

The Pecos Enterprise

Largest Circulation of Any Weekly Paper in West Texas

AND PECOS TIMES

All the Authentic OIL NEWS of the Trans-Pecos Oil Field

VOLUME XLIII. NUMBER 2.

PECOS, TEXAS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1923.

\$2.00 PER YEAR, \$1.25 FOR SIX MONTHS

SUBSCRIBERS HIGHLY PLEASED WITH THE ENTERPRISE

The ENTERPRISE last week and this mailed out statements to its subscribers—those who were in arrears as well as some who are yet paid a few months in advance. Many have already remitted and it is gratifying to the editor to know that most of these have paid \$3.00 for two years—taking advantage of the offer made in order to raise a little needed cash.

Many have taken the time and trouble to pass compliments which, while they will not go so far in paying obligations, are appreciated fully as much as the money. During these depressing times any editor may be pardoned for reproducing some of the many letters received this week and the following are a few of the many samples which are so much appreciated by the ENTERPRISE editor:

Mrs. B. H. Word of Dallas writes, enclosing check for \$3.00, as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure in getting or having this opportunity and I'm enclosing check for same by return mail. Have just returned from a summer spent in Colorado and did miss my paper while there. I always enjoy and look forward to your paper."

An old reader of the ENTERPRISE and friend of the editor, L. B. Russell, of Comanche, writes as follows:

"Like you, \$1.00 is worth more to me now than \$2.00 next year. I therefore pay up for one year only."

"I have been hoping for two years that Toyah Bell No. 2, alias Ramsey No. 1, would be brought into commercial production and give me a few dollars velvet, but hope deferred maketh the heart sick, as well as my bank account. However, as every syndicate that has tackled the well appears to have gone broke on it, while I can still borrow money, probably my condition is not so bad after all. Meantime I am developing a Jersey cattle, Hampshire pig and Ancona chicken farm—I mean the old-fashioned chickens, and not the new variety—with an increasing debt for borrowed money and a lot of fine Jerseys and Hampshire growing and multiplying, and I hope for better times later on."

Wm. R. Gaddie of Whiteboro, Texas, writes in part:

"Yours of the 20th just received. I will accept your two years' proposition. Enclosed find check for \$3.00. Many thanks."

"You will find on opposite side of this sheet description of some lands I own in Reeves and Ward counties. When the proper time comes to sell or lease, I want to know the condition and expect to get my information through the ENTERPRISE."

The editor's old friend, Tom Garrard of Midland, who has many friends all over this section of the country hesitates long enough to dictate the following highly appreciated letter. Assuring Tom that this very self-same mean ox has gored many others all over this section, and hoping the ox will soon be exterminated from the face of the earth and peace and prosperity will immediately follow, the letter is hereto attached:

"I hand you herewith check for \$2.00 to set up my subscription for your good paper another year. It is quite a treat to me to read your paper and see the original things you have to say every once in a while, and at the same time keep up with my friends in the Pecos valley."

"I value your paper very highly and want to stay in good standing as well as to help you out personally."

"I would gladly send a check to cover the two years, but for the fact that the same 'ox that gored you kicked me.'"

BRIDGE CLUB

The Thursday Bridge club was most delightfully entertained last evening at a bridge party given by Mrs. Clay Slack. The usual number of games were played in which Mrs. Hugh Roberson won club high score with Mrs. Woody Browning a close second. Mrs. O. J. Bryan won guest high score. In keeping with the beautiful custom of this club, when a member is leaving, Mrs. Woody Browning was presented with a sterling silver fountain pen and pencil as a souvenir of the pleasant relationship. Mrs. Browning is a most popular and appreciated member of this club. She will leave in the next few days to join her husband in their new home in Houston. A delicious ice course was served the club members and the following guests: Mrs. O. J. Bryan, Mrs. Ethel Reynolds, Mrs. Dean Wolff, Mrs. W. H. Moore of Fort Stockton and Mrs. Jim Sharpe of Medall and the Misses Ora Pruett and Evelyn Slack.

EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES HELD

An examination for teachers' certificates was held last Friday and Saturday at the home of Mrs. Wylie Ople, who is county chairman of the board. The following were participants in the examination: Mrs. Mary Miller; Misses Caroline Sullivan, Delma Alexander, Floena Vaughan, Jessie Seay, Velma O'Brien, Mabelle Mills, and Eleanor and Elise Roberson.

GIN MOTOR ARRIVES

The big motor for the Pecos Electric Gin Co. arrived this week and is being placed. They expect to be ready to begin ginning cotton Tuesday.

WOULD STOP THE SLAUGHTER OF THE TEXAS BLUE QUAIL

The western half of Texas is the home of the beautiful blue quail, the flesh of which, when properly cooked, is inferior to no other kind of meat. It is wonderful how these birds can live and flourish in regions seemingly bare of bird feed, and for miles of territory without surface water; but they are hardy, and are acclimated and adapted to the country, and when protected from heartless slaughter are very prolific, and if not molested nor frightened, they will congregate at the farm and ranchhouses and soon become as tame as domestic fowls, associate and sometimes roost with the chickens.

They are gregarious, sometimes several coveys combining and being found in numbers of 100 or more. Like domestic fowls, they are great eaters and destroyers of insects, to such an extent that every farmer and ranchman and truck and fruit grower should encourage and protect them; in fact, proper feed crops should be grown for them, and never should any person be permitted to shoot one of these birds. The pothunter should never have been permitted to slaughter the birds, and now that Texas is becoming more and more a farming and orchard and truck country, the slaughter of these beautiful and useful birds should be absolutely prevented, and no open season ever again allowed.

Already there is a demand for the introduction of these hardy insect-destroying birds into other States, and for that purpose, and to a limited extent, provision should be made, but otherwise they should be protected. The great South Plains of Texas is a favorite range for the blue quail and as it appears to be destined to become the cotton producing territory the blue quail should be protected and encouraged, so as to be ready to destroy all insects that depredate on all field, garden and orchard crops. If at any time these birds may become too numerous the people who feed and protect them can easily reduce them by using them as food for the families. Game laws should be strictly enforced.—N. R. Morgan in the Dallas News.

OIL AND GAS FLOWING FROM DAYTON WELLS

Good oil and gas production was encountered in Illinois Producers' No. 1, seven miles east of Dayton, N. M., at a depth of 1900 feet, according to F. M. Filler and Louis Hellberg, who have returned from an extensive inspection of the field.

The Illinois is east of the Pecos river. The Hawkins and Brown wells are west of the Pecos, northwest of Lake McMillan. They are pumping about 25 barrels of oil each daily. They have 38 gravity oil, while the Illinois has 40.

Gas flow in the Illinois is controlled and was used to fire the boiler before drilling was stopped. Oil stood in the well 140 to 170 feet. Fifteen barrels of oil was hauled from it handdrumming. Mr. Hellberg said, and the oil later stood 240 feet deep in the hole.

Drillers are awaiting the arrival of manager Van Welch from Illinois before going further in the oil sand, already pierced eight feet deep. The well is cased only 374 feet from the top. No water boiler was experienced below that depth.

Oil was obtained from the Hawkins or Brown well for fuel in drilling the Illinois until gas was struck in the latter in sufficient quantity for fuel.

Water good for drinking purposes and gas and oil are all coming out of the Hawkins well in separate pipes, Mr. Filler said. Fuel for a second well is being obtained from the first.

Illinois Producers have 59,000 acres under lease. Mr. Hellberg said, which will be perpetuated by oil and gas production in paying quantities. The El Pasoans who visited the wells believe a big field will be developed in the vicinity of Roswell on both sides of the river.—El Paso Herald.

FORT STOCKTON FIELD

(Fort Stockton Pioneer)
The Quinby No. 1 well, on section 19, block 140, T. & St. L. railway, was treated to two forty-quart doses of nitroglycerine the first of the week. The object in shooting the well was to straighten a crooked hole. The shots were a success and the drill bit has since been going right on down after the coveted liquid gold. Maj. Quinby is feeling very much encouraged with the oil sands encountered so far in drilling the well, also with the half million cubic feet of gas that the well is now producing.

Fishing of an exasperating nature, at the Troy well on section 20, block 140, T. & St. L. railway survey, continues to occupy the time of the crew in charge. Up to the present time all efforts to retrieve the obstruction in the well has baffled those engaged in directing the work, but hope continues to linger and the well may yet be cleaned out and drilled in.

Grant well No. 6, on section 19, block 140, T. & St. L. railway survey, and the well known as 592, on section 592, C. & S. F. railway survey, are still idle.

Harry Woods went up in Arizona last week for a few weeks' sojourn.

PROGRAM OF THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE HERE SEPTEMBER 3-7

Preface
This program is not intended to be rigid. Those responsible have no definite assurance that it will be representative of the desires and needs of the Institute as a whole. But as a working basis it may be of some value in formulating a more satisfactory schedule and program upon the assembling of the Institute. The committee feels that the subject matter will be of value to those teachers who are willing to throw themselves into it without reservation.

The teachers will find the homes of the Pecos people open to them on the most reasonable terms. The Pecos Parent-Teachers will not, as heretofore, serve luncheon at the school house, but luncheon may be had near the school thus avoiding the walk to town.

All the facilities of Pecos in the form of entertainment will be at the command of the teachers. If you want recreation, you can have it in swimming, tennis or golf. Come prepared to make the week pleasant and profitable.

The helpers secured come highly recommended for Institute work. But we must not expect them to do all. The teacher who is willing to take a part will get most from the Institute and will enjoy it most.

Monday, September 3
9:00-9:20—Opening Exercise—Rev. C. A. Johnson.

9:20-10:00—Organization and Revision of Program.

10:00-10:15—Recess.

10:15-10:45—Lecture—A Survey of the Teachers' Institute as a Vital Factor of the Public School System of the State—F. P. Guenther.

10:45-12:00—Sectional Meetings—Organization and Program.

High School—History discussion led by F. P. Guenther.

Intermediate—Teaching the Essentials of Arithmetic—Mrs. Lillie W. Cole.

Primary—A Schedule for the First Month for Beginners—Mrs. Alice Kline.

12:00-1:00—Luncheon.

1:00-1:40—The Place of the Natural Sciences in Education and the Present Day Tendencies—F. P. Guenther.

1:40-1:50—The Question as a Factor in Instruction—Superintendent Roberson.

2:00-2:35—Recess.

2:35-3:45—Sectional Meetings.

High School—What to Stress in Plane Geometry—C. E. Whitehead.

The Development of Efficient High School Algebra Students—Barstow Math Teacher.

Intermediate and Primary Joint Session—The Purpose of Reading in the Primary, and also, in the Intermediate Grades—Mrs. Alice B. Kline.

Open Discussion of Reading.

Tuesday, September 4
9:00-9:20—Opening Exercise—Rev. L. L. Thurston.

9:20-9:50—Lecture—Judge Jas. Ross.

9:50-10:20—How May the Public Be Made to Understand the Real Function of the Public School—F. P. Guenther.

10:20-10:35—Recess.

10:35-12:00—Sectional Meetings.

High School—Is the High School Delivering the Goods—F. P. Guenther.

High School Failures—F. P. Guenther.

Intermediate—Why Intermediate Students on Reaching High School Are Weak in Grammar—The Remedy—Miss Clack.

The Place of Literature in Intermediate English.

Primary—Teaching Arithmetic in Primary Grades—Mrs. Alice B. Kline.

12:00-1:00—Luncheon.

1:00-1:40—The Value of the Parent-Teachers' Association to the School and Community—Mrs. John Hibdon.

1:40-2:20—Statistical Data on the Spread of Disease by and in the School—Dr. Jim Camp.

2:20-2:35—Recess.

2:35-3:45—Sectional Meetings.

High School and Intermediate Joint Session—The Function of Education in Vocational Guidance—Striking a Balance Between the Cultural and Utilitarian Elements—F. P. Guenther.

Primary—Games Suggested and Designed to Teach Various Primary Subjects—Mrs. Alice B. Kline.

How Children May Come to Like School—Mrs. Alice B. Kline.

12:00-1:00—Luncheon.

1:00-1:40—Teaching Poetry in the Grades—Pres. H. W. Morelock.

1:40-2:20—The Teaching Profession in Texas—F. P. Guenther.

2:20-2:35—Recess.

2:35-3:45—General Session.

Demotrated intelligence test of child-

CATTELMEN GET NEW LEASES AT LOWER RENTAL

A plan for the relief of the cattlemen on the east side of the state, who came here to ask State Land Commissioner Justiniano Baca for a reduction in the rental on state grazing lands, was worked out late yesterday.

The cattlemen are to be given new leases at a rental of 3 cents, the same as the rate on the west side, after they surrender the leases they now have, on which the rental is 5 cents; but only on condition that they first pay all rental they owe up to October 1 at the rate fixed in their present leases—5 cents.

In view of the stipulation that they pay up all rental due, Mr. Baca believed there would be little if any loss to the schools and state institutions that get the income from the lands. He estimated the rental now in arrears, when paid, will just about offset the cut in revenue to result from the exchange of the leases now in effect for new leases with a lower rental.

This plan was suggested by Mr. Baca at the meeting of the cattlemen at the hall of representatives late yesterday.

A committee was appointed by the cattlemen to confer with State Land Commissioner Baca, Governor Hinkle, Attorney General Helmick, Miss Isabel L. Eckles, state school superintendent; Nathan Jaffa, chairman of the board of regents of the state university; and David Chavez, Jr., attorney for the land office, on the proposal.

At its close Mr. Baca said the cattlemen had accepted it. However, Attorney General Helmick asked until tonight to look into the legality of the arrangement. He stated in the conference he was inclined to believe it all right, but wished time to make a careful investigation.

As the result of Attorney General Helmick's previous ruling that the commissioner could not make a reduction in existing leases without going contrary to the state constitution, Mr. Baca said the plan finally agreed to presented the only solution. He had no doubt the cattlemen sorely needed help, he said, but he could not legally grant them an outright reduction in their existing leases. Also he believed, if he had not been able to grant them some concession, many of them would not have been able to pay up past due rental.

The agreement of the cattlemen to pay up what they are in arrears, in Mr. Baca's opinion, will prevent any injury to the schools or institutions through loss of revenue from the lands. He believed they would lose little if any.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

J. L. FURR PURCHASES THE BESSIRE STORE

J. L. Furr was over from Toyah Wednesday and finally closed the deal whereby he became owner of the late F. A. Bessire store at Toyah. Mr. Furr has leased the store building as well as the residence adjoining and has already moved his family over there and states that he has a very satisfactory business.

Mr. Furr lived in Toyah for several years and has many friends there who will support him in his new undertaking. This business is nothing new to him either since he worked in the same store with the late Mr. Bessire for a considerable length of time.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Glascock are the happy parents of an eight-pound daughter, born to them Wednesday morning.

