

THE NEW ERA.

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OFFICERS MUST HAVE WARRANT TO SEARCH PREMISES FOR LIQUOR

Heavy Penalty For Failure to Comply With New Law; Anti-Beer Bill Passes

Washington, Aug. 8.—After adopting a drastic amendment making the search of private property and premises without warrant under the prohibition act, "or any other law" a penal offense, the senate late today passed the Campbell-Willis "anti-beer" bill. The vote was 38 to 20.

The measure forbids physicians from prescribing beer as medicine and is designed to nullify the ruling made by Attorney General Palmer just before he left office, that beer might be made and used for this purpose.

Rigid instructions on the amount of other intoxicating liquors that physicians may prescribe for patients also are imposed in the bill.

Illegal Searches a Crime

Adoption of the amendment, making illegal searches a crime, punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment, marked a signal victory for the liberal elements of the senate. While it is ostensibly intended to check the abuses and indignities to which private citizens have been subjected by prohibition agents and about which there has been so much complaint, it will, it is admitted, have a liberalizing effect on the enforcement of the dry law.

Alarmed by this possibility, the dry forces and supporters of the bill fought the amendment to the last ditch and only surrendered when it became apparent that the measure, which has already been pending for weeks, would be tied up indefinitely unless it were adopted. Then they peddled it passagely a viva voce vote.

Prison Term Provided

The amendment specifically provides that any federal law enforcement officer who subjects a citizen on his premises to search without a warrant shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and made liable to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for one year. Likewise provides that any person who, posing as an enforcement agent, violates the constitutional rights of private citizens, shall be guilty of a felony and punishable by a fine of \$10,000 and five years in jail.

As adopted, the amendment is a combination of a measure offered originally by Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, and redrafted and presented by Senator Stanley, Democrat, of Kentucky, upon the insistence of the proponents of the "anti-beer" bill. As it stood at first, the amendment applied only to prohibition enforcement officers, but its scope was widened when the dry senators insisted upon its principle being made applicable to the enforcement of all laws.

Besides the Stanley amendment, the senate also adopted an amendment giving the federal prohibition commission power to compel changes in the formula of patent medicines containing alcohol when it is found they are being used for beverage purposes. Another amendment offered by Senator Spencer, Republican, of Missouri, which would remove the restriction on the prescriptions of liquor other than beer was voted down.

Following the adoption of the Stanley amendment, the liberals attempted to press their advantage by trying to kill the anti-beer bill all together by sending it back to the committee. The motion to recommit was made by Senator Broussard, Democrat, of Louisiana, the leader of the Democratic opposition to the bill. It was rejected, 24 to 28.

The bill already has passed the house and it now goes to conference, where an agreement by the lower chamber to the senate amendments will be sought. Some opposition is expected, but Senate leaders believe that approval of the house will be obtained eventually in order to expedite the enactment of the legislation. Afterward, it will be sent to President Harding for final approval. The vote on the bill came after a

lengthy discussion in which the whole question prohibition and its enforcement was reopened and thoroughly probed. It centered chiefly on the proposed amendment to restrain enforcement agents from abusing their authority in their quest for liquor.

One modification adopted would authorize importation of wines for sacramental or other non-beverage purposes when domestic production was not sufficient. Senator Sterling, Republican, South Dakota, in charge of the bill, who offered the modifying amendments, said that in one year after the Volstead law wine imports jumped from 28,000 gallons to 1,200,000 gallons.

During the debate Senator Williams, Democrat, Mississippi, declared the owner of baggage opened by prohibition agents without warrants would be justified in shooting the agent "if he had anything to shoot with."

Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, said experience had demonstrated that federal officers frequently exceed their authority and in the department of justice disregard of constitutional guarantees, making the proposed amendment desirable.

Riots would result if search upon such suspicion is permitted, Senator Brandegee of Connecticut asserted.

Senator Sterling replied that criminals caught in the act of violating the law should, as in other crimes, be subject to arrest without a warrant.

The effect of the passage of the bill upon the plans of prohibition enforcement authorities for issuing the regulations governing the distribution of medicinal beer was in doubt tonight. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon had stated only a few hours before the senate action that the regulations would be issued within a few days unless the senate should pass the measure. Tonight he could not be reached.

The secretary's statement was predicated on his undersanding that the situation in congress was such that the anti-beer bill would not be passed for a reasonable time and he plainly indicated that if it should appear that the bill would become a law within a reasonable short time, the regulations would not be promulgated.

Therefore, it would appear at first blush that the hope of medicinal beer had fled. But his remains to be seen. The house and senate must get together on the changes made in the measure by the senate and in view of the drastic amendment adopted by the upper branch it is doubtful that an agreement can be effected without serious delay. In the event of a deadlock between the two houses, resulting in prolonged debate, the same situation which prompted Secretary Mellon's statement would arise.

Attitude of Deys

The attitude of the Anti-Saloon league will have more weight with the house members than was exercised by the dry organization in the senate. Hence the views of Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the league, are of importance. Mr. Wheeler informed Universal Service

tonight that if the senate amendment prohibits search for or seizure of liquor in transit, the Anti-Saloon league will wage a vigorous fight against the measure when the bill goes to conference. He added though that he had not determined whether the amendment actually would interfere with the transportation clause of the Volstead act.

"The amendment is peculiarly worded" said Mr. Wheeler, "and I am unable to say at this time just what effect it might have toward prohibiting search or seizure of liquor in transit. I shall confer with our counsel and if we come to the conclusion that the transportation clause of the enforcement act is in jeopardy, we will oppose the amendment and oppose it vigorously."

I Am

I am the beginning and the flowering fruit of all great endeavor, whether working in the field of Invention or Discovery or Art.

I am the foundation and the capstone of all great Enterprise of World Progress and Civilization.

Without my aid they would linger and fade, then die in the marts of Exchange and Commerce.

I keep the great navies afloat, give stability to government, and the deciding factor in the World's Conflicts. I foster Religion, give life and purpose to Education, and without my needful aid, stagnation would prevail, and Civilization perish from the Earth.

I Am Credit

The West Texas State Park

Austin Texas, Aug. 8.—A bill was introduced in the senate today by senators Davidson, of Harrison, and Suttler, of Wood, proposing to abolish the so-called "hip-pocket" defense in homicide cases in Texas.

To Prohibit Commercial Fishing... Senator Dudley, of El Paso, introduced a bill in the senate today prohibiting the catching of fish for sale in the Pecos river in the counties of Loving, Crane, Ward and Pecos.

Guard Appropriation Cut

By a vote of 15 to 12, the senate today cut the appropriation of \$260,000 for the reorganization of the Texas national guard to \$100,000. This section was on an amendment offered by Senator Dorough of Bowie, to the budget for the adjutant general's department.

Senator Doyle, of Freestone, who favored the Dorough amendment, said he was opposed to making such a large appropriation, characterizing the guard as "tin soldiers" and Gen. Pershing as head of the military aristocracy.

Senator Page, of Bastrop, said he was surprised at the attitude of senator Doyle, the only ex-confederate veteran in the senate.

Special Tax Measures Dead

Hope of getting any of the various revenue measures proposed at the present session acted on during the remainder of the session has been virtually abandoned because of lack of time, announced a member of the house committee on revenue and taxation today, before which committee these measures are pending.

This means the death of the proposed severance tax bill, the bill to impose a tax of 1 cent on each moving picture ticket sold and an occupation tax on other places of amusement. Another bill to die in committee is the one to place a tax of 1 cent on each gallon of gasoline sold.

No More New Measures

Governor Neff has officially advised the legislature that no more subjects are to be submitted by him during the remainder of the special session. In the message making this announcement, the governor submitted 17 additional subjects of minor importance.

Consistency Is a Jewel

After consuming the entire week in its consideration, the house passed finally the house educational appropriation bill. The bill carries \$65,000 more than it contained when it came from the appropriation committee, despite the fact that about \$500,000 reductions were made in the budgets of the university and A. and M. college of snarly appropriations. The bill is slightly over eight million for the next two fiscal years.

