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THE PECOS TIMES.

EVERYBODY LOOKS FOR THE CLASSIFIED COLUMN. IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL ANYTHING USE A CLASSIFIED.

VOLUME XXVII. NO. 50.

THE PECOS TIMES: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1914.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

RACES ARE TO BE WARM ONES

Two Strings From El Paso—More Horses Than During Reeves County Fair.

The Christmas races scheduled for December 25, 26, 28 and 29, are growing more promising every day. As the time draws near the reports formerly received from horsemen who "hoped to be able to come," have during the last week crystallized into statements that these men would be here. Most notable of these have been letters from two men in El Paso who have not yet sent their horses to the Juarez stables, and who are going to bring them to Pecos before crossing the river with them.

It might be thought that other horsemen would be bluffed by the knowledge that these horses are coming, but quite the contrary. They are red-blooded enough, and have enough faith in their animals, to be glad rather than regretful over the news of the unknown company that is coming from this professional quarter. Two horses are already at the Reeves County Fair grounds in training for the events, and others are training in private quarters. Upwards of fifteen horses have already been slated for this track during the four days that will be barred from the company class, and there will be at least that many—probably more—of the noble-footed "saddle-horses." In fact, A. B. Cooksey and E. C. Doty, who are managing the events, believe that there will be more horses, by a large margin, for these holiday events than there were during the Reeves County Fair in September.

Another item that is existing deal of interest is the turkey-shoot that will be held. A number of birds will be secured, and the birds to shoot at their heads at a measured distance of one hundred yards. After the payment of entrance fees, the shooters will draw lots for places and shoot in rotation until one man of the number finds the bird's head. "Target" or .22 caliber rifles will be used.

There seem to be about fifty of the male population of Pecos and Reeves County who believe that they can "bring home the turkey" in such a contest, and several have already gotten out their .22's for practice work of evenings. President Wilson stated, in his address before Congress the other day, that this country must depend for its protection and its military strength upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It is probable that a branch of the National Rifle Association, the potential arm of the National Defense League, will be organized after this shoot.

Get yourself ready for a good time during these four big days.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

First District, Gulf Division. Circular No. 297. Dallas, Tex., Dec. 2, 1914.

Memo to Mr. Cole:

Number of customers are filing messages with revenue stamp attached. Newspapers in New York have erroneously stated that tax is payable by stamp. If similar conditions in your district require issuance of further instructions, offices should be notified that stamps cannot be used to pay tax on telegrams, law requires us to collect on behalf of government, a tax of one cent in addition to the regular charges from person paying for the message and Company in turn has to pay tax to government.

Telegraph companies, therefore, must collect tax in cash and cannot accept revenue stamps in lieu of cash. There are no stamps issued by the government intended for use on telegrams. If you thing it necessary you might have newspapers in principal places publish announcement to this above effect as news item without expense to us. S. M. ENGLISH, General Manager.

RECITAL.

The music pupils of Miss Davis will give a recital at the Baptist church Wednesday night, Dec. 16. Everyone invited.

SIMMONS COLLEGE FRESHMAN-SOPHOMORE DEBATE

Simmons College has not seen a harder-fought battle than it saw last Friday evening, when the freshmen and sophomores met in their annual debate. The house was packed and everybody in good spirits. The subject was, "Resolved, that the Nations should disarm and settle their disputes by arbitration." The freshmen were represented by J. Fred Cole of Pecos, Texas, and R. A. Seranton of this place. The freshmen had the affirmative. The sophomores, represented by A. C. Miller of Colorado City and Bond of this place, had the negative.

The speakers filled the audience throughout. But special mention should be made of Cole, who was the youngest of the debaters. He had a splendid line of argument and delivered himself well before the audience. He was very original and self-confident from the beginning, and spoke with authority. His colleague, Mr. Seranton, quite his senior, made a great appeal for the Wilsonian doctrine of peace. Cole and Seranton won the debate, notwithstanding the able speakers for the sophomores.

Mr. Seranton was awarded the Carswell-Landers medal.

W. O. W. CIRCLE ELECTS OFFICERS.

The Woodmen Circle elected the following officers for 1915: Past Guardian, Mrs. Mary Hudson. Guardian, Mrs. Irene Windham. Adviser, Mrs. Sarah Colwell. Clerk, Mrs. Nannie Adecock. Banker, Mrs. Ethel Reynolds. Attendant, Mrs. Mattie Hudgens. Chaplain, Mrs. Mary E. Ward. Inner Sentinel, Mrs. Grace Pinkston. Outer Sentinel, Mrs. Margaret Lytle.

Managers, Mrs. M. Middleton, Linnie Slack and Daisy Camp. Physician, Dr. Jim Camp.

The next meeting will be on Dec. 16. All members are urged to be present as business of importance is to be attended to.

Mrs. Nannie Adecock, Clerk.

REV. FRED LITTLE AND FAMILY COMING.

The following telegram from Rev. Fred Little is self-explanatory: Uvalde, Tex., Dec. 9, 1914. Pecos Times:

Announce services for Sunday morning and night. Will arrive Saturday and bring the family. FRED LITTLE.

This will be glad news to the people of Pecos, and especially so to the members and those who attend the Methodist church.

CARD OF THANKS.

We want to, if we can find language, to express our gratitude to all of our friends for so much kindness to us during all the long illness of our dear daughter and sister, Lena.

So many words of sympathy and real acts of kindness and sacrifice overwhelm us with profound appreciation, surely we will remember you when afflictions come to you. We pray the Father's good blessing upon every one of you. C. S. McCarver and Family.

RECEIVED A SAD MESSAGE SUNDAY.

Sunday evening while Rev. Fred Little was attending the services at the Baptist church a message was handed him which stated that his wife's mother, with whom she was visiting at Uvalde, died.

Rev. Little took the first train for Uvalde, via Sierra Blanco. He left his son, who had come to Pecos with him at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Curtis. These good people have the sympathy of our entire community.

Mr. and Mrs. Little and the other children will arrive in Pecos Saturday and will receive a hearty welcome.

PURCHASED SOME FINE HEREFORD CALVES.

Thursday, Chas. Weinacht went out on the Pecos Valley Southern train and carried out 11 head of very fine thoroughbred Hereford calves, which he had been to Stanton and purchased from Jno. Slaughter, who has one of the best herds of this breed of cattle in Texas.

They were beauties and will add greatly to the value of Mr. Weinacht's herd, for he is getting none but the best. We understand that they cost him about \$75 a head.

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS

District Court is still grinding away in good shape. The Arthur Woody case which was being tried when we went to press last week was decided by the jury some time that day. A verdict of not guilty was returned by them.

The personnel of the jury was as follows: S. W. Ryerson, G. B. Landrum, L. K. Watson, S. T. Hobbs, Will Davis, G. G. Breen, H. Buchanan, Sam Breen, S. F. Kelsey, Ora Beauchamp, H. C. Stewart and Chas. Manahan.

The State vs. Alex and D. F. Kemp and Jno. S. Crozier was tried the latter part of last week. The judge acquitted the charge as to Crozier as it was proven that he was not in the state when it was claimed the crime was committed.

The jury was excused Monday as they could not come to an agreement.

The following gentlemen constituted the jury: Geo. W. Williams, F. W. Wilcock, W. F. Smith, W. O. Hall, J. Lopee, N. C. Hamilton, Jim Payne, Ben Capps, J. G. Ashworth, Jeff Winfree, R. G. Middleton and C. Brown.

The Reeves County Irrigation District No. 1 vs. W. E. Winston et al. was tried the first of the week before the jury composed as follows: Ben Qualls, Geo. Mansfield, G. H. Powell, R. E. L. Kite, C. F. Manahan, A. B. Wilson, D. J. Moran, P. L. Whitaker, E. W. Dodge, J. I. King, Jesse Williams, and J. B. Prewitt, who were out only a few minutes when they returned with a verdict for the plaintiffs.

The case of Mrs. J. L. Moore vs. Toyah Valley Irrigation Company was taken up Wednesday and is now on trial.

The plaintiff in this case is represented by Judge J. W. Parker and attorney Clay Cooke, and the defendants have the following array of attorneys: W. M. Short of Fort Worth and the following Pecos attorneys: Buck & Starley, Ross & Hubbard, Hudson & Canon, J. A. Drane and Harry Maetier of Balmorhea.

Attorney Jno. B. Dandridge arrived from Chicago yesterday so as to be in attendance upon the District Court this and next week. Mr. Dandridge has many friends here who are always glad to see him.

SPECIAL TRAIN IN FROM BALMORHEA.

Monday morning the Pecos Valley-Southern train was chartered to go out to that little city and bring in the representatives who were interested in the Irrigation District No. 1 case which was to come up in from there and Saragosa. There were so many that we could not get the names of all, so did not try to get any of them.

The case was brought to prohibit the carrying of an election the proposition as to whether or not there should be an irrigation district formed or not, and the defendants won out.

BUNCHES IN FROM THE TOYAH CREEK COUNTRY

Among the many Toyah Creek citizens who have been in Pecos this week we noticed, Saragosites W. E. Winston, Stump Robbins, D. A. Gathings, N. T. Reed, Ray Arnold, M. L. Dismuke, C. M. Honaker, W. Ikens, C. L. Harbert, Chas. Lamarcaux, W. R. Block, J. B. Woolfolk, E. R. Cox, Mrs. J. L. Moore and sons Tatum and Will of Brogado. Balmorheites: J. H. Walker, L. E. Spring, W. S. Peck, H. K. Kountz, H. T. Lavelle, T. E. Edgell, R. N. Stevenson, W. T. Head, J. B. Fonville, R. L. Wigley, Perry Wagon, Geo. R. Davis, L. R. Wilson, C. W. Amrine, Sully Ikard, B. W. Van Deren, B. Boase, J. K. Webb, Ed. Balcom, W. E. Gould, Zack Miles.

MORE CATTLE SHIPPED OUT

Monday R. H. King shipped out from Saragosa two carloads of fat cows and calves. They were consigned to the Cassidy Southwestern Commission Company at Fort Worth, and were brought in on Monday and transferred to the Texas and Pacific, who carried them on to market.

MESSAGE WARNS MEXICANS THAT SHOOTING MUST STOP

Washington, Dec. 10.—The United States has served formal notice both Provisional President Gutierrez and General Carranza that unless they promptly prevent their troops from firing across the American boundary, such force will be employed by this government as may be necessary to protect American territory.

In the most emphatic and threatening expression from the Washington government since the diplomatic correspondence with General Huerta, which preceded the occupation of Vera Cruz, identical warning was sent to the chiefs of the two factions opposing each other at Naco, across from the Arizona town of the same name, that firing across the international line must cease.

Although the messages which were to be conveyed by American Consul Canada to General Carranza at Vera Cruz and by American Consul Silliman to General Gutierrez at Mexico City, left here late last night, they did not reach their destination until today and answers will not be expected before tomorrow.

The peremptory tone of the communications did not become generally known until tonight, although the sending of three batteries of field artillery to Naco was explained by high officials that the Mexican factions would be shelled out of their positions and driven several miles from the line of the firing into the United States continued.

The messages to both Carranza and Gutierrez pointed out that several Americans had died of wounds received from bullets which were fired from Mexican territory and that the United States had appealed in vain to Governor Maytorena and General Hill, commanding the river forces at Naco, to so regulate their fire so as to prevent a repetition of such occurrences.

Having failed to impress Hill and Maytorena, the Washington government stated that it must naturally turn to the respective chiefs to whom the contending generals are supposed to owe allegiance, asking that they be warned immediately of further violations of the rights of American citizens to enjoy safety from attack while on their own territory.

If the chiefs in de facto control cannot put an end to the reckless firing by their subordinates, the United States government pointed out unequivocally that its manifest duty, much to its regret, will be to take such steps as may be necessary to protect American lives through the employment of force.

The American government made it clear incidentally that it intended to use force not for aggression, but only for defense and had no idea of invading Mexican territory or interfering with the rights of the Mexican people to settle their own disputes or violating Mexican sovereignty in any way. A sufficient time will be allowed for both Carranza and Gutierrez to communicate with Maytorena and Hill respecting the seriousness of the situation. In the meantime Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, lately named assistant chief of staff of the United States army, is in personal charge of the situation at Naco with three batteries of field artillery having a range of five or six miles and eleven troops of cavalry.

JAPAN MAY KEEP FORT SEIZED FROM GERMANY

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—A statement by Baron Kato, the Japanese foreign minister, in the imperial diet Tuesday said that Japan had made no promise to any country to return Kiao Chow to China, attracts much interest in official circles here. Secretary Bryan would not comment today.

When Japan delivered her ultimatum to Germany, demanding the evacuation of Kiao Chow, the statement was published that the territory would be returned to China. That, it was later pointed out, was upon the supposition that Germany would comply with the terms of the ultimatum and voluntarily turn over the territory. However, as Japan was put to a general military campaign to get possession of Kiao Chow, one contention now is that the Japanese mind is that the original pledge was not binding.

After the entry of Japan into the war, Count Kkuma, the premier, in reply to an inquiry, announced that Japan had no intention of securing territorial extension as a result of the war. Kiao Chow was not specifically mentioned.

A Bicycle for a boy and one for a girl given away on the 22d. A chance given with each 50c purchase or paid on account. You get more and better groceries for your money besides. Jno. Lilley.

I have several head of horses and mares; must be sold at once. See O. J. Green. 50-2

I now have Fresh Oysters on sale at my market. Two dozen for 25c. Ed. Otto. 474f

"KID" HADLOCK DIES.

Veteran Engineer of T. and P. Gets His Final Orders.

El Paso, Dec. 9.—Edward J. Hadlock, more familiarly known as "Kid" Hadlock, died at his home on the Hadlock farm, near Washington Park, Wednesday morning.

