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THE STATE ELECTION

Echoes from the Battle Line--Neff and Bailey Running Neck and Neck Neff May Win

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 1.—As additional complete returns by counties reached the Texas election bureau Sunday Bailey and Neff were shown to be more nearly neck and neck in the Democratic primary race for governor than at any time since the counting of the vote began. The latest returns reduced Bailey's lead over Neff to 1623, the smallest it has been. Of the returns from 246 received 162 are complete, accounting for a total vote of 437,649. The standing of the two leaders is: Bailey 146,983. Neff 145,360.

Bailey's Lead Now 1162.
Dallas, Texas, Aug. 2.—Additional complete returns received Saturday by the Texas election bureau from belated sections of the state cut the lead former United States Senator Joseph Bailey has held over his nearest opponent, Pat M. Neff, to 1162 votes on the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. One hundred and sixty-two of the counties complete give Bailey 146,983 and Neff 145,360.

Bailey's Home People Disown Him as Citizen.

Copies of resolutions adopted by the Democrats of Cooke county, the former home of both Joseph W. Bailey and R. E. Thomason, candidates for governor in the recent Democratic primary, have been received in El Paso. The resolutions were adopted last Saturday.

Commending Mr. Thomason "for his outspoken defence of the Wilson administration" and "for the clean canvass he made for the Democratic nomination for governor," the resolutions assert:

"It is our judgment that J. W. Bailey is not a resident of Texas or eligible to the office of governor and we believe he is not a resident of this town or county and has no lawful right to take part in our primaries or elections."

Neff Attacks Bailey Record.
Dallas, Texas, Aug. 2.—Pat M. Neff opened his campaign here last night before a capacity audience. Most of his speech was an attack on Bailey. He denied that Bailey is a Democrat, and challenged his war record and his position on prohibition.

Neff charged that the "red" circular, which appears to have been prepared by union men, intended to inflame the farmers, is really being distributed by "Bailey and his cohorts," and that men who refuse to give their names are distributing the circulars.

Neff stated his own position on labor, in effect that both capital and labor have the right to organize, to collective bargaining, to transact business through representatives of their own choosing; that a man has a right to quit his job when he wants to and that another man has a right to take his job and he is protected by law.

Neff declared Bailey will not vote the Democratic ticket this fall, if he carries out his threat that he would "never vote for the things that Wilson and Sheppard stand for."

He quoted Bailey's statement from Washington that he would not care to hold an office in which he could not carry his own county, and referred to Cooke county, which was carried by Thomason against Bailey.

About 300 people from other cities attended the speaking. Fort Worth sent a band.

Stump Men to Support Senator Bailey Named.

Luther Nickels, campaign manager for Senator J. W. Bailey, last night announced a partial list of speakers, who will take the stump for the gubernatorial candidate during the ensuing second campaign.

A partial list of those scheduled to speak are:

Jack Beall, Dallas; Wm. F. Robertson, Dallas; O. B. Colquitt, Dallas; C. F. Greenwood, Dallas; W. W. Nelms, Dallas; Alex. Pone, Dallas; R. E. L. Knight, Dallas; Wm.

WEST TEXAS GETS BIGGEST SHARE OF THE POPULATION

Texas's center of population is gradually drifting westward. By 1940, if the present rate of increase continues, West Texas will have 52 per cent of the state's population, according to statistics brought to El Paso by J. E. Farrow, assistant organization manager of the West Texas chamber of commerce. By West Texas is meant that part of the state west of a line drawn due south from about Fort Worth to the Rio Grande or along the 96th meridian. This is the division arbitrarily made by the West Texas chamber of commerce for its purposes.

In 1860 there were 44,356 persons in West Texas. In the same year there were 559,849 in East Texas. In other words only 7.2 per cent of the state's population was in West Texas.

In 1870 there were 52,622 inhabitants in East Texas. This was a slump for West Texas as in 1870 only 6.5 per cent of the population was in West Texas.

Jumps in Percentage.
In 1880 the population of West Texas jumped to 223,808. The population of East Texas was 1,367,931. The population in West Texas was 13.9 per cent of the total.

In 1890 the population of West Texas was 402,741. The population of East Texas was 1,832,786. West Texas had 17.8 per cent of the population.

In 1900 the figures were, West Texas, 556,402; East Texas, 2,492,308, giving West Texas 18.3 per cent of the population.

In 1910 West Texas had 1,128,655 people and East Texas had 2,767,887. West Texas had 28.9 per cent of the population.

In 1920, according to government estimates, West Texas had 1,805,478, while East Texas had 2,795,801 people, giving West Texas 39.2 per cent of the total.

In 1930, according to government estimates, West Texas will have 2,888,765 people, while East Texas will have 3,092,774, giving West Texas 48.3 per cent of the total. In 1940, the government estimates West Texas will become the dominating section of the state and have 52.2 per cent of the total population, or more than half. The population then, the estimate says, will be 3,899,834 for West Texas and 3,577,080 for East Texas.

Immigrating to the West.

For ten years, reports of the West Texas chamber of commerce show, there has been virtually no immigration in the East Texas district. The increase in population is due to the natural increase of births over deaths. On the other hand there has been a steady increasing immigration to West Texas which is destined to bring more business to El Paso and more interest in West Texas industries.

The cities of West Texas, according to Mr. Farrow, have begun to recognize this growing advantage, for his reports show that 473 cities are now affiliated with the West Texas chamber of commerce against three on December 21, 1918.

Bloys-Johnson.

Mr. Arthur Bloys and Miss Aline Johnson were quietly married Sunday morning at the camp meeting ground; Rev. L. R. Millican performing the ceremony in the presence of the families of the young people.

Mr. Bloys is a young business man of Valentine and son of the late W. B. Bloys, D. D., and Mrs. W. B. Bloys.

Miss Johnson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Johnson, of the Valentine neighborhood, and both have a host of friends in Jeff Davis county, who join The Post in wishing for them many days of happiness as they journey through life's pathway.—Fort Davis Post.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

Marfa's Fire Almost a Destructive Conflagration--Many Fire Fighters But Little Water--The Soldier Boys To The Rescue

Wednesday morning at about 9:30 the vulcanizing outfit in Ernest Williams' shop next to his main building joining the Marfa National Bank on the west, exploded and instantly caught on fire. In a few seconds it was a mass of smoke and flames.

The main building occupied by Williams as a gasoline filling station, and where he kept a large stock of auto accessories, next caught fire. Both of these buildings were constructed of lumber—the main building being one of the first erected in the town of Marfa.

In a few minutes the large galvanized iron building built on a lumber frame burst into flames, apparently taking fire all at once. This building was occupied by McDonald and Hoffman as a saddle and repair shop.

In thirty minutes from the time of the explosion all three of these buildings were gone beyond any hope of salvation. The next to take fire was the cottage of Mrs. R. H. Kennedy, next to her home.

The wind was blowing gently from the southwest. This fact enabled the fire fighters, after a hard and exhausting battle, to save the Kennedy home, but not until the cottage was almost totally erased.

For sixty minutes from the beginning of the fire, it was thought that nothing could save the National Bank and the Brite building directly adjoining the fire trap on the north and east. If these buildings had given way to the fire, then the entire block to the north, constituting the very heart of the business district, would have been gutted—and perhaps the whole northeastern part of the town would have gone up in smoke.

During the time of this great suspense, hundreds of citizens were congregating near the scene of the conflagration as deemed safe, while others were rushing into the burning buildings where possible, and taking out goods, machinery and fixtures.

From the Bank and Brite buildings, everything moveable were taken out. The streets were almost blocked with their contents. While a large number were busily engaged in saving the contents of the buildings, others were doing everything possible to check the spread of the fire. If the Bank and Brite buildings withstood the heat, the town would be saved. But water was scarce—and where there was water there was no way of getting it on the fire.

The Post to the Rescue.

"Soon as possible the army got word of the destructive fire raging in the city. Immediately the officers and soldiers under command of Colonel J. J. Hornbrook came to the rescue, bringing with them chemical engines, bucket brigades and all kind of fire fighting apparatus.

It was a hard fight to save the town from being razed to the ground. The cavalry, with a united front joined by many citizens fought the flames for at least two hours. It was a gallant fight, and a fearless one. A number of soldiers were overcome by the heat of the flames while standing on top of the buildings and were taken down exhausted. One fell and was badly injured. Several were blistered by the heat and some had their clothes burned nearly off.

The stand was made from the top of the Bank, the Brite and the Kennedy buildings. The greatest danger was on account of the intense heat directly against the west wall of the bank. At times the heat on the inside was so great the hand could not be pressed against its side. The wall was constructed of hollow cement blocks without a single opening, and probably to these and the fearless fighters on the top and inside saved the building and hence the town. A number of the soldiers and citizens deserve special mention and medals for bravery in action. But only one

name was handed in, and that was given by a lady who witnessed his gallant fight. She said: "At different times and places I watched him. At first he was on the Kennedy home, then on top of the bank—always in the forefront of the line of battle—his skin was blistered and his shirt burned, and still he withstood the heat until finally exhausted he fell—his name was Fred Ellenbach of the Fifth cavalry supply troop and the boys all call him 'Happy.'"

The Damages.

The fire destroyed the shop and the Williams garage and auto accessory store. The buildings were owned by L. C. Brite; the McDonald & Hoffman saddle and repair shop, owned by Mrs. Lizzie Crosson; Mrs. Kennedy's cottage, and the Magnolia Oil Corporation's office. So far as known there was no insurance on these buildings. The Busy Bee Confectionery, located in the Brite building, was damaged, the Bank was considerably damaged, but the west wall may be saved without rebuilding. The Marfa telephone office and exchange upstairs in the Bank building was put out of commission, also the law offices of Mead and Metcalfe upstairs were slightly injured. They owned a large and valuable law library, which was taken downstairs—that is, a few of the books were carefully taken down and piled in the street, but most of them were thrown out of the windows.

Everything of value in the Bank was taken out—the large American eagle which perched above the cashier's window was first—the others were put in the vault in the steel safe.

Anderson's Gift Store, owned by Frank Anderson, occupied one of the ground floor rooms in the Bank building. His very large stock of valuable jewelry and beautiful fixtures were piled up in the streets. Everything in the Busy Bee Confectionery, except the \$2000 onyx fountain, were taken out and the candy boxes and cigars were piled six feet high. The street was almost completely blocked by the contents of the stores. This was roped off and put in charge of soldier guards to prevent looting. No one was permitted to pass over the dead line without a tag.

The auto accessories and other moveables saved from the Williams place were finally taken to the Esterling filling station, where they have been stored. Mr. Williams is absent at the Cleveland Hot Springs.

McDonald & Hoffman saved a considerable part of their stock and machinery, which they have taken to the old New Era building now owned by the Marfa market.

One of the heaviest losses was suffered by Mr. Vogel, who had stored in the Crosson building all of his billiard hall and outfit, consisting of five pool and billiard tables and fixtures. There was no insurance. At the time of the fire like Mr. Williams he was absent from the city.

A Miraculous Escape.

Marfa has never had a sure-enough fire, but Wednesday she escaped a red-hot one as if by a miracle. There is another firetrap set just right to catch the Kirby block. In fact there are still in Marfa a number of very dangerous places. Anytime the town is liable to be destroyed by fire. It is said that accidents come in triplets. It is well to look forward and be prepared against the second and third calamity. We have read and heard much in late years anent preparedness. One word more—WATERWORKS.

Resigned.

A. G. Beard, the present marshal, assessor, collector and clerk of the city, has handed in to the mayor his resignation, to take effect on September 1.

OIL FIELDS OF TEXAS

Field Hardly Touched--Tampico Will Be Rivalled--So Says a Noted Geologist

Though the consumption of oil and oil products in this country is increasing by leaps and bounds and during the first quarter of 1920 the United States used 33 per cent more gasoline than during the corresponding quarter last year, the supply will meet the demand through production in the big oil fields of Texas, is the opinion recently expressed by G. F. Hinton, geologist, of Colorado, who has just completed a six months' prospecting tour of the Texas gulf oil fields.

World Marvelled.

A few years ago the world marvelled when the United States statistics showed 1,000,000 automobiles in use in this country. There are 7,300,000 cars in use this summer, more than three times as many as in the rest of the world. Every automobile factory is turning out cars faster than ever before and is behind with its orders. We are now using 450,000,000 barrels of oil and it is estimated that we shall want 750,000,000 by 1925. Can we keep the supply up to the demand? My answer is yes. The big oil fields of Texas alone have not been touched," states Mr. Hinton.

"Having spent the entire last six months in the gulf coast plains prospecting for oil, I have found this vast territory 150 miles long by 50 miles wide, underlaid here and there with oil in large pools. One portion of that particular territory covering parts of five counties, pretty generally all oil territory, contain more oil than all the present developed fields of the state. I do not hesitate to say that it will rival the famous Tampico field when opened.

"I have found a very extensive stream occurrence which will prove a very unusual and interesting condition to the oil and scientific world. Relative to the genesis of the deposition in this particular field: Some of these streams, of which there are a number, extend back into the interior for many miles. The largest one, which I understand, runs across three counties from a mile and half to two miles wide, and not a derrick on it. The surface shows, or let us say earmarks are plainly defined, that it is no trouble at all to follow it mile and mile and keep inside of the above lines. These oil streams will not be proven to be regular, either in depth of sand or saturation.

Oil Streams, Migratory.

"In the first place, the old water courses which this oil now occupies are not regular in sand deposits. There was shallow and deep sand and since the deposition of oil there has been more or less folding of the formation which has also had a

tendency to pool the oil, making rich and lean spots, and the surface now shows this to be the case.

"These oil streams in the nature of things are sure to be migratory to some degree. This coast formation all pitches toward the coast at from 20 to 40 feet to the mile. The surface earmarks also show a migratory condition to be the case. Sixty miles inland on Tertiary horizon, the shows are not so marked as they are in the same stream 40 miles nearer the coast, where it has an extra covering of 1000 to 1500 feet of the quaternary formation, conclusive evidence to me that the accumulation gradually increases towards the coast.

"Some of these streams hold their clean-cut shore lines nearer to the present coast line than others. All lose their identity as streams in a distance of from 5 to 20 miles back, where they apparently empty into the main pool, or ancient seashore conditions.

Real Oil Fields Untouched.

"If we assume that at the time of the deposition of this oil, the shore line bordered salt water, which was probably the case, we must account for a combination of oil deposits, for it is not likely that these ancient water courses now occupied by oil were salt. This would eliminate the inorganic theory of oil for this deposit. It must in all likelihood come from animal or vegetable matter or a combination of the two. The majority of the California geologists rather lean to the Diatomacea, one cell plant life, for the California oil. I am inclined to believe in the animal life primarily for the deposit.

"The foraminifera, early animal life, reached its greatest development in the Tertiary age both in salt and fresh water. This is a question, however, still open for argument. When we open this field and see the cap rock over the oil it will give us some evidence, for the Diatom fossil is principally silica, while the foraminifera is lime.

"The all important question with the American people now is oil, and Texas has not yet touched her real oil fields. Why has it been overlooked? For the simple reason that it is covered with a heavy alluvial deposit and there are no rock exposures, therefore the man who only sees rock structures as a sign of oil is helpless and has stayed away.

"The prospectors are now venturing over this blind field; derricks are becoming quite numerous here and there, and we can safely look forward to startling results in the next 12 months."

OIL FIELD SURVEY BETWEEN TAMPICO AND TUXPAM, MEX.

By E. M. Skeats, Geologist.

The oil fields between Tampico and Tuxpam, Mexico, are remarkable, not only for the immense yields of the wells, which average 2,000 barrels of oil a day, with one or two extraordinary wells of fabulous yield, but in their geology as well.

The wells are sunk in an area about 120 miles long and are about 30 miles back from the coast. They are drilled through the tertiary and the oocene, and in most cases through the upper cretaceous into the lower cretaceous formation. The main oil seems to come from the fossiliferous limestones and shales in the lower cretaceous.