No Chains on Convicts

The senate passed finally a bill by

senator Hertzberg, of Bexar, proposing the abolishment of the use of chains on convicts in state prison.

A bill by senator Rogers, of Collin, authorizing the state board of control to lease the American Legion memorial hospital at Werrville to the federal government was passed finally in the senate, after an amendment to the entrance affidavit was adopted providing that such affidavit shall not be required of any honorably discharged world war veteran.

Ku Klux Klan Measures Up

The Pitman anti-Klan bill, after having been killed in the committee, was resurrected on the floor of the house when the favorable minority report was adopted.

The bill is expected to be considered next week. This means that the lawmakers will now be forced to show how they stand on the Ku Klux Klan in Texas.

Defends The Klan

During the debate on the Klan bill, representative Moore, of Hunt, charged that Pitman had been "unwillingly victimized by certain sects and organizations representing themselves as sheep but which are in fact nothing but wolves in sheep's clothes."

To Increase Bank Fund

In both branches of the legislature was introduced a bill increasing the state bank guaranty fund from two to five million dollars. This subject was submitted by the governor.

For West Texas Park

The house today adopted a concurrent resolution by Stewart, of Reeves, and others authorizing a legislative committee to investigate the feasibility of establishing a state park in the Davis mountains in Jeff Davis county.

Eleemosynary Measure Passes

House bill carrying an appropriation of \$5,748,335 for the support of the eleemosynary institutions of the state for the next two fiscal years was passed in the house today.

To Probe Oil Companies

Investigation of the operation of "certain large oil corporations" in the Midcontinent oil fields with a view of ascertaining if the antitrust laws are being violated is proposed in a resolution introduced in the house today by representative John Davis of Dallas.

ROOK PARTY

Little Miss Jettie Pruett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Pruett, entertained twelve little guests last Saturday afternoon with a Rook party. The rooms where the little girls were entertained during the afternoon were beautifully decorated with garden flowers. There were three tables of players who passed a delightful afternoon over the game of Rook. The hostess regaled her guests with a delicious salad course and lemon cake.

PRESIDIO COUNTY TEACHERS INSTITUTE MEETS HERE SEPT. 5

Interesting Program For Five Day Session; Law Requires all Teachers to Attend

OFFICERS

Hon. K. C. Miller, Ex-officio County Superintendent.
J. E. Connor, Conductor
Miss Zonia Bell, Primary Work
D. D. Jackson, Secretary

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH

Opening exercises 9:00 A. M.
Invocation Rev. Hinson
Male Quartet
Welcome Address Hon. C. E. Mead
Response A. E. Kilpatrick

Recess

10:00 A. M. Enrollment and Organization.
10:30 Bagley's Management, Chapters 1 and 2.

Noon

1:00 P. M. Text Book Law
2:00 P. M. Bagley's Management, Chapters 3 and 4.
3:00 P. M. Primary Work, Miss Zonia Bell.
High School Section.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH

9:00 A. M. Address by Hon. K. C. Miller.
10:00 A. M. Bagley's Management, Chapters 5 and 6.

11:00 A. M. Primary Work, Miss Zonia Bell.
High School Section.

Noon

1:00 P. M. Interscholastic League.
2:00 P. M. Bagley's Management, Chapters 7 and 8.
3:00 P. M. Primary Work, Miss Zonia Bell.
High School Section.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH

9:00 A. M. Superintendent's Hour, Hon. K. C. Miller.
10:00 A. M. Bagley's Management, Chapters 9 and 10.
11:00 A. M. Primary Work, Miss Zonia Bell.
High School Section.

Noon

1:00 P. M. Address by Mr. R. L. Marquis, Alpine.
2:00 P. M. Trustee's Hour
3:00 P. M. Primary Work, Miss Zonia Bell.
High School Section.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH

9:00 A. M. Essentials in English in the Grades, Miss Annie Smith.
10:00 A. M. Bagley's Management, Chapters 11 and 12.
11:00 A. M. Primary Work, Miss Zonia Bell.
High School Section.

Noon

1:00 P. M. Mother's Club Hour
2:00 P. M. Bagley's Management, Chapters 13 and 14.
3:00 P. M. Primary Work, Miss Zonia Bell.
High School Section.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH

9:00 A. M. Teaching Mexican Children, Cruz Machuca.
10:00 A. M. Bagley's Management, Chapters 15 and 16.
11:00 A. M. Primary Work, Miss Zonia Bell.
High School Section.

Noon

1:00 P. M. Address, H. H. Kilpatrick.
2:00 P. M. Primary Work, Miss Zonia Bell.
High School Section.

The law requires that all teachers shall be in regular and faithful attendance on Institute for five full days and that the sessions shall be for seven hours per day, including intermissions.

Each teacher will be required to buy a copy of "Bagley's School Room Management" and to prepare faithfully, the lessons assigned for each day.

All teachers who will teach primary work, that is grades one to three inclusive, will be required to attend classes which will be conducted each morning and afternoon for Primary children. They will be required to provide themselves with note-books and to make notes on such matters as will be of use to them in their own class room work.

Teachers For Next Term in District Number One

Marfa High School—
J. E. Connor, Superintendent.
D. D. Jackson, History.
J. P. Tinfrock, Science.
Miss Annie Laurie Smith, English.
Miss Myrtle Rawls, Spanish.
Miss Elbertine Williams, Commercial.

Miss Robertal R. Davis, 6th Grade.
Mrs. Ray Robinson, 5th grade.
Miss Mattie Terry, 4th grade.
Miss Gronde, 3rd grade.
Mrs. Edith Coker, 2d grade.
Miss Zonia Bell, 1st and 7th grades

Mexican School—

Mrs. J. H. Taff, Principal.
Mrs. A. S. Carver, Assistant.
Miss Claudia Jones, assistant.

Luz del Desierto—

C. J. Alvarado, Principal.

Redford—

Lucy Rode, Principal.

Cassa Piedra—

Esther Russell, Principal.

Supt. Connor says that pupils who were in the first grade last year, and those who will be in the first grade this year will be wanted at school beginning Sept. 5th. Pupils in other grades will have their class work beginning Sept. 12th.

SKILLMAN GROVE

CAMP MEETING

On Tuesday, August 16th the Bloya Camp Meeting commences and will continue for one week. The principal ministers from a distance will be Dr. Truett, Knickerbocker, Buda, and McClellan, representing the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Christian denominations respectively.

THE 42 CLUB

Among the pleasant events of the week was the regular meeting of the Ladies' 42 Club, which met at the home of Mrs. Ben Pruett Wednesday afternoon. In honor of the occasion the Pruett home was handsomely decorated with American Beauty roses. Seven tables were arranged for the players and at the conclusion of a number of interesting games a dainty luncheon was served.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH SERVICES

Dr. J. P. Holmes, Supt. of State Missions of the Christian Churches of Texas will preach for the Christian Church in Marfa next Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. All members of the church at Marfa are urged and intreated to be present. Friends and visitors are cordially invited to come and worship with us.

Bible School at 9:45 a. m. Junior Endeavor at 3 p. m. and Senior Endeavor at 7:15 p. m. Special music, J. S. Stockard, Pastor.

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance is planning a clean-up campaign to get in touch with every disabled ex-service man in the United States in order to see that his claims are settled. There are many men who are in need of hospital care who are entitled to more money than they are getting from the government; or to training under the Federal Board of Vocational Education, and who are not getting these things because they are not in touch with the appropriate department. The purpose of this Clean-up Campaign is to get these men in touch with the right persons.

The "Clean-up" squad is to hold a meeting in El Paso on August 24th and 25th. If for any plausible reason you are dissatisfied with the compensation you are now receiving, please report to Mrs. Jno. Humphris, Chairman of the Home Service, Marfa, Texas, Telephone No. 431.

Twenty-Six Years Ago

MURDER AND ROBBERY

The Store of W. Keesey at Valentine Held up by Two Masked Men; John Edgar Forced to Give up Money and Night Watchman Elsberry Killed.