Thursday, September 6

9:00-9:20—Opening Exercise—Rev. J. M. Garner.

9:20-9:50—What the Superintendent and What the Community Expects of a Teacher—Miss Alice McKemie.

9:50-10:20—Intramural and Extramural Athletics Compared as to Value—J. R. Humphrey.

10:20-10:35—Recess.

10:35-12:00—Sectional Meetings.

High School—Cost Elements in High School Subjects—F. P. Guenther.

Teaching of Foreign Relations an Essential Part of High School Instruction—F. P. Guenther.

High School and Intermediate Joint Session—Subject to be selected by Mrs. Kline.

12:00-1:00—Luncheon.

1:00-1:40—The Educational Outlook in Our State at Present and What the School Survey Will Do to Awaken the People to the Value and Needs of the School—F. P. Guenther.

1:40-2:20—Citizenship Through the Schools—R. B. Norman.

2:20-2:35—Recess.

2:35-3:45—Sectional Meetings.

High School—Science.

Intermediate—Subject selected and discussed by F. P. Guenther.

Primary—Mrs. Kline in charge.

Friday, September 7
9:00-9:20—Opening Exercise. Special Music.

9:20-10:00—Interscholastic League—Open Discussion—Organization by Counties.

10:00-10:20—The Teachers' Library and the T. S. T. A.—F. P. Guenther.

10:20-10:35—Recess.

10:35-12:00—Resolutions and Faculty Meetings.

Adjournment.

PECOS WATERS MUST BE SAVED FOR LAND AID

Findings of the Pecos river commission on an extensive inspection trip from Las Vegas, N. M., to Buena Vista, Texas, emphasize the need for conservation by storage of every acre-foot of water coming down the stream according to Richard F. Burges.

Mr. Burges, who is counsel for the Pecos Valley Water Users' Association of Texas, returned Friday afternoon with Vernon L. Sullivan, consulting engineer of the association, and R. Ewing Thomason, commissioner representing the Texas area watered from the Pecos.

Other commissioners are Richard H. Hanna, Albuquerque, for New Mexico, and C. T. Pease, United States reclamation service.

They were accompanied by the New Mexico state engineer and officials, engineers and counsel of the various irrigation projects along the river.

"The flow in the Pecos river this year is said to be less than in any year out of the past fifteen," Mr. Burges said. "Almost everywhere the effect of a dearth of water is noted. Sections where underground water is used show a decided advantage over the river water sections."

"At Roswell and Artesia, where flowing wells or shallow pump wells furnish irrigation water, crops look fine; the places are real oases. But even on the outskirts of these districts, where it is a little difficult to place water, 'firing' of crops is noticed."

Red Bluff, just inside the New Mexico line, which would store water to serve Texas areas, is the principal storage dam proposed. Mr. Sullivan is engineer for this project. Other sites are Alamogordo canyon, above Fort Sumner, and another above Carlisle. At least two of these are imperative, Mr. Burges believes.

There will likely be a meeting of the commission here early in October, according to Mr. Thomason. Later meetings may be held in the Pecos valley to take legal information to be furnished by various irrigation and proposed storage projects.

Hospitality shown the commission and other members of the party along the river was wonderful, Mr. Burges said.—El Paso Herald.

SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENT

The rumor that several radical changes in the administration of the school would be instituted this year is unfounded. It has been evident to those in close observation of conditions in the Pecos country that the schools are compelled to suffer along with other industries. Thus far we are glad to announce that it is still possible to graduate from the Pecos schools and be admitted to any college or university in the state. Since during the last two years the teaching force has been cut from sixteen teachers to twelve because of economic conditions, it is apparent that the extensive course of study in vogue at that time cannot now be used.

Beginning with this session of school only sixteen solid units will be required for graduation. This will mean that no student may make more than four credits yearly that will count towards his graduation. A student may make more than four credits, and of course such will count towards graduation. This is to say that we have a four year high school with the same rank as heretofore. It is not definite just what courses will not be offered this year. This will depend upon the demand for the different subjects.

It is certain that no courses will be offered where there are not as many as five demanding it. It is recommended by the State Department of Education that we give only one foreign language. But this change at present would be impracticable since it would adversely be Latin that would be discontinued; and, since only last year there was a large class of beginners in Latin who would be deprived of any credit whatever by reason of not having two years of it. It is also recommended by the department that we might discontinue trigonometry and solid geometry, but since this is not the year for giving those two subjects this would not affect us at present.

The change from eighteen to sixteen credits will possibly enable a few students to finish this year, who otherwise would not be able to. But anyone who does not have as many as eleven credits cannot possibly finish this year. This change will mean the discontinuance of correspondence work, as it is evident that the standard of the school would be lowered if such were allowed when only four credits a year were necessary. No student will be considered in good standing with the school who is taking less than four subjects. In fact, this will be required of all. Unless some students because of conflicts or other reasons were unable to take more.

Other changes will be announced in next week's paper. These changes will affect only a small per cent of the students, and we do not believe that they lower our standing appreciably. Every boy and girl who is not a high school graduate owes it to himself and his community to enter school September 10.—R. B. NORMAN.

Mrs. G. B. Finley is at home from a visit during the summer with her mother and other relatives in San Angelo, and from a later visit with her husband at the ranch.

ENTERPRISE CHOSEN TO ADVERTISE THE BIG PARAMOUNT SHOWS

THE PECOS ENTERPRISE has been chosen as the best medium in this part of the country to carry the big announcement of Famous Players-Lasky Corporation of New York for the National Demonstration for Better Pictures.

This demonstration will enlist the support of more than 17,000 theatres in the United States, more than a thousand of which are in Texas and Oklahoma. During the week of September 1st they will exhibit only those pictures which represent the conscientious efforts of motion picture producers to improve the artistic, intellectual and moral level of the screen.

Adolph Zukor, president of Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, has been conducting this campaign for the last six years, but during the season of 1922-23 he has made what has been termed "the greatest stride in the history of the industry."

In June of this year he summoned the members of the Authors' League of America, as well as representative authors from Europe, to the First International Congress on the Motion Picture Art. Henry W. Taft, brother of the chief justice and himself a noted essayist, was presiding officer. Among the delegates were Ellis Parker Butler, Fannie Hurst, Rex Beach, Basil King, George Barr Baker, Thomas Dixon, and almost every other author of note.

As a result a \$10,000 award was posted for the best story written next year, and many other resolutions were passed to improve certain phases of the screen.

Mr. Zukor said that one of the greatest evils of the motion picture industry was the fact that producers were striving for quantity instead of quality. He took the leadership in announcing that the production of Paramount pictures would be decreased from more than a hundred a year to fifty-two, or one a week, so that each production might have the attention and care it deserves.

As an example of the improvement of pictures, Mr. Zukor points to "The Covered Wagon," the great epic of the winning of the West, which has been termed "The Great American Picture of Last."

Another is "Hollywood," an amusing comedy of film life in which more than one hundred stars have important parts in the story. Other pictures promised the public for the new season are "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" with Gloria Swanson, "Ruggles of Red Gap," Harry Leon Wilson's famous novel; "To the Last Man," as Zane Gray picture supervised by the author himself; "Woman-Proof," which the famous George Ade wrote for Thomas Meighan; "The Cheat," with Pola Negri; and next spring will see Cecil B. DeMille's famous modern exposition of the decalogue—"The Ten Commandments," one of the most monumental and lavish works ever filmed.

Among the actors and actresses who have survived the test, and who are to be seen next season are Gloria Swanson, Thomas Meighan, Pola Negri, William S. Hart, Leatrice Joy, Lila Lee, Antonio Moreno, Lois Wilson, Richard Dix, Huntly Gordon, Glenn Hunter, Mary Astor, Theodore Roberts, Robert Agnew, Jack Holt, Ricardo Cortez, Walter Hiers, George Fawcett and Ernest Torrence.

Among the directors will be Cecil B. DeMille, William DeMille, James Cruze, Sam Wood, Al Green and others.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS OF THE PECOS OIL FIELD

There appears to be nothing astounding to report this week relative to the Pecos oil field. However, the work and efforts being exerted lend some ray of hope. Progress is being made.

The people at the Bell well spent the forepart of the week straightening up about 100 feet of crooked hole. The latter part was spent in removing rope which had been put in to plug the bottom of the hole and which had lodged on a ledge. They are again running casing as the Enterprise goes to press, the pump being put in along with the casing.

A letter received by the editor from B. J. O'Reilly states that he expected to be on his way to Pecos from Niagara Falls today. Upon his arrival it is expected that work will be resumed on the Ramsey No. 1—formerly Toyah Bell well—and that it will soon be cleaned out.

It is understood (street talk) that the Hershenson interests have been turned over to the Grant and Troy people who have been operating in the Fort Stockton field, who will put down one or more wells, making deep tests of them if necessary. It is understood that the Hershenson interests have only given concessions which will enable these people to put over their proposition.

TOYAH, NORTH AND WEST GETS FINE RAIN

Frank Seay was over from Toyah Thursday and reports a fine rain in Toyah and extending north and northwest from there. They had been unable to learn just how far out the rain extended but the indications are that it covered a considerable amount of very dry grazing land and will be of great benefit to the stockmen over that section of the country. That particular section has been very dry this season and the stock—many of them—had either been moved or had gotten very thin in flesh.

R. P. HICKS
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PROGRAM OF WBAP—FORT
WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM
476 Meters
Time is Central Standard.

Daily Features
9 a. m.—Opening and present cotton and
grain quotations on the New York, New
Orleans and Chicago markets.
10:57 a. m.—U. S. time ticks.
11 a. m.—Late cotton and grain quotations;
livestock flashes from the Chicago,
St. Louis and Kansas City markets by
Department of Agriculture, leased wire.
Fruits and vegetables division quotations.
United States weather forecast and Cotton
Region Bulletin report.
12 noon—Late market quotations.
1 p. m.—Late market quotations.
2 p. m.—Closing cotton and grain quotations.
Cottonseed oil and lard.
3 p. m.—Fort Worth cattle market. Ft.
Worth cash grain. Fort Worth produce
markets. Bradstreet's financial outlook
(on Saturday afternoons).
4 p. m.—Financial review of cotton,
grain, bonds, stocks, curb, etc. markets.
Dun's financial outlook (on Saturday after-
noons).
5 p. m.—Major league baseball scores,
and Texas League results as of this hour.
6:30 p. m.—Texas League results and
detailed story of the Fort Worth game.
7:30 p. m.—Final baseball results.
9:30 p. m.—Sport summary and news
review. Southwest road report by the
Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce auto-
motive bureau.

Saturday Only
7 to 7:30 p. m.—Review of the inter-
denominational Sunday school lesson by
Mrs. W. F. Barnum, leader of the Barnum
Bible Class of the First Methodist church.
Sunday
11 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.—Complete ser-
vices of the First Methodist church, Rev.
J. W. Bergin, pastor; Will Foster, organ-
ist.
5 p. m.—Major League baseball scores
and Texas League as of that hour.
6:30 p. m.—Texas League scores and
detailed story of Fort Worth game.
7:30 p. m.—Final sport summary.
(Saturday and Sunday nights observed
as silent and 9:30 period omitted on these
nights.)
(Musical programs discontinued Aug. 1
to Sept. 17. 7:30 and 9:30 p. m. concerts
resumed Sept. 17.)

MONEY
Money is a peculiar, elusive, fickle, mys-
terious young damsel. She smiles upon
the just and the unjust, and there's no
way of telling with whom she'll next be-
come infatuated—or disgusted. Like love,
money makes fools of wise men and wise
men of fools. She frequently scorns those
who pursue her most diligently, and smiles
upon those who treat her with utter indiffer-
ence.

Money has made America the richest
country in the world, and Money has made
Russia and Germany miserable and poor.
Those who haven't money are always
talking about what they would do if they
had it, and those who have it spend most
of their time thwarting the schemes that
are cooked up to take it away from them.
At forty, Henry Ford was earning a
salary of \$125 per month, carrying his
lunch in a tin bucket, and spending his
idle hours in "scheming"—to make money?
No!—to bring into fruition his dream of
a horseless carriage; to bring into fruition
a seed planted in his mind by a self-prop-
elling thrasher engine when he was only
twelve.

At sixty, Henry Ford was the owner of
a personal fortune of \$750,000,000 and
head of a \$100,000,000 corporation.
Henry Ford is one of those who treat
money with utter indifference. His work
is his ideal, and the making of money
an incident, or a natural consequence.
He does his work with his right hand and
makes money with his left, and we may
take it for granted that he doesn't let
his left hand know what his right hand
does.

In Germany, the mark, once worth about
twenty-five cents, is now worth so little
that a million can be bought for a dollar; they
have to be printed in large denominations
in order to be worth the paper they are
printed on. In Germany, the people dump
cartloads of money on the merchants' counter
and beg for "just anything" in ex-
change for it.

The activities of money in this modern
age can teach a lesson to those who listen.
Money is valuable only when it has some-
thing of value behind it. Money is a
promissory note on the assets of the country
issuing it, and when money is coined
or printed in quantities exceeding the
value of the assets, it then begins to
depreciate in value, with a ratio that is
as constant as the excessive quantity in-
creases.

Also, money is beneficial or detrimental
to the individual in proportion to what
he has back of it. Money doesn't make
the man; it develops him and reveals him
in his true light.

Furthermore and lastly, the man who
makes the getting of money his life's
work, whether he gets the money or not,
seldom gets anything else out of life.
Yes, money is a fickle lass.—Southwestern
Machinery.

OH, THAT'S DIFFERENT
Mrs. Dibbs—Every time I raise my hand
my husband gives me an awful beating.
Mrs. Dibbs—Heavens! Why don't you
call the police?
Mrs. Dibbs—Why? What do they know
about bridge?

You can tell ENTERPRISE printing.
It's just a little better than the rest.

LUBBOCK AND THE TECH
Lubbock reached up and pulled down
one of the most luscious plums that any
town in the state of Texas has ever had
the honor of getting its fingers on. It
was the big, juicy, fine flavored Techno-
logical College variety, a specie that is
not very plentiful in Texas, or in fact
in the United States, and a variety that
does not produce a crop very often, but
large in size and greatly to be desired
when a crop is produced. Lubbock got
it.