"Kid" Hadlock was, in point of service, the oldest engineer in the employ of the Texas and Pacific railroad, although but 50 years of age. He was the son of J. W. Hadlock, city sewer commissioner, and, like his father, early took up the study of engineering. When still a boy he became an engineer on the Texas and Pacific, and it was then he was given the nickname "Kid." It was a name of which he seemed to be as fond as were his friends.

In 1882, in company with his father he brought an engine from St. Louis to Texas for the Texas and Pacific railroad. He retired from the T. and P. about a year ago.

In politics he was a democrat and a strong adherent of the "ring" in El Paso, always being prominent in the various city and county campaigns since he first came to El Paso.

Having a keen insight into real estate values in El Paso, he and his brother, Fred D. Hadlock, an engineer employed by the G. H. railroad, running out of El Paso, bought a large tract of land just beyond Washington park. It is considered the most valuable piece of farm land in the El Paso valley and he refused several big offers for it.

About three years ago he sunk two wells on this farm and secured water that he claimed was as pure as that obtained on the mesa and offered to supply it to the city at a lesser cost than the mesa water.

Mr. Hadlock was a member of the El Paso lodge of Elks, was a 32d degree Mason and a Shriner. Funeral arrangements have not been made, but it is probable that the local lodge of Elks will conduct the services.

Surviving Mr. Hadlock are his widow, his father, J. W. Hadlock; one brother, Fred D. Hadlock; one daughter, Mrs. J. R. Carlisle, and her three children, all of San Diego, Cal., and three nieces and one nephew, the children of Fred D. Hadlock of El Paso. They are Misses Ruby, Opal and Linnie Lee Hadlock and Damon Hadlock. Besides these he leaves several cousins residing in El Paso.

SANTA FE TO MOVE MOUNTAIN; BUYS 100 NEW CARS

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 9.—The Santa Fe railroad will blow up an entire mountain on its right of way near Barstow. A tunnel will be dug into the hill and a charge of dynamite is to crumple it up. An excursion of officials to witness the blowing up of the obstacle to a more perfect grade, is to be run from Chicago.

The Santa Fe, in addition to a large order for steel rails, has also ordered 100 tank cars from the Pressed Steel Car Company, at a cost of \$250,000.

WAR HAS COST RUSSIA MORE THAN \$892,500,000

Paris, Dec. 9.—By the end of October the cost of the war to Russia totaled \$892,500,000, according to a report from the Russian minister of finance, appended to the 1915 budget, a dispatch from Petrograd states.

The expenses have been met by various issues of short time bonds, treasury notes and loans totaling 1,850,000,000 roubles (\$825,000,000) Further issues, both interior and foreign, will be made as issues require.

Home-made candies, tea and wafers; Japanese art display, and all kinds of dainty hand-made articles at the Christian Ladies' Aid Bazar, Dec. 10, 11, at Brown's Furniture Store. 461f

Two good cows for sale cheap. See O. J. Green. 50-2

Six Sharps. One Flat, not a musical play, but a bright, laugh-provoking comedy of errors, at the Music Hall, Dec. 15.

Call in and get some Fresh Oysters for a stew or fry. Two dozen for 25c. Ed Otto. 474f

PRACTICAL NURSING.

For a nurse for Practical Nursing phone 290. 441f

Buy your Christmas dinner from O. J. Green.

WEDDINGS.

STRICKLAND-STEVENSON.

Our boss pulled one over the force last week. He left Wednesday of last week for Dallas on a reported business trip, but the facts were that he went to meet his affianced, whose home was at Bonham, Texas, and they were married in Dallas by Rev. J. Frank Smith, a Presbyterian minister.

The bride was Mrs. Lillia Stevenson, a lady whom he has known for several years.

Mr. and Mrs. Strickland arrived in Pecos last Friday and are now at home to friends.

The force joins their many friends in extending congratulations and wish them happiness and prosperity.

CONTRACT FOR RESERVOIR SIGNED.

We are informed this morning that the contract for the building of the new reservoir at Sand Lake is now signed and that preparations are already under way for the immediate construction of same.

This is one of the largest and best undertakings that has been projected here and means much to Reeves and Ward counties.

HUNTING PARTY RETURNS HOME.

Messrs. E. P. Gains, Oram Green and Add Owens have returned home from their hunting trip up in the Black Mountains northeast of El Paso, and report a splendid time and that there was lots of deer, turkeys and other game.

YOUR LAST CHANCE.

Next Friday will be your last chance to advertise your Santa Claus goods. You must remember that everybody will be looking for some Christmas presents, from the size of a nickle package of chewing gum up to an automobile. The business man that fails or hesitates to advertise why his trade is no better than it is. The business that is advertised never fails to have customers. Give it a trial and be convinced. This is not all every ad that is placed in the paper helps to build up the country. Every man or family that settles in Pecos or Reeves county helps that much to develop and upbuild our business.

WATER APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE HERE.

Messrs. E. R. Gore and John Wilson of Austin, the members of the Water Appropriation Committee, were here today hearing the evidence on the petitions of Mrs. J. L. Moore, Forbes Bros., Mary and G. W. Stanchiff, A. W. Schlomer and the Toyah Valley Irrigation Company to build dams and reservoirs to hold the flood waters of that part of the country for irrigation purposes.

They are going out to the Toyah Valley tomorrow morning on an investigation trip so as to be better informed as to the situation, also to be better able to grant or reject the petitions.

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PRESIDENT WILSON PREDICTS SUCCESS

Washington, D. C. Dec. 8.—President Wilson departed from the prepared text of his annual address to congress today, which was devoted principally to answering those who contend that the United States is unprepared for national defense, to give notice to the business world that the legislative program of his administration, as it affects regulation of business, is practically completed. He said it has resulted in a clear road for business to travel to "unclouded success." Honest business men, the President declared, need have nothing to fear in trusting the way outlined in the trust and currency bills. While the President dwelt upon the subject, his words were interpreted as an assurance that no further important business legislation is contemplated.

The President's remarks with relation to business legislation were as follows:

"Our program of legislation with regard to the regulation of business is now virtually complete. It has been put forth, as we intended, as a whole and leaves no conjecture as to what is to follow. The road at last lies clear and firm before business. It is a road which it can travel without fear or embarrassment. It is the road to ungrudging, unclouded success. In it every honest man, every man who believed that the public interest is part of his own interest, may walk with perfect confidence."

In the text of his address, which touched upon the administration legislation program for the session, urging passage of bills for Philippine independence, government owned merchant marine and some other projects begun but unfinished at the last session, the President devoted most time to discussing the question of national defense, deploring a policy of militarism but endorsing a development of the national guard and a military training for citizens.

He said he did not think the U. S. needed a big army and that to create a big one would be a reversal of American policies and traditions. He said the rapid changes in battleships made the United States had always stood for and always would stand for an adequate navy to protect itself from invasion. He suggested the adoption of some plan to train all Americans in the use of arms, the knowledge of camp sanitation, etc., to prepare them to resist a war of aggression on the part of any other nation, but said he is against any sort of compulsory military training.

The democratic side of both house and senate greeted with applause and laughter his declaration that "some among us are nervous and excited," and that "we shall not turn America into a military camp."

"And especially when half the world is on fire," said the President, "we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed."

This sentiment was favorably received on both sides of the chamber.

The President's address, the longest he had yet delivered to congress, occupied about 40 minutes in the reading.

The President opened his address by declaring that the 63d congress, of which this is the concluding session, "will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thoughts and needs of the country."

Passing on, he declared: "War has interrupted the means of trade not only but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always able to do—many essential and fundamental things. At any rate, they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been."

"It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce, of which they are in constant need and without which their economic development halts and stands still, can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our neighbors, the states, great and small, of Central and South America."

"We have the resources, but are we fully ready to use them? And, if we can make ready what we have, have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships we have not got them."

"I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions, even at this short session of congress, which would certainly seem to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also."

"Fortunately, two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the house and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage."

"And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the action of the senate. I mean one bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people of the Philippines. How better, in this time of anxious questioning and perplexed policy, could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty as the source as well as the expression of life; how better could we demonstrate our own self-possession and steadfastness in the courses of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promises to a dependent people?"

"How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the ships? How are we to build up great trade if we have not means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the

ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them?"

"The case is not unlike that which confronted us when our own continent was to be opened up to settlement and industry and we needed long lines of railway. We lavishly subsidized the building of transcontinental railroads. We look back upon that with regret now, because the subsidies led to many scandals of which we are ashamed; but we know that the railroads had to be built, and if we had it to do over again we should of course build them, but in another way. Therefore, I propose another way of providing the means of transportation, which must precede, not tardily follow, the development of our trade with our neighbor states of America."

"Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session but as yet passed by neither house. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and can not wisely be postponed. The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide, open them before it is altogether profitable to open them, or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable."

"The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passing at this session, but it can not be perfected yet; and therefore there are no other constructive measures, the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to; but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month."

"There is another matter of which I must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience, lest it should escape your attention. It affects one single item of appropriation. But many human lives and many great enterprises hang upon it. It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts. It is immediately pressing."

"We have not provided adequate vessels or adequate machinery for the survey and charting. We have used old vessels that were not big enough or strong enough."

"Before I close, may I say a few words upon two topics, which I discussed out of doors, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite and steadfast?"

"One of these is economy in government expenditures. The duty of economy is not debatable. It is manifest and imperative. I assert with the greatest confidence that the people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their government costs if they are sure they get what they need and desire for the outlay; that the money is being spent for objects of which they approve and that it is being applied with good business sense and management."

"The people of the United States do not wish to curtail the activities of this government; they wish, rather, to enlarge them; and with every enlargement, with the mere growth, indeed, of the country itself, there must come of course, the inevitable increase of expense. The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed; and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement."

"It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticised for; not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all."

"The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy. It is the subject of national defense."

"It cannot be discussed without first answering some very searching questions. It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time of peace. We retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should

be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and we shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory service in times of peace."

"We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is any reason to fear that from any quarter our independence, the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nations we are incapable of. We are not jealous of the rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives as we will; but we mean also to let live."

"From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, 'Are you ready to defend yourselves?' we reply, 'Most assuredly, to the utmost,' and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us."

"Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It would be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms; the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method snacks of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the national guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government."

"More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our policy. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean that we had merely lost our self-possession; that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service, which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble."

"A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past, and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct—and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?"

"But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some amongst us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing which we will pursue at all seasons without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states."

BEAR THIS IN MIND.
"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by far the best medicine in the market for colds and croup," says Mrs. Albert Blosser, Lima, O. Many others are of the same opinion. Obtainable everywhere. Sold by all dealers. (Advt.)

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The Old Standard Groves' Tasteless Chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

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A startling statement but a true one in this case. One teaspoonful of medicine and two pounds of your own ground feed (cost about 3 cents) equal, — in what they do for your animals and fowls, — two pounds of any ready-made stock or poultry tonic (price 25 cents). There you are! If you don't believe it, try it out! Buy, today, a can of—
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Changes feed into tonic—Makes it result-producing.
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WHAT OUR GOVERNOR GETS.
What is the salary of the Governor of Texas? Four thousand dollars, you will say, and that is indeed his nominal salary, but there are "trimmings" that are even more important than the salary itself. The Thirty-third legislature made the following appropriations for the governor for the year ending Aug. 31, 1914: Salary, \$1000; telephoning, telegraphing, rewards and other expenses, \$8500; traveling expenses, \$1000; books and stationery, \$500; freight and postage, \$500; labor at mansion, \$1000; fuel, lights, water, groceries and incidentals, \$2000; making a total of \$23,536 for the year. Why should the governor worry about a small salary so long as the state pays all his expenses?—Santa Anna News.
Exchange List
A good coal, lumber and grain business in good Panhandle town for cheap grazing land within 20 miles of Pecos. Price \$15,000.
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Fort Worth Well Drill, in good running order, for live stock, good notes or income property.
Two hundred feet of 3 7/8 inch well casing for feed stuff or hogs.
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PROGRESS OF WAR

SATURDAY.

Germans and Russians engaged in a mighty battle south of Lodz, in Russian Poland, and along a line from town northeast of Lodz, to the Vistula river.

The front extends for some forty or fifty miles, and probably close to half a million men are taking part in the desperate encounters, which in some places are at the point of bayonet.

The Siberian troops are showing a reckless aggression, charging batteries and moving swiftly up to hand-to-hand fighting. Villages have been burned and the countryside is reported to be strewn with the bodies of the dead and wounded. On both sides the losses have been great.

The new lines which the Germans are forming after their attempt against the Russian center stretches from Kutno, on the north, to Cracow, on the south. Here another series of operations is impending.

In the western arena, there is comparative quiet, although the French report some progress between Dixmude and Ypres, and fighting continues in upper Alsace.

The Italian chamber of deputies, by a vote of 413 to 49, has expressed confidence in the government. This follows the pronouncement by Premier Salandra of Italy's policy, which is directed toward maintaining "armed and watchful neutrality."

King George, after several days spent with the British expeditionary forces in France, has returned to Buckingham palace.

The Servian cabinet has resigned and Premier Patchitch has undertaken the task of organizing a new ministry.

From Vienna came official reports of small engagements in West Galicia in which the Austrians were successful. In the Carpathians and in south Poland the situation is said to remain without modification.

The French government is preparing to remove from Bordeaux to Paris. One minister already has left Bordeaux for the old capital, and others will follow within a day or two.

According to a Berlin report, a British submarine, while endeavoring to force a passage through the Dardanelles, was hit by a shot fired by the Turkish forts. Berlin also reports that the Australian battle cruiser Australia "apparently is missing."