From New Era, Aug. 24, 1895.

Last night a few minutes after 10 o'clock two masked men walked into the store of W. Keesey, at Valentine, and held up J. J. Edgar, who is in charge, and a man by the name of Martin, who was sitting in the store with him. Mr. Edgar was just about to close the store for the night, when the men walked in and threw six-shooters in the faces of him and his companion, and ordered them to hold up their hands, which they did with no unnecessary delay. One of the robbers then proceeded to shut and lock the front door and then they asked who was in the back room. They were informed that two men were in there asleep. Edgar was then forced to open the safe and put all the money—something over \$400—in a bag. He was also requested to throw in some jewelry out of the show case and what valuables he had about him. Mr. Martin was also asked to give up what small change he had about his person. In the back room of the store Holly Hester, a young man clerking in the store, was in bed, but not asleep, and Mounted Inspector E. E. Townsend, of the customs service, was laying on the floor sound asleep, his Winchester and cartridges beside him. Hester heard the command to hold up their hands, and got out the back way, sealed the adobe wall and gave the alarm, but failed to awaken Townsend before leaving. The robbers got the booty, came to the back room, aroused Townsend and robbed of his arms and valuables. They then made their way out the back door and to their horses hitched some place back of the store. In the meantime, however, the town had been aroused. A number of people were in Bill & Scott's saloon waiting for the east bound train, but which was a few minutes late. Among these was deputy collector Triplett, Deputy U. S. Marshal A. B. Cline, Deputy Sheriff Jim Pool, Bob Fenley, Newel Porter and others. Hester had also notified Capt. J. E. Elsberry, the night watchman for the railroad company, and some section men. All these men made their way towards the store as soon as they could arm themselves, but, unfortunately, did not get there in time to surround the store before the robbers got out into the street through the back gate. The men were scattered, and it was hard to tell who was friend and who was foe, as it was very dark and most of the men had just stepped out of the bright light of the saloon. However, some of the party got there just about the time the robbers were coming thru the back gate, and he shooting commenced. About 60 or 70 shots were fired before the robbers got to their horses and away. It was then discovered that Captain Elsberry was shot. He did not live over ten minutes. He was shot with a Winchester ball through the body from side to side. There was no one else hurt, although at one time it was thought one of the robbers was wounded.

The train from the west arrived and it was found that sheriff Knight was aboard on his way to Marfa from Chispa. He stopped off and is in charge of the trail party today. A rain fell in that section yesterday and it is believed the trail can be fol-

lowed. John Humphris and Deputy U. S. Marshal Cline came on to Marfa on the train, and left at once for Ft. Davis. Sheriff Chadborn and posse are in the mountains today, and it is hoped that the robbers will be captured.

The trail started north from where the horses were, but it is thought that is an indication they went the other way. Some believe here was a third man, one who stayed with the horses.

Justice Moreland left this morning to hold the inquest.

It is certain the men were white men, and Mr. Edgar thinks he recognized one of them.

Note—One of the robbers who was the principal in the above, was the notorious Black Jack, who was afterwards hung in New Mexico.

Miss Clyde Chastain, of Alpine, is here visiting at the residence of Mr. A. Farmer.

Mr. W. W. Bogel is moving his household effects into town, and will be located in the Sender house.

Miss Lila Davis, of Fort Davis, has been spending the week in Marfa with Miss Mamie Shields.

Superintendent Wm. Noyes, who has been absent for some months, is expected home.

Frank Pool, who is now ranching near Sierra Blanca, spent several days in Marfa this week.

Mrs. M. B. Anderson and daughter, Mrs. Jesse Merrill, spent Thursday very pleasantly in Marfa.

Mr. Jordan has had a solid adobe wall put in between the saloon and the rooms formerly occupied by the postoffice and printing office.

Peyton Catlin, of Shafter, is here very sick with typhoid fever. He is at the residence of his mother, Mrs. John Ross.

Miss Fannie Pool and Miss Sheridan, after spending several days very pleasantly here, have returned to the ranch.

We understand that Rev. C. W. Bartlett contemplates leaving Marfa in the near future and locating in southern California.

Miss Annie Lewis, of Houston, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. L. D. Bunton, returned to her home last Tuesday night.

Miss Katie Keating, who has been spending the summer here with Mrs. T. A. Childers, has returned to her home in San Angelo.

Miss Moran and sister have secured the Stevens house, formerly occupied by Operator Brown, and will arrive here shortly.

Miss Lady Bunton and Miss Fannie Farmer departed on Tuesday night's train for San Marcos, where they will attend the Coronal Institution the coming session.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Collie, a fine baby boy. Father and mother both doing well.

Big Charley Wilson of Sanderson is here today. Has his pockets bulged out with a lot of ahnd bills of a

Mexican bull fight show, (greatest show on earth) and says he is traveling as the advance agent, and that his people will perform here (as they do in all large cities) for 18 days. Charley has volunteered to trun a few sommersaults this evening at 6 p. m., in front of the hotel—just to show what his show can do.

Jhon Wesley Hardin, who has kept El Paso in an uproar for the past several months, with his threats and six-shooter plays, came to grief last Monday night in the Acme saloon, being shot through the head by Constable John Sellman, the man who killed Bass Outlaw. The people will not lost any sleep over the passing of Hardin. As to the manner of his taking off, of course, opinions differ.

There is no news up to date of the robbers who eld up Keesey's store at Valentine. Sheriff Knight and the rangers followed the trail into the Davis mountains, near a large cave, where they changed horses. They found the horses they had discarded but here lost the trail, as a heavy rain obliterated it. They are undecided as to whether they went on or whether they are hid in the mountains. A party went out from Valentine equipped with dynamite, etc. to explore the cave, but have returned with no news. While a sharp lookout is being kept by the rangers and by the sheriffs of this and surrounding counties the opinion seems to prevail that the robbers have got off with their booty.

FARM WANTED—Wanted to hear from owner of a farm or good land for sale for fall delivery. L. Jones, Box 551, Olney, Ill.

RANCH LANDS—For lease on long term, 8-section improved ranch in splendid condition; 27 miles west of Fort Stockton, Texas. Address Neal Tanquary, 439 S. Gramercy Place, Los Angeles, California.

POPULAR THEATRE

MONDAY, AUG. 15
 + Bryant Washburn in "Tmateur"
 + Devil, Empty Gun—Western
 + Bison

TUESDAY, AUG. 16
 + Grace Dawood in the "Beautiful Gambler, International
 + News

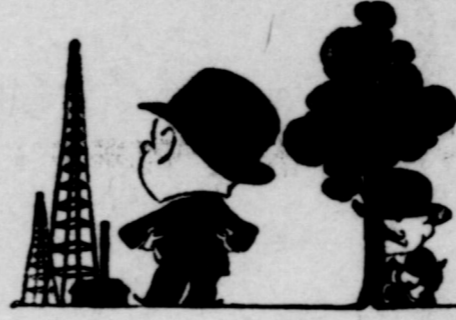
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17
 + Rio Grande—Edwin Carew
 + Production
 + Eddie Polo—King of the Circus

THURSDAY, AUG. 18
 + William Fairbanks in "Mearts
 + of the West, Harry West—
 + Roulen Comedy

FRIDAY, AUG. 19
 + Passionate Pilgrim—Cosmo-
 + politan Production, Society
 + Boys—Century Comedy.

SATURDAY, AUG. 20
 + Marguerite Fisher in The
 + Gamesters, Thunderbolt
 + Jack—Jock Hoxie.
 + First Run Pictures. We show
 + the big new Paramounts—no
 + old ones

In which we double-cross a master mind



TALK ABOUT dime novels.
 THEY SENT Jim down.
 TO TEXAS to investigate.
 COME OIL wells there.
 WHICH THEY might buy.
 IF JIM said O.K.
 AND HE was to report.
 BY WIRE in secret code.
 NOW—ENTER the villain.
 A SLIPPERY crook.
 GOT WIND of it.
 AND TRAILED Jim down.
 COPIED OFF his code.
 AND BRIBED a boob.
 IN THE telegraph branch.
 SO THE crook could get.
 THE EARLIEST word.
 AND CORNER stock.
 AND WORK a hold-up.
 IT LOOKED like easy coin.
 BUT JIM got wise.