The remarkable fact of this district is that it is very broken up with faultly lines, crevices and cracks. These seem to have intercepted much of the oil and where the well has struck one of these crevices, it has produced a phenomenal yield.

The limestones, producing the oil here are on the eastern flank of the Sierra Madre Oriental mountains, and these mountains extend on up north and cross the Rio Grande be-

tween Boquillas and Pumpville, and follow up the river on the Texas side as far as the Finlay mountains near El Paso. Here the very fossiliferous limestones end as far as evidence goes at present. But the rocks probably dip under the Bolson and very probably will be found farther northwest as far as the Hueco Basin, south of the Tularosa Basin.

In the Finlay mountains there are several hundred feet of dark and very fossiliferous limestones of the lower cretaceous age, and it is a fact that renders the Tampico field so interesting to the oil seekers in El Paso. If oil be struck in quantity near El Paso it will probably be in this lower cretaceous formation.

In 1918 the Tampico fields produced 64,500,000 barrels of oil. Wells are shut off now chiefly on account of insufficient pipe lines and shortage of tank steamers. If all the wells were allowed to flow, the daily production of the field would be in the neighborhood of a million and a quarter barrels, and the greater part of this would be from 20 wells, though there are 62 wells with a capacity of over 2000 barrels a day each.

Most of the oil from this region is shipped to United States ports.

THE STATE ELECTION.
(Continued from page 1)

McCraw, Dallas; J. T. Kelly, Dallas; J. L. Zumwalt, Dallas; Stuart Francis, Austin; Ross M. Scott, Dallas; W. S. Bramlett, Dallas; Rosser J. Coke, Dallas; W. B. Hamilton, Dallas; J. A. Owen, Dallas; A. U. Puckitt, Dallas; R. L. Stearnes, Dallas; A. H. Mount, Dallas; Murphy W. Townsend, Dallas; Senator J. M. Terrell, Dallas; W. S. Terrell, Dallas; Judge W. L. Thornton, Dallas; T. B. Williams, Dallas; W. A. Thomas, Dallas; Reid Williams, Dallas; Harold Walker, Dallas; Carl Callaway, Dallas; Horace Williams, Dallas.

E. G. Senter, Arlington.
Tom Simmons, Fort Worth; Senator D. W. Odell, Fort Worth; Wal-Hanger, Fort Worth; Tom Bradley, Fort Worth; W. L. Sargent, Fort Worth; T. J. Powell, Fort Worth; John Baskin, Fort Worth; Judge Wm. McLean Sr., Fort Worth; Sidney L. Samuels, Fort Worth.

W. B. Teagarden, San Antonio; Bruce Teagarden, San Antonio; Judge T. D. Cobb, San Antonio; Judge Howard Templeton, San Antonio; Hon. John G. Willacy, San Antonio; Marshall Eskridge, San Antonio; A. J. Bell, San Antonio; Judge J. F. Carl, San Antonio; E. D. Henry, San Antonio; Martin J. Arnold, San Antonio; G. L. Bell, San Antonio; Mason Williams, San Antonio; Claude V. Birkhead, San Antonio; R. P. Coon, San Antonio; John H. Bickett, Jr., San Antonio.

Murray Jones, Houston; Hon. Joe Eagle, Houston; Hon. H. N. Garwood, Houston; Hon. Frank Andrews, Houston; Senator McDonald Meachum, Houston; Hugh Potter, Houston; John M. Mathis, Houston; Claude Pollard, Houston; John M. Cobb, Houston; John C. Williams, Houston; Judge John C. Garrison, Houston; George King, Houston.

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Senator R. M. Dudley, El Paso; John Dyer, El Paso; Eugene Harris, El Paso; W. W. Turney, El Paso; R. O. Gresham, El Paso; Judge Sam P. Snodgrass, El Paso; Charlton Hall, El Paso; J. K. Campbell, El Paso.

Judge DeWitt Bowmer, Temple; Dr. J. C. Carpenter, Clifton; H. A. O'Neal, Atlanta; W. M. Imboden, Alto; W. B. Howard, Childress; J. K. Baker, Coleman; R. R. Parker, Farmersville; R. H. Cox Jr., Wellington; R. O. Murphee, Wellington; Oscar Calloway, Comanche; Gib Calloway, Comanche; R. M. Cunningham, Comanche; W. E. Murphy, Gainesville; J. H. Garnett, Gainesville; Bob Hopkins, Denton; A. T. Cole, Clarendon; B. Y. Cummings, Eastland; Bodw Farrar, Waxahachie; W. H. Fears, Waxahachie; Tom Whipple, Waxahachie; Judge Tom Spencer, Waxahachie.

Yancey Kimble, Waxahachie; Mack MacMahon, Bonham; Fred Rodgers, Bonham; Will McFarland, Richmond; A. S. Moss, Memphis; Senator J. M. Pressler, Hamilton; Arthur Eidson, Hamilton; W. W. Dies, Kountze; Walter Collins, Hillsboro; C. E. Sheppard, Sulphur Springs; O. G. Mulkey, Commerce; S. M. King, Beaumont; S. B. Cooper, Beaumont; Paul H. Brown, Karnes City; W. T. Young, Blossom; E. B. Pickett Jr., Liberty; E. A. Wallace, Cameron; W. A. Morrison, Cameron; K. Freeman, Cameron; Richard Mays, Corsicana; J. D. Callicutt, Corsicana; E. A. Simpson, Amarillo; E. T. Miller, Amarillo; R. T. Jones, Henderson.

Levi Herring, Glen Rose; V. L. Shurtleff, Breckenridge.
J. F. Cunningham, W. J. Cunningham, Clint Chambers, Abilene.

Judge N. A. Rector, Ike D. White, Judge Charles Rogan, Judge W. B. Garrett, John E. Shelton Jr., Austin; Hon. Frank Kell, Judge A. H. Carrigan, Luther Hoffman and Judge C. F. Spencer, Wichita Falls.

Cecil Storey and O. T. Warlick, Vernon; A. J. Baskin, W. B. Ammerman; W. D. Avra, John W. Estes, B. B. Stone, Marshall Spoons and W. H. Slay, Fort Worth; Frost Woodhull, San Antonio; Joseph Dickey Jr., Henrietta; Carl Wright Johnson, Clarksville; Fred S. Dudley, Paris; Judge Edwin J. Clark, Waco; Frank S. Judkins and O. F. Chastain, Eastland.

W. S. Moore and Jesse Murrell, Gainesville; W. H. Childress, Amarillo; Walter Jones, Mineola; J. H. Weaver, Corsicana; J. R. O'Daniel, Fort Worth; E. A. Wallace, Rockdale; Sam H. Hoskins, Denton; L. A. Dale, El Paso; Worth Ray, Dallas;

Judge Walter Gillis, Del Rio; J. C. Fuller, Marfa; S. J. Dotson, Electra; J. A. Dial, El Paso; Morris Harrell and Bruce McMahon, Greenville; Jess O. Cooper Henderson; E. A. Landman, Athens, R. M. Johnson, Palestine; R. B. Hood, Weatherford; S. R. Sutton, Marfa; Senator S. P. Skinner, El Paso; J. L. Lackey, Burkburnett; M. P. Peter, Dallas.

Condition and Remedy.

A serious situation faces the country. Briefly it is this: The people are exploited by the moneyed interests as never before. The government is controlled by the moneyed interests as never before. And there is neither a political party nor a definite program of action through which the people can hope for relief from conditions that are intolerable.

Apparently the war, with its intense stimulation of popular thought and aspiration, had practically no educative influence on America's so-called governing class. By governing class I mean the small group of very wealthy people who, through the economic power, i. e., money and the things money commands, control the old political parties with an unseen but adequate hand. On these people the effect of the war has been curious.

Having throughout the war lauded Democracy to the skies; having raved, ranted and raptured over it until hand organs played the Marseillaise of the French Reds and show girls tripped about the stage flitting the magic syllables "Dee-Moc-Ra-Cee," our governing class now finds itself in an awkward position. It is asked to fill the public's orders for this well-advertised article, Democracy. And it is caught exceedingly short of Democracy. In fact, it hasn't a shred of Democracy on the premises, except that Democracy - in - the abstract stuff, which the public has grown too canny to accept. This embarrassing position seems merely to have confirmed the determination of the governing class to stand to its guns and not yield an inch. Now, more than ever, the people must be kept under by smooth talk and promises, if possible—but if necessary by the bayonet.

In other words, our organized rich, grown strong and confident through the sense of power that comes with vast war profits, are now obliged to make good or un-mast on the Democracy issue. They have preferred the latter course; and they reveal themselves as a dangerous and ungenerous group, whose psychology differs in few respects from that of the governing class of Prussia. They are blind, very ignorant, and not averse to violence. And, like the Prussians before the war, they are proceeding on a course, only intranationally instead of internationally, that if carried out would effectively end government for and by the people, and give the money power an unchallenged mastery.

A presidential election is on the horizon; an industrial crisis is at hand; discontent is rising rapidly. In this crisis, the so-called leaders of the old parties are anything but elements of strength. They are elements of weakness and danger. They will promise much. They will do nothing. There will be no relief. And, sooner or later, unless more intelligent and sincere men take the reins of power, the country will be up against something easily distinguishable from a May-day festival.—Gifford Pinchot.

The above by Mr. Pinchot is very true, and should be subject for sober and continued thought by everybody in America. This paper has pointed all that out before, in order to do its part toward setting the people to thinking.

Mr. Pinchot, a Republican and at the head of the government forestry service for years, is well calculated to know what he is talking about. We agree as to his diagnosis of the disease, but do not agree with him as to the medicine needed to cure the patient. He goes on to explain that a new political party is the proper and only remedy, while we are of the opinion that a new political party, especially at this time, on the eve of a presidential election, would not get to first base.

The people of every party and all parties should brush aside a lot of howling dervishes in the shape of professional politicians, and take charge of their own political organizations in every state and in every locality. This will accomplish much more, at this particular time, than the organization of any new party. There is such a thing as good political sense as well as good common sense, and right now is a fine time to get it out and use it.—Thinkograph.

TO SAVE WORK, ARMY COMMANDS CONSOLIDATED

Abolition of the El Paso and "Big Bend" military districts on August 11 has been announced from San Antonio, according to information in press dispatches.

The commanding officer at Marfa will assume control of the Big Bend country on that date and General Howze, commander of the El Paso military district, is to be known as the commander of Fort Bliss on that date, with jurisdiction including practically the same territory he now commands.

The abolition of the "El Paso military district" does not mean that El Paso is to be of less importance as a military point. It merely means that the military operations for this region are to be concentrated at Fort Bliss. General Howze will have virtually the same district to command, but, instead of the region being called "the El Paso military district," it will be known as the Fort Bliss district or command.

The chances are that it will mean the closing of the downtown offices in the Mills building. It will mean the consolidation of offices that are now performing duplicated work. The Fort Bliss sanitary officer will for instance, have charge of all the sanitary work within the command of General Howze, whereas in the past he has only had charge of the work at the post, and a "district sanitary officer" has had charge of the work in the district.

It will probably require as many men to perform the various military functions about El Paso as in the past, but the abolition of the district does away with the keeping of duplicate records in a lot of cases.

In this respect, El Paso is placed in a similar position to that of St. Louis, Chicago, New York, San Francisco, San Antonio and other important military cities of the country. The military commanders in all these cities have their offices at a nearby military post and not in the city proper.—El Paso Herald.

Marfa Has Clean-Up Day.

Banker C. A. Brown was in Marfa last Thursday and assisted in making their clean-up day a success. The entire citizenship turned out and with hoes, rakes and shovels cut the weeds, and gathered up the rubbish from the lots and streets. Wagons and trucks hauled the trash away, and also brought in hundreds of loads of gravel to spread upon the streets. Stores closed and business was suspended for the day. It is estimated that \$5000 worth of work was done on their streets on that day. At the close of the day's work all gathered at the courthouse, when a supper was served by the ladies of the town.—Alpine Avalanche.

Postmaster Examination.

At the request of the postmaster general the United States Civil Service Commission has announced an examination to be held at Marfa, Texas, on August 18, 1920, for the

position of postmaster at Fort Stockton. This office has an annual compensation of \$1600.—Fort Stockton Pioneer.

The smallest "Big Business" in Marfa is H. W. Schutze's.

AUTHORIZING ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT AD VALOREM TAX BY CITIES AND TOWNS OF FIVE THOUSAND OR LESS POPULATION.

Senate joint Resolution No. 12. Proposing an amendment to Section 4 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Texas by increasing the total tax rate that may be levied by cities and towns having a population of five thousand or less than one-fourth of one per cent to not exceeding one and one-half per cent, and making appropriation therefor.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Section 4, Article XI of the Constitution be so amended as hereafter to read as follows:

Section 4. Cities and towns having a population of five thousand or less may be chartered alone by general law. They may levy assess and collect such taxes as may be authorized by law, but no tax for any purpose shall ever be lawful for any one year which shall exceed one and one-half per cent of the taxable property of such city; and all taxes shall be collectible only in current money, and all licenses and occupation taxes levied, and all fines, forfeitures and penalties accruing to said cities and towns shall be collectible only in current money.

Sec. 2. The foregoing constitutional shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the State at an election to be held throughout the State on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1920, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words, "For the amendment of Section 4, Article XI of the Constitution increasing the total tax rate that may be levied by towns and cities having a population of five thousand or less from one-fourth of one per cent to not exceeding one and one-half per cent of any one year," and all voters opposed to said amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words, "Against the amendment of Section 4, Article XI of the Constitution increasing the total tax rate that may be levied by towns and cities having a population of five thousand or less from one-fourth of one per cent to not exceeding one and one-half per cent of any one year."

Sec. 3. The Governor of the State

is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election, and to have the same published as required by the Constitution and existing laws of the State.

Sec. 4. That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, I hereby appro-

printed out of any funds in the Treasury of the State of Texas not otherwise appropriated to pay the expenses of such publication and election.

C. D. MIMS,
Secretary of State
(Attest—A true copy 7-23-20)

MARFA STEAM LAUNDRY

SAM TOGO, Proprietor

Located Opposite Quartermaster's Office

Open for business. All classes of laundry work done, and your patronage will be appreciated. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Marfa Steam Laundry



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"Edison and Music" is the book of Edison Period Photographs. It is as rich in furniture treasures as all the Golden Age of Furniture. You can choose from the historic masterpieces of England, France and Italy—from 17 different designs, each exquisite in its own distinctive way. Every New Edison is adapted from a pure Period source.

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Motor Numbers of Ford Cars Since 1908

YEAR		SERIAL NUMBER
Oct. 1, 1908, to Sept. 30, 1909	Car and Motor	1 to 11,400
Oct. 1, 1909, to Sept. 30, 1910	Car and Motor	11,401 to 31,900
Oct. 1, 1910, to Sept. 30, 1911	Car and Motor	31,901 to 69,876
Oct. 1, 1911, to Sept. 30, 1912	Car No.	80,000 to 150,000
	Motor No.	69,877 to 157,205
	Car No.	150,001 to 332,500
Oct. 1, 1912, to Sept. 30, 1913	Motor	B-1 to B-12,247
	Motor	169,452 to 370,147
Oct. 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914	Car	332,501 to 539,000
	Motor	370,148 to 570,790
Aug. 1, 1914, to April 30, 1915	Car	539,001 to 742,313
	Motor	570,791 to 773,487
May 1, 1915, to July 31, 1915	Motor	773,488 to 855,500
Aug. 1, 1915, to July 31, 1916	Motor	855,501 to 1,362,200
Aug. 1, 1916, to July 31, 1917	Motor	1,362,201 to 2,113,500
Aug. 1, 1917, to July 31, 1918	Motor	2,113,501 to 2,756,251
Aug. 1, 1918, to July 31, 1919	Motor	2,756,252 to 3,277,851
Aug. 1, 1919, to Aug. 31, 1919	Motor	3,277,852 to 3,346,900
Sept. 1, 1919, to Sept. 30, 1919	Motor	3,346,901 to 3,429,400
Oct. 1, 1919, to Nov. 1, 1919	Motor	3,429,401 to 3,515,431
Nov. 1, 1919, to Dec. 1, 1919	Motor	3,515,432 to 3,588,000
Dec. 1, 1919, to Jan. 1, 1920	Motor	3,588,001 to 3,659,971
Jan. 1, 1920, to Feb. 1, 1920	Motor	3,659,972 to 3,743,076
Feb. 1, 1920, to Mar. 1, 1920	Motor	3,743,077 to 3,817,431

OVER A MILLION FORD CARS WILL BE MADE THIS YEAR, AND FORTY PERCENT OF THE DEMAND WILL NOT BE FILLED. PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW

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GOOD SERVICE—PROMPT ATTENTION

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MARFA STATE BANK MARFA TEXAS

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THE SHRINKING DOLLAR

The High Cost of Living—Looking Backwards—Bryan was Right—But not a Good Prophet—The Heresy of 1896.

