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THE PECOS TIMES.

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VOLUME TWENTY-EIGHT. No. 39.

THE PECOS TIMES: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1915.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

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THE REEVES COUNTY FAIR WAS A GREAT SUCCESS

The Fifth Annual Reeves County Fair Closed Last Saturday--The Exhibits were Splendid--Races and Goat Roping Never Better

The fifth annual Reeves County Fair went into history last Saturday night. Taking it altogether, it was one of the most successful ever held. The stock and poultry exhibits were the largest yet and the art, farm and garden departments were very good indeed. Ward county took the prize for the outside counties. The exhibits from the Hoban and Saragosa sections, as well as that of McKee Heights, are worthy of special mention, for they were certainly fine, and show what can be done here with a little effort.

The racing was the best ever had here and the field of horses the largest. The goat roping and the broncho busting was very exciting, and some close contests pulled off.

The "time of all" was the last thing pulled off--the Mule busting and racing--which causes more sport than anything else. It was won by Curley Cross.

The "Old Settlers' Day" Thursday was "banner day" in attendance. The free barbecue and dinner was a sure enough success, so say every one we hear speak of it. The arrangements were in charge of Chris Ritz, one of the old-timers, who proved that he knows how to make the people feel good and enjoy themselves.

There were twelve yearlings and two goats prepared by that veteran who has never been known to make a failure in the cooking of the meat and he is still there. He was assisted by Messrs. Betty Prewitt, and W. C. Lundy.

Everybody there had plenty to eat for dinner and also for supper. There were old settlers here from all over West Texas and Southern New Mexico.

The meat was furnished by the following: Yarlings, Bo McCutcheon, Bill Kingston, Stump Robbins, W. D. Cowan, Slack & Eiswein, & Ritz, John DeRacey, and John Camp, Tod Baker, Ingle & Kelton, Mrs. J. L. Moore and Sam Means. Hez Konantz donated two goats.

Messrs. A. G. Hall & Son of Big Springs and E. S. Myers of Sweetwater were here with fine displays of saddlery, etc., and Chas. Bokahr, of El Paso, had a splendid display

of boots, as also did A. G. Hall & Son.

RACE RESULTS FOR FRIDAY.

1st race: 2:17 trotting. Loon won in 2 straight heats, Colchester 2nd, John Stanfield 3rd. Time by heats: 1st, 2:28; second, 2:25.

1-4 mile running: Concho Chief 1st, Broncho Bob, 2nd, Crazy Snake 3rd. Times 26 seconds.

3-8 mile running for non-winners: A. B. 1st, Chinatown, 2nd, Bill Nail, 3rd. Time 40 seconds.

5-8 mile running free for all: Ever Ran 1st, Little Abe 2nd, May Day 3rd. Time 1:16 4-5.

Mule race: Maud 1st, Iron Mask 2nd, Pan Zareta 3rd.

1-4 mile extra running race: Tanco Kelly 1st, Lou D. 2nd, Billy Hallow 3rd. Time lost.

Saturday's race results were as follows:

1-4 mile race: Concho Chief, 1st, Broncho Bob, 2nd, Tango Kelly 3rd. Time 25 1-2 seconds.

3-8 mile running race: Jack Lucas 1st, Billy the Kid 2nd, Meal Ticket, 3rd. Time, 38 2-5 seconds.

5-8 mile free for all: In this race Ever Ran was leading all the way around but was penalized for carrying underweight, 112 pounds when he should have carried 119. Race was awarded to Little Abe, 1st, May Day 2nd, Brown Dick 3rd. Time 1:13 2-5.

6-8 mile novelty (\$25 for each 1-8 mile): Doughty won the entire purse.

Cowpony race: Button 1st, Shorty 2nd, Hal 3rd.

The winners in the goat roping the last day of the fair were as follows:

Fair purse: 1st Bill Weir, Monmouth, N. M., 15 seconds; 2nd Harry Tweedle, Sterling City, 16 seconds; 3rd, Albert Tinnin, Toyah, 19 seconds.

Special 5-Goat Contest: 1st, Mosler of Siera Blanca, 1:29 3-5; 2nd, Harry Tweedle, Sterling City, 2:04 2-5.

Messrs. John Heard, Sid Kyle, and Bob King went over to the Midland fair Monday and report it a hummer.

SENATOR SHEPPARD'S SPEECH

Saturday afternoon at two-thirty, Senator Morris Sheppard spoke to a large audience of people at the Fair grounds. The grandstand was full and all around the improvised platform were cars full of those who had come to hear him speak. Seated on the platform with Senator Sheppard were: F. W. Johnson, Ben Randals, E. L. Collings, J. F. Ross, T. B. Pruett, E. D. Balcum, W. D. Cowan and T. A. Randals.

In a few, well chosen eulogistic sentences, Judge Ross introduced the speaker of the afternoon, the junior senator from Texas, the Honorable Morris Sheppard. Mr. Sheppard expressed his appreciation of the remarks by Judge Ross and began his address with an amusing anecdote. Pausing while some of the flags that were used in the decorations were removed in order that some of his hearers might see the speaker, he remarked, "we are going to haul down these flags temporarily, but we will never haul down the original, my fellow citizens." Frequent applause testified the appreciation of the audience. Mr. Sheppard said in part:

"In discussing the problems and difficulties that confront our country it is most necessary that we consider those who bear most of its burdens, make most of its wealth, and constitute the greater part of its population; the great army of manual laborers of the United States. Five-sixths of the American people, men and women and children, make their living by some form of manual labor: on the farms, in the factories, in the various form of industry, including the household labor. Of the thirty-four million workers, seven million are women and girls. Thus we see the basic relation of manual labor to the destinies of our nation. Without these the other one-sixth and their systems of gathering wealth the cities and the industries would be without support.

Manual laborers are the producers of all agricultural wealth, the producers are largely the users of all manufactured articles; the protection itself attempting to reach its rights. If labor is oppressed, liberty is threatened on the Western hemisphere.

One of the chief hindrances to the laborer getting his rights is the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The struggling multitudes cannot afford to spend two billion dollars a year for a beverage that takes away their wealth, destroys their health, ruins their homes and passes down

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE BETTER BABIES CONTEST

The sweepstake prizes at the Better Babies Show at the Reeves County Fair were awarded as follows:

Best girl: Allie Virginia Tyler, 100 per cent.
Best boy: Baby Biggs, 98 per cent.

The winners received the bronze medal contributed by the Woman's Home Companion. In addition to this the winning girl received a ring donated by the Brady-Camp Jewelry Company, and the winning boy a spoon contributed by Charley F. Manahan.

The highest boy and girl in each division received a diploma. The diplomas were awarded as follows:

First division--Girl, Allie Virginia Tyler, 100 per cent.
Boy: Baby Biggs, 98 per cent.

Second division--Girl: Ida Louise Sittin, Pyote, 97 per cent.
Boy: Dozier Lee, Richburg, 97 1-2 per cent.

Third division--Girl: Sadie Farber, 99 1-2 per cent.
Boy: Herbert Meier, Balmorhea, 96 1-2 per cent.

The entries to the Better Babies Contest closed Saturday September 11 with 80 babies enrolled. The following were enrolled during the last day: Harold Harmon, Stewart age 2 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stewart, Balmorhea.

David and Douglas Crow, twins, age 13 months, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Will Crowe of Toyahvale.

The following towns were represented:

Pecos, 37; Toyah, 5; Balmorhea, 11; Saragosa, 3; Brogado, 1, Pyote, 4; Barstow, 7; Porterville, 2, Toyahvale; 2; Hoban 4; Fort Stockton, 1.

The modern Better Babies Movement conducted by the Woman's Home Companion is not to show the prettiest babies and let the mothers of the other babies go to their homes with the heartache, but is rather to help every mother bring her baby up to the high standard of the prize winner. The mother who attends the show this year and receives a score card that shows her ay to be below the standard goes home with the knowledge of how to treat the child so that she may bring the score up the next year. It is not the mother of the prize winner this year who may be proud, so much as the mother, who, finding the defects in her child, eliminates those defects before the next year's show, and by perseverance brings her child up to the standard.

Think how proud and happy this mother should be, if when given

(Continued on page 4)

"DAM IT! WE NEED IT!"

Great Water Users Meeting Held In Pecos, Friday and Saturday Of the Past Week.

"Dam it! We need it!" This was the slogan adapted at the great water users meeting held in Pecos on the 17th and 18th of this month for the purpose of unifying all of the nine projects along the Pecos River in Texas and bringing them under one project with the idea in view of having them taken over by the Federal Government and their development placed in the hands of the Reclamation service.

There was present at this meeting the Honorable W. R. Smith, Congressman from this district and chairman of the committee of Irrigation of Arid Lands, of Colorado, Texas; the Honorable Morris Sheppard, Senator from this State, and member on the Committee on Irrigation of Arid lands in the Senate, of Texarkana, Texas; the Honorable Felix Martinez, Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, for this district, and special commissioner on Commercial Relations to the South American nations; the Honorable Joshua Reynolds, President of the First National Bank, W. H. Burgess, brother of the recently elected President of the National Irrigation Congress, and W. A. Tooley, President of the Rio Grande Valley Bank & Trust Co;

(Continued on Page Four)

THE METHODIST RALLY DAY SERVICE

The people of the Methodist church are making preparations for a grand time Sunday, September 26th, "Rally Day" and earnestly ask all to turn out and help in this great work. Your presence is especially needed on that day.

Sunday School 9:45 a. m., and Rally Day exercises at 11 a. m.

All the people of Pecos are invited both old and young. We will be glad to have you with us.

COMMITTEE.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank those who so kindly helped in every way during the days of our deepest sorrow.

May God in His merciful kindness be with all of you as He has in this sad hour guided us in the paths of hope and comfort.

Mrs. W. L. Ross and children, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ross, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Spratt, Mrs. W. D. Long, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Felts, Mrs. M. F. Ross.

EVERYBODY TAKE NOTICE.

Domestic Science Club will meet Monday afternoon, Sept. 27, at 4 o'clock in the Library Club Rooms. All that are interested in the study of "homecraft" are cordially invited to join. Members are urged to be present.

A Well Stocked Larder

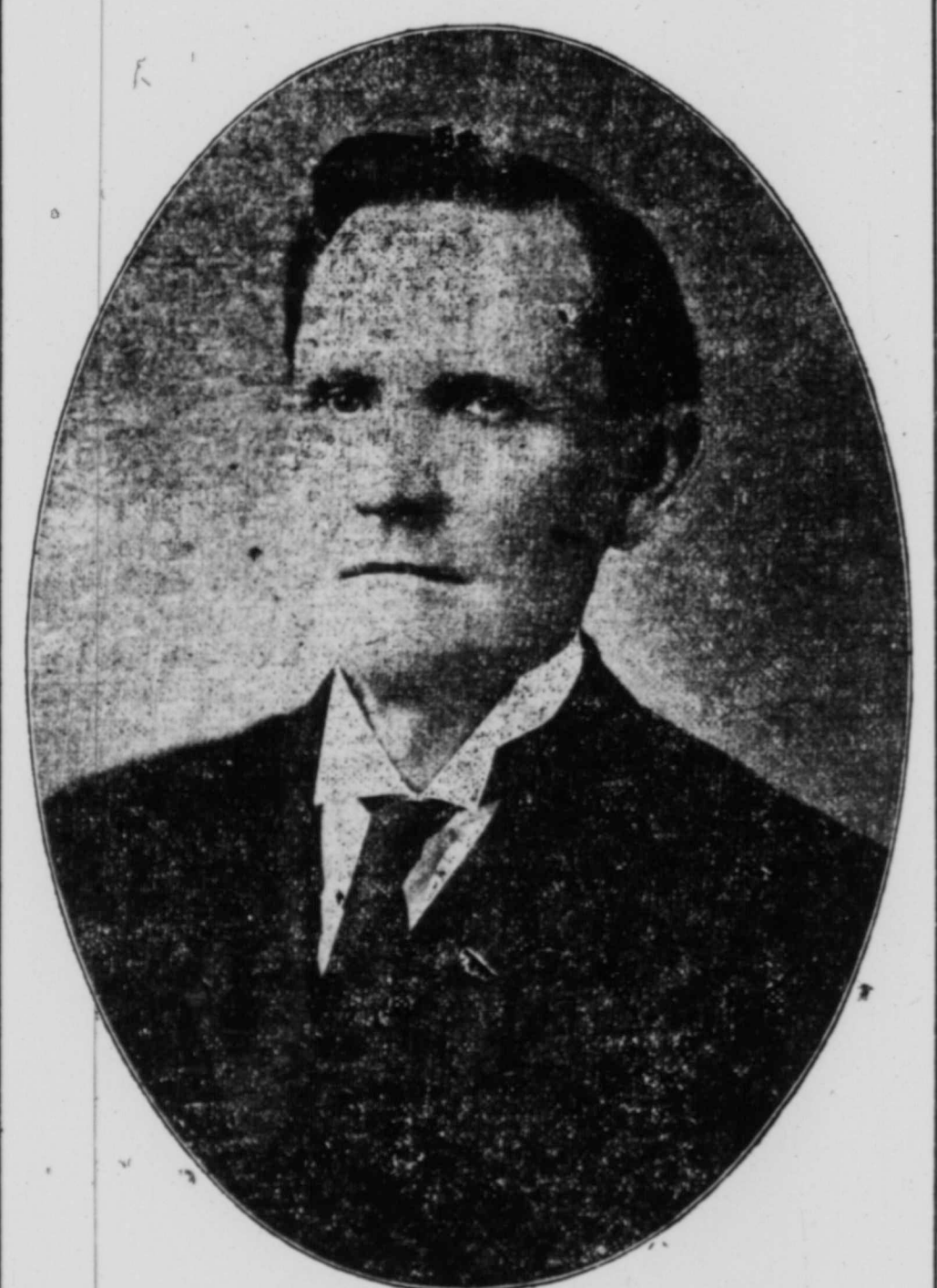
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SHERMAN, TEXAS

Who will do the preaching in a Series of Gospel Meetings to be held at the Christian Church beginning next Sunday, September 26th, 1915

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D. WOOD BOZEMAN, Prop.

On The Corner *The Rexall Store*

ROY E. BARR

DENTIST

OFFICE COWAN BUILDING

PECOS, TEXAS

WILSON ON COTTON SITUATION

President Feels the Whole Matter is Within the Influence of the Souther Bankers.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 19.—President Wilson feels that the whole maintenance of the cotton situation depends directly and immediately upon the Southern bankers, and they will only have themselves to blame if it does not come out satisfactorily, according to a letter from Secretary Tumulty to John L. McLaurin, State Warehouse Commissioner, made public here tonight.

Mr. Tumulty's letter was in reply to one from Mr. McLaurin, in which the charge was made that "certain Southern bankers working through those of New York, were striving to force the sale of cotton at 10 cents a pound."

President Wilson was recently informed by W. P. G. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board that ample funds to finance the cotton crop would be available to country bankers at from 4 to 4 1-2 per cent and in a letter to Mr. Harding, which was read at a meeting of the Alabama Merchants' Association in the City of Birmingham last month. The President expressed the opinion that the bankers ought to be content with an advance of from 1 to 2 per cent over what they had to pay in making loans to the producers.

