

# SEMI-WEEKLY PECOS RECORD-TIMES

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## CALIFORNIANS BEGIN WORK

**J. M. COLLEY OF VENTURA, CAL., ARRIVES HERE AND BEGINS WORK ON PUMPED**

**Water Irrigation Farm—Work Started Drilling Well and Improving Land—Cotton and Truck.**

J. M. Colley of Ventura, California, associated with L. B. Hogue of the same city, has arrived here and begun work on the holdings west of the city. At first 150 acres is to be irrigated and planted. This year Mr. Colley will plant the entire tract to cotton and truck, the intention being later to convert the entire farm into a fruit orchard.

W. M. Hopper of this city is putting in the well and is now down 160 feet. This well will be equipped with modern centrifugal pumping plant and the entire farm will be arranged in first class manner.

## LEVIN PURCHASES BIG TRACTOR

**Sixty Horsepower Oil Pull Rumely Arrives Here—Will Be Used in Developing Crystal Valley.**

Joe Levin, manager of the Crystal Water Ranch, one of the prettiest places in all of the trans-Pecos country, and which has been under the especial care of Mr. Levin himself, has purchased a modern, up-to-date, 60-horsepower Rumely oil pull tractor, which will be used in developing the Crystal Water Ranch, located southeast of Pecos. The tractor was unloaded Wednesday and was in charge of S. M. Wilson of Abilene, salesman for the Rumely people.

An expert of the company, Geo. D. Walton of Dallas, was here and superintended the unloading of the big tractor engine and otherwise assisted. The tractor is perhaps the largest ever brought to this section, and will break from 10 to 25 acres of land per day. It will use almost any kind of oil, whether gasoline, kerosene or fuel oil.

The work Mr. Levin has under way at Crystal Water Ranch is important and of a character deserving the very highest commendation.

## CONGRESSMEN'S WIVES ELECTING OFFICERS.

**Mrs. Swanson of Virginia and Mrs. Fletcher of Florida Out for Presidency.**

Washington, Jan. 22.—With as much spirit as ever was displayed by their husbands in the capitol, women of the Congressional Club today plunged into the election of officers, with Mrs. C. S. Swanson and Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, wives of the senators from Virginia and Florida, respectively, rivals for the presidency of the organization.

Among the candidates for vice presidents are Mrs. Thomas P. Gore, wife of Senator Gore; Mrs. William G. Sharp, wife of the representative from Ohio; Mrs. W. A. Cullop, wife of the representative from Indiana; Mrs. J. Z. Baker and Mrs. A. Mitchell Palmer, wife of the representative from California and Pennsylvania, respectively. The polls will not close until tonight.

## DALLAS DEVELOPER HERE.

**Will Put in Six Hundred Forty Acre Irrigated Farm.**

J. E. Cunningham of Dallas, owner of 640 acres of land in the Toyah Valley, is in Pecos in connection with developing his land. It is reported that he will drill a deep well near Balmorhea and secure water for irrigating his holdings.

Mr. Cunningham was a pleasant caller at the Record-Times office Wednesday. It is indeed gratifying to have such influential people as Mr. Cunningham enter our country and assist in its development.

## BROWN BRINGS IN BIG WELL.

**Former Reeves County Sheriff Secures 700-Gallon Artesian Well.**

C. Brown, formerly sheriff of Reeves county, and now engaged in developing a tract of land north of the city, Thursday brought in what is said to be one of the largest artesian wells developed in this section in several years. The well is 5-8 inch and developed a flow of 700 gallons per minute from the start. This is certainly a record of which Mr. Brown may well be proud.

Mr. Brown is proceeding nicely with his development.

We understand the El Paso store is getting ready for some great things to pull off some great stunts. We got from inside information that there is going to be something out of the ordinary in the price cutting line. Get ready.

J. E. Alexander, ranchman living north of Pecos, visited in the city Sunday.

## INDIANAIANS ARE INTERESTED HERE

**SAYS MANY PEOPLE ARE ASKING ABOUT SHALLOW WATER BELT AND WANTING**

**Information—Dr. John Lemon Writes Interesting Letter to the Pecos Record-Times.**

The management of the Record-Times has received the following letter from Dr. John H. Lemon, New Albany, Ind., which gives an idea of the general interest being taken abroad in the great shallow water basin around Pecos. Publicity is the cause of this—and the Record-Times is doing its part.

Mr. Whaley, Sir: Enclosed please find \$1 to extend my subscription account for Record-Times. I live in Indiana, across from Louisville. There is considerable interest in regard to Pecos and southwest Texas. Some ask the extent of the shallow water belt in relation to the city, east, west and south. If any small sustaining crop can be annually produced without any irrigation. There is a vast flood along the Ohio river just now and it is a great discomfort.

Very truly,  
DR. JOHN H. LEMON,  
New Albany, Ind., Jan. 18, 1913.

## CITY COUNCIL CANVAS VOTES

**ENGINEERING FIRM SUBMITS A PROPOSITION COVERING SYSTEM AND REPRESENTATIVES SAY**

**If Proposition is Accepted Work Will Begin in Sixty Days—Council Calls for Further Plans.**

The mayor and city council met in special called session Wednesday morning and afternoon, for the purpose of canvassing the vote in the special sewerage bond election. E. L. Collings, presiding judge of city elections for the year 1913, having recently been appointed to that position, submitted his report, showing the following result: For the bonds, 102; against the bonds, 8; mutilated ballot, 1. Total vote 111. Mr. Collings' report was accepted and approved.

Mr. Goodman, representing the O'Neal Engineering company of Dallas, appeared before the board and made a proposition by which he agreed that this company would immediately begin the construction of the sewerage system in Pecos, guaranteeing that same could be built within the \$25,000 bonds voted. The city council held his proposition in abeyance, and called for propositions from other engineering companies. It is reported that a representative of a leading El Paso engineering company will be in the city next week and appear before the council, making a proposition to put in the system.

The council instructed the mayor and city clerk to have the bonds lithographed.

## FIRST MONDAY BILLED TO START

**Commercial Club Expects to Start New Move to Bring Trade to City.**

Secretary R. M. Harkey of the Commercial Club announces that he is mapping out plans to begin the inauguration of "First Monday" in Pecos just as soon as possible. It will be remembered that at the time of the annual election of the organization it was decided to have a "First Monday" in this city, for the purpose of attracting trade to Pecos and otherwise assisting farmers in trading and selling. Owing to a number of obstacles the matter has been put off until now, but the plan now is to begin same in February, if possible, and by March certainly.

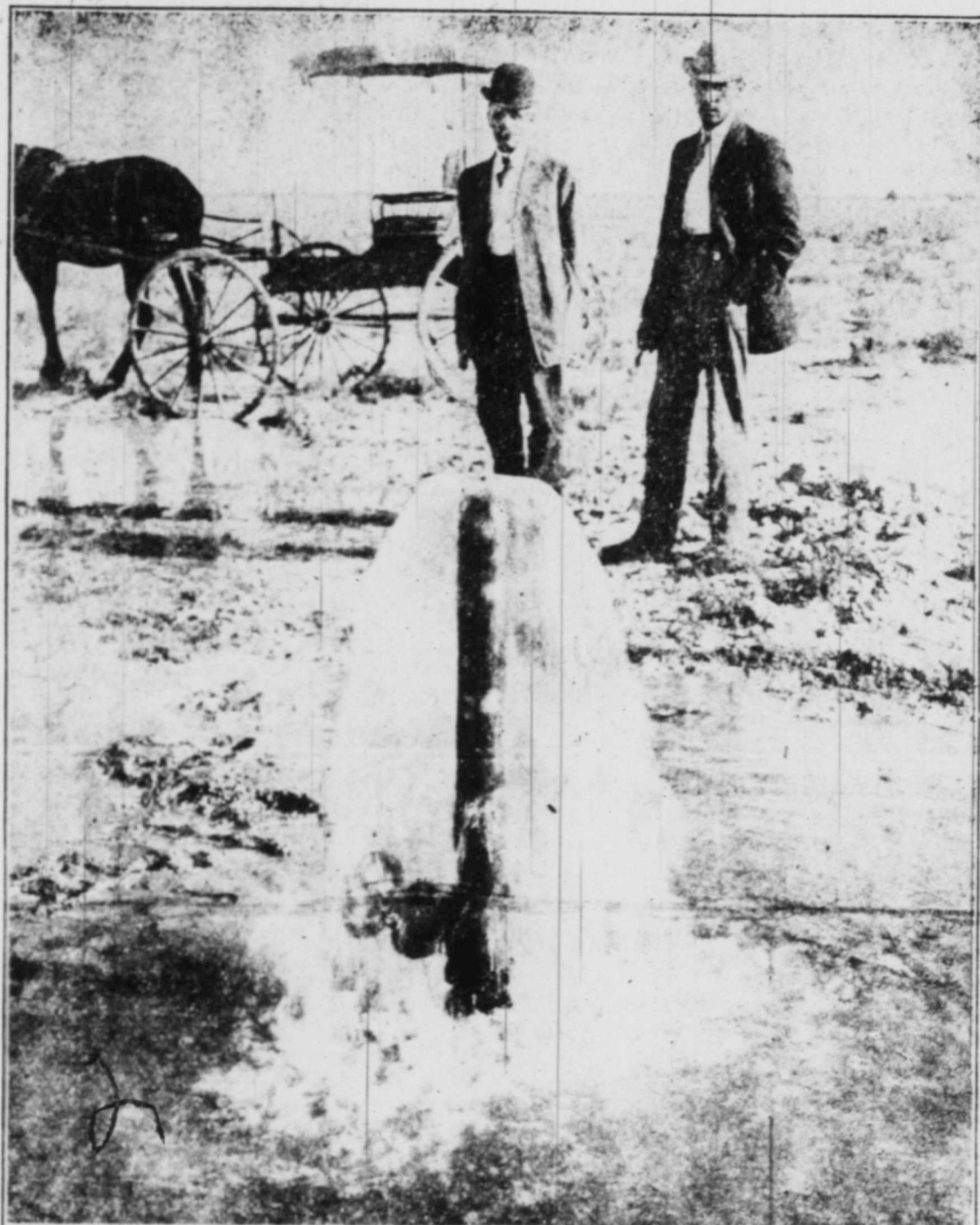
A first Monday for Pecos should be a drawing card, as it has so proved elsewhere. It is a popular and satisfactory method of bringing the farmers to the city on a certain day in the month for the purpose of bartering, trading, selling and buying. It has always proved, where rightly conducted, a business getter and of especial benefit to farmers.

## Makes His Own Auto.

Mr. Jones, proprietor of the Jones Garage of this city, is showing his friends an automobile made by him in his plant here. He constructed practically the entire machine, except engines and other minor parts which are purchased by all automobile manufacturers generally.

The car is said to be as good as the average make and is a compliment to Mr. Jones' mechanical ability. He is using the car daily.

## Artesian Well in the Pecos Valley



## 20 MEXICANS BEGIN WORK

**MORRIS BROTHERS IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT SOUTHEAST OF AND ADJOINING CITY**

**Begins—Will Be Modern and Up-to-Date and Completed as Soon as Possible.**

Twenty Mexican laborers are hard at work about a mile and a half southwest of the city, clearing the land of the Morris Brothers, who have had arrangements to put in a series of pumped water irrigation canals and plat and sell the tract of land in 20 and 40 acre unit lots.

A prominent Sweetwater capitalist is interested in the development, which will be among the most extensive of its kind begun here in several years.

Only the most modern and up-to-date equipment is to be used and the plan of the promoters is to complete the outfit as soon as possible.

## HAMILTON COUNTY FARMER LOCATES.

**O. O. Curtis of Hico, Hamilton County, Texas, Purchases Tract of Land in Artesian Belt and Begins Development.**

O. O. Curtis of Hico, Hamilton county, Texas, brother of A. J. Curtis, well known truck farmer living north of the city, has located in this section, having arrived here Thursday afternoon and immediately purchasing a 20-acre tract of land in the artesian belt a half mile north of the Texas and Pacific railroad tracks. He has already started developing the land.

Mr. Curtis visited here several months ago, looking over the country in company with his brother, one of the biggest enthusiasts in this section, and so pleased was he that he decided to locate here.

## MEXICAN MURDERED THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

**Marino Laro, Farmer in Irrigated District Killed by Unknown Mexican, Who Has So Far Evaded Capture.**

Thursday afternoon at about 3 p. m., Marino Laro, well known Mexican farmer, putting in a crop on the Couch farm near the flume of the Barstow Irrigation company, was killed by an unknown Mexican, who escaped, going, it is believed, by horse back into New Mexico.

Up to the time this paper goes to press the murderer has not been apprehended, but Sheriff Harrison has the wires working and expects to capture the murderer.

The murdered man was considered an intelligent and industrious farmer.

Thursday, January 23, 1913, the Tam O'Shanter Clan met at the home of Misses Agnes and Dixie Jeans for a short business meeting. Miss Alpha Payne was initiated and she now knows the mysteries of the Tam O'Shanter Clan. Fruit salad was served and afterwards the Clan made true to their motto. Those present were Misses Jane and Beryl Long, Lena Smith, Alpha Payne, Bessie Tyler, Lillie Pearl Buchholz, Bernice Richberg, Agnes and Dixie Jeans.

## MEXICAN MINISTER KILLS SELF

**FOUND DEAD IN STOCK PENS BY ELMER JOHNSON AND HARRY ANDERSON OF THIS CITY.**

**Took Ether, Cut Self With Razor and Lies Dead for Two Days Before Discovered.**

Rev. Elgenio Rodriguez, Mexican minister, of this city, committed suicide, according to inquest finding, in the stock pens in the southern section of the city, probably Tuesday afternoon last. His body was not discovered nor was it known that the crime had been committed until about 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, when the dead body was discovered by Elmer Johnson and Harry Anderson of this city, who immediately reported the matter to the civil authorities.