SUNDAY.

Lodz, the second city of Poland, lying seven-fifty miles to the southwest of Warsaw, has fallen to the German arms. It was occupied Sunday, according to the official announcement from Berlin. Around this important town a desperate battle has raged for days. Here countless hand-to-hand combats and from the shells of hundreds of guns.

It was evident from the occupation of Lodz by the Germans that the heaviest kind of fighting has been going on, for late advices told of a vicious attack and bombardment of Lodz and fighting on the outskirts of the city, and previous to that, of operations twenty miles west of Plotzk, which lies considerably south of Lodz, and along a line from Glogwno, sixteen miles northeast of Lodz, to the Vistula river.

Lodz has been an objective point of the German army. It has grown in recent years from an insignificant place to be one of the most populous cities in the Russian empire. In 1910 its population numbered 415,604, and with this important place as a base, it is expected that the Germans will make a strong effort to reach the Polish capital of Warsaw.

Regarding the other operations in the east, the Servian war office reports Servian successes on the whole front, with the capture of 2,100 men and four complete batteries.

On the other hand, Vienna reports that the Austrian troops are gaining ground to the south of Belgrade.

In Flanders and the north of France, Sunday was comparatively quiet, the French war office having nothing to report, and no marked successes on either side were recorded in that territory for previous days.

While the attitude of Roumania from an official standpoint is not yet known, a Swiss newspaper asserts that Roumania has decided to enter the war on the side with the allies. The time for doing so, however, has not been determined upon.

Forty British and French warships have assembled at some place, the name of which is not given in the dispatch giving this announcement, "to force their way through." It is probable that the correspondent intended to foreshadow an effort by the allies to break through the Dardanelles, but the name evidently came under the eye of the censor.

The German field marshal, Baron von der Goltz who spent many years in reorganizing the Turkish army is reported to be on his way to Constantinople to attach himself to the entourage of the sultan.

Petrograd says that the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh has been damaged by a mine and has returned to Constantinople.

King Nicholas of Montenegro admits that a third of his army has fallen on the battlefield, but declares that the Montenegrins will continue to defend their country.

That the French aviators have succeeded in dropping bombs on the German aviator hangars in Freiburg and Breislaw, Baden, is acknowledged in an official report received in Washington from the German foreign office.

MONDAY.

Oost Dunkerke, a village in West Flanders a little more than two miles to the west of Nieuport, has been bombarded by the Germans, which announcement in the latest official communication issued by the French war office would seem to indicate a renewal of the efforts of the invading forces to reach the channel ports.

Simultaneously there has been heavy firing along the Belgian coast from the warships of the allies, which are again bombarding the German positions, and possibly may be attempting to check the supposed advance in the neighborhood of Nieuport.

The French also report advances by the allies in the department of Somme and the capture of the village of Vermelles, between Bethune and Lens. Unofficial dispatches say the Germans have been obliged to utilize their light guns in place of the heavy artillery because of the condition of the ground owing to inundations.

In the eastern area the occupation of Lodz by the Germans is considered a remarkable achievement, in view of the manner in which the German lines only a short time ago were threatened by the Russians, and an important step in their proposed movement against Warsaw, the Polish capital.

The Austrian war office describes the action in Poland as not yet decisive, although the Russians have been forced to retreat. Likewise in west Galicia and the Carpathians the series of engagements continues without definite results.

Having received a vote of confidence in the parliament, the Italian government maintains its attitude of neutrality, but has dispatched eight battalions of troops to reinforce the troops in Libya and "to be ready for any aggression."

The Bourse-Gazette of Petrograd estimates that Germany has lost 100,000 men in the fighting during the last month around Lodz.

That an effort is being made to bring about a resumption of normal conditions in Paris is indicated by the fact that President Poincaré will return to the capital from Bordeaux to preside at the cabinet meeting next Friday, and that the Paris bourse has reopened after a period of inactivity extending from Sept. 3.

Pope Benedict is endeavoring to effect a truce between the belligerents during the Christmas holidays.

WEDNESDAY.

Great Britain has evened the score with Germany for the sinking of her cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth off Chile Nov. 1. A British squadron under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, has sent to the bottom of the southern coast of South America the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, three of the German warships which encompassed the defeat of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock's men-of-war. According to the official advices the British ships have given chase to two other German ships, the Nurnberg and Dresden, which also were engaged in the fight.

An official dispatch from Chile says it is reported there that these two vessels were badly damaged.

With the sinking of the Scharnhorst the German flag-ship of Admiral Count von Spee, probably

RAILROAD TIME CARD.

| Texas & Pacific. | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Westbound, No. 3..... | 2:50 a.m. |
| Westbound, No. 5..... | 1:38 p.m. |
| Eastbound, No. 6..... | 3:51 p.m. |
| Eastbound, No. 4..... | 2:58 a.m. |
| Pecos Valley Southern. | |
| Southbound leaves..... | 8:15 a.m. |
| Northbound arrives..... | 3:15 p.m. |
| Daily, except Sunday. | |
| Santa Fe Route. | |
| (Mountain Time.) | |
| Southbound arrives..... | 11:30 a.m. |
| Northbound leaves..... | 1:06 p.m. |
| Daily, except Sunday. | |

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found a grave beneath the waves, as was the case with Admiral Craddock, for although the official report says some of the men in the Gneisenau and Leipzig were saved, no mention was made of the rescue of any of the ship's company of the Scharnhorst.

Land artillery duels and infantry attacks are in progress along the entire front in Belgium and France and battles continue at various points in the east from Poland to the Carpathians. In the south the Servians claim the Austrians are in precipitate flight before King Peter's forces and are losing heavily in men, guns and war stores.

The French war office claims that in the western zone the allies have made gains and have strengthened the positions retaken from the Germans.

From Berlin, however, comes a denial of this and an assertion that the Germans in the region of Nancy and in the forest of Argonne have inflicted heavy losses on the allies.

Although Petrograd claims the Russians evacuated Lodz for strategic reasons and without the loss of a single man, Berlin maintains that the German occupation of the second city in Poland was accomplished only after enormous losses had been suffered by the Russians.

Great Britain, according to official advices, now is in complete control of the part of Asiatic Turkey from the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers to the sea. This was accomplished through the surrender of the Turkish commander, Sush Bay, to Great Britain's Indian expeditionary forces.

Great Britain and Petrograd have signed an arbitration treaty governing a period of five years. The significant statement is made in the preamble that it is desired to confirm "the friendship alliance which happily has subsisted for so long a period between them, and eliminating so far as is possible from their relations everything which impairs or weakens that friendship."

THURSDAY.

Steady but short advances by the allies, including the taking of Roulers, twelve miles northeast of Ypres, are reported in the official and unofficial statements from the battle front in Belgium and France.

In the east the Germans are attempting outflanking movements against the Russian line to the south of Warsaw and engagements at various points are being fought, the result of which has not been determined.

Another German cruiser, the Nurnberg, has been sunk by the British squadron under command of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee in the south Atlantic, bringing the total up to four. Of the fifth cruiser composing the German squadron, nothing definite has been heard, although it is reported that the British warships succeeded in cornering her.

Excitement has been caused at Dover, England, by an alleged raid on the admiralty harbor by German submarines. Whether the submarines actually were seen in the adjacent waters is not known, but the forts guarding this most important harbor opened fire in the early hours of Thursday, both on an unidentified steamer at the entrance of the harbor and what was believed to be a submarine of the flotilla, and kept up the bombardment for an hour. British torpedo boats at once put to sea and remained outside throughout the day.

A Berlin wireless report says that Germany has acquiesced in the suggestion of Pope Benedict that a truce be called for the Christmas holidays, provided the other belligerents agree.

The condition of Emperor William is said to have improved greatly. The catarrhal condition from which he has been suffering is disappearing and his temperature is normal.

A Turkish gunboat has been sunk at the entrance of the Bosphorus, according to newspaper dispatches, by a Turkish mine.

The report that General Christian Beyers, the rebel leader in South Africa, had met death by the Union forces is confirmed by the finding of his body in the Vaal river.

Pay your account before noon, Dec. 22, and take the chances on winning two high grade children Bicycles. Jno. Lilley.

Phone 84 you want in the grocery line, quick delivery, courteous treatment to all. O. J. Green.

If you want hand-made articles for Christmas presents you can get them at the Bazar. Brown's Furniture Store, Dec. 10, 11. 46ff

For the next TEN DAYS I will sell anything in the Furniture line at greatly reduced prices.

MASONS' OLD CONSTITUTION TO BE KEPT.

Waco, Dec. 3.—Delegates to the Masonic Grand Lodge of Texas yesterday defeated a proposition to revise the constitution. Election of grand lodge officers was held last night and they will be installed this afternoon when the sessions will close.

Rev. S. P. C. Burgin, grand orator, last night delivered an address on "Europe and the Great War." The present constitution, which will now stand, was adopted in 1858, but has been amended so frequently that it now contains 190 sections.

The following grand lodge officers were named yesterday: Grand master, Jewell P. Lightfoot, Austin; deputy grand master, D. S. McMillin, Whitewright; grand senior warden, Frank G. Jones, Houston; grand junior warden, John R. Arnold, Henderson; grand secretary, W. B. Pearson, Waco; grand treasurer, W. W. Peavy, Brownwood.

Elmer Renfro of Fort Worth was re-elected as a director of the Masonic Orphans' Home at Arlington and W. G. Newby, also of Fort Worth, was re-elected treasurer of the home for the coming year.

Waco, Dec. 4.—The Masonic Grand Lodge closed its sessions here yesterday afternoon. Chairman G. W. Tyler of the orphans' home board announced that plans were ready for the erection of a school building at the home and that he had \$65,000 in funds.

The grand lodge gave permission for beginning construction. The budget adopted calls for \$125,000. An invitation to lay the cornerstone of a building at the home for aged masons at Arlington, Dec. 15, was accepted.

Full appointments and committees were as follows:

Finance—W. L. Burdette, Friepp Simpson, J. F. Brinkerhoff, Elmer Renfro and W. S. Miller.

Correspondence—George W. Tyler, W. S. Fly, Sam P. Cochran, Walter Acker and W. B. Pearson.

Masonic History—J. C. Kidd, Nat M. Washer, Ingham S. Roberts, W. A. Scott and A. B. Watkins.

Masonic Jurisprudence—Anson Rainey, W. S. Fly, George W. Tyler, John L. Terrell and A. W. Campbell.

Grievances and Appeals No. 2—J. D. Crenshaw, W. X. Nall, T. T. Vanderhoeven, A. L. Randall and D. W. Doorn.

Grievances and Appeals No. 3—J. J. Mansfield, Walter Coker, J. D. Hatchitt, R. L. Ball and John J. Stephens.

Grand Officers Reports—W. Madden Fly, J. J. Davis, Nat M. Washer, S. M. Bradley, William James and William Clark.

Transportation—W. B. Pearson, T. M. Bartley and W. W. Peavy.

Printing—W. B. Pearson, T. M. Bradley and W. W. Peavy.

Credentials No. 2—W. M. Odell, A. A. Ross, J. J. Gallaher, W. G. Bell and A. Wylie Turner.

A committee of Past Grand Masters will assist the Grand Master in the raising of a relief fund from Texas Masons to be used in the alleviation of suffering in war-stricken Europe.

Appointive officers are R. L. Ball, grand orator, San Antonio; P. M. Rley, grand chaplain, Rice; C. L. Alderman, grand marshal, Big Spring; Mike H. Thomas, grand senior deacon, Dallas; Tom Lea, grand junior deacon, El Paso; W. R. Hepler, grand senior steward, Waco; Jasper Fowler, grand junior steward, Whitewright; H. W. Evans, grand pursuivant, Dallas, and J. M. Bradley, grand tiler, Pittsburg.

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Because it does not contain opium or any other narcotic.

Because it is within the reach of all. It only costs a quarter. Obtainable everywhere. Sold by all dealers. (Adv.)

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by medication of the middle ear. This is done by the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be removed and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are cured by Catarrh, which is a condition that can be cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Sold by J. C. F. GUNDEL & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Take Little's Family Pills for constipation.

TO PUT ON needed flesh no matter how you've lost it, take Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It works wonders. By restoring the normal action of the deranged organs and functions, it builds the flesh up to a safe and healthy standard—promptly, pleasantly and naturally. The weak, emaciated, thin, pale and puny are made strong, plump, round, rosy, and robust. Nothing so effective as a strength-restorer and flesh-maker is known to medical science. Practically, in everything that's claimed for the "Discovery"—in purifying the blood, and building up the flesh and strength—it never fails to benefit or cure.



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| To Balmorhea..... | 6.60 8.80 |
| To Toyahvale..... | 7.20 9.60 |

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ALFALFA-MADE PORK.

(By C. J. Lisle.)

I was brought up on a farm in "The Lord's Own Hog Country," Iowa. You couldn't have told me, or any one else who ever lived there and saw what that black soil would produce, that hogs could be produced anywhere else in the world as cheaply or as satisfactorily as right there in the Hawkeye State, though I have found on careful investigation that the same belief prevails in several other states.

But only last week I saw something that made me wonder if I hadn't been just a little bit prejudiced. A neighbor of mine in Idaho brought in ninety hogs which he sold to the local buyer for \$1367 in cash. The hogs were the last of his last year's crop; he had sold twice, earlier in the year, and these were mostly the fall pigs or the runts of the earlier crop. Possibly two or three of them, the early runts, were a year old. Most of them were only about ten or eleven months old. They were not big—indeed, as hogs go, back in the Corn States, they were rather undersized.