Lubbock won on her merits. Never
was a game played more fair than this
one; never during the long fight for the
school did Lubbock take to tricky or
misrepresentations of other places, or be-
littling other communities in order to
land the school but put forth a vigorous
campaign strictly on the merits of Lub-
bock and her surrounding territory, mak-
ing it a fight for the location of the
school on the Plains believing that this
section of the state was entitled to it, and
set forth argument in black and white
that was convincing, that was reasonable,
and logical, that the committee could
easily figure out to their own satisfaction,
which was proven when the vote was taken
at Fort Worth Wednesday and every
member of the committee of five voted
for Lubbock, the hub of the Plains. It
is clear to see that they had figured the
proposition and checked up the figures
and arguments in the Lubbock briefs with
the situation as they found it, and arrived
at the conclusion from an unselfish,
unbiased viewpoint and for that reason Lub-
bock is doubly proud of the vote cast
and we are confident that under the cir-
cumstances we are entitled to arrive at
the conclusion that the Plains section of
the state has at last come into its own,
and that it is being recognized as never
before as the coming agricultural section
of the great State of Texas or at least
that portion that is included within the
bounds of the bill that gave West Texas
this magnificent educational institution.

Now that we have got it, let us be
sensible about it. Just because the biggest
institution of learning in Texas or we might
say the entire Southland is being located
here we should keep our heads and not go
"hog wild" and get it into our system
that there is no limit to the value of
property in this city, and the surrounding
country. To make this school the success
that the State of Texas would have it,
we must cooperate in doing so by being
satisfied with a good living profit on the
things we have to sell. Keep town lots
and land values at a reasonable price,
and practice the doctrine of live and let
live, and encourage people to come to
our city by selling property at a price that
will enable them to come and have some-
thing left to buy groceries and clothes
after they have bought lots and built a
home on them. Do not get it into your
head either that money is going to drop
into your hands like corn out of a sheller,
and remember that this great school cannot
be built in a week or a month, but it will
take years to get it running at full blast,
and that there is plenty of time for a lot
of people to go broke before they can
realize returns on property that is bought
at too high price. There is not so much
danger of people being hurt by prices
if they do not buy too much at a dollar
down and owe for the balance. Buy what
you can pay for, and be satisfied with
turning it at a reasonable profit, and
Lubbock will enjoy a healthy growth, and
nobody will be hurt. The reputation of the
town will be better, and people will be
happy.

We just drop these few thoughts in
hopes that there will be no unjustified
boom. Make Lubbock a good place to
live in. A city of home owners, and happy
contented people. Make it the city
that we have told you about in years
passed—he hub of the plains, the biggest
city on the plains, and the most important
in the Southwest.
It is now the home of the Tech Col-
lege.—Lubbock Avalanche.

**INSTRUCTOR OF BOYS' BAND DE-
CLARES THAT MUSIC DEVELOPS
THE CHILD'S LATENT POWERS**

The influence of music on character
was stressed by J. Bernard Eberts, instructor
of the Elton Boys' Brigade Band, the
Bronx, New York City, in a recent drive
to fill a few vacancies in the band. In
appealing for a larger membership, Mr.
Eberts said:
"It is a recognized fact that the leisure
hours in the life of a child or adult have
the greatest influence upon his character."
"This is one reason why the teaching of
music is so strongly advocated by moral
workers, for the playing of instruments
is not only a fine amusement, it is also
a means of developing high culture and
of bringing the child into close relation
with one of the finest of arts."
"It creates a desire for the good and
beautiful and brings the child into close
contact with people of refined taste. It
is a means of developing latent powers and
enabling the child to make the best of
himself."
"The playing of instruments in groups
has developed the deepest of friendships
and has been the means of bringing the
highest of ideals forward in the character
of the children."

PERSONAL DYNAMICS
"Sambo, I don't understand how you
can do all your work so quickly and so
well."
"I'll tell you how 'tis, boss. I just
sticks the match ob enthusiasm to de face
ob yenergy—an' jes' natchurallly explodes,
I does."

ALL, ALL ALONE
She—Oh, I wish that I could find some
place where I could be cut off entirely
from the rest of the world.
He—Try a telephone booth.

Colds Cause Grip and Influenza
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the
cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine."
E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Prepared For The Enterprise By
The First National Bank In
St. Louis.

The American dollar today is worth
fifty-nine cents in terms of pre-war pur-
chasing power, according to a survey of
retail prices by the Department of Labor.
In the survey covering all principal cities
of the country living costs were found to
be above the national average in cities east
of the Alleghenies while westward from
the Mississippi the cost of living tends to
fall below the average for the country.
The Pacific coast cities are the most
favored in reduced living costs while in
the Middle West cities, prices tend to
fall below the average, however, some of
the necessities of life are higher than the
country average.

Taking the country as a whole the
average family today spends approximately
70 per cent more for the major necessities
than in 1913. The largest item of expense
for the family, food, which takes approx-
imately 45 per cent of the income of the
average head of a family, is closer to pre-
war levels than any of the other neces-
sities, being 44 per cent above the 1913
level in average price. Rent ranks next
to food in closeness to pre-war levels, be-
ing 63 per cent above 1913, which reflects
on upward movement during the last 12
months, even though there has been a
nation wide activity in building of homes
and apartments. Inasmuch as construc-
tion work has slackened in many cities a
downward movement in rent is not to be
expected in the near future.

Clothing prices, likewise, due to pros-
perous conditions in all lines of work
have advanced slightly in the last twelve
months; buying, however, is careful and
conservative. Present prices are 75 per
cent higher than in 1913 which is a 60
per cent decline as compared to prices in
1920 when the average family paid 187
per cent more than in the pre-war period.
Fuel costs for the average family this
year are 81 per cent higher than 1913
according to the survey while furniture
heads the list of major necessities, with a
price level 122 per cent higher than in
1913.

**BARSTOW FARMERS WANT EL PASO
LAND LEASES UNTIL DAM IS BUILT**
Barstow farmers would lease El Paso
valley lands for growing cotton and alf-
alfa, holding their lands at Barstow un-
til they see what comes of the Red Bluff
storage dam project.

Farming at Barstow is hopeless, they
say, unless the dam is built. One man
said Monday he had given up cotton at
Barstow and is trying only alfalfa, but
he still wants to come to El Paso and
await developments on the Red Bluff dam.
Sull Ross Carr and C. B. Dodson of
Barstow were visiting local real estate of-
fices Monday in an attempt to lease sev-
eral hundred acres for themselves and
neighbors.

Mr. Carr wants 400 acres for alfalfa
and 125 for cotton. Mr. Dodson wants
100 acres for alfalfa and 300 for cotton.
Three other farmers have asked them to
seek out lands. Mr. Carr said 12 to 15
good farmers will come if they can get
lands.

Now is the time to make leases, realtors
say, so that farmers will have time to put
their lands in condition.—El Paso Herald.

NO MISSES
Father (to Bobby, who had just fallen
down stairs)—"Why, Bobby, did you miss
your step?"
Bobby (rubbing his head)—"No, Dad,
I hit every one of them."

YOU CAN SEE THROUGH IT
Professor—"What insect lives on the
least food?"
Student—"Please, sir, the moth. It
eats holes."

Queer Feelings
"Some time ago, I was very irregular," writes Mrs. Cora Robie, of Pikeville, Ky. "I suffered a great deal, and knew I must do something for this condition. I suffered mostly with my back and a weakness in my limbs. I would have dreadful headaches. I had hot flashes and very queer feelings, and oh, how my head hurt! I read of
CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic
and of others, who seemed to have the same troubles I had, being benefited, so I began to use it. I found it most beneficial. I took several bottles . . . and was made so much better I didn't have any more trouble of this kind. It regulated me."
Cardui has been found very helpful in the correction of many cases of painful female disorders, such as Mrs. Robie mentions above. If you suffer as she did, take Cardui—a purely vegetable, medicinal tonic, in use for more than 40 years. It should help you.
Sold Everywhere. E 90

Stresemann Becomes German Chancellor



BERLIN—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the German People's party upon whose shoulders fell the task of forming new coalition cabinet.

YOUNG MAN! YOUNG WOMAN! MAKE YOUR OWN SUCCESS. BE SOMETHING WORTH WHILE.

Let your own ability carry you to the top. But let us coach you in the preparation, for we have proven we know how. Don't start the climb without our thorough training in modern business methods. You will save yourself time and money by getting a thorough practical business education in a school with prestige and influence. Our courses are the most thorough, complete and practical to be found, and are given in the shortest time. The training is worth months of effort, but why spend months in another school when you can get it in weeks here. With the best and most modern systems of business training known, their merit is proven by the wonderful growth of our Institution, with the most capable teachers that can be had, and complete, up-to-date equipment in all departments, we will prepare you in a short time and at a small cost to take a position, which we will secure, that will lead to your success.

We offer you the opportunity. Will you take advantage of it? Your time and money spent in securing the business education we will give you will be the best investment you can ever make. Think! Act! You'll never get ahead by following the crowd that hesitates. The old adage that "Success comes to those who wait" is not true in these days. Success never comes—it is always going. It is up to you to catch it, and to do so you must prepare yourself. There always are plenty of positions for competent people.

Fill in and mail the coupon for large free catalogue and full information about our courses and what we can do for you. We also teach by Correspondence.

Name _____
Address _____
TYLYER COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Boreome Suitor—"Do you really think that picture looks like me?"
Miss—"Yes, but I can find no other fault with it."

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Instantly relieves itching Piles, and you can get restful sleep after the first application. Price 50c.

Climbs to Top in Musical World

WRIGLEYS
a good thing to remember
Sealed in its Purty Package
THE FLAVOR LASTS
A TONIC
Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic restores Energy and Vitality by Purifying and Enriching the Blood. When you feel its strengthening, invigorating effect, see how it brings color to the cheeks and how it improves the appetite, you will then appreciate its true tonic value.
Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is simply Iron and Quinine suspended in syrup. So pleasant even children like it: The blood needs QUININE to Purify it and IRON to Enrich it. Destroys Malarial germs and Grip germs by its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. 60c.
The Quinine That Does Not Affect the Head
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE is better than ordinary Quinine and does not cause nervousness nor ringing in head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. 20c

GOOD YEAR Service Station
CLUTCHING, ding- ing, digging, the big thick blocks of the famous Good-year All-Weather Tread bite through mud or snow to solid footing beneath. That powerful grip means safety, and it means economy, too; for it insures against spinning wheels, loss of traction and undue engine strain.
As Goodyear Service Station Dealers we sell and recommend the new Goodyear Corded with the bonded All-Weather Tread and back them up with standard Goodyear Service.

GOOD YEAR
Western Made for Western Trade

ASPIRIN
Say "Bayer" and Insist!
Genuine **BAYER**
Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for:
Colds Headache
Toothache Lumbago
Earache Rheumatism
Neuralgia Pain, Pain
Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monach-et-cadester of Salfeylicacid

After Every Meal
A universal custom that benefits everybody.
Aids digestion, cleanses the teeth, soothes the throat.
WRIGLEYS
a good thing to remember
Sealed in its Purty Package
THE FLAVOR LASTS
A TONIC
Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic restores Energy and Vitality by Purifying and Enriching the Blood. When you feel its strengthening, invigorating effect, see how it brings color to the cheeks and how it improves the appetite, you will then appreciate its true tonic value.
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6th Annual Paramount WEEK

THOMAS MEIGHAN

AGNES AYRES

BEBE DANIELS

GLENN HUNTER

BETTY COMPTON

NITA NALDI

WALTER MIERS

POLA NEGREI

LEATRICE JOY

JACQUELINE LOGAN

DOROTHY DALTON

ALICE BRADY

ELSIE FERGUSON

JACK HOLT

RICARDO CORTEZ

GEORGE FAWCETT

DAVID POWELL

ELLIOTT DEXTER

RICHARD DIX

THEODORE ROBERTS

MARY ASTOR

LOIS WILSON

MAY McAVOY

All these Paramount artists invite you to participate.

With Paramount Week the greatest motion picture season the world ever saw gets well under way. You have the opportunity for a grand review of 1923's achievements and a pre-view of the great Paramount Pictures coming. Celebrate Paramount Week at your own theatre as millions have during five previous annual Paramount Weeks. "It's Paramount Week at your theatre now!"

FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORPORATION
ADOLPH ZUKOR, President

CECIL B. DEMILLE

WM. C. DE MILLE

JAMES CRUZE

GLORIA SWANSON

LEWIS STONE

THEODORE KOSLOFF

SAM WOOD

ALLAN DWAN

LILA LEE

ROBERT AGNEW

WESLEY RUGGLES

JOSEPH HENABERY

GEORGE MELFORD

ANTONIO MORENO

CHARLES DE ROCHE

ROBERT WAGNER

VICTOR FLEMING

HERBERT BRENON

SIGRID HOLMQUIST

CHARLES MAIGNE

GEORGE FITZMAURICE

IRVIN WILLAT

ALFRED GREEN

Pecos joins in the national demonstration of the better motion pictures
All this week--Paramount Pictures will be shown throughout the
month of September at the RIALTO THEATRE, Pecos, Texas.

AUGUST 27-28
Rudolph Valentino in "BLOOD AND SAND."

AUGUST 29-30
Thomas Meighan in "IF YOU BELIEVE IT, IT'S SO."

AUGUST 31-SEPTEMBER 1
Mary Miles Minter and Tom Moore in "THE COWBOY AND THE LADY."

SEPTEMBER 3-4
Thomas Meighan and Leatrice Joy in Cecil B. DeMille's "MAN SLAUGHTER."

SEPTEMBER 5-6
Gloria Swanson in "HER GILDED CAGE."

SEPTEMBER 7-8
Jack Holt in "WHILE SATAN SLEEPS."

SEPTEMBER 10-11
Theodore Roberts in the famous picture "THE OLD HOME STEAD."

SEPTEMBER 12-13
Jack Holt and Dorothy Dalton in "ON THE HIGH SEAS."

SEPTEMBER 14-15
Thomas Meighan, Leatrice Joy and Theodore Roberts in "THE MAN WHO SAW TOMORROW."

SEPTEMBER 17-18
Wanda Hawley and Milton Sills in the great desert picture "BURNING SANDS."

SEPTEMBER 19-20
Wallace Reid in "THE GHOST BREAKER."

SEPTEMBER 21-22
Wilma Rubens in "THE VALLEY OF SILENT MEN."

SEPTEMBER 24-25
Betty Compton and Bert Lytell in "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD."

SEPTEMBER 26-27
Wallace Reid in "THIRTY DAYS."

SEPTEMBER 28-29
All Star Cast in "THE PRIDE OF PALOMAR."

If it's a Paramount Picture it's the best show in town

STEARNS SEEN AS GUIDING FACTOR IN COOLIDGE AFFAIRS

Washington, D. C.—Is Frank W. Stearns the Boston merchant and closest personal friend of the new president, to be the "right hand" man of the Coolidge administration?

In the opinion of many persons he is to be what Colonel House was to the administration of Woodrow Wilson. Some believe that he is destined to play an important part in shaping of a legislative program—others, who have been watching him with critical eyes, fear that he may become an "administration nuisance."