Several days ago there appeared in the Washington papers the following short article on the gold production:

"Less gold was produced throughout the world last year than in 1919 and the indications are that the 1920 output also will show a reduction, according to the geological survey which on incomplete returns places the 1919 production at from \$345,000,000 to \$350,000,000.

World production in 1918 was almost \$381,000,000, of which the United States produced \$58,285,196.

Returns for the first six months of this year indicated the United States production for 1920 probably will be less than \$50,000,000. The reports showed shortage of water for placer mining and many stamp mills closed."

In 1914 there appeared in Collier's Weekly an article written by Carl Snyder in which he discussed the "Shrinking Dollar" and the high and still increasing cost of living. The article is not only an interesting but instructive one, and should be read and studied by every one interested in present conditions. However, judging from the clipping from Washington, it appears that instead of the "Deluge" of gold as suggested by the author, there is no prospect at least for the present or even the near future, for he gold flood to come and lower the "high cost of living." The article is in part as follows:

Suppose tomorrow morning you picked up your paper and such announcement of this greeted your eye:

Milk—40 cents per quart!
Bread—20 cents a loaf!
Bacon—\$1.40 per pound!
Theatre Tickets—88 each!
Candy—\$2.50 per pound.
Beefsteak—\$1.40 per pound.
Chickens—\$4 each.
Gas—\$4 per M feet!
Shoes—\$16 per pair!
Beer—40 cents a bottle!

And suppose that as you went to work your nickel car fare had become, say, 20 cents. And your penny paper a nickel.

Suppose that the bootblack charged you a quarter for a shine, and that your lunch, instead of a quarter of half dollar, cost you a dollar or two dollars.

Suppose that the gasoline for your automobile, if you have one, was fifty cents or seventy-five cents a gallon.

Suppose that you are a business man or a traveling man, and the fare to Philadelphia from New York you discover was raised to \$10, and the fare from New York to Chicago to, say \$75.

Suppose the suit of clothes for which you pay ordinarily \$20 to \$25 was \$80 to \$100.

Suppose your wife's \$5 bonnet had become \$20.

Suppose that the rent of your house or your "flat" had risen from say, \$25 a month to \$100.

Wouldn't you take an interest in the rising cost of living?

Wouldn't you want to know why? Of course things do not happen quite in this dramatic way. But it cost you and your neighbors, on the average, just three-quarters more to live last year than it did sixteen years ago.

This is supposing you were living just the same way now as then.

In all probability it will cost you still more this year. It is a practical certainty that it will cost you a great deal more four or five years from now.

And if prices go on rising as they have in the last sixteen years, by about 1950 you will be paying four or five times for everything that you pay now.

This is not a jest or a mere guess. It is mathematical calculation. And also a fair probability.

There are a great many people who think all this is merely a ruckus. Some of these people are college professors, who are paid a salary to teach young men and women a little about political economy. Among them is to be included several quite distinguished "Economists" who hold positions in our large universities.

Some others are members of congress, senators and representatives, and cabinet officers. These persons are paid salaries to legislate about the currency. They make long speeches about the money question, of which they have as clear an understanding as the average day laborer.

Some others are editors and writers, who are usually so busy writing that they have very little

time to read anything or learn anything new.

All of these people think they understand why the cost of living is high. Here is a very brief list, compiled from a government report, of the various reasons that included several quite distinguished men as to why prices are going up:

High tariff; trusts, high living; trade unions; radical legislation; the rush to the cities; our currency system; land monopoly; banking monopoly; militarism; immigration; exhaustion of the land; vast governmental expenditure; cold storage.

Now it is easy enough to see that some of these "causes" have about as much to do with raising prices as the man in the moon. For this reason:

We have had high tariff, and trusts, and high living, and private ownership in land, which always means land monopoly, and we have had a bungling currency system, and various other things, for a great many years.

There was a louder outcry against monopoly thirty years ago, one of 73-78 than there has ever been since.

There were Coxe armies, home-stead plots, and bloody warfare between factory owners and employees, many, many years ago. And from the close of the Civil War to 1896, the year of Bryan and "free silver," there was an almost continuous fall in prices.

If you take an average of the prices of a large number of articles, the chart of these averages for the last forty years will look as it appears at the top of the page.

Lots of people still living can remember what war prices meant. And hundreds of thousands of farmers and cattlemen and cotton growers can remember the run of prices in the Bryan year.

Here are a few contrasts: After the war and down to 1896, the year Grant was chosen president, wheat sold in Chicago for months at a time for more than \$2 a bushel. In the Bryan year it sold at 53 cents, and the year before at 48 cents.

After the war cotton sold in New York for over \$1 a pound—at times as high as \$1.90. Eight years after the war had closed it was still selling above 25 cents. In '97-'98 it was as low as 5 1-2 cents. And the field price, of course, was still lower.

The cotton planters were nearly ruined.

After the war fine fleece wool was still selling at 70 cents and 75 cents a pound, as an average price for the year. In the Bryan year this same wool was selling for 17 cents.

For ten years after the war the average price of corn on the farms was about 47 cents per bushel. In the Bryan year it was 21 cents. In the Mississippi valley, in rich states like Iowa, that winter they burned their corn for fuel!

Corn was cheaper to burn than coal. And hundreds of thousands of people in this country had hardly enough to eat.

Do you think that all this was true merely of the United States? It was not!

From about the close of our American civil war there was a general fall in prices all over the world.

In a general way this fall was almost uninterrupted for a period of just about thirty years.

Most people in the United States thought the high prices were due to our war. In point of fact, the world-wide rise in prices began just after 1850. Please note this fact.

Our Civil War had no more to do with this world-wide rise than our tariff or our currency system or our monopolies had anything to do with the prolonged fall in prices which followed.

Our "war prices" were higher than anywhere else in the world, naturally, but chiefly for a few things like cotton, of which we raised practically the whole of the world's production. But it was only a difference of degree.

Now look at some further facts: In 1860 we had a fair tariff. The protective party kept boosting the duties until they culminated in the perfectly scandalous "McKinley Act" of 1890.

All this time prices were falling.

In 1860 there was little monopoly of any kind in the United States, except the huge slave trust, which was exploiting the labor of a million or more slaves in the Southern states. The "trust" came later. There has never been such a period of consolidation and trust formation in this country as from 1880 to 1892.

All this time prices were falling.

In 1860 we had nearly free banking. There was no "money power." There was no banking monopoly. The rise of the so-called "banking monopoly," and of the money power was from 1868 to 1890. The new national bank act of 1900 again permitted nearly free banking.

All this time prices were falling. They were falling in the United States. They were falling in the same way all over the world.

Now here is the amazing thing: In 1896, the Bryan year, all over the world prices stopped falling.

Ever since then, for sixteen years, all over the world prices have been rising.

No man who gets these facts clearly into his head can be crazy enough after this to believe that this world-wide rise in prices had anything to do with our high tariff or our banking monopoly or our currency system or any of the other one hundred and one or one thousand and one foolish, futile "causes" which have been advanced to explain the present high cost of living.

Our tariff had nothing to do with the Chinese revolution. That was due to the enormous rise in the price of rice.

Our currency had nothing to do with the "bread riots" in France and in Germany. Germany, for example, has a high tariff on food products, so that the price of food there is most largely affected by local conditions.

What is happening all over the world must have a world-wide cause.

And it is a fair gamble that whatever cause or causes produced the rise in prices all over the world after 1850, and whatever cause or causes operated to produce the prolonged and world-wide fall in prices, from about 1866 to about 1896, had a great deal to do, if not everything to do, with the world-wide rise in prices in the last sixteen years.

And this takes us back again to the Bryan year," and the Bryan campaign, the free silver fight and that tremendous struggle for sound money. And here is a curious question.

Was Bryan right in '96? If Mr. Bryan was wrong, how far was he wrong?

Has the gold standard proven to be "sound" money? Has the standard gold dollar been a stable dollar?

You remember—almost everyone remembers—how Mr. Bryan went through the country like a flaming sword, declaiming against the cross of gold. He wanted to reopen the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1.

Mr. Bryan believed, and his followers with him, that the reason for the thirty-year-long fall of prices was a scarcity of money. They held that there was not enough gold money with which to transact the world's exchanges. They quoted Bismarck, who had said:

"All the nations are trying to get under the same gold blanket and each nation is trying to pull the blanket over itself and off from other nations."

Mr. Bryan and his followers believed in the quantity theory of money. And they quoted a long line of political economists, from

John Stuart Mill forward and backward, to prove their case.

They believed that there was one way only to get enough metal money into circulation, and that was to re-establish the free coinage of silver at the same ratio which had obtained before 1873, when the nation after another, and finally the United States, had closed their mints against such coinage.

Now with 50-cent wheat, 20-cent corn, 5-cent cotton, 17-cent wool, and 4 1-2 cent beef, and with the greatest economic authorities on their side, is there any wonder that 6,502,000 voters in the United States believed that Mr. Bryan was right, and should try to make him President?

But notice the irony of the result:

There were in '96 a large number of very able and very honest men who believed that even the restricted coinage of silver, under the Bland-Allison act, had a great deal to do with precipitating the country into the crisis of '93. They honestly believed that the free coinage of silver by the United States would mean complete financial ruin. They did not realize that this crisis was a part of a kind of cycle of trade which repeats itself with a good deal of the precision of clockwork.

Bryan Failed as a Price Prophet

They pointed to a well-known economic law, called Gresham's law, but which was not invented by Sir Thomas Gresham, an English banker of the sixteenth century, but was at least as old as Copernicus—the same Copernicus who "invented" the Copernican system, or theory, of the planets.

That law is that if there are two kinds of money in circulation in a country, the "baser" money, that of the lesser value of the two, will drive the other out of circulation. Undoubtedly free silver would have driven gold out of circulation in the United States.

But fine points in economic theory do not make a very strong argument with the average man who votes. And so to beat free silver by hook or crook, the friends of "sound money" were led to deny the quantity theory of money in toto.

And this was the sequel: The sixteen years which have elapsed have failed to realize a single one of Mr. Bryan's dire prophecies.

Prices have not gone on falling.

No nation in the world has been more prosperous than the United States within this period.

From the day Mr. Bryan closed his campaign almost, price have been steadily rising. The greatest gainer has been the farmer. The greatest rise has been in farm products. The farmer, the cotton planter, and the raiser of live stock have been on Easy street as never before perhaps in a century or more.

As a prophet Mr. Bryan proved a complete and unequivocal failure.

But this is his compensation!

Practically everything that Mr. Bryan said as to the theory of money has been proven up to the hilt.

The sixteen years that have elapsed have left very little doubt in the minds of the vast majority of thinking men that the Quantity Theory in a broad way is true.

And practically everything that

the sound money man believed and prophesied for the gold standard has equally been disproven! It has not been a stable standard. It has not meant "sound money," in the remotest sense of the word.

There has never been a time since an accurate record of price movements has been kept, that prices have changed more violently or rapidly than in the last sixteen years.

From the low point of 1896 to the high point of 1912, last June, the average of twenty-five food articles tabulated by the "Annalist" of New York show a rise of 75 per cent. This means that in money it cost just 75 cents more to buy a "dollar's worth" of food than in 1896.

In other words, the "value" of the gold dollar had depreciated 42 per cent.

A gold dollar of 1896 had in 1912 the purchasing power of only 58 cents.

A dollar that would lose nearly half of its "value"—that is, nearly half of its purchasing power—in sixteen years is as wobbly a standard of value as anything that anybody ever dreamed might result from free silver in 1896.

And Now for a Curious Question.

How could it happen that so many serious and otherwise clear-minded men, Mr. Bryan and his opponents as well, could be in so many ways so absolutely wrong?

What happened, what was happening, even as the great battle raged, without either Mr. Bryan or his adversaries having the least inkling of it, was a sudden and amazing increase in gold production.

After the discovery of the great gold fields in California and in Australia in '49 and in the early '50's, there was a very large increase in the output of the world's gold mines which reached its climax about 1853. Thereafter the annual production considerably declined to a level that did not greatly vary through the next thirty years.

Then about 1890 came new processes and inventions which simply revolutionized gold mining. These were:

1. The steam or power drill, which enabled one man to do the work of twenty or twenty-five men working by hand.

2. Cheap dynamite and other explosives.

3. The introduction of the "cyanide" and "chlorination" process for leaching gold out of the ore, after the rock has been stamped into a powder.

These new processes permitted the working, on a large scale with large profits, of the newly discovered Rand mines in the Transvaal, and of other great properties of Australia and elsewhere; with this result:

Whereas for a long time before 1890 the gold production had been a

little over \$1000,000,000 annually by 1895 it had reached \$2000,000,000.

Before 1900 it had reached \$300,000,000.

By 1906 it had reached \$400,000,000.

Last year it was in the neighborhood of \$500,000,000.

The Rand mines alone last year produced more gold than the whole world has ever produced prior to Mr. Bryan's defeat, and more than twice as much as the whole world in the year of that defeat.

In consequence of this enormous production, the world's stock of gold coin and bullion has reached fabulous figures. The various estimates are unsatisfactory, but it is now at least seven billions of dollars and probably much more. It has certainly doubled in the sixteen years.

In other words we have now a larger stock of gold than probably the wildest antagonist of free silver ever dreamed we might have of silver, if Mr. Bryan had carried the day.

Nor is there the slightest prospect now that this huge output of gold will be lessened within any near period. On the contrary there seems every prospect that it may continue to increase, and in the minds of some, still more rapidly than within the past twenty years.

Professor Charles R. Keyes, one of the ablest and most thoroughly informed and widely traveled of mining engineers, believes that the greatest source of the world's gold has as yet scarcely been touched. This is the deserts!

Moreover, a very large part of the world's gold is contained in the so-called "refractory ores" from which extraction is so difficult that at present it is not profitable.

A single invention might double the world's gold supply within five years. That would be a magnetic separator, or some similar device which would sort the gold powder from that containing the "refractory" metal, and so permit of the profitable workings of these ores.

Here Then Are Two Possibilities

First—Of the discovery of vast bodies of new gold.

Second—Of a new process which would permit the working of immense quantities of ore known to exist but now lying untouched.

Professor Keys and many other eminent geologists believe that gold may become one of the cheapest of metals, as cheap say, as copper or nickel is now. In the last sixteen years we have had what may be termed a "flood of gold." There is at least in the minds of some very able men a fair prospect that this will become a deluge.

Neff speaking at the court House Saturday night at 7:30. Every one, especially the ladies, invited. (adv.)

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Water—Electricity—Ice

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Quality Meats and Vegetables
Fish and Oysters in season
Butter and Eggs

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$100,000

Solicits your accounts on the basis of being able and willing to serve you well and acceptably.

