

The Grapeland Messenger.

T. O. Walton of the A. & M. College will Address the FARMERS in Grapeland To-morrow at 2 P. M.---COME

VOL. 17 No. 44

GRAPELAND, HOUSTON COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1915

\$1.00 PER YEAR

WHY NOT GROW SOME TOMATOES?

Jacksonville, Texas, Dec. 28, '14.
To the Farmers of the Grapeland Vicinity:

I wish to talk to you through the columns of the Messenger concerning the tomato industry.

I noticed the editor tried to stir you up on this subject last year, but to no effect, I believe.

It is very plain that we must diversify. I believe tomatoes are the best money crop of any other vegetable or fruit. Now is the time to begin your preparation for a tomato crop. You have just as good land for tomatoes as can be found anywhere and can have them just as early as we can here.

It will cost, everything included, \$15 per acre to raise them and often we receive from \$100 to \$200 per acre. Many do not understand how to raise hot bed plants and prefer to buy them. Plants can be secured for \$4.00 per acre.

If the farmers around Grapeland are interested enough to put a few acres to tomatoes, I will write again and give them all the information I can.

Yours truly,
E. M. Carson,
Jacksonville, Route 1.

CARD OF THANKS

We take this method of acknowledging our profound appreciation for the loving kindness and assistance shown us during this hour of bereavement in the loss of our loved one, Lora.

J. E. Stowe and
The Hollingsworth Family.

To the citizenship of Grapeland who have contributed in any way toward making our coming among you so pleasant, we desire to express our hearty appreciation for such beautiful consideration and trust that during the new year our relations shall be mutually helpful.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Edge.

RIPPLES ON THE TRINITY

Reynard, Jan. 4.—The holidays and the old year are now in the past and we are living in the new year, but were it not for the calendar would not know it. Bad weather, dull times and other things kept some from having a nice time, and if it were not for hope we might despair.

A great many are unsettled yet as to the best plans to pursue, but am sure all will do the best they can. We predict that this fall will find the farmers in the best shape to live they have been in a long time, but it is going to cost them something.

Miss Laura Kent spent the holidays in Crockett.

There will be some changes in our neighborhood, which is the case every year.

Mr. Tom Taylor is the only man in the community who has killed meat enough to do twelve months. He sure has the meat and lard, too. The most of us had only shoats to kill.

The wet weather has damaged the field pastures badly and are having to feed heavy, hence corn is going fast.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Stevens are the parents of a baby girl.

We are requested to say that Rev. S. W. Edge, the new Baptist pastor of Grapeland, will preach for us next Sunday at 3 o'clock. Let's give him a good congregation. It seems we are going to be short on preaching this year.

Some sickness and no one feels real well. Zack.

Nathan Guice, who was accidentally shot while out hunting one day last week, by Marvin Matney, is getting along nicely and will soon be able to be out. The gun was accidentally discharged, the load of bird shot striking Mr. Guice in the lower limbs and a few shot in his body.

LETTER FROM ANTRIMITE

Jan. 4.—Christmas and New Year have come and passed into history and we find things about as we expected we would. Neither has the unexpected happened and we see and realize that we are only children of men and creatures of environment.

As we are behind with the happenings will give a few.

Preaching fourth Sunday past by W. R. Durnell.

On Saturday night, 26th inst. promptly at seven o'clock the Antrim Literary and Debating Society was called to order by acting Chairman, Mr. Jesse Willis of Grapeland. A few choice recitations were delivered by Misses Nora Gray, May Martin and others after which came questions of the hour by V. L. Durnell which proved to be quite a success. Then came the debate: Resolved, That according to the law of custom and right, Germany was Justifiable in her treatment toward the Belgians. Affirmative, Prof. W. F. Nix, A. N. Edens and J. F. Durnell. Negative, W. R. Durnell, G. L. Waddell and Mrs. A. N. Edens.

The affirmative did some good historical work and put up a good strong fight showing that they were debaters of no mean ability. However, the decision was in favor of the negative. Music was furnished by the writer and Mrs. Lillie Waddell. All seemed to enjoy themselves and a good crowd was present. The society meets every two weeks and we believe our next program will prove another success. Come and be with us Saturday night, January 9th.

The first Sunday was a record breaker for preaching at this place. We might say it was a three in one proposition. Revs. W. Andrews and James Dickerson each preached. Rev. Dickerson at 11 a. m. and Rev. Andrews at 7 p. m. Rev. Hooks delivered his first sermon at 3

Start the New Year Right

Buy Your Groceries from
The Cash Grocery Co.

We Sell for Cash Only

By doing so we can sell you groceries for less.

Plenty of SEED OATS, CHOPS, BRAN and SHORTS. You will always find our grocery and feed stock as near complete as any house in Grapeland. Trade with us and save money.

THE CASH GROCERY COMPANY

FREE DELIVERY

Phone us Your Orders

Forward

1914 is gone and we are now on the threshold of a new year.

A new year means new conditions and new prospects.

What does the future hold for you? We trust that this year will see prosperity ever your body guard and that economy will be your servant.

For all courtesies shown us we heartily thank you and hope you will continue to favor us with a liberal portion of your business. We shall always do our best efforts to serve you.

McLean & Riall

THE HOME OF DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE
BOTH PHONES FREE DELIVERY

YOU CAN MAKE 1915

A PROSPEROUS YEAR

By taking advantage of the good values in merchandise offered by us at a price that will please you and yours. . . . START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT by seeing us before you make your purchases of any items in dry goods, groceries, furniture or hardware. . . . WE WANT TO THANK YOU for the business given us the past year, and hope our pleasant relations may continue through this and all future years to come. We have felt each favor received in the past and have and will continue to try to show our appreciation to you for these favors shown us by giving you the best for the least money.

KENNEDY BROTHERS

The Store for Everybody

Grapeland, Texas

p. m. on this year's work. A good crowd attended each service, the weather and all being considered.

The young people were entertained at the home of J. F. Martin Saturday night with 42. All report a pleasant time and plenty of cake, which is good and acceptable any time.

Mrs. Lucy Willis was the guest of Mrs. W. M. Durnell Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Willis took dinner with G. L. Waddell and wife Sunday. ANTRIMITE.

If you don't sleep well at night, are nervous and low-spirited, you need a system purifier. Herbine is a powerful liver stimulant and cleansing medicine. It quiets the nerves, promotes energy and cheerfulness. Price 50c. Sold by A. S. Porter. adv

NOTICE TO WOODMEN

All the members of Elberta Camp No. 2124 of the W. O. W. are requested to be present next Saturday night at the regular meeting. C. L. HALTOM, C. C.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A large sponge placed in the bottom of the umbrella jar absorbs the water and protects the jar.

To renew the lustre on leather furniture apply the white of an egg with a sponge, allow to stand a minute, then polish with a soft cloth.

To remove stains from knife handles and also to keep the ivory from turning yellow, rub the handles well with a cut lemon; afterward wash well in soap and water and dry immediately. This removes the stains and keeps the ivory a good color.

Here is a Southern housewife's method of cleaning brass. She mixes fine wood ashes with lemon juice to make a paste just thin enough to handle on a soft flannel cloth. With this paste she rubs the stained brass until it shines clean and un tarnished.

Prickly Ash Bitters cures the kidneys, regulates the liver and purifies the bowels. A valuable system tonic. A. S. Porter, Special Agent. Adv.

STORY OF YEAR MARKED BY SENSATIONAL EVENTS

Most Momentous Twelve Months of Modern Times Reviewed—Great European War, Mexican Troubles and Other World Happenings.

The year of our Lord, 1914, is unique. It does not fall into the procession of the years with the accustomed swing. That which has transformed it into a horror without precedent in breath and malignity is war—war which is devastating the old world and fixing its sinister impress on the new.

It came swiftly and with a terrific clash. On July 23, the Austro-Hungarian government sent an ultimatum to Serbia demanding the punishment of the persons concerned in the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and instant suppression of all anti-Austrian propaganda in that country and giving 48 hours for consideration. The Belgrade government agreed to the Austrian demand with a single exception—that which would have empowered Austrian officials to take a leading part in the punishment of the murderers, and asked for further information on this point.

The reply was not satisfactory to Austria. She promptly declared war on Serbia and began to move troops toward the border. The Serbs began active mobilization and removed their capital from Belgrade to Nish, in the interior. Instantly the eyes of all the civilized world were turned toward Russia.

The day after Austria declared war on Serbia, the Russian minister of foreign affairs warned the German ambassador that if Serbia were invaded Russia would not be able to remain neutral. Great Britain proposed to Germany, France and Italy that a council should be arranged to mediate between the two disputants. Germany declined to become party to such an arrangement. The czar urged the Kaiser to use his influence with the Austrian emperor. According to the German account, the Kaiser complied with this request to the best of his ability. When he discovered, however, that mobilization was going on actively in Russia, he wired the czar that his course was making mediation impossible.

Two days later the Kaiser proclaimed martial law throughout the country and sent a twenty-four hour ultimatum to the Muscovite government demanding an instant abandonment of all war preparation. At the expiration of this ultimatum, August 1, the Kaiser gave the order for mobilization to begin and on the same day Count von Pourtales, the German ambassador at St. Petersburg, started homeward.

Meanwhile the mobilization of the entire French army was begun. Martial law was declared and, August 4, the German ambassador announced that the war between his country and France was on. England had asked both France and Germany if they would respect the neutrality of Belgium in case of war. The former had answered in the affirmative. The latter made no direct reply, and Belgian mobilization began at once.

On August 2 a German army marched into the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, whose neutrality had been guaranteed by the powers in 1837. A day later, the German government sent a note to the Belgian government demanding passage for German troops through the country and promising ample compensation for all damage at the close of the war. This was in the form of an ultimatum and specified twelve hours as a time limit. The reply was that Belgium would defend her neutrality by force of arms if it were necessary.

Great Britain Declares War.

At this move of Germany, Great Britain began active mobilization of her forces and all the naval reserves were called out at once. War against Germany was declared on August 4, a war budget of £80,000,000 was voted, and within a few days a British force of 120,000 men had been landed in France. On August 6 Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia, and her troops crossed the Russian border. The Montenegrins joined the Serbs against Austria and Bosnia was invaded. On August 10 the French government proclaimed war against Austria, and two days later England followed her example. Japan announced her intention to side with her British ally.

Scandinavia and Holland asserted their neutrality, but at once put all their military resources into requisition for defense. Portugal announced her intention to fulfill her treaty obligations with Great Britain, but she did not become a belligerent at once. Spain professed absolute neutrality, but began immediate mobilization of all her forces. Turkey declared for neutrality, but mobilized her army and began to advance toward Bulgaria. It was not until the last of October that she made her initial demonstration in the Black sea against Russia.

Greece, as well as the minor Balkan states, was in a condition of armed expectancy. As for Italy, sworn ally of Germany and Austria in the so-called Dreibund, she took advantage of the fact that her partners were not engaged in a defensive war to remain neutral despite strong pressure from Berlin and Vienna.

At the outbreak of hostilities, a censorship which is the most effective ever known was established in all the warring countries. About all that was actually revealed was that the Kaiser's forces made their way through Belgium with a tremendous loss of men and property, the Belgian defenders of the little kingdom exhibiting a power of resistance and a stubbornness which amazed the world. The forts at Liege halted the German legions for a week. But the odds were too great. By the end of August the terrible German war machine had literally mowed its way through Belgium, and by September 4 had reached a point within twenty miles of Paris, which was in active preparation for a siege. The seat of government was removed to Bordeaux. Suddenly, on September 4, the German army of the right turned eastward. Since that time, the Kaiser's forces have been retiring slowly, fighting with a persistence never before recorded in the history of modern war.

Russian mobilization by the middle of August was practically completed and the czar's armies were in rapid advance toward the German and Austrian frontiers. Great forces opposed the Slavic

advance and many bloody contests followed in rapid succession, until late in the autumn, the greatly outnumbered Teutonic allies began to show signs of declining offensive ability.