Secretary Tumulty, in his reply to Mr. McLaurin called attention to the letter to Mr. Harding, which he said, "the President suggests you emphasize."

PRESBYTERY WILL NEXT MEET IN EL PASO.

Midland, Texas, Sept. 20.—West minister Presbyterian Church of El Paso was selected as the meeting place for the spring session of the El Paso Presbytery. The fall session of the Presbytery was held here during the past week.

BILLIOUSNESS AND CONSTIPATION.

It is certainly surprising that any woman will endure the miserable feeling caused by billiousness and constipation, when relief is so easily had and at so little expense. Mrs. Chas. Peck, Gates, N. Y. writes: "About a year ago I used two bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets and they cured me of billiousness and constipation." Obtainable everywhere at all druggists. Advt.

TOYAH VALLEY HERALD ITEMS

J. E. Starley of Pecos one of the lawyers for the Irrigation District, was out Wednesday and Thursday getting some data together to take with him to Austin to lay before the Attorney General for his approval.

R. L. Wigley had the misfortune to get a sliver of steel stuck in his eye Wednesday. He was taken to Pecos where he was given medical attention, and while it is very painful, it is believed that the sight is uninjured.

Henry Meier and wife left on Thursday for Mineral Wells, and Mrs. Meier will remain some time with the hope of getting some relief from the rheumatism from which she has suffered for some time. Henry will return home immediately in order to look after his hay and seed crop.

The following Balmorheaites attended the District Court at Midland, in the case of the State of Texas vs. R. P. Head: Perry Wagon, A. L. Van Deren, Dr. J. H. Wolverton, J. F. Meier, Edgar Patterson, E. P. Stuckler, C. W. Amrine, Sol Mayer, W. E. Gould, Chas. Splittgarber and J. H. Walker.

W. W. Stewart informs us that he will get out of his third car of alfalfa seed today, and estimates that there will be at least 7 or 8 more cars. A car of alfalfa seed is worth about \$1,500, and this 3 cars is turning loose about \$13,500 and the additional 7 or 8 cars more will add \$31,000 or \$36,000 yet to be distributed among the farmers of the Valley, making in the neighborhood of \$50,000 for their seed crop alone besides the three crops of pea green alfalfa hay that will be produced. Well, that is not so bad for a little settlement like the Toyah Valley!

MANY COMPLAINTS HEARD.

This summer many persons are complaining of headaches, lame in the backs, rheumatism, biliousness and of being always "fired." Aches pains and ills caused by kidneys not doing their work yield quickly to Foley Kidney Pills. They help the elimination, give sound sleep and make you feel better.

Geo. Allen
The House Reliable
Oldest and Largest PIANO and MUSIC HOUSE in Western Texas. Latest Sheet Music, MUSIC TEACHERS' Supplies, etc., etc. Catalogue and BOOK OF OLD TIME SONGS FREE for the asking. Established 1890. SAN ANGELO

CHILDRESS IS NOW PRESIDENT

One of the Largest Held.—Next Convention of Firemen will be Held at Memphis.

Plainview, Texas, September 17. The Panhandle Firemen's Convention ended a three days' session at this place today. The following officers were elected for the next year: D. L. Childress, of Sweetwater, President; C. C. Hutchinson, of Bowie, E. B. Kiser, of Pecos, W. O. Shackelford, of Abilene, and T. H. Simpson, of Lubbock, Vice Presidents; R. G. Porter, of Tulia, Secretary; Quincy Wilson, of Childress treasurer; Modell Simpson of Lubbock, Mascot; Mrs. J. J. Clinton of Abilene, Mother.

The session that has just ended is declared to be one of the largest attended and most successful ever held by the association. The Hale County fair was also in progress here and large crowds are in attendance.

Plainview, Texas, September 20. Memphis, Texas, will entertain the Panhandle Firemen's Association next year, that town having been chosen as the next convention place at the meeting held here. Tulia and Lubbock firemen carried off the prizes in three of the contests the coupling race being won by the Tulia team, with Lubbock second; the siamese coupling race was won by Lubbock, and the reel race in which the prizes were \$100 and \$50, being won by Lubbock, with Tulia second.

MAKE HOUSEWORK A REAL PLEASURE.

Nowadays a great deal is heard on all sides of the discontent of the housewife. Work that used to be so important to the fair sex of the preceding generation, in many cases holds little or no charm to the modern wife. Women have begun to realize that something more than the actual scrubbing of floors, dusting and general housework necessary for the maintained cleanliness of the house is required to make their life interesting and useful.

CATTLE CONVENTION TO BE IN JANUARY.

The American National Livestock Association Convention will probably be held in El Paso between the 15 and the 25 of January. J. H. Nations, president of the Panhandle and Southwestern Association of Stockmen, has received an inquiry from T. W. Tomlinson, the secretary of that association, asking the best time for holding the convention.

Mr. Nations answered that January would be the ideal month in which to have the convention and between the 15th and 25th a good time during the month for the meeting.

This is the time these conventions are held except during the present year when the convention was held in March because of the fact that it was held in San Francisco, at the Exposition. — El Paso Herald.

TO THE PUBLIC

"I feel that I owe the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy a word of gratitude," writes Mrs. T. N. Withersall, Gowanda, N. Y. "When I began taking this medicine I was in great pain suffering and very sick due to an attack of summer complaint. After taking a dose of it I had not long to wait for relief as it benefited me almost immediately." Obtainable everywhere at all druggists. Advt.

DUMMY CLOCK FOR NURSING.

A clever nurse says that when she feeds a baby she makes a dummy clock, which is a great help in caring for her patients. Take a piece of cardboard 4x5 with a smooth rounded edge (a small dish will do) draw a circle in its center. Mark the inside of the circle with the numerals, as on a clock face.

Make two hands from heavy paper by cutting two strips half an inch wide and about two inches in length, having the minute hand longer than the hour hand. Fasten these in the center of one circle with a shoe button which has been inserted through small holes in the hands and cardboard and is held in place by a toothpick at the back.

If you feed the new baby at 7:10 and do not want to feed it again for two hours, just set the dummy clock at 9:10 and then don't worry about forgetting when you fed it last.

DID THE OLD MAN GOOD.

Geo. W. Clough of Prentiss, Miss. is 77 years old and had trouble with his kidneys for many years. He writes that Foley Kidney Pills did him much good. He used many remedies but this is the only one that ever helped him. No man, young or old, can afford to neglect symptoms of kidney trouble. For sale by Pecos Drug Co.—Advt.

WARD COUNTY NEWS ITEMS.

The Christian meeting in progress at the Baptist Church is well under way and is being given large and attentive congregations. Elder Head fights sin straight from the shoulder and his sermons are sure to result in much good to the community.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ramsey are the happy parents of a brand new 5-pound baby boy, who arrived last Sunday morning. Mother and the babe both doing splendidly. However, Mr. Ramsey claims that the little new-comer is anxiously awaiting the time to take his first automobile ride.

You can do something to make this a better town. Don't let an opportunity pass to say something good about your town and neighbors. There is nothing that helps a town more than for its citizens to be boosters. If a stranger comes here and finds everyone is boosting he will want to move here at once, but one knocker can do more harm than a dozen boosters can do good.

(SEE) **R. P. HICKS** FOR
Dray and Transfer Work
WOOD AND COAL
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... ALL KINDS OF ...
Building Material
GENERAL OFFICE
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SANITARY PLUMBING, ACETYLENE LIGHTS AND GENERATORS, GALVANIZED AND COPPER CORNICE, GALVANIZED TANKS AND CISTERNS, EAVE TROUGHS, CONDUCTOR PIPES, TIN ROOFING, VALVES, TINS, 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, W. half of 61, and 63, in Block 1, Nos. 43, 45, 47, and W. half of 37, in Block 5. The surveys in these blocks are situated from 5 to 10 miles from Pecos City, in the artesian belt of the Pecos River valley and will be sold as a whole or in quarter sections. Also surveys Nos. 13 and 49, in Block 6, and Survey Nos. 5, 13, and 15, in Block 7. Also surveys Nos. 31, 33, 35 and 37 (fronting on the Pecos River and 39 in Block 1, and No. 11, 15 and 18, 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 8, in the extreme northern portion of Reeves County, and partly in Reeves County. Also 16 surveys in Block 10; 16 surveys in Block 11; and 16 surveys in Block 12; none of these river lands. No local agents for these lands, which are handled only 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.



Make them feel like they'd been to a party

Give your callers a treat—after they've been there awhile disappear for a moment and come back with clinking glasses and

White Swan Grape Juice

Watch them from the first sip—hear their exclamations of delight—note how they warm up to conversation as they themselves cool off.

They'll like it—you'll like it for its rich, smooth, delightful flavor.



Get it from your grocer—in bottles. Buy it by the glass at any soda fountain.
WAPLES-PLATTER GROCER CO.,
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Chillicothe, Dublin, Gainesville, Greenville, Hamlin, Marshall, Stamford, Tex.; and Ada, Okla.



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San Angelo Wool and Mohair Industry

Sending out a special trainload of wool and mohair valued at approximately a quarter of a million dollars, and the realization of the fact that the capacity of the warehouses where the clip was stored is 3,000,000 pounds, gives one an idea of the magnitude of this industry as carried on by the Wool Grower's Central Storage Association at San Angelo, Texas. Of course this organization is just one factor in the West Texas clipping district.

New England spinners look to the Southwest Texas ranch country for a liberal supply of the choicest staple; and the demand upon that section now and within the next few seasons to come has been augmented by the fourteen months of struggling by the warring nations of Europe.

Last month these wool growers of the San Angelo country sent an entire trainload of wool and mohair over the Texas & Pacific Railway, enroute to New England. The train, was one of the biggest exclusive shipments of its kind in some years—909,824 pounds—and it required 2740x50-foot furniture cars for the shipment. There were 8,485 bags. The train was routed via Fort Worth and Galveston and thence by water to Boston. The Texas & Pacific made excellent time with this business, using one of the newer type of consolidated locomotives.

Getting wool and mohair from the bodies of the sheep and goats is just as legitimate in the eyes of the law as the process of robbing the combs of honey; just as lawful as the manner in which our farmers secure downy feathers from the back of the geese and ducks and just as upright though not so graceful, as our wives extracting eggs from hens' nests. And so, the business and pastime of goats and the sheep is to grow liberal and fluffy bodies of fleece, of which these innocent animals are "fleeced" for the comfort of man. Despite the fact that all patriotic goats and sheep on the wool and mohair ranches part with their natural cloak twice a year, during the fall and spring clips, they yield to the men with the sharp shears with instinctive and reluctant, just as the proud peacock grieves to give his highly colored feathers, or perhaps, something after the manner and manual labor exerted upon an urchin during the ordeal of a Saturday night's feet washing and general bath. On the larger ranches modern clipping machinery is used in shearing the animals, which are thrown and tied. Most of us who are unfamiliar with the wool and mohair industry

might naturally suppose that there are aristocratic goats, or, no doubt, those of the "400" class, whose fleece is of more value than the mohair from his fellow goats. At any rate, we know that some grades of wool and mohair bring higher prices than others. These products are sold on a basis of grade, with regard to the length of the staple, cleanliness, etc. As an example of this fact, the first clip from "John Garner," a registered Angora buck, owned by Sam Hill of Christoval, first vice-president of the Wool Growers' Central Storage Association, sold for \$33.

The average staple bearing animal on the West Texas ranches fares better than the back-yard and street goat in company with the small boy and the little green wagon. Town goats, kept about the premises for the alleged pleasure and entertainment of the younger generation, depend mainly upon a diet of dry sticks, old newspapers, and, in frequent instances, silk shirts and underwear—if the line on which the clothes are hung happens to be low—for their sustenance. However, goats and sheep kept for sharing thrive principally upon range grass in open seasons, and in winter and dry spells they are provided with more nourishing feed.

Typical of the larger goat and sheep ranches in the San Angelo country is the property of Mr. Hill, at Christoval, 25 miles from San Angelo. He has 7,000 acres under fence, and maintains several fine barns and sheds for the protection of his stock. Mr. Hill specializes in the raising of goats, sheep and fine cattle.

The spring and fall clipping periods cause an influx of buyers, just as cotton buyers gather at county or parish seats when the cotton season opens. The New England states are well represented in this class, especially quite a host of Bostonians. As in case of the Wool Growers' Central Storage, these buyers concentrate at some central point and deal with large consignments. They go about warehouses after the manner of cotton buyers, making an opening in the bags and looking at the staple with carefully trained eyes.

The Wool Growers' Central Storage has a paid-up capital stock of \$1,000,000, with individual responsibilities of more than \$1,000,000.00. The general office is in charge of W. B. Savres, secretary of the association. Officers are: Robert Massie, Ozona, Texas, President; Sam Hill, Christoval, first vice-president; and S. E. Couch, Ozona, 2nd vice-president.

SCORE OF HOMEMADE DISHES SUGGESTED.

Wise Idea to Keep Menu Book, Also Notes of New Dishes to Be Tried. Care Required.

Perhaps in no department of the woman's work is it so easy to get into a groove as in catering. However good the food may be it will not be appreciated as it should if it lacks variety. To avoid this it is a wise idea to keep a menu book also notes of new dishes to be tried and to frequently consult a cook book to refresh the memory and to stimulate one to new ideas.

Lists are also most valuable and it is well worth the trouble to arrange them for reference; a list of breakfast dishes—one of meats and joints, another of sweets and one of cakes—would do much to avoid the bugbear of monotony.

Now, breakfast dishes in these days of high-priced eggs and bacon present difficulty, and both forethought and extra time for the preparation are needed here. Rissoles may be made out of mere scraps of meat and potatoes; half a pound of sausage meat will make quite a large dish. Remains of tongue, of beef or ham, can be minced and flavored and mixed with crumbs and served with hot toast, or heated with gravy and served on fried croton, or used to stuff tomatoes or eggs, or to fill a pancake. Ox kidney can be stewed, curried or made into kidney toast. The occasional bacon can be helped out with fried bread one morning, saute potatoes another, and a third used merely as a garnish to a dish of liver. Here are nearly a score of dishes, all of them fairly cheap, and homemade potted meat and rabbit pie or mold help to make a change, and please add scones or hot rolls occasionally and a dish of fresh fruit once or twice a week.

Soups are monotonous in a good many houses, but a beet root simmered down in strong, clear stock, is nice, or carrots boiled in stock and put through a sieve, and the puree made the right consistency with nicely flavored stock. A puree of marrow is good, and onion, celery, and tomato soups are all easily made; so is a smooth white soup, half milk, half water, with onions and potatoes simmered in it and rubbed through the invaluable sieve.

Of fish, again, if the most expensive kinds are tabooed, there is the fresh snapper boiled with parsley sauce or stuffed and baked; trout fried in batter, with pickled walnuts; grilled flounder, stuffed or baked mackerel with horse radish sauce.