An inquest was held which found that Rodriguez supposedly came to his end through his own act, as a white handled razor was found by his side; an empty bottle of ether was also found by the side of him. In one of the pockets of his clothing was found a purse containing \$1.95 in silver and a bag of tobacco. A cup of water was also found lying near the dead man.

The dead man's wife passed away in this city several months ago, and he is survived by two small children. He was by profession a Mexican minister or preacher.

## What An Old Friend Says.

Hon. John Y. Leavell, county judge of Reeves county, and distinguished citizen of this section where for many years he has made his home, died Friday night last at his late home in this city, passing to the life beyond at about 7 o'clock in the evening. His death had been expected for several days and this notwithstanding, he made a gallant fight to the last. At the time of his death he was surrounded by close friends.

The funeral services were held Saturday afternoon last from his late residence, a large number of friends attending and paying a last tribute to one of the best known men in the county.

Judge Leavell came to Pecos from Kentucky, where he has played an important and honorable part in the growth and prosperity of this section, having held many important official and semi-official positions, being at the time of his death county judge of this county.

He was born on January 19, 1853, and was just nine days under being 60 years of age at the time of his death. He is survived by a loving wife.—Pecos Record-Times.

The editor of The Progress has known John Y. Leavell for many years. After leaving Kentucky he came to Graham, Texas, where he lived for several years before going to Pecos. Here he held several positions of trust, and made many warm friends who will be saddened by the news of his death. It was here that he met and won the charming lady who has been his companion and faithful helpmeet. Mr. Leavell was indeed a good man, and his place in Reeves county will be hard to fill.

To the faithful wife and other relatives we extend sincere sympathy.—Lakewood Progress.

## BRADY MARRIES IN BIG SPRINGS

**POPULAR HEAD OF JEWELRY FIRM HERE BECOMES BENEDICT.**

**Many Friends Greet Him at the Depot as the Westbound Train Enters the City.**

J. A. Brady, Jr., head of the Brady-Camp company, jewelers, of this city, was married in Big Springs Wednesday morning at 9:30, to Miss Ruth Dixon of Springtown, Texas, formerly of this city. The ceremony was performed in the impressive manner usual with the Methodist church, Rev. Herron of Big Springs, performing the service.

Mr. and Mrs. Brady arrived home Thursday afternoon on the westbound Texas and Pacific train and were met at the depot by a group of admiring friends.

Mr. Brady has been a prominent citizen of this city since he located in business here several years ago, coming here from Southern Alabama. Miss Dixon lived in Pecos a short while last year and through her pleasing personality and charm made many friends here.

Both contracting parties are receiving the congratulations of many friends.

## THANK SMITH; WIRE CULBERSON

**COMMERCIAL CLUB, BAR ASSOCIATION AND CITIZENS COMMITTEE SEND MESSAGE**

**To Congressman and Senators—In Matter of Federal Court Bill for Pecos, Which Passed House.**

Immediately it became known that Congressman Smith had secured the passage of the Pecos Federal Court bill, creating a new division of the United States Federal Court for the Western District of Texas through the house of representatives at Washington, the two below telegrams were quickly sent to Congressman Smith and Senator Culberson at Washington, D. C.

Pecos, Tex., Jan. 23, 1913.  
Hon. W. R. Smith, Congressman,  
Washington, D. C.

We sincerely thank you for great service rendered in securing passage of Pecos court bill. We understand it will now doubtless become a law, but urge and request that you confer with Senators Culberson and Johnson and do all possible to see that it passes the senate. We again express our great thanks.

Pecos Commercial Club,  
Reeves County Bar Association,  
Pecos Citizens Committee,  
Pecos, Texas, Jan. 23, 1913.

Hon. Chas. A. Culberson, Senator,  
Washington, D. C.

Congressman Smith telegraphs Pecos Federal Court bill has passed the house. Please do everything possible to get same through the senate this session. It is bill of great merit and deserves to pass. We feel our interests are secure in your hands. Wire if anything further needed at this end.

Pecos Commercial Club,  
Reeves County Bar Association,  
Pecos Citizens Committee.

This bill provides that eight counties now in the Abilene Division of the United States Court for the Northern District of Texas and seven counties now in the United States Court for the Western District of Texas shall constitute a new Federal Court division, with headquarters at Pecos, and attached to the United States Court for the Western District of Texas. The new division will thus take in fifteen counties, from which all cases arising adjudication will be had at Pecos.

## Fine Girl Born.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Browning are receiving the congratulations of their many friends over the arrival at their home Friday morning of a fine girl baby. Mother and child are getting along nicely.

## PERSONAL MENTION

T. A. Odelle, prominent citizen of Balmorhea, is spending the week in the city.

Perry Wagoner, the well known Balmorhea merchant, passed through Pecos Saturday on his way to Barstow on business.

Mrs. Gage Van Horn was down from the Davis Mountains on a shopping tour Saturday. She left in the afternoon for Toyah for a visit to her parents.

Mrs. Eugene McKenzie left Thursday afternoon for El Paso, where she joined Mr. McKenzie, they going from that city via Alpine to Fort Stockton where they will remain for some time.

Mrs. Wylie Cole and children have returned from Floresville, Texas, where they have been visiting for the past several weeks. Their many friends were pleased to welcome them home.

J. V. Howerton, land examiner for the First State Bank and Trust company of Abilene, is in the city, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Williams. Mr. Howerton is an uncle of Mrs. Williams.

Miss Mina Vawter, one of Saragosa's most popular school teachers, spent Saturday and Sunday in the city, a guest of her sister, Mrs. Ralph Williams. Miss Vawter is looking extremely well.

W. Roeder and wife, who have been pleasantly visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chris Ritz for the past three weeks returned to their home at Kerrville Saturday, much to the regret of many friends they made here during their short stay.

Bud Owens is here for a week's visit with his sister, Mrs. J. G. Love, and other relatives and numerous friends. Bud has not been here for two years and he remarked that he was surprised at the vast number of improvements since he left.

Mr. W. M. Kinsey and F. H. Finlay, both of Allen, Collin county, Texas, are in the city, looking the country over. Mr. Kinsey dropped into the Record-Times office to compliment the management on the paper he is getting. He says he can't do without the Record-Times.

## APPOINTS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

**SAME IS ANNOUNCED LAST MONDAY NIGHT AT SEWERAGE BOND ELECTION.**

**Committee is Well Selected and Will Be Good Working Body.**

Hon. T. Y. Casey, president of the Commercial Club, had Secretary Harkey announce the appointment of the following executive committee last Monday night during the sewerage bond rally.

F. W. Johnson, chairman; J. W. Moore, R. S. Johnson, H. T. Collier, L. W. Anderson, Dr. Jim Camp, Ed. Vickers, Porter A. Whaley.

This committee constitutes the working body of the organization and largely directs the work of the organization. This committee together with Mr. Casey, president, Mr. W. A. Hudson, vice president and J. G. Love, treasurer, act also as the directorate of the organization.

It is believed that Mr. Casey's selection is a good one.

## WILSON CONTINUES FIGHT TO IMPROVE CORPORATION LAWS

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 24.—Governor Wilson today made his second move to obtain reform of the corporation laws of New Jersey. Having caused the bills to be drafted and introduced in the legislature, the governor today asked legislative leaders to call a conference of both houses for next Tuesday, when he will explain his program for the system, and urge particularly the passage of the corporation bills. The governor does not expect any opposition among the democrats, who have a majority in both houses, and is hopeful that the bills may be enacted before he leaves here to assume the presidency.

Many letters have come to the governor commending the bills, and Chancellor Edward R. Walker, who drafted them, is, as a consequence, being suggested for attorney general in the Wilson cabinet.

## Merit to Be Considered.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 24.—Merit instead of politics will be the basis on which Governor Wilson's appointments will be made, if a conversation he had with state labor leaders yesterday is any indication. The labor men appeared asking the appointment of John T. Cogove, a democrat, to succeed Col. Lewis T. Bryan, who was appointed state labor commissioner by a republican governor. Governor Wilson declared he would have to consider Mr. Bryan because his work was satisfactory.

## Christian Church.

Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; communion at 11 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; choir practice Tuesday evening at 7:30; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. A cordial invitation is extended to all, especially strangers and visitors.

All Christians should find their place at church and thus encourage the work of our Master.

Sam Means and family were in the city Saturday, guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Collings.





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The Wilson Handshake

# WOODROW WILSON

The Story of His Life  
From the Cradle to  
the White House

By WILLIAM BAYARD HALE  
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CHAPTER I.  
Background and Boyhood.

IT was four years more than a century ago that a restless youth of twenty, to whose ears had come amazing stories of the opportunities to be found in a new land, forsook the home of his Scotch-Irish fathers in County Down and sailed forth toward the paths of the western stars. Perhaps he had heard of the fame of a Scotsman of his own name and without doubt his own kin who, having migrated to America only a generation before, had become one of the founders of the new nation, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a member of its constitutional convention and a justice of its first supreme court. At all events, it was on a ship bound for the city of Justice James Wilson that young James Wilson sailed.

The later emigrant may have been destined to no such eminence as was the earlier, yet young James too, found his opportunity in the new country. He found it in a little shop full of the smell of printer's ink and mysterious with the apparatus of the preservative art—the shop at 15 Franklin court, formerly the home of Benjamin Franklin, whence issued to the enlightenment of the good people of Philadelphia William Duane's daily paper, the Aurora.

To their enlightenment, it is to be hoped, certainly very much to their entertainment and their agitation—and not only theirs, but the whole country's as well, William Duane was the earliest muckraker in American journalism. James Wilson took aptly to the printing trade and to his employer, as his employer did to him. The young man prospered. And he married—married Anne Adams, an Irish girl four years his junior, who had come over on the ship that brought him. James Wilson's wife was a bluestocking of a Presbyterian to the day of her death and brought up her ten children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord in the strictest sect of Presbyterianism.

Wilson now became nominally publisher of the Aurora Duane, when the war of 1812 broke out, was made



Judge James Wilson, Paternal Grandfather of Woodrow Wilson.

adjutant general of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and it seems that he left the management of the paper to Wilson.

With the peace of Ghent a new movement westward set in. Wilson determined to try his fortunes in the hinterland. He went to Pittsburgh, just growing into a city. Then his fancy was taken by the little town of Lisbon, just across the line in the new state of Ohio; but soon he found a better location in Steubenville. Here he started a paper of his own—the Western Herald it was called—and it was destined to a long and measurably influential career.

James Wilson, first and last, must be held responsible for a goodly portion of the printed wisdom and folly of the early nineteenth century. He printed in Philadelphia. He founded a news paper in Steubenville, and in its office he trained every one of his seven sons to be an expert compositor. In 1832 he founded a paper at Pittsburgh—the Pennsylvania Advocate.

Mr. Wilson started the Advocate

with the aid of four of his sons and two apprentice boys, but when it was fairly on its feet he left it in the immediate charge of his eldest son.

James Wilson was a man of extraordinarily positive opinions. Further more, he was very outspoken in them. His paper was a very vigorous publication indeed, discussing the questions of the day—and they had pretty big questions in the first half of the nineteenth century—with fearless conviction and bluntness. The editor was a justice of the peace and was ordinarily addressed as "Judge" Wilson. He was for a term a member of the Ohio state legislature. During his absence at Columbus his wife, with the aid of the sons, edited the paper and boarded the hands.

Judge Wilson died in Pittsburgh during a cholera epidemic in 1837. He had ten children, seven boys and three girls. The daughters married well, and the sons all attained considerable distinction.

Judge Wilson's youngest son was Joseph Ruggles, through whom runs the special current of this story.

Joseph was born at Steubenville on Feb. 28, 1822. He got his first schooling in his father's shop. Like all the other sons, he learned the printer's trade. Not one of them but could to the day of his death "stick type" with any journeyman.

Joseph from the start was marked for the scholar of the family. There was a good academy at Steubenville, and he attended it. At eighteen he went to Jefferson college, a Presbyterian institution at Canonsburg, Pa., where he was graduated in 1844 as valedictorian. He engaged in teaching for a year, taking charge of an academy at Mercer, Pa. But the call was easy to a higher life work. Before he had left home for college he had made a public profession of his faith in the First Presbyterian church of his native town. Now he took his way to the Western Theological seminary at Allegheny, Pa., remained a year and then went to spend another year at Princeton seminary. He went home and was licensed to preach, although not yet ordained. He taught for two years in the Steubenville male academy.

To the fact that there was another Steubenville academy is due the necessity of telling this story. There was another, not for males, and to it there came among other girls of the Ohio valley a damsel from Chillicothe, the pretty town which was Ohio's first capital. Janet Woodrow was her name, though most people called her Jessie, and she was the daughter of a great and famous Presbyterian minister of the day. One afternoon, the lessons at Dr. Beattie's school being over, Janet Woodrow took a walk. Passing by the Wilson house she spied through the pickets of the garden fence the young theologian raking in a pair of kid gloves. On the 7th day of June, 1849, Joseph R. Wilson and Janet Woodrow were legally joined in marriage by Thomas Woodrow, minister of the gospel.

We have another immigration to observe. The Woodrows are an ancient family originally out of England, who trace their Scottish history back 900 years. Among them flourished ministers, scholars and men of substance, with a Presbyterian martyr of 1790. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Woodrow, born at Paisley in 1793, a graduate of Glasgow university, re-crossed the Tweed to become minister of the Independent Congregation at Carlisle, England. After having served there sixteen years and begotten eight children he felt the call to become a missionary in the new world.

Two weeks after his marriage with Jessie Woodrow, Joseph Ruggles Wilson was ordained by the presbytery of Ohio. It was several years, however, before he undertook a pastorate of any consequence, serving for a year as "professor extraordinary" of rhetoric in Jefferson college and for four years as professor of chemistry and natural sciences in Hampden-Sydney college, Virginia, in the meantime supplying small neighboring churches. The Rev. Mr. Wilson had become the father of two daughters, Marlon and Annie Josephine, before he was called as pastor to Staunton, Va., in 1855. Staunton, where he remained for two years, was a town of 5,000 population, beautifully situated in the famous valley of Virginia.