AND THREW away his code.
 AND WHEN he sent.
 THE FINAL dope.
 HE FOILED the villain.
 THE MESSAGE just said.
 "CHESTERFIELD."
 AND HIS directors knew.
 THAT ALL was well.
 WITH THOSE oil wells.
 FOR OIL men know.
 THAT "CHESTERFIELD" means.
 "THEY SATISFY."

YOU'LL know you've "struck it rich" when you discover Chesterfields. You'll say "they satisfy." A wonderful blend—the pick of Turkish and Domestic tobaccos—put together in the Chesterfield way—that's why "they satisfy." And the Chesterfield blend can not be copied!

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Are You Reading

Bull Dog Drummond

Now appearing in the New Era

**SPECIAL TAXATION MEASURES
KILLED; NO TIME TO ENACT
PENDING MEASURES**

Austin, Texas, Aug. 9.—All house bills proposing taxation of any nature whatsoever, were killed outright by house committee on revenue and taxation today when the committee, with a full attendance, indefinitely postponed action on all such measures now pending.

This means the death of the bill which proposed to impose a tax on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco; also the measure which sought to place a 1 cent tax per gallon on gasoline and the bill which proposed to impose a tax on moving pictures and other places of amusement.

The senate passed finally today a bill of Senator Page, of Bastrop, proposing to increase the state bank guaranty fund from two to five million dollars.

School Apportionment

There was passed to ingrossment a bill by senator Sutter and others providing that the apportionment of the available school fund shall be made on a basis of actual attendance instead of on scholastic age.

Insurance Bill Signed

The governor signed today the Brady house bill, which provides that deposits made by fidelity and casualty companies in the state treasury shall be for the benefit of all policyholders instead of Texas policyholders only. This bill was recommended by the commissioner of insurance and banking.

Warehouse Measure Passed

The house passed finally today the Veatch house bill abolishing the state warehouse and marketing department and placing the duties of that department with the department of agriculture. The bill now goes to the senate for action.

To Lease Soldier Hospital

There was passed to third reading in the house the senate bill authorizing the state board of control to lease the Kerville tubercular sanitarium to the federal government so that the intentions of the government might be carried out.

One Week More

Entering today upon the last week of its existence, the first called session of the 37th legislature finds itself confronted with a mass of partly enacted legislation which will have to be disposed of in some fashion during the week. Final adjournment next Tuesday, August 16th, and under the rules of procedure in both branches, there can be no legislation enacted within 48 hours of sine die adjournment, except by unanimous consent, so the last two days will be devoted almost exclusively to the adoption of free conference committee reports and the signing of bills, which may be done up to the minute of adjournment.

Conference Committee Work

The educational appropriation bill about which there was so much wrangling in the house, is not yet ready for a free conference, and it may be Friday before the departmental appropriation bill reaches free conference. The other appropriation bills are also expected to be sent to free conference about that time. There is every indication that a satisfactory compromise will be reached by the free conference committee in the University and A. and M. college budgets, and that a slight cut, probably 10 per cent in salaries for the professors of these two educational institutions, will be agreed upon, instead of 20 to 30 per cent cuts as insisted by the majority of the house. It is understood the senate will agree to such an adjustment.

Senatorial Redistricting

There is already some apprehension that the senatorial redistricting bill may fail at this session. Failure of the regular session of the 37th legislature to pass the bill is what caused such a disturbance among the people of the western section of the state and which resulted in threats to create a new state. This senatorial redistricting bill has already passed finally in the house lest the senate committee on redistricting evolved a new bill for it as a committee substitute. This is the substitute that was up for consideration today.

The trouble over the bill arises from the fact that senators want to keep the districts so they can hold their seats while many members of the house want the districts so changed that they can have a chance of election to the upper house next time. For this reason, a bill that suits the house does not suit the senate and vice versa.

The Truck Bill

Final enactment during the present session of the Johnson of Wichita motor truck bill seems almost assured, the measure having advanced to third reading in the house which means that the fight over the bill is over as far as that branch of the legislature is concerned. From present indications there will be no serious opposition to the measure in the senate. The bill's chief purpose is

to eliminate the mileage tax on motor trucks as carried in the bill on the subject passed at the regular session of the legislature.

Ku Klux Klan Measure

It is not believed there will be any anti-Ku Klux Klan legislation passed at this session of the legislature. The Patman bill on the subject is scheduled to come up for consideration in the house this week but its chances of passage don't appear favorable, as the house has heretofore, on more than one occasion, indicated an adverse attitude on such legislation. Even should the bill succeed in passing in the house, the chances are it would be defeated in the senate, as the senators have so far taken little or no interest in the activities of the Klan in Texas.

Prison Reforms

Although the governor did not specifically recommend such legislation there are several bills pending in the senate looking toward prison reform as recommended by the legislative investigating committee. In fact one of these measures by senator Hertzberg, of Bexar, has already passed finally, being the bill which seeks to completely abolish the use of chains on convicts and restricting the use of the "bat." This bill was sent to the house for action. The other reformatory bills are still pending in the senate. Even should these measures pass in the senate, there is some doubt of their enactment in the house because of pressure of other business.

Dummy Payroll

Before the legislative committee investigating the governor's charges of "graft and irregularities in the state departments," R. H. Hoffman, former pure food and drug commissioner, was questioned concerning the "dummy" payroll used by his department and replied that he filled in the names on the payroll, swore that they were in the employment of the state and paid them for services rendered. He added that he considered this form of payroll necessary because practically all of the men upon it were employed away from Austin, and that the expense of having them come to Austin to sign the payroll would be unwarranted.

Embezzlement Admitted

The committee completed its task today. G. N. Holton, state treasurer, was questioned regarding the alleged embezzlement of \$15,149 by Lon D. Morgan, former chief clerk of the treasury department. Holton stated that \$9,131 had been repaid to the state by Morgan's bondsmen and the remainder would be paid when called for.

**FORMER PROHIBITION AGENT
HELD ON LIQUOR CHARGE**

Charles Shaw was a prohibition enforcement agent here. That was months ago. Like other agents Shaw had to wear about three belts, one for rifle shells, one for pistol cartridges and one for the usual thing. His outfit included a long-barreled "forty-five" and a rifle, sometimes alternated with a sawed-off shot gun. At all hours of the day and night particularly the bootlegger's favorite "zero hour," 12 bells or midnight, Shaw had to go out on raids. He saw men shot down in enforcing the law. Some were wounded. He was here when at least one was killed.

Big Profit Is Tempter

Shaw knew that the prohibition enforcement agents were a handful; the bootleggers, myriad-fold, constantly recruited by the lure of big money easy money for a little risk. There was a bootlegger in Juarez who told the story to envious throngs that he had just got out on bond but "they didn't catch me until the 19th trip." And the average profit on getting through with a car of liquor is figured at about \$2,000 per load.

A prohibition enforcement officer got only \$150 a month salary. So long as he was out on the road his expense account added about that much more to his payroll. But even at that the salary was a trifle compared with the profits of the bootlegger and there was seemingly more loss of life among the agents than the outlaws. And the facts seemed to fasten themselves upon Shaw's mind, judging from his remarks.

Caught With Load of Contraband

That was the story local agents told yesterday when they heard that Shaw had been arrested, this time said to be playing on the "other side of the fence." He and Slim Nalley were covered with a spotlight and rifles in a big cut on the El Paso-Santa Fe, N. M., road 38 miles north of Albuquerque. In the car were 40 quarts of good whiskey. Shaw made the \$3,000 bond without difficulty.