Meat dishes need not invariably be roast or boiled. Half a shoulder of mutton, boned and rolled, or a loin stuffed with force meat and roasted; a rib of beef, boned and rolled, or the shank piece of a leg of mutton steamed in a greased pan with no liquid; a piece of the top side of beef, well rubbed with spice and braised on top of a bed of vegetables; pigeons jugged or curried, oxtail; stuffed sheep's heart, with currant jelly; sheep's head pie, veal with parsley sauce, or a small fillet steak with tomato sauce are all delicious dishes.

Stuffed or rolled beefsteak can be either stewed or roasted; a steak can be made into olives, a pie, pudding or cooked in batter. A leg of mutton may be divided and half of it roasted with onion sauce, the other half boiled with celery sauce. What about hot-pot, Dutch stew also lamb fry, dish of calf's liver, rabbit, steamed, in a casserole, or fried; spiced cutlets, half a calf head, mixed grill? Thirty dishes are suggested here, so that is a change every night for five weeks.

Rechauffes, too, need not be invariably hash or mince, though, the latter if fine and well flavored, may be served in a border of rice, or as a shepherd's pie, or in a patty-cake of puff pastry, or used to stuff potatoes, marrow, onion or tomatoes. Neat slices of meat can be "marinated" and eaten cold, or, if preferred, with brown sauce and crumbs "au gratin," or with a tomato sauce make a pie, or with half a pint of thickened stock and a teaspoonful each ochnutney, anchovy sauce, vinegar and currant jelly, dragon stew.

SCHOOLS MAY BAR CHILDREN

Common colds are contagious and boards of health in many cities are considering the barring of children with colds from school. Foley's Honey and Tar is an old and reliable family medicine and frees the children from colds, croup, and whooping cough. Parents may save trouble by giving before school opens. For sale by Pecos Drug Co.—Adv.

Some Good Things to Eat and Drink

What to Eat and Drink in Order to Keep Well.—How to Feed the Baby. Cleaning the Face.

It is a deplorable fact that the average individual always believes that the more expensive an article the more valuable it becomes. In the matter of food and drink the opposite condition really prevails. Take the various drinks, for instance: Pure water is unquestionably the best drink under nearly all circumstances. Next to the water in value for drinking purposes, are the various unfermented fruit juices. These could be supplied very cheaply, but usually they are very difficult to secure. Take cider, as an instance: about the easiest and cheapest fruit juice to manufacture and one will ordinarily have to go to considerable trouble in order to secure this drink. If you dare to ask for it where expensive drinks are served the tone and manner of those in charge will quickly indicate that they consider it a cheap drink, but that does not prevent it from being the best. Unfermented apple juice is one of the best and most beneficial drinks. In many cases it has been known to remedy very serious troubles. It is an almost certain means of arousing a torpid liver to activity, and if one's stomach does not afford a sufficient amount of acids to digest the foods it is of an especial advantage. It is well, however, to remember what is sold for cider on the market at the present time is usually a mixture of water and acids. These drinks are of course deleterious in their indulgence. Be sure that you secure a good quality of cider. It is a drink that can be especially recommended. Grape juice is also especially valuable.

Tomatoes contain iron and assist to rouse a torpid liver. Lettuce has a soothing, quieting effect upon the nerves and is a remedy for insomnia. Celery is an acknowledged nerve tonic. Onions are also a tonic for the nerves. Potatoes should be eschewed by those who have a horror of getting fat. Spinach has medicinal properties equal to that of the most indigo of all the blue pills ever made. Parsnips, it is contended by scientists, possess almost the virtues claimed for sarsaparilla, while asparagus is efficacious in kidney troubles. Cucumbers contain an acid that is helpful in some cases of dyspepsia, but beware of them if not fresh. Cabbage in Holland is regarded as a blood purifier. Parsley will assist good digestion, like cheese and nuts Pumpkins are an ingredient in a certain patent medicine guaranteed to cure quite a variety of the ailments that flesh is heir to, but the world is increasing in inhabitants who do not believe all that they are apt to hear. Rhubarb, celery, lemons, sour oranges and other tart fruits are especially beneficial to those suffering from rheumatic ailments. Onions, celery and turnips relieve nervous disorders, onions being accounted the best nerve that is known. Digestion is prompted by the use of onions, tomatoes, and also olives, garlic, and peanuts. Spinach and onions relieve gravel. Carrots are good for asthmatic people. Turnips, onions, and salt relieve the scurvy. And there is scarcely a thing better than lemons to break up a cold, to relieve feverish thirst, billiousness, low fevers, liver troubles and rheumatism.

Dr. Robert Abbe, senior surgeon of St. Luke's hospital, New York City, sheds a new light on the cause of cancer, and particularly cancer of the mouth. He presents a calm but scathing arraignment of tobacco when it is smoked or chewed in excessive quantities. Of 100 victims of mouth cancer studies, only 10 of them were women. Of the 90 men all but one were inveterate smokers. Most of them smoked cigars, to the number of 3 to 20 a day. Five of them only smoked cigarettes. One consumed 50 a day. Many used a pipe, which often caused cancer to begin where the end of the pipe-stem allowed the hot smoke to come upon the tongue. Thirteen had a cancer inside the cheek and all of these chewed tobacco. In every case the cancer started where the tobacco quid was held in the cheek, or on the edge of the palate or the tongue close by.

Chronic irritation, Dr. Abbe says may be set down as a fundamental cause. The use of the tobacco may be the original cause of the irritation, as when hot smoke from a pipe constantly burns the tongue or the tobacco may aggravate the irritation when it has once appeared. Often a broken tooth or a sharp

tooth edge causes the original inflammation that leads to the cancerous growth. About one-tenth of the patients plainly owed their affliction either to a rough tooth or to hot burning drinks, or both. The other nine-tenths of the cases are chargeable to tobacco.

The partaking of a slice of pineapple after a meal is quite in accordance with physiological indications, since the fresh pineapple juice contains a remarkably active digestive principle similar to pepsin. This principle has been termed "bromelin," and so powerful is its action upon proteids that it will digest as many as 1000 times its weight within a few hours. Its digestive activity varies in accordance with the kind of proteid to which it is subjected. When a slice of fresh pineapple is placed upon a raw beefsteak, the surface of the steak becomes gradually gelatinous, owing to the digestive action of the enzyme of the juice.

Of course, digestive agents exist also in other forms of fruit, but when it is considered that an averaged sized pineapple will yield nearly two pints of juice, it will be seen that the digestive action of the whole fruit must be enormous. The activity of this particular digestive agent is destroyed in the cooked pineapple, but unless the pineapple is preserved by heat there is no reason why the tinned fruit should not retain the digestive power.

Will you kindly tell me the cause of grease constantly working its way out of the nose and forehead, and its treatment?

Answer:—Cause is super-active condition of the Sebaceous glands. Would ask if you are a blonde or a brunette as nature has provided the brunettes with glands that secrete more sweat and sebaceous matter than the blondes. A further example by the brunettes having a thicker and more abundant hair. Treatment would be to endeavor to carry off the superfluous waste matter through the proper channels. The most logical way would be by diet, internal bathing and more perfect elimination of the entire body. Avoid pastry, rich and greasy foods. The treatment will be slow but it will be sure. Some form of exercise that will stimulate the liver is necessary and valuable.

Mrs. D.—Please give me advice on how to feed my year and six months old baby. Should he have anything besides milk?

Answer: Half the second year babies require four regular meals a day with strained cereal jellies, 1-3 jelly and 2-3 milk, with the first and last meals; three ounces of soup for noon meal; either zweiback, buttered toast, graham crackers or hard biscuit with all meals and dessert of prune pulp or apple sauce. Last half of second year babies can digest fresh vegetables and rare, scraped beefsteak or chops, in addition. Second and third year they need cereals and cream, butter, and thickened soups, sugar, more vegetables, larger amounts and a quart of milk. No chops, steaks or roast beef much before 18 months. No vegetables much before 2 years; peas, string beans, spinach, carrots, asparagus tips cooked soft and colandered; baked potato. Soup stocks should be of chicken, beef, or of mutton. Cereals mean corn meal, rice, barley, hominy, arina, etc.; oatmeal is too heating in the summer. Prolonged cooking will break up the cellulose of cereals into digestible bits. All fruit juices should be strained and all cooked fruits pulped. Up to six years the child cannot incorporate to much cereal for their good. Give freely of chocolate, molasses varieties and homemade fudge. Between noon meal and supper day old bread buttered with with a layer of butter and sugar. Regular food and the fresh air are nature's appetizers. Do not allow children to go to bed with cold feet; see that the feet and legs are warm and dry. This will make them comfortable and insure them rest and also prevent suffering and serious illness.

Is there any reason why a woman

30 years old should have wrinkles? What is the cause and treatment?

Yes, a lack of deposits of fat between the layers of the muscles due to improper oxidation of carbohydrates and the condition of a fat starvation of the tissues. This is caused by the interference in the digestion and assimilation of the food. The secretive power of the blood has been interfered with and the treatment called for is one for elimination, purifying the body and blood, internal bathing, plenty of pure water, vegetables and fruit diet and avoiding fried meats and the rich pastries. Feeding the skin is important. First bathe the skin with hot water and following with a cold rinse and friction rub with a coarse towel. Then rub in some good skin food with a clean, dry towel.

Please tell me how to remove large wrinkles on each side of the mouth.—A. L.

Try this: Rosewater, 6 ounces; alum, 6 grains; thick almond cream, 1 1-2 tons. Dissolve the alum in rose water; pour this mixture into the almond cream stirring constantly; wash the face in hot water and massage well by taking a bit of the flesh and rolling between the fingers and thumb. Then apply the lotion given above. Do this frequently. At night bind a piece of linen wet with the lotion over the wrinkles.

For red eyelids try sulphate of zinc, 1 grain, boric acid, 10 grains, rosewater 1 ounce. Use three or four drops with eye dropper in eye four or five times a day.

To use benefit

add a few drops

basin of warm water until the water becomes creamy. To make your neck larger massage the skin with skin food. Use the dumbbells every morning and night for five minutes is good.

Cream of tartar is obtained from deposits found in wine casks. It is used for domestic cooking and is good to lower the temperature in fevers. Is a mild laxative. Is one of the ingredients in rochelle salts. A simple, good blood cleanser is sulphur and molasses.

Your cold feet are due to defective or sluggish circulation. Take daily cathartic and exercise. Soak the feet in hot water on retiring.

Dr. Chas. G. Percival in the El Paso Herald.

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come from healthy mothers. And mothers will certainly be healthy if they'll take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Nothing can equal in building up a woman's strength.

In regulating and assisting all her natural functions, and in putting in perfect order every part of the female system. It lessens the pains and burdens, supports and strengthens weak, nursing mothers.

It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and bracing nectar.

Mrs. BETTIE FLEMING, of 1225 Clinton Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, says:

"I had been in bad health and the doctor would get me up for a while. Two years ago I was in very bad health, had womanly trouble. Had tried several different things and at last I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and today I weigh 122 pounds, then I only weighed 130. I praise your medicines to every suffering woman, and tell them the good it has done and does till today for me."



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Pecos to Roswell, N. M. and return \$6.05, account State Live Stock and products exposition. Dates of sale Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, limited for return Oct. 11th, 1915.

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THE PECOS TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

B. J. STRICKLAND
Editor and Manager.

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

BETTER BABIES

(Continued from page one.)

her score card next year, she finds that her baby is graded much higher than last year, and that through her own efforts her child is being modeled into a fine healthy specimen of American babyhood.

The women who have under taken this contest may not have managed it like experts the first year, but they trust that every mother may have received some suggestion that will be of help in caring for her children. If the show is not all that you had hoped for this year, keep in touch with the women who conducted it and make suggestions and try your best to improve it next year.

REPORT OF THE BETTER BABIES CONTEST.

The Better Babies Contest of 1915 really began in 1914. Prompted by a suggestion made by a mother of this community who had reaped the benefits of a Better Babies Contest held in Fort Worth 2 years ago, the Fair management of 1914 decided to hold a contest here during the last fair. But it was not until after the catalogues were distributed (ten days before the fair of 1914) that the president of the Fair Association notified the President of the Mothers' Club that the club had been designated to hold the contest. Immediately the Woman's Home Companion was appealed to for information, literature, etc., but the first reply was received after the fair had opened, and as thirty days notice is required, after an agreement has been signed by both parties, for the shipment of supplies, besides all other necessary arrangements, one can readily see that the attempt to hold a contest during the 1914 fair was impossible.

But the Mothers' Club felt that this was a step in the right direction and realizing the educational value of such a movement, also stimulated by the interest which was awakened last year, we were not willing to let the matter die.

Accordingly, at the February meeting of the club, it was decided to hold the contest in cooperation with the fair association this fall, and the campaign for Better Babies has been going on in this community ever since.

For five weeks, the various committees have been at work and if you think they haven't worked well—just ask these same ladies to serve next year, for whether this first contest has been a success or not, we hope to make it an annual event, and that hereafter our babies may have as much science, time and attention bestowed upon them as is commensurate with their importance—at least as much as we have heretofore bestowed upon our agricultural products, cattle, poultry and swine; for years, even the government has spent thousands of dollars for the betterment of the latter.

But I was to give a short report of our local contest, and I know the mothers are impatient to hear the verdict of the examining judges and the report of the scoring committee.

As a result of the work of the publicity committee who has for weeks advertised the contest in the papers of the surrounding towns as well as in our local paper, also by the efforts of the enrollment committee to interest mothers, there were 76 babies entered, 23 in the first division, 27 in the second, and 26 in the third. Of these more than half were from the neighboring towns—Tovah, Balmorhea, Saragosa, Brogado, Pyote, Barstow, Porterville, Tovahvale, Hoban, Fort Stockton and Alpine. Then we had inquiries from Grandfalls after the entries closed.

A more detailed report will be given by the chairman of the scoring committee.

As a representative of the Mothers' Club, I wish to thank, first the doctors, who, by their skill and magnanimity in giving their time, made it possible for the contest to be held at all. Then to every firm and individual who helped in any way, by gifts, loans, or time spent. We would take this opportunity to express our appreciation.

And now, publicly and personally, I come to thank the women who have so untrillingly and unselfishly given their time and energy to the

work. I commend them each and every one to the manager of the next Better Babies Contest.

Everything that has been done has been done willingly and freely for the children, with no thought of recompense except "Better Babies," for, in the language of the "Children's poet":

What would the world be to us
If the children were no more?
We should dread the desert behind us

Worse than the dark before.
MRS. C. J. CHARSKIE.

Report of Mrs. F. F. Mace, chairman of the scoring committee, Better Babies Contest:

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The report of the work of Physicians and examiners must of necessity be unsatisfactory in many ways, because to make such a report complete, in all its details, would require much more time than is allotted me for that purpose, or than you would care to give listening to me this morning. Therefore as briefly as I can, I will give the most important points of this report.