The Japanese confined their military operations entirely to Asia. They immediately proceeded against the German forts at Kiauchau, China, which were taken by assault after ten weeks' attack. Russian and Turkish fleets have been engaged in the Black sea, there has been fighting on a small scale in Egypt, and the Portuguese in Africa have made several attacks upon German colonies. Indian troops have been engaged with Turkish forces in an effort to keep the Suez Canal open.

From the first, there has been a practical deadlock in the naval situation. The British fleet sailed under sealed orders August 4, and a big naval battle in the North sea was confidently expected by the waiting world. It soon became apparent that Great Britain's purpose was to deal a fatal blow at German commerce safeguard that of Belgium, France and its own and render the enemy's fleet inoperative by holding it in the Baltic. A week later, the port authorities of New York were notified that the Atlantic lines were unobstructed, and a few days afterward the Pacific lines were pronounced "open and safe." Sixty British war vessels guarded the exit of the Kiel Canal and prevented the thirty German battleships anchored there from coming out. Within a few days, more than thirty of the great German ocean liners were interned in neutral waters and a number of German merchant ships were captured or destroyed.

By the middle of November more than four hundred war vessels and merchantmen on all sides had been captured or interned in neutral ports. The Emden in the Pacific and the Karlsruhe in the South Atlantic, two German raiders, preyed successfully upon allied and neutral commerce until the former was put out of action. During the past three months the Germans have destroyed a number of British cruisers by means of torpedoes. In an action off the coast of Chile, a squadron of five German warships sank the Monmouth and Good Hope with all on board. On October 27, although it was not known to the public for a fortnight afterward—the British super-dreadnaught Audacious was sunk by a mine off the coast of Ireland. Shortly afterward, the British admiral delayed the North sea a closed military area.

On December 8 the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneissau, Leipzig and Nürnberg, under Admiral von Spee, were sunk by a British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, off the Falkland Islands. The German cruiser Dresden escaped, badly damaged. December 16 a German fleet bombarded the English coast towns of Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough, killing 150 and wounding 300 citizens and causing much property damage. Three British merchant vessels were sunk by mines laid by the bombarding fleet.

At the close of the year operations in the west seem practically at a standstill. December 17 the Germans reported a victory in Poland.

As a result of the immediate paralysis in the financial world due to the sudden embroilment of the European nations, Americans abroad were subjected to great inconvenience and not a little actual hardship. Much relief was afforded the Belgian sufferers and large sums of money for the purpose were raised all over the country.

The American Red Cross sent the relief ship Red Cross to European waters, with a full equipment of physicians, nurses and supplies, on September 12.

Chaotic Conditions in Mexico.

Early in the year foreign nations began to be critical of the administration's "hands-off" Mexican policy and to insist that the job of pacifying Mexico belonged logically to the United States. Victoriano Huerta had held the provisional presidency for a year and boasted in his cups that he would hold his office longer than President Wilson would remain in the White House. Meanwhile the bandit chief Pancho Villa was steadily gaining ground in the north. The fiercest battle of the revolution, which was fought for almost two weeks, ended in victory for the rebel forces.

There was an appalling loss of life in this long continued fight, and more than four thousand fugitives crossed the Rio Grande and took refuge in American territory. Here they were cared for by the United States authorities.

On February 3 President Wilson revoked an order by his predecessor in office to put a stop to the shipment of arms and ammunition into Mexico by citizens of the United States. On April 16, President Wilson instructed Secretary Daniels to assemble an imposing naval force at Tampico, on the Mexican coast. This was due to the refusal of the Mexican president and his military aids to salute the American flag as an essential feature of an apology for an unwarranted arrest and imprisonment of several American bluejackets who had landed on Mexican soil to obtain a supply of gasoline.

Although the episode was the result of a misunderstanding in which all the parties concerned shared equally, it was manifest that Huerta was in no mood to comply with any request of the Washington authorities, however politely and even delicately made. He refused to order the salute, and the naval demonstration followed.

Congress passed a resolution sustaining the president in the position which he had taken. On April 21 Admiral Fletcher seized the custom house at Vera Cruz. The Mexicans resisted the occupation of the custom house and the result was a fight, in which 16 Americans were killed and 71 wounded. General Maas, in command of the garrison, withdrew and left the Americans in possession.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American representative, was given his passports and requested to leave the country. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the American forces at Vera Cruz, was

ready to enter on a vigorous campaign. Before hostilities were carried further the diplomatic representatives at Washington of Argentina, Brazil and Chile sent in to the office of the department of state a formal tender of their services as mediators. President Wilson accepted the offer and both Huerta and Carranza accepted the proffered mediation.

The mediatory conference was held at Niagara Falls, Canada, and opened on May 20. On June 12 the conference had agreed upon a plan accepted both by President Wilson and Huerta. Then a deadlock arose over the choice for president—the American delegates declined to accept the name of any nonconstitutionalist.

Meanwhile, the constitutionalists were making unmistakable advance toward the capital. Their success was so pronounced that it was evident they would soon be in control of the government.

On July 1 the conference came to an end without definite result, and four days later Huerta was re-elected president by his partisans. On July 15 the dictator resigned the presidency and took passage for Europe, leaving the executive authority in the hands of a prominent citizen, Francisco Carbajal.

The new president and Carranza could not agree upon the surrender of the government to the victorious constitutionalist army, and on August 19 Carbajal resigned and the chamber of deputies dissolved. Five days later, the constitutionalist army entered the City of Mexico without opposition. Venustiano Carranza immediately took upon himself the office of president, although he soon announced his purpose of turning over the executive function to a provisional substitute and himself becoming a candidate.

On September 23 Villa declared war upon the provisional president. The constitutionalists held a meeting at Mexico City on October 4 and refused to accept their chief's resignation. At a convention of the party held at Aguas Calientes on October 14, Carranza again presented his resignation and a few days later Villa promised to support a provisional president named by the convention. At that, Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez was appointed by the convention, but Carranza refused to resign. The new president appointed Villa commander in chief of the government forces and ordered him to proceed at once against Carranza. As Villa and his men neared the capital, Carranza and his soldiers withdrew.

On November 23 the American forces were withdrawn from Vera Cruz and soon afterward Carranza and his followers took possession of the seaport. Villa and Zapata united in support of the Gutierrez interests, and the prospect of peace in the immediate future is far from encouraging.

On December 15, 3,000 United States troops were sent to Vera Cruz to continue the struggle with the Mexican factions in United States territory. The struggle between the combatants in northern Mexico continues unabated.

Longest Congressional Session.

The first regular session of the Sixty-third congress was the longest since that great law-making body came into existence—from December 1, 1912, to October 24, 1914. After the holiday recess both branches were addressed by President Wilson upon the regulation of corporations. In his address the president recommended the formation of a trade commission, the doing away with interlocking directorates and holding companies, and an antitrust law. On January 24 the senate passed a bill authorizing the government to construct a railroad in Alaska. On February 18 the house passed the bill.

During this month, also, the administration introduced a measure into both houses to establish a rural credit system by means of co-operative banks. On February 9 a bill was introduced into both branches which provided that the government might mine or lease on a royalty basis certain coal lands in Alaska.

On March 5 the president delivered another address to congress in the house chamber, in which he urged the repeal of the provision in the Panama Canal act of August, 1912, exempting vessels engaged in coastwise trade from the payment of tolls. With a senate amendment to the effect that the United States relinquish no rights under treaties with Great Britain and with Panama, the tolls repeal bill became law.

On April 20 the president again addressed congress, giving the facts in the Tampico affair and asking authority to use force in compelling a settlement. Both houses passed the necessary measures without delay. On June 5 the three measures prominent in the president's antitrust legislation—the creation of a trade commission, the Clayton bill, and the railroad capitalization bill—were passed, but it was not until August that the senate adopted the measure creating a federal trade commission. The Clayton antitrust bill did not become law until October.

August 4 both houses unanimously adopted an amendment to the federal reserve act, by which the secretary of the treasury was given power to issue additional bank currency in such amount as would be necessary to protect the business situation and avoid financial panic. On September 4 the president once more addressed congress, pointing out the need of raising additional revenue to meet the deficit caused by the decline in imports due to the European war.

The closing days of the congress passed in an active effort conducted by members from the cotton-growing states to obtain legislation for the relief of the growers of the staple.

On October 24 the first regular session of the Sixty-third congress came to an end.

American Government and Politics.

On January 2 Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Houston began a series of hearings to determine where the new federal reserve banks were to be established. The federal reserve bank system went into effect November 16. On January 19 the Washington authorities and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad officials came to an agreement by which the railroad relinquished its trolley lines, its control of the Boston and Maine, and most of its steamship lines, in order to avoid further conflict with the Sherman antitrust law. President Wilson nominated John Skelton Williams, then assistant secretary of the treasury, to be comptroller of the currency and ex-officio member of the new federal reserve board.

On January 27 the president signed an important order which established a permanent civil government in the Panama Canal Zone, to go into effect April 1. A few days later he nominated Col. George W. Goethals to be first governor. On February 11 the government brought suit at Salt Lake City to compel the Southern Pacific railroad to relinquish its control of the Central Pacific.

In March government proceedings were

begin against two railroads: The interstate commerce commission accused the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road with overstatement of income and other financial irregularities, and suit was brought against the Lehigh Valley road under the charge that it was monopolizing the anthracite coal industry through subsidiary companies. In this month, also, the department of justice announced a plan for breaking up the transportation monopoly practiced by the New York, New Haven and Hartford had been arranged satisfactory to all parties.

Early in April the government met with defeat in its attempt to prove that the Delawares, Lackawanna and Western road and the coal-mining company of the same name existed as an illegal and monopolistic combination. On April 2 the committee appointed for the purpose announced that it had selected twelve federal reserve districts, with their central banking cities, under the new currency law.

On June 8 the American Thread company, which was proved to be a combination of manufacturers which practically controlled the output, forestalled the action contemplated by the department of justice by dissolving. In June also, the United States supreme court affirmed the power of the interstate commerce commission to fix rates, and held that pipe lines are common carriers and must carry products at rates fixed by the commission.

On June 15 the president made public a charge that big business interests had been trying to force congress to adjourn. He declared that he should do everything in his power to keep congress in session until the proper business legislation had been enacted.

In July the commission found that the former management of the New Haven road was criminally wasteful and negligent. President Wilson directed the attorney general, July 21, to begin civil and criminal proceedings against the New York, New Haven and Hartford road, and two days later the suit was begun in the United States district court at New York.

On the first day of August the interstate commerce commission denied the petition of the eastern railroads for a general increase of 5 per cent in freight rates, but allowed certain increases in the middle West. On August 12 the dissolution of the International Harvester company, designated as a monopoly in restraint of trade, was ordered by the United States district court at St. Paul, Minn.

The Panama Canal was formally opened for world traffic on August 15. The steamer Ancon, belonging to the Panama railroad, passed from ocean to ocean in ten hours. In September the railroad rate case showed increased activity. The roads east of the Mississippi and north of the Potomac again petitioned the interstate commerce commission for permission to advance freight rates 5 per cent, and the commission consented to reopen the case. The commission granted the increase, with certain exceptions, on December 18.

A delegation of railroad presidents visited President Wilson at the White House and laid before him the unsatisfactory situation which confronted American roads. The president was sympathetic, but expressed his confidence in the interstate commerce commission to regulate the matter satisfactorily.

On September 27 Secretary McAdoo aroused great interest in banking circles by announcing his intention to withdraw government patronage and assistance from national banks known to be hoarding currency or demanding excessive interest.

In October the court dismissed all but one of the government's charges in its suit to dissolve the Atlantic steamship trust. Final argument in the suit to dissolve the Steel trust was made at Philadelphia, and the discussion of increased railroad freight rates was resumed before the interstate commerce commission.