During the first few days following the elevation of Coolidge to the presidency, Stearns was seen constantly in and out of the executive suite. He enacted the role of major domo around the presidential hotel. It was during this period that, in order to arrange an audience for Justice Sanford of the Supreme Court, who had called, Stearns intruded on a Cabinet conference the president was holding.

President's First Caller

The Boston merchant was the first caller to enter President Coolidge's office at the executive mansion after the new president took up his duties. He has been with Coolidge almost continuously since he arrived in Washington following Harding's death.

Frank Waterman Stearns is well known in his own state. He is chairman of board of directors of R. H. Stearns Company, the great Boston department store, founded by his father, and for years has been the strongest political adviser of Calvin Coolidge.

Stearns is trustee of Amherst College, from which the President was graduated; a director of the Children's and Homeopathic hospitals of Boston, South End House and Bunker Hill Boys' Club, a member of the executive committee of the American Trust Company and of the investment committee of the Provident Institution of Savings in the town of Boston, a member of the Congregationalist church, the Chi Pai fraternity and the Massachusetts, Middlesex, Algonquin, Bra-

Burn Country and University Clubs. **Sees Significance**

While Republican leaders are holding many political conferences which are the order of the day in Washington, they are wondering how much help this "right hand" man will give the Chief Executive during the next ten months, the brief time which Coolidge has to write a record of achievement before the next Republican Convention.

Many observers around the executive mansion attached considerable importance to the fact that Stearns brought additional influence and support for the President with the visit of the Massachusetts Republican organization last week. This was the first concerted action from any state to put themselves and their state organization behind the new administration.

Political leaders also see significance in the fact that it is believed that William M. Butler, Boston lawyer, and intimate friend of Stearns, will be named Attorney-General if Attorney-General Daugherty resigns, as is looked for. Butler lately became Republican National Committeeman when Secretary of War Weeks retired.

Bay State Political Hub

Together with Butler and James B. Reynolds, the Washington banker, who also hails from the Bay State, the three are acknowledged as the new President's closest political advisers. It is expected that they will help develop and put through a program fashioned after the New England business plan.

Taking into consideration the President's three advisers, and with the executive support, the speaker of the House, Gillette, Weeks in the Cabinet, Winslow, Greene, Treadway and Rogers as House leaders, and Lodge in the Senate, all from the Bay State—Massachusetts is in an excellent position to get what it wants before Congress.

With these developments Boston is fast becoming the hub of the political wheel—and the hand of Frank Waterman Stearns is seen spinning it around.

AIRPLANE POULTRY

"See here," said the angry customer, "when I order poultry from you again I don't want you to send me any of those airplane chickens."

"What kind do you mean, sir?"

"The sort that are all wings and no meat."

ARTICLE III ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST CONSOLIDATION OF RAILWAYS

In the preceding article I have called attention to the problem of the weak and strong road operating as competitors in the same territory. Congress called upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to consolidate these properties so that each strong road would be given its due proportion of weak properties, so that rates could be prescribed which would bring a fair return to the roads as a system. For many months, the Interstate Commerce Commission has been working on this problem of putting the weak roads with the strong. It has found its task almost insuperably difficult. For example, in the Northeast, there are three huge systems that have grown up through the years—the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore & Ohio. The other roads of the Northeast are relatively much weaker than these three systems, with a few exceptions. To place all the railroads of the Northeast in three systems would perhaps be necessary if the mandate of Congress were obeyed to the letter, that is, that the strong and weak roads should be actually put together. But that would make three systems so large that operating officials are skeptical as to the wisdom of attempting to do so. Moreover, consolidation is voluntary, and it is hard to conceive how it could be otherwise for it would be very difficult to compel a railroad to buy another railroad. A man may be compelled to sell his property for public use, but he has as yet no law to compel a man to buy what he does not want. Now it has appeared from the hearings that the New York Central does not care to buy the weak roads paralleling it. The same is true of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio.

When we come west of the Mississippi river we get a similar situation. The strong railroads of the West like the Union Pacific and the Hill lines, the Southern Pacific, and the Santa Fe are not very desirous of taking on hundreds and even thousands of miles of property that have not been able of earning a living. We have in the Southwest a number of railroads that from time to time have been in the hands of receivers. It is true that much of the financial difficulties have been due to their being over-capitalized. But financially weak they

are, piling up deficits from month to month and from year to year and passing through one bankruptcy proceeding after another. Congress had in mind that such properties would be consolidated with the financially strong systems. But it appears to be very difficult to interest the strong competitors in taking over these weak non-dividend paying and frequently bankrupt railroads. Consequently the tentative proposal, put out by the Interstate Commerce Commission in August, 1921, to provoke criticism and thought, contains several systems made up almost entirely of financially weak roads. There are such systems in the Northeast, in the Southeast, in the West, and particularly in the Southwest. The so-called systems 18 and 19 of the tentative plan, the consolidation of into one system, and of the Old Gould the Frisco, the Katy, and the Cotton Belt lines into the Missouri Pacific system, furnish examples of the difficulties which are actually met in consolidating these roads. Since the Commission evidently was not able to get any assurance from the strong systems that they would take over all of these Southwest lines, these lines have been treated individually and consolidated into two relatively local and competing systems composed of financially weak properties. A trunk chain cannot be made up of weak links. A strong system can hardly be constituted of financially weak properties.—WALTER SPLAWN.

THE BOOTLEGGER

Nearly everybody has it in for the bootlegger. He is regarded as a criminal too far beneath contempt to slander. Yet, in spite of that it can be said of him, he has his patrons and his customers. They sustain him, defend him, succor him, protect him, defend him and become participants criminally with him by refusing to betray him. They stand by him even to perjury. He gets them into trouble by the stuff he sells them. They get sick for him, they pay fines for him, they die for him. No king ever had subjects with the aggregate of loyalty displayed by those who come under the spell of the bootlegger, the blind pigger. Except for them, he could not exist a week. Except for them, he would have to work for a living. Except for them their government would save a million a year it now spends trying to catch him. Who, then is the worst sinner against the law, the government and society, the bootlegger, or he

who buys from him?—Gazette-Times.

How fashions do change. A few years ago, it was the fashion for those who wielded vitriolic pens to inveigh against the barkeeper. We painted him as a vicegerent of hell, who came on earth with Pandora's box crammed full of all the miseries known to mankind to scatter and destroy the joy and happiness of humanity. We prodded him and bound him and cast him among the things that were.

When he was no more, then came the bootlegger—the legitimate son of Volstead's pipe dream which took men as they should be and not what they really are. We prod this poor devil with red hot steel pens. We lay for him and take his last drop. We spend hundreds of millions trying to trap him and make him go to work. There are enough of us who are publicly dry and privately wet to buy his hell broth to make it exceedingly profitable to stay in the game. We curse him, we pass counterfeit money on him, but—well is the bootlegger any more a gentleman than the barkeeper? Are we getting a run for our money?—Sterling City News-Record.

YES, WE HAVE NO CANARIES TODAY

We passed a newsboy on the street the other day, and listened to what he was singing—it ran this way:

"The song bird's missin'." "They've searched the flat. But they'll never find ut. 'Til they search the cat. Tum-te-tum ta-da!"

IF IT'S WORTH SELLING, IT'S WORTH ADVERTISING.

To Stop a Cough Quick

take HAYES' HEALING HONEY, a cough medicine which stops the cough by healing the inflamed and irritated tissues. A box of GROVE'S O-PEN-TRATE SALVE for Chest Colds, Head Colds and HAYES' HEALING HONEY. The salve should be rubbed on the chest and throat of children suffering from a Cold or Croup. The healing effect of Hayes' Healing Honey inside the throat combined with the healing effect of Grove's O-Pen-Trate Salve through the pores of the skin soon stops a cough. Both remedies are packed in one carton and the cost of the combined treatment is 35c. Just ask your druggist for HAYES' HEALING HONEY.

SAYS CALOMEL SALIVATES AND LOOSENS TEETH

The Very Next Dose of this Treacherous Drug may Start Trouble

You know what calomel is. It's mercury; quicksilver. Calomel is dangerous. It crashes into your bile like dynamite, cramping and sickening you. Calomel attacks the bones and should never be put into your system.

If you feel bilious, headachy, constipated and all knocked out, just go to your druggist and get a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tonic for a few cents which is a harmless vegetable substitute for dangerous calomel. Take a spoonful and if it doesn't start your liver and straighten you up better and quicker than nasty calomel and without making you sick, you just go back and get your money.

Don't take calomel! It makes you sick the next day; it loses you a day's work. Dodson's Liver Tonic straightens you right up and you feel great. No salts necessary. Give it to the children because it is perfectly harmless and can not salivate.

To cure constiveness the medicine must be more than a purgative; it must contain tonic, alterative and cathartic properties.

Tutt's Pills

possess these qualities, and speedily restore to the bowels their natural function.

Habitual Constipation Cured in 14 to 21 Days

"LAX-FOS WITH PEPSIN" is a specially prepared Syrup Tonic-Laxative for Habitual Constipation. It relieves promptly but should be taken regularly for 14 to 21 days to induce regular action. It Stimulates and Regulates. Very Pleasant to Take. 60c per bottle.

THE ENTERPRISE

Pecos Valley News, established 1887; Pecos Weekly Times established 1897; Reeves County Record, established 1910; consolidated Nov. 23, 1912. The Enterprise absorbed Pecos Times June 1, 1917.

Published every Friday. JOHN HIBDON Editor, Owner and Publisher. Advertising Rates Display, per inch, flat 40c Readers, per line 10c Classified, per word 1c Minimum 25 cents paid in advance Copy must be in the office not later than Wednesday to insure publication in current issue.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES One Year \$2; Six Months \$1.25 Positively in Advance No subscription taken for less than six months.

Entered as second class matter October 22, 1915, at the postoffice at Pecos, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Foreign Advertising Represented THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION



The fellow who lives in our town, and receives his daily bread from the citizens of this community, who wilfully tries to beat the poll tax, is not a very good citizen for any community. There are a number that have done this very stunt in Shattuck this year, and we are in favor of forcing them to kick in—Shattuck Monitor.

The attention of our city dads is called to the deplorable condition of the cement sidewalks in several places over town. The tree roots have cupped and broken them and are dangerous to pedestrians. It is entirely possible to have a great amount to fix them up and this should be done at once. The recent accident to Miss Mary Ellen Coon should be enough to convince anyone that this should be done. And while this is being done, the remainder of the trees which hang over the walks as well as the brush and weeds which in some places crowd the pedestrian from the sidewalk into the streets should be attended to. Some day or night a big rattler may contest the ground and then there is more trouble. Let's fix them up before some other calamity befalls some of our loved ones.

AVOID ABUSING CONTEMPORARIES Members of the Washington State Press association are pledged "not to speak disparagingly through editorial or news columns of competing editors or papers."

There are too many people now running newspapers who are inspired to do so only because it gives them an opportunity to knock those whom they do not like and speak through their columns disparagingly, and oftentimes libelously and slanderously of their competitors. This class of newspaper men are in the minority and not one, probably, even made low wages to pay for his efforts. Usually he is satisfied when he has unloaded his system of an overload of bile. Honest to goodness journalists confine their efforts to constructive efforts and when of a destructive nature only then in an effort to abate some evil which is undermining his community or country.

SOMETHING TO STOP CRYING ABOUT

The ENTERPRISE from time to time has made the statement that the outside world judges a town by its newspaper and incidentally by the advertisements carried in same. The paper which is short on advertising is necessarily short on almost everything else for the very obvious reason that most of the revenue is derived from the advertising space. A recent subject of the editorial which shows the views of the editorial writer on that journal:

"Newspaper advertising is an accepted rule with which to measure a community's prosperity. It may not be the acme of sound business logic, but when business is good firms increase their advertising; when it is bad, or getting bad, firms decrease their advertising. Then, since virtually all branches of business advertise to a greater or less degree, a community may be said to be getting better in a business way when the volume of newspaper advertising is going up; or its business may be said to be discouraging or falling down."

"Very well, what about the country at large and what about El Paso? The New York Evening Post maintains a statistical bureau on newspaper advertising volume. Its computations from the 28 of the leading cities of the country, and such representative communities as Richmond, New Orleans, Dayton, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Providence and Houston in the list of "next largest," has just been published for the six months ending June 1.

"For the entire 28 cities newspaper advertising volume increased on the average 11 per cent. But in El Paso newspaper advertising volume in the Times has increased 22.6 per cent in the same six months. 'Isn't it about time, then, to stop whimpering that "good business conditions are slow in reaching El Paso?" And about time for both buyers and

sellors to go into the local markets on the assumption that we are in pretty good shape?"

"Incidentally, isn't it about time to buy up those 500 remaining shares of cotton mill stock and thereby help guarantee that things will stay in good shape?"

WHY WE WRITE

Comparatively few people know more about real journalism than a snowbird. No editor with brains enough to write a three line personal ever expected even a large portion of his readers to believe exactly as he does or to believe his utterances are above criticism. Editorials are only the personal views of those writing them. The Texas Commercial News sums up "Why We Write" in the following wholesome and sensible manner, and those who read it may have something of the whys and wherefores of the average writer:

"With us, writing is a religious obligation, a social duty. We do not write that we may secure the approval of others, or their agreement with our thinking. We write that we may cause others to think."

"If what we write should be readily received, we should know that we had written a worthless bit of verbiage. 'Ruskin said, 'If when you lay a book down, you say: That author says exactly what I believe, you have lost the time you put into the reading of that book.' 'We know that we have no panacea for ills, but we do know that to cause another to think is the highest privilege enjoyed among men.'"

THE EDITOR'S TRIALS

An ENTERPRISE subscriber told the editor the other day that "I never read anything in your paper but what you write." Those who do not are losing the best part of the paper for this writer clips many articles which very few of its readers would see at all if it did not and which are much better written than this writer is capable of producing. These articles are written by men of learning whose sole business is writing. The ENTERPRISE editor is the milkmaid at home and pumps water for the house, feeds the chickens, gardens—sometimes mows the lawn, and usually has several other small duties to perform outside of his office work. At the printshop he is editor, devil, compositor, make-up, pressman, stereotyper, sawing and mousing the cuts, folds the paper and helps with the mailing, does the bookkeeping and collecting—sometimes—and pays out what little money is taken in, taking great care and much thought in placing same where it will do the most good and keep his creditors from cutting his acquaintance, and paying the printer.

If there is any man in Pecos who can perform all these duties week after week and year after year and keep on boosting and write as fine articles as others who confine their entire time and thought in constructing articles for the press, this editor would like to meet with him.