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YOUR SUIT OR UNIFORM MADE RIGHT

Ask the man who wears
Anderson's Military and
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ACROSS FROM SALVATION ARMY HALL
CAMP ALBERTS - - - - - MARFA, TEXAS

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Reading notices, 10 cents a line.
Obituary poetry, memorial notices and resolutions, 10 cents a line.
Obituary notices, 5 cents a line, minimum charge 50 cents.
Cards of thanks, 50 cents.
Bank reports, 10 cents a line.

H. H. KilpatrickEditor
M. WilkinsonBusiness Manager

Entered as second class matter May 29, 1886, at Marfa, Texas, under act of March 2, 1879.

Marfa, Texas, Aug. 6, 1920.

Eat that thou mayest have strength when thou goest on thy way. (Samuel xxviii, 22.)

Always rise from the table with an appetite, and you will never sit down without one. If the rule were generally followed there would be less need of those artificial stimulants which too often have been employed to whet the appetite, and which are often responsible for harmful overeating. Opinions and customs as to eating, a very necessary process to satisfy the demands of nature, differ as widely as with regard to religion, politics, morals or anything else whatsoever, and are more apt to be the result of circumstances and environment than of any studied philosophy. Eat only when you are hungry, says one, whether it be seldom or often. Eat regularly and systematically, says another, having the same appointed time for each meal, and gratify no promptings of appetite between times, save in very exceptional cases. Choose rather to punish your appetites than to be punished by them, as is almost certain to result from overindulgence; and so, another says: "For the sake of health, medicines are given by weight and measure, so ought food to be, or by some similar rule."

Animals feed; man eats; there is a distinction with an obvious difference. The animal feeds in order that he may live; human beings frequently eat more for the pleasure than for the necessity of it; and so it has been said we should eat to live, rather than live to eat. Yet it is not to be denied that the pleasure one derives from eating wholesome, well-prepared food is one of the greatest and most natural in life. It is the abuse of it that is productive of most of the ills that flesh is heir to. Eating, like everything else, should be done judiciously. It has been said that appetite and reason are like two buckets of a well; when one is up, the other is down; and of the two it is better to have the reason bucket uppermost. Francis Quarles says: "Let not thy table exceed the fourth part of thy revenue. Let thy provision be solid, and not far-fetched; fuller of substance than art. Be wisely frugal in thy preparation, and freely cheerful in thy entertainment. If thy guests be right, it is enough; if not, it is too much. Too much is a vanity; enough is a feast."

Gluttony is the source of most of our infirmities and the fountain of diseases. Anyone may prove the truth of this to his own satisfaction by over-indulgence that brings on ills, which can only be corrected by at least a degree of abstinence. There are some who eat too little because they are neglectful of the physical exercise that induces appetite; but by far the greater number eat too much and pay the penalty of overtaxed and outraged digestive organs. By the laws of Moses, fasts were imposed as a religious obligation; and so with Christian churches, there are fasts, as well as feasts, that help to tone up the system—with or without the aid of medicines. One who feasts every day, feasts no day. He does not get the rest between meals that sharpens the appetite, so he never knows the pleasure of satisfying a natural hunger and of the good digestion that waits on appetite. Addison said: "When I behold a fashionable table set out in all its magnificence, I fancy that I see gout and dropsies, fevers and lethargies, with other innumerable distempers, lying in ambush among the dishes. Nature delights in the most plain and simple diet."

Every animal but man keeps to one dish. Herbs are the food of this species, fish of that, and flesh of a third. Man falls upon everything that comes in his way." And he gormandizes as if he feared this might be his last meal on earth, and that he may the more fully enjoy the overtaking of his capacity, he employs "appetizers."

Some of these days we may be wise enough to prefer health to injudicious indulgence, and then we shall be stronger, happier, and more spiritualized.—San Antonio Express.

THE BLOYS CAMP MEETING NEAR FORT DAVIS, TEXAS

In Heart of Davis Mountains—Delightfully Cool, Six Thousand Feet Above Sea Level.

The Thirty-first annual meeting of this great Cattlemen's Camp Meeting begins August 18th, at the old Skillman Camp Ground, 16 miles west of Fort Davis, on the old overland stage road, 24 miles east of Valentine and 20 miles northwest of Marfa, Texas.

This is a self-supporting camp meeting. Everybody very cordially invited to come and be with us six days in this great meeting. Free beef for all campers.

Arrangements for eating or getting eatables can be made with some of the regular camps by those coming from a distance, but it is highly necessary to bring tent and plenty of bedding.

Preachers—Dr. R. L. Irwin, Fort Davis; Dr. J. H. Burma, Dubuque, Iowa; Dr. Percy Knickerbocker, El Paso; Dr. Milo Atkinson, El Paso; Dr. S. J. Porter, Oklahoma City, and many other eminent ministers expect to attend, but the above have been selected to do the preaching.

Remember, the meeting begins on Wednesday night, August 18th, and closes Tuesday morning following. Will not every Christian who reads this notice stop and offer an earnest prayer for the Lord's blessings on this meeting. Please come and help us six days in this meeting. Help by your presence, your prayers and your co-operation.

BRO. L. R. MILLICAN, Allamore, Texas, Manager.

All former campers are urged to attend and especially all who have been converted during these years are very earnestly urged to attend or write us a line.

BRO. L. R. MILLICAN.

WOMEN ARE STRONG FOR FORMER RANGER

Jeff E. Vaughan, formerly a state ranger under Captain John R. Hughes, has been nominated by Democrats of Presidio county as candidate for sheriff. Vaughan arrived here Tuesday on business.

"Out of a vote of approximately 600," he said, "I got a plurality of 42 and out of 200 votes cast by women I got 180. So I'm certain that with the women of my county pulling for me I'll beat any Republican they can put against me."

Vaughan will remain here for several days before returning to his home at Marfa.—El Paso Times.

The Highsmith's Entertain

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Highsmith entertained at their home Friday night in honor of Miss Grace Greenwood of Del Rio, who is visiting relatives here.

Bunco was played until 10 o'clock, then refreshments consisting of cream and cake were served, after which the floor was cleared and dancing was indulged in until 11.

Miss Mary Lee and Mrs. H. M. Greenwood presided over the punch bowl during the evening. Music was furnished by a four piece orchestra.

Those present were Misses Hester Britte, Marcelle Lively, Lucie Belle Snyder, Myrtle and Will Rawls, Myrtle Barnett, Cox, Katherine Mitchell, Mayme and Virginia Thomas, Lovey Neill, Leota Gillett, Love and Pauline Quick, Edith Wynn, Esow, Evelyn Fitzgerald, Mary Shannon, Mary Lee Greenwood, Mrs. W. A. Carter and H. M. Greenwood. Messrs. Frank Jones, Lee Fischer, Will Colquitt, Milton and Irving Gillett, John McDonald, Kehoe and Charlie Shannon, Leslie Porter, James Karstendeik, Frank Bosson, Charlie Thomas, Hart and Robie Greenwood, Mr. McCracken, Elsworth Share.

Card of Appreciation.

I wish to thank the citizens and the soldiers of the army post for their timely assistance rendered during the fire; the same is very highly and sincerely appreciated.

ERNEST WILLIAMS,
By E. T. McDonald.

Glase, Pineapple and Cherries.
THE CANDY SHOP.

An Appreciation.

Marfa, Texas, Aug. 24, 1920.

Commanding Officer, Big Bend District, Marfa, Texas.

Dear Colonel Hornbrook:

In the fire which occurred this morning, a city-wide calamity was averted by a very narrow margin. The citizens of this city feel, and desire to express the fact, that the factor which balanced the scales in their favor was, undoubtedly, the military. The manner in which our soldiers pitched into the job at hand, and fought that particular battle brought to a successful conclusion, is certainly typical of the American soldier, and was a profound inspiration to those who witnessed it. The job was done cleanly, efficiently and thoroughly. The net result of their strenuous labors, so readily given, is the saving to its owners of many thousands of dollars' worth of property.

Marfa is justly proud of her soldiers, and of the wholehearted manner in which they came to her assistance, in time of need. As a community, this city is truly and sincerely grateful. Every citizen gladly assumes his or her share in appreciation.

It is requested that this brief and wholly inadequate expression of appreciation be read at the earliest possible date to each organization in Marfa, to the end that each individual officer and enlisted man may know and feel our heartfelt thanks. In this respect, those who have been fortunate enough to be able to place their signatures hereon, speak, without hesitation, for those who were not so fortunate. Most gratefully yours,

J. C. ORGAIN,
W. B. MITCHELL,
J. S. COOK,
H. W. REYNOLDS,
K. C. MILLER,
C. A. BROWN,
And twenty others.

County Convention.

Last Saturday in the district court room, pursuant to call of the chairman of the Democratic executive committee, the county convention for Presidio county convened.

The convention was called to order by the chairman, and on motion J. C. Fuller was elected secretary.

The report of the credential committee was adopted.

The following delegates were elected to all of the conventions, namely, the State, Eighth Judicial, Congressional, 6th Judicial and the 47th Representative: John Humphris, C. R. Sutton, K. C. Miller, G. E. Mead, W. B. Mitchell, L. C. Britte, V. L. Cardfile, J. H. Fortner, W. H. Cardwell, S. C. Hopkins, D. D. Kilpatrick, W. J. Yates, J. C. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Mellard. On motion, the delegates attending were instructed to vote as a unit on all questions.

Annual Sale.

The members of the Highland Hereford Breeders' Association are making preparations for their annual sale of calves, which will take place in Kansas City on the 18th

of November, and Secretary A. C. Easterling will be kept pretty busy from now until that time looking after the many things connected with the sale. It is the opinion that there will be 3000 head shipped this fall instead of 1000 head, which was sold last fall. President W. B. Mitchell, who recently paid Kansas City a business visit, reports that the feeders throughout that section are very anxious to buy our calves, as those sold there last fall have surprised them all as to their great feeding quality and the big price they bring when placed on the market.

District Court.

The grand jury, after returning 13 bills of indictment, adjourned last Saturday.

The following list of jurors for the third week have been drawn:

J. T. Hamic, Ben Pruitt, W. E. Russell, Wm. Rideout, C. P. Arthur, W. R. Ake, H. B. Lockett, W. W. Weatherford, J. S. Cook, Charles Thomas, H. H. Hilton, R. H. Evans, F. L. Anderson, Dave Wease, T. Myers, W. A. Oatman, Pearl Jackson, S. W. Woolley, W. M. Ellison, J. D. Shannon, Orr Kerr, J. C. Bean, C. E. Pruitt, John Dameron, A. C. Easterling, J. M. Hurly, Jack Rawls, Gus Elmendorf, Ben Joe Buchanan, H. M. Fennell, W. J. Sutton, G. M. Sutherland, Jap Bishop, John Humphries.

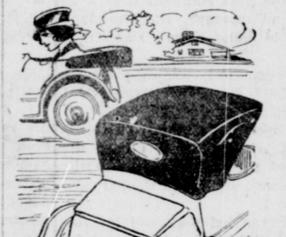
After the Fire.

A splendid rain visited Marfa on Thursday. This season the rains in and around Marfa have been sufficient to cause the Marfa country, if planted to corn, etc., to become known as the "heart of the farming industry," but then it does not always happen this way.

We have a supply of Type-writer ribbons for Remington, Underwood and Oliver machines. Call at The New Era for a new ribbon when in need.

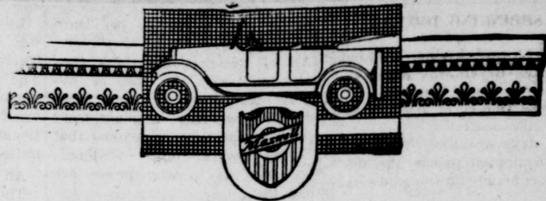
For Sale—Buick roadster in perfect mechanical condition. Cheap for cash. Call at New Era office.

For Sale—A bargain in nearly new high-grade piano. Call at New Era office.



IN FAIR WEATHER OR FOUL

one of our auto tops will add to the comfort and insure the protection of the car's occupants. It is absolutely weather proof and fit in every way to go on any car, even the most expensive. Have us put one on your machine and you will have an all season car and one that will sell if desired, far more readily.
MARFA SADDLERY CO.



The combination of light weight and great strength is the ideal of Maxwell construction

And to obtain that rare combination of strength with quality means costly steels. So you will find that pound for pound, the steels in a Maxwell equal those in any car built.

JOHN T. HAMIC

Get Ready for the New Era's Big Industrial Edition

J. O. CHILDRESS
TINNER AND PLUMBER

STORAGE TANKS, TROUGHS
RADIATOR WORK A SPECIALTY
TELEPHONE 38 MARFA, TEXAS



Our Window
For Birthday, Wedding Anniversaries
And All Occasions
Sardonyx--Birthstone for August

Anderson's Gift Store
JEWELER & OPTICIAN
MARFA, TEXAS

Marfa Manufacturing Co.

(INCORPORATED)

BLACKSMITH, MACHINE SHOP
and Garage

SAMSON AND ECLIPSE WIND-MILLS, GASOLINE ENGINES, PIPES AND WATER SUPPLIES, AUTOMOBILE CASINGS, TUBES AND ACCESSORIES

Marfa - - - Texas

Popular Dry Goods Co.

---Sells For Less---

Men's, Ladie's Ready-to-wear

Brunswick

A tone reproducing instrument which combines all of the finer qualities and features of all instruments on the market. This alone makes it not only the greatest instrument but it is the economical buy of the day.

With a BRUNSWICK in your home you can hear any one of your favorites, because the BRUNSWICK will play any disc record made. Furthermore, you have no cheap flimsy tone arm to change. The BRUNSWICK tone arm is built combining all tone arms in one.

Bailey's Store

Locals and Personals

Birth Party.

Mrs. Jane Easterling celebrated her 91st birthday on last Friday, July 23, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Scott. A sumptuous dinner was served at the noon hour and those relatives and friends who were present to help "Grandma" Easterling enjoy this annual occasion had a most delightful day. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Mack McKinney and Edwin Gregory, of Beeville; R. V. Easterling, of Del Rio; A. L. Easterling, of Jourdanton; J. C. Myers and wife, Mrs. W. E. Myers, Mrs. J. E. Quota, and R. B. Myers and wife of this city.—Florsville Chronicle-Journal.

The following out of town relatives were here last Thursday to attend the funeral of Mr. Hiram Griffith: Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Allen, Harry Allen, Campbellton; J. D. Griffith, Charlotte; Wiley and Virrie Griffith, Charlotte; Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Griffith, Corpus Christi; Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Allen, Hiram Rhode, Jourdanton; Louis Griffith, Schulenburg; John Griffith, Marfa; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Coughran, Alice; Henry Gouger, Alice; Mrs. Annie Ormand, Miss Rosa Lee Ormand, Clyde Ormand, Pleasanton.—Florsville Chronical-Journal.

Tom Stone.

Thursday Thomas Stone of Presidio was in Marfa. Tom is one of the well known colored citizens of Presidio county. He has always been known as honest, industrious, peaceable and law-abiding. He served his time in the early days of the frontier in the Tenth U. S. cavalry, and when this regiment was stationed at Fort Davis under the command of General Grierson, he obtained his discharge. Since then he has lived in Presidio county. His age is 86.

Mrs. Susan Holt came in last Sunday morning from her home near Sherman, Texas, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. W. A. Wells. Mrs. Holt has lived on her farm near this city for 74 years. Her father was one of the first settlers in Grayson county, coming from Virginia over 80 years ago, and finally settling in Texas and taking up his homestead before the city of Sherman was built. In fact, her father, Mr. McNeely, built the first log cabin in that now flourishing city.

Personal Representative—We are familiar with the records of the Land Office and other State Departments and can assist you with your land troubles or with business before any of the departments. Let us represent you and save time and money. Charges reasonable. F. A. ADAIR, Littlefield Bldg., (41-8-1.) Austin, Texas.

Mrs. J. Q. Sweeney (nee Nellie Humphries) of El Paso, who is spending the summer at Alpine with her sister, spent several days in Marfa, her old home, the first of the week. She was accompanied by her three daughters and J. Q. Sweeney, Jr., and visited while in the city with Mr. and Mrs. John Humphries.