At the elections held on November 2 the Democratic majority in the house of representatives was reduced from 147 to 25, although the Democratic majority in the senate was increased from 19 to 18. Constitutional amendments giving the suffrage to women were carried in Nevada and Montana and prohibition triumphed in Washington, Oregon, Arizona, and Colorado. In Missouri the so-called "full crew" law passed by the legislature was rejected.

Politics in Other Lands.

On January 27 Michel Oreste, president of Haiti, warned of the approach of a large body of revolutionists, abdicated hastily and took refuge on a German cruiser. On February 8 Oreste Zamor was elected president of Haiti, and on the same day Jose Vicente Concha was elected president of Colombia.

Early in the year the Chinese administrative council re-established Confucianism as the state religion of the republic. At the opening of parliament February 19 King George urged mutual concessions in the Irish home rule controversy. On March 5 the home rule bill was introduced for its third passage through the commons. On May 25 the bill passed the commons for the third time. On September 18 King George signed the home rule and Welsh disestablishment bills and the parliament was prorogued.

On March 17, as the finale to a bitter political and personal controversy, the wife of the French minister of finance, Mme. Caillaux, shot and killed the editor of Figaro, Gaston Calmette. Her husband resigned his office at once and a new cabinet was formed. The trial of Mme. Caillaux resulted in her acquittal on July 28. On March 16 a treaty of peace between Turkey and Serbia was signed at Constantinople, a sequel to the Balkan war. On May 1 the new Chinese constitution was published. It abolished the premiership and gave increased power to the president. On May 6 Prince Alexander of Teck, Queen Mary's brother, was appointed governor-general of Canada.

In the Peruvian faction which expelled President Billinghurst, was elected provisional president. Three days later a group of senators and deputies declared Roberto Leguia provisional president. The Peruvian supreme court, however, recognized Benavides. On July 21 Ahmed Mirza, sixteen years of age, was crowned shah of Persia. On August 26 the French cabinet was reconstructed on a committee of national defense basis. Rene Viviani, Socialist, remained premier.

On September 16 Turkey notified the outside world that she had done away with the arrangements whereby foreigners in that country have been exempt from local jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and under which many special privileges have been enjoyed by citizens of other countries residing in Turkey.

Two days later a note was presented to the Turkish government by Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, in which it was affirmed that the special rights of aliens can be abolished only by the powers that were parties to the original contract. Austria and Germany presented a separate

rate protest. On September 23 the Albanian senate, which had driven its recently elected ruler—Prince William of Wied—out of the country, chose a Turk for king—Prince Burhan-Eddin, son of the deposed Abdul Hamid of Turkey. The European powers protested, but their wishes were disregarded. On October 4, after four months' exile, Essad Pasha, accompanied by an armed force, entered Albania and, on the possession of the death of King Charles of Roumania his nephew, Ferdinand, took the oath of office as sovereign.

On October 13 a rebellion broke out near the border of German Southwest Africa, but was frustrated by the loyalty of the Boers of the Union. On October 3 A. Rustem Bey, Turkish ambassador to the United States, left Washington, where he had incurred criticism by his frank views of American affairs.

Industrial Trials and Triumphs.

The Ford Motor company at the beginning of the year adopted a profit-sharing plan by which \$10,000,000 is to be distributed annually among the 25,000 wage-earners of that concern. The great South African railroad strike came to an end. On January 19 a strike of the Delaware and Hudson railroad men, as a protest against the discharge of two employees, was settled within sixteen hours by the federal board of mediation and conciliation.

Two great labor controversies had been left over from the preceding year—one in the Michigan copper mines, which began July 23, 1913, and another in the Colorado coal fields, where 14,000 men had been on strike since September 23 of the previous year. Violence ensued and federal aid was demanded. On April 20 the striking miners clashed with the state militia near Trinidad, Colo., and twenty-five persons were killed or burned to death in a fire which followed. President Wilson ordered federal troops to the scene. It was not until September 15 that the strikers and their employers accepted President Wilson's offer for a settlement of their dispute, but his plan was rejected. On the last day of November the president named a commission of three, headed by Seth Low, to deal with the strike. Shortly after the strike was declared off.

On April 1 all the coal miners of Ohio were closed down on account of the failure to unite on an agreement as to a basis of payment to supersede the one already in use. On the following day the Yorkshire coal miners, to the number of 170,000 men, went on strike to support their demand for a minimum wage. June 12 a strike among the West Virginia coal miners, which had been on since the previous September, was declared off, the miners waiving recognition of the union in order to obtain other important concessions. On July 17 the federal board of mediation and conciliation again proved its ability as a peacemaker. The engineers and firemen of ninety-eight Western railroads accepted the mediation of the board.

Progress in Science and Discovery.

One of the most startling achievements in recent surgery is the restoration of paralyzed muscular tissue by the repair and replacement of injured nerves through experiments conducted by Prof. Robert Kennedy of Glasgow, Scotland. In May a two-wheeled gyroscopic motor car created considerable excitement in London. It is the invention of Paul Schilowsky.

An innovation known as "twilight sleep" is announced to have worked such a change in obstetrical methods that childbirth has been robbed almost entirely of its terrors. The new system developed at the Woman's hospital of Freiburg, Germany, is described as a slight slumber induced by an injection of a combination of two drugs, scopolamin and morphium.

On January 23 the first wireless message without relaying, transmitted between Hanover, Germany, and Tuckerton, on the lower New Jersey coast, came in one leap a distance of 4,662 miles. On February 17 the expedition led by Capt. J. Campbell Besley returned to New York after six months' exploration in a hitherto unknown Andean region. The party discovered a lost Inca city and brought back a valuable collection. Later in the same month the antarctic expedition led by Dr. Douglas Mewson arrived at Adelaide, Australia, after two years spent in scientific exploration. On April 10, Dr. Alexis Carrel, Nobel prize winner and eminent for his contributions to exact science, announced that he had operated successfully on the heart of an animal by suspending the circulation of blood several minutes. On May 19, ex-President Roosevelt returned home after an exploring trip of eight months through the Brazilian wilderness. He announced the discovery of a river, which was christened Rio Roosevelt, and afterward rechristened Rio Teodoro. On November 4, at the British embassy in Rome, Prof. Domenico Argentieri, an Italian priest of the Abruzzi, made good his claim to have devised a small portable wireless telegraphy apparatus capable of receiving messages from high-power stations at a distance of 1,250 miles. On January 2, at Dayton, Ohio, Orville Wright gave a public demonstration of the automatic stabilizer, his new aeronautical invention. On February 7, the German aviator Ingold made a record of more than a thousand miles, remaining aloft sixteen and a half hours, thus breaking all previous records. In April a new aeroplane height record was made by Linnokogel, at 20,164 feet. He reached an altitude of 20,164 feet in a Zeppelin dirigible flew for thirty-six hours without stop over Germany, at an average of about fifty-two miles an hour. On July 14, a German aviator at Berlin ascended in a monoplane to a height of 26,000 feet, and thus broke the record. The flight from Norway to Scotland was made by Gran, July 20, in four hours and ten minutes.

The use of aircraft in the war has not been greatly sensational, but it has been sufficient to modify warfare to an appreciable extent. Most of the aeroplanes of the belligerent nations are not fighting craft, but the dirigibles of the German type belonging to the German war equipment are regarded as battleships of the air, and terrible results have been expected when this formidable sky squadron should get into action. Thus far, most of these military adjuncts have been used for scouting purposes, and as such they have proved to be especially effective. The rapid advance of the German forces into France at the beginning of hostilities was made possible by these air scouts, which served to point out the way with infallible accuracy. In the attack on Louvain and other Belgian cities German aircraft rendered effective service by directing artillery fire by means of searchlights and burning material dropped among the Belgian troops. That the Zeppelin airships are capable of doing great damage was made evident at the siege of Antwerp.

Casualties on Land and Sea. Early in January the second phenom-

enial storm of the season added largely to the destruction of property along the ocean front of New Jersey and Long Island. On January 11, a Japanese volcano on Sakura Island burst suddenly into activity and destroyed three towns and killed more than a thousand persons. During a performance at a moving picture theater at Surabaya, Java, 75 women and children were burned to death. The steamer Monroe, from Norfolk to New York city, was rammed by the Nantuxet during a night fog off Cape Charles, January 20, and 41 persons were lost. On March 14 more than a thousand persons lost their lives during a storm which flooded several towns in Southern Russia, and about the same time many persons were killed by an earthquake at Akita, Japan.

On March 21 the sealing steamer Newfoundland stranded on an ice floe in the Strait of Belle Isle and 77 of her crew were frozen to death. The same day the steamer Southern Cross and her crew disappeared. On April 28 an explosion in a mine shaft at Eccles, W. Va., caused the death of 189 miners. Early in May Sicily was visited by a series of shocks which did great damage along the eastern coast. The steamship Empress of Ireland was struck by the Norwegian collier Storstad in the St. Lawrence river, May 29, and sank almost immediately, more than a thousand passengers losing their lives. May 30, Capt. Robert A. Bartlett of the Stefansson arctic expedition returned to St. Michael, Alaska, with the news that the Karluk sank, January 11, after having been crushed by ice, and that her crew was marooned on Wrangel Island. On September 7, eight members of this crew were found by a rescuing party. On June 19 more than two hundred miners were lost by an explosion in a coal mine near Alberta, Canada. A fire at Salem, Mass., June 25, destroyed half of the city, including several thousand homes and many large industrial establishments. In this month, also, American consuls in various Chinese cities reported that floods in southern China had destroyed the crops and made 2,000,000 persons homeless. On September 18 the Francis H. Reggott collided with an unknown vessel off the Oregon coast and 72 of her passengers and crew were lost. In October an earthquake in Turkey destroyed more than 3,000 persons in a few minutes.

Edison's great electrical plant at Orange, N. J., was destroyed by fire on December 9.

Notable Events.

Early in January the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. announced the withdrawal of its members from directorships in 27 large corporations, thus complying with the government's new regulation condemning interlocking directorates. On January 9 Harvard university and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology arranged to combine their engineering departments. On February 10 Andrew Carnegie gave \$2,000,000 toward the propaganda carried on by the Church Peace union. On April 13 the International Surgical congress met at New York city. Water was let into the new canal across Cape Cod on April 21. This canal shortens the distance by water between Boston and New York by seventy miles and cuts out the danger of rounding the cape in stormy weather. The canal was formally opened July 20.

President Wilson's youngest daughter, Eleanor Randolph Wilson, was married, May 7, at the White House, to William Gibbs McAdoo, secretary of the Treasury. The Norwegians celebrated the centennial of the separation of Norway from Denmark on May 15. On May 18 the Panama canal was opened for barge traffic. The English Derby was won by Durbar III, a horse belonging to an American, Herman B. Duryea, on May 27. The monument erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy in the national cemetery at Arlington was unveiled June 4.

On June 16 England captured the international polo championship at Meadowbrook, N. Y. It was made public on June 21 that Mrs. Morris K. Jesup had bequeathed \$8,500,000 to public institutions. The American Museum of Natural History was a beneficiary to the extent of \$5,000,000. That, also, was the day on which the reconstructed Kiel canal was opened by the German kaiser. The International Eucharistic congress opened at Lourdes, France, July 22.

On September 3 Cardinal Giacomo della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, was elected pope to succeed the late Pius X. The new pontiff assumed the title of Benedict XV. The government crop report, made public October 8, announced a record wheat harvest of \$92,000,000 and a normal corn crop of 2,676,000,000. The world's championship series was won October 13 by the Boston National league baseball team.

On October 14 one of the most comprehensive financial schemes on record formulated by bankers at New York city involved the raising by the banks of a fund of \$150,000,000 which was to be loaned upon warehouse receipts for cotton. On the last day of October the Panama canal was closed for traffic a second time on account of an earth slide into Culebra cut.