Before I give the actual statistics of the Pecos Better Babies contest, I wish, for the benefit of those who have not looked into the matter, to state in a few words as possible the score card itself. In the first place a perfect child, a 100 per cent baby, will score 1000 points. There are five tests through which the child must pass before it is scored: The mental and developmental test, which counts 200 points; the test of measurements, cal examination which is 500 points; which totals 100 points, the physical examination which is 500 points, the oral and dental examination, which counts 115 points; and the examinations of eye, ear, nose and throat. All of these tests and examinations are given the child by the most competent physicians and examiners, and every blemish, or defect, is noted, discussed with the mother of the baby, and marked on the card. No one but the physician or examiner is permitted to decide on any part of this work. The amount deducted for each blemish or defect is unalterably fixed by the rules governing Better Babies Contests under the Better Babies Bureau of the Woman's Home Companion.

In the Pecos contest by far the greatest number of deductions were made in the measurements tests. This will not at all seem strange if you bear in mind that these measurements are all proportioned to the height of the child regardless of its age, and that few people are ever perfect in their proportions. Children are not penalized for averheight, but must be in proportion to that height, while underheight children are penalized for the underheight, but if the other measurements are in proportion to that height there would be no further deductions.

With this brief and perhaps unsatisfactory explanation of the card, I will pass to what will doubtless be of more interest, the report of the Pecos Better Babies contest.

A total of 57 of the babies who were enrolled before the contest were examined.

20 in the first division—babies from 6 months to 12 months.

15 in the second division—babies from 12 months to 24 months.

22 in the third division—babies from 24 months to 36 months.

In the first division the girls scored as follows: 1, 100 per cent; 1, 98 1-2 per cent; 2, 98 per cent; 1, 97 1-2 per cent; 1, 95 1-2 per cent; 4, 94 per cent; 1, 93 1-2 per cent.

The boys of this division scored as follows:

1, 98 per cent; 1, 97 1-2; 1, 97; 1, 95; 1, 94 1-2; 1, 93; 3, 92.

By this showing it would seem that there are none but Better Babies in this part of Texas. You will note that the girls on an average score higher than the boys.

In the second division the girls score:

1, 97 per cent; 1, 96 1-2; 1, 96; 1, 95 1-2; 1, 95; 1, 92 1-2.

The boys score:

1, 97 1-2; 2, 96 1-2; 1, 96; 3, 94 1-2; 1, 93; 1, 92 1-2.

In the third division, the girls scored:

1, 99 1-2; 1, 94; 1, 92 1-2; 3, 91 1-2; 1, 91; 2, 89 1-2.

The boys score:

1, 96 1-2; 2, 95 1-2; 2, 94 1-2; 1, 94; 2, 93 1-2; 1, 93; 1, 92; 1, 91 1-2; 1, 90; 1, 88 1-2.

In this division the average score of the boys is higher than that of the girls.

It might be interesting and instructive to learn the reasons back of the fact that babies of the third division grade lower than babies of the first.

been very little of any kind of eye, ear, nose or throat trouble. In this respect this community is much more fortunate than some of those in the eastern part of the state, where a large per cent of the babies have been found to have incurable trouble with their eyes. Of course, as one of the doctors expressed, we realize that in this contest that only the cream of the babies of the towns have been examined, and while we are so glad to have them, still, in a measure, these have not realized the aim of the Better Babies Contest, and it is hoped that when the next Better Babies Contest is held in Pecos that all the little ones, strong and weak, will be given the advantage of the tests and examinations and all the mothers will lay hold of the opportunity to learn all that is possible about their babies and how to make them all Better Babies.

TO THE MOTHERS.

Much has been done in the past few years for the education of the mothers in the care of their babies. Much has been written which is good, but the most efficient work is personal work such as the examination of the baby with explanation of its condition and advice to the mother.

The Better Babies Contests have done much good along this line. The time has passed when a woman believes, because she is the mother of a child, she therefore knows what to do for it. Instinct does not enable her to be the best of mothers; she must learn many things if she would accomplish all that is possible in the rearing of her child.

The mother must be given a standard in order that she may use the facts she acquires. Very many mothers are not able to recognize an abnormal condition in a child, not being familiar with the normal. The study of physiology receives far too little attention in the general education.

The study of the baby is such a comparatively new thing that one must be always ready to prove or disprove theories. For example: Not many years ago it was taught that the bottle-fed baby's milk, regardless of conditions, must be sterilized; then when this was found to be capable of causing rickets and scurvy, Pasteurized milk was considered so necessary for a baby that at one time Chicago ordered all milk delivered in the city to be Pasteurized. Now it is believed that fresh raw milk is the best for the baby. Many similar illustrations could be used along different lines of baby care.

These facts prove that most careful study is being made for the baby's welfare and that truths are being put into practice as they are educational work have a promising field, in that mothers everywhere are eager to learn.

In giving advice to mothers very seldom, now, does one receive the retort: "I guess I should know what to do for my own baby," or have the grandmother or some neighbor say: "I am the mother of twelve children, I think I ought to know what to do with them." I would not minimize the value of knowledge gained by experience for it is the best in the world, but there are many important things that a mother ought to know at the very beginning of the baby's life. How often do we hear, "Yes, if I had known it in time I might have done something to prevent it."

The medical profession too, is awakening. Seldom now do we hear a physician say to the mother, "O, ask the grandmother or some of the old women in the neighborhood, they know more about a baby than I do."

In the Better Babies Contests, I believe, as a rule, the babies between the ages of six months and one year score better than the older ones, which means that something has gone wrong in the care of the child after it is a year old, maybe something preventable.

Let us hope that the Better Babies Bureau and the Infant Welfare Societies may live long and prosper.
BETHENA COONE, M. D.

(Continued From Page Four)

Mrs. Clint Harrison who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Davis the past week, returned to her home in Tovah today.

Roy Lane and family are moving out of the O. J. Green house into one of Grandma Newell's.

Earl Ligon was in Pecos from his farm, Thursday on business.

Ed. Stuckler arrived in Pecos on Wednesday from Fort Stockton, and said that they had a fine rain down in that part of the country, that they drove through water the most of the way.

Meat scraps, ground bone, and oyster shell at Pecos & Wadley's.

DAM IT! WE NEED IT

(Continued From Page One)

all of El Paso, besides large representations from all of the various Irrigation Districts along the river interested.

Meeting was called to order on the 17th by Mr. E. D. Balcom, and the purpose of the meeting explained by him as follows: That for 20 years effort had been made in an individual way by the various projects financing themselves as best they could as occasion arose with varying results. That for the last ten years there had been no appreciable headway made as conditions in the money markets were such with respect to irrigation securities that it was almost impossible to secure money for development of any kind no matter how creditable a project.

Mr. Balcom then went into a statement compiled on a recent trip made by him showing the development to date on the various projects, which reads as follows: "That there are constructed 238 miles of main canal, 550 miles of laterals, that the total acreage under these two heads amount to 147,500 acres, that there is actually being cultivated this season 31,580 acres, and that there is about 12,100 more ready to cultivate. This land is planted in the following crops: Alfalfa, 13,800 acres; in cotton, 10,020 acres; fruit, 275 acres; other crops, such as corn and other feed crops, 5,768 acres. That there are being supported under all of the projects 437 families; that there has been expended to date the huge sum of \$1,945,000.00, and taking into consideration present conditions there is at least \$1,000,000.00 that can be counted on as lost capital upon which no return can be expected to be had."

A discussion of the storage possibilities was then taken up by him giving data on the Red Bluff Reservoir site situated about five miles above the Texas State line over in New Mexico, saying that surveys had been made of this site by Mr. J. W. Lewis, Civil Engineer of Carlsbad, New Mexico, and at one time deputy State Engineer of the State of New Mexico. This survey shows that this basin is capable of holding about 220,000 acre feet at one filling, and that the possibilities of filling this lake twice each year would give it a holding of 440,000 acre feet; that all of the data available to date shows that the total flow of all character of the Pecos River above this point is about 400,000 acre feet. It will readily be seen that this basin is capable of taking care of the total supply of the river. The figures on cost of construction for this dam, which were based upon the actual construction cost of the Carlsbad Avlon unit, to be \$535,000.00. Besides this storage there are various other sites some of them already completed and others only partially so, that are capable of taking care of what available supply that may reach the river below this point so that there can be no water lost with in the project contemplated.

It was then stated by him that the time had arrived for cooperative action of some kind; that all of the projects in Texas if they were to expect future development on the basis upon which immigration can be induced, and the dollars expended may expect a return that the only agency where all might join and know that each would be fairly treated and their interests protected was by taking all of their troubles to the Federal Reclamation Service and ask them to take all of the projects over and construct the storage.

The Congressman was called upon for a few remarks as how to proceed and what we might expect, and in his candid way explained the workings of the Service; chief was that we must settle our differences among ourselves and come to the Service with them and let them adjust what we could not. He then read from the report of Mr. P. M. Fogg, on the investigations made about one year ago, of the conditions found by him on the Pecos River in Texas. Mr. Fogg has this to say as to the Red Bluff site:

"All except the Red Bluff site are inland basins, requiring feed canals and liable to large losses through seepage and evaporation. The tightness of the floors is questionable on account of the general occurrence of gypsum. These basins are moreover not available for the Valley as a whole, but would serve separate projects and the construction of al or a number of them would multiply water losses.

"The Red Bluff site would conserve all the available water above the site, serve all areas that may be developed, and save water losses through the absence of any feed

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O. J. Green Grocery

canal and the concentration of the stored water in one relatively deep body."

The Congressman then went into the financial end of the Service, saying that there were many difficulties to be overcome. That at present the Service was short about \$20,000,000.00 necessary for the completion of the projects now under way, but that the Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, had under consideration a plan for the financing of these projects and the undertaking of new ones, and that they hoped to have it ready to present to the coming Congress for some action; that the prospect was not discouraging and that if we all got along together and pushed we would get what we went after; that he was in sympathy with us, and would help us get it through.

The meeting was then adjourned and after lunch Mr. Smith along with about ten others interested, was taken by Mr. Balcom up into New Mexico for an inspection of the Reservoir site, leaving Pecos at 2:00 o'clock and going clear through the site, giving those in the party a clearer idea of its possibilities. Congressman Smith was much pleased with all that he saw. The party reached Pecos about ten o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Balcom on the morning of the 18th, at ten o'clock. A preliminary statement similar to that of the previous morning was made by him for the benefit of those who were not present at that meeting, after which Congressman W. R. Smith was called on for a few remarks on what he saw on his trip to the site on the previous evening. He stated that not being an engineer he could not judge it from that standpoint, but that the Red Bluff site appealed to him as being all that had been reported of it, and that he was glad that he was able to make the trip, as it gave him a clearer idea of the project. He further stated that he had conferred with his colleague, Senator Sheppard, of the possibilities of having the government take hold of the project, and that they were ready to take hold and help push it.

It might be said here that all Texas may be proud of their representation, and especially the 16th District in having a man who has the interests of his State at heart, and is ready at all times to work for them in a clean way as is Congressman Smith.

Following Congressman Smith, Felix Martinez of El Paso, was introduced for a few remarks, and in his versatile way told of the Elephant Butte project and how it was conceived as long as twenty years ago, and that laws had to be enacted to make it possible. Treaties with the Republic of Mexico, other agreements with the State of New Mexico, and finally the getting together of all of the different interests, which took them many years to assimilate, but finally this was accomplished, and that this year would see the completion of this great work. That the effect of it was already felt by the development taking place in the Valley and that the people were now confident to go ahead and spend their money feeling safe in the investment. He farther spoke in a practical way of the use of water and the necessity of cultivation, that in

his opinion our water supply was ample when properly applied to all of our lands. He also spoke of the help given him by Congressman Smith and then Congressman Sheppard, now Senator, that two men had worked together continually for the interests of their constituents, and that it is all the tangled business of managing the Rio Grande project into which they were always ready to give their helping hand when necessary.

He cautioned us to watch for differences as they were all very imaginary than real, when a project like this was at stake, as the world assimilate all, and none of us would be hurt but helped, and suggested that the slogan be "Let It! We Need It!" that it is the occasion and will be shared.

Following Mr. Martinez, Senator Sheppard was introduced, and in his clever way, assured us that his support would be forthcoming, saying that he was ready to do anything that Congressman Smith endorsed, and, while he was not very familiar with the project, he was sure of its necessity by the representation and interest shown by the people present and that he would and was ready to do all for it to insure its final success.

He told of his trip, taken the day before, to the Elephant Butte Dam, of the great work accomplished and the possibilities under it when completed.

Senator Sheppard impressed us of the seriousness in what he was doing and that he at all times was looking to the upbuilding of the State.

Mr. Balcom again took the floor, asking for an expression from all present interested in the different projects. All express hearty cooperation in the work, and suggested that meetings be held in all of the different districts, to select committees to meet in Pecos on the 25th for a further discussion of the matter in hand.

This meeting will be held at the club rooms at Pecos, at 2:00 p.m. Saturday, September 25. All interested are invited to attend and listen to the discussions of the different committees.

JOHN WREN HINES.

The subject of this sketch was born March 11th, 1868, in Ellis County, Texas, and died at Carlsbad, New Mexico, September 12th, 1915, as the result of a sad mistake and accident.

He was 47 years, 6 months, and 1 day old. He was married in Ellis County to Miss Ida S. Harney, and to this union eight children were born, 3 boys and 5 girls. They were an aged father one brother and a host of relatives and friends are left with sad hearts. May this affliction work out for them all a far more and exceeding weight of glory. The funeral services were held at the residence of the aged father in Pecos, after which the W. O. W. took charge and completed the services at Fairview Cemetery.

C. S. MCCARVER.

Elmer Johnson and Geo Brooks attended the Fair at Midland Wednesday and report a good time.

F. W. Johnson and Rev. Key, pastor of the Baptist church went to Midland on the early morning train Thursday to attend a board meeting.

A Big Sacrifice!

My Comfortable and Modern Home, nine rooms and Bath, cement foundation; every modern convenience; cistern and artesian water; stable, buggy house, coal house, store room, hay and feed room and garage all under one roof. Will sell at less than 75 per cent of original cost for cash, or will consider smaller place in exchange as part payment. House was built five years ago. This is the **BIGGEST BARGAIN** in a Comfortable Home ever offered in Pecos. This property is entirely clear of debt. See me and I will give you a **REAL BARGAIN**.

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CHANGE IN SANTA FE TIME.
The Santa Fe railway has made a change in their time card as follows:

Southbound train arrives at 12:30, p. m. mountain time and leaves northbound at 2:00 p. m.—or 1:30 and 3:00 o' clock, Central time.

This change was made in order to accommodate passengers coming in on the Texas & Pacific trains as the old time card compelled them to lay over here twenty-four hours.

L. W. Anderson, general manager of the Pecos Valley Southern railway Co., returned home yesterday from a business trip to Austin. He reports good rains from Sweetwater west.

MRS. W. R. McDERMOTT.

It is a pleasure for me to write this contribution to the memory of Mrs. W. R. McDermott, who died at their home four miles west of Pecos, Saturday September 11th, 1915.

I want to bear evidence to the broad, loving character of this godly woman, for I am sure I know her better than anyone outside the family circle—my acquaintance with her was an intimate one since 1882, back in the postoaks in Callahan County. Since first I met her until the time of her death I felt towards her as though she was my second mother. She exulted in my success almost as much as did my own mother, and I loved her for those thirty-three years next to my own mother. I have been in her home life with her children, and no truer or more capable mother ever lived. The education and the development of her own children was supported and sustained thru all the years by her ambition and her prayers together with her personal efforts, and that of her husband. The shadows and misfortunes that fell across their way (and they were many) never daunted the courage and hope of this pious christian woman.