Applications Received.

The City of Marfa will entertain applications for the position of city marshal, said applications to be passed on by the city government on the 16th of August at the office of the mayor.

J. C. ORGAIN, Mayor.
Aug. 6, 1920.

Mr. J. R. Nash, the genial manager for the Mitchell-Gillett Dry Goods Co., of this city, left Wednesday night for St. Louis, Chicago and New York and other eastern points to purchase goods for his firm. Mr. Nash will be absent about thirty days.

County Clerk W. O. McCracken and family, of Floresville, arrived in Marfa last Sunday on a visit to the family of his brother, S. R. McCracken. Dick, as he is known in Marfa, has a large host of friends in this section.

The streets of Marfa are in better shape now than has ever before been known. When the concrete dips are put down along the crossings it will be a great improvement. Keep the good work up.

Political Rally.

The friends of Pat M. Neff are planning a big rally at the court house in Marfa, Saturday night,

August 7, and everybody is invited. There will be several snappy speeches by local men and women. The governor's race will be discussed from every angle, and there will not be a dull minute. A large crowd is expected. If you want to be posted as to the issues, be sure and come, 7:45 p. m. Saturday.

Card of Thanks.

I desire to express my thanks to the soldiers and citizens who so faithfully labored Wednesday, and who by their united efforts, saved my building, the Busy Bee, from destruction. Respectfully,

L. C. BRITE.

Chief Deputy United States Marshal A. H. Woelber, who is in charge of the local office, will leave Thursday for Marfa. He will return with three men alleged to be soto smugglers.—El Paso Times.

Mrs. T. M. Wilson of Marfa is in Hotel Dieu, where she underwent an operation this week. Her condition is very satisfactory. Mr. Wilson accompanied his wife to El Paso.—El Paso Times.

O. A. McCracken and son, Gus, left San Antonio Monday for Marfa, where they will spend two weeks with R. S. McCracken and family.—Florsville Chronical-Journal.

H. W. Reynolds went to Sierra Blanca Tuesday to meet his ex-bachelor friend, R. W. Love, who has just returned with his bride from their bridal trip to California.

Ernest Williams and family are spending a few days at the Ruidosa Hot Springs. Mr. Williams has been under the weather for some time.

We have just received a shipment of gingham and voile wash dresses. Prices within reason. Call and see them at "Milady's Shoppe."

Do not forget the speaking at the court house Saturday evening at 7:30. Ladies are especially invited to be present.

Mr. Robert Muir of Clarendon, Texas, one of the prominent stockmen of the Panhandle, was in the city Tuesday.

The regular weekly luncheon of the business men was held at the Community lunch house last Monday.

L. L. Felix, of California, accom-

panied by his family, came in Sunday on a visit to Mr. Robert Greenwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben McCutcheon left Thursday for La Grange, Texas, to be at the bedside of Mrs. J. W. McCutcheon, who is very low.—Toyah Valley Herald.

For Sale—Thoroughbred Belgian Hares and New Zealand Red Rabbits. Call or write Geo. T. Grubb, Marfa, Texas. (2L.)

New line of wash gingham and voile dresses recently received. Prices moderate. Call and see them at "Milady's Shoppe." (1L.)

J. S. Cook has been confined to his home several days the past week suffering from an attack of tonsillitis.

New line of wash gingham and voile dresses recently received. Prices moderate. Call and see them at "Milady's Shoppe." (1L.)

Jack Knight will take charge after September 1 of the Childers ranch, recently leased to Ben Preuitt.

For Sale—Thoroughbred Belgian Hares and New Zealand Red Rabbits. Call or write Geo. T. Grubb, Marfa, Texas. (2L.)

Mrs. Gladys and Mildred Williams of Lockheart, Texas, are visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Holmes.

Miss Gladys Avant, of Dille, is here on a visit to her uncle, A. M. Avant and family.

Made to Order—Candy, Ice Cream and Sherbets.

THE CANDY SHOP.

For Sale—Extra good B. P. Rock cockerals, \$3.50 each. Mrs. J. W. Merrill, Fort Davis, Texas. P24

Dr. Moore of Presidio was in the city Monday on business.

We have just received a ship-

ment of Gingham and Voile Wash Dresses. Prices within reason. Call and see them at "Milady's Shoppe."

J. E. Vaughan has been in El Paso for several days this week resting up after his campaign for sheriff.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Oatman, accompanied by Miss Goldie Odell returned to Marfa, Monday.

All persons are invited to hear the Bailey speaking at the Court House at 7:30 Saturday night. (Adv.)

Mrs. E. B. Quick is spending a few weeks in El Centre, Cal., where she is visiting her daughter.

Dr. J. C. Darracott has moved his office to Room 1, over Candy Shop. (Palace Drug Store).

Mrs. Ella Laird, sister of A. M. Avant, is here from her home at Wrightsboro, Texas.

Go to the court house Saturday 7:30 p. m. and hear the Neff side. Ladies welcome.

B. T. Corder was in the city Tuesday shaking hands with his many friends.

Come out to the Neff rally Saturday evening 7:30. Everyone invited.

Dr. Irving of Fort Davis was in the city Tuesday.

For Sale—Fresh sweet Bermuda onions, very fine. Phone 109. tf

Come to the
BIG
NEFF
RALLY
Saturday Night

Purity Blackleg Vaccine

It Stands The Test
MAC'S DRUG STORE

No sir-ee, bob!

No premiums with
Camels—all quality!

CAMELS quality plus Camels expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos pass out the most wonderful cigarette smoke you ever drew into your mouth!

And, the way to prove that statement is to compare Camels puff-by-puff with any cigarette in the world!

Camels have a mild mellowness that is as new to you as it is delightful. Yet, that desirable "body" is all there! They are always refreshing—they never tire your taste.

Camels leave no unpleasant cigarett aftertaste nor unpleasant cigarett odor! Your say-so about Camels will be:

"My, but that's a great cigarette".

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes for 20 cents; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.



Camel

CIGARETTES

Baptist Church.
Our choir Sunday night was as good as two sisters could make it. One member of the Baptist church assisted by one member of another church was all we had. The crowd was fine, but those to sing were distressingly scarce. The Baptists of this town can beat this if they would try.
Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Subject for Sunday night, "Some of the Things That Esau Never Saw."
We extend a cordial welcome to all to attend these services.
C. S. HARRISON, Pastor.

League Program.
August 8, 1920.
Leader—Mr. Charley Thomas.
Subject: "Living Up to Our Responsibilities."
Special ten-minute song service.
Prayer.
Scripture lesson: Luke 19th, 11-26.
Special music, Miss Katherine Mitchell.
Leader's talk, "Our Responsibilities with Regard to the Evangelization of the World."
Talk, Mr. Arnold, "Use of Our Talents."
Song.
Announcements.
Benidiction.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church
Rev. Clarence S. McClellan, Jr., B. D. Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES
Church School at 10 A. M.
(Other services omitted during the Rector's absence on his vacation)

Hear the Neff speaking at the Court House at 7:30 Saturday night. Ladies especially invited. (adv.)



Ask Questions

What is insulation?
Why do batteries wear out?
Why does lack of charge hurt a battery?
Why must water be put in?
Ask us these or anything else you want to know about batteries or Threaded Rubber Insulation—selected by 136 manufacturers of cars and trucks.

MARFA
MFG.
COMPANY



SATISFACTION

Can you think of a better advertising medium for our business than our long list of satisfied customers.

Only by fair dealings, coupled with quality and service, have we been able to double our business each succeeding year.

IF YOU ARE NOT OUR
CUSTOMER
ASK YOURSELF WHY

ALAMO LUMBER CO.



Beauty and Power Combined

The Texan is now entering into its third year of making good.

Hundreds of users throughout the country attest to its rugged quality and the fair policies of the company.

Completion of additional units of our factory put us in position, through enlarged production, to take on additional agencies.

Partial Specifications:

Lycoming Motor.
Borg & Beck Clutch.
Timken Bearings.
Detroit Universal Joint.
Custom Made Upholstering and Top.

Deliveries Immediately

This county is open for a live wire dealer. Take it up with us by wire or, better still, come to the factory for a conference.

Wheel Base 115 inch—Road Weight 2625 lbs.

Texas Motor Car Association
Fort Worth, Texas

Local and Long Distance
Telephone Rosedale 6200
J. S. DICKLOW, Sales Manager

TWENTY YEARS AGO

New Era, Aug. 1900.

W. S. McBride is over from Davis today.

The young people had a most pleasant dance at the court house last night.

Mr. C. H. Larkin, the merchant of Alpine, spent yesterday in Marfa. F. Wild, of Hugo & Schmuelzer, San Antonio, spent yesterday in our town, making his usual rounds.

Mr. C. W. Clausen, of Seguin, has accepted a position in Murphy & Walker's store as a clerk and has commenced work.

Mr. L. R. Love and wife left on the delayed train Thursday for Gale, Texas, which place they will make their future home.

As will be noticed by the card elsewhere, Mrs. Wilkins, formerly Mrs. Heebe, has sold her fruit store to J. S. Humphrey & Co.

Washouts between here and Del Rio have delayed the trains a good deal this week.

Mr. Joe Jackson, of Alpine, was here yesterday looking out for a cattle and ranch deal.

Miss Clara Dugat, of Alpine, has been spending a pleasant week here at the residence of Mrs. Farmer.

Mr. Luke Dowd, the customs official, is here today on official business. The sale of the cattle seized on Frank Pool's ranch has been postponed.

The stockmen in this country is strictly init. If we keep on having war and rumors of war and rains like we have got this year there will be no end to his prosperity.

Messrs. George Gaither and George Anderson shipped Thursday night a trainload of cattle, about 800 head, to Ogallala, Neb. George and Gaither accompanied the cattle. These cattle came from the Davis country.

The camp meeting at Skillman grove broke up Tuesday. Dr. Little, however, has not yet returned home, but accompanied Rev. Bloys to Shafter today.

The camp meeting at Piasano is going on, and 'tis said there is already a good attendance, but the large crowd is expected to be there tomorrow.

Mr. George Brown, of Arizona, was summoned here on account of the continued illness of his mother. He arrived Wednesday morning, and will remain until she is better.

Mr. J. W. Hampton, of Abilene, has been down at Shafter this week making arrangements to start a lot of men to work on the new claims just south of the Shafter mines.

Mr. Harry Catlin is home from Mexico, where he has been working in the mines. Harry is in bad health, and thinks he will remain in this section for some time and see if he cannot get better.

Mr. Robert Porter and Gus Elmendorf are down in the neighborhood of John Humphries' ranch gathering cattle. Bob having sold his steers to Mr. Humphris.

Mr. J. G. Elwell, of Yoakum, is here for a few days' rest and recreation and to see his wife and little boy. Mr. Elwell is very much pleased with Marfa and surrounding country, and if he finds it is necessary for his wife to remain here he may permanently locate here.

If the parties who drag dead animals just to the edge of town and leave them near a public road or private residence, where they are a menace to health and very disagreeable to passers, were taken before a justice and fined occasionally perhaps they would quit it. What anybody wants to leave a dead animal close to the road for, when it is no more trouble to take it to some unfrequented place, we can't understand.

Mr. L. C. Brite and family came in from the ranch yesterday, and Mr. Brite will attend commissioners' court next week. Mrs. Daugherty and Miss Maude Daugherty, mother and sister of Mr. Brite, are expected in a day or two from their home in Fentress, Texas.

Allie Brown, the little daughter of Jack Brown, had the misfortune to get her arm broken Thursday afternoon by being thrown from a burro. She and another little girl were riding a burro with nothing but a piece of wire around his nose. He ran away with them and pitched both in the ditch. Allie got her left arm broken, but the other child was uninjured.

Miss Willie Ellison, of El Reno, Okla., a niece of Mr. R. R. Ellison, arrived in Marfa yesterday morning. Miss Willie spent a couple of years here some twelve years ago, living with her grandparents, Colonel and Mrs. J. F. Ellison. She was a small child then, and attended the public school, which was taught

by Prof. Taff. She will remain in Marfa until after the examination of applicants for schools, which will take place next week, when she will go to Alamito, where she expects to teach this winter.

Mr. Cyrus M. Wilson, of the only town between San Francisco and New Orleans, stopped off here Thursday night, coming in on the delayed passenger. Cyrus is a county commissioner from Sanderson, and whenever he goes to attend commissioners' court at Fort Stockton he starts a week ahead and stops off to see his friends. Everybody has a welcome for Cyrus, too, because he would make you laugh if you was an Egyptian mummy. He expects to take a trip to Chicago to attend the reunion of his old regiment before returning home.

From California.

The editor having received a newsy letter from Professor Griffin, formerly superintendent of the Marfa, Hi, and who has many friends among the Marfaites and over the county, is without permission publishing part of the pro- No, of the judge's letter: City of Brawley, Cal., office of Department of Justice.

July 29, 1920.

Dear Friend: Mrs. Quick spent yesterday and last night in our home, and we talked a long time about our Marfa friends. We called the roll, and was delighted to have first-hand so much news of our old friends and former pupils. It was like a visit back to the scenes of my former activities.

Many joys and some great sorrows were crowded into those busy years. It is delightful to recall the friendships that I hope still remain.

Many I am told have grown wealthy, and some few plodding their way with enough, and more than a few have paid the last debt and crossed over the big divide.

In my spare moments today I have been thinking it over. "So are we a part of all we meet."

All this thinking made me homesick for the old friends, and the free life and fresh air of the high plateau of West Texas, and here I am telling you about it.

And so Joe Bailey came back! Somehow I like Pat Neff better and hope he wins. How will it end up?

I am chairman of the Democratic club, member of the central committee, etc. For the past eight months I have served my township as justice of the peace, and the city as judge of the police court.

There are 15,000 people in the township and my desk is the clearing house of all their woes. Court holds six days in the week and from five to eight hours a day. The fines in the police court alone runs from \$500 to \$1000 a month. The justice court has largely to do with civil actions. Since last September there have been over 800 civil and criminal actions filed in my courts.

Brawley's last census was 5300; in 1910 it was 810. How is that for growth? Brawley has shipped more than 11,000 solid cars of produce since May 1. I believe it ranks first in the west as a shipping station. Our three banks have over \$4,000,000 customers' deposits. Land is

now selling around \$300 to \$400 an acre. We sold one car of honeydew melons in New York last week from Mrs. Griffin's ranch, for \$1875, the product of one acre.

We have several other cars rolling eastward which we can hardly hope to sell so well, because later in the season.

We spent last Sunday high up in the mountains west of Imperial Valley, among the tall pines, 7000 feet above sealevel.

From a nearby peak we looked eastward and down upon Salton Sea, Imperial Valley, Northern Mexico, a long arm of the Gulf of California, the burning deserts of Arizona, the tablelands and high peaks of Lower California, the panorama of mountain peaks and ridges westward and the hazy mist of the Pacific; while to the north the snow-capped peaks of the San Bernardino range gleamed in the dazzling sunlight.

Our way up to this wonderful park, a forest reservation, lies for the most part over a paved boulevard, smooth as a sidewalk, hewn for miles from the granite walls of rugged canons. We travel 50 miles in the valley before we begin the ascent, and another 50 miles in the mountains, a rather difficult, but always delightful drive. The most noticeable thing is the change of temperature, from 110 to 116 degrees (noon), to 60 degrees or less at our camp. As we sit around a good campfire we remark how hot it was three hours ago, when mercury was climbing toward 120 in the shade, and we were not in the shade.

These week-end outings brace us up for the busy days between, and after all it is not so bad in Imperial Valley in July and August as you have heard it was.

Just a word about ourselves.

My little girl, Laura Lee, still looks like her dad, but out-looks him so far, you wonder where the resemblance comes in. She has a lot of pep, is ready for the eighth grade in school and is excellent in music. Our boy, Allen Griffin, is more like his mother's family, the Allens — Blue-eyed, curly-haired, white skinned in spite of desert suns, loves play better than books, and his best characteristic—big heartedness. He is defined by the term "boy," and we think a lot of him.