On November 6 the Chicago stockyards were closed on account of an epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease which had already led the federal authorities to establish quarantine in eight states against the shipment of cattle. Later this prohibition was extended to several other states. The so-called "house of governors" met in its seventh annual session at Madison, Wis., November 10.

After a period of suspension covering 15 weeks, brought about by the war, the cotton exchanges of New York and New Orleans opened for trading on November 16. The New York stock exchange, which was closed at the breaking out of hostilities, was reopened for restricted trading November 28. A red-letter event in the history of American athletics was the formal opening of the great Yale bowl, seating 60,000 persons, November 21. The annual Yale-Harvard football contest resulted in a Harvard victory, 35 to 0.

Among the Eminent Dead.

The record of those who have passed out of the world's activities during the year is of unusual length, and it contains the names of many who had achieved distinction.

Among the famous men who died in January were Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, scientist and novelist; Dr. Edward Spitzka, alienist and neurologist; Count Yuko Ito, admiral of the Japanese fleet; Shelby M. Cullom, 30 years United States senator from Illinois, author of the interstate com-

merce law; Paul Derodele, French poet and political agitator; the venerable James Addams Beaver, Civil War hero and ex-governor of Pennsylvania, and Simon Boliver Buckner, whose name and fame have been familiar to the American public for more than half a century—as a lieutenant general in the Confederate army, governor of Kentucky, candidate for vice-president on the Gold Democratic ticket in 1896.

February's contribution to the list includes Alphonse Kertillon, whose clever system of measurement made him the terror of criminals; Theodore L. De Vinne, whose artistic efforts revolutionized printing; Henry M. Teller, United States senator from Colorado for 30 years, Secretary of the Interior under President Arthur; Viscount Suizo Aoki, first Japanese ambassador to the United States, and the earl of Minto, former governor-general of Canada. In March Cardinal Kopp, at the head of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Germany; the venerable Thomas Bonamy, senior bishop of the Methodist church, and two Protestant Episcopal bishops—John Scarborough of New Jersey, and William Woodruff Niles of New Hampshire passed away. America also lost George Westinghouse, whose air brake is reputed to have saved more lives than were sacrificed in the Napoleonic wars. April marked the passing of the dowager empress of Japan, the well-beloved Haruko; George Alfred Townsend, known widely as a war correspondent; George F. Baer, president of the Reading railroad, and Samuel R. Crockett, who created "The Stickit Minister."

Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, hero of the Civil war, died early in May. Among the other famous men and women who died during the month were Lillian Nordica, daughter of a Maine farmer, who became one of the world's most successful opera singers, especially famous in Wagnerian roles; Francis Kosuth, son of the great Hungarian patriot; Charles Scadding, Episcopal bishop of Oregon; Sir Joseph W. Swan, inventor of the incandescent light; Paul Mauser, inventor of the rifle bearing his name; William O. Bradley, United States senator from Kentucky, and the duke of Argyll.

Adlai E. Stevenson, vice-president of the United States during the second Cleveland administration, died June 13. Grand Duke Adolph Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, George II, grand duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, the victim of an assassin, are some of the men of royal blood who died in that month. Joseph Chamberlain, long eminent as a British statesman, died early in July. Among other distinguished men who died that month were Horace H. Lurton, associate justice of the United States Supreme court; Melville E. Ingalls of the "Big Four" railroad system; Augustus Smith, oldest graduate of Yale university, and Paul Reclus, brilliant French scientist. Two names among the August dead stand out with especial prominence—Ellen Louise Axson Wilson, wife of the president of the United States, and Pope Pius X, head of the Roman Catholic church. John Philip Holland, inventor of the submarine; Gen. Powell Clayton, ex-governor, ex-senator and for half a century the most prominent Republican of Arkansas; Robert McIntyre, bishop of the Methodist church; Father Francis Xavier Wernz, general of the Jesuits, and Margaret Newton Van Cott, known everywhere as an evangelist, were also among the famous dead of August.

The September list includes the names of Edward J. Hall, the "father of the long-distance telephone," Mrs. Frank Leslie (Baroness Bazus), who revived the practically defunct publishing business left by her husband and bequeathed \$1,000,000 to the woman suffrage movement, and Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow, United States navy, retired. On October 10, the aged king of Roumania, Charles I, who maintained the neutrality of his kingdom to the very last in spite of powerful opposition, died at his capital. The Right Rev. Charles William Smith, Methodist Episcopal bishop of St. Louis, died on the last day of the month.

Among the eminent dead of November are Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, who was chief of staff of the United States army from 1904 to 1906; John Kean, former senator from New Jersey; Caroline M. Severance, "the mother of women's clubs"; Field Marshal Earl Frederick S. Roberts, most famous of British soldiers, and Robert J. Burdette, American lecturer, humorist and preacher. December marked the passing of America's most eminent naval expert and writer, Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan.

Through Traffic Problem.

There is a phase of the road question which is state-wide in its application. That relates to the through or trunk lines which accommodate through traffic. To leave the construction and care of these roads in the hands of local authorities must result in uneven and inharmonious gaps, and desultory care, involving practically a failure of such roads for a standard of their utility.

A slo properly built of limestone will be a success.

SOMETHING SUBSTANTIAL.

"Can you make me a sheet-iron mandolin?"

"I might, but it wouldn't have much tone. What do you want of a sheet-iron mandolin, anyhow?"

"I'm trying to serenade a girl and they have a bulldog. I've busted several instruments on him. Next time I smash him I want to smash him good."

STRANGE.

"They've lived happily together for forty years."

"And they were married by a justice of the peace, too."

HAD IT EVER OCCURED TO YOU?

Had it ever occurred to you that you had as well try to be a successful physician without attending a medical school, or a successful lawyer without attending a law school, or a successful minister without attending a theological school, as to try to be a successful banker or merchant or business man of any kind without first getting a practical business training? If you wanted to make a first class doctor, lawyer or minister, you would attend a university with a reputation. Why not use the same good judgement in selecting a business school in which to secure your training? The Tyler Commercial College of Tyler, Texas, is the business university of the South; it enrolls more students annually for bookkeeping, business training, shorthand, business administration and finance, and telegraphy than any other similar school in America. Its students have come from 39 different states; its graduates are holding the very best of positions in the leading cities of the United States.

If you will spend \$100 for tuition, board and books for a course of shorthand and typewriting, or \$110 for bookkeeping and business training, or \$115 for telegraphy and station work, or better still, spend \$175 and complete any two of these courses, you will have made the best investment of your life. What young man or woman with grit and determination cannot raise this amount? Hundreds of students who borrowed every cent of the money to attend our school or gave us their note on tuition have found it the best venture of their lives; they were soon able to pay back the borrowed money, continue holding a job, or go into business for themselves, with assurance of success. More than 100 new students will enroll before this month closes. Why not you be among the number? You can enter any day and take up the work. For large free catalogue, verifying all the above claims, fill in and mail.

Name.....
Address.....
Course Interested in.....
(Advertisement.)

Excellent for Stomach Trouble

"Chamberlain's Tablets are just fine for stomach trouble," writes Mrs. G. C. Dunn, Arnold, Pa. "I was bothered with this complaint for some time and frequently had bilious attacks. Chamberlain's Tablets afforded me great relief from the first, and since taking one bottle of them I feel like a different person." Sold by all dealers. adv.

E. M. Kershner and family left last week for Ft. Worth, where they will reside in the future. During their year and a half residence in Grapeland they made many warm friends among our people who regret exceedingly to see them go.

Biliousness and Constipation Cured

If you were ever troubled with biliousness or constipation you will be interested in the statement of R. F. Erwin, Peru, Ind. "A year ago last winter I had an attack of indigestion, followed by biliousness and constipation. Seeing Chamberlain's Tablets so highly recommended, I bought a bottle of them and they helped me right away." For sale by all dealers. Adv.

GOOD REZOLUTIONS

That I won't smoke enny more segars, only at somebody else's expense.

That I won't borry nor lend—espheshily lend.

That I will be polite to evrybody except muskeeters and bedbugs.

That I won't advise ennybody until I no the kind ov advice they are anxious to follow.

That I won't swop dogs with no man unless I kan swop two for one.

That I won't object tew enny man on akount ov hiz color unless he happens to be blue.

That I won't sware enny unless I am put under oath.

That poverty may be a blessing, but if it iz it iz a blessing in disguise.

That I will take mi whisky hereafter straight—straight tew the gutter.

That the world owes me a livin—provided I earn it.

That I won't swop enny horses with a deakon.

That if a luvly woman smaks me on the cheek I will turn the other one to her also.

That I will lead a moral life even if I lose a good deal of fun by it.

That if I ever do git a hen that kan lay 2 eggs a day I shall insist upon her keeping one ov the eggs on hand fur a sinking fund.

That it iz just as natural tew be born rich as pore, but it iz seldom so convenient.

That I will try hard tew be honest, but it will be just mi darn luck tew miss it.

That I will luv my mother-in-law if it takes all the money I kan urn tew do it.

That when I hear a man bragging on his ancestors, I won't envy him, but I will pity the ancestors.

That I won't believe in enny ghost or ghostess unless the weigh about 140 pounds and kan eat a good square meal.

That I will brag on mi wife all the time but will do it silently.

That I won't covet enny man's possessions—neither hiz oxen, nor hiz kornstalks nor the color ov hiz mustash.

That I will have Clewis to clean and press my old clothes and order my new ones. Adv

Community Co-Operation

Copyrighted Farm & Ranch—Holland's Magazine

Everybody is preaching diversification, and although the preachment may not always be wise, there can be no doubt of the wisdom of the practice. The farmer believes in it; no less firm is the faith of the business man.

But the farmer can't diversify without the co-operation of the business man. He generally has to be "carried" or "furnished" by the business man, and necessarily consults him as to what crops he shall put in, and how much of each. If the diversified crops require new machinery for planting, cultivating and harvesting, these must be supplied by the merchant.

Finally, if the new tendency toward diversified farming is really to revolutionize farming in the South, every community must grow into livestock raising.

A widespread purchase of purebred cattle, sheep, goats and hogs will therefore be necessary, for which the co-operation of the business men will be required to finance the undertaking and later to find markets for the stock produced.

Will all the community co-operate to get away from the one-crop idea? They must, else the movement, so auspiciously begun, must needs fall flat.

A WORD ABOUT BLACK-EYE PEAS

When you purchase black-eye peas at the grocery store at ten cents per pound, three pounds for a quarter, or at the rate of about \$5 per bushel, don't take for granted, because they grow like weeds and yield heavily, that they are produced in our own great woods country. It is a hundred to one shot that they came from California, paying freight all the way, accounting for the high cost of living on black-eyes, and which, by the way, are exceedingly good to eat.

Why does not East Texas and North Louisiana supply their own demand for black-eyes? Because, so liable to attack by weevil, neither the jobbers or the retailers regard them as safe to handle. This trouble may be obviated

by running the Texas product through dry-kilns, thus rendering them immune from weevils. I am told that a car or two per day may be run through such large coffee-roasters as are used by the wholesale grocery houses. Thus processed, there is no reason why they should not take the place of the hundreds of cars of California black-eyes annually shipped to Texas and other southern states.

Navy beans and Lima beans also produce certainly and abundantly in our sandy land sections, yet the large southern demand for them is supplied by California mainly.

The foregoing, by way of suggestion, to those who would diversify their crops.

R. R. Claridge,
Agricultural Agent,
T. & P. Ry.,
Longview, Texas.

THE GRAPELAND MESSENGER

E. H. LUKER, Editor and Owner

Entered in the Postoffice at Grapeland, Texas, every Thursday as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscribers ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE—Obituaries and Resolutions of Respect are printed for half price—50¢ per line. Other matter "not news" charged at regular rates.

Our advertising rates are reasonable and quoted upon application.

OUR PURPOSE—It is the purpose of the Messenger to record accurately, simply and interestingly the moral, intellectual, industrial and political progress of Grapeland and Houston county. To aid us in this every citizen should give us his moral and financial support.