"And," said one of the agents here, "that's what comes of not having a sufficient force of men to enforce the law. The odds in favor of the bootlegger, the big prizes for those who get through, are creating a condition that is gradually forcing a showdown. It looks to me that the law should be enforced, if it takes

the whole army of the United States to do it, or be repealed. Halfway measures to enforce it, inadequate number of agents, is a dangerous thing."—El Paso Times.

EDUCATION IN SOCIAL PROGRESS

A civilization based on material prosperity is a house built upon sand and it is not destined to last. History shows us the fate of ancient dynasties that became so luxurious, powerful, and wealthy that they finally fell into decay and went the way of dusty death. Where are they now? Rubbish heaps, where the lion and the jackal hide themselves. Says the editor of Education: "Not a single civilization known to history ever survived the trials of prosperity. Not one! Our own materialistic, over-luxurious and vicious civilization culminated and collapsed in the gigantic cataclysm of the World War. Now, if we are to have a new and higher and permanent civilization, constructed out of the fragments of the old, we must purge it, from the beginning, of all the old luxurious vices; and the only way to do this is to substitute the restraints and ideals of morality and religion for the old pioneer restraints of necessity. To build again on any other than a moral basis is to build upon the sand. Whenever, in human history, moral advancement fails to keep pace with material progress, then, suddenly, out of the mysterious darkness appears the handwriting upon the wall." Prophetically said! Knowledge unattained by moral character is the most dangerous thing in the world. A moral pervert with a knowledge of chemistry, can wreck in a few minutes the greatest temple ever erected by human hands. What society needs more than anything else are men with moral vision. Now where are they to acquire

this vision if not in the school? Education is the great solvent of our difficulties. We need social education, which aims to "create social solidarity by means of a social type marked by service rather than exploitation." We must learn to serve rather than prey on humanity. In every sense of the phrase we are our brother's keepers. Progress is bound up in social education. Public opinion is the great factor in social advance, but it must be opinion based upon the earnest study of problems and not the wild, hysterical vapors of fanatics and half-baked doctrinaires. Says Todd, in his Theories of Social Progress: The weakness of public opinion as a social force is due to prevailing ignorance. Can a nation that bases its political life on an average sixth grade elementary school education expect much sober, mature opinion? Two agencies are suggested for creating sound public opinion, the press and the school. Unfortunately, the average newspaper, run as a commercial venture, is biased. The school is the main hope for educating public opinion." From the first grade through the university, every student should be taught to criticize, to evaluate and solve problems of social import for himself. He must be shown that character is destiny; he must be taught to think wisely and well. The spread of bolshevism is mainly among the ignorant; and alas we have many illiterate among us whose windows of the soul have been darkened by disease, poverty, and superstition. Sharpening the intellect at the expense of the moral nature led to the World War. Progress is only real when measured in terms of human welfare. According to Todd, the well-marked indices of progress are "a higher level of material wants and means of satisfying them; an expansion of the num-

bers of men, their energies and their contacts; greater emphasis upon intellectual values; wider participation upon all material and intellectual gains; therefore, wider concepts of truth, greater liberty, greater order, and finally greater solidarity; for we are wrest when love and intelligence constrain us to identify ourselves with our fellows. The humanitarian gain should express itself in the growing sentiment against war and slavery, in the conservation of infant and adult life; prevention of such diseases as tuberculosis, syphilis, and typhoid; in the desue-

tude of corporal and capital punishment; in fact, in the radical change of front in our whole penal machinery from retribution and terror to reform and prevention."—The New Age.

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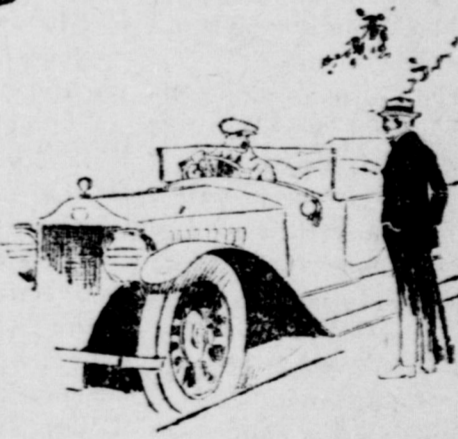
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Passport Ban Lifted for Border Residents by U. S. and Mexico

Passport restrictions on residents within the 40-mile zone along the Mexican border were lifted Monday, following an executive order from the department of state received Saturday evening by George J. Harris, assistant supervising inspector for this district.

This means that all Mexicans residing within 40 miles of the border can cross to the American side without a passport. Similar action on the part of the Mexican immigration officials in permitting American residents in the 40-mile zone to cross into Mexico without passports was effective yesterday.

Letters, receipts, business cards and other documentary evidence is acceptable as a means of identification in admitting residents of the 40-mile zone into this country without a passport, Mr. Harris said.

"All immigration officers along the border in this district were notified Monday morning of the new order," Mr. Harris said. They were instructed to accept personal letters or any other written evidence that would identify a person as a resident of the 40-mile zone.

"The Mexican immigration officials will accept the same kind of documentary evidence from American citizens residing in the 40-mile zone and will admit them into Mexico with out a passport. This method of establishing the proper identification of border residence is the only feasible way to handle the situation. If we were to permit anyone to cross without anything to show that he was a resident of the border zone, it can readily be seen what the result would be. People residing in the southern part of Mexico would take advantage of this privilege and would simply state that they were residents of the 40-mile zone. The same thing would apply to Americans."

Mexico yesterday met the United States "5050" on the order of President Harding lifting the necessity for passports within the 40-mile border zone for entry into the United States. Acting Consul General Ismael Magana instructed immigration officers on the Mexican side to abide by the same ruling for Americans and allow visitors from this side to cross without passports on the same basis President Harding, "if they are known to the immigration officers, or are identified to their satisfaction."

Mr. Magana took the lead in urging officially "liberality" in interpretation of the ruling which D. A. Ban-

den, manager of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce, stated recently could be all that would be necessary under President Harding's order to insure practically unrestrained business intercourse between the peoples of the two countries along the border.

Mr. Magana instructed the immigration officers on the Mexican side to admit foreigners to the 40-mile zone without passports if they were known to the officers or identified. He put the additional order that "the utmost liberality as to identification" be exercised on the part of the immigration officers.

A letter, for instance, showing that the applicant for admission without a passport gets his mail at El Paso, would be accepted, Mr. Magana said, by the immigration officers on the Mexican side as evidence that the applicant did live within the 40-mile zone and as such was entitled to entry without a passport. Introduction by any persons known to the immigration officers, accompanied by the statement that the person introduced is a resident of the 40-mile zone, would be another satisfactory evidence of right of entry without passport, he explained.

Mexican immigration officers in a general way, he declared, were ordered to use same consideration, judgment and liberality in making decisions. They were given "the idea that everything possible to encourage free and easy business and social intercourse between the two border cities was to be done."

Speaking personally, not as the representative of the Mexican government, Mr. Magana suggested that if the American immigration officials will accept the same attitude that the condition of acquaintance or identification with the immigration officer, at first regarded dubiously in Harding's order, would in practice become a small item.

Not long ago Mr. Magana came across from Mexico in his car on the Stanton bridge. This is ordinarily closed to the average passerby. But there is an agreement between the Mexican and American consular officers that consuls or their representatives may use either bridge at any time. Mr. Magana was stopped on the American side. The American officer told him that he knew that he was the consul, but that he had no orders whereby he could permit him to cross to this side on the Stanton street bridge.

A telephone call to higher officers relieved the situation, and Mr. Maga-

na was allowed to cross.

"But that is an example," he said, "of the suggestion I would respectfully convey to the American officers, not as a personal matter myself, but as an instance of clinging to the letter of the law. I have seen several instances where the American officers have so rigidly enforced regulations that they were clinging to a hairline of law at the expense of discouraging free intercourse between the two countries."

