has been at-
tending school for the past year.

Summer billiousness, use Rex-
all Liver Salts, 25 and 50c.—City
Pharmacy. It

Rector Lester was in Hereford
Tuesday on legal business.

S. B. McClure was in Amarillo
on business Tuesday.

J. P. Winder was in Panhan-
dle on business this week.

J. T. Holland was in Amarillo
on business Tuesday.

Mrs. H. W. Morelock was an
Amarillo caller Tuesday.

Miss Flossie Hensley is vis-
iting friends in Amarillo this
week.

Hugh L. Umphres, candidate
for district judge, visited in the
city Tuesday.

At the district meeting of the
Woman's missionary society of
the Baptist church held in Ama-
rillo last Thursday and Friday,
Mrs. B. T. Johnson of this city
was re-elected president for an-
other year.

Mrs. John Knight entertained
the Ladies Aid society of the
Presbyterian church Tuesday
afternoon. The afternoon was
very pleasantly spent socially.
Refreshments were served by
the hostess assisted by Mrs. W.
F. Heller.

CONSTIPATED PEOPLE CAN NOW FORGET ILLS

Thousands of Former Sufferers Now
Happy Through Taking Dodson's
Liver Tone Instead of Calomel.

Many thousands of people
have found that constipation can
now be safely and easily over-
come, in a perfectly pleasant
manner, by taking Dodson's
Liver Tone instead of calomel,
which is really dangerous to so
large a proportion of sufferers.

Dodson's Liver Tone is made
to take the place of calomel and
has been from the first bottle
put on the market. It has none
of the disagreeable features and
after-effects of calomel, which is
in fact a form of mercury, a
mineral and a poison.

Holland Drug Company, and
all reputable local druggists,
positively guarantee to refund
purchase price (50c) of Dodson's
Liver Tone in case you are not
entirely satisfied, and they will
recommend this remedy as a
strictly vegetable-liquid, contain-
ing nothing harmful.

Aside from its safety, Dod-
son's Liver Tone not only leaves
no bad effects, but works easily
and naturally, without pain or
gripe and without interfering at
all with your regular habits, diet
or occupation. It is very simple
to profit by experience of others
and gain relief from constipation
and sluggish liver now.

(Advertisement)

Headache and Nervousness Cured.
"Chamberlain's Tablets are entitled
to all the praise I can give them," writes
Mrs. Richard Oip, Spencerport, N. Y.
They have cured me of headache and
nervousness and restored me to my
normal health." For sale by all dealers.—
Advertisement.

RHEUMATISM ARRESTED

Many people suffer the tortures of
lame muscles and stiffened joints because
of impurities in the blood, and each suc-
ceeding attack seems more acute until
rheumatism has invaded the whole system.

To arrest rheumatism it is quite as im-
portant to improve your general health as
to purify your blood, and the cod liver oil
in Scott's Emulsion is nature's great blood-
maker, while its medicinal nourishment
strengthens the organs to expel the
impurities and rebuild your strength.
Scott's Emulsion is helping thousands
every day who could not find other relief.
Refuse the alcoholic substitutes.

THE ODD JOBS CLUB.

Helps Boys to Work Their Way
Through College.

Mr. T. W. Currie, Secretary
of the Young Men's Christian
Association at the University of
Texas, has this year, for the
second time, successfully oper-
ated an Odd Jobs Club among
the men students, more than
half of whom are either wholly
or in part self-supporting. In a
town the size of Austin there
are many people who do not
keep regular help and who yet



T. W. Currie

need occasionally to have this
or that thing done. Often it is
difficult to find service to meet
such a demand; for the people
who do manual or clerical labor
well are usual at steady employ-
ment. But in Austin this de-
mand has been met through the
student's Odd Jobs Club.

The calls are of every descrip-
tion. Some times a window-
washer or a rug-beater is want-
ed to help out a busy housewife;
sometimes there are cows to
milk or wood to cut or a lawn
to be mowed; or perhaps it is
a business man who wants en-
velopes directed or type-writing
done. From the beginning of
the present school session up
until January 1st the books of
the Club show that 155 jobs
had been done, netting \$165.00.

Eastern Star Instruction.

A school of instruction for the
Eastern Star will be held in
Canyon next week. Delegates
are expected here from
twenty one counties. Mrs. Rit-
chie of Amarillo will conduct the
school. Deputy Grand Matron
Mrs. Edie Houghton of Memphis
and Past Grand Patron R. W.
Lemond of Hale Center are ex-
pected to visit the local lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Carter, re-
tiring officers, entertained the
members of the lodge Saturday
afternoon and served ice cream
and cake.

Miss Ruby Muldrow visited
friends in Amarillo Tuesday and
Wednesday.