SUBSCRIPTION — IN ADVANCE

1 YEAR.....\$1.00
6 MONTHS.... .50
3 MONTHS.... .25

THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1915

The Messenger greets its many readers this glad new year full of hope and confidence that we are entering a new sphere of endeavor that will be ultimately crowned with success. There is no place for the calamity howler and growler among us. We need the co-operation and good will of each other—the kind that causes men to hang together and work for each other's interests. Our message to you for this year is a plea for good cheer, confidence and co-operation.

A great many college students burn the midnight oil—in automobiles.

A man can conceal the lavender socks he got for Christmas, but the yellow necktie — ?

Of course you did some resolving the first—you always do—but the question is: are your resolutions still intact?

Governor Colquitt has called a special election in this county for Monday, January 18, to elect a representative to succeed the late J. R. Hairston, deceased.

Less marble in the big city depots and more paint and scrub brushes out in the smaller stations would promote both the appearance of the roads and the prosperity of the stockholders.

Smile, smile, smile, just smile! Don't wail or sigh or mourn or cry, it's not worth while. The road to luck is paved with pluck and it may be many a mile. But you'll cover it quick if you've learned the trick to smile, just smile.

Governor Colquitt's indictment of the Wilson administration reminds us of a little paragraph we read in the Rusk County News awhile back, which runs something like this: "If I were president I would exclaim the demagogue! If I were only an eagle cries the tumble bug!" That very aptly illustrates the attitude of Colquitt and the administration. His criticism is premature, coming just at the time when he is leaving the high office of governor so as to give it some weight, and is almost wholly without the semblance of truth. Colquitt is a candidate for the United States senate and he must play sensational politics to try to win some votes. He should not only be branded as a traitor to the party that has honored him time and again, and which he has disgraced, but should be looked upon as a cheap demagogue preaching a dangerous doctrine.

KNOCKERS MAKE "RIVER OF DOUBT" SEEM LIKE LOCAL STREAM

BY OBSERVER

The other day I saw a map of Colonel Roosevelt's "River of Doubt." It was considerable relief to me to learn that it is definitely located in South America, for until I saw it on the map I was inclined to think it ran right through the middle of this town—as well as through a number of other places not faraway that I could mention. Of course I don't say that everybody here is in the habit of taking daily dips in it, but most of us are inclined to yield to the temptation now and then.

This town, like every other place, has a few fellows that are always "agin" every improvement that is proposed, no matter how beneficial it is. They are sure to say "it can't be done." They are suspicious of anybody that really wants to do anything for the public good, and if they can't find any other objection, they spread the report that somebody "is getting something out of it." They have no faith in anybody or anything and are very proud of it. That seems to be what makes life worth living for them. If one of these fellows should wake up some morning accidentally believing in something he would sink back upon his pillow in a fright and send for the doctor. And such an unusual experience might really make him sick. Probably no one would weep if it did.

What we need here, no matter how much of it we already have, is more confidence in ourselves and our opportunities — more "punch," to put it in slang.

The croakers don't do us any good. You might think that in time they would get tired of bracing themselves on their mulish toes, pulling on the coat-tails of progress and being dragged forward in spite of themselves, but they don't seem to.

No matter how far ahead you move them, they want to stick right there, in spite of the fact that they fought with all their might against being put there at all. The very people that made the town what it is they call dreamers and do everything in their power to hamper them. Their favorite prophecy is, "impossible," and their principal occupation is making their prediction come true. They seemed to have wallowed around in the "River of Doubt" until they are soaked full of it. If they could drown in it I might think the stream of some real use.

The live citizen has to pull his own share of the load and those of the doubters besides. But of course they don't allow him any credit for it. No, they blame him for trying to do anything—whether he succeeds or fails, no matter how much benefit they get out of his efforts themselves. When they think any good thing has been killed they are happy, especially if they had a hand in the killing, as they usually have. They never get wise that a good thing can't be killed.

If we have some bad cases here, the only thing to be done about it that I can think of is for the rest of us to be as little like them as possible. Most of us might be a little more hopeful and public spirited than we are. Let the doubters splash around in their muddy old river and be happy.

PEANUT GROWERS MET

The Grapeland Peanut Association met Saturday afternoon. The attendance was rather small but enthusiasm was manifested among those present. The acreage committees were not ready to report in full, but it was estimated that at least 500 acres will be put to peanuts this season. This should prove to be a profitable crop, for there is already a thrasher and bailer in the community, which will handle the crop at a very small cost. The market for peanuts is almost certain—more so than cotton, and it behooves the farmers of this community to take hold of this easy method of diversification with a vim and make it go.

At the meeting of the Crockett growers last Saturday, Mr. Self, the oil mill man, announced that he would put in peanut crushing machinery to handle this crop. This insures a home market for all peanuts grown.

The next meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon—Friday at 2 o'clock, when Mr. T. O. Walton of the A. & M. College, and W. W. Beeson, county demonstration agent, will be present. The business men, as well as farmers, are urged to attend this meeting.

Life Insurance Refused

Ever notice how closely life insurance examiners look for symptoms of kidney diseases? They do so because weakened kidneys lead to many forms of dreadful life-shortening afflictions. If you have any symptoms like pain in the back, frequent, scanty or painful action, tired feeling, aches and pains, get Foley Kidney Pills today. Sold by D. N. Leaverton. Adv.

CHRISTMAS DINNER

On Christmas day Mr. and Mrs. Tucker Herod entertained a house party of relatives and friends with a Christmas dinner. Among the relatives and friends were Bud Herod and family and Mrs. Jim Sullivan of Grapeland. Despite the bad weather and roads the whole day was cheer and sunshine within, but as we know, a turkey dinner always brings a smile. The dinner was not served in courses, but in the old colonial manner and everything that it takes to make a Christmas Turkey Dinner and a beautiful table, was served. The day will be long remembered by each one present, and much appreciated. A GUEST.

Five Cents Proves It

A Generous Offer. Cut out this ad, enclose with 5 cents to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., and receive a free trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds, croup, bronchial and lagrippe coughs; Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets. For sale in your town by D. N. Leaverton. Adv.

LYRICAL LIES

By our Office Poet.

HONESTY.

Whene'er I owe a man a bill
I worry all the time.
And sacrifice all luxuries
To save my every dime.
I give up smoking, and my wife
She cuts (or chops) my hair,
Because I cannot sleep until
With everyone I'm square.

S. H. Lively of Dodge was here a few days last week on business.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS:

WE WISH YOU A PEACEFUL, PROSPEROUS AND PLENTIFUL

1915

We thank our many friends and customers for their patronage and co-operation during past years and we trust that we shall continue to share your good will and confidence during this and many years to come. With our big stock of merchandise, which you will find to be one of the most complete in this county, and with our efficient sales force and matchless store service, we shall strive to meet the demands of our customers with high quality merchandise at a saving of time and money.

Just received a big shipment of Garden Seed for early planting

GEORGE E. DARSEY

Arwine Skidmore
Editor

THE SCHOOL NEWS

Interesting Items of Grapeland's School

School opened Monday morning after a vacation of two weeks. Everyone reports a good time during the holidays.

Mr. Jackson spent part of Xmas in Palestine with some of his old friends. Miss Louise Denny spent Xmas with home folks at Crockett. Both report a most delightful time.

Wednesday afternoon, December 23, 1914, all the school met in the auditorium and a most delightful program was carried out. It consisted of a real Christmas tree beautifully decorated, and a sure enough Santa Claus, who presented the school children with apples. There were also recitations, readings, songs and plays. We had several visitors, among whom were Mesdames. Saddler, Anthony, Haltom, Kennedy and Leaverton, and Misses Maude McCarty, Letha and Ethel Matney, Mr. Woodie Eaves and others.

Miss Hill reports that Murchison started to school Monday morning, entering the seventh grade.

Miss Annie Lois Taylor came back to school after an absence of several weeks. We are glad to welcome her back.

The library will be open Monday and Tuesday to the outside members; Thursday morning to

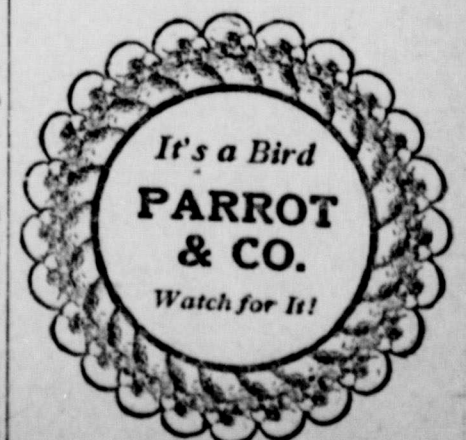
the high school; Thursday afternoon to the seventh and eighth grades; Friday morning to the fifth and sixth grades; Friday afternoon to the third and fourth grades. Several new books have been brought in and we certainly appreciate them. We hope to have more members soon.

Frank Murchison was absent Monday on account of sickness. We suppose he ate too much Christmas.

Bro. Trimble conducted the chapel exercises Monday, which were enjoyed by all.

Miss Denny's room has charge of chapel exercises this week, and we expect some interesting pieces.

Marvin Matney, a school boy, accidentally shot Mr. Nathan Guice while out hunting last week.



LOCAL NEWS

Try the market first, then try Wherry. adv

Ladies' work a specialty. adv
Clewis, the Tailor.

Joe Warlick of Holly was here a few days last week.

Try a sack of Wherry's flour. Gladiola is the best. adv

Geo. E. Darsey Jr., has returned to school at Georgetown.

See Wherry for flour, feed stuff and seed oats. adv

Mr. and Mrs. E. Payne have returned to their home in Kosse.

Have Clewis to press your trousers. One leg pressed 15c, two legs 25c, top free. adv

Miss Louise Denny spent the holidays with homefolks at Crockett.

Miss Denny Bynum of Crockett was the guest of Misses Lucile and Edna Hill last week.

Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Stafford spent a few days with relatives at Ponta during the holidays.

Bob Traylor of New Waverly spent a few days here last week with his brothers.

Kirby Keeland returned to New Waverly Monday after spending several weeks here.

"Doctor" M. L. Clewis, Clothes Specialist. All troubles of any kind of wearing apparel carefully treated. Give him a trial. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Pack Traylor and baby of New Waverly were here during the holidays visiting with friends and relatives.

J. C. Scarbrough, who spent the holidays with his parents at Augusta, has returned to his school at Oakland.

George Moore left a few days ago for Santiago where he has a position the coming year. His family will leave some time soon.

All the Eaves boys—R. L., of Ratcliff, C. D., of Hempstead, Warner of Austin, and Woodie of Huntsville, were at home for the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Eaves of the Hays Spring community.

NOTICE

According to contract must have cash for meal and hulls when delivered. No exceptions. adv
J. W. Howard.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS

Notice is hereby given to all butchers and to those engaged in the slaughter of animals to file their monthly reports each month with the Commissioners' Court as the law directs.

E. Winfree,
County Judge.

A system regulator is a medicine that strengthens and stimulates the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels. Prickly Ash Bitters is a superior system regulator. It drives out all unhealthy conditions, promotes activity of body and brain, restores good appetite, sound sleep and cheerful spirits. A. S. Porter, Special Agent. Adv

Dr. Sam Kennedy PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office in Leaverton's Drug Store
Main Street

W. A. Riall spent several days during Christmas with his parents at Tyler.

Dr. and Mrs. D. B. McGee of Cameron were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Davis last week.

Misses Mary Belle and Callie Hill, who are teaching at Forney, were at home for the holidays.

Miss Lois Ballinger of Henderson was the guest of Mrs. J. O. Edington during the holidays.

Mrs. Mary Knight of Tyler has returned home after a visit to her son, J. O. Edington.

Claude Leaverton has returned to Galveston to resume his studies in the medical college.

Mrs. Jas. Ellis has returned to her home in Crockett. Mr. Ellis came up Sunday to accompany her home.