Mrs. Griffin and I are still seeking somewhere in the "land of the setting sun the fountain of youth"—and have not found it.

This letter to you is a kind of free will offering, inspired by Mrs. Quick's visit, and the delightful things she told us about our Marfa friends. If you ever delight in re-

calling your friends, send me a letter, at least an occasional Marfa paper. Yours sincerely,

H. B. GRIFFIN.

An Appreciation.

I wish to thank the good people whose business institutions are located on Davis and Oak streets for the liberal and cheerful manner in which they contributed to the fund raised for the purpose of reimbursing Mr. Raetzsch for rent for the space used by Mr. Schutze in the postoffice building. In soliciting funds for this cause I did not meet with a single refusal. I wish especially to thank Mr. Schutze for voluntarily yielding the space so occupied. The amount so raised was intended to pay for nine months' rent, that is, from June 1 to March 1, 1921; provided, Mr. Schutze could make arrangements to secure more room, or a new location for his news stand, but as he could not move until August 1, I have returned to all contributors two months' rent, together with a small excess collected and pro-rated among the contributors. As the matter now stands Mr. Raetzsch has been paid for seven months' rent to March 1, 1921. Mr. Schutze has moved his news stand to his other place of business across the street; and the people of Marfa are in position to appreciate the additional space and "elbow room" afforded by the removal of the partition wall. The postoffice inspector is expected to arrive soon and will decide whether or not the present location will be used for the postoffice for the next five years. However, we hope that in the meantime Uncle Sam may see fit to erect a government building, which we are entitled to, and which we are likely to have when we consider the fact that we have a live wire like Claude Huds-peth representing us at Washington. Respectfully, L. C. BRITE.

I have secured the agency for the Purity Blackleg Vaccine and can meet your requirements. It stands the test.

Mac's Drug Store.

For Sale—Buick Roadster in first class mechanical condition. apply to New Era.

Carbon paper, both sizes, at The New Era office.



TAGGED!

Tagged with our tag means that the coat or suit or dress or other garment is absolutely spotless, flawless, as pick and pan as when new. Our dry cleaning removes every grease spot, every ink mark, every water stain, every disfigurement from any kind of fabric.

LEWIS THE TAILOR "Nuf sed."

The Secret of a Superlative Tire

The whole question of a super-tire is a matter of principles. For there is nothing exclusive in the industry. No patents, no secret formulas prevent a conscientious maker from building the best.

But cost and competition modify ideals. The Brunswick idea is to pay perfection's price and get it.

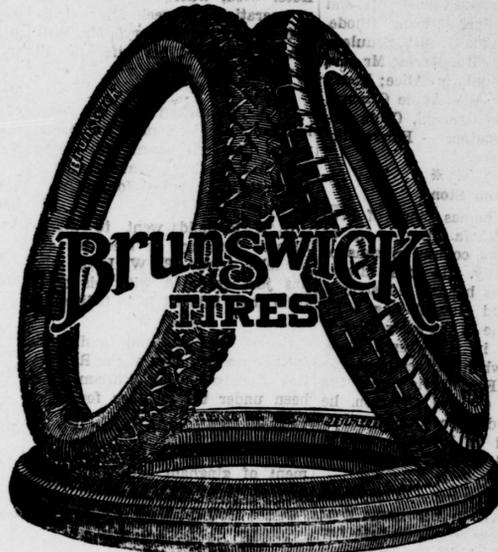
That has been the Brunswick policy since 1845. And it accounts for the growing preference for Brunswick Tires. Motorists expect the utmost from a tire bearing the name of Brunswick—and get it.

You, too, will be convinced by your first Brunswick, that here is an extraordinary tire, and that more money cannot buy a better.

Better tires of their type are impossible—or better tubes. That we guarantee.

Try ONE Brunswick—learn how it excels.

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO. Dallas Headquarters: 611 Main St.



Sold On An Unlimited Mileage Guarantee Basis

OVERLAND-MARFA CO.

Stool's Dry Goods Store

Ladies and Mens Ready to Wear

God Shoes

PRICES RIGHT

Marx Stool, Prop.

TEDFORD BROTHERS

General Contractors

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Silk Arrivals

New fall silks now on display, in all shades and colors.

Mens' silk neckwear in the new fall shapes and patterns.

Special Sale on Gordon silk hose 95c and \$1.75.

Mitchell-Gillett Dry Goods Co.

THE SHRINKING DOLLAR

The High Cost of Living—Looking Backwards—Bryan was Right—But not a Good Prophet—The Heresy of 1896.

Several days ago there appeared in the Washington papers the following short article on the gold production:

"Less gold was produced throughout the world last year than in 1918 and the indications are that the 1920 output also will show a reduction, according to the geological survey which on incomplete returns places the 1919 production at from \$345,000,000 to \$350,000,000.

World production in 1918 was almost \$381,000,000, of which the United States produced \$58,285,196.

Returns for the first six months of this year indicated the United States production for 1920 probably will be less than \$50,000,000. The reports showed shortage of water for placer mining and many stamp mills closed."

In 1914 there appeared in Collier's Weekly an article written by Carl Snyder in which he discussed the "Shrinking Dollar" and the high and still increasing cost of living. The article is not only an interesting but instructive one, and should be read and studied by every one interested in present conditions. However, judging from the clipping from Washington, it appears that instead of the "Deluge" of gold as suggested by the author, there is no prospect at least for the present or even the near future, for the gold flood to come and lower the "high cost of living." The article is in part as follows:

Suppose tomorrow morning you picked up your paper and such announcement of this greeted your eye:

Milk—40 cents per quart!
Bread—20 cents a loaf!
Bacon—\$1.40 per pound!
Theatre Tickets—\$8 each!
Candy—\$2.50 per pound.
Beefsteak—\$1.10 per pound.
Chickens—\$4 each.
Gas—\$4 per M feet!
Shoes—\$16 per pair!
Beer—40 cents a bottle!

And suppose that as you went to work your nickel car fare had become, say, 20 cents. And your penny paper a nickel.

Suppose that the bootblack charged you a quarter for a shine, and that your lunch, instead of a quarter of half dollar, cost you a dollar or two dollars.

Suppose that the gasoline for your automobile, if you have one, was fifty cents or seventy-five cents a gallon.

Suppose that you are a business man or a traveling man, and the fare to Philadelphia from New York you discover was raised to \$10, and the fare from New York to Chicago to, say \$75.

Suppose the suit of clothes for which you pay ordinarily \$20 to \$25 was \$80 to \$100.

Suppose your wife's \$5 bonnet had become \$20.

Suppose that the rent of your house or your "flat" had risen from say, \$25 a month to \$100.

Wouldn't you take an interest in the rising cost of living?

Wouldn't you want to know why? Of course things do not happen quite in this dramatic way. But it cost you and your neighbors, on the average, just three-quarters more to live last year than it did sixteen years ago.

This is supposing you were living just the same way now as then.

In all probability it will cost you still more this year. It is a practical certainty that it will cost you a great deal more four or five years from now.

And if prices go on rising as they have in the last sixteen years, by about 1950 you will be paying four or five times for everything that you pay now.

This is not a jest or a mere guess. It is mathematical calculation. And also a fair probability.

There are a great many people who think all this is merely a mugaboo. Some of these people are college professors, who are paid a salary to teach young men and women a little about political economy. Among them is to be included several quite distinguished "Economists" who hold positions in our large universities.

Some others are members of congress, senators and representatives, and cabinet officers. These persons are paid salaries to legislate about the currency. They make long speeches about the money question, of which they have as clear an understanding as the average day laborer.

Some others are editors and writers, who are usually so busy writing that they have very little

time to read anything or learn anything new.

All of these people think they understand why the cost of living is high. Here is a very brief list, compiled from a government report, of the various reasons that included several quite distinguished men as to why prices are going up:

High tariff; trusts, high living; trade unions; radical legislation; the rush to the cities; our currency system; land monopoly; banking monopoly; militarism; immigration; exhaustion of the land; vast governmental expenditure; cold storage.

Now it is easy enough to see that some of these "causes" have about as much to do with raising prices as the man in the moon. For this reason:

We have had high tariff, and trusts, and high living, and private ownership in land, which always means land monopoly, and we have had a bungling currency system, and various other things, for a great many years.

There was a louder outcry against monopoly thirty years ago, ones of '73-'78 than there has ever been since.

There were Coxe armies, home-stand plots, and bloody warfare between factory owners and employees, many, many years ago. And from the close of the Civil War to 1896, the year of Bryan and "free silver," there was an almost continuous fall in prices.

If you take an average of the prices of a large number of articles, the chart of these averages for the last forty years will look as it appears at the top of the page.

Lots of people still living can remember what war prices meant. And hundreds of thousands of farmers and cattlemen and cotton growers can remember the run of prices in the Bryan year.

Here are a few contrasts: After the war and down to 1868, the year Grant was chosen president, wheat sold in Chicago for months at a time for more than \$2 a bushel. In the Bryan year it sold at 53 cents, and the year before at 48 cents.

After the war cotton sold in New York for over \$1 a pound—at times as high as \$1.90. Eight years after the war had closed it was still selling above 25 cents. In '97-'98 it was as low as 5 1-2 cents. And the field price, of course, was still lower.

The cotton planters were nearly ruined.

After the war fine fleece wool was still selling at 70 cents and 75 cents a pound, as an average price for the year. In the Bryan year this same wool was selling for 17 cents.

For ten years after the war the average price of corn on the farms was about 47 cents per bushel. In the Bryan year it was 21 cents. In the Mississippi valley, in rich states like Iowa, that winter they burned their corn for fuel!

Corn was cheaper to burn than coal. And hundreds of thousands of people in this country had hardly enough to eat.

Do you think that all this was true merely of the United States? It was not!

From about the close of our American civil war there was a general fall in prices all over the world.

In a general way this fall was almost uninterrupted for a period of just about thirty years.

Most people in the United States thought the high prices were due to our war. In point of fact, the world-wide rise in prices began just after 1850. Please note this fact.

Our Civil War had no more to do with this world-wide rise than our tariff or our currency system or our monopolies had anything to do with the prolonged fall in prices which followed.

Our "war prices" were higher than anywhere else in the world, naturally, but chiefly for a few things like cotton, of which we raised practically the whole of the world's production. But it was only a difference of degree.

Now look at some further facts: In 1860 we had a fair tariff. The protective party kept boosting the duties until they culminated in the perfectly scandalous "McKinley Act" of 1890.

All this time prices were falling. In 1860 there was little monopoly of any kind in the United States, except the huge slave trust, which was exploiting the labor of a million or more slaves in the Southern states. The "trust" came later. There has never been such a period of consolidation and trust formation in this country as from 1880 to 1892.

All this time prices were falling.

In 1860 we had nearly free banking. There was no "money power." There was no banking monopoly. The rise of the so-called "banking monopoly," and of the money power was from 1868 to 1890. The new national bank act of 1900 again permitted nearly free banking.

All this time prices were falling. They were falling in the United States. They were falling in the same way all over the world.

Now here is the amazing thing: In 1896, the Bryan year, all over the world prices stopped falling.

Ever since then, for sixteen years, all over the world prices have been rising.

No man who gets these facts clearly into his head can be crazy enough after this to believe that this world-wide rise in prices had anything to do with our high tariff or our banking monopoly or our currency system or any of the other one hundred and one or one thousand and one foolish, futile "causes" which have been advanced to explain the present high cost of living.

Our tariff had nothing to do with the Chinese revolution. That was due to the enormous rise in the price of rice.

Our currency had nothing to do with the "bread riots" in France and in Germany. Germany, for example, has a high tariff on food products, so that the price of food there is most largely affected by local conditions.

What is happening all over the world must have a world-wide cause.

And it is a fair gamble that whatever cause or causes produced the rise in prices all over the world after 1850, and whatever cause or causes operated to produce the prolonged and world-wide fall in prices, from about 1866 to about 1896, had a great deal to do, if not everything to do, with the world-wide rise in prices in the last sixteen years.

And this takes us back again to the Bryan year, and the Bryan campaign, the free silver fight and that tremendous struggle for sound money. And here is a curious question.

Was Bryan right in '96? If Mr. Bryan was wrong, how far was he wrong?

Has the gold standard proved to be "sound" money? Has the standard gold dollar been a stable dollar?

You remember—almost everyone remembers—how Mr. Bryan went through the country like a flaming sword, declaiming against the cross of gold. He wanted to reopen the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1.

Mr. Bryan believed, and his followers with him, that the reason for the thirty-year-long fall of prices was a scarcity of money. They held that there was not enough gold money with which to transact the world's exchanges. They quoted Bismarck, who had said:

"All the nations are trying to get under the same gold blanket and each nation is trying to pull the blanket over itself and off from other nations."

Mr. Bryan and his followers believed in the quantity theory of money. And they quoted a long line of political economists, from

John Stuart Mill forward and backward, to prove their case.

They believed that there was one way only to get enough metal money into circulation, and that was to re-establish the free coinage of silver at the same ratio which had obtained before 1873, when one nation after another, and finally the United States, had closed their mints against such coinage.

Now with 50-cent wheat, 20-cent corn, 5-cent cotton, 17-cent wool, and 4 1-2 cent beef, and with the greatest economic authorities on their side, is there any wonder that 6,502,000 voters in the United States believed that Mr. Bryan was right, and should try to make him President?

But notice the irony of the result:

There were in '96 a large number of very able and very honest men who believed that even the restricted coinage of silver, under the Bland-Allison act, had a great deal to do with precipitating the country into the crisis of '93. They honestly believed that the free coinage of silver by the United States would mean complete financial ruin. They did not realize that this crisis was a part of a kind of cycle of trade which repeats itself with a good deal of the precision of clockwork.

Bryan Failed as a Price Prophet

They pointed to a well-known economic law, called Gresham's law, but which was not invented by Sir Thomas Gresham, an English banker of the sixteenth century, but was at least as old as Copernicus—the same Copernicus who "invented" the Copernican system, or theory, of the planets.

That law is that if there are two kinds of money in circulation in a country, the "baser" money, that of the lesser value of the two, will drive the other out of circulation. Undoubtedly free silver would have driven gold out of circulation in the United States.

But fine points in economic theory do not make a very strong argument with the average man who votes. And so to beat free silver by hook or crook, the friends of "sound money" were led to deny the quantity theory of money in toto.

And this was the sequel: The sixteen years which have elapsed have failed to realize a single one of Mr. Bryan's dire prophecies.

Prices have not gone on falling. No nation in the world has been more prosperous than the United States within this period.

From the day Mr. Bryan closed his campaign almost, price have been steadily rising. The greatest gainer has been the farmer. The greatest rise has been in farm products. The farmer, the cotton planter, and the raiser of live stock have been on Easy street as never before perhaps in a century or more.

As a prophet Mr. Bryan proved a complete and unequivocal failure.

But this is his compensation!

Practically everything that Mr. Bryan said as to the theory of money has been proven up to the hilt.

The sixteen years that have elapsed have left very little doubt in the minds of the vast majority of thinking men that the Quantity Theory in a broad way is true.

And practically everything that

the sound money man believed and prophesied for the gold standard has equally been disproven! It has not been a stable standard. It has not meant "sound money," in the remotest sense of the word.

There has never been a time since an accurate record of price movements has been kept that prices have changed more violently or rapidly than in the last sixteen years.

From the low point of 1896 to the high point of 1912, last June, the average of twenty-five food articles tabulated by the "Annalist" of New York show a rise of 75 per cent. This means that in money it cost just 75 cents more to buy a "dollar's worth" of food than in 1896.

In other words, the "value" of the gold dollar had depreciated 42 per cent.

A gold dollar of 1896 had in 1912 the purchasing power of only 58 cents.

A dollar that would lose nearly half of its "value"—that is, nearly half of its purchasing power—in sixteen years is as wobbly a standard of value as anything that anybody ever dreamed might result from free silver in 1896.