The one thing, however, that marked this drove from any other ordinary drove of hogs was the feeding record. When the pigs were farrowed last summer their dams were running out on the alfalfa pasture. They never received a pound of grain, or meal, or anything but alfalfa, during nursing time. And then they went into the bigger alfalfa pasture, where they stayed until snow came and covered the fields. After that they went into the big feed lot, where they fed on alfalfa hay, and that alone, until ten weeks before marketing. Then they went into the pasture again. Five weeks before marketing they were given grain in addition to their pasture feed. Hardly one pig in ten—and that one only as a runaway and a thief—ever had a single bite of grain of any kind until the lot was given grain to finish them off for market. Alfalfa, green and dry, on the stalk and in the bin, alfalfa tall or short, dry or wet, fresh or overbleached—but always alfalfa.

In the five weeks that they were grain fed they ate only a little more than a dollar's worth of grain apiece. They finally sold for a little more than fifteen dollars apiece—leaving fourteen dollars apiece for the alfalfa they had eaten.

The pigs and their dams were pastured on a small lot near the house, where they could be looked after and kept from the coyotes and other marauders. There was an average of nine animals, old and young, to the acre of alfalfa pasture. On this they fed all through the season.

The owner has a big farm—135 acres in alfalfa alone. Half of this was new last season, however, so the average yield was not large. But the older fields yielded five tons to the acre—two full cuttings on all and three cuttings on part; besides fine fall pasture that probably had the value of half a cutting. To figure it at this rate, the profitable yield was equivalent to better than six tons an acre.

No accurate account was kept of the alfalfa fed to the hogs during the winter. The herd was of varying number, some of the bigger animals being sold early in the winter, and the hay was not weighed in feeding. But as nearly as could be figured there was not a ton of alfalfa a head for the winter—probably about 1500 pounds. This would make the five tons from one acre feed almost seven hogs through the winter.

Putting all this down in per capita figures, it will be seen that a ninth of an acre cared for the pig through its first summer; and then a seventh of an acre took it on through the rest of its life. Roughly, a quarter of an acre produced fourteen dollars' worth of pork, allowing the one dollar extra for grain for finishing. To put it on the basis of cutting and selling all the alfalfa, instead of pasturing any, it would yield better than \$11 a ton for the hay—though the hogs themselves harvested part of it.

That isn't a bad acreage yield

anywhere—\$56 an acre every year. Especially is that true when you consider the amount of work. For the first six months there is nothing to do but to keep the fences closed and the irrigation ditches open. And during winter you feed the alfalfa into the big self-feeders where the hogs can get it for themselves!

We have read of the dainty nut-fed pork of the South; we know of the solid-fatted side meat and hams of the Central West, where corn is the great staple; and up in the great Northwest, where they raise barley as the great grain staple, they believe there is nothing on earth that gives a flavor to pork like ground barley. Of course every one is right—it's all good! But I am prepared to prove that alfalfa-fed pork, if it isn't quite so carbonaceous as that produced by the heavy grains, is a great protein food for a working diet.

It is a rational life for a hog to live—grazing in the clean green fields instead of stalling and parting in a close pen. It is probably true that on a grazing diet you cannot put on so many pounds of weight in a given time as you could with grain in a pen where almost none of it will be exercised away. But the cost a pound will be far less—and the cleanliness and freedom from disease combine to make a far more appetizing food along with the thickening pocketbook.

HOW A DRY-FARMER WON SWEESTAKES ON POTATOS

Nature has endowed certain sections of Arizona with immense agricultural wealth. Indifferent farming methods have held back the proper development of these districts until it is a common impression throughout the state that only the sections supplied with an abundance of water have any chance to succeed in farming. One man, however, who has more courage than the average farmer, has faith in Arizona's possibilities and has applied good common sense methods of tillage to a piece of so-called worthless land in Northern Arizona with striking results. Prof. A. M. McOmie, assistant agriculturist of the University of Arizona agricultural experiment station, tells how he did it. In the first place, he learned when very young the importance of deep fall plowing. The most common source of failure in dry-farming is shallow spring plowing. For various reasons farmers put off until the last minute the performance of any of their field operations and plowing suffers along with the rest.

Why should we fall plow? First, all soils have been derived from the breaking down of the country rock by agencies of frost and water, sunshine, wind and growing plants. In soil improvement we may utilize all of these agencies. Very important in northern Arizona is the alternate freezing and thawing of the water in the crevices and openings in the soil. It is a common experience for a farmer to go out on his plowed field in the spring after it has been properly fall plowed to see the mellow crumbled, sponge-like condition of his soil. Usually he is not aware that, after he finished the last furrow early in the fall, nature worked while he slept for the improvement of his soil. He observes that the seed bed on such a piece of ground is nicely compacted, full of moisture and easy to work. He further noticed that with a thorough disking and twice over with the harrow he can follow up with his drill and plant seeds, while his less thrifty neighbor, who believes in spring plowing, is two weeks later with his planting.

HOW A GIRL CAN HELP MOST.

"What must a girl of my age learn about the household arts in order to be most helpful in my home after school hours?"

This is the question asked of girls of the sixth grade of the Manhattan city schools in a series of lessons in housework. The course is being conducted by senior students in the home economic division of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The plan is new. Its purpose is to teach the household arts in their relation to the whole life of the child, rather than to deal with them in a disconnected way.

There are eight lessons in the course, taken up in this order:

Lesson 1—How to help mother in preparing food for the family; what the family needs for supper when dinner is at noon; the importance of milk in the dietary; the best way to wash dishes.

Lesson 2—The kinds of food needed by the family; the preparation and composition of a substantial dish, such as creamed peas; the possibility of substituting creamed salmon, macaroni and cheese, or cheese pudding for creamed peas.

Lesson 3—Planning and serving a simple supper for the family;

table setting; table service; a balanced meal.

Lesson 4—How to help in taking care of the bathroom; cleaning agents and their use; the order of cleaning.

Lesson 5—The Sunday night supper; what it should be; the preparation of sandwiches and cocoa.

Lesson 6—How to help care for the living room; the order of cleaning; the arrangement of the furniture; sweeping and dusting.

Lesson 7—The preparation of supper when someone comes in unexpectedly; what hospitality means; the importance of a store closet; planning the supper.

Lesson 8—Serving to unexpected company.

THE FLAVOR OF GINGER.

Dates freed from their pits and stuffed with a sliver of preserved ginger, then rolled in granulated sugar, are a delicious sweetmeat.

Preserved or candied ginger gives a most interesting flavor to many desserts and really deserves a more definite place in the larder. For it can be kept always on hand and therein possesses a great advantage over many other fruit flavors.

Ginger Bavarian cream is a dessert with an almost elusive flavor. To make it, chop half a cupful of preserved ginger into small bits and mix it with half a cupful of syrup. Then add half a package of gelatin which has been soaked and dissolved in a cupful of water. Whip a pint of cream stiff and add it to the other ingredients. If necessary, add more sugar. Pour into a mould and chill. Serve with whipped cream, garnished with bits of preserved ginger.

Chopped preserved ginger can be added to rice pudding before it is baked to give it an unusual flavor.

For a baked custard ginger sauce is delicious. Make it by simmering a cupful of syrup to which a quarter of a cupful of chopped preserved ginger has been added. Serve hot.

Ginger custard sauce is made by simmering the milk from which the custard is to be made with some chopped ginger in it for fifteen minutes. Then strain and proceed with the custard sauce in the usual way.

For ginger water ice boil together a quart of water and a pound and a quarter of granulated sugar together for five minutes with the rind from four lemons and one orange. Cool and add the juice of the lemons and orange, strain and freeze. Pound four ounces of preserved ginger to a paste and cut two ounces into shreds and add to the ice when it is hard. Pack for a couple of hours.

TRAPSHOOTING LEAGUE.

Following the example of the numerous gun clubs in and around Philadelphia and elsewhere, the trapshooters in Wisconsin and Illinois are forming a league. It is their purpose to hold monthly shoots at which teams composed of ten men from each city will compete. The cities already a part of the new league are Rockford, Ill.; Beloit, Wis.; Capron, Ill.; and Janesville, Wis. New teams will be added before the next shoot so that a hundred shooters will likely take part in November. The October shoot was the first meeting of the new league and was attended by forty enthusiasts from the above-named cities. Good scores were made by all teams and the totals were close. A. J. Wagner, of Beloit with 90 out of a possible 100 was high gun on his team; Dr. C. B. Helm with 94, being the best gun on the Rockford team; and E. P. Drake and C. E. Snyder with 92 each carried off the individual Janesville honors. By a strange coincidence all these winners used Nitro Club shells. The meet was held under the auspices of the Janesville Gun Club. That trapshooting leagues are bound to become more popular is a certainty if the enthusiasm that marked the formation of this new league is any indication of the sporting possibilities. The Philadelphia Trapshooters' League has become a decided fixture and conducts some of the best attended shoots held in the Eastern States. A good, healthy rivalry between the competing cities is developed, even as much as between the various cities making up a baseball league, while the opportunities for the trapshooter to enjoy his favorite sport are limitless.

BEST FOR KIDNEYS—SAYS DOCTOR.

Dr. J. T. R. Neal, Greenville, S. C., says that in his 30 years of experience he has found no preparation for the kidneys equal to Foley Kidney Pills. In 50c and 75c sizes. Best you can buy for kidney ailments. Pecos Drug Co. (Adv.)

If you are in the market for Furniture

Now is the time to buy. I have bought the Ben Farber stock of Furniture and will sell everything I have in stock at a big reduction. Have some good values in Beds and a nice line of Rockers and Portieres which will make nice Christmas presents, and are very cheap.

Also have a nice line of Picture Moulding which will give you a reduced price on.

Phone 142 **T. E. BROWN** Pecos, Texas

CHECKS CROUP INSTANTLY.

You know croup is dangerous. And you ought to know, too, the sense of security that comes from having Foley's Hoeny and Tar Compound in the house. It cuts the thick mucus and clears away the phlegm, stops the strangling cough and gives easy breathing and quiet sleep. Every user is a friend. Pecos Drug Co. (Adv.)

Go to T. E. Brown and investigate his many BARGAINS in Furniture.

I desire to secure an agent in Pecos to sell the Nubone Corset. Mrs. Giles Bird, Pecos, or phone 241 or 93-2 rings. 471f

Schillings Coffees, teas and extracts at O. J. Green's.

Mrs. Seroggs and Clarrissy Eldory will come from Seroggsville for Six Sharps, One Flat, playing at the Music Hall, Dec. 15.

Fresh Oysters are "now on tap" at Ed Otto's Meat Market. Call and try a good quantity of them. Two dozen for 25c. 471f

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

Get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day, Stops cough and headache, and works off cold. 25c.

W. F. GRAY

THE OLD TRADER,
IS ALIVE AGAIN

BETTER SEE HIM IF YOU HAVE ANY THING TO SWAP.

HE DEALS IN LIVESTOCK, MACHINERY, OR ANY OLD THING, AS WELL AS REAL ESTATE.

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CHRISTMAS RACES

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Strings of Fast Running Horses From All Over The Southwest

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Special Events to Make Each Afternoon Interesting---Big Old-Fashioned Turkey Shoot on Christmas Day. Come

EXCURSION RATES ON ALL ROADS

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And we are Again Prepared to Serve You in a Most Satisfactory Manner. Our Goods are New, from the Largest Factories, and are in keeping with all the New and Advanced Styles and Ideas. Our Stock is Complete and Consists in Part of the Following:

Libby Cut Glass, Dressing and Traveling Sets, Beautiful Holly Boxes, Hand Painted China, All the New Books, In Fact We Can Supply Your Demands, Genuine French Ivory and Ebony Pipes, Cigars, Cigar Sets

VISIT OUR STORE BEFORE BUYING AND WE BOTH WILL BE PLEASED

Shop Early City Pharmacy Pecos, Texas

THE CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Day services: Bible school 10:30 a. m.; preaching and communion 11 a. m.; C. E. prayer meeting 6:30 p. m.; preaching 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night 7:30.

Homer L. Magee.

METHODIST.

Sunday school at 10:45 a. m.; preaching at both 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting next Wednesday evening at 7.

BAPTIST.

The regular services will be held Sunday morning and evening, as well as during the coming week.

J. B. Cole, Pastor.

THE MAGIC WASHING STICK.

"I cannot speak highly enough in praise of the Magic Washing Stick. It saves half the labor in washing. Makes the clothes sweet, clean and white as snow without the use of 'board,' writes Mrs. R. M. Cardwell, Forney, Texas. Sold by drug-gists three 10c sticks for 25c, or by mail from A. B. Richards Medicine Sherman, Texas. (Adv.)

Dr. Aronson at A. B. Bryn's residence just west of the Carnegie Library. He will be here several days. Dr. Aronson fits glasses for some of the best citizens of Pecos for the past fifteen years. Call early. Phone No. 15. 50*2

POINTS OF COLOR IMPORTANT IN SELECTING WALL PAPER.

As the walls occupy such a large proportion of the room space, the importance of their covering is obvious. Much of one's comfort depends upon the color chosen as a covering. Under no consideration should the color of a room be left to chance; it should always be selected carefully in relation to daylight exposure, artificial lighting and other furnishings.

There are three or four general rules concerning colors that can be safely followed. These have to do with the quality and quantity of light. As to quality, light may be either cold or warm. The rays if direct give a cheery result in a room. It is plain to be seen that it would be unwise to make a north room more cheerless by covering the walls with blue or green. Either of these colors may be used in rooms with any other exposure, where there is a little sunlight to neutralize their dullness. Tones of yellow and red are successful in rooms that have only the north exposure.

All wall coverings should be tested under artificial light, for gas and electricity play the strangest tricks with color. Delicate shades of blue frequently change into a poor green and spoil a color scheme.