Mrs. G. C. Lansford and children were guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. McCarty a few days last week.

J. H. Nanney, who formerly lived here, but now of West Texas, was here several days last week looking after business matters and meeting old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Wade L. Smith and little daughter, Gene Marie, and Miss Esther Davis, have returned to Kennard after a visit here with Mr. and Mrs. John A. Davis. They were accompanied home by Miss Ima Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lipscomb of Mississippi spent several days here during Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Roy Brewton. Mrs. Brewton and Mrs. Lipscomb are sisters, and this was their first meeting in several years, and of course this added much joy to the occasion.

BIDS WANTED

Sealed bids will be received Saturday, January 9, for the construction of a bridge 5 miles west of Grapeland. See me for specifications.

G. R. Murchison,
Adv. Commissioner.

NOTICE OF COUNTY DEPOSITORY

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners' Court of Houston County, Texas, will receive bids from any banking concern to handle the county funds for the next two years, and the rate of interest they agree to pay on daily balance, beginning in the month of February, 1915.

E. Winfree,
adv County Judge.

NOTICE

I can pay warrants in the different funds and numbers as follows:

County fund to No. 197.
Jury fund to No. 89.
Road and Bridge fund to No. 39.

Send me the warrants and a 2 cent stamp, and I will send check for same.

Ney Sheridan,
County Treasurer,
Adv. Crockett, Texas.

Pleurisy pains are located just below the short ribs. Lumbago affects the same region but toward the back. Ballard's Snow Liniment is the remedy in either case. If rubbed in thoroughly it eases pain, relaxes the muscles and the patient can move about freely and comfortably. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by A. S. Porter. Adv.

A SAD DEATH

The people of Grapeland were profoundly shocked last Thursday morning, December 31, when the news was flashed here that Mrs. J. E. Stowe had died at her home in Colorado City, death being caused by an operation which she was unable to undergo. On account of the prominence of the family and the many relatives and friends of the deceased, the news caused the entire community to feel as if one of its own citizens had answered the call of the death angel.

Mrs. Stowe was reared in Grapeland, and lived here until ten years ago, January 1, 1905, when she was married to Mr. Stowe, and left to make her home in Western Texas.

The remains were shipped here for burial, and interment took place Sunday morning in the City Cemetery beside the grave of her father, Rev. G. M. Hollingsworth, who passed to the great beyond about fourteen years ago. The funeral services were held at the Christian Church, being conducted by Rev. C. F. Trimble, pastor, who in a beautiful talk extolled the virtues in the life of this good Christian woman and issued a warning to his hearers to be ready—like her—when the summon comes.

The church was crowded, many coming to pay the last tribute to a friend they had known in former days, others because they knew the family and wished to thus show their respect and esteem in which they were held. It was a long cortege that wended its way from the church to the cemetery, where, by loving hands, a beautiful grave had been prepared, decorated with evergreens and ferns, signifying the immortality of the soul and the life beyond of joy and peace. Tenderly the body was lowered into the grave, and afterward loving hands beautified the new made mound with wreaths of flowers of every description, which were gifts of friends here and of her home in Colorado City.

Mrs. Stowe is survived by her husband, three children, a mother, six sisters and four brothers. To them all, heartbroken in this sad hour of their bereavement, the Messenger, along with their numerous friends, extends a word of condolence.

The relatives from a distance attending the funeral were: Mr. and Mrs. W. E., and Marshall Hollingsworth of Ft. Worth; Harold Hollingsworth of Frisco; Mr. and Mrs. Octa Hollingsworth of Kingsville; Mr. and Mrs. Earle Singletary, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Holcomb and Mrs. W. M. Stowe of Alto; Mr. and Mrs. Jim Monk and son, Grady, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Beeson, Mrs. John Monk, Chas. Hague and Ney Sheridan of Crockett; Jim Stowe of Waco; Mrs. W. W. Totty and son, Willie McRae, of Palestine.

Irregular bowel movements lead to chronic constipation. Prickly Ash Bitters is a reliable system regulator; cures permanently. A. S. Porter, Special Agent. Adv.

Lee Brown and Miss Ethel Pelham, two popular young people of this community, were married sometime during the Christmas holidays. The Messenger extends congratulations and best wishes to these young people.



GET IN LINE---START RIGHT!

Make our bank your bank this glad New Year! Feel free to consult us at any time on any business proposition. If we can help you, we want to.

YOU CAN ALWAYS HELP US

By speaking a good word
By giving us your account
By coming to us for your accommodations

FARMERS & MERCHANTS STATE BANK
GUARANTY FUND BANK

We Heartily Appreciate

THE FRIENDSHIP and good will of the public, as shown by the liberal patronage given us in the past. This is to thank you one and all for past favors; to wish you a Happy New Year and to solicit your patronage for the year of 1915

D. N. Leaverton

Prescription Druggist

LEAGUE PROGRAMS

Subject.
Leader—Miss Maude McCarty.
Song by League.
Reading by Mr. Campbell Lively.
Piano Solo by Miss Sallie Mae Kent.
Song by Lura Mae Owens, Linnie Dee Haltom, Maude Eaves and Fannie Driskell.
Scripture Reading by Miss Georgia Belle Richards.
Talk on subject by Murdock Darsey.
Roll Called.
League Benediction.

JUNIOR LEAGUE PROGRAM

Leader—Melba Brock.
Subject.
Song.
Prayer.
Song.
Reading—Balis Edens.
Song—Louise McCarty, Joe Wherry, Dorothy Darsey.
Recitation—Loreta Sadler.
Piano Solo—Thelma Lee Clewis.

Reading—Bess Howard.
Benediction.

We will have an election of officers and urge all members to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Gant of Weldon returned to their home Saturday after spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. Nat Patton at Augusta.

THE WEEK IN HISTORY

Monday, 4—England declares war against Spain, 1762.
Tuesday, 5—Captain Smith captured by Indians, 1608.
Wednesday, 6—Charles I impeached for high treason.
Thursday, 7—Mary E. Wilkins, authoress, born 1862.
Friday, 8—Battle of New Orleans, 1815.
Saturday, 9—Connecticut adopts constitution, 1788. First balloon ascension in America, 1793.
Sunday, 10—Dr. Laud beheaded on Tower Hill, 1645.

If your stomach feels uncomfortable from overeating, or from food which disagrees with you, take Herbine; it settles the stomach, strengthens the digestion and relaxes the bowels. Price 50c. For sale by A. S. Porter. Adv.

Miss Cammie Thompson and Mrs. Conoway of Palestine visited here last week.

Everybody is liable to "catch cold," but those who give a cold proper attention never have serious lung diseases. It is neglect that makes them serious. Prudent persons use Ballard's Horehound Syrup as soon as the trouble appears and the cold is cured at once. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by A. S. Porter. Adv.

THERE'S SAFETY IN TRADING HERE

WE WISH EVERYBODY A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR!

We take this method to thank all of our customers for their liberal patronage the past year and we are going to keep a more complete stock of goods and do our best to please everybody in the New Year.

Here's hoping that the New Year will bring to all many things that will make 1915 the best yet.

Yours sincerely,

Porter's Drug Store

Prescription Specialists



WATCH THE DATE!

Our subscribers are requested to watch the date printed on the paper opposite the name and renew their subscriptions promptly. For an example, your name appears like this—

John Doe \$ 1 15

Means that the subscription expired Jan., 1st, 1915.

RENEW PROMPTLY!

CHILDREN CRY

Frequently and for no apparent reason when they have worms.

WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE

is the remedy needed.

It destroys and removes worms, strengthens the stomach and restores healthy conditions. A few doses brings back rosy cheeks, vigor and cheerfulness.

Price 25c per Bottle.
Jas. F. Ballard, Prop., St. Louis, Mo.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

A. S. PORTER, DRUGGIST

IF YOUR WATCH, CLOCK or JEWELRY NEEDS ANY REPAIRING

Take it to PORTER'S DRUG STORE and have it put in shape LIKE NEW. Just the kind of work you will get in big cities at REASONABLE PRICES by one who will do the kind of work you will like and fully guaranteed.

W. C. VICKERS
GRAPELAND, - TEXAS

We are always wide awake to the new styles in men's clothes. Service is our watchword.

adv Clewis, the tailor.

MOUSIE THE MANICURIST

By C. L. CULLEN.

(Copyright.)
Mousie Mildred broke into a merry little muffled laugh. She had been silently intent upon my nails for quite some time.

The sudden outburst of subdued yet bubbling mirth surprised me. I asked her about it.

"Oh, nuthin'," she replied.

I insisted.

"Well," said she, pausing for a moment to poise her auburn-haired head sidewise, and to glance up at me with artless archness from that angle, "I lose, that's all!"

There was nothing elucidatory about that cryptic phrase. So I inquired again.

"Lose what?" I asked her.

"Oh, nuthin' to get the gurgly goiter about," replied Mousie Mildred, jabbing at the refractory cuticle with the orange stick. "I drop a little bet that I make with myself about you when you limp in, that's all; but seein' that it was on'y one o' them mind bets, I don't have to ease any hard-gouged kale to the hand-book, and so it's all right; there's no harm did."

"But what was the nature of the bet?"

"I hate to tell yuh," she replied, going after an imaginary hang-nail with the cuticle scissors, "because you're one o' them zigs—I mean gents—that's a hull lot more dignified than they look."

"If I tried to tell yuh about the bet I tried to put over with myself you might get sore as a stockyards sweeper and start in to raze the plant to the groun' and fire a volley over the remains."

I reassured her as to that, and again urged her to unfold the character of her wager with herself.

"Well," said she, bestowing another dazzling upward glance upon me out of the corner of her wood-violet eyes, "it's this way, seein' that you're pinnin' me to the stick and nickin' me for what's inside my think-dish."

"When you come in, a while ago, and lamped around the tables, and piped me takin' a peak at you, and then come browsin' over to my table here, I made one o' them 36-cent mind bets with myself that you was one o' them oh-you-babesky-doll kind, that'd hardly pass your mitts over to be made human lookin' before you'd begin to slip me that 'Do you like the theater, Aspasia?' line o' Castilian con, and then get busy guessin' whether I liked the way they dish up spaghetti at Dufant's, or would I prefer to tool out to Foodmanston Inn in a chug-chaise, and poke provender into my map al fresco, with the birdies twitterin' tweet-tweetie in the trees, and all nature smillin' like a front-row gell on the end of the line slantin' a Pittsburgh steel magnet in box A."

"That's the way I have you tucked away in the back of my bean when you squat in front of my bench, and that's the bet I made. Y' ain't mad over my tellin' yuh, are yuh? You ast me, and I had to unreeel it."

Again I reassured her, and she proceeded:

"Yuh can't always tell about a job—I mean a gent—that's there with that town-tease, hamlet-hoiden, oh-such-larks look about him when he first breezes into a mitt-maison and does the hurry pipe aroun' the tables to sort over the lookers."

"You ain't the first gamble I lose with myself tryin' to pick 'em right on the blow-in, nor the twentieth, when it comes to that."

"I'm just as often Little Lucy the Loser when I try to pull that read-quick numbah as any o' the rest o' the claw-polishin' dolls scattered aroun' these works."

"We all get in German just as often as we dope 'em right. As I was sayin', I handicapped you for one o' them stout—just stout enough—cut-ups that'd be purlin' the old numbah nine bunk into my pinkie-winkle listeners long before you lifted your paws out of the soakin' pan. Says I to myself, 'This keg—I mean gent—will be danglin' one o' them cochineal-red-ink feeds at the Cafe de Noah's Ark at me before I have time to find out whether he bites his nails.'

"I'm Jerry to it now that you wouldn't kite a claw-trimmin' doll to a wop or any other kind of a tahb'-dote for the hull lower half o' the island on account o' bein' 'traid o' what might come off later when the family was hepped to it."

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
FOR BACKACHE, KIDNEYS AND BLAUNDER

Why Worry

About your clothes? Let me do the worrying and cleaning and pressing. The cost is a trifle. Try me.