Here it was that on Dec. 28, 1856, Thomas Woodrow Wilson was born. The infant Wilson (to spend a moment reviewing his parental history) was born to an auspicious heritage. His blood was Scotch-Irish, a strain perhaps the most vigorous physically, the most alert mentally, the most robust morally of all those that have min-

gled in the shaping of the American character. His forbears were men and women who had conspicuously displayed the qualities of a sturdy race; they were people imaginative, hopeful, venturesome, stubborn, shrewd, industrious, inclined to learning, strongly tinged with piety, yet practical and thrifty. On one side they were an ancient family who had preserved the memory of a part in large affairs, who for generations had carried the banner of religion and learning—the paramount concerns of Scottish men. On the other side they had had their share in the public affairs of a more modern nation. The newborn was descended from clergymen and editors; men of strong opinions, men likewise accustomed to give free leave to their opinions. They were Protestants in religion and in politics radicals, pioneers, a stout hearted breed.

Such was the ancestral preparation for life of the little son of the Presbyterian pastor who came into the world Christmas week, 1856, in the dawn of an ample day of national evolution and conflict.

CHAPTER II.  
Boyhood in Georgia.

IN the spring of 1858, Thomas Woodrow Wilson being then two years old, the family moved to Augusta, Ga., where the father was to be pastor of the Presbyterian church for the next four years.

With his entrance upon the Augusta pastorate, the Rev. Mr. Wilson became one of the most noted ministers of the south. Thoroughly equipped in the theology of his denomination, a pulpit orator of great power and a personality of extraordinary force, he early reached and long maintained a position of much influence. When the war came on he embraced with all the strength of his character the southern side. At the division of the Presbyterian church into northern and southern branches he invited the first general assembly of the latter to meet in his church and became its permanent clerk.

In 1865 Dr. Wilson was styled "stated clerk" of the southern Presbyterian general assembly, and he continued to be such until 1890, when he resigned, being then seventy-seven years old and having kept the southern Presbyterian records for nearly forty years. He was moderator of the assembly in 1879. He died at Princeton, N. J., in his eighty-first year.

Mr. Wilson had been a professor of rhetoric, and he always remained one, taking very seriously and practicing with a sense of its sanctity the art of words. He read his sermons, every one of which was marked by high literary finish, although in no sense unduly rhetorical.

Mr. Wilson used to speak with contempt of the florid style of oratory, and even early in life his son was trained to consciousness of the absurdity of highfalutin rhetoric.

Tommy Wilson's earliest recollection impression had to do with the breaking out of the civil war. On a certain day in November, 1860, the little boy, playing on the gate before his father's house, saw two men meet on the side walk and heard one of them cry, "Lincoln is elected, and there'll be war." This is the earliest recollection of Woodrow Wilson. Something in the shrill tone of the speaker struck for the first time a chord of lasting memory.

Yet Woodrow Wilson remembers little, almost nothing, of the war. Augusta was on an island around which flowed the current of the conflict. It was never occupied by Federal troops until reconstruction days. No refugees ever fled to it. The man does remember that the boy saw a troop of men in every sort of garb mounted on every sort of horse ride past the house one day on their way to join the Confederate army. They were not a terrifying or glorious spectacle. The boy cried after them in a slang exclamation of the day, "Go get your mule!"

He does remember the scarcity of the food supply that came on as the war progressed—not that there was not enough food, but it was greatly restricted in variety.

There was another war event that made its impression upon the boy—in the summer of 1865 he saw Jefferson Davis ride by under guard on his way to Fortress Monroe.

After 1865 Dr. Wilson's church was occupied temporarily by Federal soldiers. However, such hardships as the city of Augusta suffered through the war were nothing compared with those endured in most parts of the south. It is to this fact that is to be attributed the small part in Woodrow Wilson's education played by the passions of the great conflict. He was only nine years old when the war ended. He was, too, apparently a boy who some what tardily developed strong convictions. In short, he was a real boy while he was a boy, more concerned in the games of his crowd than in the principles of a war of which they saw little.

The Wilson boy was, his companions say, an active little fellow. It was a peculiarity that he was always running. He seemed incapable of proceeding from point to point otherwise. He can scarcely be said to have walked until he was fourteen or fifteen years old.

One of the thrilling moments of the boy's early life was the day and evening when the first street car came down the streets of Augusta. The cars were of the bobtail variety with a box for nickels up in front. By night—the electric light had not then turned night into day—the glimmering red, purple and green lights carried by the cars afforded endless pleasure as they approached and receded. The boys, too, made friends with the drivers and went along with them on their trips.

(to be continued next Saturday)

W. D. COWAN, President  
F. W. JOHNSON, V. Pres.  
J. G. LOVE, Vice-President

W. H. BROWNING, Cashier  
C. B. JORDAN, Asst., Cashier  
WALTER BROWNING, Asst. Cashier

## Pecos Valley State Bank

Guaranty Fund Bank

Capital and Surplus, \$160,000.00

All Non-interest Bearing Deposits are Protected  
by the State Guaranty Fund.

We want your account, no matter how large or how small

## Pecos Valley State Bank

### GOOD WORK BEING DONE

TEXAS EXPERIMENTAL STATION  
ASSOCIATION ISSUES AT-  
TRACTIVE FOLDER.

Gives Data Regarding Needs of the  
Pecos Experimental Station, and  
Will Be of Benefit.

Copies of the new booklet, just issued by the Texas Experimental Station association, of which J. W. Moore of this city is vice president and a director, have been received here. The booklet is issued jointly by the association and the Texas Bankers' association, Jos. Hirsch, Corpus Christi, chairman of agricultural committee.

The idea which conceived the organization of the Texas Experimental Station association originated in Pecos, the first called for meeting of same being sent out by the Pecos Commercial Club in May, 1911, the organization perfecting itself in July of the same year at College Station. Since that time the organization has had a rapid growth and is now one of the well established development organizations of the state. Its work has been extremely successful, having secured appropriations exceeding \$150,000 all told for experimental farm work and otherwise being of great benefit to the experimental farms and through them to the state.

The new booklet is sent out by A. S. Ward of College Station, recently elected secretary, succeeding Porter A. Whaley of this city. It is replete with interesting and convincing data and will be of much benefit to the farmer.

Youngblood Compiles Interesting Data

College Station, Texas, Jan. 17.—Some data in regard to agricultural experiment stations which, while interesting, does not show Texas to the best advantage, has been compiled by B. Youngblood, director of the Texas stations. Mr. Youngblood points out in his report that, while the area of Texas is 262,398 square miles and its population, according to the 1910 census, 3,896,542, nothing has been appropriated to a main agricultural experiment station, although Missouri with an area of but 68,727 square miles and a population of 3,293,335 has appropriated \$40,000; Illinois with an area of 56,943 square miles and a population of 5,638,592, has appropriated \$40,000; and Ohio with an area of 40,740 square miles and a population of 4,767,121, has appropriated \$136,000. The \$55,000 appropriated by the last Texas legislature was restricted to the support of eleven substations, no part being available for the main station.

Typewriter Ribbons at Record-Times office.

J. E. Hudson Up Again.

Col. J. E. Hudson is up again and attending to business after having been confined to his bed for about five days with a severe attack of grip. His many friends are glad again to see him on the streets.

Kansas Man Here.

William Nitsothe of Leavenworth, Kansas, is a visitor in the city, having arrived here Wednesday. He spent the day looking over Pecos and stated he was well pleased with the city. He left Thursday morning for Balmorhea, where he will spend about two weeks visiting his brother-in-law, Ed. Backus, an irrigation farmer in that section.

Have you seen that fine line of calendars and fans at Ivy's old bakery stand? If not, why not?

January 16, the Tam O'Shanter Club met at the home of Mrs. D. Rieberg, for the purpose of initiating new members. After the initiation very delicious patisserie and divinity candy were made, and everyone spent a most enjoyable evening. Those who learned the mysteries and secrets of the Tam O'Shanter Clan were Misses Halle Weyer, Fay Capps, Mary Lingham, Duffie Beauchamp, Lena Smith.

A fresh line of all kinds of bulk Pickles, These are fine. Green & Smith, phone 84.

Pecos Fire Department.

The following list shows where members of the Pecos Fire Department belong:  
Engine No. 1—R. G. Harbison, Charley Morris, Geo. Morris.  
Hose Cart No. 1—E. J. Meyer, Herman J. H. Somers, Tom Harrison, Verther Gage, Macy Haygood.  
Hose Cart No. 2—Ora Bland, foreman; Hux Hall, Charley Cook, John Brooker, John Cole.  
Chemical No. 1—Belton Short, foreman; F. P. Calvert, R. L. Carothers.  
Chemical No. 2—E. Loper, foreman; Ralph Landrum, W. E. Sartin.  
Hook and Ladder—Archie Hays, foreman; Luther Thomas, Will Cole, Ted Cole, Hubert Buchanan.  
By order of E. B. Kiser, chief.  
Attest: F. F. Calvert, secretary.

Get your Typewriter Ribbons at Record-Times office. Fresh, soon just received.

Superintendent Burbank of the Toxah school filled the pulpit of the Christian church last Sunday evening with an interesting (and instructive) sermon.

### G. G. NESBIT REAL ESTATE PECOS, TEXAS

### P. H. GOODLOE Real Estate PECOS VALLEY AND WEST TEXAS LANDS A SPECIALTY SEND IN YOUR LIST Office 110, West 9th Street, Ft. Worth, Tex.

### Moles and Warts

Removed with MOLESOFF, without pain or danger, no matter how large or how far raised above the surface of the skin. And they will never return, and no trace or scar will be left. MOLESOFF is applied directly to the MOLE or WART, which entirely disappears in about six days, killing the germs and leaving the skin smooth and natural.

MOLESOFF IS PUT UP ONLY IN ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

Each bottle is forwarded postpaid on receipt of price, is neatly packed in a plain case, accompanied by full directions, and contains enough remedy to remove eight or ten ordinary MOLES or WARTS. We sell MOLESOFF under a positive GUARANTEE. If it fails to remove your MOLE or WART, we will promptly refund the dollar. Letters from persons we all know, together with much valuable information, will be mailed free upon request.

FLORIDA DISTRIBUTING COMPANY,  
Pensacola, Florida.

Guaranteed by the Florida Distributing Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 45633.

(Please mention this paper when answering.)



# Airdome Theatre---Pecos One Night MONDAY Jan 27

MERLE H. NORTON ANNOUNCES  
RIDA JOHNSON YOUNG'S NEW YORK COMEDY SUCCESS

## THE LOTTERY

A WORLD OF HAPPY COMEDY—Milwaukee Free Press  
I LAUGHED EVEN AFTER I WENT TO BED.—Allen Dale  
A FEAST OF LAUGHTER.—Winnipeg Tribune.

DON'T MISS IT.  
THE ONLY SHOW OF ITS KIND THIS SEASON.

IT TOOK NEW YORK  
A WHOLE YEAR TO  
LAUGH THE LOTTERY  
MAN OUT OF TOWN.

## LOTTERY

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS ENGAGEMENT.

50c, 75, \$1.00

SEATS ON SALE AT  
CITY PHARMACY.

## MAN

ONE WHOLE YEAR  
IN ONE THEATER  
IN NEW YORK.  
SIX MONTHS IN  
CHICAGO.  
SIX MONTHS IN  
BOSTON.



MISS VIRGINIA FELZ



### NOTES OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

There are a good many heroines who don't get into the Hall of Fame.

Silage and alfalfa combined make a foundation for the best dairy ration.

Right now is the time in most fields for gathering next season's seed corn.

Your horse may intend to please you, but does not understand your wishes.

Range-bred lambs are far superior to native-bred lambs for breeding purposes.

Try to arrange to give each horse on the farm a three weeks' vacation on grass.

Get a die and stamp your initials on the cream and milk cans; paint will rub off in time.

Sheep at six years of age lose their teeth; hence they should be fattened and sold before that period.

Instead of using an old wooden watering tank, make one of cement that will never decay nor leak.

Grow more leguminous crops and keep animals to consume these plants. This will build up your soil and increase the profits of your farm.

To keep cider sweet and brisk, put into each barrel eight tablespoons of white mustard seed tied in a muslin bag. If the cider is to be bottled put a raisin in the bottom of each bottle.

To clean and tighten cane chairs soak them well with hot water and use soap if necessary. Dry them in the open air and when thoroughly dry they will be as tight as when new and perfectly clean.

Timber intended for posts may be rendered almost proof against rot by thorough seasoning, charring and then immersing in hot coal tar. This treatment requires a little time, but adds years to the life of the post.

To remove feathers from a chicken so as not to tear the skin, first scald the chicken with boiling water. Be sure it is scalded well, then dip in cold water and the feathers will come off easily without tearing the skin.

A handy pipe wrench can be had by using a common monkey-wrench and a piece of rat-tail file. Open the wrench wide enough to allow the file to crowd between the side of the pipe and wrench-jaw. By holding the piece of file with the fingers, this can be used as a ratchet-wrench.

Try to give every horse a good mate to work with. You have all seen horses that were made as ugly as sin just because the horse they had to work with walked slower than they did or for some equally good reason. A mate is a horse that is congenial to the other one in all respects.

**Economy of Silage.**  
A ton of silage is the cheapest food that we can produce when considered from an economical standpoint. One acre of corn will make from twelve to twenty tons of silage, equal in feeding value to six or eight tons of hay, but with less loss of nutrients in storage and costing less to harvest. A cow that is fed silage and clover or alfalfa hay will give a large amount of milk with the addition of a small amount of grain.

**Notice to Boy Farmers.**  
In order to encourage the boys in farm work, I will give to the boy who raises and brings into my office the best twelve heads of milo maize or corn, taker from one acre of land, planted and cultivated by him, irrigated or dry farming, during the year 1913, in either Reeves or

Ward counties, one one-horse corn and cotton planter.