A wall covering should also be chosen in regard to the other furnishings of the room. The rarest old mahogany furniture will lose its charm if it is placed in a room with red paper. If one boasts of fine oriental rugs, a paper that will bring out their rich colorings should be selected. A brown wall paper of textile will heighten the soft brown and yellowish tints of the finest rugs.

A plain paper or one with quiet soft tone pattern is the only kind that makes a successful background for pictures. The soft neutral tone of cartridge paper is a splendid setting for ornaments and pictures. While soft brown is a safe choice of background for the average room, as against it almost any picture, be it

oil painting, water color, portrait, etching or photograph, appears to advantage. Gray is also a good and restful color to live with. A happy and popular combination is the gray wall covering with white woodwork. It is an admirable idea for the city apartment, where there is none too much light.

If a room is to contain no pictures, a wall paper of prominent design may be safely used, but this must be carefully selected. For there are many grotesque papers put upon the market sure to attract the inexperienced decorator. If a room is to contain a great quantity of furniture, cabinets and consoles against the wall and numerous ornaments and pictures, a plain background is the thing.

If there is a scarcity of furniture, the walls must be treated differently to avoid all possibility of bareness. The predominant color of the furniture, pictures and ornaments en masse should be considered and the wall coverings selected accordingly. Chairs and tables of the mission style appear to advantage against a background of burlap or some rough textile, which would be utterly unsuitable for Chippendale or Sheraton. Occasionally one encounters a trellised rose-pattern paper as a background used for heavy Italian furniture and one must be most cautious about using the art nouveau papers with antique furniture.

Very often wall papers skillfully used will act as a correction for poor architecture. In a room where the ceiling paper are too high, bringing the ceiling paper down to the tops of the doors and windows achieves better proportions. A paper with a tapestry design should be used below this and then some strong textile or wood as a base.

The use of solid, flat tones on a room gives a look of apparent size. Size may also be obtained by using a light paper on a small room.

PAINS IN BACK AND HIPS.

Are an indication of kidney trouble—a warning to build up the weakened kidneys, make the vigorous, rid your blood of acids and poisons. Go to your druggist for Foley Kidney Pills. In 50c and \$1 sizes. Sold in your town by Pecos Drug Co. (Adv.)

A full line of Heiz and Beech-Nut goods at O. J. Green's.

"Are you ever going to forgive me for running against me?" Dare, in Six Sharps, One Flat, at the music hall Dec. 15.

If you need Furniture now is the time to see T. E. Brown, as he is offering his stock at greatly reduced price.

Fresh Oysters are "now on tap" at Ed Otto's Meat Market. Call and try a good quantity of them. Two dozen for 25c. 47tf

Ben Farber, the hustling proprietor of the El Paso Dry Goods store, is up to Roswell and other points in New Mexico on a business trip.

Sickly children need WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE. It not only destroys worms, if there be any, but it acts as a strengthening tonic in the stomach and bowels. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Pecos Drug Co. (Adv.)

"Decedly, awkwa'd, don't you know." Cholly Chumleigh, in Six Sharps, One Flat, at the music hall, Dec. 15.

FISH FACTS.

Striped Bass or Rockfish—Rockfish, by the way, is one of the delicacies that tempts the visitor to Bermuda, and very often he does not know that it is the same as striped bass—should be washed, dried and put in a saucepan with warm salted water. It should then be set over the fire and simmered for twenty minutes after it reaches the boiling point. Then serve it in a folded napkin, with boiled potatoes.

Baked Bluefish—Should be wiped clean and dry and then stuffed with bread crumbs, salt, pepper, thyme, a couple of tablespoons of minced raw beef, a beaten egg and enough lukewarm water to make a stiff mass. Sew up the fish and rub a little butter on the outside, put it in a dripping pan, pour in a cupful of clear broth, add a little grated onion and bake until tender. Remove the dish to a hot platter. To the stock add salt and pepper, heat thoroughly, strain over the fish and garnish with chopped parsley.

Baked Halibut—Should be cleaned and rubbed with salt and pepper and put in a baking dish. Pour over it milk to the depth of an inch in the pan. Bake in a moderate oven for about an hour. Then remove the fish from the milk and take out the bones and serve with a drawn butter sauce in which chopped eggs have been added. Sprinkle over it browned buttered bread crumbs.

Broiled Mackerel—Should always be very fresh. It should be broiled down on each side over a clear fire and served with melted butter, browned slightly, and lemon juice.

Boiled Salmon Cutlets—Should be cut three-quarters of an inch thick. Then they should be dropped into cold water, to which a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of vinegar for every quart has been added. When the water is boiling hard the cutlets are done. Serve garnished with parsley.

Shad—Should be cleaned and washed and dried in the usual manner and then stuffed with bread crumbs, butter, pepper, salt and beaten egg mixed together. Put it in a baking dish and over it lay slices of raw potatoes. Put in broth to the depth of half an inch in the bottom of the pan. Cover with buttered paper and bake until well done. Strain the stock and thicken it and pour it over the fish and potatoes to serve.

Baked Fillets of White Fish—Are prepared in this way: Scale and split the fish and separate into fillets. Season the fillets with salt and pepper. Dip in beaten egg and bread crumbs and then again in beaten egg. Put lard in the bottom of a baking dish. Then lay the fillets in it and bake twenty minutes. Draw off the grease and serve the fillets with parsley.

Gore, Ga., P. A. Morgan had occasion recently to use a liver medicine and says of Foley Cathartic Tablets: "They thoroughly cleansed my system and I felt like a new man—light and free. They are the best medicine I have ever taken for constipation. They keep the stomach sweet, liver active, bowels regular." Pecos Drug Co. (Adv.)

"Faith, an' is it verself that'll be ather gittin' married, Miss Joyce."—Dennis, in Six Sharps, One Flat, Music Hall, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

See Cholly, "Cholly Chumleigh, don't you know," at the Music Hall Dec. 15.

DAINTY DESERTS.

Heavenly Hash—This is a most refreshing successor for the heavy dishes of a little supper. It should be prepared a few hours beforehand in order that its flavor may blend. Seasonable fruits of most sorts make appetizing mixtures. They should be covered with a syrup of sugar and water boiled to a hair. Rum or a light wine may be added to it before it is turned over the fruit. If liquor is not used, a blend of orange, lemon and preserved pineapple juice will be found, if the fruit stands in the liquid for several hours, to have a flavor similar to that given by liquor. Banana, orange and pineapple, covered with syrup and sprinkled with coconut is a favorite mixture. It may be served in the halved orange skins, or from a pineapple shell.

Chocolate Fritters—Make the fritters from one cupful of flour, a pinch of salt, a tablespoonful of melted butter. Fill each fritter with the following mixture: Mix and sift together one-fourth of a cup of flour, half a cup of sugar and a pinch of salt. Add half an ounce of grated chocolate and gradually a cupful of hot milk. Cook over hot water for fifteen minutes, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens. Flavor with vanilla. Serve the fritters with the vanilla. Serve with sauce.

Coffee Custard—Put one cup and a half of milk in a double boiler and add one tablespoonful of cornstarch which has been dissolved in a little cold milk. Allow the milk and cornstarch to become thoroughly blended and add one teaspoonful of sugar. Whip one egg to a froth and pour into the cornstarch mixture, stirring all the time until it is perfectly smooth, but not too thick. Two minutes is usually sufficient to leave on the fire. Add one-half teaspoonful of coffee extract.

OWES HER GOOD HEALTH TO CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.

"I owe my good health to Chamberlain's Tablets," writes Mrs. R. G. Neff, Crookston, Ohio. "Two years ago I was an invalid due to stomach trouble. I took three bottles of these Tablets and have since been in the best of health." Obtainable everywhere. Sold by all dealers. (Adv.)

Do you mean is this the stop your sister flats in?"—Joyce, six sharps one flat, at the music hall, Dec. 15.

I now have Fresh Oysters on sale at my market. Two dozen for 25c. Ed. Otto. 47tf

Fresh bulk pickles of all kinds at O. J. Green's.

American Beauty Flour at O. J. Green's.

A full line of fine dried fruits at O. J. Green's.

Call in and get some Fresh Oysters for a stew or fry. Two dozen for 25c. Ed Otto. 47tf

For sale cheap, one span of good mares, wagon and harness. See O. J. Green. 50-2

For sale cheap, one span of gray horses, wagon and harness. See O. J. Green. 50-2

Phone 84 your wants in the grocery line, quick delivery, courteous treatment to all. O. J. Green.

If you want hand-made articles for Christmas presents you can get them at the Bazar. Brown's Furniture.

THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD

IF YOU WANT A NEWSPAPER THAT GIVES THE NEWS, especially the news from TEXAS and the GREAT SOUTHWEST, as well as from all over the WORLD, one that gives the most of it and in the best possible way, you can get it by subscribing for the SEMI-WEEKLY FARM NEWS along with the PECOS TIMES.

THIS IS A COMBINATION of general news and local news that can't be equalled or surpassed. In addition to its great news service, THE SEMI-WEEKLY FARM NEWS has many special features that entertain, amuse and inform. Among these are The Farmer's Forum, The Women's Century, Our Little Men and Women, and the best, latest and fullest market reports to be had in any newspaper hot off the wires. THE NEWS spends many thousands of dollars a year for these telegraph market reports, and they are reliable.

Another splendid feature of the SEMI-WEEKLY FARM NEWS is the DIVERSIFICATION IDEA OF CROPS, which will be more interesting than ever before for YOUR BENEFIT and the benefit of all the PEOPLE OF TEXAS and the SOUTHWEST.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY FARM NEWS and the PECOS TIMES is only \$1.75 a year. You get the best of everything that is good in reading matter from every standpoint.

Send in your order now and take advantage of the next few weeks posting yourself on matters of deep concern the coming year. PECOS TIMES.

For the next TEN DAYS I will sell anything in the Furniture line at greatly reduced prices.

LODGE MEETINGS.

MASONIC—Pecos Valley Lodge No. 736, A. F. and A. M. Hall corner of Second and Oak streets. Regular meetings second Saturday night in each month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. W. W. Ruhlen, W. M.

MASONIC—Pecos Chapter No. 218, R. A. M. Hall corner Second and Oak streets. Stated convocations on first Tuesday night in each month. Visiting companions cordially invited. E. C. Canon, H. P.

W. O. W.—Althorn Camp No. 208. Regular meetings second and fourth Friday nights in each month. Visiting sovereigns cordially invited. H. A. Wren, Counsel Commander. O. H. Beauchamp, Clerk.

I. O. O. F. LODGE. Pecos City Lodge No. 650, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday night at the Woodmen Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited. J. B. Davis, N. G.; P. L. Whitaker, Sec.

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FOR SALE—100 head of graded sows, with pig. For particulars and terms address Floyd Goodrich, Porterville, Texas. 50tf

FOR SALE—A fine large, gentle carriage horse, also harness and surrey, for only \$200. Mrs. Jno. Y. Leavell. 50-2

FOR SALE—Sections 86 and 88, Block 33, H. & T. C.; section 80, W. & N. W., Block 1, and fractional section 2, of 40 acres, block 2, W. & N. W. lands in Loving County; the first two fronting on Pecos river, the other two miles from Porterville. I want a local agent for these lands residing at Pecos, who will treat me square, without any double dealing, and who will answer letters promptly. This notice will appear but once. L. B. Russell, Comanche, Texas. 50*

FOR SALE—Good black land farm for sale, good improvements—two sets of houses, county road near school and church; 60 acres in cultivation, 10 in pasture; 4 miles of county seat Red River County, Tex. J. R. Strickland, Bagwell, R. R. No. 2, Box 86. 49tf

FOR SALE—Milk and butter; will make deliveries anywhere in Pecos. Mrs. J. W. Lytle, Phone 290, Pecos, Texas. 48tf

FOR SALE—Honey in 5-gallon cans, rice, extracted, 3c; bulk comb, 3c. delivered in Pecos. W. E. Irvine & Son, Barstow, Texas.

FOR RENT.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Nice rooms to rent by the day, week or month. Mrs. W. H. Drummond. 49-4

PRIVATE BOARD AND ROOMS—Write or phone 81. J. H. Whitte, Pecos, Texas. 37tf

WANTED.

WANTED—I will do practical nursing in Pecos. Phone 290, Pecos, Texas. 48-4

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—I will exchange one registered Jersey bull, one year old, for a bale of cotton, middling grade. J. W. Lytle, Pecos. 48-2

PASTURE

PASTURE—For good alfalfa pasturage apply to S. E. Wilson, phone 97-2-2 48

WANT STOCK TO PASTURE. I have good pasturage for about 100 head of horses or cattle. Will pasture by the year or lease pasture. M. A. Durdin, Pecos. 50*1

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LAWYERS

PECOS, TEXAS

Six pretty girls—the "Saucy Six"—and Cholly Chumleigh—Six Sharps, One Flat, at the music hall Dec. 15.

IS TEXAS A DAIRY-ING STATE?

Is Texas really a dairying State? This is a question that should receive much consideration in connection with the promotion of dairying by the Texas Industrial Congress through the Moser plan of cooperation by the business men and farmers. If Texas cannot produce butter fat and other dairy products at a cost less than the Wisconsin or Illinois cost plus the freight charge from these states to Texas, then it cannot even hope to produce butter fat for the home market; and if our cost of production is not low enough to allow our dairy products to compete with the output of the present dairying states in the great butter markets at a profit to our farmers equal to or greater than the profit on cotton or other crops, then there can be no considerable dairying in Texas, because the most profitable crop always crowds out the less profitable.

It is important, therefore, to examine the factors that enter into successful dairying in Texas and see where we stand, not only as to the cost of production in dairying in other states, but in comparison with growing other crops, in our own state.