From every trial she would arise with seemingly a stronger purpose than before to go on to success.

By nature she was religious and good, and by practice and every day life she developed into a religious and pious giantess. In her home she was loving and tender, always thoughtful and careful of those about her. Many, many have been the days of profit and pleasure I have spent in her home, for I was there much; and no boy, as I was, could have enjoyed the confidence and esteem as I did of this woman, and not have been better, and not have, to an extent, her godly life impressed upon him. In an unassuming way she lived her life of godliness and purity, influencing those that came in contact with her by her gentleness and kindness.

She has left behind her a spirit of love and tenderness that will influence those most that knew her best.

I would, if I could, console those that she has left behind, but I cannot, only time can do this; but I can and do hope that those left behind will emulate her spirit of tenderness and thoughtfulness, and be consoled with the thought that God spared her to until you were all grown and that He then took her to be with Himself—from whence she cannot come, but whither you may all go.

BEN RANDALS.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Seed barley at Prewit & Wadley's
Mrs. Don Leckenby and son, Don, arrived in Pecos last week, from their extended visit in the Northwestern part of the U. S. and of course Don, Sr. is correspondingly happy. Their many friends in Pecos are much pleased that they are again citizens of Pecos.
—Seed rye at Prewit & Wadley's.

Mrs. T. Y. Moorhead is able to be around again after her recent severe illness, and her numerous friends are pleased to hear the good news.
—Our stock salt will please you—
Prewit & Wadley's. 38tf

Miss Rosa Thomason left last week, Monday, for a few days visit with relative and friends in Colorado City, and Mrs. Kirksey left for her home in San Antonio Wednesday. She was joined by her daughter, Miss Rosa, who was in a hurry to get to San Antonio for the opening of school.
J. T. Hazlewood of Godley, in Johnson county, arrived in Pecos Wednesday and went out to look over his land which is located near Hoban.

—Seed wheat at Prewit & Wadley's.
Oram Green, who for the past three weeks has been confined at his home with a serious attack of appendicitis, was able to be down to his store for a short while Monday. His hosts of friends trust that he may soon be able to be there regularly.

—Cane seed is daily chicken feed. Cheap at Prewit & Wadley's.
Messrs. Taylor and E. F. Wakefield came up Sunday from their Pecos county ranch below Fort Stockton for a few days visit with their sister, Mrs. H. E. Dickson.
—Maize Chops, cheaper than corn chops at Prewit & Wadley's.

A. J. Bungarner was down from his ranch near Arno Sunday greeting his many friends.
—Best of shorts at Prewit & Wadley's.

Rev. J. O. Foster of Balmorhea, was a visitor in Pecos Sunday afternoon and evening.
—Feed is cheaper at Prewit & Wadley's.

J. C. Short was in the first of the week on a business trip from his ranch in the Barilla draw country.
G. H. Crenshaw of Saragosa was a Sunday visitor in Pecos.

Mrs. J. W. Blakeslee, of Balmorhea, was visiting in Pecos Sunday.
—You would be surprised at the amount of feed handled by Prewit & Wadley.

Col. N. T. Reed was in Pecos Monday from his farm-ranch near old Saragosa, circulating among his many friends.
Ira Lane, "The Insurance Man" from Kermit, was in Pecos Monday.

W. S. Johnson was in from the New Mexico ranch Wednesday and traded with the local merchants.
Young Bell, from his ranch near Porterville, was a business visitor Wednesday.

Rev. A. A. Davis, Presbyterian pastor left Pecos Sunday going to Toyah to begin a ten days protracted meeting.
Judge Jas. F. Ross left Monday, going to Midland. He is interested in a case there and it is expected to be called during this term.

District Judge, S. J. Isaacks was a business visitor in the city Monday.
M. W. Collie and D. M. Leckenby were in Barstow Tuesday looking after their telephone interests there.

Miss Vivian Grissom left Monday for Belton where she goes to attend school.
Guy Berry who has been visiting at the home of W. M. Collie during the fair, returned to El Paso Monday.

CARD OF THANKS.
To our many friends and neighbors who so kindly and unselfishly ministered to us in our recent bereavement, we desire to express our appreciation, and to assure you that your kind words and deeds lightened the burden of our sorrow. We thank you for your help.
JNO. Y. LILLEY & FAMILY.

OCTOBER 9, FIRE PREVENTION DAY.
Governor Ferguson on the 21st of this month issued a proclamation designating October 9 as State fire prevention day and the people of Texas are urged to observe the day by a general cleaning up and removal of trash, rubbish and waste from their premises.

This applies to Pecos and I ask in addition that all my patrons have all stove flues examined, cleaned, and repaired before setting up their stoves for winter. This is for your protection as well as the company I represent. Don't forget the day.
39-1adv. E. L. COLLINGS.

John Heard informed a Times' reporter yesterday that the Heard Bros. ranch had at last received a good wetting down, which is good news to their many friends.

Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gillett were Pecos visitors Thursday while on their way home to the ranch in the Davis mountains near Marfa. They were accompanied by their daughters, Misses Lou C. and Leotta, and son, Milton. They had been out to the W ranch visiting their daughter Mrs. Will F. Evans and family, and left the girls there for a short visit. Mr. Gillett is an old-timer in West Texas, having come here in 1879, before the railroad reached El Paso and is well and most favorably known in this section. He was a member of the Ranger force years ago.

Henry Avant returned home on Wednesday from South Texas. Mrs. Avant remains in San Antonio for winter.
For your weak eyes see Dr. Aronson at Mrs. Jo Camp's residence, until September 30 only. Phone No. 277.

—Kansas ground stock salt at Prewit & Wadley's. 38tf
—See Dr. Aronson at Mrs. Jo Camp's residence until Sep. 30th. He has fitted glasses for some of the best citizens of Pecos for the last 16 years. 25 years experience. Phone 277. 38-2

J. W. Bennett a former Pecosite but now of Erick, Okla., dropped down among us the first of the week for a few days business and visiting trip. His many friends were sure pleased to see him and learn that he was improving in health and he and his getting along nicely in the new home. He returned home yesterday.

Mrs. W. C. Holbert and two little daughters, Trebla and Joe, visiting with Mrs. E. J. Mover, and family. They were on their way home to Saragosa from their visit with relatives and friends at Belton, San Angelo, and other points in East and Central Texas. They report having had a splendid time while away.

VICKERS & COLLINGS
Yes Vickers and Collings is still in business at the same old place, and if there is any change it is for the better all around and all that reads this add tell them that they just come around to see if they had made any change. 39-1

—Buy your stock salt from Prewit & Wadley. 38tf
MILLINERY.
Miss Farnum has just received a new line of millinery, hats, shapes, and trimmings. Also furs for dress trimmings. 39-2

I. O. O. F. MEMBERS, NOTICE!
The officers and members of Pecos City Lodge No. 650, I. O. O. F. are earnestly requested to be present at the Odd Fellows Hall on Thursday night, September 30. Business of importance demands our attention.
E. W. CLAYTON, N. G.
P. L. Whitaker, Secretary.

—Dandy stock salt at Prewit & Wadley's. 38tf

—Cold pressed cake at Prewit & Wadley's

We Mind Our P's and Q's

Prices are Right
Purity is Unequaled
Quality Highest
Quickest Selling

THAT'S WHY WE RECOMMEND

CHASE & SANBORN'S
HIGH-GRADE
COFFEES

They are Qualified to Please you
in your Quest for Prime Quality
Quit using Poor Coffee and
Buy Chase & Sanborn's Coffee

And Mind Your P's and Q's
VICKERS & COLLINGS

Phone 156 Pecos, Texas Phone 156

JOHN LILLEY, JR.

John Lilley, Jr., baby son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lilley, was born on April 3, 1912, at Baker Louisiana, and died at Pecos, Texas Thursday, September 16, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The little fellow has been an invalid nearly all his short life having taken sick in August, 1912, and has been cared for by the loving parents, who have spared neither time nor money that he might regain his health. His helplessness has greatly endeared him to them and the parting was a sad one.

This stricken family have the deepest sympathy of the entire community, who leave them to Him who alone can truly comfort them in their loss.

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Sectional Bookcases

Beauty not Sacrificed to Strength

Dust Proof, Air Cushioned, Noiseless, Non-Binding Doors



Start Your Sectional Bookcase Now!
Cost No More than the Ordinary Kind

You can Secure Duplicate Sections at any Future Time

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THE GREATEST SENSATION IN THE WAY OF NEW SIXES OF THE SEASON

The Saxon is a large and Roomy five Passenger car, with 112 inch wheelbase, cantilever springs, electrical lighting and starting system, electric horn, one man top, windshield, speedometer, extra rim and all necessary tools. Hyatt bearings throughout. The classiest car on the market today selling for less than \$1000

MORE MILES PER GALLON OF OIL AND GASOLINE THAN ANY OTHER CAR ON THE MARKET

Carload Just Received--Make Immediate Delivery

T. M. DELANEY, Local Agent

BALMORHEA, TEXAS

Interesting Items Concerning Women

England has a Woman's Garden Union.

The Woman's City Club of New York City has over 1500 members. Miss Janet, the authoress, is opposed to the vote for woman.

New York State has 32,455 washerwomen, 25,215 cooks, and 5,47 chambermaids.

Women are outnumbered 2 to 1 by men in the Universities of the United States.

Miss Edna Mantou is now head of the biology department in the University of Omaha.

Mrs. Grace E. Headin is the title of chief chaplain for Patterson's 1,000 working girls.

Mrs. Jennie Watkins of New York City sold over \$200,000 worth of insurance during the past year.

Equal suffrage was defeated in Alabama when the senate rejected a bill by a vote of 21 to 10.

Miss Amy E. Du Pont of Wilmington, Delaware, directs the entire work of her vast farm in that state.

Women have taken the places of all the grooms in the famous Durvea racing stables near Paris.

Over 44 per cent of the work in the chemical industries of the United States is done by women.

Miss Mary L. Obenauer is chief of the woman's division of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Statistics show that a woman with an endowment policy outlives the woman with a straight life policy.

Miss Helen F. Chase has again been appointed musical director of grand opera in the New York Public Schools.

Before David Lloyd-George, the English statesman, makes a speech his wife carefully edits it.

Dr. Louisa I. Blair has been appointed a school director in the Wilkerson public schools.

Miss Katherine Minehart of Philadelphia, has patented a handbag which can be opened and converted into a seat.

It is being suggested that a war camp for women like the men's, at Plattsburg, N. Y., would not be out of place.

The new woman's building at the Ramsey County Minnesota poor farm, will have a smoking den for the old woman inmates.

The Prince of Wales has sworn never to marry a German princess, and claims that he intends to marry a daughter of an English peerage.

In twenty-five states of the U. S. mothers' pensions laws have been enacted and \$10,000,000 will be paid out this year for that purpose.

When the Prince of Wales marries his wife will receive \$50,000 a year, to be increased to \$150,000 should she survive him.

Miss Ethel Grosscup of Wenonah, N. J. sailed for Madrid where she will occupy the chair of English at the International Institute of Girls in Spain.

Miss Ormiston, daughter of an English Colonel, and Mrs. Durant,

Wife of a captain are tramway conductors at Portsmouth. They give their wages to charity.

Mlle. Jeanne Provost, the famous French actress, has been given the rank of corporal in the French army in recognition of what she has done to amuse the wounded soldiers.

Mrs. Lillian Stuart of St. Louis, is working to interest business men in a plan for a trunk highway from Detroit to New Orleans, which would furnish the unemployed with work.

Dr. Ruth Tunnick, a skillful bacteriologist claims that the real cause of "colds" is a germ which is obliged to live in an atmosphere and tissues where there is no oxygen.

Mrs. Mary Sage, 107 years old, of Darrowsville, N. Y., has signed the yellow slip endorsing woman suffrage. Mrs. Sage is the oldest woman in Northern New York and one of the oldest in the State.

Pierre, S. Dak., now boasts of a woman policeman in the person of Mrs. Ruth Hipple, who will make it her special duty to look after the cleanliness as well as the safety of the city.

Miss Margaret Kerfoot, chief of the division which fills the ships' orders to the 64,000 postoffices in the country, has been working in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the last thirty-two years.

Mrs. L. M. Featherston of Chicago, captain of a five-woman team which claims the woman's trap shooting championship of the world has issued a deft to any female team in the country for a series of matches.

Because she was defeated for the presidency of the National Educational Association, Miss Grace C. Strachan of Brooklyn resigned from the association claiming that her defeat was brought about by unfair means and factional disloyalty.

Believing that this country is in need of a woman's influence in government, Mrs. Katherine Rutherford a trained nurse of Chicago, has announced that she will be a candidate for vice-president of the United States.

Over 1,500 aged women and men former public school teachers, who are dependent upon the teachers' retirement fund in New York City, will receive only about half of their annuities for the present, owing to the fact that the fund is bankrupt.

The wives of several hundred of the German commercial travelers, who are now at the front have taken up the work of their absent husbands. Almost all of these female "drummers" are successful and will be employed after the war if they so desire.

The most respectable profession of the young women in the Argentine is school teaching, and there are at the present time in the Republic no less than seventeen normal schools for women alone. Also a professional school for women, where girls are taught glove making

embroidery, needlework, and artistic decoration.

Misses Elsie Newmap, Grace Clarke, and Margaret Eier, recently took the civil service examination for the appointment of mail-carriers at Geneva, Ill. Neither of them had to seek the employment as a means of livelihood for all are of well-to-do families.

Probably the most successful woman real estate dealer in this country is Miss Lena Rose, of Elmira, N. Y., who since 1910 has sold over a million dollars worth of realty. She is the first and only woman member of the National Association of Realty Brokers.

Marie Holzman who has been at the western front as a nurse since the beginning of the war has been decorated with the Iron Cross and the Bavarian Military Cross. In one of the battles near St. Mihiel, she carried several wounded soldiers from the firing line.

Ever since the Dutch army has been mobilized Queen Wilhelmina has kept untiring watch over the efficiency and comfort of the mobilized men, and has frequently conferred with the war minister, the chief of the general staff and, above all, with General Snijders, known as the "Dutch Hindenburg."

CHOOSING THE HAT FIRST.

There are more women who buy their hats before their frocks, believing that this is more satisfactory to dressing well. The majority buy their clothes without any regard to what hats will go with the clothes, and whether it is even possible to obtain a hat that will in any way suit the gown. Possibly, in this light, the hat before the frock idea is the better one. It is always possible to improve the seemingly hopeless of a gown by adding an attractive collar and by altering the neck so that the face is thrown out in good relief, but there is rarely a way to twist or to turn a hat so that it will serve the purpose for which it was bought, which is to make the face look its best.

The choice of a hat is so important that it behooves every woman to give far more time to fit them than to any other care of her apparel, says the New York Times. One who knows has claimed that the woman who is absolute master of her neck and head is the woman who dresses well.