Mrs. J. D. Camp of Wellin-
ton and Mrs. S. T. Fayre of
Clarendon are visiting this week
with Mrs. F. M. Neal.

Come to Canyon to live.

If You Have a Printing Want

WE WANT TO KNOW
WHAT IT IS

Putting out good printing
is our business, and when
we say good printing we
don't mean fair, but the
best obtainable. If you
are "from Missouri" give
us a trial and we will

Show You

H. V. Mattson of Jefferson,
Iowa, visited this week at the J.
E. Winkelman home.

All the time Rexall Liver Salts
for your summer ails, 25 and 50c.
City Pharmacy. It

Miss Tenie Thompson was an
Amarillo caller Saturday.

Mrs. J. P. Wansley left Thurs-
day for Missouri and Ill. where
she will make a two months visit
with friends and relatives.

Guth's and Liggetts candy,
the best in the word—City Phar-
macy. It

L. A. Pierce and family left
Sunday for Memphis, Tenn.
From there they will take a
steamer to Kicksman, Ky., after
spending about two weeks in
these places they will go to Mo-
bile, Ala., to visit until Sept. 1,
when they will return home.

J. N. Haney and Mrs. Fred
Luke were in Amarillo Friday
where they met Mrs. Haney and
Fred Luke Jr. who were return-
ing from Weatherford after a
two weeks visit.

J. J. Taylor is in the city this
week visiting friends and rela-
tives.

To Prevent Blood Poisoning
apply at once the wonderful old reliable DR.
PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL, a sur-
gical dressing that relieves pain and heals at
the same time. Not a liniment. 25c. 50c. \$1.00

Happy Items.

N. McKinney was an Amarillo
caller Tuesday.

An emigrant arrived today we
hope many more to follow.

Harry Miller west to Tulia
Friday returning Sunday.

Your peoples class are to
have one of their good times this
evening at the Hagan home.
Ice cream and Sherbert.

Mills Currie and Miss Eva Dil-
lon were married in Tulia Tues-
day giving the community a
surprise. Saturday evening
about a hundred of their friends
gathered at J. Currie's home to
meet these young people and
wish them the best in life. A
most enjoyable evening was
spent. Mrs. G. Mayo giving
several excellent readings.

J. McElroy was a Canyon vis-
itor Sunday.

H. Baggary and family moved
to Plainview Friday to make that
city their future home.

C. G. Immes and wife were
Tulia callers Friday and Satur-
day.

H. Holland and A. E. Logan
were in Amarillo Sunday.

Mrs. Emma Morris and daugh-
ter returned to Mo., Monday.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot
reach the diseased portion of the ear.
There is only one way to cure deafness,
and that is by constitutional remedies.
Deafness is caused by an inflamed con-
dition of the mucous lining of the Eusta-
chian Tube. When this tube is inflamed
you have a rumbling sound or imperfect
hearing, and when it is entirely closed,
Deafness is the result, and unless the in-
flammation can be taken out and this
tube restored to its normal condition,
hearing will be destroyed forever; nine
cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh,
which is nothing but an inflamed condi-
tion of the mucous surface.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of
Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by
Halt's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY, & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, etc.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Everybody
Drinks
Coca-Cola
—it answers every beverage re-
quirement—vitality, vigor, refreshment,
wholesomeness.
It will satisfy you.
Demand the genuine by full name—
Nicknames encourage substitution.
THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.

Whenever
you see an
Arrow through
of Coca-Cola.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Johnson
and baby and Miss Trewitt re-
turned this week to Whitewright
after visiting at the B. T. John-
son home.

H. C. McNeil arrived in the
city Saturday morning from
California to look after business
interests here.

Cured of Indigestion.

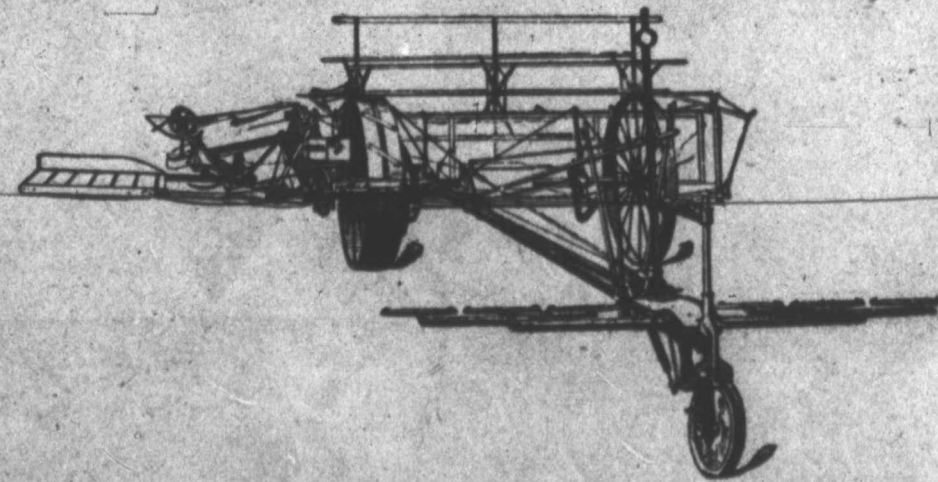
Mrs. Sadie P. Clawson, Indiana, Pa.,
was bothered with indigestion. "My
stomach pained me night and day," she
writes. "I would feel bloated and have
headache and belching after eating. I
also suffered from constipation. My
daughter had used Chamberlain's Tab-
lets and they did her so much good that
she gave me a few doses of them and in-
stated upon my trying them. They help-
ed me as nothing else has done." For
sale by all dealers.—Advertisement.