M. L. CLEWIS, The Tailor

Buyers Are the People Who Read Advertisements.

They Know Their Wants, but Want to Know Where to Supply Them.

THE MESSENGER.



STORY full of fine romantic color, with the glamour of the Far East running through it and just a touch of oriental mysticism to add zest to the adventures of the hero and heroine, our new serial

Parrot & Co.

is guaranteed to charm any reader looking for a happy, thrilling, breezy tale that will amuse and satisfy.

A Pure Romance
A Tale of the
Seven Seas

Be Sure to Get the
Issue with the First
Installment!

My Mamma Says -
It's Safe for
Children

CONTAINS
NO
OPIATES



FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR
For Coughs and Colds

Sold by D. N. Leaverton

Are You a Woman?

Take Cardui

The Woman's Tonic

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSTRACTS

You can not sell your land without an Abstract showing perfect title. Why not have your lands abstracted and your titles perfected? We have the

ONLY COMPLETE UP-TO-DATE
ABSTRACT LAND TITLES OF
HOUSTON COUNTY

ADAMS & YOUNG
CROCKETT, TEXAS

I. N. Whitaker

WATCHMAKER and
PHOTOGRAPHER

You will find me at my office in Grapeland every Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

I repair watches, clocks, guns and sewing machines.

Caskey and Denson Barbers

Your Business
will be
Appreciated

Shop in Lively building just around the corner off Main st.

Laundry basket leaves Wednesday and returns Saturday

Saved Girl's Life

"I want to tell you what wonderful benefit I have received from the use of Thedford's Black-Draught," writes Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky.

"It certainly has no equal for la grippe, bad colds, liver and stomach troubles. I firmly believe Black-Draught saved my little girl's life. When she had the measles, they went in on her, but one good dose of Thedford's Black-Draught made them break out, and she has had no more trouble. I shall never be without

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

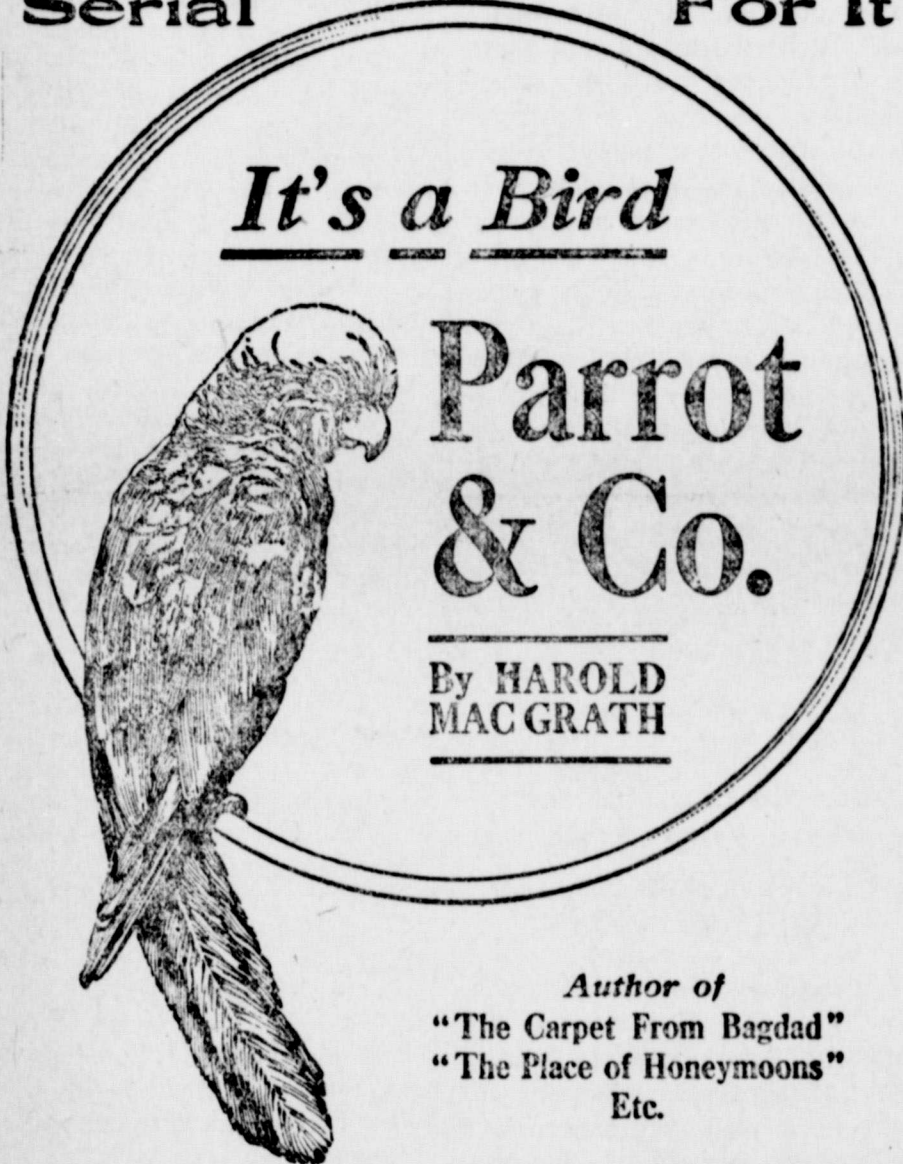
in my home." For constipation, indigestion, headache, dizziness, malaria, chills and fever, biliousness, and all similar ailments, Thedford's Black-Draught has proved itself a safe, reliable, gentle and valuable remedy.

If you suffer from any of these complaints, try Black-Draught. It is a medicine of known merit. Seventy-five years of splendid success proves its value. Good for young and old. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents.

Our New
Serial

Watch
For It

It's a Bird



**Parrot
& Co.**

By HAROLD
MAC GRATH

Author of
"The Carpet From Bagdad"
"The Place of Honeymoons"
Etc.

Here's Romance—true Romance—the kind that appeals to old and young.

Romance of the Orient and the Seven Seas.

Romance of a brave, patient, lonely man of strange views and strange behavior, and his parakeet.

Romance of a beautiful young woman who did not know her heart, who sought a shadow and found a substance.

Romance swiftly moving, full of color, full of surprises, adventure and mystery enough to satisfy anyone, with lovable human people in it.

By all odds the *best* romance Mac Grath has written in years.

Watch
for the
Opening
Chapter!

This absorbing story will appear in this paper in installment form

NOT NEW BUT MODERN

Are you interested in education? Do you live in the country? Do you favor progress? Then you know that consolidation of the one-teacher rural schools is a current question and is demanding and getting the big thoughts of big men in the empire state. Great ideas, like great men, are sometimes a scarce article in any country, but I am very glad to say that under the blue Italian skies and in the balmy breezes of Texas a liberal share of each thrive and receive due recognition from the broad minded sons of my native state. I am convinced that the so-called common people are a mighty substantial thing. I believe that they are to be fully trusted to "look before they leap." I know, too, that it is our nature to suffer untold wrong before we will turn from the paths of our fathers and tread in the new and better way, but I can't believe that we are going to let this disposition work our final ruin. I believe, too, that we are believers to some extent in the good old times, but never to the extent to which the ancient Chinese believed, that is, to build an impassable wall about us and shut the world away from us and ourselves from the world. I say I don't believe that the people of Texas will deal thus cruelly and inconsistently with themselves, for I believe that every Texan realizes that in progress only lies our every hope for the children of today in their struggle to prepare themselves to cope with the world of tomorrow.

It has been said that had Napoleon taken advantage of Robert Fulton's new invention of propelling ships by steam rather than sail at the time he was in such sore need of a fleet to protect himself from England, at the time when he was between the wheels of cruel fate, that he would have been able to reverse the history of the Napoleonic period of France and make radical changes in the political map of Europe, and changes as radical in the wording of the little epetaph to the sturdy little man who was the central figure of that eventful era, which the student of history now reads with intense wonder, excitement and interest.

So it is with every man, nation or project. It has its opportunity, but as we are told, that opportunity wears no tassel on its tail—we have a chance only to gather him in the foretop.

I believe that now is the golden age of opportunity for the rural school. I believe that

"now is the accepted time" and that those who fail to see and act are going to lose by reason of their lack of foresight. I am convinced that in the average one-teacher school fully one-half of the teacher's salary is wasted and no one reaps the benefit thereof. I say this because I know that by putting together two or three one-teacher schools two teachers can handle all of the pupils and neither have more than half to one-third as much work as the separate two or three teachers, consequently can do it two or three times as good.

I am convinced, too, that when larger schools are brought together in modern buildings that the problems of school room sanitation will be greatly simplified and thus apply the eraser to the doctor's bills and to the early death lists. I believe that health is a mighty worthy prize and should be treated as such and that constitutions, though often made of hickory, can be broken or greatly weakened.

We know, too, that the increased size of the school will be a drawing card for better teachers and will aid much to check the abuse of the teaching profession; stop in part that long suffered imposition upon the barefoot boys and girls of Texas by young, thoughtless, careless, temporary teachers who use the teaching profession as a stepping stone to something they fancy is higher (but no man believes it) for sad am I to admit that even in Texas a few such teachers are to be found.

I believe, too, that consolidation will weaken the so-called "local tyrant" and make it less probable that any prominent family bulldoze the teacher and thus cause partiality of the very worst type to be shown in the school room.

On the whole, I believe I shall "fess up" and say that I agree with our present State Superintendent in believing that the one-teacher rural school is no longer a stern reality but only a tradition of the olden time that hereafter serve only to enrich the meditative hours of gray heads and that the merry boys and girls of modern Texas are entering upon a new act in this great educational drama and that it is to be the happiest since the days of our first great actor, Mirabeau B. Lamar, and trusting that our present leaders, both county and state, may lead royally, and that we may follow as loyally as our sturdy, far-sighted, home-loving forefathers followed and co-worked with him, and believing that then the children's hour is really come and that boys will be taught to

IF YOUR FOOD DOES NOT DIGEST

You feel a hot burning sensation in the throat, fullness or bloated feeling in the stomach, belching, sour risings and a loss of your usual vim and energy. You need the help of

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

It is an admirable digestive stimulant. It cleanses the stomach of fermented food, cools and tones the digestive organs, drives bilious impurities into the bowels where its excellent cathartic properties force the bowels to operate thus ridding the body of the disturbing matter. It acts quickly and thoroughly, checks heartburn in a few minutes, restores the appetite, comfortable digestion and cheerful spirits.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Price \$1.00 per Bottle
Prickly Ash Bitters Co.
Proprietors
St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by all druggists.

do right rather than punished for doing wrong.

I am ever with the children.
W. F. Nix.

Dangers of a Cold

Do you know that of all the minor ailments colds are by far the most dangerous? It is not the colds themselves that you need to fear, but the serious diseases that they so often lead to. For that reason every cold should be gotten rid of with the least possible delay. To accomplish this you will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy of great help to you. It loosens a cold, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration and enables the system to throw off the cold. Sold by all dealers. Adv.

Miss Willie Bush of Percilla was the guest of Miss Eulalia Lively several days last week.

What She Wanted

"I want to stop my baby's cough," said a young mother Tuesday, "but I won't give him any harmful drugs." She bought Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It loosens the cough quickly, stimulates the mucous membranes and helps throw off the choking secretions, eases pain and gives the child normal rest. Sold by D. N. Leaverton. Adv.

When you feel "Blue," Half Sick, Out of Sorts, and everything seems to go wrong, you can blame it on the Liver, as that organ is usually at fault.

For a Torpid Liver You Need

HERBINE

The Remedy That Puts New Life in the Liver and Regulates the Bowels.

A liver that is torpid exercises a demoralizing influence all through the body. It hampers the kidneys in their work, clogs up the bowels, throws bilious impurities into the blood and interferes with digestion. A person in this condition is pale, sallow and discouraged, feels bad, looks bad and his general condition is bad. Food digests poorly, bowels mostly constipated, suffers from dizzy spells, occasional headaches and prefers to sit around and do nothing in place of his usual hustling energy and cheerfulness.