D. A. Bandeen, manager of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce, and Angel Martinez, president of the Juarez Chamber of Commerce, both declared themselves recently as against any more "red tape" in the enforcement of immigration laws and for unrestricted intercourse between the two countries along the border. At the same time Mr. Bandeen declared that he believed President Harding so intended his official order as to passports into Mexico, and that his condition of acquaintanceship or identification was merely to get around legal technicalities of the immigration laws of America.

Neither the American nor the Mexican orders changes the old right of either country to reject for admission persons whom they consider "undesirables." Among undesirables are listed criminals, insane or diseased persons, persons liable to become public charges. The lifting of the passports does not change the ruling as to entry at legitimate places of entry. Crossing the river in a skiff or boat at any point would be prevented, for instance. Those caught the river, which is a frequent characteristic of bootleggers, dope venders and criminals, would be at once turned back or imprisoned.—El Paso Times.

THE MOUNTAIN PARK MEETING

In view of the interest now manifested throughout the state in the mountain park prospect to be set aside in Jeff Davis county there was held at Fort Davis last Wednesday quite a representative gathering of citizens from a number of towns. The legislature has appointed a committee composed of the Lieut. Governor, Speaker of the house and others from the membership of the senate and house to go over the proposed park and to make a report, etc. The leading dailies of the state will have reporters with the committee, and the situation will be thoroughly reviewed. An effort will be made to have Gov. Neff join the party. The meeting at Fort Davis proposed to have the committee met and taken over the various interesting places of the proposed mountain park, also to have prepared a central camp in the mountains as headquarters for the party.

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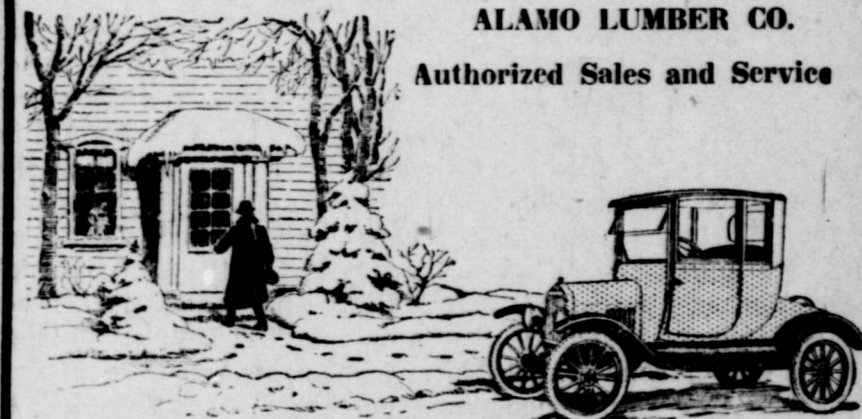
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The Case For Pure Breds

(By E. V. Wilcox in The Country Gentleman.)

The melting-pot obsession has long enough prevailed in American thought both with regard to ourselves and with regard to animal breeding. Our Pilgrim forefathers came here to get out of the atmosphere of class distinction. They had such an inborn abhorrence of all artificial, pasted-on differences between men that the idea of a naturally found expression in the Declaration of Independence: "All men are created equal." This idea has exercised a tremendous influence on American thought and also on politics. It has been cleverly used by writers who for one reason or another were advocating race mixtures and mongrelism. Some of us have been repeating this mongrel propaganda over and over like parrots. We have partially hypnotized ourselves with the idea that since there are some good points in all races we might combine all these good points by mixing all the races.

But Darwin long ago showed us by patient research that the result in the mongrel or half-breed is a combination of all the meanness and bad points of both parents, while the good points are somehow lost in the shuffle. Whatever may be the proper recipe for making Americans it certainly does not consist in mixing several alien and unlike races.

Nor can any number of curs be so mixed as to produce a mastiff or a Great Dane.

At first thought animal breeding may seem to have a little in common with a proper immigration policy. But the main idea underlying both is to save the great heirloom which heredity has bequeathed to us by preventing the contaminations of blood lines and by preserving race characteristics. In a biological sense neither man nor animals are created equal. There are fundamental differences which run back through the ages for their origin and will continue through future ages. In recent years we have come to recognize the fact that the mixtures do

not amalgamate. They remain merely unstable combinations which, sooner or later, separate into their original hereditary groupings. And in recent literature on these subjects there is much cause for rejoicing. There seems to be a general awakening to the need of preserving the American type of man and woman and the purebred type of animals. Perhaps at last we have done with mongrels and are on the way to become a nation of thoroughbreds.

A Sorry Showing
Why are there not more purebred animals in the United States? For years and years every agricultural college in the country, every farm paper, every expert in animal husbandry, the United States Department of Agriculture and every county agent have been preaching purebreds and better sires. Many banks and chambers of commerce have also taken up the campaign. But the result of all this argument seems too small.

"On the basis of the preliminary census returns and other available information," said G. M. Rommel, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, "I estimate that the pure-breds in the United States constitute 1 per cent of the horses, 1 per cent of the sheep, 4 per cent of the hogs and beef cattle and 6 per cent of the dairy cattle.

That would mean about 210,000 pure-bred horses, 2,920,000 hogs, 1,780,000 beef cattle, 1,424,800 dairy cattle and 486,150 sheep or 6,820,950 pure-bred animals of all kinds in a total of 314,000,000.

That is only 2 per cent and a 2 per cent success is nothing to crow about. Moreover, the pure-bred idea has been accepted only on a few farms. At least 80 per cent of the farms or more than five million farms, have a pure-bred animal of any kind on them. Five million farms without pure-breds offer an enormous field for missionary work and a market for all the pure-breds that can be produced for years to come.

Up to 1920 we had been merely guessing as to how many pure-bred animals there were in the country.

To be sure, the county agents reported each year how much blooded pure-bred animals were bought by farmers during the year. But county agents have not yet been secured for every county. And they may not hear of all stock purchases, for they have a thousand and one other things to do. But in the fifteen Southern states the county agent makes an estimate of the total number of pure-breds in the county at the end of each year.

This survey showed 343,100 pure-breds in the fifteen Southern States at the close of 1920, of which 7000 were on negro farms and 45,000 were purchased last year. Similarly the county agents in the thirty-three North and West States reported that at their suggestion farmers bought 35,863 blooded animals in 1920.

Last year also the Holstein association made a census of that breed, finding 352,071 Holsteins in the U. S. and 27,821 breeders of Holsteins. There is reason to believe that this figure is too low. The secretary of the Polled Hereford Association thinks there are 27,000 of that breed in the country. There are many other partial surveys or tabulations of that sort. But the census has undertaken a national survey. The 1920 census will contain the first complete figures on pure-breds ever published. In fact, preliminary figures have already been issued for thirteen states, and the tabulation will probably be completed for the whole country in the course of a month or two. Then we shall have for the first time a census of purebred livestock in the United States.

Oases in a Desert
In the thirteen states for which the census statistics have been published the percentage of farms which reported pure-bred animals of any kind ranged from 3.21 in South Carolina to 15 in Indiana. Among the blooded livestock the figures show that Percherons are the favorite horses, while the Shorthorns and Herefords lead the beef-cattle procession. Holsteins the dairy cows, Poland-Chinas and Durocs the hogs, and Merinos and Shropshires the sheep. There are, of course, localities in which the interest in the pure-breds is very keen. For ex-

ample, in Tazewell County, Illinois, 20 per cent of the farmers own pure-bred horses, 62 per cent own or breed to pure-bred bulls and 70 per cent use pure-bred boars.

But these high spots of good breeding are mere oases in a desert of scrubs and mongrels. And scrubs are not pleasant things to contemplate.

Yet scrubs, like the poor, are always with us. One reason for this is the fact already mentioned that we are always championing the underdog. We too often argue that the run for scrub, if given a chance, may turn out to be a fairly good animal. In this we seem to overlook heredity entirely, to forget that we are thereby wishing contaminated blood and scrub heirloom upon future generations. We are, to be sure, just as thoughtful for the future of our livestock population as for the coming human population. For we have laws in several states prohibiting scrub sires from running at large, while we still allow millions of aliens of inferior breeding to come to America, mix with our blood and thus insure a mongrel future. If we could only get a firm grasp throughout the nation of the proposition that blood will tell, that pure breeding is the only road to progress in either man or animal, it would furnish a guaranty that the human and animal population of America is at last in accord with one of the immutable laws of Nature, that the only way to save such progress as has been made already is to purify the blood lines.