PROF. F. E. MYERS
of Amarillo College of Music
Teacher of Voice Placement, Artistic
Singing, Harmony and Theory of
Music.

I will teach
in Canyon
every
Saturday.
Write me at
Amarillo, Texas
or
Phone 110
Canyon and
make inquiry
about lessons.

McCormick and Deering Harvesting Machinery



Push headers and Header binders, broad-cast bind-
ers, mowers, sulkey and buck rakes and twine.

THOMPSON HARDWARE COMPANY

FINE WINTER RESORT

St. Moritz, in Switzerland, Wonderful Pleasure City.

Features of the Town Are the Result of Thirty Years Expenditure of Energy and Capital—Haven for Lovers of Winter Sports.

St. Moritz, Switzerland.—It has been said that it requires not only natural advantages, but a quarter of a century's labor, to make a really good Swiss winter resort. At St. Moritz is to be seen the outcome of 30 years of energy and capital expenditure. The Cresta, most wonderful of toboggan-runs—a glistening polished sheet of ice from Church Leap to Cresta village—is the result of many years of loving study and labor. The risks are the product not only of much money, but also of long experience in the fine art of tending ice at an altitude of 6,000 feet. Many years of observation have enabled the devoted engineer of the bobrun to combine the maximum of thrills with the minimum of danger. At St. Moritz a man will find any winter sport he loves, and find it the very best of its kind. Bandy, tobogganing, bobbing, ski-joring, curling, are all at their best in this the most important winter sport centers in Switzerland, and are to be had side by side with every amenity and luxury of modern life. First-class hotels, a well-appointed club (where cards are not unknown), a fine English church (where the services are choral), a series of race-meetings, shops full of Paquin dresses, expensive instructors both in the complete Continental or English styles and in the most hybrid developments of the tango, covered lawn tennis



Church Leap on the Famous Cresta Run.

courts lit by electricity and warmed by "central heating," such are a few of the adjuncts and by-products of life at St. Moritz in winter.

Pleasures and activities are as multifarious as human nature in this gay vanity fair in the snow, where, in the electric air, the active are more vigorous, the delicate and fragile awake to new energy. The so-called "blue" rays of the Engadine sun have very magic and mysterious properties not merely of a therapeutic but also of a moral and a social sort. It is, however, primarily for winter sports that the newcomer will visit St. Moritz.

EASY WAY TO GOOD HEALTH

Stand Straight and You'll Steer Clear of Lung Trouble, Says Medical Body.

New York.—The first essential in the avoidance of tuberculosis of the lungs, or consumption, is to keep the lungs strong, so that if the germs are breathed they can do no harm, according to a bulletin of the American Medical association.

One of the most important things in keeping the lungs strong is to keep the chest wide open, so that the lungs can be properly used. If the body is dropped or stoops, or if the shoulders are allowed to drag forward (round shoulder), or if the head is carried forward instead of well back over the shoulders, the chest must be flattened, the breathing must be shallow, and the lungs, not being freely used, become weak.

It is in this type of chest that tuberculosis usually begins. The consumptive is usually narrow chested, with drooped shoulders and with the head craned forward. While the development of a strong, well formed chest is one of the most important factors in preventing tuberculosis, the same thing is to be desired if the disease has once started. Not only should we live in the open, but we should stand up straight and learn to "throw a big chest," so that the lungs can grow strong and the fresh air be taken in.

The runner, the singer, or any one who is obliged to make sustained effort is taught to stand and sit with the chest high, so that the lungs can be used to the best advantage, and if every one would do the same thing there would be less tuberculosis, because there would be fewer weak lungs.

Chauffeur Under Double Fire. Chicago.—"My boss' daughter and her fellow were sparking in the rear seat and occasionally I turned to take a look so lost track of my speedometer," declared Christ Brody, a chauffeur when arraigned for speeding.

Making Tomorrow's World

By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.