The following "Editorial by the Office Boy," clipped from a recent issue of the Highway Bulletin probably expresses this writer's feelings even better than it is possible for him to do at this time and is worth reading. It may give you an idea:

"Now we don't usually pay much attention to little things said, or done, especially if these little things come from a little person, but when this little person just keeps on nagging on griping, on professing to have a world wide knowledge of every body elses business, even to the extent of knowing exactly who's to blame for every thing that goes wrong, it just simply grates on my, the office boy's nerves, and I'm goin' to use this little space to say exactly what I think of a feller like this."

"Now if this here professedly wise chap would spend half as much time and energy trying to think up helpful suggestions as he does criticizing others he would be a much more useful citizen. Just because we can't get everybody to do as we want them to and see things as we see them, is not conclusive evidence that every body else is wrong, and certainly doesn't justify in circulating unfounded reports on those who disagree with us."

"The office boy would advise this gentleman to be less like a parrot; let your talk show that you have a brain as well as a tongue. I've always been taught not to strike a fellow when he's down, but sometimes a good swift kick, properly placed is a Godsend."

GIANT REDWOOD DEDICATED TO LATE PRESIDENT

The American people rather pride themselves upon being hard-headed, practical, matter of fact, un sentimental. But there is one sentiment of which no American is ever ashamed; a fervent and burning patriotism. Wherefore it is that the dedication to the memory of the late President Harding, of the second largest living thing in all the world, a giant redwood tree in Sequoia National Park, by Col. John B. White, superintendent of that reservation, has brought tears to more than one eye in official Washington.

Joyce Kilmer, gentle poet, who gave his life for his country in Flanders Fields, wrote: "Poems are made by fools like me, but only God can make a tree." And, excepting only the General Sherman tree, the President Harding tree is the most beautiful example of God's tree handiwork in the world.

It seems peculiarly fitting that two men who gave their lives for their country should be linked in this way; Kilmer, a humble soldier in the A. E. F., whose delicate skill with words will live long after the wounds of war have healed, and Harding, whose skill at understanding people drew a nation together in closer bonds of unity and love. Kilmer loved trees so much that he wrote of them often. One of the greatest

trees in the world is forever to be linked with the name of a much loved patriot. Generations yet unborn will revere the memory of him whose name is now given to the huge Sequoia, and will quote again from Kilmer: "A tree depicts divinest plan But God himself lives in a man."

BETWEEN BOOMS

Human history as revealed to us by the records of the past is a series of interlocking cycles, each with a continually recurring succession of events which follow each other, in regular order, like the seasons of the year. A careful study of the political, the economic, the social, the financial, the religious or the business cycles will disclose in each a series of events recurring in the same order over and over again. Winter, we all know, never follows Spring; that is not the proper order of the seasons. In other cycles the sequence of events is just as fixed and certain. Students of finance are familiar with the order of events in that cycle; they know exactly what follows a period of inflation, and their training and experience and study has taught them what to expect after a boom. Just now, for instance, we discover ourselves to be in the financial period which always precedes an advance in stock prices, and all who see and understand this are entering the market as buyers. They are loading up on substantial oil stocks which are now to be had at bargain prices. An Eastern financial institution has recently issued a timely pamphlet entitled "The Investor's Chance," in which the writer points out most forcefully the splendid and unusual opportunities now open to investors.

In the oil industry we are now in the most interesting period which always occurs between oil booms. One great boom has passed. It was followed by the usual events of Profit-Taking, Selling, and Slump. We are now on the eve of another great boom, which will be ushered in with the usual price advances, buying stampede, etc., and thus the "Oil Stock Cycle" will continue—just as it always has.

And, just as in the past, only a few will profit by the example of history. Investors, like other near-sighted mortals, prefer to follow the crowd. Now, today, is the proper time to invest in the oils, and reap the rich rewards. Those who come later may profit of course, but not in the same bountiful manner as those who buy now.—Exchange.

Modern Cave Girl



KANSAS CITY—Emma Adams, 14 year old wild girl at her Kaw River Island home, where she has led the primitive life of a cave woman. She had never seen any persons other than her father and brother until she was rescued from her hermit life, by the authorities.

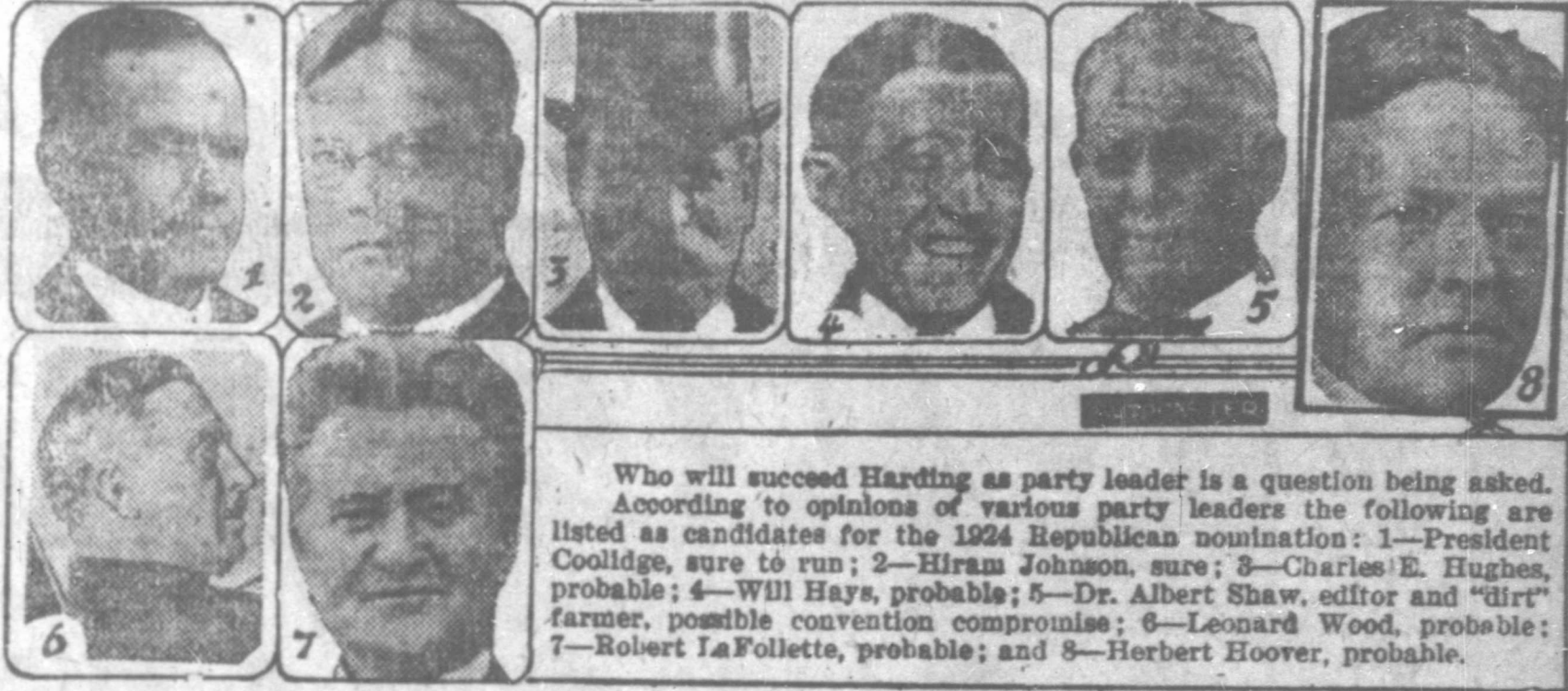
NEW MEXICO CUTS COWMEN'S RENTALS FROM 5 TO 3 CENTS

Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 16.—Action amounting to reduction of rentals on state grazing land in the east half of the state from five to three cents an acre was taken today by the state land commissioner when he agreed that all cattlemen who would surrender their present leases, paid in full at the five cent rate up to October 14, would be given new leases at three cents an acre.

Unless cattlemen in the eastern part of the state can get relief they are in peril of being blotted out. J. F. Joyce of Roswell told the state land commissioner today. A score of cattlemen have joined in an appeal to have the rental on grazing lands leased out by the state in that section cut from five to three cents an acre. T. E. Mitchell of Albert declared he did not believe that there was a cowman in the state who had made a profit in the past four years, and B. C. Mossman of Roswell pleaded to "save the goose that lays the golden eggs," said goose, as he saw it, being the cattle industry, one of the biggest of taxpayers.

Land Commissioner Baca, saying he realized the cattlemen were "up against it," said he would be glad to extend the relief if a way could be found, but that he was advised by the attorney general that he could not reduce the rental in existing contracts without violating the constitution, although he favors a uniform rental throughout the state. The rental on the west side of the state is three cents. Attorney General Helmick suggest-

Probable and Sure Republican Candidates for President



Who will succeed Harding as party leader is a question being asked. According to opinions of various party leaders the following are listed as candidates for the 1924 Republican nomination: 1—President Coolidge, sure to run; 2—Hiram Johnson, sure; 3—Charles E. Hughes, probable; 4—Will Hays, probable; 5—Dr. Albert Shaw, editor and "dirt" farmer, possible convention compromise; 6—Leonard Wood, probable; 7—Robert LaFollette, probable; and 8—Herbert Hoover, probable.

ed a friendly suit if any of the cattlemen believed his opinion unsound. Representatives of educational institutions supported by land income were present at the hearing, and together with Miss Eccles, state school superintendent, urged the importance of not diminishing the schools' income.

NOTICE

I will open my music class with the opening of school Monday, September 10, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Leeman.—MRS. LUCY MITCHELL. 2-3t

VIOLIN LESSONS

Any one desiring to take lessons on the violin, consult me. Special attention paid to beginners.—MRS. JIMMIE CRAWFORD.

NOT IN THE BOOKS

Fond mother (to son returning from the first day of school): "Well, son, what did my little pet learn at school today?" Little Pet: "I learned two kids not to call me sissy—by soaking 'em in the nose."

Sell it with a classified ad.

THE CHURCHES

CHURCH OF CHRIST Church of Christ meet every Lord's Day at eleven o'clock, Barstow, Texas.

Keep Chickens Free

OF BLUE BUGS AND BLOOD SUCKING INSECTS BY FEEDING MARTINS BLUE BUG REMEDY Keep Hen Houses Free Of insects by painting with TAROLINE Money Back Guarantee by THE CITY PHARMACY

CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE.

Will have on hand a wonderful Herb Medicine—"Fornis Alpenkrauter"—a blood purifier. Good for old and young. If street number and address is given, I will deliver once a month in Pecos City for \$1.50 for large bottle. Not sold by druggists. Apply to VALENTINE ZUBER, Saragosa, Texas. 1-4t

FOR RENT—Furnished home. Apply to MRS. HARRY WOODS, phone 299. 1t

FOR RENT—Eight room house including bath, surrounded by 10-buck pasture. Price most reasonable at \$15 per month. —See VAN HAVIS. 2-3t

FOR TRADE—A brick veneer apartment house of 24 rooms. Located in a North Ind. town, clear of encumbrance. Trade for Pecos property.—L. E. SMITH. 1-4t

FOR SALE—Complete standard drilling outfit; 6 foot rig irons, calf wheel pattern. Derrick torn down ready to be delivered. Cheap for cash. Address Howard in care the Pecos Enterprise. 50-tf

FOR SALE—Or will consider drilling contract; on 40 acres, known as tracts 45, 47, 49, and 51, Section 36, Block 33, H. & T. C. Ry. Co. Survey, Loving County, Texas. Date of lease Jan. 1920; term five years; rental one dollar per acre. Practically located between the Bell and Toyah-Bell wells, title guaranteed; rental paid to January, 1924. Write J. A. Law, 4284 S. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

WANTED

WANTED—Fat Poultry; cull out the boarders and sell for a good price. Shipping days up to and including Thursday of each week. Free delivery within city when enough for a shipment.—E. F. Fuqua, Phone 110. 27-tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The best four room house in town furnished.—L. E. SMITH/M. D.

STOP THAT ITCHING

Use Blue Star Remedy for Eczema, Itch, Better or Cracked Hands, Ring Worms, Chapped Face, Poison Oak, Sunburns, Old Sores or Sores on Children. It relieves all forms of Sore Feet. For sale by PECOS DRUG COMPANY

You don't advertise so that you may see your name in the paper but that others may see it. An advertisement in the Enterprise will be read because it has the circulation. Watch the mails and see the sacks going out—all Enterprises.

FALL OPENING

A most unusual line of trimmed and tailored hats—Velvets, Fills, Velours and Antique Cloth, including Gage, Fisk, Ache and Arbe models, ready for your inspection AUGUST 31st and SEPT. 1st.

MISS LILLIE POE Pecos, Texas.

Protection Against Tainted Foods

Solid, clear cakes of heat-resisting ice, frozen from pure, scientifically filtered water, is your guarantee against quickly spoiling foods during these hot summer days.

Do not practice a false economy in trying to do without ice. Keep your refrigerator packed with our ice. 'Twill keep the doctor away.

AT OUR PLANT, OR, WE WILL DELIVER

Pecos Power & Ice Co.

TOVASCO Nature's Finest Fertilizer

It is prepared from a natural mineral deposit.

It contains unretorted, inoculated sulphur, activated gypsum, and lime in proper proportions to apply to soils.

The unretorted, inoculated sulphur in TOVASCO is considered superior to sulphur which has been cooked, or melted, in mining, allowed to set hard as brimstone, and then pulverized.

The activated gypsum in TOVASCO is in process of conversion into active sulphur compound, therefore is unlike ordinary gypsum. It is not inert, but is inoculated with bacteria that produce this transformation.

TOYAH VALLEY SULPHUR COMPANY

Mines and Shipping Office: Orla, Texas General Offices: New Orleans, La.

Coolidge Boys First Children in White House Since Young Roosevelts



With the arrival of the Coolidge boys, the White House echoes youthful voices for the first time since the young Roosevelts left the executive mansion.
Above—President Coolidge, with Mrs. Coolidge and their sons, Calvin, Jr., and John.

Uncle John's Josh



ROBS GALOMEL OF NAUSEA AND DANGER

Medicinal Virtues Retained and Improved — Dangerous and Sickening Qualities Removed. Perfected Tablet Called "Calotabs."

The latest triumph of modern science is a "de-nauseated" calomel tablet known to the drug trade as "Calotabs." Calomel, the most generally useful of all medicines thus enters upon a wider field of popularity, purified and refined from those objectionable qualities which have heretofore limited its use.

In biliousness, constipation, headaches and indigestion, and in a great variety of liver, stomach and kidney troubles calomel was the most successful remedy, but its use was often neglected on account of its sickening qualities. Now it is the easiest and most pleasant of medicines to take. One Calotab at bedtime with a swallow of water, that's all. No taste, no griping, no nausea, no salts. A good night's sleep, and the next morning you are feeling fine, with a clean liver, a purified system and a big appetite. Eat what you please. No danger.