No boy over twenty years of age will be eligible to enter this contest.

As each lot is brought in, it will be numbered and hung up. I keep record of names. No one else knows the names, and disinterested men are to be judges, and at least one from each county.

MAX KRAUSKOPF,  
The John Deere Implement Dealer.

**Irrigation in Australia.**

Victoria has spent \$15,000,000 on irrigation works and the main channels command over 2,000,000 acres. In Victoria the control and use of all water supplies, rivers, creeks and lakes is in the hands of the government, and all water supplies, whether domestic, stock or for irrigation purposes are owned and controlled by the state, while the charges for water are among the lowest in the world. Irrigable land may be purchased under closer settlement conditions at prices ranging from \$50 to \$100 per acre. The deposit is 3 per cent of the value of the land, and half-yearly payments of an equal amount pay off the remainder in thirty-one and one-half years. The charge for water is only \$1.20 per acre foot, which is remarkably low as compared with the charge of \$17.50, which is the price in California, Colorado, Nevada, Washington and other states of the union. The climate is equable and crops may be grown all the year round; there are no extremes of heat or cold; the mean temperatures are 49.2 Fahrenheit in winter and 65.3 in summer. Dairy stock raising, wool and cereal production, as well as fruit growing are extensively carried on.

In 1911 Victoria produced wool to the value of \$20,113,735; minerals, \$13,088,955; wheat, \$17,736,330; butter, \$19,300,500. In 1910-11 season Victoria produced 3,502,714 bushels of apples, pears, etc.; 27,390 hundred weights of raspberries, strawberries and other small fruits.

The area of this productive Australian state is 87,844 square miles, about equal to the size of Great Britain. The capital of the state is Melbourne, situated on the River Yarra near Port Phillip Bay, is the eighth city of the British Empire, having a population of 588,000 people.

**Uses of Papyrus.**

The Papyrus plant, which once flourished in large quantities in Egypt, is now almost extinct there, still abounds in the Jordan Valley, as well as in the neighborhood of Jaffa and Sidon. It grows best in a marshy soil, easily attaining a height of eight to ten feet. The stems of the plant, which are hollow, like bamboo, are leafless, and as thick as a man's arm at the lower part, tapering away to a point. This wood, says a writer in the February Wide World Magazine, is used today in the East for a variety of purposes, both ornamental and useful. At Jaffa it is converted into sandals, boxes, various articles of furniture, and even into boats. In ancient times, particularly when the Pharaohs reigned in Egypt, the papyrus was cultivated and converted into paper, and many museums can boast of specimens of these ancient papyrus manuscripts.

American Beauty and Belle of Wichita Flour our leaders. Phone 84. Green & Smith.

Paulus Oldest State Senator in Point of Service.

Hallettsville, Texas, Jan. 21.—Senator D. A. Paulus, of this city, representing the Eighteenth district in the state legislature, is the oldest member of the Texas senate in point of service.

Senator Paulus has represented his district in the senate since 1901, or during six sessions. He is fifty years of age and is a native Texan, having been born in Coryell county, Dec. 6, 1862. The senator is one of the most progressive members of the senate and has been prominently identified with legislation looking to the development of the state's resources during his public career.

### THE PRACTICAL HOUSEWIFE.

#### Corn Pone.

Mix with cold water one quart of sifted southern corn meal (the water ground), one teaspoonful salt and one tablespoonful melted butter. Mold into oval cakes with the hands and bake in a hot oven in well-greased pans. The crust should be brown.

#### Cheap Plum Pudding.

Two cupfuls of bread crumbs, one cupful of flour, raisins (seeded), currants (cleaned) and sugar, one-half cup molasses, one-half cup suet, one-fourth pound shredded citron, one ounce candied orange peel (minced), one-half teaspoon each of mace and cinnamon, one scant teaspoon soda dissolved in a little hot water and mixed with one cup milk, three eggs, beaten light. Mix all together; the well-drained fruit going in last; beat thoroughly, turn into a greased mold and steam for five or six hours. After it is turned out pour a little brandy over it, and light just before it goes to the table.

#### Divinity Candy Recipe.

A Constant Reader asks for a recipe for making divinity candy. I think this will please her:

"Into a porcelain lined saucepan put two-thirds of a cup of water and three cups of granulated sugar. Stir into these a cupful of corn syrup. Cook all together until the mixture will form a ball when tested in water. Twenty minutes after setting the first saucepan on the fire and seeing the boiling begin, put into a second pan a half cup of water and a cup of granulated sugar. Let it cook slowly. When this mixture threads if dropped into cold water it is done. This would be about the time that the first reaches the right condition. When the first is ready the mixture should be poured slowly over the whites of three eggs whisked to a stiff froth, beating briskly with the whip. When it has reached a satisfactory stage turn in slowly the contents of the second pan, still beating constantly, and stir in a cup of nut meats. Turn the mass into a buttered tin and cut in squares when sufficiently cool.

ELSA T.

Three other recipes accompany this and all are good. I refrain from publishing them because they are based upon a patented product which, though excellent, may not be named in our corner. Correspondents are sometimes inclined to find fault with a ruling that banishes their pet preparations from our columns. A little thought will show the impropriety of naming articles in a department that has no connection with the advertising sections of the paper.

#### To Remove Cream Stain.

"Will you please tell me how to remove a spot made from spilling rich cream upon a double satin tablecloth? I poured boiling water through the spot and it seemed to set it. Can it be removed? I shall be grateful for any information regarding it.

MRS. H. A. C.

The water should not have set it. There must have been some other coloring matter near enough to tinge the water.

Chlorinated soda, applied to the spot, left on for ten minutes, then rinsed out carefully, should loosen the stain. Lay the cloth while still damp in the sun and wet hourly with lemon juice after rinsing out the first detergent. Repeat should the stain remain after the day's sunning.

#### Pumpkin Butter.

"Take out the seeds of one pumpkin and cut it into small pieces and boil it soft. Take three other pumpkins, cut them into pieces and boil them soft; put them into a coarse bag and press out the juice; boil down half way, then add your pumpkin pulp; boil till as thick as butter; stir often.

MRS. E. E. H.

This I take to be equivalent to canned pumpkin put up for pies. There is neither sweetening nor spicing; make the "butter" palatable. I can comprehend that if it is canned hot it may be convenient to keep it on hand against the time when pumpkin pie are demanded and the raw vegetable is not in the house. The canned saves much time and trouble to the

cook who would have her pies upon the table within an hour or so from the time the order is given.—Marion Harland in Fort Worth Record.

#### Terrell to Introduce Highway Bill.

West, Texas, Jan. 21.—Hon. H. B. Terrell of this city, representing senatorial district number eight in the Thirty-third legislature, has prepared a bill which will be introduced in the senate, proposing to create a non-salaried highway commission of five members, with authority to employ a skilled highway engineer at a salary not to exceed \$4,000 per annum, whose duty it will be to make a general highway plan of the state, to gather information and compile statistics relative to the mileage, character and condition of the highways of the different counties of the state, and give the county commissioners the benefit of his counsel in matters pertaining to road construction. The department is to receive its support from a tax of \$2 per annum on automobiles.

The necessity for a public highway department on some sort of basis is generally recognized and the bill prepared by Senator Terrell opens up the subject for legislative discussion. The enormous loss which the public highway fund undergoes annually through lack of skillful supervision in expenditures would many times support a public highway department. There is approximately \$10,000,000 per annum spent on the highways of the state.

#### Boehmer for Purification of Ballot.

Eagle Pass, Texas, Jan. 21.—Hon. Jos. O. Boehmer, who represents the 117th district in the tower house of the Thirty-third legislature, will introduce a bill known as the Ballot Purification bill, which is designed to prevent any possible irregularities in elections and to eliminate as far as possible that element of the voting population which abuses the right of franchise.

Mr. Boehmer is chairman of the Ballot Purification League which was organized at Del Rio on Feb. 16, 1912, and the bill which the editor-statesman will introduce grew out of the recommendations of this body.

#### Aerial Railways in Switzerland.

Aerial railways, which have long been employed for industrial and military purposes, are now being utilized for transporting passengers over precipitous places in the Swiss Mountains. Several of these roads are now in operation, and the demands of tourists, who want comfort in the ascent and descent of mountains, and who enjoy the novelty and sensations experienced in scaling the heights in cars carried through the air on cables, are encouraging the construction of aerial routes over some of the most difficult places in the Alps. The popularity of the Swiss mountain resorts and attractive scenery of the higher regions are also incentives for building railways over the great glaciers and granite walls leading up to them.

The first aerial railway projected in Switzerland was the work of a German engineer who in 1901, enlisted the co-operation of capitalists in Berne and of the community of Grindelwald, in a plan to build an aerial line for the ascension of the Wetterhorn. The concession was secured in 1904, a company organized, and in 1908 a portion of the road was inaugurated. In the first section the two extremities of the line are separated by a horizontal distance of 1,000 feet, the average incline for the course being 45 degrees. The cars are made of steel, each being propelled by two cables with a resistance of seventeen times the power required to carry them up the incline.

No motive power is employed, the line being operated by the simple movement of ascent and descent. The cars are of the same weight and are regulated by automatic brakes of such forces as to insure safety. The line passes over the Grand Glacier that descends the Wetterhorn and at considerable distance from the rocky, precipitous sides of the mountain, nearly to the summit. It is in operation from June 1 to Oct. 1, only, as the heavy snows in the mountains during winter make transportation impracticable and dangerous.—Express Gazette.

### GENERAL TRADE SHOWS GAIN

BUSINESS SENTIMENT, HOWEVER, REVEALS CONSIDERABLE CONSERVATISM.

Copper Trade Only Great Industry Which Does Not Represent Current Movements.

New York, Jan. 21.—Dun's review tomorrow will say:

Trade in most important branches continue to show satisfactory gain over last year in volume of transactions. Business sentiment, however, while confident, is conservative. A notable development is the marked increase in railroad activity. While track construction is at low ebb, the railroads are with conspicuous energy adding to their rolling stock and extending their terminal and other facilities.

Railroad earnings continue large, the record of gross earnings for the first week of January showing a gain of 11.8 per cent, the largest increase in over a year.

The copper trade is the only great industry which does not represent current improvement. The dry goods market is more active than last year and the shoe trade also improves.

The wheat and cotton markets displayed considerable irregularity. Foreign commerce statistics continue to make a remarkable exhibit of expansion in our trade with other countries.

#### Twenty-Four-Hour Clocks.

Many years ago the Italian government established a standard twenty-four-hour day as an official basis for recording and reporting time. All the railroads in Italy run on schedules whose hours are numbered continuously from midnight to midnight. Later the same system was adopted in Belgium, and within the year also in France. One of the chief obstacles to the adoption of the plan in any country lies in the fact that we are accustomed to our forenoon and afternoon system of calculation and our watches are all built on the twelve-hour plan.

A Frenchwoman, Mme. Martha Maudrier, has devised a plan for reconciling our old watch face habits with the new system. Her plan consists essentially of a supplementary pointer and a supplementary dial. The scheme allows of many different combinations. In one style of watch the numbers from 1 to 24 are arranged around the outer margin and the

numbers from 1 to 12 in a second circle nearer the center. The minute hand makes a complete revolution every hour, but there are two hour hands; one makes a revolution in 12 hours and the other one in 24 hours. One can, therefore, tell at a glance what the time is according to either system.

To avoid confusion the two hour hands can be differentiated by means of color or form. In one style of watch the smaller 12-hour dial is distinct from the larger 24-hour dial and slightly raised above it. The longer hour hand travels between the two dials, only the very tip of it being visible beyond the margin of the smaller dial. In this way any possible confusion of the eye by the presence of a third hand is entirely avoided.—Harper's Weekly.

American Beauty and Belle of Wichita Flour our leaders. Phone 84. Green & Smith.

What do you know about this town?

You know the names of its streets, the number of its inhabitants, the volume of its bank clearings, the tonnage of its shipments—certainly.

But do you know the people of this town?

It's the people that make a town—not the buildings or the railroad or the fellows at the city hall.

You want to do something for this town?

How can you do anything for it until you know the people—know how they live, what they think, what they feel?

Study the people of this town—maybe you'll learn things that will surprise you.

Come in and look over our fine supply of chicken feed. Prewit & Wadley.

A fresh and complete line of dried fruits. Phone 84, the leading grocery store. Green & Smith.

#### RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

##### Texas & Pacific.

No. 4, Eastbound, arrives.....3:44 a.m.  
No. 6, Eastbound, arrives.....3:44 p.m.  
No. 3, Westbound, arrives.....2:07 a.m.  
No. 5, Westbound, arrives.....2:10 p.m.

##### Santa Fe Route.

(Mixed train daily except Sunday.)  
Southbound arrives.....11:35 p.m.  
Northbound leaves.....12:35 p.m.

##### Pecos Valley Southern.

No. 1 leaves Pecos.....8:15 a.m.  
Arrives Balmorhea.....10:43 a.m.  
No. 2 leaves Balmorhea.....1:00 p.m.  
Arrives Pecos.....3:15 p.m.

FOR TRANSFER WORK, GOOD WOOD, QUICK DELIVERY AND PROMPT SERVICE.

### See R. P. Hicks CITY DRAY AND TRANSFER

TELEPHONES: OFFICE, 147. RESIDENCE, 181. PECOS, TEXAS

### FARMERS ATTENTION

We have just received a car load of Red Rust Proof Seed Oats. Mixed carload of Egyptian Oats, Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn and June Corn.

If you are looking for seed We have it. PRICES RIGHT.

Also all kinds of feed. Call and see us.

### Prewit and Wadley



# Semi-Weekly Pecos Record-Times

Pecos Valley News, established 1887; Pecos Weekly Times, established in 1897; Reeves County Record, established 1910; Consolidated Nov. 23, 1912.

**PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY THE RECORD-TIMES COMPANY.**

R. L. CAROTHERS, Manager. PORTER A. WHALEY, Editor.

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Entered as second class matter December 3, 1912, at the Postoffice in Pecos, Texas, under Act of March, 1879.

### BE A BOOSTER.

Do you know there's lots o' people,  
Settin' round in every town  
Growin' like a broody chicken,  
Knockin' every good thing down?  
Don't you be that kind of cattle,  
'Cause they ain't no use on earth.  
You just be a booster rooster.  
Crow and boost for all you're worth.

If your town needs boostin', boost 'er,  
Don't hold back and wait to see  
If some other feller's willin'.  
Sail right in, this country's free;  
No one's got a mortgage on it,  
It's just yours as much as his,  
If your town is shy on boosters,  
You get in the boostin' biz.

If things don't just seem to suit you,  
An' the world seems kinder wrong,  
What's the matter with a boostin',  
Just to help the thing along?  
'Cause if things should stop agoin',  
We'd be in a sorry plight.  
You just keep that horn a-blowin',  
Boost 'er up with all your might.

If you know some feller's fallin',  
Just forget 'em, 'cause you know  
That some feller's got some good  
points—  
Them's the ones you want to show;  
'Cast your leaves out on the waters,  
They'll come back,' 's a saying true.  
Mebbe they will come back "battered"  
When some feller boosts for you.

### THE ELECTION AND WHAT IT MEANS.

A step in the right direction, and a step of magnitude and importance, one which will exert a powerful and progressive influence over the future actions of the citizens of Pecos—such was the result of the election Tuesday, when by a practically unanimous vote the property owners of this city voted for a sewer system. It is true there were eight votes cast against the system. That was to be expected. The biggest fright of the bonds did not anticipate they would carry by more than four to one. They actually carried by nearly thirteen to one. Those very few who thought otherwise than the majority have taken their defeat graciously and satisfactorily and now stand with the rest of the citizens in the desire and the hope that the mayor and city council will get the best results possible from the expenditure of the people's money for the sewers. It is safe to say there is no one in the city today, nor was there before the election, against a sewer system. Those who voted against it largely did so because of the plan pursued and not because they were against sewers. Everybody wanted them—and practically everybody is going to get them. And the city council is going to be especially careful in the plans selected and in the contracts entered into by which the system will be constructed, and become a reality.

But there is a big lesson in Wednesday's election. That lesson is that when the people of a city are shown that a certain public improvement is needed, they are going to have that improvement, and the matter of securing same the average man is willing to leave to those citizens whom he has previously selected to represent him on the city council and in the office of mayor. The lesson of Wednesday is also that the average man today fully realizes that there is but one way to build up a city from the standpoint of municipal improvements and that way is through the floating of bonds. There is today no city in any country in the world that has sufficient money at hand with which to build needed public necessities and improvements. Therefore these cities turn to the mortgage bond market and thus accomplish the purpose desired. Hamburg, Germany, with about 750,000 people, has a bonded indebtedness of more than \$226 per inhabitant, and since Hamburg voted the bonds which caused this great indebtedness Hamburg has become the second or third of the world's great ports. So it has been in New York, in Glasgow, in Belfast and elsewhere. Wherever a city has seen that a certain public improvement would increase the business of that city, even though that improvement might not be needed from the standpoint of necessity, that city has voted the money to secure the improvement, and that the action HAS BEEN WISE, is brought out BY THE SALIENT FACT THAT EACH RE-OCCURRING BOND ISSUE HAS BEEN VOTED BY A GREATER MAJORITY, and thus each issue has been the means of another. The citizen has learned that a city to do business must borrow money and he has learned that when a city will not BORROW MONEY THAT IT CANNOT AND WILL NOT GROW. He also realizes that it is fair and right that POSITIVITY SHOULD STAND IN THE WAY of the burden of municipal growth.

IT IS RIGHT THAT THE MAN TEN YEARS OR TWENTY YEARS FROM TODAY, then having the benefit of improvements made prior to his day and time, should stand his proportionate part of the cost of same.

Thus it will be in Pecos. It is a safe prediction to say that when the sewerage system is completed and installed and proves to be the satisfaction it will be, that there will be an immediate clamor for more bond issues until such time as Pecos shall have needed city improvements, such as paved streets, modern waterworks system, public market, etc.

The great LESSON IN WEDNESDAY'S election is the LESSON THAT PECOS MUST BORROW MONEY TO DO THOSE THINGS WHICH EVERY OTHER CITY BORROWS MONEY LIKEWISE TO DO.

### IS THERE ROOM FOR PECOS?

Nearly every important section of the United States has its center town or metropolis. Chicago in the Middle West, St. Louis in the Mississippi Valley, Atlanta in the Southwest, Dallas in the Central Southwest, Seattle in the Northwest, Denver in the Central West, etc., are cities which are supported largely because of a producing trade territory made up of smaller cities, towns, and farms. In a smaller way El Paso in the Rio Grande Valley, Jacksonville in Florida, Waco in Central Texas, etc., are all cities supported by a smaller trade territory, and as the size of these cities decrease the scope of the territory each draws from decreases. It is true such cities as Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia and others draw from the whole country and many parts of the world; it is also true that many large manufacturing cities in the East and elsewhere have very little trade territory, but the point is that every section must of necessity have a trade center. It is a fact that nearly every important section of the United States today already has that trade center with but one lone exception, and that exception is the trans-Pecos section of Texas. Is there room for Pecos? The answer is: what about the trans-Pecos—must it not have also a trade center and is not Pecos already the most imposing town in the trans-Pecos and why should not she become the trading, banking, commercial and educational center of the great trans-Pecos? There is no reason. Then there is room, lots of it, worlds of it, plenty of it for Pecos—but only if Pecos will take advantage of her opportunities and make the most of a situation calling for action.

Some may say the trans-Pecos is too thinly settled, of such a character as not to permit of a very rapid growth or to accommodate a large population, and that therefore it will never be able to support a town of large dimensions. Is that correct? We believe not.

One of the sections of the world very similar in character, climate and otherwise to the Pecos country is that section of Europe where recently the great Balkan-Turkey conflict has held the attention of the world. The Balkan States are semi-arid in character, dotted with mountains, have a rainfall just about the same as the trans-Pecos, a climate largely the same as ours, though somewhat colder, and have no better, if as good railroad facilities or marketing conditions. Yet the Balkan States support a population in excess of 10,000,000 people. How? And if they can do it, why cannot the trans-Pecos? The trans-Pecos can, for in addition to having everything the Balkan States have, including a spirit equal to that wonderful spirit of the Balkans which has crowned their recent conflict with insuperable success, has a great shallow water belt, something the Balkan States have not.

The secret of the Balkan States success lies in small ranches and farms, in a system of local laws applicable to local situations, in a highly developed goat and sheep industry, with its goat cheese and dairying a component part, raising on scientific scale of drought-resisting crops, such as milo maize and kaffir become acclimated to the soil and climate. In addition it should be stated one of the great, if not the greatest factor in Balkan commercial success lies in the frugality of the people. There is no waste.

There is no reason why right here in the trans-Pecos everything that has been done in Bulgaria, Montenegro, Servia and Romania could not be done here—and a great deal more, because we have the basis, in our shallow water basin, of a great irrigation development, and have the additional advantage of America's high priced markets, to most of which trans-Pecos grown products can be shipped at a profit. It is very much true that the trans-Pecos is hampered in its development by lack of certain specific legislation needed for this section. The present mining laws of Texas undoubtedly

have kept back the development of minerals in this section; it is likewise true that such development will continue to be kept back until a change is made in such laws; it is true that until the legislature passes a more satisfactory irrigation law, and especially that involving the right of communities to bond themselves for the purpose of putting in irrigation plants, we shall be hampered in carrying out a part of our irrigation possibilities, but nevertheless there is no genius in looking into the future and seeing the trans-Pecos country supporting a population far exceeding the million mark and with Pecos as its metropolis.

There is room for Pecos, but the basis of Pecos' greater growth must be the development of the trans-Pecos and while nothing under heaven can permanently retard that growth, it does seem that certain lines of productive industry applicable to this section are mighty long in getting started.

United effort means unlimited success.

Not effort but results are what count in city building.

Co-operation is the keystone and arch of city building.

Newton discovered the power of gravitation, Montgolfier gave us the first balloon, but history does not record the man that invented the way to stand still.

Talk Texas, study Texas, and work for the general upbuilding of the state as far as it affects your own community.

This is the age when advertising rules the world and happy is the town that has a good press agent.

Another and the greatest move in the right direction—sewers for Pecos. The vote was a guaranty of the future's faith in us and our faith in the future. Now let's be deliberate in getting up the plans, then push the work.

Bold the B. bug, energetic and discriminating! See how it dits from flower to flower until it finds one laden with honey. There its wanderings cease. So does the investor move from town to town until he finds a Prosperity Center.

The world congratulates you Pecos—You did the magnificent thing Tuesday when by an almost incredible majority you voted sewers and progress. The election showed the unanimous feeling throughout the city and showed that in all progressive matters the people of Pecos can be counted on to do the right thing—always—always.

It does not require the application of much force to send a boulder tumbling down a mountain side, but once the boulder is started everything must give way before it. That's it! Perhaps your individual push will start the town on its way to greater prosperity. Once started the town will keep right on growing. Better try it.

### The Old Year Proposes.

Whatever else may be said about the year 1912, it was not a sluggish or indifferent or timid sort of year. It may not have settled many questions for humanity and civilization, but it certainly wasn't backward about raising them. On the contrary, it was a pretty distinctly inquiring sort of year, and some may even call it a trifle reckless and irreverent.

Over on the other side, for instance, instead of tiptoeing around the long-deadened Near-Eastern question, it stirred it up with a vengeance. While the great powers were using all the old methods, and perhaps some new ones, to keep it from raising itself, the contiguous little powers lit right into it unanimously—incidentally, at the same time, lighting into Turkey. Just what is going to be left of either it or Turkey does not yet appear, but it seems highly probable that there will be decidedly less of both, although, unfortunately, there will doubtless be left enough of both to cause more trouble, and at any rate to keep up apprehensions.

Over here there's simply no end to the questions that 1912 has either started or revived or stirred into unusual heat, and which we can only hope that 1913 or some other future year will know how to settle or to drop with dignity and safety.

### MacVeagh on Panics.

No more striking demand for banking reform has been made recently than that voiced by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh's annual message to Congress. Our monetary system is directly responsible for our disastrous recurring panics, he says. He calls it "unfit and wholly insufficient," "unseasoned and unscientific." "A panic is as unnecessary and as avoidable as an epidemic of smallpox," the secretary says. He charges that the government is directly responsible for the suffering and ruin they bring. These are his words: "As long as the Federal laws remain unchanged and unenforced, the government will be exclusively responsible for the commercial, industrial and social disasters which flow from panics."

Mr. MacVeagh's record in office is proof of his authority on this subject. His indictment of our present antiquated system, while not new, is so severe as to bring home afresh the imperative need for revision of our monetary laws.

### The City.

The humanizing forces of today are almost all proceeding from the cities. They are creating a new moral sense, a new conception of the obligations of political life, obligations which, in earlier conditions of society, did not and could not exist. Step by step individual rights have been merged into large social ones. And it is this very increase in public activities that renders the city as attractive to the rich as it is to the poor. In earlier days, even the most elementary public functions were performed by the individual. He paved, cleaned and lighted the street before his door. He was his own constable. Such health protection as he enjoyed was the result of his own vigilance. Education was conducted at home or by the church. The library was a priestly possession, as was all learning. His house was his castle, even in the midst of the city, and society offered him little save the administration of justice and protection from foreign foes.

To-day the city protects his life and his property from injury. It safeguards his health in countless ways. It oversees his house construction and protects him from fire. It cleans and lights his streets, collects his garbage, supplies him with employment thru free employment bureaus. It educates his children, supplies them with books, and in many instances with food. It offers him a library and through the opening of branches almost brings it to his door. It offers nature in the parks, supplies him with opportunities for recreation and pleasure thru concerts, lectures and the like. It maintains a public market; administers justice; supplies nurses, physicians and hospital service, as well as a cemetery for burial. It takes the refuse from his door and brings back water, gas and frequently heat and power at the same time. It inspects his food, protects his life and that of his children through public oversight of the conditions of factory labor. It safeguards him from contagious diseases, facilitates communication upon the street, and in some instances offers opportunities for higher technical and professional education.

### Good Advice for Any Town.

What the ruler is to a ship, a Commercial Club is to a town. And every business man and property owner in Table Rock should be up-in-arms to see this club organized here and fight to the very last to see that it is maintained.

There is no two ways about it, we can just as well have one of the liveliest Commercial Clubs in the state, if just a part of the spirit of progress and willingness to do things that was manifested on our booster trip and during the carnival day be centered in this direction.—Table Rock, Neb., Argus.

### Why Is a Money Trust?

Samuel Uttermeyer, counsel for the "Money Trust" investigators, has been proceeding on the assumption that the country's surplus funds are gathered in New York as the result of a kind of conspiracy on the part of Wall Street bankers. No defense of the so-called Money Trust is necessary. Wall Street has made vicious use of the power lent by the accumulation of the country's surplus funds. The money of commerce should be kept out of speculators' hands. But the rate for call money is not raised, as Mr. Uttermeyer would have the country believe, to attract money to New York for the use of stock gamblers; it is raised to check speculation, and it does the work effectively.

The reason money accumulates in New York is because the only banking collateral for which there is an instant market is securities listed on the New York stock exchange. Commercial paper is a dead asset in the hands of a lending bank until its maturity. By making a market for commercial paper through the establishment of a rediscount institution commercial paper will become a liquid asset, as readily convertible into cash or an equivalent as listed stocks and bonds. Until commercial paper is made liquid money will flow to the New York market and be used for speculation. What stronger indictment of our banking system than that it forces the flow of money to Wall Street? It is not drawn there by the machinations of any Money Trust; it is drawn there by the system.