(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM



Manila, Philippine Islands.—The question of all absorbing interest in the eastern lands which border the Pacific ocean is: What will the United States do in, or with the Philippine Islands? Australia shows deepest concern, for in the effort to keep that continent of attenuated population a white man's country reliance is placed upon American dominance in the Philippines as a breakwater against Asiatic invasion. But the interest keenly felt and manifested in the island-continent exists, though for different cause, in Japan, looking for new worlds to conquer; in China, slowly awakening from its centuries' nap; in the Dutch East Indies; in the French and German possessions, and even in the Straits settlements, Burma and far-off, fermenting India. Keenest, of course, is the concern in the islands themselves. Here it is everywhere and continually the chief, almost the only topic of conversation.

The Philippine Islands were of small world-consequence in the old days when they were governed—or mis-governed—from Madrid, by way of Mexico. A Spanish galleon, once a year from Acapulco to Manila, was the only permitted communication with Western lands. Gridley, at Dewey's command, on May day, 1898, fired a shot which was heard around the world and the islands, by the fortunes of war and some slight outlay of money, came un-

The view expressed by General Aguinaldo is held by every observer.

Nowhere else has there been so ambitious an educational undertaking, the effort to put an entire nation to school. Only lack of revenue prevents the extension of a public school system to every village. Even under existing conditions every child on the larger islands and in the more populous communities finds a public school within easy reach. In Manila is a normal school doing good work, an excellent high school and a growing university, under the wise direction of President Thomas Bartlett, which has, among other well equipped departments, a medical school regarded as the best in the far East. Industrial and technical instruction is provided in the more important centers. English is compulsory in all these schools and tuition is free. The Spanish language is still in everyday use in Manila, because, said a Filipino, we courted our sweethearts in that language, but the younger Filipinos speak English and its use is rapidly becoming general.

Great Progress in Sanitation. The Americans have instituted other reforms than that in education. In the matter of public health much progress has been made. A system of sanitation and the drilling of artesian wells for a better water supply have lowered the death rate in some places 50 per cent. Cholera and smallpox have been practically eliminated, lepers have been segregated and plague spots have been made clean and healthful for human habitation. There is no place in all the Orient freer from disease. The road system has been extended until there are nearly two thousand miles of hard-surfaced highways, far superior to most of the main roads in Missouri or the middle West, with many excellent bridges. Fine harbor works have been constructed at

the principal ports. Irrigation systems have been established, agriculture has been promoted and new lines opened up.

In the maintenance of law and order and the administration of justice the change has also been striking. The incorruptibility of a judiciary, representative of the best American type, has succeeded a reign of bribery. The central penitentiary, Bilibid prison, in Manila, is conducted on most progressive lines and the penal colony at Iwahig constitutes a daring but successful experiment in the reformatory treatment of criminals. When it is recalled that all this—and much more—has been accomplished in a tropical country where none of these things existed, and in 15 years, the Americans may well, in the language of the political platform, "point with pride."

Natives Want Self-Government.

While the dwellers in the Philippines, native and foreigner alike, agree as to the past and the present and unite in praising the good accomplished, there is, when the future is considered, sharp divergence of opinion. The Filipinos, almost without exception, wish self-government. They are a unit in praising the present administration at Washington for its extension of local self-government—"Filipinization of the Philippine Islands," as the local phrase has it. What form this self-government shall take, republic with absolute independence, an

American protectorate, statehood in the American republic, or naturalization, is not generally agreed upon. Self-government, however, is the Filipinos' unanimous desire.

Americans Against It.

The Americans and foreigners, resident on the islands, are almost though not quite so unanimous against further extension of the privileges of self-government to the Filipinos. They are equally as unanimous in denouncing with much vehemence the administration at Washington and its local representatives at Manila. "These people do not know what is good for them," said a Manila merchant. "Look what we have done for them and how ungrateful the wretches are. They want to take the government into their own hands. It will ruin our business." And he naively added: "Last year I made 40 per cent on my investment."

The newspapers reflect the discordant views. The American journals are filled with denunciation of Governor General Harrison's policy, though his gracious personality has won him friends even among his opponents, while the Filipino press is correspondingly laudatory.

Can Filipinos Govern Themselves?

The question of the duty of the United States in regard to these islands and their peoples resolves itself into whether or not they are capable of governing themselves and maintaining law and order as an independent nation. If they can do this, even those persons in Manila most violently opposed to self-government would agree, though with reluctance, that it should be granted. No one here—at least in public—is opposed to ultimate independence or self-government, "when the Filipinos are capable of self-government," to use the phrase of common speech. The difference is as to the time. "In two centuries at the present rate of progress," said one American. "In a generation or two," said another, while a third shrewd observer without the conservatism of capital invested in the brewery or timber or other local business, said: "The Filipinos are capable of governing themselves and maintaining peace and progress on the island now. And how can we say for a certainty that they are not unless we give them a chance to demonstrate their capacity? As to maintaining themselves against outside aggression, that is another matter. As for self-government, look at the work of the Philippine assembly. That throws light on the problem, if it does not solve it."