The factors to be compared are cost of feed, freight charges, and the cost of labor, of which the cost of feed is by far the most important. The center of butter production pretty closely approximates the center of cheapest feed supply; unless there is a special reason to the contrary. The farmers of New York state are in some cases being driven out of butter production by competition of the Middle West, for although they receive a higher price for their butter, the cost of feed is so much greater in comparison with the feed cost in the Middle West that their profits are reduced to a degree that many of them hardly make laborer's wages.

Can Texas produce feed for dairy purposes as cheaply as Kansas or Minnesota? Unfortunately, the 1913 Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives no data on the cost of producing the field crops that Texas must use for dairy feed. In Iowa, Kansas, and other great butter states, these feeds are generally corn silage, cottonseed meal and alfalfa or clover hay. The average of corn production in Iowa in the 1910-1913 period was 36 bushels per acre, worth 46 cents a bushel; in Texas the average was 18 3-4 bushels, worth 72 cents. In Iowa the average price of butter in 1913 was 27.5 cents per pound; in Texas it was 22.8 cents, but our butter was generally of the inferior grade known as "country" butter, while the Iowa product was mostly creamery butter. Texas can pro-

duce as good butter as Iowa if it will. In Iowa according to these figures, it takes 1.7 pounds of butterfat a bushel of corn; in Texas it would take 3.2 pounds of butterfat a bushel of corn. The ear of corn is 60 per cent of the feed value of corn silage, but the Iowa farmer checks his corn 35 inches each way, planting three stalks to a hill, so he gets a greater yield of stover per acre than the Texas farmer, who spaces irregularly and grows but one stalk to the hill. Therefore, with the present methods of farming prevailing in Texas it is out of the question for it to compete with Iowa and other states in the corn belt on cheapness of corn production.

Setting aside the question whether Texas with its conditions of rainfall, could by the use of better cultural methods grow corn in competition with Iowa and Illinois—and the averages of production in the contests of the Texas Industrial Congress show a great improvement may be made in our yields—Texas has a field crop in her sorghums that can produce butter as cheaply as the corn of Iowa and Illinois, and is dependable under unfavorable conditions of rainfall. The Iowa farmer figures his silage at \$2 per ton, and it costs him all the way from this figure to \$2.50 per ton, year in and year out. Texas can certainly grow sorghum and have it ready for putting into the silo at \$1.50 per acre, allowing \$5 for the land, and can probably do much better than this, since sorghum grows generally over the state on land of a much cheaper grade. With an average of 8 tons per acre—and C. O. Moser grew 25 tons per acre in 1912 on the space enclosed by the Dallas Fair race track and filled a 100 ton silo with the yield from 4 acres—Texas can produce silage at as low a cost as any other state. The cost of filling the silo ought not to be any greater in Texas than in the North.

As to cottonseed meal, Texas is the home of cotton, and our cattle feeders should obtain their meal at \$2 to \$4 per ton cheaper than it can be placed on the farms of Michigan and Iowa.

There seems to be no data by which to compare our cowpea hay with the clover and alfalfa of the North. Cowpea hay is about equal to alfalfa, pound for pound, in feeding value, but a little more expensive to grow. The 1913 Yearbook shows the hay production of Texas and Iowa to average practically the same, 1.18 tons per acre, but with the price for Texas at \$11.52 and that for Iowa at \$10.30. The yearbook does not state what kinds of hay, but apparently lumps them all together, and whether this exceedingly doubtful comparison in favor of Iowa offsets the advantages Texas has in producing her cottonseed meal at home can only be determined by close comparative tests.

An advantage to be added to our heavy advantage of cheaper land is the difference in winters. In Texas the winter is short and mild, with an average mean temperature 15 degrees higher than in Iowa and Il-

linois, where the winters are long and cold. The cold weather of the North means more feed to maintain the bodily heat of the animals and more or less heating of the cow barns, and it also means that Texas butter can be shipped to the markets at extra high prices during February, March, and April, while the North is frozen solid. The dairyman of the North is doing well to maintain his cows at an average annual cost of \$50; in Farmer's Bulletin No. 349 of the U. S. department of agriculture, on "The Dairy Industry of the South," the cost of maintaining a dairy cow is placed at \$15. Without any data from experiment stations in the dairying states upon which to base a definite conclusion, the Texas Industrial Congress believes that Texas has nothing to fear from any other state as to cheapness of feed production, and in this conclusion we believe that every well-informed man will concur. The transportation cost is negligible on butter, but not on feed, and it may be assumed that the labor cost will not be higher in Texas, because of milder, shorter winters render unnecessary much of the constant care of the North.

It has been shown in an incidental way why Texas grows cotton and buys \$30,000,000 worth of corn from the corn belt annually. The growing of cotton, a more profitable business, has crowded out corn averaging 18 bushels per acre, and in the same way would crowd out dairying as long as the Texas farmer does not know how to dairy. The average Texas milk cow, yielding her owner, say, 100 pounds of butter fat per year, may be depended on to lose him \$15 on the feed and labor she requires; but with a dairy cow giving 200 to 300 pounds of butter fat per year, with silage feeding, the question takes on an entirely different coloring. Cotton growing has never competed with dairying in Texas, because we have never had any dairying except in a few isolated instances, and we shall never have any as long as our producers are the ordinary scrub cow-keepers by the scrub hill. It remains to be demonstrated what the comparative profits are of cotton growing as against dairy-farming with, say, two hogs raised for each cow in order to market the skimmed milk on the hoof and the land increased in fertility instead of decreased as by growing cotton only. This much can be said, however, dairy-farming has made money lenders out of other states whose soils and climate are far less adapted to the business than those of Texas.

The Texas Industrial Congress does not wish to cut down the production of cotton, or any other crop in this state, by one pound, although it labors to have these crops grown on less acreage. The congress does not wish to have cotton growing and dairy-farming compete with each other; it wishes them to supplement each other. It wants the farmer to make his living from cotton as heretofore, if he so desires, but it wants him also to put a profit on a dozen cows; of \$25 to \$75 in cash per cow, in the bank. The Congress does not want or expect the whole state to turn to dairying, but it believes that a start can be made by producing at home the \$6,000,000 worth of butter and other dairy products shipped into the state last year, and by raising more hogs to put money into the pockets of the farmers and keep the ever-dwindling supply at the packing house from altogether dwindling out.

Heartburn is a symptom of indigestion. Take a dose of HERBINE in such cases. The pain disappears instantly. The bowels operate speedily and you feel fine, vigorous and cheerful. Price 50c. Sold by Pecos Drug Co. (Advt.)

Cures Old Sores, Other Remedies Won't Cure.
The worst cases, no matter of how long standing, are cured by the wonderful, old reliable Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Ointment. It relieves, soothes and heals at the same time. 25c, 50c, \$1.00

LODGE MEETINGS.

MASONIC—Pecos Valley Lodge No. 736, A. F. and A. M. Hall corner of Second and Oak streets. Regular meetings second Saturday night in each month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. W. W. Ruhlén, W. M.; C. Canon, H. P.

MASONIC—Pecos Chapter No. 218, R. A. M. Hall corner Second and Oak streets. Stated convocations on first Tuesday night in each month. Visiting companions cordially invited. E. C. Canon, H. P.

W. O. W.—Allthorn Camp No. 208. Regular meetings second and fourth Friday nights in each month. Visiting sovereigns cordially invited. H. A. Wren, Counsel Commander. O. H. Beauchamp, Clerk.

I. O. O. F. LODGE.
Pecos City Lodge No. 650, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday night at the Woodmen Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited. J. B. Davis, N. G.; P. L. Whitaker, Sec

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Texas, County of Reeves.

By virtue of a certain alias Order of Sale issued out of the Honorable District Court of Reeves County, on the 3rd day of December, 1914, by Willie-de Woods, clerk of said court, against S. B. Pugh et al for the sum of three hundred thirty-two and 31-100 (\$332 31) dollars and costs of suit, in case No. 1171 in said court, styled Lottie A. Needham versus S. B. Pugh et al, and placed in my hands for service, I, Tom Harrison, as sheriff of Reeves county, Texas, did on the 9th day of December, 1914, levy on certain real estate, situated in Reeves County, described as follows, to-wit: Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, according to the plat of S. B. Pugh, recorded in Book 23, page 626 of the deed records of Reeves County; all in Section 38, Block 2, H. & G. N. Ry. Co. survey, Reeves County, Texas, and levied upon as the property of said S. B. Pugh, Christine Werner, Robert G. Werner, F. E. Knapp, and S. B. Pugh. And on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, 1915, at the court house door of Reeves County, in the city of Pecos, Texas, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. I will sell said premises at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, as the property of said S. B. Pugh et al by virtue of said levy and said alias order of sale.

And in compliance with law, I give this notice by publication in the English language, once a week for three consecutive weeks, immediately preceding said day of sale, in the Pecos Times, a newspaper published in Reeves County, Texas.

Witness my hand, this 9th day of December, 1914.
TOM HARRISON,
Sheriff Reeves County, Texas.
By S. C. Vaughan, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Texas, County of Reeves.

By virtue of a certain execution issued out of the Honorable County Court of Reeves County, on the 19th day of November, 1914, by Willie-de Woods, clerk of said court, against R. G. Werner and the Arbo Co-operative Irrigation Company (a corporation), for the sum of two hundred fifty and no one-hundredths (\$250.00) dollars and costs of suit, in case No. 402 in said court, styled Oscar Swanson versus R. G. Werner et al, and placed in my hands for service, I, Tom Harrison, as sheriff of Reeves County, Texas, did, on the 20th day of November, 1914, levy on certain real estate, situated in Reeves County, described as follows, to-wit: Consisting of and being a certain irrigation plant, on the Pecos River in Reeves County, Texas, and about twenty miles north of the town of Pecos, Reeves County, Texas, and including the main canal of said corporation, and all its laterals, flumes, waste ways, its dam across the Pecos river, its right of way for said canal, and all houses and buildings of every kind and character, belonging to said corporation and situated on any of its said right of ways, and incident to and belonging to its said irrigation system, and levied upon as the property of said R. G. Werner and The Arbo Irrigation Company (a corporation). And on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, 1915, at the court house door of Reeves county, in the city of Pecos, Texas, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. I will sell said premises at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, as the property of said R. G. Werner and The Arbo Irrigation Company, (a corporation), by virtue of said levy and said execution.

And in compliance with law, I give this notice by publication, in the English language, once a week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding said day of sale, in the Pecos Times, a newspaper published in Reeves County, Texas.

Witness my hand, this 20th day of November, 1914.
TOM HARRISON,
Sheriff Reeves County, Texas.
By S. C. Vaughan, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS.

In the Matter of Harry Gordon, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.
The creditors of Harry Gordon of Pecos, in the County of Reeves, and District aforesaid, a bankrupt, Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1914, the said Harry Gordon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of Ben Palmer in the town of Pecos, in Reeves County, Texas, in said district, on the 17th day of De-

LEGAL BLANKS

WE HAVE THEM NOW

The Times office has just received a new supply of different kinds of Blanks, the following being a partial list:

- WARRANTY DEEDS, four different kinds.
- LEASES, Real Estate.
- RELEASES, Mortgage of Deed of Trust.
- BILL OF SALE.
- INSTALLMENT NOTE, with Vendor's Lien.
- PROMISSORY NOTES.
- QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS.
- RELEASES VENDOR LIEN.
- CHATEL MORTGAGES, long and short form.
- VENDOR'S LIEN NOTES.
- LAND APPLICATION BLANKS.
- OIL LEASE BLANKS.

We will also send for other Legal Blanks as soon as what is needed.

THE PECOS TIMES

REMEMBER, that you get Pecos Times, every day, except on Sunday, for 1 cent for each cent paid in. Also 500 words of free space for each dollar paid on subscription.

THE USUAL

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES

Will be in effect via



To Southeastern States
St. Louis, Chicago, etc.

And to points in

TEXAS, LOUISIANA,
ARKANSAS, OKLAHOMA.

When planning your holiday trip consult T. & P. Ry. agents or write

GEO. D. HUNTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.
A. D. BELL, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
DALLAS.

Notice is hereby given that on the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1915, being the 5th day of said month, within lawful hours, at the court house door of Reeves County, Texas, in Pecos City, Texas, the sheriff of said county, Tom Harrison, the highest bidder, as the property of certain tract of land situated in Reeves County, Texas, and known as survey No. 17, in block 2, located by virtue of certificate No. 7-1393, issued to the Houston & Great Northern Railroad Company, containing 636 14-100 acres, more or less, said land being situated about 23 miles N. 37 W. from Pecos, Texas. The said sale will be made by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court, Fifty-third Judicial District, of Travis County, Texas, upon a judgment in favor of Thomas R. White, Jr. against J. T. Downing on the 8th day of October, 1914, for the sum of thirteen hundred fifty-nine and 60-100 dollars (\$1,359.60), with 10 per cent interest thereon from said date and costs of suit, and foreclosing the plaintiff, Thomas R. White, Jr.'s vendor's lien on said tract of land as the same existed on the 9th day of De-

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that on the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1915, being the 5th day of said month, within lawful hours, at the court house door of Reeves County, Texas, in Pecos, Texas, as sheriff of said county, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, certain tract of land situated in Reeves County, Texas, and known as survey No. 17, in block 2, located by virtue of certificate No. 7-1393, issued to the Houston & Great Northern Railroad Company, containing 636 14-100 acres, more or less, said land being situated about 23 miles N. 37 W. from Pecos, Texas. The said sale will be made by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court, Fifty-third Judicial District, of Travis County, Texas, upon a judgment in favor of Thomas R. White, Jr. against J. T. Downing on the 8th day of October, 1914, for the sum of thirteen hundred fifty-nine and 60-100 dollars (\$1,359.60), with 10 per cent interest thereon from July 2, A. D. 1914, and all cost of suit. I have this the 5th day of December, A. D. 1914, levied on the above described property, as the property of the defendant H. A. Hodge. Witness my hand this the 5th day of December, A. D. 1914.