All the skill does not lie in the choosing of a hat. There is much to be worked out in the posing of the hat, as well. We have the habit of saying that the Paris women are the masters in this art. Yet Americans are learning the significance of the work.

One is no longer expected to wear black hats although black velvet is being shown by the first milliners as the best of the early autumn hat.

Last season, and twice before it, this black hat was almost the only fashionable hat offered, and the women to whom it was not becoming were puzzled in their choice, on account of the fact that they did not want to be out of fashion and yet they preferred to look pretty.

The first color in the millinery market this season is Bordeaux red. "Cathedral colors" is the name given to an assortment of rich stained glass tones that are used in velvets for hats. These are green, brown, red purple and yellow. Felt is also dyed in these shades and built into stiff sailors, or small-brimmed, high topped hats.

Many of the new hats are draped in a fashion that prevailed three or more years ago. There is a slight brim that rolls as the side. The crown is a mass of more or less skillfully arranged velvet, mounting higher and higher. One comforting fact about these new fashions is that they do not oust the sailor shape, which is so peculiarly suited to the American face and which after all, has a smartness that is difficult to equal in the hat that is mad, to serve every moment.—Christian Science Monitor.

REVIVAL OF PATCHWORK.

With the return of many of the old-fashioned bits of household furniture and braided rugs and the homespun counterpanes, there has recently come back to favor the quaint patchwork quilt upon which our grandmothers worked alternately with their samplers. It is a part of the charm of these quilts to make them oneself, and many a summer veranda this year has occupants busily engaged at work on the "squares" or pieces which shall later be formed into marvelously designs fashioned after the floral or geometrical patterns of long ago. Out of brocaded workbags come the bits of white cotton upon which will be applied the pieces of blue, or rose, or buff, used in working out the blocks among the whole.

Among the quaintest and prettiest patterns are the conventional floral ones. A plump tulip, rose or daisy, in shaded colors, with its leaves, is centered in each of the large squares. The coverlets are charming for bungalow bedrooms, done in colors to match the paper and hangings of the room. For a colonial room furnished in old mahogany there is a blue and white box pattern that seems to belong peculiarly to the past. An especially beautiful design is a large lavender and deep purple flower, similar to an orchid.

The "Mystic Rose," seems to be the most popular pattern. It is worked out in a pale pink calico, blended with a deep rose, a dark red and just a light shade of green. 12 large block form the quilt. An attractive design called "4 patches," is being introduced by a Southern woman, who is copying it from a great aunt's quilt. It is pieced from a quaint calico showing a white ground, dotted with tiny rosebuds.

A pale yellow print with a dainty green vine running through it is being worked most satisfactorily into a "log-cabin" quilt.

For children's beds these coverlets are made of squares of linen or heavy cotton, worked with an odd combination of flowers, animals birds and the letters of the alphabet done in heavy block style of very bright colors in linen applied down. For a boy's room simple log cabin patterns in blue and white, rose and white, or red and white, formed of chambray applied on white cotton, are most appropriate.

WOMAN'S IDEA OF JUSTICE.

"You women are so critical that it is a wonder to me you don't become judges or serve on the jury or administer justice in other forms said the junior man after listening to some of the university girl's views.

The girl laughed. "We spend the strength of our critical faculty upon books and play reviews and suggestions for the betterment of a nation's morals," she said. "Further than that—don't tell it—but very few of us can go into the matter of criticism or anything involving justice. Sympathy plays too great a part in our judgments. We can't strip facts of their strapplings and get down to the mere skeleton. I knew a woman who knew from a literary standpoint the story she was reviewing was below the standard. But she had heard that the writer had published it in the hope of keeping the wolf off the grass, she turned in her review in a most complimentary criticism, logical enough to show its sincerity. A woman dramatic critic is hard to find who is not so biased by some personality of the actor that she views his work in a fair light."

"You think that the statute of justice ought to be a man's?" he asked with a twinkle.

"Never! I think a woman with a stone heart and no feelings is the best possible emblem."

"I heard a woman say the other day that if she was on a jury she would acquit everybody," he said.

"Of course—so should I. Do you suppose I should ever have the man's death or imprisonment on my conscience, no matter how much abstract justice was involved? He might have a poor mother or a wife and little children, or perhaps had not had half a chance. We don't care much for abstractions. And I am proud of it."

"There would even be fewer good men than the are in the world if women didn't mix a bit of sympathy with their abuse of justice," mused the junior man.

"And fewer happy men," laughed the girl, suddenly thinking of something. "I was so surprised the other day," she went on, "when a girl friend of mine told me of her engagement to a man who had cared for her a long time, but whom I heard her say repeatedly that she could not love. 'You see,' she confessed to me, 'I felt so sorry for him because I couldn't love him, that I began to.' It was a naive confession, but I think more than one girl could make it, if she would."

HARMLESS CURE FOR WARTS.

Apply cinnamon with a toothpick. This will not injure the skin and is claimed to be a sure and a harmless cure for warts. Go to the drug store and get ten cents worth of cinnamon oil and put it on the warts every night and in the morning if you wish. Do not be afraid of getting it on the other skin that is around the warts for it will not hurt it. The warts will soon start to disappear as quickly as they appeared. It is best to apply it with a toothpick.

REMINGTON UMC

The Steel Lined "SPEED SHELLS"
For Velocity and Accuracy

Sportsmen are willing to take their chances of sport but they want certainty in their shells. Get the Remington-UMC "Arrow" and "Niteo Club"—the steel lined "Speed Shells."

The steel lining grips the powder—puts all the force of the explosion back of the shot. Shorter lead, less guesswork about angles—easier to get the "fast ones."

Go to the dealer who shows the Red Ball Mark of Remington-UMC—he can fix you up right.

Sold by your home dealer and 5129 other leading merchants in Texas

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co. Woolworth Bldg. (233 Broadway) New York City

"QUALITY FIRST."

San Angelo Business College

A business education brings quickest financial results and relieves embarrassment. We do better than guarantee positions, qualify our graduates to hold them. Reference: Any bank in San Angelo. Write today for further information.

Food through a Straw

You're sipping downright good, rich, nourishing food when you drink

White Swan Grape Juice

—this you get in addition to the real pleasure that fills your glass to the brim.

Taste it and you'll say with us that you had no idea how good and how different grape juice could be until you drank White Swan.

Get it for home from your grocer—in bottles. Buy it by the glass at any soda fountain.

WAPLES-PLATTER GROCER CO.
(Wholesale only)

Denison, Ft. Worth, Dallas, Amarillo, Bowie, Brownwood, Chillicothe, Dublin, Gainesville, Greenville, Hamlin, Marshall, Stamford, Tex.; and Ada, Okla.



Texaco Axle Grease is Real Grease—pure lubricant throughout.

Get a trial can—say just a pound to begin with. Subject it to the test of heavy hauling in hot weather. Keep a careful check on the number of times you need to regrease the axles.

You will see that Texaco Axle Grease costs less because it lasts longer.

It is one of the many Quality Products we make for use on the farm, in the factory, in the home—everywhere where oil products are used in this country and abroad.

THE TEXAS COMPANY
General Offices: Houston, Texas. Agents Everywhere

DR. PRICE'S Cream BAKING POWDER

Pure, Healthful, Dependable

Its active principle solely grape acid and baking soda. It makes the food more delicious and wholesome.

The low priced, low grade powders put alum or lime phosphates in the food.

Ask Your Doctor About That

Squab Pigeons for the Town and City Lots

S. Government Issues a Bulletin on the Raising of Squabs.

The city or suburban man who keeps pigeons either for pleasure or as a source of income, will find practical information in the new Farmers' Bulletin No. 684, on "Squab Raising," recently issued by the poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

The bulletin opens with a strong caution to those thinking about the raising of pigeons for profit not to expect them to be an automatic gold mine. As a result of inquiries addressed to hundreds of commercial raisers of pigeons, the department's investigator finds that an annual profit of \$1.50 for a pair of breeders is considered good. It is pointed out also that pigeons cannot be left to themselves if they are to be made profit-making and that profitable squab raising calls for good breeding stock, special experience, business ability and good, steady markets.

As the price paid for squabs is largely affected by their size and color of their flesh, the squab raiser should be very careful about selecting breeds. The Homer pigeon seems to be the most popular breed for squab raising, but the Carneau pigeon, a larger bird, has recently become popular. Several other varieties of larger pigeons are used, especially in crossing with the Homer and Carneau. The Runt is one of the largest, but is not as prolific or as good a breeder or feeder as the Homer. Breeders with dark colored skins, legs or beak, may give a poorer market value of squab than those bred from birds which have white or pinkish white skin and light colored legs.

Pigeons are most valuable as a squab producer when from 2 to 5 years of age, although many will breed until they are 8 years old. The small varieties mate and breed at 5 to 6 months, the large varieties at 8 to 9 months.

For feeding pigeons a good mixture may be made with equal parts by weight of cracked corn, hard red wheat, kafir corn, Canada peas. To this ten per cent of hemp and millet seed should be added during the molting period. Other grains which may be substituted for or added to these are peanuts, oats, milled oats, buck wheat, Egyptian corn, barley, cowpeas and milo. A small quantity of stale bread, rice, millet, canary, vetch, and sunflower seed may be fed for variety. Green feed, such as cut clover, alfalfa, grass and lettuce can be fed to advantage, but is not absolutely essential.

When pigeons are not used, the nest should be fed twice a day, once in the morning and afternoon, giving one-half quart of grain. An extra amount should be added if there are many squabs, at costs from \$1 to \$2.50 per year to feed a pair.

When drinking water in vessels which the pigeons cannot bathe in, then and grit, broken oyster shells and charcoal should be kept before the pigeons all the time. Salt should be fed and it is best in a lump as rock salt or fine salt that is moistened and baked into a hard lump. Bath pans should be provided daily with water except during the winter. They should be emptied by noon. The bath pans should be used only about twice a week during the winter and should be placed on the floor inside the house.

Pigeons feed and rear their own squabs with a thick creamy mixture called pigeon milk produced in the crop of the pigeons. It is therefore essential that pigeons with squabs get a plentiful supply of grain. As the pigeons feed their squabs shortly after their own meal should be taken not to disturb them at that time. It is best to water them before they are fed. Pigeons with squabs should never be frightened, and should be disturbed as little as possible.

It will cost as a general proposition, from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a pair to construct and equip a good pigeon house, provided with an outside wire netting pen or flyway. At the same time pigeons can be accommodated in less pretentious houses, a lot under a peaked roof can be used. A gable roof building 10 to 15 feet wide, 6 feet from the floor to the eaves, and 8 to 9 feet to the ridge, makes a good pigeon house. A pen 8x9 feet will accommodate 25 pair of pigeons, while 40 pairs may be kept in a pen 8x13 feet. The necessary floor space to allow per pair varies from 2 1-2 to 3 square feet, according to the size of the pen, as a pair of birds require less floor space in large than in small pens. From 20 to 75 pairs of pigeons may be kept to advantage in each pen.

Essentials are fresh air, exterior dryness, and good drainage of the ground, plenty of sunlight and a space enough for the comfort of the pigeons. A southern or south-eastern exposure is best. Pigeon houses should be as nearly rat or mouse-proof as possible.

Windows should make up about one-tenth of the front and be so arranged that they can be taken out during the warm weather. One window in each pen may be replaced by muslin curtains for ventilation in cold weather. Windows should be placed just below the eaves so that the sun may shine well back into the house.

Where a flyway is provided long perches or boards should be arranged along the sides as it is bad policy to have roosts extend across the cage. Roosting boards in the shape of an "A" are best. They should be placed over each other so that the pigeons will not be soiled by droppings. Nest boxes are usually made about 12 inches square. Provisions should be made for good ventilation in the pen without creating draughts. Some breeders, however, prefer a box 12 inches in height and width, with a depth from front to back of 15 to 18 inches. Nesting pans of fibre or of earthenware 3 or 4 inches deep and 8 to 10 inches in diameter may be used, although some breeders do without pans by putting a 3-inch strip on the front of the nest. Nesting material of short pieces of hay, straw, pine needles and tobacco stems should be kept accessible to the pigeons in the house.

NEWSPAPER MAN RECOMMENDS IT.

R. R. Wentworth of the St. James (Mo.) News, writes: "A severe cold settled on my lungs. I feared pneumonia. Foley's Honey and Tar straightened me out immediately. I recommend this genuine cough and lung medicine." Right now a thousand hay fever and asthma sufferers are thank for this wonderful healing and soothing remedy.

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Under the above heading an exchange gives the following good advice: If you meet a man who is down in the mouth and who thinks that his town is all wrong just take him aside and give him a ride and hand him this quaint little song: "There are fancier towns than our own little town, there are towns that are bigger than this, and the people who live in the tinier towns all city excitement miss. There are things you see in a wealthier town that you can't in the town that's small; and yet up and down there is no other town like our little town after all. It may be that the street through the heart of our town isn't long, isn't wide, isn't straight, but the neighbors you know in our little town with a welcome your coming will wait. In the glittering streets of the glittering town with its palace and pavement and thrall, in the midst of the throng you'll frequently long for our own little town after all. If you live and work and trade in our town, in spite of the fact that it's small, you'll find that the town—our little town—is the best kind of a town after all."

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets and found them to be just as represented, a quick relief from the headaches, dizzy spells and other symptoms denoting a torpid liver and a disordered condition of the digestive organs. They are worth their weight in gold," writes Miss Clara A. Driggs, Elba, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere at all druggists.—Advt.

If you want to know the news, read the Pecos Times.

APPETITE NOT GUIDE TO FOOD REQUIRED. Digestive Organs Kept Working Overtime to Dispose of Material Body Does not Need.

A famous food expert has said that one should leave the table before the appetite is quite satisfied. Certainly that uncomfortable feeling which often follows the second serving of dessert should be avoided.

Appetite is often a poor guide as to the amount of food needed, for it may be cultivated and enlarged by the appeal of the sense of taste until the digestive organs can not dispose of the food taken.

Among agriculturists there is a well known diseased condition in horses called the Monday disease. It is due to the overfed and under-work Sunday, so that on Monday the ability is far below par.

The human family often suffers from a blue Monday which every employer knows. Washday has nothing to do with this case; but the entire blame can be laid upon the overfed Sunday which precedes it. The late breakfast is unusually heavier than on workdays; the mid-day dinner is large and rich, and the supply of highly seasoned salad or rarebit, with cake and rich dessert, follows the afternoon box of candy.

In this way the digestive apparatus is kept working overtime to dispose of the material which the body does not need because the exercise is so decreased. Monday morning dawns upon a tired body and a sluggish brain, which do not get back to their normal ability for many hours.

The human machine stands a remarkable amount of abuse, but once it begins to wear or break, it is virtually impossible to repair it entirely. Overeating, like overworking leaves its mark forever.

The economic waste involved in overfeeding is serious, aside from the dietetic dangers. The cost of food materials will never be less; it must continue to rise under present conditions, so that every cent spent for food above one's need is, therefore, spent unnecessarily.

Irregularity in one's meals is one of the greatest causes of digestive disturbances. Each organ is a unit in the great mechanical make-up of the body, with its own adjustments and habits of work. When these are changed the whole system suffers.