Good Work of the Assembly.

The Philippine assembly, the legislature of the islands, had just adjourned. It is composed of two houses. The lower house consists of members elected from the various provinces by voters who have certain educational and property qualifications. Its membership is, of course, entirely native. The upper house, called the commission, is composed of the governor general and eight commissioners, appointed by the president of the United States. Until recently, five of this commission were Americans and four Filipinos. Under President Wilson's administration, however, five of the commission—a majority—are Filipinos. The work of this assembly was equal to that of legislative bodies in other and Western lands. It compares favorably, in discussion of measures and final decision, with the state legislatures in America. There was harmony between the two houses and each passed about the same number of bills originating in the other house. In appropriation of money the assembly was notably careful and discriminating. Osemena, the speaker, from Cebu, would have easily been a leader in any legislative body, and Palma, the senior member of the commission, would rank among the foremost members of any upper house. The whole assembly was characterized by fine public spirit.

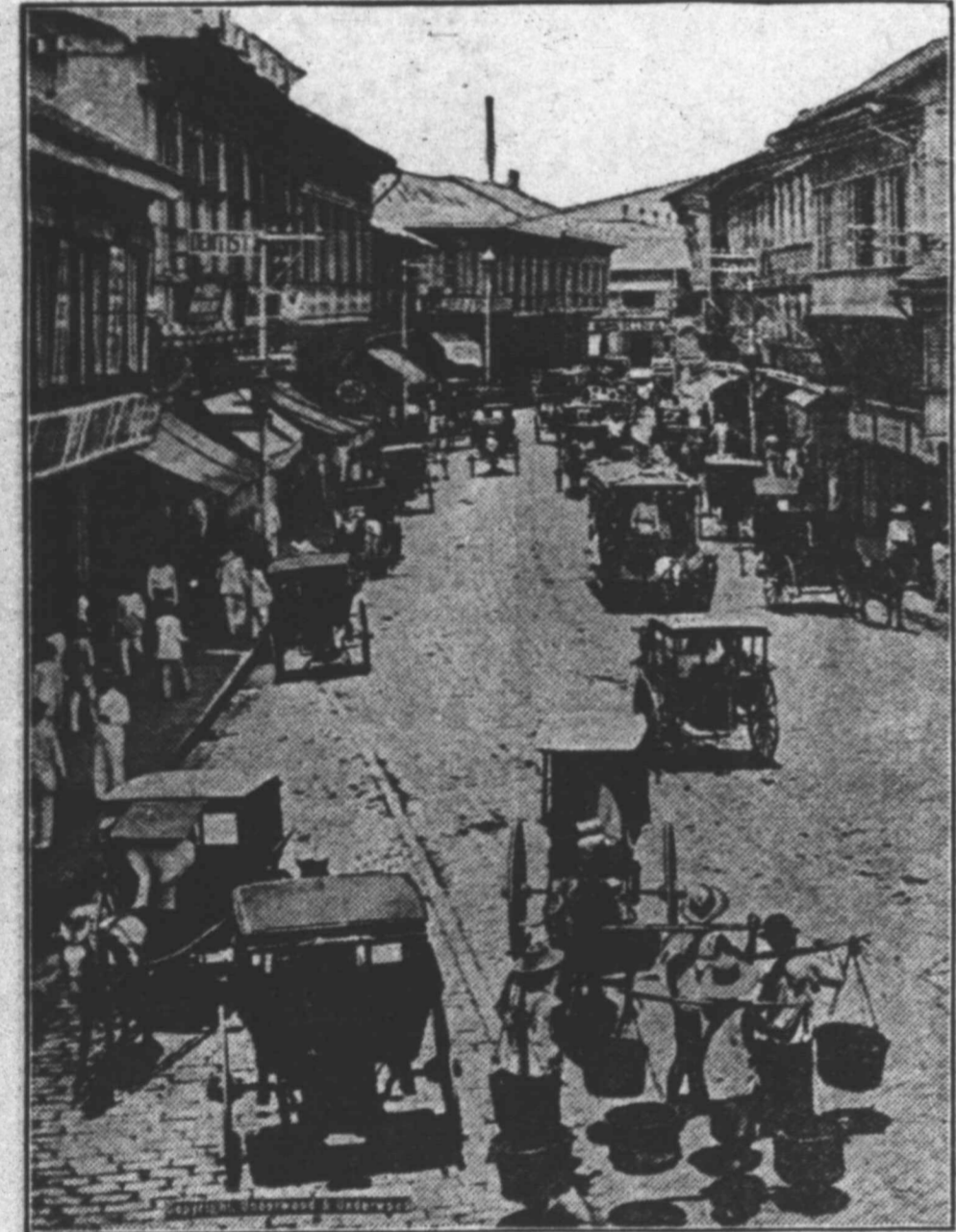
Show Fast-Growing Capacity.