Nine out of ten farmers who have hesitated about buying pure-breds have done so for purely economic reasons. As a dairyman expressed it: "There are three reasons why farmers don't buy more pure-breds—they are too expensive, they cost too much and they are priced too high. We hear too much about \$100,000 bulls and \$5000 boars. But the ordinary practical farmer who must look for results in the milky pail or in pork can't for a moment listen to fancy prices."

Just how much superior are pure-breds as compared with grades and scrubs? How much more milk can the farmer expect from a registered cow than from a grade or scrub?

How many more pounds of beef, pork or mutton will be produced from a ton of feed by a Hereford, Duroc or Shropshire than by a scrub steer, a razorback hog or a mongrel sheep? At the outset of this investigation I was literally amazed at the inability of the advocates of pure-breds and better sires to answer these questions.

It isn't enough for the farmer merely to know that pure-breds are better than grades or scrubs. He must know how much better they are. If a registered Holstein will give only 20 per cent more milk than a grade Holstein, the practical dairyman cannot afford to pay three times as much for her.

The economic argument must be clearly presented with figures and details. The pure-bred must be standardized as a merchantable commodity, advertised honestly and sold on a basis of definitely proved and measured superiority as compared with scrubs and grades.

"The average production in 1920 of 38,000 grade cows in cow-testing associations," said J. C. McDowell, of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, "was 5980 pounds of milk and 246 pounds of butterfat, while the average production of all cows was 4000 and 160 pounds. In other words the average milk and butter yield of grade cows was 50 per cent higher than the average for all grades and scrubs taken together. And the economy of production was more than 100 per cent greater."

Of course the superiority of the grade over the scrub cow is to be credited to her pure-bred sire. No one should expect to find as much difference in productive capacity between a good grade and a pure-bred as between a scrub and a grade. For in traveling from a scrub to a good grade you have already gone more than nine-tenths of the way from scrub to pure-bred in so far as production is concerned.

A Scrub-Cow Experiment
The results obtained by the use of better sires at New Windsor, Maryland, are equally convincing. Seventeen daughters of registered bulls and ordinary cows of mixed breeding gave on an average 1144 pounds more milk and 63 pounds more butterfat than their dams, an increase of 26 per cent. At the same time, a scrub cow yielded 146 pounds of butterfat, her daughter by a scrub bull 126 pounds and her granddaughter by another scrub bull only 99 pounds. Thus in one generation pure-bred sires added 63 pounds to the butterfat yield of each cow while scrub sires subtracted 20 or more pounds.

The scrub-cow experiment at the Iowa State College is equally instructive. Registered Holstein, Gurnsey and Jersey bulls were used in this test, the original scrub cows being mixed and uncertain breeding. Their daughters yielded 55 per cent more milk and 44 per cent more butterfat, while the increase in the granddaughters averaged 116 and 106 per cent respectively. Holstein sires stood first in the amount of increased production to her credit, Guernseys second and Jerseys third. The experiment started in 1907 and is still in progress.

But let us turn to beef cattle for a few examples of the value of good sires. The dressed weight of cattle ranges from 54 to 65 per cent of the live weight. Beef breeds may be expected to yield 60 per cent or more on slaughter, and always more than scrubs. One can easily understand that a two per cent increase in dressed weight would mean something in the aggregate on 12,000,000 cattle slaughtered annually in the United States and yielding seven billion pounds of beef. It would mean 140,000,000 pounds of beef. But the value of the beef carcass depends more on the percentage of high-priced cuts than on the percentage of dressed weight. A pure-bred beef steer carries 1 per cent more loin cuts, 2 per cent more rib cuts, 5 per cent less round and 3 per cent less chuck than a scrub. In this case blood tells by increasing the good cuts and diminishing the cheap cuts. A pure-bred steer may yield 5 to 6 per cent more dressed weight and 1 per cent more of the good cuts. This, combined with his greater feeding economy may make him worth \$50 more for beef purposes than the scrub.

Hogs, Sheep and Poultry Tests

How about hogs? Earl D. Strait, of the office of Farm Management of the United States Department of Agriculture, during the course of an extensive farm survey in Indiana, found the average number of pigs to a sow was 8.5 in the case of the grades and 8.8 for pure breeds, as compared with 7.6 for the general run of sows of mixed breeding, while the farmer's income from the sows was 3 per cent greater in the case of pure-breds. Moreover, in a Kansas experiment it required 23 to 30 per cent more feed to produce 100 pounds of pork on hogs of mixed breeding than on pure-breds. Re-

member, too, that the dressed weight of hogs ranges from 65 to 80 per cent being highest in pure-breds. To increase the average dressed-weight percentage of fifty-five million hogs yielding nine billion five hundred million pounds of pork, which was our 1914 record, would mean great quantities of meat.

You get a similar story if you study sheep. We slaughter annually in the United States about 14,000,000 sheep yielding 800,000,000 pounds of mutton. The dressed-weight percentage can be increased by breeding, as with steers and hogs.

The same lesson is taught by the experiments in poultry breeding. Thus W. A. Lippincott at the Kansas Experiment Station since 1913 has been studying the effect of pure-bred cockrels on egg production. When a Single Comb White Leghorn cockrel was used in a pen of mongrel hens with an average egg record of 72, the daughters laid 155 eggs each, the granddaughters 188 and the great-granddaughters 192.

But if you have gathered from this argument the notion that every pure bred is better than any grade, let me hasten to correct that impression. There are purebred scrubs as well as plain scrubs. Pure-breds are often not so well culled as the scrubs. They are frequently kept whether they are good producers or not. It is more necessary to discard the pure-bred scrub or weed than the ordinary scrub, for the former kindles false hopes.

Breeders and livestock men in general feel that a great boom in the use of pure-breds is in sight. There are not enough pure-breds to go around. Even at a liberal estimate there are not enough of them to allot one to each farm. With 5,000,000 farms destitute of pure-breds, will breeders awake to their great opportunity? Will they deal honestly with farmers and adopt practical merchandising methods?

If we are ready for the task, why not proceed? But let us cut out all fancy sale-ring ideas and stick to merit, performance and production. And let all breeders' associations follow up the new buyers of pure-breds and see that he gets a square deal. Finally, let us tie to pure-breds for the solid, economic reason that they produce more milk, beef, pork, mutton and eggs, and because they induce a pure-bred frame in the minds of the farmers who handle them. If the farmers build on a pure-bred basis the nation will follow.

School Apportionment Based on Attendance

A bill is now before the legislature proposing to allow state school funds only on a basis of actual scholastic attendance in the schools of a city or county. The bill has had a favorable recommendation by the committee, and has passed to engrossment.

This is one of the most unjust pieces of legislation ever proposed in Texas; especially as such a law would apply in certain counties of the state Take Presidio for instance. There are dozens of small settlements along the river where there are no schools nearer than three, six ten and in some instances further, and if the proposed law is passed a number of schools now taught must be abandoned.

Davis Mountain Park Plan To Be Discussed

Conferences in the Davis mountain park plan are to be held in Austin this week. George H. Clements, secretary of the Davis mountain state park committee, being in the state capital this week to confer with representative W. W. Stewart, the father of the plan, and other legislators regarding the action of the state legislature.

Due to the economy program, the people of the Trans-Pecos region who have pushed forward the plan are merely to ask the legislature to send a committee to the mountains to investigate the site, and plan to leave the formality of actual purchase and operation of the proposed site for the next legislature to handle.

Since the Davis mountain plan was put forward, Oklahoma has practically put through a state park project, and other points in Texas are presenting favorable locations for parks in different sections of the state.

THE NEW ERA

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One-half page or more, 20c per inch.