### Democracy Is Not Sectional.

Considerable stress has been laid by certain people that the next congress would contain more northern than southern democrats. Recently a newly elected member from a northern state has circulated a letter in which he complains that all the important committee chairmanships are held by southern democrats.

While this is true, it is not because the party is sectional. It should be remembered that for the past decade or more few northern democrats were in congress and that the ranking mem-

bers of the party on committees were of necessity southerners because there was no one else to hold the jobs. By the seniority rule and the process of promotion, these southerners are of course now committee chairmen.

Should the north keep up its present record of sending democrats to congress, in a few years that section will perhaps have the majority of the chairmanships.

In the meantime the party is in no sense sectional and is only working for the greatest good to the greatest number and for a while, at least, our northern friends will have to put up with southern committee chairmen.

### Stamp Worth \$75.

Anyone who has an unused 13-cent United States postage stamp printed on blue paper would do well to hold onto it rather than to use it on a letter or package. A stamp dealer who has heretofore sold these stamps to collectors for \$62.50 each announces that the price will be \$75. Four thousand of these stamps were originally printed, but fewer than 100 are known to exist at present.—Star-Telegram.

"Why do they call him the fighting parson?"  
"Because he has to fight his parishioners to get his salary?"—Judge.

# Great West Magazine

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We do some exchange business too. If you are interested in this department of our work, we may have just what you want. Farms, ranches, merchandise, brick buildings, vendors' lien notes, cheap western lands, etc.

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C. M. WILSON, Agent.







# Something Going to Happen at El Paso Store! SAVE YOUR CASH!

## UNIVERSITY GIVES SCHOLARSHIPS

### FOUR HIGH CONTESTANTS IN RECENT INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS RECEIVE

Recognition from State University. Only One Young Lady Among Winners, Miss Annie Darby.

The University of Texas has just issued full four-year scholarships to eight of the winners in the 1912 prize crop contest of the Texas Industrial Congress. They were sent to Col. Henry Exall, president of the congress, for his signature and were then mailed to the fortunate young farmers. Miss Annie Lou Darby of Pittsburg, Camp county, winner of \$25, the fourth prize in the Texas Cotton Club, is the only girl among the scholarship winners. She raised 2.03 bales on one acre at a net profit of \$84.71. The other winners are Alford Branch, Overton, Rusk county, who received the first prize of \$250 in the Texas Corn Club for one acre of corn. His yield was 167.5 bushels produced at a profit of \$95.35. Emil S. Kovar, of Fayetteville, Fayette county, awarded \$125, the second prize in the same class on a production of 125.27 bushels at a net profit of \$69.38. John R. Henderson, of Birtwright, Hopkins county, awarded \$75, the third prize in the Texas Corn Club, for a yield of 133.8 bushels at a profit of \$67.16. Henry Kovar, Fayetteville, Fayette county, awarded \$50, the fourth prize in the same class on a yield of 119.22 bushels at a profit of \$64.95. H. W. Kloppenburg, Sublime, Lavaca county, awarded the second prize of \$125 in the Texas Cotton Club for one acre of cotton on a yield of 2.09 bales at a profit of \$91.33. Webb Crow, Tyler, Smith county, awarded \$75, the third prize in the Texas Cotton Club for a yield of 2.38 bales, the largest cotton production of Texas during 1912—net profit \$85.40. Raymond Baca, Fayetteville, Fayette county, awarded \$200, the second prize in Class D, for two acres of kafir corn or milo maize. His yield was 157.1 bushels, net profit \$48.49.

Mr. E. S. Kovar was entitled to the scholarship on two counts, as he was awarded the first prize in the Texas Cotton Club on a yield of 2.01 bales produced at a profit of \$91.68, in addition to the second prize in the Texas Corn Club.

The announcement of the 1913 prize offer of \$10,000 is now being distributed in pamphlet form. The number of acres in the four-crop model demonstration farm, known as Class A, has been reduced from ten to four acres, thus affording the tenant farmers who rent only a small farm, an equal opportunity to contest for the large prizes offered in this class. The congress anticipates that a large number of boys will also enter this class. A larger number of prizes have been offered in the Texas Corn and Cotton Clubs, open to boys and girls over ten and under twenty years of age. A combination prize of \$500 is offered to the boy or girl who shall win the first prize in both the Texas Corn and Cotton Clubs, and every school in Texas is invited to enter the contest.

Full particulars and an application blank may be had by addressing the Texas Industrial Congress at Dallas.

All kinds of Dried Fruit at Vickers & Collings.

### San Diego Getting Ready.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 21.—The completion of a stretch of railroad 150 miles long, from San Diego to Yuma, Arizona, promises to exert a mighty influence upon the commerce of the Southwest, and this line, the San Diego and Arizona railroad, is being pushed eastward rapidly. Railroad officials say the effect of this small bit of railroad enterprise will be felt as far as the Mississippi river, because it will afford to every state now dependent upon the Gulf of Mexico as a tide-water outlet another direct line to ocean-going ships.

The railroad maps show several lines leading toward the southwest by various connections, the most southwesterly point being at Yuma, west of which the haul is northwesterly. San Diego is due west of Yuma, and the San Diego and Arizona railroad, to be opened within a few months, will shorten the distance from Oklahoma and Texas, and other Mississippi valley states, to the Pacific coast by several hundred miles.

A queer sequence of development ideas is responsible for the San Diego and Arizona railroad. It is the product of the original plan to build the Panama Canal. San Diego residents saw that through the canal would come many immigrants, and also the rich but undeveloped country lying to the eastward. These immigrants, following the line of least resistance, will strike inland along rail lines. To make access to these lands possible, the connecting line of railway was projected and work begun.

At the same time San Diego recognized the value to this port being the harbor city with the shortest rail haul.

It was argued that the canal will develop rapidly lower California and the west coast of Mexico and Central America, providing an immense market for the products of the Southwest and the Middle West, agricultural and manufactured. By means of the San Diego and Arizona railroad these products will reach destinations south of the Mexican line, through San Diego, under two advantages, the shortest rail haul and the shortest water haul from the point of origination. These factors are considered certain to affect the cost of transportation from every Mississippi valley state.

Southern California considers the San Diego and Arizona railroad an important local achievement, just as the canal is a great national achievement. By its completion it is expected that thousands of the immigrants who will come to the Pacific coast and land at San Diego will be directed to new homes in the Southern and Western States, helping in their development until they come into their own in population and wealth production. With this idea and purpose, the San Diego Exposition in 1913 is designed to present in the most attractive manner the opportunities of these states for the newcomer, by means of state exhibits. Many of the states, particularly in the West and Southwest, have virtually perfected plans for such displays at San Diego.

Fresh cranberries and sweet potatoes and fat turkeys on the side at Vickers & Collings.

### \$18 A MINUTE FOR WIRE SERVICE

### Telephone Conversation Between New York and San Francisco to Be Possible Soon.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 21.—Direct telephone communication between San Francisco and New York is promised by the American Telegraph and Telephone company by next Christmas day. It is even said that the probabilities are that the direct link will be perfected days before Christmas if the company has average luck and eastern storms do not make new records.

The announcement of the transcontinental talking wire was made here on the arrival of A. C. Kingsbury, vice president of the company.

"We are connected up to Denver, already," he said. All this is going to cost the company \$2,000,000. It will get it back by charging about \$18 a minute.

Snow White Flour has no equal. Try a sack at Vickers & Collings.

### Editor-Statesmen in Legislature.

Austin, Texas, Jan. 21.—The Texas press has sent some of its ablest men to the Thirty-third legislature. Prominent among the editors are Will H. Mayes, lieutenant governor and president of the senate, editor of the Brownwood Bulletin; Louis J. Wortham, editor of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram; Edgar P. Haney, editor of the Henrietta Searchlight, and Jos. O. Boehmer, editor of the Eagle Pass Guide. The three latter represent their districts in the lower house of the legislature.

Sour, Sweet and Dill Pickles in keg at Vickers & Collings.

### Pecos Hymn.

Bless, Lord, this City of our heritage; Hallow the story of her honored past. A precious heirloom from the bygone age. Each decade better, nobler than the last.

Bless, Lord, this City of our homes and hearts. Enlarge her borders, and increase her wealth. Make her proficient in the gracious arts. That foster safety, beauty, peace and health.

Bless, Lord, this City of our hope and love. Give her wise rulers, worthy of our trust. Discreet in counsel, strong in act, who prove Their strength in being generous and just.

Bless, Lord, this City of our ardent dreams. Endue her people with a civic pride. That pledges service, not in bifol streams. But pours it forth a mighty, swelling tide.

Bless, Lord, this City of our loyalty. Purge her of sin, crown her with gold and gem. Make her majestic, till she grow to be In holiness a new Jerusalem.

If you haven't tried our Quality Coffee let us send you a can, Vickers & Collings.

### Don't Work on Sunday.

"This opposition to Billy Sunday is little short of persecution," said a young woman who seemed indignant about it. "Yes, but the blessed Columbus have refused to shave him."

"What for," asked a bystander. "The barbers don't work on Sunday."—Columbus Dispatch.

## DEMOCRATS PLAN SPECIAL SESSION

### WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE DESIRE MONTH IN WHICH TO FRAME TARIFF BILLS.

Members Would Have Hardly Time Otherwise to Shape Up Two or Three Measures.

Washington, Jan. 21.—If President-elect Wilson yields to the wishes and convenience of the democrats of the ways and means committee, as it is not doubted he will do, an interval of at least thirty days will be allowed between the end of this congress and the assembling of the special session of the Sixty-third congress which the President-elect has announced he would call not later than April 15.

### Democrats Want a Month.

The democratic members of the tariff making committee want a period of at least a month to elapse between March 4 and the opening of the special session, so that members generally will be encouraged to visit their constituents instead of remaining in Washington and interfering with the work of the ways and means committee in framing tariff bills.

Members will not be apt to go home in large numbers if only two or three weeks intervene between the two sessions. Most of them would be likely to stay here and would spend their time seeking to influence the tariff makers in one way or another regarding the manner in which the various schedules should be dealt with. There would be constant interference with the tariff revision work of the ways and means committee and this is a prospect the members of the committee do not relish. Even if allowed to work without interruption the members of the committee will have their hands full to shape up two or three bills in the weeks that will intervene between the close of the tariff hearings on Jan 21 and the opening of the special session.

Therefore they have let Governor Wilson know they would be glad if he would not summon the special session until at least a month from the end of the present session. It would please them still better if April 15 were named as the date, but they will be satisfied if the call for the special session names April 4 as its opening date.

### Some of Their Impressions.

On matters other than tariff and the special session, the statesmen who have been returning from Trenton are non-communicative, whispering in confidence impressions of President-elect Wilson's attitude. Here are some of the impressions brought back to Washington:

President-elect Wilson looks to the votes on the details of the tariff bills as the first test of progressiveness. He will keep tab on the roll calls in the tariff voting. These roll calls, he thinks, will separate the wheat from the chaff—the "progressives" from the "reactionaries."

The President-elect is not mixing in the original fights of either house. He is confident, however, the control of the majority's machinery in both the houses will be in "progressive" hands. He has little sympathy for the plenary. He will reach the matter of filling jobs in the regular order. There will be no wholesale removal of republican office-holders either in Washington or elsewhere in the country immediately after March 4. As terms expire new men will be named to the offices. They will be democrats. Mr. Wilson desires that the patronage go to loyal democrats, but he will be in no hurry to hand out the spoils. It is probable that he will not seriously take up the question of filling vacancies until after the tariff session. Office seekers will gain little by pouring into Washington next March.

Mr. Wilson is committed to the Civil Service principle. He expects to adhere to it. The Civil Service rules will not be set aside by him simply to reward politicians.

The democrats who have consulted with the incoming leader are convinced of one thing, that Mr. Wilson, no one else, will be President. His assertion of leadership has been the dominant note in all his talks. But he has asserted himself without giving offense.

American Beauty and Belle of Wichita Flour our leaders. Phone 84, Green & Smith.

### What Was the Colonel?

"Let us celebrate Thanksgiving gayly but temperately," said Simeon Ford the humorous hotel man of New York. "Let us not emulate the Colonel."

"The Colonel, you know, came down to breakfast the morning after Thanksgiving with an bandaged hand."

"Why, Colonel, what's the matter with your hand?" they asked him.

"Confound it all," the Colonel answered, "I had a party last night, and one of the younger men got intoxicated and trod on my hand as he was walking across the room."—Exchange.

## REPORT ON CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS

### SENATE RECEIVES STATEMENT OF DISCOVERER REGARDING NEW REMEDY.

Medical Authority Not Named Declares Treatment Must Stand Test of Time.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The widespread interest that has been manifested in the medical world over the announcement of the new tuberculosis treatment by Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann of Berlin has resulted in the American State department asking Consul General A. M. Thackara at Berlin to give the department such information on the subject as he could obtain.

When this report of Consul General Thackara reached Washington Senator Gore of Oklahoma had a resolution passed calling for a submission of the report to the senate. This report consists of two parts: Dr. Friedmann's letter to the Consul General and a conservative opinion by an unnamed medical authority of Berlin, also made to the Consul General. Dr. Friedmann's statement follows:

"My remedy for the time being has not yet been given out to any one. For the present patients will be treated only under my personal direction in my institute for tuberculosis and scrofulosis at 49 Lutzowstrasse, Berlin. I am unable to say just how soon my remedy will be available in America.

"My institute is not a hospital, but room and board may be had elsewhere in Berlin at usual prices by those who come for treatment.

"It is impossible to give an estimate of length of time necessary for treatment, without examination. Where cases are not so far advanced treatment usually covers a period of several weeks."