TOM HARRISON,
Sheriff Reeves County, Texas.
By S. C. Vaughan, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that on the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1915, being the 5th day of said month, within lawful hours, at the court house door of Reeves County, Texas, in Pecos, Texas, as sheriff of said county, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, certain tract of land situated in Reeves County, Texas, and known as survey No. 17, in block 2, located by virtue of certificate No. 7-1393, issued to the Houston & Great Northern Railroad Company, containing 636 14-100 acres, more or less, said land being situated about 23 miles N. 37 W. from Pecos, Texas. The said sale will be made by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court, Fifty-third Judicial District, of Travis County, Texas, upon a judgment in favor of Thomas R. White, Jr. against J. T. Downing on the 8th day of October, 1914, for the sum of thirteen hundred fifty-nine and 60-100 dollars (\$1,359.60), with 10 per cent interest thereon from July 2, A. D. 1914, and all cost of suit. I have this the 5th day of December, A. D. 1914, levied on the above described property, as the property of the defendant H. A. Hodge. Witness my hand this the 5th day of December, A. D. 1914.

TOM HARRISON,
Sheriff Reeves County, Texas.
By S. C. Vaughan, Deputy.

1915
Overland
\$1075

The Advantages of Magneto Ignition

- it keeps the motor cool.
- it develops more power due to a better spark, which increases its heat as the motor speed increases.
- The heat of an Overland spark, by actual test, is ten times greater than the spark of the ordinary battery ignition.
- The high tension Overland magneto requires no dry cells.
- The absence of a high tension magneto on a car is an indication that the car is not all it should be. Something very important is lacking, consequently there might be many other important things left off, of which you are not aware.
- The Overland has every practical and essential improvement.
- When you purchase an Overland you get the most stylish, most comfortable, most convenient, most complete and most carefully constructed car for the price in the world.

O. MITCHELL, Dealer
The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

Model 30

Model 30 Price: \$1075
Model 30 Price: \$1075
Model 30 Price: \$1075

WAS IT GROWN IN TEXAS?

the plans now being formulated by a number of organizations carried out, Texas early in the year will witness a state-wide cultural campaign for diversified farming that will make an important chapter in the history of the state.

Through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce and similar commercial bodies, it is planned to bring to Texas in January, Prof. G. Holden and a corps of 50 more agricultural experts, who, in connection with representatives of the Texas Farmers Congress, the department of agriculture, the extension departments of A. and M. the State University, the Texas Farmers Union, the Texas Industrial Congress, the agricultural departments of the Texas railroads, members of commerce, commercial clubs, and other agricultural and stock associations, will make a three weeks' tour, covering as many of the counties in the state as possible, in the interest of diversified farming. "Was it grown in Texas?" is to be the slogan of the great farm "revival."

Prof. Holden and his associates are now engaged in a campaign of sort in Arkansas. They recently concluded a similar campaign, lasting for thirty-three days, in Alabama.

Concerning this work Prof. Holden said: "It is the policy of furnishing a physician for those that are sick, rather than for those who are whole, upon which we have proceeded in regard to agricultural extension work. We have found more need for help than we can possibly give and we now have on file over 100 requests for campaigns.

There are two ways in which we can find we can best dispense our health, one through the regular hospital—the experimental farm and the other through special trains that are rushed into the affected region with scores of skillful experts on board who have seen and arduous service in many places and who have remedies up their sleeves that have been tried and found true.

For thirty-three days—from October 1 to October 3, last—several teams and farm physicians were in the quarantined area of Alabama. It was something like the Cross field force and the infected were cotton fields, cattle and hogs.

The Oklahoma problem was not as knotty as any ever tackled by extension experts. It may be divided into its various phases something as follows:

Roughly, the eastern half of the state of Oklahoma is under federal quarantine at the present time because of the Texas fever cattle tick.

This same section is staggered under the ruinous one-crop system.

The combined effect of these two foes of prosperity has been to make the farmer poor and to drive him the merchant, the banker and everybody else.

Now, to destroy insect enemies of crops, there must be diversified farming and before there can be diversified farming of the right sort, the cattle tick must be destroyed.

To destroy the cattle tick, there must be dipping vats, arsenical solutions and twice-a-week baths. This is about the way the prescription when we entered the field of the territory concerned so large that it was decided to take fourteen counties of the infested region and to divide them into the comparatively small northwest corner of Oklahoma.

The cattle tick, he said, as a pest of information, is a poisonous pest. Its toll of life is appalling and, in addition, it renders all dairy products wholesome and unsanitary for consumption and causes a depreciation in hides. Altogether, it is estimated that the cattle tick costs the farmers of the South in the quarantine district \$100,000,000 annually.

It keeps breeders of good cattle from preventing shipping to good markets; it cuts 10 per cent off the milk supply. In short, it kills the business.

The boll weevil plague, which struck nearly all the cotton belt states, is different in several of its respects to the one just considered. In contrast to the tick, it is a con- comitant which has been created by lack of crop rotation. Inflict-

of the weevil. What wheat has done for some sections of the northwest and corn for some parts of the country, cotton has done for this district of the South. In each of these instances, the appearance of the chinch bug, the hessian fly or the boll weevil is merely a cry of protest from outraged nature.

"Inasmuch as the appearance of the boll weevil may be traced to a direct cause, the removal of that cause will bring about its disappearance automatically. In this respect, it is simpler than the cattle tick problem and all that is necessary for its solution is a return to a reasonable and rational system of farming. This, according to the authorities, can be none other than diversified farming coupled with stock raising, and this is where the necessity of removing the cattle tick arises and becomes indispensable to the cotton belt region.

"It was such truths as these which we endeavored to sow broadcast during our Oklahoma campaign. Fifteen extension department speakers and twelve from the government and other sources delivered the truth about Oklahoma to some 18,750 people. Seven hundred meetings were held, for the most part upon the farms or in the rural schools. One thousand automobiles were used at one time or another, and 76,000 farms were touched directly or indirectly. Literature containing information invaluable to every man, woman, and child in the quarantine region was scattered until 117,300 pieces had been distributed.

"Scientific terms and impossible phrases were not indulged in. The facts were given to the people condensed, distilled, and boiled down so that they might be quickly swallowed and easily digested. The editor of the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman in commenting on this phase of the campaign had the following to say:

"Here are twenty speakers gathered from almost as many states, divided into groups of two or three and sent by automobile into the far corners of every county. They hold meetings on farms and in country school houses and at crossroads, preaching everywhere as they go the gospel of—what? 'High falutin' farming, chemistry, bacteriology, soil physics and what not? That was the thing I feared when I heard that these farm experts were coming into Oklahoma to tell us how to farm. Instead, I found most of them full of practical, working knowledge, and well informed, as well, concerning the actual conditions of needs of every Oklahoma district which they intended to visit. They believed that alfalfa is the finest crop in the world. But they are also talking about more and better livestock and silos, and killing the cattle tick and getting rid of hog cholera, and greater cooperation between landlord and tenant, and a lot of other things like these, which are of special importance to eastern Oklahoma farmers."

"Thus did the apostles of better farming tour the highways and byways of the fourteen counties of Oklahoma, distributing everywhere pertinent information simply expressed. The meetings were held at the rate of forty a day. Charts added to the equipment of the campaigners and contained the logic of necessary change outlined that it might be easily grasped, and illustrated that it might arrive via the eyes. The attendance at the various farm meetings was gratifying and a marked interest was demonstrated everywhere. Business man, banker, landlord, farmer, farmers' wives, boys and girls all were brought face to face with a great problem—a problem that affects profoundly the economic and social condition of their state."

"Prof. Holden is recognized as one of the foremost agricultural educators of the country. He was at the head of the agricultural extension work of the Iowa State College for many years and conducted the first agricultural demonstration train ever operated. He and his associates have received a special invitation from Governor Colquitt and Attorney General Looney to come to Texas and to co-operate in the effort now being made to introduce diversified farming more extensively into the state.

VALUE TO FARMERS OF GOOD ROADS

E. W. Kirkpatrick, president of the Texas Industrial Congress, with a lifetime's experience in farming, made the following sensible explanation of the good roads proposition, as it concerns the farmer, in an address before the midsummer session of the Texas Good Roads Association at Galveston last week:

The value of improved roads depends upon strict compliance with the law of economy. Dense population or heavy traffic only will justify expensive roads. The most valuable road for average travel is that which gives efficient permanent service at lowest possible cost. Sand-clay roads, when properly constructed, and saturated with petroleum or petroleum by-products, often give better service and are more valuable to the farmer than are expensive systems of road-making.

The benefits of improved roads are numerous and extensive. The element of time enters into the cause of all failure and disappointment. Improved roads give us choice of time and enable us to save time which otherwise would be lost. With good roads we can choose most advantageous times for marketing or other travel. We can choose weather unsuited for farm work, wet or dry, light or dark. We shorten time by greater speed; fewer teams, wagons, and harness are needed; and this lessens expense of maintaining. Smaller capital is used, interest, insurance, and other expenses are reduced. The value received by farmers from good roads is also reflected in the increased value given to his farm. This increase in value often amounts to more than the total cost of the road.

Dismissing consideration of all these economic values to farmers, which arise from improved roads, there is another class of benefits and advantages accruing to farmers and to all other classes of population which should appeal to us more strongly than the economic class of benefits: the educational, professional, ethical and social interests are very materially influenced by the condition of the common roads. The efficiency of rural schools is dependent upon good roads. With good roads several inferior schools are concentrated into one superior school at reduced expense.

Churches, fraternities and other organizations are affected similarly. Indeed nearly all schools could, by aid of large motor vans, be concentrated in village or town where classification and increased efficiency could be had at reduced cost. Frequent urgent professional service of physician, surgeon, officer, or minister, the value of which is often beyond measure, depends largely upon conditions of roads.

The farmer situated five or ten miles from city or town, who has the advantage of improved roads, of motor vehicles, together with telephone and free rural delivery, can enjoy nearly all the advantages of city life; and in addition, many special privileges and luxuries denied to those living in the city. In the presence of these conditions, coun-

try life will be so attractive and desirable that it will draw to itself the best quality of citizens from the city and from immigration also. And it is this quality of citizens that gives value to property, and brings happiness, contentment, and prosperity to a community.

It is not too much to say: A general system of improved roads, together with modern methods of communication, transportation, and education; then the world would live in peace and wars would be no more.

EDUCATION IN TEXAS.

The fact that Texas occupies a position near the bottom of the list of states in educational efficiency is one that the people can well afford to be ashamed of. Even a great and prosperous state cannot afford the luxury of ignorance.

It costs something to have all the school facilities needed, but it costs a great deal more to neglect the children. They are entitled to the best, and failure to give it to them means that we are at least careless of the welfare of the next generation.

No state can afford to be economical at the expense of the intelligence of its citizenship, and a state that does so will soon find itself behind in the march of civilization. It will always have a record of illiteracy that it would be glad to hide, but cannot.

We need better schools, within the reach of all the people. There should be an opportunity for every child in the state to receive an education, and the system should make it possible for the child who can be in school only a short time to receive the most practical training possible.

Our higher institutions of learning should have the support necessary to make them as good as is necessary to secure the best results. The training that young people receive in such institutions is worth something to the entire state, and it is a short-sighted view for anyone to hold that only those who can attend derive benefit.

The generations before us did not receive good educations. Many of them achieved success without this training, but they would have been better off if they had received it. They realized the importance of good schools and did all they could to make our opportunities better than their own. This was their duty, and it is our duty in turn to give our children better than our fathers left to us.

Even if Texas were not so prosperous it would still be its duty to do this. But with its great resource there is no excuse whatever for neglecting the most important duty toward those who are to make up the citizenship of the state in the future.

The money left to children may fly away. The lands may pass to other owners and the proceeds may be wasted. But the heritage of a good education will stay with one throughout life, and its influence will make one morally better.

No Texan who is proud of the state should be satisfied while it is not doing its full duty in the matter of training its children.—Ft. Worth Star-Telegram.

As you will see by reading T. E. Brown's advertisement elsewhere in this issue you will see that he is offering some extra inducements for your furniture trade.

Invigorating to the Pale and Sickly

The Old Standard general strengthening Tonic, GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out Malaria, enriches the blood, and builds up the system. A true tonic. For adults and children. See

LAUGHTER AIDS DIGESTION.

Laughter is one of the most healthful exertions; it is of great help to digestion. A still more effective help is a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. If you should be troubled with indigestion give them a trial. They only cost a quarter. Obtainable everywhere. Sold by all dealers. (Advt.)

The Quinine That Does Not Affect The Head

Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE is better than ordinary Quinine and does not cause nervousness nor ringing in head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.

Pruett Lumber Co.

... ALL KINDS OF ...

Building Material

GENERAL OFFICE
PECOS, TEXAS

YARDS: BARSTOW, PYOTE, GRANDFALLS, TOYAH, SARAGOSA, BALMORHEA.

Pecos Valley State Bank

Capital \$110,000.00
Surplus 55,000.00

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

Max Krauskopf

Sheet Iron and Metal Worker

SANITARY PLUMBING, ACETYLENE LIGHTS AND GENERATORS, GALVANIZED AND COPPER CORNICE, GALVANIZED TANKS AND CISTERNS, EAVE TROUGHS, CONDUCTOR PIPES, TIN ROOFING, VALLEY TIN, GALVANIZED IRON FLUES, EDWARD'S ORNAMENTAL CEILING.