Calotabs are sold only in original, sealed packages, price thirty-five cents for the large, family package; ten cents for the small, trial size. Your druggist is authorized to refund the price as a guarantee that you will be thoroughly delighted with Calotabs.—Adv.

SUMMER HOTEL STUFF

Guest—"Now look at this room right here. It's terrible—so small and poorly furnished."

Proprietor—"Sir, that's a telephone booth."

NOTICE OF AWARDEING DEPOSITORY

To any individual, bank, trust company, or corporation:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Trustees of the Toyah Independent School District will meet Saturday, September 1, 1923, for the purpose of awarding the depository of funds of said District for the ensuing year.

Sealed bids should be in the hands of the secretary by 4 p. m. on the above date.

MRS. W. E. MORTON, Toyah, Texas.
52-3t Secretary of the Board.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

The State of Texas, County of Harris: Notice is hereby given that I, Roy I. Biggs, Successor and Substitute Trustee, named, designated and appointed under and by virtue of authority contained in deed of trust from Gaston A. Riggs to John H. Freeman, Trustee, dated September 6th, 1922, recorded in Vol. 22, page 376-7 of the Record of Deed of Trusts of Reeves County, Texas, (The trustee named in said deed of trust having declined and refused to act) having been requested by the G. A. Stowers Furniture Company, a legal owner and holder of the indebtedness and note described in said deed of trust, being for the principal sum of One Hundred Fifty-one and 90/100 (\$151.90) Dollars, with interest from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and being dated September 5th, 1922, and providing for attorneys fees of ten per cent (10%) upon the amount of principal and interest due, to enforce the trust of said deed of trust and after advertising the time, place and terms of sale as provided therein to make sale of the premises described for the purposes and in the manner therein provided, I, Roy I. Biggs, Successor and Substitute Trustee as aforesaid, will on the 4th day of September, 1923, being the first Tuesday in said month of September, at the door of the court house of Reeves County, Texas, in the City of Pecos in Reeves County, Texas, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash at public outcry between the hours of 10:00 o'clock A. M. and 4:00 o'clock P. M. on said day and date, the land and premises in said deed of trust described, to-wit:

An undivided one-sixteenth (1/16) interest, equivalent to twenty (20) acres more or less, in the survey of 320 acres in Reeves County, Texas, patented to the heirs of David Penn, deceased, by patent No. 655, Vol. 46, issued on or about the 25th day of June, 1904, and recorded in Vol. 3, page 97 of the Records of Reeves County, Texas, and which 320 acres survey is known as Survey No. 4 on Pecos River about eighteen miles South 78 1/2 degrees East from the County Site, located by virtue of third class certificate No. 16-40, issued September 28th, 1868, beginning at a stake marked 3, 4 in an earth mound on the West bank of said river for the Northeast corner of survey No. 3 made for J. W. Price and the Northwest corner of this survey; thence down said river with its meanders North 79 degrees 15 minutes East Seventy (70) varas, South 53 degrees 30 minutes East Two Hundred and Forty (240) varas, North 23 degrees East Eighty-two (82) varas and South 71

degrees 31 minutes East Two Hundred and Fifty (250) varas to a stake and stone mound for the lower or Northeast corner of this survey and the Northwest corner of Survey No. 5 in the name of Trinidad Hernandez; thence South 11 degrees 45 minutes West with said Hernandez Northwest line at two hundred and forty (240) varas passing an iron pipe marked 4, 5 and at twenty-seven hundred and twenty-six (2726) varas to a mound of stone for North 78 degrees 15 minutes West six hundred and seventy-two (672) varas to a mound of stone in the Southeast boundary line of the said J. W. Price survey No. 3 for the Southwest corner of this survey; thence North 11 degrees 45 minutes East with said boundary line at twenty-four hundred and eighty-six (2486) varas passing an iron pipe marked 3, 4 and at twenty-six hundred and sixty-six (2666) varas to the place of beginning, and containing within said boundaries three hundred and twenty (320) acres of land, more or less, and the said patent and the record thereof are referred to for more particular description.

ROY I. BIGGS, Substitute Trustee.

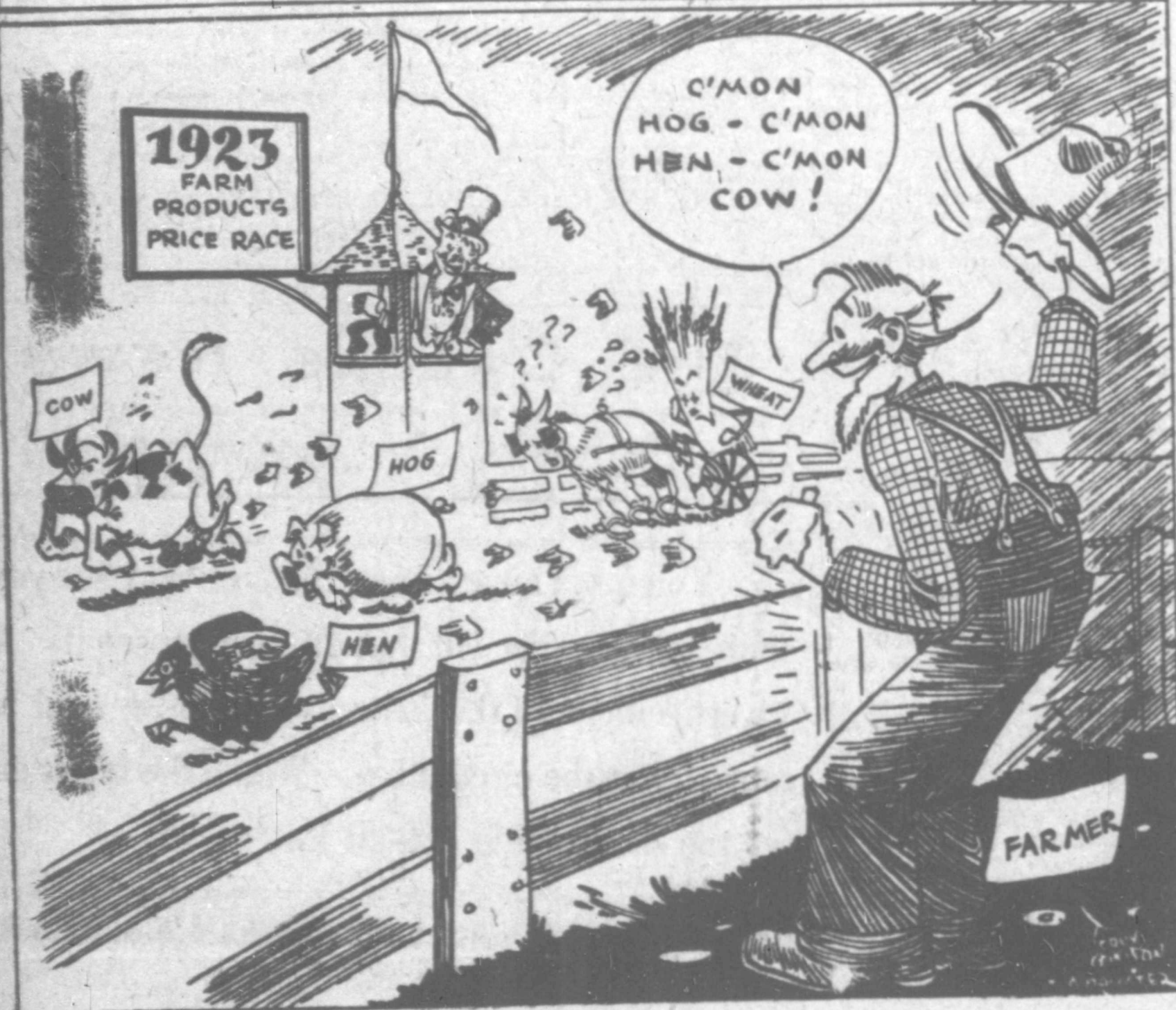
SHERIFF'S SALE

The State of Texas, County of Reeves: Whereas, by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Reeves County, Texas, on August 9th, 1923, by S. C. Vaughan, Clerk of said Court, on a judgment rendered in said court on April 25th, A. D. 1923, in favor of C. L. Jeffrey, Plaintiff, and against W. S. Fox, M. L. Fox, J. A. Holmes, Administrator of the Estate of E. W. Jeffrey, Deceased, The People's Exchange Bank of Elmdale, Kansas, and P. C. Jeffrey, Defendants, No. 2328 on the docket of said Court, I did on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1923, at eleven o'clock A. M., levy upon the following described tract of land, as the property of the above named defendants, to-wit: All of Section No. Eight, in Block C-20, Public School Land in Reeves County, Texas; and on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1923, being the first Tuesday of said month, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. on said day, at the court house door of said County, in Pecos, Texas, I will offer for sale and sell at public auction, for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said defendants above named herein, in and to said property, by virtue of said order of sale and said levy.

Witness my hand this the 9th day of August, A. D. 1923.

E. B. KISER, Sheriff Reeves County, Texas.
By R. G. MIDDLETON, Deputy.

More Than One Entry In This Race



Editorial
You Cannot Serve Truth and Repose, Because Truth is Ever Ahead

The Calling of Coolidge

By JOHN H. FERRY

Harding has gone. Coolidge has come. Harding's humanity to man has made countless thousands mourn his passing. No kindlier man ever occupied the White House. No gentler soul ever left his mate.

The eyes of the Nation now turn to Coolidge. The people wish him well. They pray his stewardship may make for peace, happiness and prosperity. They will judge him by his acts.

What sort of a man is he? Will he be nominated by his party next spring?

Coolidge is cool, calm, calculating. He is honest. He is stern. He is intensely ambitious. A college graduate of fair ability, thro' a period of law with a small amount of practice and small fees. He turned to politics and public office. He has held office most of his years since maturity.

Born a poor boy on a farm, he is a typical Yankee. How will America accept him?

He is an admirable listener. His greatest gift is silence.

What a part it has played in the history of American politics. Charles Hughes would have been elected President had he not made a speaking tour and "talked himself out" of the election. Woodrow Wilson, during a period of profound silence, was adjudged by millions of all nations as a superman—and then he began to talk—and an "idol of the Universe" was shattered.

Warren Harding, politically wise, knew that if he stayed close by his own "front porch," and spoke little, that he would defeat Cox overwhelmingly, and he did.

Calvin Coolidge since his election to the Vice Presidency has only strayed far from his confines one time. Out to a vast agricultural fair in Minnesota. After reading about ten minutes of his speech the crowd decided they didn't want to hear speeches, and rudely voiced their demands "to trot out the ponies."

Doubtless Coolidge profited politically by that experience. The only thing that will outweigh silence for President Coolidge will be the actual "delivery of the goods," as required by a more and more exacting public. And here's a few of the things about which they will want "to be satisfied."

What are you going to do to stop the threatened coal strike and another winter of freezing families?

What are you going to do to help the farmer who has to pay profiteering prices for what he buys, and sells his products for less than the cost of production?

Are you going to advocate America's entry into a League of Nations or a World Court?

Upon his action on these and dozens of other public questions will depend the Republican nomination of Calvin Coolidge next spring, or at least, his election or defeat in the fall of 1924.

The sixteen millions of good American readers who see and scan this article in this and several thousand sister papers blanketing every state in the Union will watch and wait and judge and vote according to the dictates of their conscience—and mayhaps—the wishes of their wives.

Punchettes



DAY OF GRACE

The day of grace, or the period of grace, is that period marked by the Cross of Calvary and the morning of the resurrection. Grace began to pour out its stream of God's favor and benevolence on Calvary's brow, when Christ died for men.

When the angel shouts, the dead in Christ shall rise first, and on the morning of the resurrection, when Christ begins His reign, the day of grace will end. Between these two events the Church is operating, presenting the gospel of grace to a lost world. Not one knows when Christ is coming. Therefore every one in the Church should work incessantly; work while it is day; work while the day of grace lingers; work while opportunity affords; work while life lasts. The period of time in which we can work is very short. The life of the average Christian is forty-five years. He must do his best work in the last twenty. When the Christian dies his opportunity to be useful is gone. If he has not preached and worked during that period, then he must pass into the presence of Christ with empty hands, unfinished work, and lost souls who might have been touched by him. This is a very sad picture, but how much more sad is the picture of the sinner dying before he is saved. His day of grace ended in darkness. There is no chance for him beyond the grave.

The general period of grace will end with the coming of Christ; but each sinner's day of grace ends the moment his breath leaves his body. He will never be given another chance. He has sinned against light, against God, against opportunity, against the Church, against himself. He is dead, lost, damned; his day of grace ended; he neglected to be saved; he is lost. There is no picture in the English language as sad as that.

Turn sinner, turn; why will you die; God, your maker, asks you WHY?

Wildcatting Cost Us

MAJOR ITEMS

- Two weeks' preliminary scouting.
- Five days' surveying.
- Bought 1840 acres of leases.
- Made 12 miles of road.
- Built three camp houses.
- Drilled water well.
- Abstracting, attorneys' fees, advertising, hauling, labor, rentals, repairs, fishing tools, freight, express, groceries, camp cook, gasoline, oils, upkeep of cars and trucks, stationery, printing, recording fees, delays, crooked hole, shutting off water, etc.

MINOR ITEMS

- Drilled No. 1 well to 602 feet.
- Cased No. 1 well to bottom.
- Drilled No. 2 well to 200 feet.

Total moneys received \$17,198.67

Total moneys spent \$16,672.17

Balance on hand August 20, 1923. . \$ 526.50

No promoter's fees or commissions. No official salaries.

C. H. Willoughby

Sole Trustee, WILLOUGHBY PETROLEUM COMPANY, P. O. Box 182,
TOYAH TEXAS

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JEFFERSON D. SANDEFER, LL. D., *President*
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Advance Enrollment Indicates Largest Attendance in
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Write now for catalogue and information to—

T. N. CARSWELL, A. B., Registrar.

WHO CAN ANSWER MR. THOMPSON?

(Southwestern Machinery)
The editor has received the following letter from Mr. Thompson, who is engaged in the dry goods business at Richardson, Texas.

Referring to your wheat item in Vol. 6, No. 7, for July, 1923. My observation is that the mills just pay for wheat what the export buyers make them pay for wheat. In that event what good would it do if we should eat up all the wheat in the world? They are charging now about as much for the flour as they did when they paid \$1.50 for the wheat and have bought this crop as low as 84c f. o. b. Why the hell don't the mills pay something for the wheat, sell the flour at a reasonable price—then let the farmers and all others buy wheat products at the right price and buy more of them? Why should the farmers take the initiative in all sufferings? I am not jassing, I am inquiring.