NONE EQUAL TO CHAMBERLAIN'S

"I have tried most all of the cough cures and find that there is none that equal Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has never failed to give me prompt relief," writes W. V. Harner, Montpelier, Ind. When you have a cold give this remedy a trial and see for yourself what a splendid medicine it is. Obtainable at all druggists.—Advt.

SHOPPING COURTESY.

Have you a code of shopping courtesy, or are you like so many of womankind, who lock their manners in their bureau drawers as they remove their shopping bags? Manners are all very well for days at home and for evenings out, they seem to tell you, but they have no time for etiquette on the shopping trip. When it comes down to pure reason, etiquette, manners, courtesy, politeness, or whatever you choose to call consideration for others, is not a waste of time. In fact a kind word or a smile is one of the most efficient labor-saving devices in the world.

If time is a consideration for the shopping trip, do not try to save it by making a mad rush through the stores, pushing through crowds like a football player, usurping the place of others, at the various counters and ordering articles which you are sure will be returned tomorrow. Rather save the time before starting by making a list of the articles desired and deciding just exactly what you are going to get.

CITROLAX CITROLAX CITROLAX

Best thing for constipation, sour stomach, lazy liver and sluggish bowels. Stops a sick headache almost at once. Gives a most thorough and satisfactory flushing—no pain, no nausea. Keeps your system cleansed, sweet and wholesome. Ask for Citrolax. Sold by Pecos Drug Co. (Advt.)

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System Take The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out the malaria. The Iron builds up the system. 50 cents

CARE OF TABLE LINEN.

Cloth Should be Pure White, Without Spot or Blemish.

The care of table linen is of the greatest importance if one would have the table arrayed at its best. There must be a pure white cloth without blemish or wrinkle, with satiny finish and with as few folds as possible.

A very good way to wash napkins and tablecloths is to first pour boiling water over any stains and then let them soak in a good suds made with white laundry soap for an hour. Then lightly rub out and just scald in clear soft water and during the whole process wring by hand, instead of a wringer, to avoid the wrinkles that are so hard to press out. Do not starch; stretch evenly and hang straight on the line to dry. In ironing the linen must be evenly and well dampened. Fold the tablecloth from side to side just once across and press from end to end on both sides.

This will give the satin finish. Fold together sideways once more and press both sides carefully, then fold lengthwise as little as possible to lay in the sideboard drawer.

TRY IT! SUBSTITUTE FOR NASTY CALOMEL

Starts Your Liver Without Making You Sick and Can Not Salivate

Every druggist in town—your druggist and everybody's druggist has noticed the great falling-off sale of calomel. They all give the same reason. Dodson's Liver Tone is taking its place.

"Calomel is dangerous and people know it, while Dodson's Liver Tone is perfectly safe and gives better results," said a prominent local druggist. Dodson's Liver Tone is personally guaranteed by every druggist who sells it. A large bottle costs 50 cents, an if it fails to give easy relief in every case of liver sluggishness or constipation, you have only to ask for your money back.

Dodson's Liver Tone is pleasant-tasting, purely vegetable remedy, harmless to both children and adults. Take a spoonful at night and wake up feeling fine; no biliousness, sick headache, acid stomach or constipated bowels. It doesn't gripe or cause inconvenience all the next day like violent calomel. Take a dose of calomel today and tomorrow you will feel weak, sick and nauseated. Don't lose a day's work! Take Dodson's Liver Tone instead and feel fine, full of vigor and ambition.—Advt.

BAZAAR! BAZAAR! The annual Bazaar of the Christian Ladies Aid will be held sometime during December. Watch for the exact date. 28*2

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

The Voice of Now

It is the present, the today, the NOW in which we are interested. Shakespeare wisely says:

"Tomorrow never yet On any living mortal rose or set."

It is the printed page which deals most intimately and with the greatest detail in the movements of the present. It is THE VOICE OF NOW proclaiming to the world the things that are happening today. The Government of the United States is NOW gravely concerned in certain aspects of the war in Europe and has had trust on it several serious international problems which are NOW in process of solution. The American farmer is NOW interested in this titanic struggle, for his interests are being affected by it today and will be tomorrow, and he wants to keep in close touch with it NOW.

EVERYBODY is interested in the cotton crop from the time of its planting to the days of its harvesting and marketing. They want to know "the NOW" in all that pertains to the great Southern staple; they want to know "the NOW" of all other agricultural markets, the latest in modern farming, the facts of the warehousing problem, and all else that pertains to the progress of the times in every theater of life.

The tens of thousands of men and women who know the Semi-Weekly Farm News know it is "THE VOICE OF NOW," telling in direct and positive tones of what is going on at home and abroad. DALLAS, TEXAS.

Talks With the Boys

By J. L. HARBOUR, IN THE VISITOR.

THE BOY WITH "NO CAPITAL"

I once heard a big, husky man, whose life had been a good deal of a failure, say that if he had only "plenty of capital" as some other men had, he would make a great success out of a number of things. Then he added, "but you can't do anything without capital in these days. I tell you it takes capital for a fellow to make a success out of anything."

Now, this man had a great deal of "capital" of which he had never made any good use. I dare say that most of the boys who read this will enter upon the days of their manhood with the same kind of "capital." That you may know just what I mean, let me quote something from a scrapbook of mine. "Draw up the muscle in your arm. Hard, is it, and moderately large? put that down on the credit page, for that is capital. Good, strong eyes, that do not ache after you've read a few pages? More capital. Sleep well every night? Put down a large credit for that. Sound of body, strong of limb, you walk with a firm tread, body upright, the head erect, not slouching along as the your joints were loose? That is carriage. You can have your carriage before you have made your mark in life. And carriage is capital. In the life race the man with the carriage comes in ahead of the slouch. When we estimate your youth you will think it an exaggeration if I tell you what a tremendous capital that is. It is almost beyond comprehension. As an employee the middle-aged man has no chance whatever beside you."

Now, you know what I mean when I declare that every strong, healthy fellow has capital of the very best kind with which to start out in life as a young man. Don't prate about not having "capital" so long as you have good eyes, good ears, good health, strength and even a moderate degree of education. They are worth far more than any amount of money would be without them. The trouble is that so many young fellows arrive at the years of manhood with some of their capital lost. How is that? Well, the boy who begins to smoke cigarettes in his teens and keeps it up until he has arrived at the age of 21, which we call man's estate, has certainly mortgaged a part of his capital and it will not be easy for him to recover it. The boy who has undermined his health in any way has mortgaged his capital. The boy who is injurious to his eyesight in any way is

every boy may have if he will. A good name is often the same as a letter of credit, while a bad name adds one to that ugly thing people call a "black list." I remember that I once overheard two boys who were talking about another boy, and one of them said: "I wonder what is the matter with Larry B—of late He seems to have lost his grip."

Now, the boy who has lost his grip has lost a large part of his capital, for he has lost his energy. He cannot get along without that. I shall be glad if I have made you boys understand that here are certain things besides dollars and cents that constitute capital. Dollars and cents alone are often a poor sort of capital. Many a rich young fellow has discovered the truth of this. A large amount of inherited wealth sometimes proves to be about the worst capital a fellow can have. Sometimes it proves to be his undoing. It hinders the development of the best that is in him. Cash capital without character is a poor sort of thing.

If I were asked to name the best capital in the world for a young fellow to have, I would not say money first. I would say that health was the best capital in the world; and if one adds to that character, one is pretty well equipped with capital. Of course, money is necessary. Let no boy undervalue money. Every young fellow should try to get as much of it as he can, in the right way. It can be made such a mighty power for good. It is a kind of a capital without which the world cannot get along. Get all the money you can, boys, but never try to get a cent by other than fair means. There is often a terrible significance in the term "tainted money." When a man's money consists of money of this kind it is a poor sort of capital and he would be better as a poor but honest man. Let every strong, wide-awake boy who reads this try to realize the fact that he has a splendid supply of capital at his command if he has good eyes, ears, strong muscles, and plenty of that fine thing we call character.

HIS REST WAS BROKEN. O D Wright, Rossmont, Nebraska, writes: "I was bothered with pains in the regions of my kidneys. My rest was broken by frequent action of my kidneys. I was advised by my doctor to try Foley Kidney Pills and one 50-cent box made a well man of me." They relieve rheumatism and backache. For sale by the Pecos Drug Co.—Advt.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's Tasteless Tonic. It is valuable as it contains the QUININE Drives and

Taste
Drink a tall, cool glass of iced tea made with

White Swan Tea

You'll enjoy the fragrance of it, the delicate refinement of flavor—the good tea taste without even a suggestion of tannin roughness. Then you'll agree with us that no meal-time drink is so delicious or so cooling. Absolutely pure—better than the law requires.

Four sizes in air-tight tins
10c, 25c, 40c and 70c.

Your grocer will be glad to recommend it because he knows that you'll come back for more

Waples-Platter Grocer Co.

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When peppers are not used, the birds should be fed twice a day, once in the morning and afternoon, giving them 1/2 to 3/4 quart of grain at each meal for 2 birds. An extra pint should be added if there are many squabs. It costs from \$1 to \$1.50 a year to feed a pair.

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Starts Your Liver Without Making You Sick and Can Not Salivate

Every druggist in town—your druggist and everybody's druggist has noticed the great falling-off sale of calomel. They all give the same reason. Dodson's Liver Tone is taking its place.

"Calomel is dangerous and people know it, while Dodson's Liver Tone is perfectly safe and gives better results," said a prominent local druggist. Dodson's Liver Tone is personally guaranteed by every druggist who sells it. A large bottle costs 50 cents, an if it fails to give easy relief in every case of liver sluggishness or constipation, you have only to ask for your money back.

Dodson's Liver Tone is pleasant-tasting, purely vegetable remedy, harmless to both children and adults. Take a spoonful at night and wake up feeling fine; no biliousness, sick headache, acid stomach or constipated bowels. It doesn't gripe or cause inconvenience all the next day like violent calomel. Take a dose of calomel today and tomorrow you will feel weak, sick and nauseated. Don't lose a day's work! Take Dodson's Liver Tone instead and feel fine, full of vigor and ambition.—Adv.

BAZAAR! BAZAAR! The annual Bazaar of the Christian Ladies Aid will be held sometime during December. Watch for the exact date. 28*2

Invigorating to the Pale and Sickly GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out Malaria, enriches the blood, and builds up the system. A true tonic. For adults and children. See

The Voice of Now

It is the present, the today, the NOW in which we are interested. Shakespeare wisely says:

"Tomorrow never yet On any living mortal rose or set."

It is the printed page which deals most intimately and with the greatest detail in the movements of the present. It is THE VOICE OF NOW proclaiming to the world the things that are happening today. The Government of the United States is NOW gravely concerned in certain aspects of the war in Europe and has had trust on it several serious international problems which are NOW in process of solution. The American farmer is NOW interested in this titanic struggle, for his interests are being affected by it today and will be tomorrow, and he wants to keep in close touch with it NOW.

EVERYBODY is interested in the cotton crop from the time of its planting to the days of its harvesting and marketing. They want to know "the NOW" in all that pertains to the great Southern staple; they want to know "the NOW" of all other agricultural markets, the latest in modern farming, the facts of the warehousing problem, and all else that pertains to the progress of the times in every theater of life.

The tens of thousands of men and women who know the Semi-Weekly Farm News know it is THE VOICE OF NOW, telling in direct and positive tones of what is going on at home and abroad. A. H. BELO & CO., Publishers DALLAS, TEXAS.

Talks With the Boys

By J. L. HARBOR, IN THE VISITOR.

THE BOY WITH "NO CAPITAL"

I once heard a big, husky man, whose life had been a good deal of a failure, say that if he had only "plenty of capital" as some other men had, he would make a great success out of a number of things. Then he added, "but you can't do anything without capital in these days. I tell you it takes capital for a fellow to make a success out of anything."

Now, this man had a great deal of "capital" of which he had never made any good use. I dare say that most of the boys who read this will enter upon the days of their manhood with the same kind of "capital." That you may know just what I mean, let me quote something from a scrapbook of mine. "Draw up the muscle in your arm. Hard, is it, and moderately large? put that down on the credit page, for that is capital. Good, strong eyes, that do not ache after you've read a few pages? More capital. Sleep well every night? Put down a large credit for that. Sound of body, strong of limb, you walk with a firm tread, body upright, the head erect, not slouching along as the your joints were loose? That is carriage. You can have your carriage before you have made your mark in life. And carriage is capital. In the life race the man with the carriage comes in ahead of the slouch. When we estimate your youth you will think it an exaggeration if I tell you what a tremendous capital that is. It is almost beyond comprehension. As an employee the middle-aged man has no chance whatever beside you."

Now, you know what I mean when I declare that every strong, healthy fellow has capital of the very best kind with which to start out in life as a young man. Don't prate about not having "capital" so long as you have good eyes, good ears, good health, strength and even a moderate degree of education. They are worth far more than any amount of money would be without them. The trouble is that so many young fellows arrive at the years of manhood with some of their capital lost. How is that? Well, the boy who begins to smoke cigarettes in his teens and keeps it up until he has arrived at the age of 21, which we call man's estate, has certainly mortgaged a part of his capital and it will not be easy for him to recover it. The boy who has undermined his health in any way has mortgaged his capital. The boy who is injuring his eyesight in any way is

every boy may have if he will. A good name is often the same as a letter of credit, while a bad name adds one to that ugly thing people call a "black list." I remember that I once overheard two boys who were talking about another boy, and one of them said: "I wonder what is the matter with Larry B—of late He seems to have lost his grip."

Now, the boy who has lost his grip has lost a large part of his capital, for he has lost his energy. He cannot get along without that. I shall be glad if I have made you boys understand that here are certain things besides dollars and cents that constitute capital. Dollars and cents alone are often a poor sort of capital. Many a rich young fellow has discovered the truth of this. A large amount of inherited wealth sometimes proves to be about the worst capital a fellow can have. Sometimes it proves to be his undoing. It hinders the development of the best that is in him. Cash capital without character is a poor sort of thing.

If I were asked to name the best capital in the world for a young fellow to have, I would not say money first. I would say that health was the best capital in the world; and if one adds to that character, one is pretty well equipped with capital. Of course, money is necessary. Let no boy undervalue money. Every young fellow should try to get as much of it as he can, in the right way. It can be made such a mighty power for good. It is a kind of a capital without which the world cannot get along. Get all the money you can, boys, but never try to get a cent by other than fair means. There is often a terrible significance in the term "tainted money." When a man's money consists of money of this kind it is a poor sort of capital and he would be better as a poor but honest man. Let every strong, wide-awake boy who reads this try to realize the fact that he has a splendid supply of capital at his command if he has good eyes, ears, strong muscles, and plenty of that fine thing we call character.