And Now for a Curious Question. How could it happen that so many serious and otherwise clear-minded men, Mr. Bryan and his opponents as well, could be in so many ways so absolutely wrong?

What happened, what was happening, even as the great battle raged, without either Mr. Bryan or his adversaries having the least inkling of it, was a sudden and amazing increase in gold production.

After the discovery of the great gold fields in California and in Australia in '49 and in the early '50's, there was a very large increase in the output of the world's gold mines which reached its climax about 1853. Thereafter the annual production considerably declined to a level that did not greatly vary through the next thirty years.

Then about 1890 came new processes and inventions which simply revolutionized gold mining. These were:

1. The steam or power drill, which enabled one man to do the work of twenty or twenty-five men working by hand.

2. Cheap dynamite and other explosives.

3. The introduction of the "cyanide" and "chlorination" process for leaching gold out of the ore, after the rock has been stamped into a powder.

These new processes permitted the working, on a large scale with large profits, of the newly discovered Rand mines in the Transvaal, and of other great properties of Australia and elsewhere; with this result:

Whereas for a long time before 1890 the gold production had been a

little over \$1000,000,000 annually by 1895 it had reached \$2000,000,000.

Before 1900 it had reached \$300,000,000.

By 1906 it had reached \$400,000,000.

Last year it was in the neighborhood of \$500,000,000.

The Rand mines alone last year produced more gold than the whole world has ever produced prior to Mr. Bryan's defeat, and more than twice as much as the whole world in the year of that defeat.

In consequence of this enormous production, the world's stock of gold coin and bullion has reached fabulous figures. The various estimates are unsatisfactory, but it is now at least seven billions of dollars and probably much more. It has certainly doubled in the sixteen years.

In other words we have now a larger stock of gold than probably the wildest antagonist of free silver ever dreamed we might have of silver, if Mr. Bryan had carried the day.

Nor is there the slightest prospect now that this huge output of gold will be lessened within any near period. On the contrary there seems every prospect that it may continue to increase, and in the minds of some, still more rapidly than within the past twenty years.

Professor Charles R. Keyes, one of the ablest and most thoroughly informed and widely traveled of mining engineers, believes that the greatest source of the world's gold has as yet scarcely been touched. This is the deserts!

Moreover, a very large part of the world's gold is contained in the so-called "refractory ores" from which extraction is so difficult that at present it is not profitable.

A single invention might double the world's gold supply within five years. That would be a magnetic separator, or some similar device which would sort the gold powder from that containing the "refractory" metal, and so permit of the profitable workings of these ores.

Here Then Are Two Possibilities

First—Of the discovery of vast bodies of new gold.

Second—Of a new process which would permit the working of immense quantities of ore known to exist but now lying untouched.

Professor Keyes and many other eminent geologists believe that gold may become one of the cheapest of metals, as cheap say, as copper or nickel is now. In the last sixteen years we have had what may be termed a "flood of gold." There is at least in the minds of some very able men a fair prospect that this will become a deluge.

Neff speaking at the court House Saturday night at 7:30. Every one, especially the ladies, invited. (adv.)

Marfa Electric and Ice Co.

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MARFA MARKET

Quality Meats and Vegetables
Fish and Oysters in season
Butter and Eggs

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Solicits your accounts on the basis
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Anderson's Military and
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 Legal advertising, legal rate plus 20 per cent.

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Reading notices, 10 cents a line.
 Obituary poetry, memorial notices and resolutions, 10 cents a line.
 Obituary notices, 5 cents a line, minimum charge 50 cents.
 Cards of thanks, 50 cents.
 Bank reports, 10 cents a line.

H. H. KilpatrickEditor
 M. WilkinsonBusiness Manager

Entered as second class matter
 May 29, 1886, at Marfa, Texas, under act of March 2, 1879.

Marfa, Texas, Aug. 6, 1920.

Eat that thou mayest have strength when thou goest on thy way. (Samuel xxviii, 22.)

Always rise from the table with an appetite, and you will never sit down without one. If the rule were generally followed there would be less need of those artificial stimulants which too often have been employed to whet the appetite, and which are often responsible for harmful overeating. Opinions and customs as to eating, a very necessary process to satisfy the demands of nature, differ as widely as with regard to religion, politics, morals or anything else whatsoever, and are more apt to be the result of circumstances and environment than of any studied philosophy. Eat only when you are hungry, says one, whether it be seldom or often. Eat regularly and systematically, says another, having the same appointed time for each meal, and gratify no promptings of appetite between times, save in very exceptional cases. Choose rather to punish your appetites than to be punished by them, as is almost certain to result from overindulgence; and so, another says: "For the sake of health, medicines are given by weight and measure, so ought food to be, or by some similar rule."

Animals feed; man eats; there is a distinction with an obvious difference. The animal feeds in order that he may live; human beings frequently eat more for the pleasure than for the necessity of it; and so it has been said we should eat to live, rather than live to eat. Yet it is not to be denied that the pleasure one derives from eating wholesome, well-prepared food is one of the greatest and most natural in life. It is the abuse of it that is productive of most of the ills that flesh is heir to. Eating, like everything else, should be done judiciously. It has been said that appetite and reason are like two buckets of a well; when one is up, the other is down; and of the two it is better to have the reason bucket uppermost. Francis Quarles says: "Let not thy table exceed the fourth part of thy revenue. Let thy provision be solid, and not far-fetched; fuller of substance than art. Be wisely frugal in thy preparation, and freely cheerful in thy entertainment. If thy guests be right, it is enough; if not, it is too much. Too much is a vanity; enough is a feast."

Gluttony is the source of most of our infirmities and the fountain of diseases. Anyone may prove the truth of this to his own satisfaction by over-indulgence that brings on ills, which can only be corrected by at least a degree of abstinence. There are some who eat too little because they are neglectful of the physical exercise that induces appetite; but by far the greater number eat too much and pay the penalty of overtaxed and outraged digestive organs. By the laws of Moses, fasts were imposed as a religious obligation; and so with Christian churches, there are fasts, as well as feasts, that help to tone up the system—with or without the aid of medicines. One who feasts every day, feasts no day. He does not get the rest between meals that sharpens the appetite, so he never knows the pleasure of satisfying a natural hunger and of the good digestion that waits on appetite. Addison said: "When I behold a fashionable table set out in all its magnificence, I fancy that I see gout and dropsies, fevers and lethargies, with other innumerable distempers, lying in ambuscade among the dishes. Nature delights in the most plain and simple diet.

Every animal but man keeps to one dish. Herbs are the food of this species, fish of that, and flesh of a third. Man falls upon everything that comes in his way." And he gormandizes as if he feared this might be his last meal on earth, and that he may the more fully enjoy the overtaking of his capacity, he employs "appetizers."

Some of these days we may be wise enough to prefer health to injudicious indulgence, and then we shall be stronger, happier, and more spiritualized.—San Antonio Express.

THE BLOYS CAMP MEETING NEAR FORT DAVIS, TEXAS

In Heart of Davis Mountains—Delightfully Cool, Six Thousand Feet Above Sea Level.

The Thirty-first annual meeting of this great Cattleman's Camp Meeting begins August 18th, at the old Skillman Camp Ground, 16 miles west of Fort Davis, on the old overland stage road, 24 miles east of Valentine and 20 miles northwest of Marfa, Texas.

This is a self-supporting camp meeting. Everybody very cordially invited to come and be with us six days in this great meeting. Free beef for all campers.

Arrangements for eating or getting eatables can be made with some of the regular camps by those coming from a distance, but it is highly necessary to bring tent and plenty of bedding.

Preachers—Dr. R. L. Irwin, Fort Davis; Dr. J. H. Burma, Dubuque, Iowa; Dr. Percy Knickerbocker, El Paso; Dr. Milo Atkinson, El Paso; Dr. S. J. Porter, Oklahoma City, and many other eminent ministers expect to attend, but the above have been selected to do the preaching.

Remember, the meeting begins on Wednesday night, August 18th, and closes Tuesday morning following. Will not every Christian who reads this notice stop and offer an earnest prayer for the Lord's blessings on this meeting. Please come and help us six days in this meeting. Help by your presence, your prayers and your co-operation.

BRO. L. R. MILLICAN, Allamore, Texas, Manager.

All former campers are urged to attend and especially all who have been converted during these years are very earnestly urged to attend or write us a line.

BRO. L. R. MILLICAN.

WOMEN ARE STRONG FOR FORMER RANGER

Jeff E. Vaughan, formerly a state ranger under Captain John R. Hughes, has been nominated by Democrats of Presidio county as candidate for sheriff. Vaughan arrived here Tuesday on business.

"Out of a vote of approximately 600," he said, "I got a plurality of 42 and out of 200 votes cast by women I got 180. So I'm certain that with the women of my county pulling for me I'll beat any Republican they can put against me." Vaughan will remain here for several days before returning to his home at Marfa.—El Paso Times.

The Highsmith's Entertain

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Highsmith entertained at their home Friday night in honor of Miss Grace Greenwood of Del Rio, who is visiting relatives here.

Bunco was played until 10 o'clock, then refreshments consisting of cream and cake were served, after which the floor was cleared and dancing was indulged in until 11.

Miss Mary Lee and Mrs. H. M. Greenwood presided over the punch bowl during the evening. Music was furnished by a four piece orchestra.

Those present were Misses Hester Britte, Marcelle Lively, Lucie-Belle Snyder, Myrtle and Will Rawls, Myrtle Barnett, Cox, Katherine Mitchell, Mayme and Virginia Thomas, Lovey Nell, Leota Gillett, Love and Pauline Quick, Edith Wynn, Esqv, Evelyn Fitzgerald, Mary Shannon, Mary Lee Greenwood, Mrs. W. A. Carler and H. M. Greenwood, Messrs. Frank Jones, Lea Fischer, Will Colquitt, Milton and Irving Gillett, John McDonald, Keboe and Charlie Shannon, Leslie Porter, James Karstendeik, Frank Rossen, Charlie Thomas, Hart and Robie Greenwood, Mr. McCracken, Elsworth Share.

Card of Appreciation.

I wish to thank the citizens and the soldiers of the army post for their timely assistance rendered during the fire; the same is very highly and sincerely appreciated.
 ERNEST WILLIAMS,
 By E. T. McDonald.

Glase, Pineapple and Cherries.
 THE CANDY SHOP.

An Appreciation.

Marfa, Texas, Aug. 24, 1920.
 Commanding Officer, Big Bend District, Marfa, Texas.

Dear Colonel Hornbrook:

In the fire which occurred this morning, a city-wide calamity was averted by a very narrow margin. The citizens of this city feel, and desire to express the fact, that the factor which balanced the scales in their favor was, undoubtedly, the military. The manner in which our soldiers pitched into the job at hand, and fought that particular battle brought to a successful conclusion, is certainly typical of the American soldier, and was a profound inspiration to those who witnessed it. The job was done cleanly, efficiently and thoroughly. The net result of their strenuous labors, so readily given, is the saving to its owners of many thousands of dollars' worth of property.

Marfa is justly proud of her soldiers, and of the wholehearted manner in which they came to her assistance, in time of need. As a community, this city is truly and sincerely grateful. Every citizen gladly assumes his or her share in appreciation.

It is requested that this brief and wholly inadequate expression of appreciation be read at the earliest possible date to each organization in Marfa, to the end that each individual officer and enlisted man may know and feel our heartfelt thanks. In this respect, those who have been fortunate enough to be able to place their signatures hereon, speak, without hesitation, for those who were not so fortunate. Most gratefully yours,

J. C. ORGAIN,
 W. B. MITCHELL,
 J. S. COOK,
 H. W. REYNOLDS,
 K. C. MILLER,
 C. A. BROWN,

And twenty others.

County Convention.

Last Saturday in the district court room, pursuant to call of the chairman of the Democratic executive committee, the county convention for Presidio county convened.

The convention was called to order by the chairman, and on motion J. C. Fuller was elected secretary.

The report of the credential committee was adopted.

The following delegates were elected to all of the conventions, namely, the State, Eighth Judicial, Congressional, 63rd Judicial and the 117th Representative: John Humphreys, C. R. Sutton, K. C. Miller, C. E. Mead, W. B. Mitchell, L. C. Britte, V. L. Cardfile, J. H. Fortner, W. H. Cardwell, S. C. Hopkins, D. D. Kilpatrick, W. J. Yates, J. C. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Mellard. On motion, the delegates attending were instructed to vote as a unit on all questions.

Annual Sale.

The members of the Highland Hereford Breeders' Association are making preparations for their annual sale of calves, which will take place in Kansas City on the 18th

of November, and Secretary A. C. Easterling will be kept pretty busy from now until that time looking after the many things connected with the sale. It is the opinion that there will be 3000 head shipped this fall instead of 1000 head, which was sold last fall. President W. B. Mitchell, who recently paid Kansas City a business visit, reports that the feeders throughout that section are very anxious to buy our calves, as those sold there last fall have surprised them all as to their great feeding quality and the big price they bring when placed on the market.

District Court.

The grand jury, after returning 13 bills of indictment, adjourned last Saturday.

The following list of jurors for the third week have been drawn: J. T. Hamic, Ben Pruitt, W. E. Russell, Wm. Rideout, C. P. Arthur, W. R. Ake, H. B. Lockey, W. W. Weatherford, J. S. Cook, Charles Thomas, H. H. Hilton, R. H. Evans, F. L. Anderson, Dave Wease, T. Myers, W. A. Oatman, Pearl Jackson, S. W. Wooley, W. M. Ellison, J. D. Shannon, Orr Kerr, J. C. Bean, C. E. Pruitt, John Dameron, A. C. Easterling, J. M. Hurly, Jack Rawls, Gus Elmendorf, Ben Joe Buchanan, H. M. Fennell, W. J. Sutton, G. M. Sutherland, Jap Bishop, John Humphries.

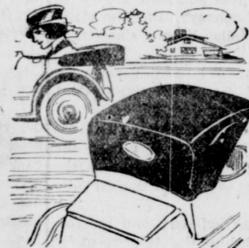
After the Fire.

A splendid rain visited Marfa on Thursday. This season the rains in and around Marfa have been sufficient to cause the Marfa country, if planted to corn, etc., to become known as the "heart of the farming industry," but then it does not always happen this way.

We have a supply of Type-writer ribbons for Remington, Underwood and Oliver machines. Call at The New Era for a new ribbon when in need.

For Sale—Buick roadster in perfect mechanical condition. Cheap for cash. Call at New Era office.

For Sale—A bargain in nearly new high-grade piano. Call at New Era office.



IN FAIR WEATHER OR FOUL one of our auto tops will add to the comfort and insure the protection of the car's occupants. It is absolutely weather proof and fit in every way to go on any car, even the most expensive. Have us put one on your machine and you will have an all season car and one that will sell if desired, far more readily.
 MARFA SADDLERY CO.



The combination of light weight and great strength is the ideal of Maxwell construction

And to obtain that rare combination of strength with quality means costly steels. So you will find that, pound for pound, the steels in a Maxwell equal those in any car built.

JOHN T. HAMIC

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STORAGE TANKS, TROUGHS
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 For Birthday, Wedding Anniversaries
 And All Occasions
 Sardonyx--Birthstone for August

Anderson's Gift Store
 JEWELER & OPTICIAN
 MARFA, TEXAS

Marfa Manufacturing Co.

(INCORPORATED)

BLACKSMITH, MACHINE SHOP
 and Garage

SAMSON AND ECLIPSE WIND-
 MILLS, GASOLINE ENGINES,
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 AUTOMOBILE CASINGS, TUBES
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Marfa - - - Texas

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Men's, Ladie's Ready-to-wear

Brunswick

A tone reproducing instrument which combines all of the finer qualities and features of all instruments on the market. This alone makes it not only the greatest instrument but it is the economical buy of the day.