The following is the opinion of the new remedy given by the unnamed physician, quoted by the Consul General:

### Opinion on New Remedy.

"In November of this year Dr. Friedmann delivered a lecture to the Berlin Medical association, in which he announced that he had discovered a new preparation for the treatment of tuberculosis. In his lecture he stated that the new remedy would not only cure cases of tuberculosis which were already well defined, but also that he could prevent the disease by inoculation, especially in small children. There already exists up to the present time various preparations which we call 'sera,' by the injection of which tuberculosis has been fought. The first serum was made by the celebrated Robert Koch and consisted of dead tuberculosis bacilli. The other preparations which have appeared since were also obtained by the emulsion of dead tuberculosis bacilli.

"The preparation of Dr. Friedmann consists of living nonvirulent bacilli taken from cold-blooded animals, such as turtles, that is to say, of living tuberculosis bacilli which have lost their virulence or poisonous quality, if injected into the human body."

"Friedmann claimed that he has treated many hundred cases by himself and with the assistance of several Berlin physicians and has had a great success. The cases which he presented to the Berlin Medical Association showed indeed great improvement, but that the cures are permanent can only be determined in the future. It is certain that similar success has been obtained with other preparations; therefore it is very difficult to give a definite opinion as to the new discovery. First, because Dr. Friedmann does not specify the method by which his preparation is made; and, secondly, because he has not given his material to other doctors to enable them to prove his statement.

### Medical Profession Skeptical.

"In all events the medical profession is very skeptical in regard to this cure, as Friedmann uses living or even weakened tuberculosis bacilli, and nobody can state with certainty at this time that these bacilli, if injected into human body, do not become virulent. My opinion is as follows:

"It is very possible that successful results have actually been obtained by the use of the Friedmann preparation, but before the results can be accepted as definite by the medical profession at large it will be necessary to have an experience with the preparation for several years by other doctors besides Dr. Friedmann. Under the present conditions, I, as well as many other doctors, would abstain from treatment with the new preparation."

Fancy evaporated California fruits in eight varieties at Vickers & Collings.

### Moral Spoilt.

Teacher—You see, had the lamb been shodded and stayed in the fold it would not have been eaten by the wolf, would it?

Boy—No, ma'am; it would have been eaten by us.—Sketch.

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**H. & G. N. Ry. Lands in Reeves Co.**  
Surveys Nos. 47, 55, Three-fourths of 61, 63, in Block 4. Nos. 43, 45 and three-fourths of 47, in Block 5. The surveys in these blocks are situated from 5 to 8 miles from Pecos City in the artesian belt of the Pecos River Country, and will be sold as a whole or in quarter sections.  
Also surveys Nos. 13 and 49, in Block 6, and Survey Nos. 13 and 15, in Block 7.  
Also Surveys Nos. 31 and 35, fronting on the Pecos River in Block 1, and Nos. 11 and 15, adjacent thereto, in Block 2, in the vicinity of Riverton, of the Pecos River Railway.  
Also surveys Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 19, fronting on the Pecos River, and surveys Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 43, 47, 49, 57, 63, 65 and 77, in Block 8, in the extreme northern portion of Pecos County, and part in Reeves County.  
Also 16 surveys in Block 10; 16 surveys in Block 11, and 5 surveys in Block 12; none of these river lands.  
Section lots only.  
No local agents for these lands, which are handled direct by the Agent and Attorney in Fact for the owner, Thomas R. White, Jr., of New Jersey.  
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**Ira H. Evans**  
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AUSTIN, TEXAS

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# THE CHURCHES

**Special Announcement.**  
 Robt. J. Cantrell, now minister at Big Springs, Texas, will preach at the Christian church both morning and evening next Lord's day.  
 His good wife, who helps him in all departments of the church work, will accompany him; and both desire very much to meet all the members of the church during their short visit to Pecos.

We extend a cordial invitation to all.

## Baptist Church.

There will be preaching at our church next Sunday. "The Origin, Nature and Results of Sin" is the subject for the morning sermon.  
 We have some good news to announce for our Sunday school. Be on hand for all the services next Sunday.

## Announcements for the First Methodist Church.

All the usual services of the church, morning, afternoon and evening will be observed at the Methodist church. The high grade of special music that has been produced lately will continue. The pastor will follow up the series of sermons on the current Sunday school lessons with a discourse on "Am I My Father's Keeper?" The enthusiastic member meeting of last Sunday afternoon will perfect its organization and take up its regular line of work next Sunday, at 3 o'clock. The evening services will be evangelistic as is customary.

Joel Frank Hedgpeth, Pastor.

## Christian Endeavor Program Jan. 26.

Topic: Mission Work at Home and Abroad. 1 Evangelism. (Acts 13: 14-44.) Miss Dorothy Warn leader.  
 Song 184.  
 Lesson ready by Miss Vera Heath.

## H. E. Dickson Transfer Co.

Trunks a Specialty

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FOR FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES AND ALL KINDS NURSERY STOCK.

Everything guaranteed to reach customer in good condition. See or write me at

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All kinds of Country Produce bought and sold.

We propose to conduct a Commission business in connection with our grocery business. Call and

Store Phone 134.

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Song 129.  
 Meaning of Evangelist—Joe Bob Humphries.  
 The Greatest Evangelist of the Church—Miss Grace Nelson.  
 Prayer and Song 46.  
 Missions at Home and Abroad—Miss Mary Willife.  
 The Work of An Evangelist—Mrs. Ralph Williams.  
 A New Testament Evangelist—Miss Inez Harkey.  
 An Evangelistic Church.—Miss Stella McElrath.  
 Song 24.  
 Invitation for new members.  
 Business.  
 Doxology.  
 Mizpah.

## News Notes.

The building committee of the Methodist church had an interesting session at the new church building last Sunday afternoon and made plans for the speedy completion of the church.

The children of the Methodist congregation are rejoicing over the organization of their work by the pastor. A permanent superintendent has not yet been selected.

The study session of the Woman's Missionary meeting met with Mrs. Carothers last Tuesday afternoon, with Mrs. Judge Parker as leader. About a dozen ladies enjoyed the study of Christian stewardship and the hospitable and dainty refreshments served by the hostess. The meeting will be with Mesdames Taggart and Jordan next Tuesday.

## THE TREE OF LIFE RESTORED.

Synopsis of Sermon Preached at First Methodist Church, Sunday Morning, January 19, 1913.

Text: See Gen. 3:15 and 24; Jno. 16:33; Rev. 2:7; Rev. 22:14.

The book of Genesis is one of beauty and significance. It matters but little whether we place a literal or symbolic interpretation upon its dramatic events. If it be but an allegory hiding, and yet revealing spiritual truths,—what of that? Have not the wisest teachers of the race taught in parable and picture? Is Bunyan's immortal tale any less true to life, or precious in our hearts, because it is a material story vividly portraying the greatest of spiritual truths? But if it be a real story of actual transactions—what of that? He's the Infinite and Immortal One shut Himself up to channel of intercourse with His creatures? Shall not He, who willed and wrought all things, use what media seemeth best for each age and every individual in each race and through all time? God speaks to the little child in the music of the bird; He calls to the untutored Indian out of the lightnings of the cloud; He makes the rough and weather-beaten sailor feel His awesome presence in the terrible thunderings of the mighty deep, and untamed and un governable Arab knows of His infinity in the silence of the death-dealing desert and looks in the face of the lordly sun and says in his heart, "Allah seems and knows us all."

Why should we question the truth of this wonderful drama, or mar its exquisite and titanic splendor by quibbling questions of agreement between revelation and science? Revelation has to do with the communication of spiritual truth; science deals with the facts of tangible and measurable world. The eternal verities of right and wrong, of ethical and spiritual values, are unchangeable. Development along these lines depend on our willingness to conform our lives to the known laws of growth and grace, not any new discoveries. The facts and conclusions of science are always changing, and must always be, until the mind of men shall discover the last secret of power and uncover the ultimate mystery of life? Its dross change with every upheaval of discovery and invention.

But for the consideration of the aged, yet ever new truths found in today's lesson. What was the significance of the tree of life, why was it lost, and will it ever be restored? What are the spiritual truths underneath all?

1. Sin Separates from God. Sin separates from all that is best. No one can attain to their highest ideals now,—no one can reach the bounteous thoughts or taste the luscious fruit of their Tree of Life, in any age, who disobeys God's laws and transgress against the highest known good. God drives no man out of his Eden of purity and innocence until he makes it impossible to remain by transgression of the laws of purity and innocence. No greater curse could have befallen our first parents than to have had immortality in a world of evil. The greatest curse that can befall any one today is to have all their desires fulfilled and all their ambitions answered and yet be sinful and impure.

2. Sin Started the Struggle in Our Lives. The serpent has ever been "wounding the heel" of all who have tried to climb upward and onward. The head of the serpent has been crushed, and bruised every time we fight evil and overcome temptation. Even the greatest and purest of Eve's sons, our Lord Christ had to fight his power and crush His designs again and again. Is the struggle of the individual and the race a discouraging sign, then? No! Thank God, that we can struggle! Let us beware lest we ever let the struggle cease or the warfare end, till death shall sign our discharge and the Captain of our Salvation shall bring our promotion from strife and struggle to rest and a crown that is eternal. Great is the conflict!

Wide as the world, long as the multiplied centuries! How shall it terminate? May we be crowned victors at last?

3. The Triumph of Good Will Be Final and Complete Through the Merits of Jesus Christ. How was Eden and the Tree of Life lost? By disobedience to God's word and unbelief in His power and goodness. How shall the beauty of paradise and the power of an endless life come again to the individual, and cover the earth at last like "the waters cover the face of the great deep? By obedience to one who was "tempted in all points like as we, yet without sin": By faith in His merit and power; by surrender to His perfect and holy will. The battle line was broken, the ranks were scattered, the hope of a perfected race made vain when humanity forgot God. But look! strange sight is it indeed—a victor on a bloody cross! The tide of battle turns, slowly round the wide world, circles the shouting lines of a victorious host, "terrible as an army with banners, conquering and to conquer." Oh, God, may we join in that host, may we be victors over self, sin and satan, in the power and presence of the crucified, glorified and risen King.

Look ye saints! the sight is glorious: See the man of sorrow now; From the fight returned victorious, Every knee to Him shall bow; Crown Him, crown Him! crowns become the Victor's brow.

## Christian Endeavor Lesson Jan. 26.

Subject: Mission Work, at Home and abroad (1) Evangelism. Acts 13:14-44.

Daily Readings: Native evangelists—Matt. 10:5-15. God's gift—Eph. 4:1. The evangel—Luke 4:16-19. Evangelism at home—Acts 20: 25-36.

The divine worker—Mark 16:14-20. Results of evangelism—Acts 19: 13-20.

Questions: Why evangelize our city? Why evangelize our nation? Why evangelize other nations? Why evangelize the heathen?

Quotations: Do you know the Lord Jesus Christ as your own Savior, your own King? Then you are the witness that God wants.—Eugene Stock.

The whole Christian world today, and especially the great mission fields, need men and women who are willing and ready to spend and be spent in making Christ known to individuals.—Bishop Thoburn.

The burning question is, Shall hundreds of millions of men now living who need Christ and who are capable of receiving help from Him, pass away without having an opportunity to know him?—John R. Mott.

## Progress with the Juniors.

The past year has shown marked progress in the number of Junior Christian Endeavor Societies organized in the State of Texas. Nine new societies were reported in one month. State President Benn is urging the district workers to give more attention to the Junior work. He said he considered the Junior work twice as important as the Senior as it reaches the child at a more susceptible age. The largest Junior society in the state is located at Mabank, a union society in which are gathered children from the Baptist, Methodist and Christian churches.

## The Tenth Legion.

Many times in past years have small bodies of Christian people pledged themselves to devote the tenth of their income to the cause of God, but the movement has never been taken up in a systematic way by our church.

In the year 1896 Mr. Amerman, president of the New York City Union, wrote a pledge to this effect, signed it and passed it on to the Christian Endeavor societies throughout the city. Many signed this pledge and became systematic givers of the tithe to the Lord. The new movement, under the name of the Tenth Legion became quite popular and the following April was adopted by the United Society of Christian Endeavor as a department of the Christian Endeavor work. The Tenth Legion has continued to grow until it is indeed a legion having a present enrollment of more than 28,000. Each month are added the names of from 50 to 150 Christian Endeavorers who desire to be enrolled as a Christian who renders "unto God the things that are God's."

## The C. E. Welcomes.

Rev. Frances E. Clark, founder and present head of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, has placed the word "welcome" on the porch of his home in Auburndale, Mass., in the language of every country that has admitted Christian Endeavor. At first the work was only known to the English speaking people, but, as Dr. Clark has gone around the globe four times counseling the leaders and meeting with the rulers of the different nations, the work has spread until now it has the word "welcome" in 80 different languages. There is scarcely a country in which the gospel has been preached in which Christian Endeavor is not welcome.

Miss Julia G. Davis has been delayed at her home on account of the illness of her mother, but will open her music studio in Pecos January 24, 1913.

A fresh and complete line of dried fruits. Phone 84, the leading grocery store. Green & Smith.