HIS REST WAS BROKEN. O D Wright, Resmont, Nebraska, writes: "I was bothered with pains in the regions of my kidneys, my rest was broken by frequent action of my kidneys. I was advised by my doctor to try Foley Kidney Pills and one 50-cent box made a well man of me." They relieve rheumatism and backache. For sale by the Pecos Drug Co.—Adv.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is valuable as a Quinine Drive and

Taste
Drink a tall, cool glass of iced tea made with

White Swan Tea

You'll enjoy the fragrance of it, the delicate refinement of flavor—the good tea taste without even a suggestion of tannin roughness. Then you'll agree with us that no meal-time drink is so delicious or so cooling. Absolutely pure—better than the law requires.

Four sizes in air-tight tins 10c, 25c, 40c and 70c. Your grocer will be glad to recommend it because he knows that you'll come back for more

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CLASSIFIED COLUMN

SHEPPARD'S SPEECH

FOR SALE.

FETERITA FOR SALE— I have a few acres with heavy crop feterita heads, 2 1-2 miles from Pecos, for sale in field. Address Clarence E. Lee, Barstow, Tex. 39-1

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Two 3-room houses for sale or trade in West Park Addition. See Billy Smith. 37-2

FOR RENT—5-room house, partly furnished, two porches and garden, half in alfalfa; flowing water in the yard. For particulars apply to F. S. Gjer. 38-2

FOR SALE—The Volcano Oil-Gas Burner. Makes its own gas at a small cost. For demonstrating and installing burners in your home see J. D. McAdams, Phone 53, Pecos, Texas. 37*4

FOR SALE—Sections 86 and 88, H & T C lands and fractional section 2, of 40 acres, W & W N lands, four or five miles above Porterville, fronting on the Pecos River; also section 80, W & W N land, two miles northeast of Porterville. For Particulars, address L. B. Russell, Comanche, Texas. 35-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—At once. A nice buggy horse. Must be young and gentle. Dr. W. D. Black, Barstow, Texas. 38tf

WANTED—At once, a teacher with some experience, and who teaches music also. For terms, etc, apply to Mrs. Chas. Weinacht, Toyahvale, Texas.

WANTED—Position as governess, by competent young lady qualified in teaching music also. Address Box 772, Artesia, New Mexico. 38*2

WANTED—Plain sewing. Mrs M. E. Adcock. 26-tf

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—West Texas Ranches, dry lands, irrigated lands, personal property, honey, etc. Call on or write for lists. JAS. D. RAMSEY, 31-tf Barstow, Texas.

FOR EXCHANGE—Finest valley land with abundant river water for irrigation. Want horses, mules and milk cows. E. L. Stratton, Porterville. 15tf

LOST.

LOST—Anchor pin, with 4 pearls in it, engraved S. S. Princess Alice down center. Finder please return to G. C. Richburg. 38-2

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Texas,) County of Reeves.)

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of certain Execution for Costs issued out of the Honorable District Court of Reeves County, on the 25th day of August, 1915, by Willie-de Woods, Clerk of said Court, for the sum of Thirty-Five and 75-100 (\$35.75) Dollars, and costs of suit, under a suit incurred in a certain cause in said Court, No. 1510 and styled J. L. Tyler and Robert P. Tyler vs. W. P. Morris, John R. Sandifer and Chas. W. Harkrider, placed in my hands for service, I, Tom Harrison as Sheriff of Reeves County, Texas, did, on the 25th day of August, 1915, levy on certain Real Estate, situated in Reeves County, Texas, described as follows, to wit: Section No. 48, in Block No. 56, Township 7, and levied upon as the property of J. L. Tyler, and that on the first Tuesday in October, 1915, the same being the 5th day of said month, at the Court House door, of Reeves County, in the Town of Pecos, Texas, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., by virtue of said levy and said Execution I will sell the above described Real Estate at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder as the property of said J. L. Tyler.

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.

Witness my hand, this 10th day of September, 1915.

TOM HARRISON,

Sheriff Reeves County, Texas. Sept 10 37-3.

The following persons came home from the exhibitions at the coast, and we failed to mention them last week:

These people, like all who have made the trip, report having had a fine time, but were glad to get back.

Mrs. Julia Ward and daughters, Mesdames Bert Simpson and Kirksey, and granddaughter, Miss Rosa Thomason, who arrived Saturday.

Mr. B. Landrum, who had stopped over in El Paso on business, came home Friday.

(Continued from page one.)

ducers of the machinery, and the laborer that runs it to make light and power for any and all purposes. In fact the total wealth of the United States is but the concrete expression of sweat and manual labor. And yet the ordinary laborer receives from the wealth producer only \$517 a year, and the farmer on an average of \$700 a year. One twelfth of the wealth produced comes to those who produce it while the remainder is concentrated in the hands of a few who have done practically nothing to earn it.

This must receive the careful and prayerful attention of the people if our government is to be sustained. How the toilers are to be fed and clothed and educated is becoming more and more a problem.

Not only do the great body of manual laborers contribute to the world's production by their labor, but they contribute to the country's prosperity in other ways. They with their families form the principal market for all productions. They form the very basis of wealth and growth.

The power of the great oil magnate, John D. Rockefeller over men and their destinies is greater than that of any monarch on the face of the earth. It has been estimated that one thousand laboring men, making one thousand dollars a year from the birth of Christ to the present time and saving every cent of it would not have as much today as any one of the several men of the present day have accumulated in a single generation. An alarming feature of these great fortunes lies in transmitting them intact to the next generation who have done even less than their fathers to earn them.

Will any one claim that any one man has earned one of these great fortunes by any legitimate effort of his own? Why have the necessary steps been taken to correct these evils? The answer is that the people have been so busy trying to earn and live on their inadequate salaries that they had no time to study these things. I have no patience with the people who contend that the magnates have superior intelligence and the rest of the people ought to be content with a bare subsistence and thank God for the great financiers who make it possible for them to earn a scant living, while the great men take the lion's share to fill their own coffers. I deny most emphatically that the few has any right to the wealth produced by the many. I put my faith in the people as a whole, those who maintain a continuous existence, an existence which began with the beginning of the social organization and will continue until time shall be no more, when government or men shall overreach humanity they are crushing the heart of God. Anything that helps labor, farm, office, factory or store, helps the nation itself. When labor speaks it is the voice of the nation to posterity the taste for the thing that debauches and ruins. The nations of Europe, now engaged in the deadliest war that has ever devastated any part of the earth have discovered that the liquor traffic is the greatest enemy they have. In our country the sentiment against the manufacture and sale of intoxicants is sweeping over the land. 20 states have statewide prohibition. Aside from the moral and health considerations the masses should join in the fight against the liquor traffic because they need to destroy everything that weakens their powers, because this traffic is the strongest ally of the men who are piling up great fortunes from the product of their labor. If the liquor traffic is to be destroyed the aid of the Federal government must be invoked. Nation wide prohibition does not only not do away with states' rights but puts the states on a higher plane than they are now, since no state can in any way control the liquor traffic without the consent of the Federal government.

All the Southern states except Louisiana and Texas voted to submit the prohibition amendment to the people. Texas made itself the Gibraltar of the liquor traffic so far as the nation is concerned. If prohibition congressmen are permitted to be dry in Texas and wet in Washington we might as well surrender to the liquor traffic now. Laboring multitudes are confronting the most serious conflict that they have ever confronted since the conflict that brought the nation into existence, a conflict of the many against the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few. One of the strongest allies of the enemies of labor is the protective tariff. Since the principle farm products have been put on the free list practically every one of them

have risen in price to the producer. As a result of this protective tariff misrule in the Democratic party was restored to power and elevated to the presidential chair that great and good man, Woodrow Wilson. The fall of the Republican party was due to the destructive use of the protective tariff. If it be for the common good that life's necessities be put on the free list, the producer has no right to complain. It is all a question of the common good.

The first steps toward transferring the burdens of the government from the producing masses to the wealth gatherers is an income tax. The next step is an inheritance tax which will take a part of these great fortunes at the death of the owner instead of passing them on to a less worthy possessor.

After a review of the Federal Reserve act, the Senator said:

"Cooperative credit leads to cooperative handling of productions. Cooperative societies have proven successful in other countries and when they are taken advantage of in this country they will go a long way toward solving the problem of the laborer getting the value of his production. We must study out these problems in order that the farmer and the manual laborer in other fields may get the full benefit of his production. One of the greatest struggles of labor has been for the right to organize in order to try and secure better wages. In this country so bitter has been the that legislation has been called upon to prevent laborers from organizing. Labor is not a commodity for barter and sale. This clause in the new Democratic anti-trust law is labor's declaration of independence. It means that labor is life and is not to be bought and sold like so much wood, or stone, or iron or steel.

In concluding he said, "I want to give an expression of gratitude to the Prince of Peace that in the midst of the bloodiest war in history our nation has been kept from bloodshed, and to the man who has guided us through these critical times without embroiling us in war; that great apostle of peace, Woodrow Wilson. At the same time there is no reason for unpreparedness for self-defense. The president has called for reports as to the necessities for self-preservation. Upon these reports he will call for action that will render our nation a prepared nation. I believe we as a nation should with one voice send forth the cry, 'We are with you, Mr. President, one hundred million strong and from a hundred million souls send up the prayer to God to preserve the pilot and keep our nation in peace.'"

BETTER BABIES

(Continued on Page Eight)

CHILD WELFARE.

Paper Read By Mrs. Ashe at the Closing Program of the Better Babies Contest.

It has not been many years ago that we mothers accepted Motherhood as a natural process—in that we were right. We regarded our children as a direct gift from heaven, thanking God therefor. After that we attempted to raise them by what we deemed a natural instinct with which mothers were especially endowed. If they lived well and good, if they did not, we said "God's will be done," and went on trying to raise the others that were left to us. Finally Mother Science came along and exposed our ignorance telling us in figures not to be mistaken that 1-5 of the babies born die under 1 year of age. And of all the babies born 1-2 die before they reach the age of 14. This was a startling fact and not to be overlooked, and we began to ask: Why? We began to think and wonder if it really was God's will that so many children should die in infancy. Did He not endow us with brains expecting us to use them?

We found also that of the children remaining many were blind or in some way maimed—again we asked: Why? On careful examination the doctors and scientists have found that a large part of the blindness is caused by intense light affecting eyes that are used only to darkness, and to incompetent care at birth, and consequently there has been a great stride in correcting that error. Unfortunately many babies come into the world without either a doctor or trained nurse being present. Then it develops on the mother or attendant to see that the little one has the proper care.

For the purpose of giving aid to the large cities now have public

We Have Them

No single article in the family wardrobe so well expresses the American Ideal of Freedom and Joy in the All-Out-Doors as the :

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It has a Dash of Style, a Richness of Color and an Assurance of Service that Appeals to all Lovers of the Open Sky :



WE are showing a very Charming Variety of Stylish Toques, Hoods, Sport Caps, Mufflers, Scarfs and Novelties, each distinctly characteristic of the Bradley kind



BRADLEY Knitted Caps and Hoods for the Little Ones are Just Simply Irresistible. Every Style and Weight may be had at Prices to Suit Every One :

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lectures to mothers. A great many cities have also this instruction given to the girls in the public schools. Mothers all over the country are meeting and forming clubs and are studying the welfare of the child, realizing the future of the nation depends upon the proper birth and raising of the children.

It has been frequently demonstrated that many small defects in the children can be corrected if taken in hand early enough—such as correcting ears that protrude, the straightening of crooked limbs, and curved backs.

A few years ago a case was brought to my notice that I think would not be out of place to cite. It was a young mother, educated and anxious to do the best she possibly could for the welfare of her child. Before the birth of the child she put herself in the hands of a competent physician and she received every care in order that the little one might have a fair start in life. She went to a good hospital that she might be insured good care for herself and baby. When the little daughter came, greatly to the grief of the parents, they found that the baby was paralyzed in one limb. The mother was a woman of undaunted courage; she resolved that if it was possible the baby should be cured. She began at once to massage the little limb for a short time, gradually increasing the exercise as the baby grew older and stronger. For 3 years she kept this up, not seeming to accomplish very much. However, she did not become discouraged and kept up the massage until now, at the age of 6, the little girl is a fine, rosy, normal child, and the little limb seems entirely restored.

Today the new laws of marriage are being much discussed and they are of the utmost importance in order to have "Better Babies." We must have better parents. In a number of the states they now have laws compelling all couples desiring a license to marry to show a clean bill of health, all of which is right and good, but it is not by legislation, but rather by education that these evils are to be removed or minimized. "What can be done to save the babies?" is a question of vital importance to everyone.

of the man," and that the future of the state is embodied in the child.

In a sense this watchful care of the children is a new thing, in another it is very primitive. Away back in the edge of the jungle the half-naked tribes who lived in the bark house obtained their food by hunting and fishing, even then the smallest little child was entitled to put out his tiny hand and take his share of whatever was provided. Even then the older ones of the tribe, whose days of usefulness were past, retired to the forest to make room for the children. But as every one was sure that they had gone to the "happy hunting grounds," no one was distressed about it.

We have learned to recognize the community's right to enforce education. It is only within the last year that our big State of Texas has passed a law requiring that children between the ages of six and eighteen should attend school, unless sick or in some other way incapacitated. The day when mother can keep little Johnnie home to mind the baby while she washes or goes shopping is past. We have realized that to make a good citizen little Johnnie must have an education. In olden days it was thought that the parent alone was responsible for the child and any interference of the community was out of place. Happily most parents can be trusted to take good and kindly care of the children. However, even with the best of parents it is well to have an outside board of appeals for the children. In recent years two great steps have been made in advance, which have settled beyond question, any lingering doubt as to the right of the community to promote the welfare of its children even at the risk of clashing with parental authority. One of these is the universal recognition and practical exercise of the right of the State to see that all children are properly educated. From that it was but a small step to insist on a certain standard of physical health, vigor and development. Today the system of health inspection in the public schools is one of the useful and successful functions of the State. The other advancement of the right of the child is the protection and care due to the modern practice of medicine. It has been but a short

childish diseases, such as measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever and diphtheria, etc., it is impossible for any parent unaided to protect his child from these common enemies. Now, with the help of health officers and nurses, the community has taken down 1-5 in a corner of a coat. There is great necessity of making the mothers the responsible of keeping their children away from these minor infections of childhood. These children also are to be given as instructions, they sing, "Measles, for instance, is often looked upon as a temporary nuisance, kills ten thousand of children annually in the United States, largely from bronchial and ear complications after apparent convalescence, whooping cough against which many places there is no immunity has an ultimate death rate as great as that of diphtheria, the sides being the starting point of many permanent disabilities. A study was made recently of the large cities, showing children discharged from hospitals from whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria. The results showed that 50 per cent of the children had recovered their normal health and that over 50 per cent of the pathological conditions of the body. The most common being enlarged tonsils, enlarged adenoids. There is no doubt that full and public-spirited parents think no phase of conservation so important to the state as the and health of the children.

In order to promote the growth and assist the parents in raising better children, a great movement is now on foot and all over great country Baby Shows and Parents' Shows are being held. Examinations are being taken, examinations made, and records kept of children. Farmers and town people are coming to be as proud of the big, rosy intellectual child that can win in public competition as they are of their pedigreed and prize winning horses, blue ribbons are being awarded children as well as for cabbage pigs.

If you want to buy any of these articles, please write to Pecos Mercantile Co., Pecos, Texas. Read the Pecos Times.