With a BRUNSWICK in your home you can hear any one of your favorites, because the BRUNSWICK will play any disc record made. Furthermore, you have no cheap flimsy tone arm to change. The BRUNSWICK tone arm is built combining all tone arms in one.

Bailey's Store

RELATING TO THE MANNER OF COMPENSATION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

House Joint Resolution No. 7.
A Joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Texas, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State by adding to Article 16 thereof a new Section, to be shown as Section 60; providing for the compensation of public officials.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:
Section 1. That there is hereby added to Article XVI of the Constitution of the State of Texas, a new section to be known as Section 60 of Article XVI of the Constitution of the State of Texas, which shall read as follows:

Section 60. Compensation of Public Officials: All States, district, county and precinct officers within this State shall receive as compensation for their services a salary, the amount of which, the terms and methods of payment and the fund out of which such payments shall be made, shall be ascertained, declared and fixed by the Legislature from time to time; provided that the Legislature may make such exceptions as it may seem advisable.

This section shall supersede all other provisions of this constitution fixing and declaring the compensation of officers by salary, fees or otherwise and all provisions for salaries or other compensation for public officials, executive, legislative or judicial.

Sec. 2. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to cause to be issued his necessary proclamation for an election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1920, at which election this amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of this State for adoption or rejection and shall make the publication required by the constitution and laws of the State. Said election shall be held under and in accordance with the General Election Laws of the State, and the ballots for said election shall have printed or written thereon in plain letters, the following words:

"Official Ballot" "For the amendment to Article XVI of the Constitution of the State of Texas, adding thereto Section 60, providing for compensation of public officials."

Those voters who favor such amendment shall erase by marking a line through the words "Against the amendment to Article XVI of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing compensation for public officials." Those who oppose such amendment shall erase by marking a line through them, the words "For the amendment to Article XVI of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing compensation for public officials." And the result of the election shall be published and declared according to the majority of the votes cast in such election.

Sec. 3. The sum of Five Thousand Dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses of the proclamation of this amendment and the election to be held hereunder.

C. D. MIMS,
Secretary of State
(Attest—A true copy) 7-23-41

RELATING TO TAXATION BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 47.
Proposing an amendment to Section 3 of Article VII of the Constitution of the State of Texas by exempting independent and common school districts from the limitation of a total tax of one dollar on the one hundred dollars valuation for any one year, and making an appropriation therefor.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:
Section 1. That Section 3 of Article VII of the Constitution be so amended as hereafter to read as follows: (Creating a new Section 3.)

Section 3. One-fourth of the revenue derived from the State occupation taxes and a poll tax of one (\$1.00) dollar on every inhabitant of this state, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, shall be set apart annually for the benefit of the public free schools; and in addition thereto, there shall be levied and collected an annual ad valorem state tax of such an amount not to exceed thirty-five cents on the one hundred (\$100.00) dollars valuation, as with the available school fund arising from all other sources, will be sufficient to maintain and support the public schools of this State for a period of not less than six months in each year, and it shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to set aside a sufficient amount out of the said tax to provide free text books for the use of children attending the public free schools of this State; provided, however, that should the limit of taxation herein named be sufficient the deficit may be met by appropriation from the general funds of the state and the legislature may also provide for the formation of school districts by general or special law without the local notice required in other cases of special legislation; and all such school districts, whether created by general or special law may embrace parts of two or more counties. And the legislature shall be authorized to pass laws for the assessment and collection of taxes in all said districts and for the management and control of the public school or schools of such districts, whether such districts are composed of territory wholly within a county or in parts of two or more counties. And the legislature may authorize an additional ad valorem tax to be levied and collected within all school districts heretofore formed or hereafter formed, for the further maintenance of public free schools, and

the erection and equipment of school buildings therein; provided that a majority of the qualified property tax-paying voters of the district voting at an election to be held for that purpose, shall vote such tax not to exceed in any one year one dollar on the one hundred dollars valuation of the property subject to taxation in such district, but the limitation upon the amount of school district tax herein authorized shall not apply to incorporated cities or towns constituting separate and independent or common school districts created by general or special law.

Section 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the State at an election to be held throughout the state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1920, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words, "For the Amendment to Section 3 of article VII of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing that the limitation upon the amount of school district tax of one dollar on the one hundred dollars valuation shall not apply to independent or common school districts created by general or special law," and all those opposed to said amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots "Against the amendment to Section 3 of Article VII of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing that the limitation upon the amount of school district tax of one dollar on the one hundred dollars valuation shall not apply to independent or common school districts created by general or special law."

Section 3. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election and to have same published as required by the Constitution and existing laws of the State.

Section 4. That the sum of Five Thousand (\$5000.00) Dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the treasury of the State of Texas not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of such publication and election.

C. D. MIMS,
Secretary of State
(Attest—A true copy) 7-23-41

I have secured the agency for the Purity Blackleg Vaccine and can meet your requirements. It stands the test.

Mae's Drug Store.

Carbon paper, both sizes, at The New Era office.

Boys' shoes at special price, \$2.90 per pair, at H. W. Schutze's

Bee brand fly powder gets the flies.

Murphy-Walker Co.

MARFA LUMBER CO.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Congressman, sixteenth congressional district, C. Hudspeth, El Paso.
State Senator, twenty-fifth senatorial district, J. M. Dudley.

DISTRICT COURT

Of the sixty-third judicial counties:

County	County Site
Jeff Davis	Fort Davis
Presidio	Marfa
Brewster	Alpine
Terrell	Sanderson
Kinney	Brackett
Maverick	Eagle Pass
Uvalde	Uvalde
Val Verde	Del Rio

District judge, Hon. Joseph Jones, Del Rio.
District attorney, Hon. J. O. Henry, Del Rio.

Court stenographer, Julian La Crosse, Del Rio.

J. H. Fortner, district clerk of Presidio County.

COUNTY COURT

Hon. K. C. Miller, county judge, Marfa.

J. C. Fuller, county attorney, Marfa.

J. H. Fortner, clerk, Marfa.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Ira W. Cline, sheriff and collector.
Amos Kerr, treasurer.

H. W. Reynolds, assessor.
F. W. Cook, surveyor.

COMMISSIONERS COURT

Hon. K. C. Miller, presiding officer.
J. H. Fortner, clerk.

T. C. Mitchell, commissioner presiding.

County School Trustees

James Sloan, commissioner precinct No. 3.

W. T. Davis, commissioner precinct No. 4.

Thos. Rawls, commissioner precinct No. 1.

Carl Word.
J. B. Scott.
H. Barnett.

Grover Sutherland.
George Chavis.

Trustees Common School Districts

Marfa District No. 1.
C. T. Mitchell.
J. W. Howell.
H. O. Metcalfe.

Ruidosa District No. 2.
O. C. Dowe.
J. Nunez.
Frank Martinez.

Shafter District No. 3.
M. J. Jimenez.
Eva Schepleigh.
Jas. Sloan.

Candelaria District No. 4.
J. M. Ingle.
J. J. Kilpatrick.
Chas. Brite.

We are making low prices on oil stoves. Several makes to select from. Murphy-Walker Co.



THE OPEN DOOR TO COMFORT
Our mill work provides it. It is a pleasure, a convenience, and a comfort to reside in a home where the interior woodwork is inviting, artistic, easy to keep clean and fresh-looking, and harmonizes with the appointments of the house. Ours is in that class.
MARFA LUMBER CO.

Call
THE CANDY SHOP
Phone 250
For Ice Cream, Sherbets and home-made Candies

SHOE SALE
Beginning Monday, July 26th
HERE'S YOUR CHANCE
to buy desirable, dependable
SHOES, at PRICES
Considerably under Regular Prices
Livingston-Mabry Co.

MURPHY-WALKER COMPANY

Stoves & Heaters

February this year, we purchased a car of Stoves, Heaters, Baseburners, etc. We did this owing to the big advances going on and the continued advances in freight. We own this car of goods 45 per cent cheaper, than if purchased now, and on Sept. 1st the freight rates advance 25 per cent more.

If in the market for Ranges, Base Burners, Heaters, or other goods in the stove line visit our stove department, where you will find a nice assortment and you will receive the benefit of our cheap purchase.

MURPHY-WALKER COMPANY
THE BIG STORE---UP TO DATE IN EVERYTHING

J. M. HURLEY
Furniture and Stoves
Will Buy Second Hand Clothing Either Sex
PHONE 143 AND I WILL CALL

DR. J. C. DARARCOTT
Room 1 Over Candy Shop
(Palace Drug Store)
Office hours 10 to 12 5 to 6

MARFA BARBER SHOP
W. R. Ake,
Proprietor.
Soldiers' Trade Appreciated.

LIVINGSTON UNDERTAKING COMPANY.
W. G. Young, G. W. Livingston
Coffins, Caskets, Funeral Goods.
Licensed Embalmers

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And Storage.
Responsible Man With Truck.
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For Quick Service.

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Attorney-at-Law
Office Over Post Office
Marfa, Texas.

MACHINE HEMSTITCHING AND PICOT EDGING
Covered Buttons made in the latest following styles: Acorn, Bullet, Full Ball, Half Ball and Combination.
MRS. H. B. HOUSTON,
Uvalde, Texas.

J. C. MIDKIFF, M. D.
Fits All Styles of Glasses
RELIEVES HEADACHES
Prices Reasonable

A. H. KARSTENDICK
Job Carpenter Work and Building.
For First Class Work in the Building Line Call
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DENTIST
Office over Hans Briam's
Phone 182
My Instruments are kept ABSOLUTELY Sterilized

I use no "Dope" in my Practice.
Expert on all kinds of Gold Work.

MARFA LODGE No. 596
A. F. & A. M.
Meets in the second Thursday evening in each month.
Visiting brethren are cordially invited to be present.
C. G. Hysaw, W. M.; J. W. Howell, Secretary.

MARFA CHAPTER No. 76.
R. A. M. Chapter meets the fourth Thursday night in each month. Visiting companions are welcome. H. M. Fennell, H. P. J. W. Howell, Secretary.

HANS BRIAM
The merchant who has practically everything and will sell it to you for less.
Marfa, Texas.

MEAD & METCALF,
Attorneys-at-Law
General Practice
Marfa, Texas.

CHAS. BISHOP
Drayage
Light and Heavy Hauling
Phone Union Drug Store

BIG BEND TITLE CO.
Abstractors
We Have Complete Index of County Records.
Marfa, Texas.

POST NEWS

Victory medals are now being issued. All persons who served in the world war some time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, are eligible for medals. Applicants should bring their discharges to headquarters Fifth cavalry (the adjutant's office), in order that requisitions may be prepared and forwarded.

* * *

Headquarters.

Sergeant John Gibson of headquarters troop, has written these headquarters requesting information as to whether or not he will get his old position back as camp recruiter when he gets back from athletic school. No Gob, old scout, the staff sergeant on the job now states that you had it soft long enough, and that you will be an instructor for the coming athletes of the regiment.

Sergeant Smith of the Q. M. corps used diplomacy last Sunday when he arranged a baseball game with Alpine. Some one should ask Master Sergeant (Wendy) why Mr. Barnes caught the game for Alpine? Never again, Smith, old man.

Staff Sergeant Kennedy says that

if any of the athletes desire to take a few lessons in shadow boxing he could recommend the blonde young man who attends the weekly enlisted men's dances.

Personnel Sergeant Callahan now desires to be assigned to some river station, and he says that he does not like ice cream. No wonder he wants to go down the river. How about it, Cal, old sport?

Sergeant Billy Fields says that if he does not get an appointment as a warrant officer, he will never speak to the military government again. Billy should interview Sergeant Bovee on this subject, as he will surely enlighten him.

Ellenbeck, of the supply troop, is surely one good fire fighter. A lady was heard to remark: "Oh, look at the wonderful brave man on the roof of the National Bank. Don't he look grand against the skyline."

Private Waldrup, the discharge clerk in the office of the personnel at headquarters, is soon to be discharged. Miss Crawford, of the camp finance office, said it was a good thing that he is, as it will save

her lots of time and money. We wonder why? No mistakes must occur in final statements now.

All members of the re-enlisted men's club are now required to take a course in chemical warfare. Good work, men. Some of you need it badly, especially those who have had the honor of being gassed (not over seas).

Messrs. Harry Young and Lester Harbey of the E. and R. staff are leaving Sunday night for Camp Grant, Ill., where they will attend the lectures on "Army Recreation and Educational Activities."

The Q. M. C. has moved itself up on the hill and is occupying the offices of the motor transport corps and is rapidly becoming acclimated to the rarified atmosphere, and all the strange bugle calls, bells and gongs, also animals.

The quartermaster fire department made a rapid run to the town fire this morning to save Sergeant Kendall's home and wife, "Kewpie Doll." They were only in time to save the wife, however, and their personal possessions. Their home was burned like the proverbial Doodle bug's. They have the sympathy of the entire detachment.

The civilians attached to the Q. M. C. have taken up walking as their daily exercise, morning, noon and

afternoon. They may be seen on the highways at these hours. This is due to above mentioned change of office.

We understand two of our privates first-class have recently married, but we don't know for sure, as they keep it pretty quiet. But we wish them luck, as we are married, too.

Sergeant Durney, Johnson and Bugler Williams returned during the week from a furlough to El Paso, and all agree that it is a rough town.

Cook Soucy received his discharge Monday and is well on his way to Boston. He will have the company of Cook Ash, who is enjoying a well earned furlough, visiting Alabama and other points of interest in the United States.

Captain Considine leaves for West Point to take up his duties as instructor in Spanish in the near future.

Lieutenant Wm. P. Medlar, Fifth cavalry, has been assigned to and joined the troop.

Assistant Troop Clerk Gloven was injured when speeding up on the new Royal, suffering a lacerated finger and injured feelings.

The troop turned out full pack

for fire call this date. Said they didn't know how long they were going to stay and couldn't afford to take any chances.

Mess Sergeant Thomas Wilson, troop M, has been granted a 30-day furlough, and left for El Paso on August 1.

Sergeant Willis Bowman of troop M, sure must have had a good time while on furlough. He made it stroug enough to get his brother to enlist, and both are on their way back to join the troop.

Corporal George Kemp left July 28 for Fort Clark, Texas, where he will take the course for instructors in physical training.

Privates McCarthy, DeLap and Ray are at home in the camp hospital.

We enjoyed a moving picture show last night, the first in six weeks. The pictures were of a classical nature, and were enjoyed immensely by the men of this station.

B troop has received nine recruits during the week and they were a very welcome addition to the troop. If they do not apply for discharge during their enlistment on account of minority, the troop will be very much benefited by hav-

ing them, as they can take the places of the men who are due to be discharged during the next couple of months.

Our hay shed, which was recently erected, also the rolling kitchen shed were destroyed by fire, which furnished B troop with a spectacular blaze and tended to break the usual dullness of camp life.

Corporal L Van is all excited. He is going to make a patrol to Valentine and return, a distance of 8 miles.

The Supply troop wagon arriving at Marfa from Indio, Texas, August 2, with mules and equipment in first-class condition.

Wagoner Elmer Minor arrived from La Jitas, Texas, August 1, where he had been stationed to drive a team. All the boys were glad to see Jumbo once more, and what is more, he is a very short timer, six days and a roll over.

Private Special Robert Renfrew arrived from cooks' and baker's school at Fort Riley, Kan., and he is sure enough "Slum Disturber," at least we hope so.

Something chewy, something sweet, something good for folks to eat. THE CANDY SHOP.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL EDITION

We want to help put Marfa on the map, and to do so, we are going to issue an illustrated edition of the New Era. We want every Business Man and Stockman in Presidio County represented in this Big Special Industrial Edition. It's a mutual undertaking for the benefit of all.

Boost Marfa and Presidio County, and thereby boost your own interests.

Oil will be developed in Presidio County within the next twelve months, unless all signs fail.

Two Highways are being sought by Chamber of Commerce with prospects good for Marfa.

Let's Let the World know what we Have and what we are doing.

The Industrial Edition will consist of **2500 COPIES** of **24 PAGES** Each

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