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 Lone Star Portland Cement  
 Snow Drift Hydrated Lime  
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Our Samples Of

## 1914 Calendars

Have arrived and we will have them on display this week. Don't give your order to traveling salesmen when you can get as good goods from

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See Our Line in the Ivy Bakery Building

## CAROTHERS & WHALEY, Agents



PERSONAL MENTION

Sheriff Tom Harrison was in El Paso Saturday. Horn Carpenter of Balmorhea, was a visitor in Pecos Saturday. B. T. Biggs has returned from a business trip to Sierra Blanco. Perry Wagon and W. W. Stewart, both of Balmorhea, spent Thursday in Pecos. E. W. West, deputy sheriff, located at Balmorhea, arrived in Pecos over the P. V. S. Thursday. T. A. Ezell, well known ranchman of Mont Clair, spent Saturday in the city on business matters. J. H. Head, cashier of the Toyah Valley Bank at Balmorhea, spent Saturday in the city on business. G. W. Stanciliff of Saragosa, left for that town Thursday, after spending several days in Pecos and Midland on business. Mrs. R. R. Smothers and child returned Wednesday from Big Springs, where they have been visiting for several weeks. H. E. McConnell has returned home after an extended trip to Wichita Falls and points in northwest Texas and Oklahoma. Mr. Jno. Fyfe of Cottonwoods Falls, Kan., spent Wednesday in Pecos en route to Balmorhea, where he went Thursday morning. A. J. Bumgarner is in Pecos this week from his ranch, having been summoned as a juror for the county court, which is in session. Sam White, former Pecosite, is in the city, greeting his many local friends. Sam is now county attorney of Culberson county, a position his friends think he is well fitted to hold. The many friends of R. S. Johnson are pleased to see him in the city. He has been away on quite an extended trip to Eastern and Southern points and reports having had a very pleasant trip. E. W. Farwell, formerly of this city and at present a large land owner in this section, and who now lives at Millersburg, Ohio, is a visitor in the city. His many friends will be glad to see him. He will be here several days. Don't buy your 1914 Calendars until you see our line of samples. We will save you money and keep the money at home. Record-Times Co.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Camp, who recently moved to Pecos from Brady, Mr. Camp having accepted a lucrative position with the Pecos Drug Co., are now very pleasantly located at the Thomason residence, where they are keeping house. J. B. Heard was in the fore part of the week from his ranch in the southeastern part of the county and attended the session of the city council Wednesday morning, he being a member of that body. Mr. Heard informs us that his range and cattle are in fine shape. J. P. Meek, recently of Pecos City, has purchased the property at the southwest corner of the square, formerly owned by W. W. Polsgrove, more recently owned by C. T. White. Mr. Meek comes to Lampasas to make his home, and should receive a hearty welcome.—Lampasas Leader.

We handle all kinds of feed, grain, hay, chicken feed. Phone 84. Green & Smith.

Ray Camp, manager of the Collier, Love and Johnson store at Hoban, visited in the city Thursday.

Some one is going to get those free seats for the Lottery Man and why not you? Look at your numbers Monday and get your seats at the City Pharmacy.

It is semi-officially reported that the Texas and Pacific railway will soon make a change in its schedule, involving the arrival and departure of trains out of Pecos.

Lottery Man Monday night, greatest comedy on the road. Seats on sale at the City Pharmacy, now, 75c and \$1.

Don't Forget Your Sunday School

You should help support the Sunday School. You would not wish to live where there are no churches, and the Sunday School is a great feeder to the church. It needs your co-operation and support in every way. Come now, let us reason together. Let us unite our forces against sin. Read Joshua 8: 34-35.

THINGS WE THINK.

Things Others Think, and What We Think of the Things Others Think. (Elbert Beie, Cottage Grove, Ore.)

We suppose the reason women wear the hats that come down about their ears is so that they can't hear the mean things men say about them.

There will be no silent vote among the women electors. A person who can't get along with his neighbors will usually find that the fault is not with the neighbors.

It is the "drys," not the "wets," that open the floodgates of oratory. More trees are cut down at Christmas time than are planted on Arbor Day.

There is such a thing as becoming so wise to all con games that you will pass up a real gold brick.

It is no longer a question of what to do with our ex-president. To the Republicans and Democrats it is a question of what to do to our ex-president.

With woman suffrage becoming general, candidates will need to devise a new line of campaign "bunk."

God probably never intended man to be satisfied—because if he was he would have nothing to pray for.

In the East women are learning to run elevators. Is this going up or down?

Your faults are better known by your equals than your superiors. The recent census shows 642 poets working at manual labor. In these prosperous days even poets can earn a living.

Patronize home industry. Convert the heathen at home first. The woman who despises matrimony usually does not speak from experience.

A real unselfish man is one who gets busy moving things out of the way of the one who is rapidly getting to the front.

Those who weigh their words do not always speak with weight. Prosperity seems to cause more discontent than does hard times—the more there is to get the more folks imagine they aren't getting their share.

The moral yardstick your neighbor uses on you is usually a short one—about the same length as the one you use on him.

Every man has an inalienable right to work—but some do not insist on exercising all their prerogatives. The girl who only has one man to choose between usually is married the quickest.

A man's holiday is just what his wife has been waiting for. She has saved up about a week's work in anticipation of the occasion.

The man who deserts the family that he has helped to create is so small by nature that a mosquito could not find a landing place.

With two young ladies on the sofa, give a man an inch and he'll get between them.

A woman would rather not know a secret than not have anyone to tell it to.

Widows and widowers are not as selfish and uncharitable as other people. Many of them devote much time and energy to looking out for No. 2.

Lots of folks do not want to go to heaven for fear they will never get there.

The old maid who waits the longest for a husband kicks the most about him after she gets him.

When a man gets so seriously in love that he declares himself ready to lay down his life for his sweetheart, it is really cruel of her to facetiously ask: "On the dead?"

Two can live as cheaply as one—but they can't.

It beats all how surprised a girl can appear when the question is popped after she has been preparing for it for six months.

An eastern doctor says girls have five souls. We don't begrudge the dear, sweet things as many of them as they want—we have enough trouble trying to save one from purgatory.

Sometimes the nicest thing about having company is seeking them go. It appears inconsistent for a person to get into a tantrum arguing religion.

Statistics state that twelve billion telephone messages were sent in the United States during 1911. There must be an error somewhere—we found the line busy more times than that.

The electoral college will also make Wilson its president. It costs about a dollar for every vote cast in these United States. Did you get your money's worth?

Some of the characteristics of the savage remain with the civilized man. The man who skins his friends can probably trace his ancestry back to some Indian who scalped his enemies.

When women come into general use as jurors, we presume the bandage will be taken from the eyes of justice. All of us have something to be thankful for if we but stop to think of it.

Tears evaporate before the face that radiates sunshine.

To Illustrate.

Example as well as precept was furnished to the youthful autograph fiend who wrote to one of the world's richest men, asking for an "autograph sentiment" and inclosing a 2-cent stamp for his reply. Over his oppulency's signature came the prompt response—on a post card: "A penny saved is a penny earned."

Come in and look over our fine supply of chicken feed. Prewit & Wadley.

New Spring Goods

Just received shipment Convent Embroideries 8 1-3c to 25c per yard

Embroidery Flouncing From \$1.25 to \$5 per yard

Embroidery Crepe Flounc- es, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per yard

Linweave, in Plain Stripes and Cross Barred 15 Cents to 50 Cents per yard

Also have a shipment of Wooltex, Coats and Coat Suits' being the latest thing in Spring Styles. These goods are of the latest Styles and Weave. We also have a large stock of New Red Seal and Zephyr Ginghams in the Newest Patterns. Call in Early and See Them

Don't Fail to Come at Once and Get These Goods for Your Spring Sewing

Our Buyer is now in New York City and Our New Goods will be Arriving Daily

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

A bargain; for 75 cents, the best seats for the Lottery Man Monday night.

FOR SALE—A fed dozen Typewriter Ribbons, this office.

FOR SALE—Forty acres of land in shallow water belt at a give away price. Must have the money, \$6.50 per acre, half cash, balance two years. Apply Box 292, Pecos.

FOR SALE—Five-passenger, 30-horse power Jackson auto. First class condition. Call at Jones Garage. 1914

FOR SALE—Underwood typewriter, good condition; \$45 cash. Apply C. care Record-Times.

LAND FOR SALE—The west half of section 194, block 13, H. & G. N. survey, Reeves county, Texas. For full particulars address Matt Bradley, owner, Tioga, Texas.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE—A nice four-room house for rent or sale; close to new school building. See O. J. Green at Green & Smith's.

FOR RENT—Nice 4-room house for rent cheap. See O. J. Green.

FOR RENT—Two nice light houses, keeping rooms, furnished; also one bed room; electric lights. Mrs. Mildred Middleton.

WANTED.

WANTED—To purchase 1000 acres cheap land near Pecos. Apply Box 387, Pecos.

WANTED—Extra copies of the Record-Times of Jan. 18th. This office will pay 5c per copy for first 10 copies of last Saturday's paper mailed or sent here. If you have a copy you have read and don't need, mail it in. Record-Times.

FOR TRADE.

FOR TRADE—One new typewriter, popular make, good as new; will trade for horse or for city lot well located. Apply C. Record-Times Co.

FOR TRADE—Victor phonograph and three dozen records; cost whose outfit \$75, will trade for anything good. Apply Box 292, Pecos.

LOST.

LOST—Heavy gold frame glasses on Monday afternoon; \$2 reward for return to Record-Times office. 14-2t

FOUND.

FOUND—A fur at M. E. church. Owner can have same by calling on Mrs. Emma Bowles, paying for ad. 16-2

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—One 2-year-old bay filly, branded A on left jaw; disappeared from Harrington farm on Toyah Creek; \$10 reward offered for information leading to recovery. H. R. Anderson, Pecos, Texas

FOR SALE—At Record-Times office, warranty deeds and vendor lien notes; also school deeds, etc. 19-4

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"Every time I speak in public I insist on being liberally remunerated," said the orator. "And quite properly," replied the strictly business man. "While your remarks may not be valuable, you are entitled to compensation for the risk you take of injuring your political future."—Washington Star.

Plant Immigrants.

After experiments covering nineteen years, the Smyrna fig was introduced in California, where it now is being successfully grown. More than one-half of the rice now grown in Louisiana and Texas is the Klushu rice of Japan, imported here in 1899. The Corsican citron, a superb variety, has also been naturalized in California; also, a Japanese salad plant of great value, is now being grown here; experiments are being made by the bureau of plant industry with the date palm in arid regions of the west; the carob tree, or St. John's bread, from the Mediterranean region, is flourishing near Los Angeles; Egyptian cotton, introduced in the Colorado river valley, may make that territory the American Egypt; the development of alfalfa in the West is well known; the main horseradish from Bohemia is being grown in New Jersey; the mango, a delicious tropical fruit, is new in Porto Rico, as well as in the Panama Canal zone through the efforts of the bureau.—J. A. Waldron in Leslie's.

The Story of a Woman Who Started Big Things.

In the February Woman's Home Companion appears an account of Mrs. Julian Heath and the Housewives' League, which today has more than half a million members—all housekeepers who are banded together into a protective organization, the object of which is to teach women to reduce the cost of living by studying more carefully the prices of goods. The following story taken from the article shows how the plan was born:

"One day, less than two years ago, a New York housekeeper, Mrs. Heath, laid aside the morning paper which she had been reading and started off to market. At the corner grocery where she had traded for a long time she priced eggs. They were 50 cents and sixty cents a dozen.

"What kind of eggs are they?" asked Mrs. Housekeeper. "Fresh eggs," was the grocer's reply.

"I mean the 50-cent eggs," she insisted. "Fresh eggs," repeated the grocer. "No, I mean are they cold-storage eggs or fresh eggs?"

"I sell nothing but fresh eggs," answered the grocer evasively. "Mrs. Housekeeper transfixed him with a stern glance and remarked: "When I was in Chicago an expert told me that cold-storage eggs would not be more than thirty-six or thirty-eight cents all winter. Now, are these fifty-cent eggs cold-storage eggs, or are they not?"

The grocer capitulated. "They are cold-storage eggs, and

you can have them for thirty-five cents a dozen. You seem to know."

"Yes, I do," answered Mrs. Housekeeper. "I read the papers! I saw that you grocers were planning a flurry in eggs and then I recalled what the Chicago egg man told me, and I decided that my family could do without eggs until the flurry passed."

"But her family were not denied eggs, because she seemed to know and got them at the right price.

"The more she thought of the transaction and that little phrase, 'You seem to know,' the more she wondered how many times she had been overcharged because she did not seem to know; then to consider how many of her neighbors were paying exorbitant prices because of their ignorance of market conditions.

"Today more than half a million home-makers belong to the protective organization which has been built on that phrase of four words: 'You seem to know.'"

John Drew Hopes That Women May Do Better with the Ballot Than the Men.

In the February Woman's Home Companion John Drew, the celebrated actor, writes a most interesting article entitled "What I Think of the American Woman." Following is an extract:

"Because a few enthusiasts and extremists have taken to interrupting public speakers and getting themselves arrested is no sign that America is entering upon an era of political heckling and window-smashing. The

American woman knows that all this is picturesque—but unnecessary. What she wants the ballot she will get in her own dignified way, and I can carry with it the blessing of her husband, her brother, her sweetheart, and the admonition to go along and be better with it than he does."

The Lottery Man, the only show of its kind on the road. This is a fact the chance of a life time.

Truth and Falsehood.

The following letter from a subscriber is interesting:

"My little Marie, five years old, tells me remarkable stories which are evidently untrue. How shall I tell the difference between truth and falsehood?"

The editor of the department makes the following answer:

"The line between truth and falsehood is not an obvious one at all times when people are fifty, and a child of five should be pardoned if she does not see it plainly. Little children live in a wonder-world. They have vast imaginations. Half the time they are dwelling in a fairy-story. Pay no attention to extraordinary statements made by Marie, if they have nothing to do with ill temper or naughtiness. The way to make a child truthful is always to speak the truth to the child. Added to this, it is well never to doubt a child, but to accept whatever the child may tell you as perfectly true. A child should not know that there is such a thing as a lie in the world."

National Life Association Des Moines, Iowa

What Is Life Insurance?

Death may lay low the household head; creditors may quarrel over the financial remains, the sheriff may step in and settle disputes, the family may take to themselves wings and fly away, but life insured, suspended on the brittle thread of human life like a benison of blessing above the heads of the helpless, suddenly loosed by the snapping asunder of the silver cord, drops into the lap of the widow as surely and as certain as the point of the needle swings to the pole. Such is life insurance, if you have it.

Who Will be Next? For Full Information Address or Call on O. E. REIB, Genl. Agent West Texas PECOS, TEXAS