Herbine changes all this by starting the internal machinery into activity again. Its reviving effect on the Torpid Liver is prompt and thorough. The Stomach and Kidneys feel its stimulating influence. The Bowels are purged of clogged conditions and regular daily operations re-established. As a result of this general scouring of the interior, functional activity is resumed everywhere and the purified blood goes coursing through veins, carrying new life and energy to every part.

Sold at Drug Stores, Price 50c per Bottle.

JAMES F. BALLARD

PROPRIETOR

ST. LOUIS, MO.

For Sore Eyes, Granulated Lids, Redness of the Eyeball, Weak Sight, Smarting Sensations in the Eyes, use Stephens Eye Salve. It is a remedy of proven merit.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

A. S. PORTER, DRUGGIST

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Permanent Organization of Agricultural and Co-operative Marketing Association for Houston County

In pursuance of an agreement by the temporary organization at Crockett, Texas, on December 11th, 1914, Chairman I. A. Daniel called the house to order, this Wednesday Dec. 30th, 1914, with Mr. E. C. Arledge acting Secretary.

Motion made by O. C. Goodwin, duly seconded and carried that the Chair appoint a committee of three to nominate a President, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Vice President; Also, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Chair appointed O. C. Goodwin, K. Jones and H. W. Beeson, with instructions to report back to the meeting in the County court house at 1:30 p. m.

The Chair then called for talks and suggestions practical along lines of profitable farming and marketing diversified products, which call was responded to freely with interesting talks by the farmers and others, expressing confidence in the feasibility of this movement.

Motion made and carried to adjourn until 1:30 p. m.

Wednesday, December the 30th, 1914; 1:30 p. m. House called to order by I. A. Daniel in the Chair presiding. Nominating committee reported and recommended the following names for election to their respective offices; Dr. E. B. Stokes, President. George Brailsford, first vice President, P. D. Austin, second Vice-President and F. A. Lively third Vice-President; T. B. Satterwhite, Secretary-Treasurer.

Motion made and carried that the report be received and the committee discharged. The election of officers followed, with the above named nominees to office in their respective order by a unanimous vote.

Dr. Stokes being absent, on account of a patient in Galveston, Mr. Geo. Brailsford, 1st Vice President was called to the Chair who declared the organization permanent and ready for business. The house called for Mr. H. L. McKnight, who was introduced and spoke along lines of the needs of the farmers. He produced the goods with labels to show us that most of the articles used by us were raised and manufactured in other states, and some of them across the ocean. All of which are so much adapted to our soil. Such eatables as tomatoes, both sweet potatoes and irish potatoes, and syrup. Even peas and beans are shipped to us from other countries.

Mr. T. O. Walton was next introduced, and spoke along lines of diversified farming and how readily markets were being found for the products through these organized efforts, which enables the farmer and producer to sell direct to the consumer for the first price.

Membership in the association was next called for and the following Constitution and By-Laws were read and adopted:

Art. 1. The name of this association shall be The Houston County Diversification and Marketing Association, and its principal place of business shall be at Crockett, Texas.

Art. 2. The object of the association shall be to promote diversified farming, the raising of more and better live-stock, the

organization of a farmer's Warehouse association, and to conduct a campaign of education and organization among the farmers of Houston County.

Art. 3. Any person twenty-one years of age who is engaged in agriculture in Houston County or an adjoining county may become a voting member of the association.

Any resident of Houston County not so engaged may become an associate member. Associate members shall have the privileges of attending meetings and taking part in discussions, but not of voting.

Art. 4. The annual meeting of the association shall be held on a date between October 1st and December 1st, subject to the call of the president. Provided that the President shall instruct the secretary to mail to each member a notice of the said meeting at least two weeks prior to the date thereof.

At this meeting the following officers shall be elected by ballot: A President and two Vice-Presidents. They shall serve one year or until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

Special meeting of the association may be called at any time by the executive committee by mailing a notice to each member at least one week previous thereto.

At any such meeting by majority of all votes or by two-thirds vote of the members present, an office may be declared vacant, and the meeting may proceed to the election of an officer to fill the vacancy.

A quorum shall consist of one-fourth of the members in good standing represented in person or by written proxy may be voted except by a member of the association.

Art. 5. The president shall appoint the following standing committees, which shall consist of three members each, namely: A committee on crop methods; a committee on live-stock, a committee on marketing and a committee on education and organization.

The committee on crop methods shall consider and recommend methods for the improvement of crops.

The committee on live-stock shall consider and recommend methods of increasing the number and improving the quality of livestock in Houston County.

The committee on marketing shall consider plans and make recommendations concerning the marketing of farm products and may with the approval of the executive committee formulate rules governing same.

The committee on education and organization shall conduct a campaign of education looking towards the ultimate organization of a Farmer's Warehouse association in Houston county.

The committee on education and organization may promote the organization of local associations in the various parts of the county.

Art. 6. The members of this association pledge themselves to utilize the marketing agencies or facilities of this association for the marketing of such of this produce as is sold outside of Houston County.

Art. 7. The executive com-

mittee shall consist of a president, the two Vice-Presidents and the chairmen of the four standing committees.

The executive committee shall hold regular meetings once each month and special meetings at the call of the President.

The executive committee shall have general management of the affairs of the association, authorize all expenditures, make all contracts and constitute the governing power of the association in all matter of business.

The executive committee shall require a bond in such amount as they may fix from any person rendering any service involving financial responsibility.

Art. 8. The executive committee shall employ a secretary-treasurer, who shall act under the direction of the executive committee, keep a record of all meetings and an account of the receipts and expenditures of the association.

Art. 9. Each member of the association shall pay an annual due of fifty cents, payable on or before January 1st.

Art. 10. The constitution and by-laws may be amended by two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting or by a majority vote at two consecutive meetings.

Meeting adjourned to meet again in the County Court House at Crockett, Texas, on January 9, 1915.

T. B. SATTERWHITE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

OUR HONOR ROLL

Old Santa Claus has been pretty good to the Messenger during the holidays, as witnessed by the following who are on our honor roll this week:

S. W. Duitch, J. H. Kolb, I. M. Baber, Henry Dailey, Luther Lively, E. L. Frisby, H. C. Ingram, Miss Addie Hill and C. F. Stockbridge, Grapeland.

C. D. Eaves, Hempstead.
I. W. Eaves, Austin.
E. M. Carson, Jacksonville.
Alton Lively, Percilla.
C. H. Beazley and John Snell Crockett.

Nat Patton, Augusta.
W. E. Hollingsworth, Ft. Worth.
O. O. Hollingsworth, Kingsville.
J. C. Scarbrough, Oakland.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are requested to announce that the Rock Hill and Antrim singing class will meet at Antrim next Sunday, Jan. 10, at 2:30 o'clock. All have a special invitation to attend and bring their song books and have some good singing.

Rev. W. W. Dunn of Houston, district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, was here last week and let the contract for a modern residence to be built on his property in Sycamore Addition. We understand he intends to make Grapeland his home at some time in the future.

The first quarterly conference of the M. E. Church was held in Grapeland Thursday of last week with Presiding Elder E. L. Shettles of Navasota presiding. The work for the new year was planned and discussed and the outlook is indeed promising for much good to be accomplished during the year. The next conference will be held at Percilla.

Mrs. J. W. Howard and children spent the holidays in Crockett with relatives.

OAK GROVE LOCAL ITEMS

Oak Grove, Dec. 27.—One more Christmas day has past into history. While the holidays are not gone with some, there are a great many who will turn their attention to everyday business, looking forward to a better and more prosperous year than the one coming to a close. Then let us pray that we may never experience another year like this has been. We have had floods and drouths and wars and pestilence of different kinds; but there is hope that the future will bring better days.

We had our Christmas tree Thursday night and despite the bad weather there was a good turnout and all seemed to enjoy it hugely. The teachers had a well gotten up program consisting of songs, drills, recitations and music. Music was furnished by A. A. Smith, violin, Lee Burden, banjo, and Miss Valera Herod at the organ. The drill by twelve little girls and one boy ought to have taken the cake. Several of the little folks had recitations and did honor to themselves in reciting them. Everything on the program was a complete success, not a hitch nor a blunder. The tree was a holly and contained a good many nice presents. All the school children received a present. Some of the older people received real nice presents. The music by Smith, Burden and the organist was hard to beat. Our teachers deserve much praise for getting up such a nice program in so short a time and having everything so well preformed and carrying on their school work at the same time. To say the whole affair was a success would be putting it in mild form.

The writer spent Christmas day with Mr. J. L. Smith and enjoyed a good dinner.

Luther Tyer, of Shelby county, is here visiting his father, Geo. Tyer, and other relatives.

Old Timer.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

In pursuance of an order issued by the Governor of the State of Texas, notice is hereby given that a special election will be held in each voting precinct within the County of Houston, and State of Texas, on Monday, the 18th day of January, A. D., 1915, for the election of a representative of the 34th Legislature, from the 24th Representative Legislative District of the State of Texas, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. J. R. Hairston, deceased. Said election shall be held on the day and date above written by the officers in the said above named county, in accordance with the requirements of law, and returns made in conformity to the laws of the state, and in accordance with said proclamation.

E. Winfree,
Adv. County Judge.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC

Next week we will gin Friday and Saturday only. Those who have cotton to be ginned will please govern themselves accordingly. Herod & Brooks. adv.

S. N. Boykin left Sunday night to resume his duties on the road as a salesman for a shoe firm after spending two weeks here with his family.

A New Serial
By a Writer of
"Best Sellers"

Parrot & Co.

By HAROLD MAC GRATH

It's a real, honest-to-goodness romance — there's action, mystery and adventure, and the breezy manner of its telling is full of charm.

You can't afford to miss it if you enjoy a good story.

Watch for the First
Installment!

CHINESE GIRL NOW DENTIST

Miss Kimlau of San Francisco Said to Be the First of Her Race in the Practice.

First of San Francisco's native daughters of the Chinese race to start the practice of dentistry and the second Chinese-American woman in the United States to be a graduate in dentistry is Miss Marjorie Virginia Kimlau of that city, who has just graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Miss Kimlau was born in San Francisco twenty-two years ago and is a real American as far as dress, speech, recreation and opinions are concerned.

It is hinted among her classmates, of whom 33 are men and one a woman, that there is a romance hidden behind the inscrutable face which looks upon the world with the age-old wisdom of the Orient, tempered by the piquancy of the women of the Occident. This, however, is denied by Miss Kimlau herself, who says that it is time enough for any girl to think of marriage after she has accomplished something in the world. She believed that no Chinese girl should marry outside of her own race, and she hopes to go to Shanghai after she has practised in San Francisco with her father for a time.

She is the daughter of Dr. Thomas Y. Kimlau, the first Chinese to practise dentistry in San Francisco and a native son.

THE PROPER MAID.

The Sailor—Don't be alarmed, miss, but the steamer has sprung a leak and is quite likely to sink within fifteen minutes.

The Young Woman—Mercy, how very sudden!

"Yes, miss. Will you let me add that I mean to do my best to save you, miss?"

"Thank you, sir, but of course I can't be saved unless my chaperone is saved, too."

"Very stout lady with the hook nose?"

"Yes."

"Good night, miss."

POPULATION IN THE BALKANS.

The following are the latest estimates of population in the reconstructed Balkan states, according to the Geographical Journal: Turkey in Europe, 1,590,000; Bulgaria, 4,467,006; Rumania, 7,514,976; Serbia, 4,547,990; Greece, 4,363,000; Montenegro, 516,000; Albania, 1,000,000.

Miss Fannie Scarbrough of Palestine visited relatives in Grapeland last week.

Stokes Pelham has returned to his school near Lovelady, after having spent his holiday vacation at home.