In local civil government, in the judiciary, on commissions, in the constabulary, and as soldiers, the Filipino has shown an unexpected and growing capacity. In this view the opponents of independence agreed, but insist they succeed only when they are under some white man's authority. Thomas A. Street, formerly professor in the law school of the University of Missouri, now member of the code committee of the Philippines, bears witness to their rapid growth in the qualities needed for successful statehood. Maj. B. B. Buck of the regular army, formerly commandant of cadets at Missouri, testifies to their ability as soldiers. Indeed, the universal opinion classes the Filipinos as the most superior of the Malayan peoples.

There are several different peoples among the 8,000,000 Christians who inhabit the 2,000 or more islands making up the archipelago. Some are in a state of barbarism little removed from savagery. Religious antagonism, fomented by Spanish rule, existed between Christians and Mohammedans, but the antagonism has apparently lessened under American control. This religious difference, jealousy between the several peoples and the existence of the wild tribes must be considered in summing up the case for and against independence.

In considering the problem, the opinions of persons directly affected by a change in governmental conditions or favoring some particular policy for partisan reasons should be taken with due allowance for such personal or party interest. The future of the Philippines is too big a question to be decided by the self-interest of business men or soldiers or on partisan lines.

(Copyright, 1914, by Joseph B. Bowles.)



Escalita Street, Manila.

der the American flag. The situation changed with kaleidoscopic swiftness. Governed for the Filipinos.

The record of the United States in the archipelago can be studied with pleasure by every American citizen, whatever his opinions may be as to the acquisition or disposition of these islands. It is, with one or two lamentable exceptions, a record of unselfish, efficient, honest public service. There has been little or no selfish exploitation. Administration has been for the benefit of the Filipinos. Outside the army and fortifications expenses, the cost of the administration has been met by local taxation and this taxation has been turned into the Philippine treasury for local service. The Americans are amateurs in colonial government. They lacked experience when they took up the burden here. Perhaps for these very reasons they entered upon the work with enthusiasm and conducted it without falling into the grooves of ancient officialism which mar much of the colonial government of other and older nations.

A Nation at School.

General Aguinaldo, once leader of the insurrection against the American rule, now scientific farmer and patriotic promoter of handicrafts, replying, with his accustomed caution, to inquiry recently declared that more had been done for education in fifteen years under American rule than in all the centuries of Spanish domination.

PRESENCE OF A FLY A DANGER SIGNAL.

THE fly has been tried and found guilty, in spite of the questionings of those who maintain the doctrine that every creature performs some useful purpose. Undoubtedly the fly does, for where there is an abundance of filth there will the flies gather together, there will they multiply and increase. Their function today is nothing more or less than a danger signal to indicate insanitary conditions. Abolish these, and the breeding places of the flies will be eradicated.

One intelligent and energetic person can start a successful movement for the extermination of the house fly in any community if he or she is resourceful and patient as well.

HARRISBURG, PA., PAID FIVE CENTS A PINT FOR DEAD FLIES.

FOUR MILLION dead flies were bought at the rate of 5 cents a pint by the Harrisburg Civic club of Harrisburg, Pa., at the close of the swatting prize contest last season. This was only a fraction of those killed as a result of the Civic club's campaign. Ella Marie Kriedler won first prize of \$2 for the largest score, turning in seventy-four and one-half pints, for which she got \$3.75 besides her prize.

HOW TO KILL FLIES BY THOUSANDS.

A GOOD fly poison can be made by using one pint of milk, one pint of water, one tablespoonful of formaldehyde and one tablespoonful of sugar. Place in shallow vessels small square pieces of bread thoroughly saturated with this mixture. Be careful to keep it out of the reach of children and animals. Put a vessel or two of this mixture on the back porch to destroy the flies before they get into the house. No other food should be near; then the flies will take the poison, which will kill them quickly and by the thousands.

WAR ON FLIES HELPED TO BUILD PANAMA CANAL.

ONE thing which has rendered possible the building of the Panama canal more than anything else has been the sanitary and preventive measures taken to keep down the deadly yellow fever and pernicious malarial. This has been done by waging war against all insect life believed to carry disease, particularly flies. There is an old saying that every rail road cost a life.

CLEVELAND, O., turned the common house fly into a curiosity at a cost of only \$2,000 a year by beginning to swat pests that survived February and by enlisting schoolboys as "junior sanitary police" to report insanitary spots in which insects could breed.

DEATH TO FLY INTERESTS GREAT MINDS.