ALL KINDS OF FARM MACHINERY, WAGONS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, DISCS, JOHN DEERE WALKING AND RIDING PLOWS.

CALL ON ME WHEN IN NEED OF ANYTHING IN THIS LINE.

FOR SALE

H. & G. N. LANDS

IN REEVES COUNTY

Surveys Nos. 47, 55, 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, on the Pecos River Railroad.
Also Surveys Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 19, fronting on the Pecos River, in Block 3, in the extreme northern portion of Pecos County, and partly in Reeves County.
Also 16 surveys in Block 10; 16 surveys in Block 11, and 3 surveys in Block 12; none of these river lands.
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.

FOR PRICES AND TERMS, ADDRESS

IRA H. EVANS

AGENT AND ATTORNEY IN FACT,
AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Colds

should be "nipped in the bud", for if allowed to run unchecked, serious results may follow. Numerous cases of consumption, pneumonia, and other fatal diseases, can be traced back to a cold. At the first sign of a cold, protect yourself by thoroughly cleansing your system with a few doses of

THE FORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

the old reliable, vegetable liver powder.

Mr. Chas. A. Ragland, of Madison Heights, Va., says: "I have been using The Ford's Black-Draught for stomach troubles, indigestion and colds, and find it to be the very best medicine I ever used. It makes an old man feel like a young one."

Insist on The Ford's, the original and genuine. E-67

Headquarters

==for==

Practical Xmas Gifts Furniture Department Pecos Mercantile Company

Appropriate Gifts For Everybody

All Departments of this Big Store are Showing Useful Gifts for Every Member of the Family. You will find Many Useful Gifts in Our

Ladies Ready to Wear Department

Dresses, Coats, Coat Suits, Kimonas, Sweaters and Bath Robes. Every One of These Articles are Being Offered at Greatly Reduced Prices

Handkerchief Department

Is More Complete this Season than Ever. All of the New Sheer Lawns and Hand Embroidered Linens, One Corner Embroidered & Initials for Everybody, from 10cts to \$1.25 each

A Beautiful Line of Felt House Slippers for Men, Women and Children, from 75c to \$2.00

Accessories

Xmas Seals, 5c a pck; Xmas Post Cards, 3 for 5c; Holly Wrapping Paper, 5c a Sheet; Xmas Ribbon, 10c a Spool; Gold and Silver Cord, 5c a a Spool; Xmas Greeting Cards ready to mail, Hundreds of Styles, 3 for 25c and 6 for 25c

For the Men

Auto Rugs, Auto-Gloves, Auto Suits, Mackinaws, Over Coats, Rain Coats, Sweaters, Hand Bags, Suit Cases, Neckwear, Hosiery and Handkerchiefs in Xmas Boxes, Stetson Hats, Edwin Clapp and Bign F. Reynolds Shoes. Any of the Above Articles are Useful Every Day.

Toys! Toys! Toys! Toys!

Of Every Description for the Little Ones

Pecos Mercantile Co.

Dry Goods Department

PERSONAL MENTION.

We are glad to report that Miss Minnie Mitchell the Western Union telegraph operator at Pecos, has been permitted to remain in Pecos and to hold her present position. This will be glad news to the business men of the city, as well as her many friends.

Mrs. W. N. Townley, wife of the editor of the Ward County News, was in Pecos City yesterday on business, and while here Mrs. Townley called on the Times office on some business. Pleased to have you call.

Mrs. J. C. George of Brownsville, who has been visiting her friend Mrs. J. W. Parker, left yesterday for home.

J. C. Preddy left Tuesday on No. 6 for Sweetwater and some other points south of that place.

Rev. Homer L. Magee paid Barstow a visit last Tuesday evening and filled the pulpit at night and preached an able sermon warning people of the dangers of procrastination and advised them that they should prepare to meet death.

Rev. Milican, an old-time citizen of Pecos and at one time pastor of the Baptist church, arrived in Pecos last Tuesday evening and attended the revival that was being conducted by Rev. Geo. Truett at the Baptist church.

W. H. Neel returned to Pecos Tuesday evening.

E. R. Cox, Pecos Valley Southern station agent at Saragosa, came over to the hub city Tuesday.

Mr. S. M. Hove, one of the Santa Fe railway company's representatives, paid the Times office a very pleasant visit last Tuesday and speaks a good word for the Pecos Times for assisting in the building up of the country, that it was the main strength and support of West Texas and southwest New Mexico, that the country could not prosper without the Pecos Times, for the people everywhere looked to it when they wanted to know anything about that section.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Anthony arrived in Pecos last Friday from their Pecos county ranch near Hovey, and remained until Tuesday. Mr. Anthony is very much pleased with his location and is enjoying it hugely.

Messrs. Alex Clark, E. H. Jones

and H. E. Chipman were in from the W ranch last week, Saturday, shaking hands with their Pecos friends.

Oliver Shafer, one of Grandfalls' leading farmers, was a Pecos business visitor for a number of days the past week. He reports that they have ginned about 1800 bales of cotton in that valley so far and that they are not nearly through, that he has about a hundred acres that he has hardly started on as yet.

J. B. Miller was up from the X ranch Tuesday greeting his many Pecos friends.

Ance Oates was in Tuesday from the U ranch circulating among his many friends in the hub city.

Messrs. P. L. Hollebeke and C. M. Armstrong were in from the ranch Wednesday transacting business.

Grandma Church, mother of W. T. H. (Dad) Baker, arrived in Pecos Sunday and will spend the winter here. She is 85 years of age and made the trip from Comanche, Oklahoma, all by herself and made three changes of cars, which we believe is remarkable.

Miss Bernice Rieburg is clerking in the Pecos Dry Goods Company's store.

Chas. Carter was in Pecos the forepart of the week from Gainesville on a few days' business trip. Mr. Carter has many friends here who are always pleased to give him the glad hand.

Mrs. Giles Bird of Patrole is in on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. M. E. Adeock, and to attend the Institute.

M. E. Adeock and son Roy visited Balmorhea and Saragosa Tuesday and Wednesday.

Tom Owens was down last Saturday from Charley Ross' ranch circulating among his numerous Pecos friends.

Mrs. Pat Wilson and children left Pecos last Monday, returning to her home in Ward county. Mrs. Bedford went with her.

THE MAGIC WASHING STICK.

"All glory to the Magic Washing Stick—my clothes were as white as snow," writes Mrs. Sallie Cummings, Marquez, Texas. Not a soap nor a washing powder but a peculiar article which makes dirty clothes clean and beautiful without a bit of rubbing. Sold by druggists, three 10c sticks for 25c, or by mail from A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Texas. (Advt.)

G. A. Richardson, judge of the Fifth judicial district, Roswell, N. M., came down over the Santa Fe last Monday and took the west-bound train out of Pecos Monday evening.

R. Meierhoffer of St. Joseph, one of the leading undertakers of that city, also director in two of the banks there, was a Pecos visitor during the past week, looking over the country with a view of investing in lands. He made this office a pleasant call in company with Mr. McKnight of his home city and said that he was well pleased with the appearance of things and predicted a bright future for the Pecos Valley of Texas.

Mrs. Max Ritz returned Sunday from her month's visit with her mother and other relatives who reside in El Paso. While there one of wher sisters were married.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Ritz were in Pecos from their farm for a few days' visit with relatives and friends. Mr. Ritz reports that everything in his neighborhood is in fine shape.

Miss Florence Willis came down last week from Arno where she is teaching and visited over Sunday with Mrs. R. R. Smothers and family.

W. E. Pickard, an old-time Reeves county citizen, who used to be out to the Toyah Valley, has been here the past week circulating among his scores of Pecos friends.

Miss E. M. Lewis, cousin of Judge Ben Palmer, left Tuesday for her home at Atlanta, Ga., after a few days' visit with him and his family.

Miss Lewis has been in China for the past six years as a missionary from the Methodist church, and left there the 27th of October, arriving here last week, Friday. She was at Wuchow, and a large number of the Pecos ladies greatly enjoyed visits with her during her stay here.

Miss Charles, who was her companion in China, had stopped at Phoenix to visit a few days, joined her here and accompanied her to Atlanta, where she will visit a short time before proceeding to her home in New York.

Wheezing in the lungs indicates that phlegm is obstructing the air passages. BALLARD'S HORE-HOUND SYRUP loosens the phlegm so that it can be coughed up and ejected. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Pecos Drug Co. (Advt.)

Rev. Geo. Truett, who had been holding special services at the Baptist church, closed the meeting with the morning services and left on the afternoon train for his home in Dallas. Much good has been done by the preaching of this great preacher, and we will give a more detailed write-up of the meeting next week.

E. L. Stratton of Porterville was a business visitor today.

J. W. B. Williams is in from his farm-ranch near Toyahvale today, on business and made the Times office a pleasant call. We are very grateful to J. W. B. for a nice assortment of fresh vegetables which he left at our home. Many thanks. Mr. Williams is certainly a good gardener and has fresh "garden sass" all the year round.

Messrs. Chas. Splitgarber and Sharp, accompanied by their wives, are Pecos visitors today.

C. A. Williams of Hoban is among the many visitors in the Hub City today.

Messrs. J. B. Short and G. Webber in from the Barilla Draw circulating among their many friends in Pecos.

T. B. Pruett left Tuesday for Dallas on a business trip in connection with the lumber yard.

C. C. Colwell and son Charley, who had been over near Big Spring for some time past picking cotton, returned here last week, Friday, on account of it being too wet to gather the fleecy staple.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cooksey are now cozily settled in the H. F. Anthony home.

Messrs. E. C. Canon, Harry Woods, Elmer Johnson and W. T. Day went up to Toyah Thursday evening to attend the Masonic lodge there, they having some special work and also served a banquet. A nice time is reported.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Frame and daughter, Miss Thelma, went over to Monahans last Saturday and visited over Sunday with relatives and friends.

THIS—AND FIVE CENTS!

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose five cents to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a free trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup. Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets. For sale in your town by Pecos Drug Company. (Advt.)

Harry Woods carried Marcus Snyder and a couple of cattlemen out to Toyah Creek Wednesday, returning Thursday.

Harry Woods desires us to state that the Free Trade office will be closed until Monday on account of the absence from the city of both himself and his assistant, R. P. Verhalen.

Mrs. W. H. Browning, Sr., arrived last week, Thursday, from Lampasas for a visit with her children, W. H. Jr., Walter and Mrs. H. B. Link. Mr. Browning will also be here for the holidays, when they will have a family reunion.

Gas in the stomach comes from food which has fermented. Get rid of this badly digested food as quickly as possible if you would avoid a bilious attack; HERBINE is the remedy you need. It cleanses and strengthens the stomach, liver and bowels, and restores energy and cheerfulness. Price 50c. Sold by Pecos Drug Co. (Advt.)

Chickens for Sale.

Six full blood Brown Leghorn pullets from prize winning stock. Regular "egg machines." Only 50c each. Four full blood Rhode Island Red pullets—none better, only 75c each. Write at once to Mrs. Irby Dyer, Barstow, Texas. 49#2

Two Bicycles given away on 22¢. Each 50¢ purchase or paid on account gives you a chance. The best place to buy groceries. Jno. Lilley.

THE MAGIC WASHING STICK.

"The Magic Washing Stick is the finest thing in the world. Cleans the clothes without rubbing—makes the whitest clothes I ever saw. I cannot do without it any more. All you say is true, it does all you say it will. I would give it for nothing I have ever used. Hope every lady will try it," writes Mrs. W. F. Gamill, Ashdown, Ark. This peculiar article is sold by druggists, three 10c sticks for 25c or by mail from A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Texas. (Advt.)

How To Give Quinine To Children.

FEBRILINE is the trade-mark name given to an improved Quinine. It is a Tasteless Syrup, pleasant to take and does not disturb the stomach. Children take it and never know it is Quinine. Also especially adapted to adults who cannot take ordinary Quinine. Does not nauseate nor irritate. Ask for 2-ounce original package. The name FEBRILINE is blown in bottle. 25 cents. (Advt.)

LIST OF JURORS FOR THE TRIAL OF REYNOLDS

The following are the jurors summoned for the term of the Reeves County Court which is now in session: Fourth Week: R. L. Jones, Songs, E. R. Patterson, R. Ston, R. N. Conner, J. W. A. Wren, J. P. Bussard, Prindle, J. Y. P. M. W. W. C. Lamb, Matt Turner, Holbert, S. M. Moore, R. T. R. F. Grisson, T. M. Grisson, W. R. Grisson, Short, J. B. F. A. C. W. Prewitt, W. R. H. Grisson, Jim Maxwell, H. Graves. Fifth Week: E. J. Mover, T. H. Jones, per. E. W. Bussard, M. Waskom, J. D. Frost, A. H. B. W. W. B. Williams, S. K. Dummitt, E. C. T. Jackson, R. J. Young, Chas. P. Derritt, O. P. H. E. W. Adams, R. B. Ernest, W. B. Coalson, W. B. H. Ingleton.

DR. R. HICKS' GREAT ALMANAC. The Rev. R. H. Hicks is now ready, grows more useful with each passing year, is a fixed necessity in homes and commercial establishments over this continent. This and valuable book on storms, weather and earth-should be in every home and Professor Hicks completes the issue of his great Almanac close of his seventieth year. The Rev. R. H. Hicks fine-zine, Word and Works, is a year, with a copy of his for only one dollar. Send for to Word and Works Publishing, 3401 Franklin Ave., St. Louis. You will never regret your ment. Try it for 1915.

Only two weeks to draw Bicycles. One chance given for the cash or paid on account Lilley. Buy it by the case at Green save money.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days. Do not let your money go for PAIN. OLYMPIAN. This is cure any case of Hemorrhoids, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. The first application gives ease and rest. 50c.