Yours very truly,
J. N. THOMPSON and SON,
Per Thompson.

If the editor could answer Mr. Thompson's letter, and tell him "Why" he would at the same time be able to solve a great many questions that are now perplexing the wise men of the age. Mr. Thompson sells shoes, yet we doubt if he could explain why a pair of shoes costs as much, sometimes more, as a three-year-old steer will bring on the market—hide, hair, meat and all, with the tail and horns thrown in for soup and knife handles. Why?

Again, a pound of cotton will make enough cloth for the average dress—as they wear them sometimes—and when cotton is selling at 15 to 20 cents, such a dress will command a price of \$15.00 to \$75.00. Why?

Mr. Thompson, if you sell suits of clothes you know your profit on a dozen suits, assorted sizes from 36 to 44, is more than the sheep rancher clears on his whole spring clip. Why?

Regardless of what business a man is in, he is going to buy stuff as cheaply as he can, and make a decent profit on it, if he can. We have heard of but few wheat millers becoming fabulously rich,

and we have heard of a lot of them going broke. Supply and demand govern the price on wheat as well as everything else that has a sale value.

In our wheat article last month, we called attention to the fact that this country has a surplus of 175,000,000 bushels of wheat, brought on by a large crop and an absence of purchasing power by foreign countries that need the wheat. We deplored the plight of the farmer and called on all good citizens to come to the rescue and consume this surplus; to change eating habits back to what they were before the war—before they were changed by the war cry, "eat less wheat."

We must all recognize the fact that there can be no permanent prosperity until the farmer is prosperous. We have incessantly championed this doctrine of fact in these pages, and have urged all to co-operate with the farmer in solving his problems. The figures used in our wheat article last month were based on facts as worked out by authorities on the subject. We said then and we repeat now, we believe the using up of the enormous surplus would work a great benefit for wheat growers, and would clear the decks for the next crop, and, in the meantime, a system of orderly marketing, such as the American Cotton Growers' Exchange is trying to work out for cotton growers of the South, would have to be perfected in order to obviate "dumping," which invariably smashes prices.

At the present time, if it were possible for all the wheat millers to get together and say: "We'll pay the farmers \$1.50 a bushel for their wheat, and sell flour at —(naming a price that would allow a profit on the finished product)", what do you suppose would be the result? Everybody who isn't a wheat farmer would spawk from here to the planet Mars and back, and still the country would have a surplus of 175,000,000 bushels with which to start the next crop.

If the millers paid \$10 a bushel for wheat, and sold flour at cost, instead of diminishing the surplus of 175,000,000 bushels, it would be increased—because the high price would make it necessary

for many to eat less wheat.

When all is said and done, we have a surplus of 175,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the wheat farmers are bankrupt and have but little prospects of recovering until the surplus is disposed of. What are we going to do with it?

NATURE

"Ain't Nature grand!" exclaims the comedian. "She sure are!" comes back the refrain, and there you have a statement of fact, corroborated, signed, sealed and delivered. "In the mouths of two or more witnesses all things should be established."

The arrangement of a big ripe watermelon is mystery enough for me. Yea, a big red-meat, sweet, luscious watermelon is one of Nature's masterpieces, so far as I am concerned. So is corn on the cob; an Alberta peach; a banana; a cocconut.

But, as wonderful as Nature is, Nature has left a lot for man to do. In fact, it would seem that Nature has done only the things that man can't do, and left undone the things that man can do. In other words, Nature hasn't done anything for us that we can do for ourselves.

Nature gave us the watermelon, but who ever saw a wild watermelon that was fit to eat? Before the watermelon can be good, it must be nursed and cultivated and cared for and brought to its state of perfection. No man could create a watermelon, so Nature gave us that. Man can find a way to utilize the watermelon, so Nature left that work for Man to do.

Nature planted the oil and the minerals, and in many places the water, in the heart of the earth, and there they stayed, doing no one any good, serving no good purpose, until man dug them up. Nature made the oil crude; man must refine it for use.

Nature gave us clay and man must mould it and burn it to make brick.

Yes! Nature is wonderful, but some of us expect too much from Nature. We want Nature to do it all, and that isn't the way that Nature plays—or works.

The world owes me a living, but it's up to me to collect it. The world isn't going to bring the bread around and place it on my table; I've got to go get it.

Nature gave man brains and muscles, but man must develop them, exercise them, cultivate them, to make them useful.

Yea, verily, Nature is grand; but, Nature refuses to do it all. And that's that, as Shakespeare probably refrained from saying.—Southwestern Machinery.

HIRE THEM DURING

GOOD BEHAVIOR

The change in the view of public service corporations from privileged institutions enjoying a private snap called a franchise to public servants hired to supply certain necessities has developed other ideas. When the right to use the streets was treated as a valuable privilege, permitting the holder to charge all that the traffic would bear or all that its terms stipulated, it was granted for a fixed term and all obligations of the holder had to be met within that term. If large expenditures became necessary near the end of the term money could not be borrowed on long-term bonds extending beyond the term at low interest; it had to be borrowed on notes due within the term and to be paid from earnings during the life of the franchise, also bearing a high rate of interest. Cost of service was raised by the amount of this principal and interest, and the public paid in correspondingly higher rates.

The corporation is now regarded as a public servant—a sort of hired man to supply gas, electricity or transportation. It is authorized to use the streets for those purposes, and its charges are regulated by a public commission to require a certain quality of service and to yield a certain rate of income on its plant over cost of service. This plan permits of no value as attaching to the franchise. If income on such value were included in cost of

service, the public would in effect be charging itself for the use of its own streets. The public, on the contrary, is directly interested in keeping down the expenses of a company, for it thereby keeps down the rates that it pays.

When that is the situation, any limit to the period during which a company has the right to occupy the streets works directly against those whom it serves. When that limit is near, the company must either pay high interest in order to make improvements or repairs or it must let its plant run down. In the former case the public pays high rates to cover the loan and interest; in the latter case it gets poor service. The way to escape the dilemma is to fix no time limit to the franchise, to regard the company as a man hired to work for the public with his own tools, and to let it hold the job as long as it does well. This plan has been found to work to the public advantage in more ways than one. A company that gives poor results can be "fired" without the long, costly process of forfeiting a franchise, but it can hold the job indefinitely provided it gives good service. It can therefore maintain and improve its plant at minimum cost. The company is on its good behavior, and the public gets good service at reasonable rates.

But much depends on the type of men that the people elect to the public commission. If they elect men competent to solve intricate business problems, who act as unprejudiced judges between the corporations and their customers and who have courage to do an unpopular thing when justice dictates, they will be well served, and the corporations will do their duty, both to hold their jobs and because they can be confident of a square deal. If the people elect incompetent men or men who play politics with their jobs, service will deteriorate, through lack of efficient supervision, through inadequate rates and through doubt on the part of the companies that they will hold their jobs.—Portland Oregonian.

TEACHERS' CONSOLIDATED

INSTITUTE AT SUL ROSS

During the first week of September the following counties will hold a teachers' consolidated institute in Sul Ross State Teachers' College, Alpine, Texas: Jeff Davis, Brewster, Pecos, Presidio and Terrell. W. A. Stigler, Professor of Education in Sul Ross will be conductor of the institute. He will also have charge of the Intermediate Grade Department in the Sectional meetings and will deliver from one to two lectures daily before the General Assembly.

The Institute will also maintain a Primary section and a High School section, which will be directed by able instructors. An intensive study of the problems relat-

ed to the departments represented will be made in the various sections.

The college library, which contains more than three thousand six hundred choice reference works, will be open daily for use by the teachers attending the institute, and it will be presided over by one of the assistants of the library staff. Scientific experiments in Education will also be conducted during the week of the Institute.

Sul Ross State Teachers' College belongs to this section of West Texas and its administrative authorities are ambitious to serve every educational interest of the Big Bend country. To this end, it is hoped that the people will look more and more to this institution for whatever service it may render. The doors of Sul Ross stand wide open for any educational gathering

of West Texas.

On Monday and Tuesday of the Institute President H. W. Morelock will deliver lectures on Teacher Training and Literature in the Grades, and superintendents and grade teachers of the various counties represented will appear on the program.

HIS PART

Kind old man (who had just stopped Hiltop gang from initiating a new kid in the community): "So you admit the unfortunate boy was carried to the pump and half drowned? What part did you take in this affair?"
Tough Kelly: "De left leg."

CHESTNUT CHARLEY AGAIN

Chestnut Charley retorts: "Ask any dentist how much attention you need and he'll say a mouthful."

H. & G. N. RY. LANDS FOR SALE

IN REEVES COUNTY

Surveys Nos. 43, 47, 53, 55, E. half of 61, and 63, in Block 4; and Nos. 45, 47 and W. half of 27 in Block 5.
The surveys in these blocks are situated from 5 to 8 miles from Pecos City, in the arroyo bank of the Pecos River country and will be sold only in whole sections.
Also, surveys No. 49 in block 6 and Nos. 9, 13, and 15 in block 7.
Also surveys Nos. 1, 3, and 5, fronting on the Pecos River, in Reeves county, and Nos. 12 (a river survey) Pecos county.
Also 12 surveys in block 11 and 3 surveys in block 12. None of these are river lands. All are in Pecos county.
All these lands are under lease for oil, gas and mineral purposes and any sale of same will be made subject to such leases.
J. C. LOVE of Pecos is agent for the sale of all these lands situated in Reeves County and application should be made to him for the purchase of same.
There is no local agent for the sale of the lands in Pecos County, and parties desiring to purchase any of same should apply to the undersigned.

EUGENE CARTLEDGE, Agent and Attorney in Fact
AUSTIN, TEXAS

THE DALLAS NEWS

THE NEWSIEST, THE BEST, THE MOST RELIABLE—THAT'S ALL
TOM McCLURE CIRCULATOR AT PECOS, TEXAS

You don't advertise so that you may see your name in the paper but that others may see it. An advertisement in the Enterprise will be read because it has the circulation. Watch the mails and see the sacks going out—all Enterprises.

Horses For Sale

Thirty head, ages from three to six, all geldings, and will weigh from 800 to 1200 pounds, and all recently broke to ride.

They will be sold at from \$40.00 up; or will sell whole bunch at a better bargain.

The horses can be seen at Screw Bean Springs, 45 miles from Pecos on the old Carlsbad road.

Call at ranch and see the horses. Will sell one or all, worth the money, to same party.

R. M. Alexander



RICHARD LLOYD JONES SAYS

Instinct



As back of the flower we find the bud, so back of reason we find instinct. Because instinct is more fundamental than reason it reaches nearer to the roots of things. Instinct is deeper than reason. It is the first to respond.

Reason is the milling process of the mind. Instinct is the flash of insight. It is the protective inheritance of ages gone before.

Nothing is more marvelous than the unvoiced intellect of animals. Instinct directs them into paths of safety and protects them from danger as if guided by a higher power.

In the heart of metropolitan Boston, flanked by the palaces of the city's ultra rich, is a great reservoir, known as the Charles River Basin. Along it for miles, runs a concrete promenade, a favorite strolling thoroughfare for thousands.

The basin is rigidly policed. Save for rowing crews and light pleasure craft, it is immune from desecration by man.

Every year, for weeks before freezing weather comes, the surface of the basin is black with thousands of wild ducks, who float serenely from its head to its foot, diving every foot of the way to nibble the sweet grasses which line the bottom or to feed on the abundant shell fish.

In well-ordered columns they move like armies down, down; they swiftly rise, circle in great curves to the upper reaches of the reservoir, then down again, repeating as often as the feeding is replenished.

These wild fowl, ordinarily so wary, seem to know that here they are safe. At times they float so near the embankment rail as to be almost within human reach, but no gunshots fill them with nameless terror; no missile strikes them with sudden death.

How do they know the watery zones of safety amidst the noise and clamor of busy men?

Whence comes this instinct which seldom fails? It is the greatest wonder of nature, and the kindest provision of the world.

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Poem by Uncle John

There once was a time when we doted on heels when we figured our speed—but we've changed 'em for wheels. You recall old Achilles, that "ancient of speed" whose race-trackin' record was worth while to read,—he'd banter a greyhound, an' set him a pace, or leave a jack-rabbit behind, in the race! He scoffed at the roller—an' sneered at the cart, while jumpin' the fence was considered an art.



The primitive castor that carried a load, was safe on a floor, but she stalled on the road. . . . I wish that Achilles could see us today, as we scorch up the road in our ballbearin' way! I reckon he'd sprin' in a lather of sweat—but a hundred-yard dash is as fur as he'd get!

The little old wheel has expanded an' grewed till she's up with the gas—at the end of the road. Her tires is resilient—her bearin' is slick,—there's nothin' on earth that can get there so quick! I reckon a 'ool would depend on his heels—but the crook that escapes knows the value of wheels!

RICHARD LLOYD JONES SAYS

Keep Still and Study Silence



Bismarck's enemies said of him in their despair, "He knows how to keep silence in seven different languages." It was his baffling taciturnity that blunted the weapons they had forged against him.

Silence is perhaps the greatest art of conversation. Joseph Jefferson is credited with having discovered Weber and Fields, the comedians. After seeing them play in an obscure Bowery theater, he hurried to a theatrical manager friend, saying: "They know how to listen."

A person often gains credit for sense, eloquence and wit, who merely says nothing and does it well.

Silence indicates both courtesy and consideration. It gives the other fellow his turn. It pays him the compliment that his brain may also harbor some worthwhile ideas. Every ideal relation savors of reciprocity. Every soul must have a medium and opportunity for self-expression. The one-sided conversation is always arrogant. Grant the other fellow a chance to say his say.

Silence indicates control. We often read: "He mastered himself and was silent." The trivial gabble! When the mind is in control the machine is geared up tight. The wagging tongue always means loose tension. It is the loose gear that rattles. All nature pays homage to self-control.

Silence is the great healing power of solitude. In the face of a great crisis we are silent. In a great emotion we are still. Silence can be eloquent. It is always majestic.

"Silence is the lesson of kings," said Jean du Beauvais at the funeral of Louis XV. And Carlyle has called silence the element of great things that fashion themselves together to rule.

Silence is more unimpeachable than speech because it cannot be attacked. Great thoughts are born in silence. It is the mother of truth. It is the servant of reason. It is the best help to him who mistrusts himself. "Let us be silent," says Emerson, "that we may hear the whisper of the gods."

Noise and tumult are the signs of war. Silence is the insights of peace. It is quite as much a mark of strength to know how to hold your tongue as to know how to wisely use it.