SINCE the fly swatting campaign of last year, which was a mere skirmish in a battle of nations, leading men of this country and Europe, a number of scientific ones among them, have become identified with an organization having the extermination of flies as its serious purpose. They are earnest in attaching quite as much importance to the work as is commonly accorded to great objects of preventive measures, such as tuberculosis and yellow fever. They regard the fly as about the worst enemy of mankind by reason of the very fact that it is tolerated while carrying to humans nearly every known form of disease, being the greatest of germ bearers.

Here are a few of the well known men and women associated in the crusade to exterminate the fly:

Dr. Albert Vanderveer, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Alice Lakey, Cranford, N. J.; Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. Robert S. E. Bradley, Boston; Dr. Joseph V. Porter, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. S. G. Crumpine, Topeka, Kan.; Dr. Woods Hutchinson, Colonel John Y. Culyer and Daniel D. Jackson, M. S., and Edward W. Hatch, Jr., New York.

FLY CARRIED FIVE MILLION GERMS.

A RECENT experiment with 414 flies that had not been specially exposed showed them to be a germ carryall of from 1,250,000 to 6,600,000 germs each. When a fly "washes its hands" it means that it is just shaking off some thousands of germs. A fly no different from its fellows was caught in a sterilized net and immersed in a bottle of sterilized water. When the previously pure water was examined it was found that the creature had left more than 5,000,000 germs in its bath water.

LESSON IN ARITHMETIC.

IF one fly occupies a cubic quarter of an inch, how many flies make a cubic foot? Two hundred thousand. Then how much space is occupied by the progeny of one successful fly? About 900,000 cubic miles. N. B.—Figures don't lie.

The call for patriotic fly fighters is out. None too feeble with age, none too weak with youth, if the patriotism is in him. Now, before matters are worse, is the time for intervention.

CLEANLINESS HEAVY ARTILLERY IN FLY WAR.

DON'T mind a rattlesnake or two about the house, but kill every fly as you value your life and the lives of your children.

In the war against the fly cleanliness is the heavy artillery, vigilance the machine guns and determination the Mausers.



Reduction on MILLINERY

Our entire stock of Millinery at **33 1-3 per cent off for cash** Season will close June 15th. All orders must be in by that time. We thank you for your patronage in this department.

The Canyon City Supply Co.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING & GROCERIES
CANYON, TEXAS



Y. W. HOLMES DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Live in Plainview, native Texas, on farm till 26 years old, academic graduate Univ. of Texas, lawyer since 1898, served in Legislature in 1905; lived in Cordales 9 years, in Amarillo 3, and in Hale Co. 4—investigate me, and if it shows good and you like my platform, WONT YOU VOTE FOR ME?

Cannot see you personally, but will make speeches, and will discuss briefly in this column part of the following propositions every two weeks. Watch for them.

1. Favor statewide prohibition, most strict regulation till statewide is secured, and full protection of dry territory against liquor traffic. Seven years ago I was an anti, hating saloons, but sincerely believing strict regulation to be the remedy. But I concluded a rattlesnake cannot be regulated. It must be killed. I voted, and made speeches, for state wide in 1911, and will again in 1915. Till statewide is secured, I favor every measure which tends to restrict and minimize the traffic. I favor every law which tends to prohibit absolutely sales, or shipments, into dry territory.
2. Favor ample provision for buildings, equipment, maintenance and protection of all State educational institutions, particularly the Canyon Normal. They should all be provided for by separate tax, and thus removed from politics. We want this country settled; but settlers will not come where there are not good schools; and to have good schools, we must have trained teachers; therefore this section particularly needs a good normal. Canyon did the handsome thing to get this normal; therefore she is entitled to have it re-

built, protected and maintained.

3. Favor compulsory attendance of every scholastic under 14 years for four months each year; favor free text books: an 8 months school year divided into two separate sessions, and better pay for teachers.
 4. Opposed to children under 14 working at any indoor occupation except to assist in business of their parents.
 5. Opposed to women working over 8 hours per day in any factory and over ten hours at any other indoor occupation.
 6. A mother with children, without support, unable to maintain a home, should be assisted by the State to enable her to maintain a home for them.
 7. Favor laws providing for a complete and accurate gathering and disseminating of information on growing, harvesting and marketing agricultural products; and providing for a marketing and warehouse system.
 8. Favor a pure seed law to protect agriculture against bad and impure seeds.
 9. To encourage the purchase and improvement of small farms, I favor laws to promote rural credit associations; and also the necessary laws to give Texas the benefit of the National Rural Banking Act to be passed—but homestead exemptions must be preserved.
 10. Encourage railroad building by amending stock and bond law to allow bonds to be sold before road is built, the proceeds to be spent under supervision of Ry Commission.
 11. Reform Court proceedings so cases will be determined right and with due dispatch, eliminating unnecessary technicalities.
- There are other matters of importance, which I hope to touch upon in my speeches.
(Advertisements)
- Mrs. B. T. Johnson was in Lubbock Friday of last week to attend the Fifth Sunday meeting. She was on the program.
- Best Diarrhoea Remedy.**
If you have ever used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy you know that it is a success. Sam F. Guin, Whatley, Ala., writes, "I had the measles and got caught out in the rain, and it settled in my stomach and bowels. I had an awful time, and had it not been for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I could not possibly have lived but a few hours longer, but thanks to this remedy, I am now well and strong." For sale by all dealers.—Advertisement.

"BELLE MEAD SWEETS"

Trenton, N. J. 5. 13. 14.
Prof. R. L. Marquis, Canyon, Tex.

Dear Sir: We have just opened a n agency with Holland Drug Company of your city, and knowing of your enthusiasm for Pure Foods, particularly in the Westfield Standards, we want to call your attention to the fact that Belle Mead Sweets, we believe, were the only candies in the world found pure enough to get into the the Westfield Booklet, and this has been going on for several years.

The New York Globe, one of the leading newspapers of the world, we understand has just started a Pure Food page and as far as we can trace, Belle Mead Sweets are the only candies that have been found pure enough to get space with them.

It seems very remarkable no doubt, that of all the candies in America, Belle Mead Sweets alone should be made in a manner that could be called Pure Food and yet, it seems to be the case, and we are doing a wonderful business among the people who really think before they buy.

It may be of interest for you to know that our Creams are pure—We do not permit the use of coloring matter, chemical

preservatives, or cheapening adulterations in anything we make, and we believe this can be said of no other candy in the world.

Our factory is without question the cleanest and most sanitary candy factory in the world—We employ only the better class, clean, American girls, and altogether run our establishment in the same manner you would want your kitchen conducted.

At any time you can visit us we will be most glad to see you for our entire factory is open for inspection at all times, and in the meantime, believe us,

Very truly yours,
The Belle Mead Sweets Makers.

8% Money
On Improved Farms. No Commission Charged For Placing Loans
C. P. Hutchings
AMARILLO, TEXAS

Does Prohibition Foster True Temperance?

Cardinal Gibbons answers that question. He says:
"The establishment of prohibition in Chicago or other large cities would be impracticable and would put a premium on the sale of intoxicating drinks."
"When a law is flagrantly and habitually violated it brings legislation into contempt. It creates a spirit of deception and hypocrisy, and compels men to do indelicately and by stealth what they would otherwise do open and above board. You cannot legislate men by civil action into the performance of good and righteous deeds."
Similar opinions have been publicly and privately voiced by thousands of other men, high in the councils of nation, state and church—who have the good of their fellow men sincerely at heart.
These men are clear thinkers. Their vision is unclouded by prejudice. They foresee that prohibition does more than strike at the personal liberty of the people. They recognize it as a menace to the stability of our institutions.
What Cardinal Gibbons says about prohibition in large cities is equally true of smaller cities and towns and of states. But the ill effects of prohibition are more far reaching than its encouragement of law violations.

It Encourages Drunkenness!

It drives out by law a beverage which, in many respects, is the most wholesome, beneficial, and desirable the world has ever known—the harmless drink of temperate people—the world over—beer. It compels the man who will drink to slip into his community—ostensibly for his own use but quite as frequently for others as well—the concentrated stimulants which are easily hidden and can stealthily be disposed of and a small quantity of which produces drunkenness.
No, prohibition does not prohibit. It never has and never will. It cannot. And the foregoing statement of facts furnishes just one of the many reasons why prohibition does not foster true temperance. —Paid Advertisement

A Bell Telephone
Always a Friend in Need
In case of sickness or accident, the doctor can be summoned by telephone in less time than it takes to harness a horse. If he is some distance away, he can give instructions over the telephone that may save a life.
It is a time-saver when time is most valuable.

The Southwestern Telephone Company

WHENEVER YOU NEED A GENERAL TONIC - TAKE GROVE'S

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is Equally Valuable as a General Tonic because it Acts on the Liver, Drives Out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. For Grown People and Children.

You know what you are taking when you take Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic as the formula is printed on every label showing that it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It is as strong as the strongest bitter tonic and is in Tasteless Form. It has no equal for Malaria, Chills and Fever, Weakness, general debility and loss of appetite. Gives life and vigor to Nursing Mothers and Pale, Sickly Children. Removes Biliousness without purging. Relieves nervous depression and low spirits. Arouses the liver to action and purifies the blood. A True Tonic and Sure Appetizer. A Complete Strengthenener. No family should be without it. Guaranteed by your Druggist. We mean it. 5c.

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It is
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—clean
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Try it and see. Price \$3.50. Guaranteed.
Canyon Power Company