Poem by Uncle John

It's a mighty good idea to feller—when you're right on the brink of a verge, with bankruptcy holt of yer collar, the way to get out, is to "merge." With an abyss in front of yer diver so horrible, rocky, and deep that the sight of it upsets yer liver, and turns ye as white as a sheep—when you think you are bound for the devil, in a wreck at the end of yer splurge, the way to get back on the level—is to hunt up somebody and merge!

It's the haven of refuge undoubted, for the snoozer that's down on his luck. . . . A merger has never been routed,—you can swim in its pools like a duck. . . . The minant the merger embraces the worm-eaten carcass you bring, you can set up in dignified places, and smoke cigarettes like a king! So, when you are mighty nigh busted, and yer balance-sheet sounds like a dirge—if you ever expect to be trusted, there's nothin' to do, but to Merge!



Etiquette

What & When to do it

By A. Leda

Any questions on etiquette will be gladly answered in this column if addressed to Aleda, care of this newspaper.

DEAR ALEDA—When a man is with two ladies on the street where should he walk? D. L. R.

On the side nearest to the curb.

DEAR ALEDA—An acquaintance of mine is going to a city shortly where he knows no one. I would like to have him meet a man who lives there and could show him about. Will you please make a copy of a letter of introduction for this instance? Thanking you C. B. MUIRS.

I would suggest a letter something like this.

DEAR RICHARD—This letter will be presented to you by my friend Henry Halester. I have seen a great deal of him and know what a fine fellow he is, and I want you to know him, too. Henry hopes to do a little business but more sight seeing in your great city and any little civilities you might show him will not, I know go unappreciated. Sincerely yours, CHARLES WAKER.

July 9th, 1923

HELPFUL HEALTH HINTS

Bleeding.—It is a very dangerous thing when an artery has been cut as the patient loses blood so quickly. Whereas if it is a vein it just runs down from the wound. One can almost always differentiate. When an artery is cut bandage on side near the heart about three or four inches from the wound. This helps check the flow of blood. If it is a vein bandage on side away from the heart.

Oranges and Lemons.—Roll an orange or lemon before using and you will find that twice as much juice may be had.

Broiling Meat.—Grease the bars of your gridiron for broiling meat and the meat will not stick.

String Beans.—String beans will take about half as long to cook, and look a great deal nicer, if, instead of chopping them, they are cut lengthwise.

HELPFUL HINTS

By A. Leda

Mrs. Housewife: This newspaper is a helpful hint in this form of regular intervals. We suggest you clip this column and paste it in your recipe book.

In a Sewing Basket.—Tie a little bow of bright ribbon on the handle of your scissors and they will be much easier to find.

Salad.—In fixing a lettuce salad a leaf of mint and grating of onion is a pleasant addition to some tastes. Try it.

Mice.—If one wishes to catch mice, put some pumpkin seeds in the traps. It is very attractive bait.

Scorch Spots.—A scorch spot may be removed from a very delicate fabric by wetting with clear water and sprinkling with Borax.

Ice Cream Spot.—A very ordinary stain which few people know how to remove is an ice cream stain. Take the spotted material and lay on a clean folded cloth and rub lightly with luke-warm water. This will take the protein (sweet) out of the stain. Then take some ether or benzine and rub lightly but firmly. The latter to remove the grease.

Lemonade.—If the whole lemon is put through the food chopper for lemonade, instead of just squeezing the fruit, you will find it to have a much better flavor and have twice as much.

Singeing Feathers.—When singeing chickens, hold over an oil or gas stove and the skin will not blacken, as where a burning paper is used. Also use a pair of tweezers to remove pin feathers. They will take hold of the very small ones.

Camisole Straps.—If underneath the plain ribbon used for shoulder straps a piece of narrow elastic is sewed, there will be no trouble about "straps slipping."

Fine Linens.—Fine linens and embroidery will have a longer life if they are washed in cold water with white soap and a little dissolved Borax.

Snappers on Curtains.—If one wishes to save laundry bills, trouble, and have curtains stay clean, sew a snapper at each side on the lower part of the curtains. Then sew the corresponding fastener about eighteen inches from the top of the curtains and pull them up.

THE WORLD'S BEST SALESMAN

The Home Town newspaper as we know it in North America is the world's greatest salesman.

Every day, everywhere, it is carrying the great message of commerce, bringing buyer and seller into profitable contact.

The sales it makes per year total in the billions.

Its customers are in every home, every office, every farm.

Its cost per sale is less than any other salesman, for not only is it the world's greatest salesman in **VOLUME** but also in **EFFICIENCY**.

The biggest problem in merchandising today is high selling costs. Newspaper advertising, sent on the job of looking for sales where buying habits offer profitable opportunities, is the surest means of keeping down this vexatious item.

Merchants of Pecos, we are offering you the services of the World's Greatest Salesman every week in the year.



The Pecos ENTERPRISE IS A GOOD PAPER

PERSONAL

C. W. Amrine of Balmorhea is a visitor in Pecos today.

Mrs. F. A. Bessire was over from Toyah on business Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Reeder are now occupying the Willhite home.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver King left Wednesday for a visit with his mother in Midland.

Miss DeEite Green is doing nicely since the removal of her tonsils the early part of the week.

Hugh Porter of Port Arthur visited his brother, Carl Porter, and family for a few days last week.

S. C. Vaughan is again able to be down town after a serious attack of the heart the early part of the week.

H. F. Anthony is shipping 500 big steers to the Van Horn country, today where he will place them on greener pastures.

Miss Virginia Bozeman visited with relatives and friends in Balmorhea last week and D. Wood, Jr., is spending this week there.

B. A. Toliver is home again from the markets where he purchased his fall and winter stocks of goods for the Toliver Dry Goods Company.

The Rev. C. S. McCarver returned this week from a visit with his daughters in Amarillo and Plainview, leaving Mrs. McCarver at the latter place for a longer visit.

Splendid rains have been falling this week in almost every direction from Pecos and some of them coming close enough to town to lend encouragement, to say the least.

Mrs. Martha Adams has returned from her summer's vacation and is again in charge of her rooming house. She with her daughter, Miss Prebble, had a most delightful time.

Joe Caroline came in from San Antonio Saturday and has since been confined to his home with lagrippe. He is improving at this writing and will be shaking hands with Pecos friends in a day or so.

Claud Hendricks, oldest son of W. A. Hendricks, arrived home Monday from Blair, Oklahoma, where he has spent the past year with an uncle and where he attended school. He will be in school here this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Morrison of El Paso, who have been visiting relatives in East Texas, stopped over Monday between trains enroute home, for a short visit with Mrs. Morrison's grandfather, Dr. J. A. Leeman and other relatives.

Mrs. W. H. Browning has been busy for the past few days preparing her household goods for shipment and with her daughter, Miss Mildred, will probably leave in a few days for Houston, where she will join her husband.

Cotton picking is in full sway on the farms along the Pecos river now. The yield in most places is said to be fairly good, although considerably less than was hoped for earlier in the season. On some farms the crop will be very short because of shortage of water.

Face to face meetings with famous motion picture stars and several hours spent watching the interesting steps of picture making was the experience of Miss Gladys Thurston, of Pecos, who was a recent visitor to the Goldwyn Bungalow, at the Motion Picture Exposition now attracting thousands of tourists to Los Angeles.

Miss Ida Breeding was the guest a few days last week of her sister, Mrs. W. W. Degan. She went to El Paso Monday to visit another sister, enroute to Spokane, Washington, where she teaches. Her home is in Carlsbad, New Mexico, where she has spent the summer with home folks. Miss Breeding taught a few years ago in the Philippines and has traveled extensively.

Miss Alice Morrison is expected home from Sul Ross College tomorrow.

K. M. Regan and Earl Bell left Wednesday for Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. C. E. Buchholz returned from a very pleasant visit to her daughter at Midland this morning.

Postmaster R. E. Johnson left Tuesday for Del Rio to attend the state meeting of postmasters.

Miss Corinne Miller visited her brother, Will Miller, and wife for a few days in El Paso. She returned home Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Crum and children have moved into town from the ranch, preparing to enter the children in school. They are occupying the Krauskopf rent house.

Mrs. Vernon Hicks came in Sunday from Dallas for a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Richburg. She returned to Dallas today where she has a position.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Selman and children autoed down from their ranch home near Kent, Thursday, for a visit at the parental home of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Richburg, and to transact matters of business.

Harry Anderson has brightened up quite a little the past few days due to the fact that he received a message from Mrs. Anderson who is visiting in California, to the effect that she will arrive home Saturday night.

Mrs. W. H. Moore and two little sons autoed over from their home at Fort Stockton Thursday to meet Mrs. Moore's little daughter, Nancy, who has been visiting in Stamford for the past few weeks. They will all visit friends in Pecos until Sunday when they will return to their home.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Todd arrived in Pecos last week from Lubbock and are occupying their home recently vacated by T. T. Kesler and family. Mr. and Mrs. Todd formerly resided in Pecos and their many friends extend to them a cordial welcome.

H. M. Regan left Monday for Chicago after a visit in Pecos for three weeks. Mr. Regan is connected with the Dixieland Syndicate and states he will be back in about thirty days when he hopes things will be booming in Pecos.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira J. Bell left Saturday night for a trip North. Mr. Bell is making a business trip and expects to return in about two weeks, while Mrs. Bell will visit her mother at Springfield, Illinois, and friends at Chicago, and will be gone for several weeks.

Miss Mary Ellen Coon is confined to her bed from a serious injury to her back and has not been able to sit up since the injury occurred. The early part of the week she was walking with other young ladies along Third street near the Heard home and in crossing one of the many bulged places in the sidewalks of Pecos caught her heel in some manner and fell. The fall seriously injured a ligament in the back.

PIANO! MUST SELL QUICKLY!
We offer splendid used piano for sale at bargain price. Any reasonable terms to suit buyer. Must sell quickly to avoid expense of shipping to Dallas. A fine bargain. Write at once WILL A. WATKIN COMPANY, Dallas, Texas, leading Piano House. 2-2t

LIGHT THAT FAILED
Wife: "You used to say that I was the light of your life."
Hubby: "Yes, but I didn't suppose that you were going to get put out at every little thing I happened to say."

FORGOT HIMSELF
Mother: "Well, Bobby, did you remember to be a good boy at the party?"
Bobby: "I don't know, Mummy. I had so much fun that I forgot to pay any attention to myself."

RECLAMATION IS NO LONGER ENGINEERING

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—Abolition of the post of director of the reclamation service, involving the retirement from office of Director A. P. Davis was said today by Secretary Work to be due to the natural development of reclamation work past the stage where services of engineers were to be considered the first consideration.

Replying to the American Society of Civil Engineers, which had made representations as a result of Mr. Davis' separation from the government service, Mr. Work declared that instead of engineering problems, the government now faced the necessity of dealing with "the problems of water users and the collection of the original cost of the projects as contemplated by the law."

The interior secretary's answer to the society was made in a letter to its secretary, James H. Dunlap, of New York, and contained the statement that unless conditions which have obtained hitherto are improved, many reclamation projects will be abandoned entirely by settlers.

"All of our projects are not prosperous," Mr. Work wrote. "It is not a question now of engineering so much as it is one of business acumen, and operation. The men on the projects must reimburse the government for its millions of dollars advanced for reclamation and our re-organization with this in mind seemed necessary."

"This does not mean a diminished construction program but rather an increased and accelerated construction program because with the money returned to the government under efficient business management, there will be freed a fund to continue construction that otherwise will be retarded."

"To handle the engineering work, all the engineering force of the service remains with the same chief engineer as its head who has been in charge of the work for many years. There is no thought of minimizing the importance of reclamation engineering. It was my purpose to retain Director A. P. Davis in the reclamation service as consulting engineer, he at first consenting but subsequently declining the appointment."

"The secretary of the interior, who alone is charged with the execution of the reclamation act, desires the greatest possible efficiency in every phase and aspect of reclamation. He believes that the change to which you refer is made necessary by existing conditions for unless improvement can be brought about, many projects will be abandoned entirely by settlers. Some already have gone, and the government not only will lose millions of dollars invested, but the settlers themselves will lose time, labor and money already placed on their farms."

MUSIC CLASS
I will open my music class with the opening of the teachers' Institute. Those wishing instruction under me will find me at my home. My phone number is 90.
—MRS. C. B. JORDAN. 1-4t

ZEZEL ELECTRIC LAUNDRY
Let us call for your laundry. Quick service. Prices right. Phone 210. 1f

CARD OF THANKS
Pecos is blessed with good people who consider their neighbors and the undersigned take this method of thanking all who in any way have helped or ministered to our loved ones. In the death of our wife and mother no people could have been more kind or considerate. In the recent illness of our little Teague the people have been exceedingly kind and have helped in many ways. For all of this kindness we wish to thank one and all from the very depths of our hearts. But especially do we wish to thank Dr. Jim Camp for his untiring services and professional courtesies. Words fail to express our appreciation for his unstinted kindness to us and we shall ever hold him near and dear for this service. Again we wish to sincerely thank one and all who in any way ministered to us during these trying times and pray God's richest blessings upon them.
DR. J. A. LEEMAN.
MRS. LUCY MITCHELL.

OPENING OF MUSIC CLASSES
I am opening my music class with the opening of the Teachers' Institute. Those who prefer commencing their lessons on that date will find me at my studio.
I studied in New York under a pupil of the renowned instructor, Leschetizke, and use his technique, as also does Mrs. C. B. Jordan, who will teach with me, as she has formerly done.
I later studied under the late Rafael Josephy, a leading teacher of the New York Conservatories.
I also am prepared to give instruction in voice to those who desire it.
I studied voice under Madam Ellen Beach Yaw, who now resides in Los Angeles, California. She received her training in the New York and London Conservatories, and is a teacher and singer of national repute.
Phone number 136.
MRS. LILLIAN BUTLER. 1-4t

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"I like cheerfulness. I admire any one who sings at his work."
"How you must love the mosquito."

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Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets.) It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 30c.

No Worms in a Healthy Child
All children troubled with Worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a General Strengthening Tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or digest the worms, and the child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle.

Flaherty Re-elected As Head of K. of C.



James A. Flaherty was re-elected Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus at Montreal convention. He has been Supreme Knight fourteen years and has been returned unanimously eight times.

EVERY man, woman and child that has one cent of non-interest bearing and unsecured deposit in this bank has same guaranteed by the Guaranty Fund System of Texas—which system has a membership of over Nine Hundred banks with approximately \$65,000,000.00 Capital and total resources of approximately \$225,000,000.00. This system has been in operation in Texas twelve years, under which plan no non-interest bearing or unsecured depositor has ever lost a single dollar. This system has passed through one of the hardest depressions, following the World War, the country has ever known, and STOOD THE TEST and MET ITS OBLIGATIONS by paying 100 cents on the dollar.

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