Ads. in plate form, 15c per inch. Legal advertising, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Cards of thanks, 50 cents. Bank reports, 10 cents a line.

H. H. KILPATRICK, Editor and General Manager

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

Classified advertising, 1 cent a word; minimum price, first insertion, 25 cents; after first insertion minimum price 15 cents.

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.

Presidio County is now in the 83rd judicial district, and for several weeks there has been a persistent rumor that C. E. Mead of Marfa had been urged by many influential citizens, not only in this county, but several surrounding counties, to become a candidate for district judge, subject to the Democratic primary in 1922. Presidio county is justly entitled to at least one district office. For over a quarter of a century Presidio has persistently supported candidates, and has consistently assisted in the election of district officers from other counties in the district, whether for the senate, legislature, or judgeship, it matters not, but never in the years past has one of its citizens been honored by being selected to any of these positions. It is now time to make a change. Sometime, a custom too firmly fixed, assists in unjust discrimination. There is no question of ability, integrity and having the judicial temperament on the part of Judge Mead. He is one of the successful lawyers of Texas, standing high at the bar, and recognized by our highest courts as an attorney of eminent attainments. For several years he was Asst. Atty. General, and at one time appointed by ex-U. S. Attorney General Gregory as a special assistant attorney general.

TEXAS CHURCHES MAY ESCAPE

It is probable that the Texas churches may escape the penalty of being meddled with by the Legislature. This is comforting, for up to the present time nothing, however good, has enjoyed immunity against the tendency to play the grandstand. The Health Department, the University of Texas, the Agricultural College, have each and all been made the center of attack by those who evidently are impressed with the belief that the way to make themselves safe with their constituency is to "cut and slash," regardless of the victim of their attacks.

This tendency has been evidenced to a far greater degree in the house than in the senate. In times past we have been of the opinion that the senate is a useless appendage attached to the house, but now, whether ever before, or whether it may ever be again, the senate has served, or has the possibility of serving a most worthy purpose, that of standing in the way of complete dispossession of some of Texas' greatest assets.

If there had been nothing in the way of accomplishing this work of ruin by the lower house, some of the state's greatest institutions would have been almost completely wrecked. The lower house would have cut the life out of the State University of Texas, out of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and thus plunged the state into a condition that is unthinkable. Texas has boasted herself to be an outstanding state, among the states of the nation, but with her professors in the State University making no more than section hands, and her instructors in the Agricultural and Mechanical College reduced from the present pitifully low salary basis, the proud station attained through years and years of earnest, persistent and conscientious effort, would be lost.

The state of Texas needs and must have a friend. She has fallen into the hands of her enemies—men whose visions are so narrow as to be negligible when considered in terms of the entire commonwealth. May the Lord deliver Texas from the hands of those who are desirous of cutting to death the institutions that

mean so much to the people, when properly supported.—Amarillo Daily News.

PETRIFIED FOREST

The "Petrified Forest" of Arizona, really a series of petrified forests, lies a short distance south of Adamana, along the line of the Santa Fe Railway. A presidential proclamation of 1906 created a government reservation of four of these forests. The name forest is not strictly appropriate, for the petrified tree trunks are all prostrate and are broken into sections. The logs are the remains of giant trees that grew in Triassic times, the age of reptiles, according to the United States geological survey. The trees were of several kinds, but most of them were related to the Norfolk Island pine. They grew in a near-by region and, after falling, drifted down a water-course and lodged in some eddy or sand bank. Later they were buried in sand and clay to a depth of several thousand feet. They were gradually converted into stone by the replacement of the woody material by silica in the form of chalcedony, deposited by underground water. A small amount of oxides, deposited at the same time, has given the brilliant and beautiful brown, yellow, and red tints which appear in much of the material. The sand and clay, in which these trees were buried, was afterward washed away. Some of the tree trunks are six feet in diameter and more than one hundred feet in length. In the first forest there is a fine trunk that forms a natural bridge over a small ravine, the water having first washed away the overlying sand and clay and then, following a crevice, worked out the channel underneath.

The petrified woods are beautiful objects of study. When thin slices are carefully ground down and placed under a microscope they show perfectly the original wood structure all the cells being distinct, though now replaced by chalcedony.

Besides the Arizona petrified forests there is found below the Rim Rock, commencing above Candelaria in Presidio County, Texas, a number of miles above on the Rio Grand, the remains of petrified trees; also in Brewster county, below the Grand Canon, recently a deposit of petrified trees were found. The stump of one of these ancient trees was over 20 feet in diameter.

ENTHUSIASM NOT EXCITEMENT

The head of a big business used to preach to his help that excitement was necessary to achievement.

"Nobody ever does anything important unless he gets excited about it," he said. "When I come into the office and find everybody excited I feel that we are going to get somewhere."

But he never did get anywhere. Neither did the men who worked for him. They got wrought up to high pitches of excitement, with the result that they ran around in blind circles when they ought to have moved in straight lines.

He has now passed out as an employer, and the men who worked for him, unless they cured themselves of the excitement habit, are not doing very well.

Enthusiasm is a necessary force in it is the belief that a man holds that what he is doing is important, and his determination to prove it by doing it well.

But enthusiasm can find a place in a clear brain, and get behind intelligent and energetic effort.

Excitement brings about bewilderment and confusion.

Rage is excitement, and never did an angry man win a battle over an opponent anything like his equal.

Fright is another form of excitement. The rabbit, fascinated by the hypnotic swaying of the rattlesnake, palpitates with excitement, but it never saves him from becoming the rattlesnake's dinner.

The excited man never has hold of himself. He never has but a small percentage of his faculties about him.

Sea captains have got excited in storms and have lost their vessels. Generals have become excited in the face of the enemy and have lost battles.

Men have become excited in business panics and lost millions of dollars for themselves and for other people.

Do not think because you see a man charging to and fro in a lather of excitement that he is doing anything. He isn't.

He ought to be enthusiastic. It was truthfully said a long time ago that nothing great was ever accomplished without enthusiasm.

But nothing great was ever accomplished by excitement and nothing great ever will be.

Ladies' Ready to Wear at 33 1-3 per cent discount, including all the spring styles.—Mitchell-Gillett.

NOTICE

Have opened up a meat market in the Yates building next to the Marfa Opera house.

Prices on Beef

Loin Steak	20c lb.
Round Steak	20 c lb
Chuck Steak	15c lb
Roast	12 1-2c lb
Hamburger	15c lb
Stew meat	5c lb

Will sell for cash only and positively will not deliver. Come and select exactly what you want, then you will be better satisfied. By doing the work myself and saving the cost of delivery service, am able to offer above low prices on beef. Market open until 9 a. m. Sundays.

Will appreciate a part of your trade.

THE DAVIS MARKET

On sale, Sport Silk Sweaters and Silk Skirts at Milady's Shoppe.

PROBATE NOTICE

The State of Texas. To the Sheriff or any Constable of Presidio County—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to cause the following notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation which has been continuously and regularly published for a period of not less than one year preceding the date of the notice in the County of Presidio State of Texas, and you shall cause said notice to be printed at least once each week for the period of ten days exclusive of the first day of publication before the return day hereof:

NOTICE

The State of Texas: To all persons interested in the welfare of James Fenton Reynolds and Howard Reynolds, minors, H. W. Reynolds has filed in the County Court of Presidio County, an application for Letters of Guardianship upon the persons and estate of said minors in cause No. 298, which will be heard at the next term of said court which will convene on the first Monday, the same being the 5th day of September, 1921, at the Court House thereof, in the town of Marfa, Texas, at which time all persons interested in said welfare of said minors may appear and contest said application if they see proper.

Herein fail not under penalty of law, and of this Writ make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of office, in the town of Marfa, Texas, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1921. Attest: J. H. Fortner Clerk County (Seal) Court, Presidio County, By Lorene Settle, Deputy. 10-3

Partnership Dissolution Notice

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between J. W. Wilson as a party and F. W. Cook and wife Jesus Cook as a party of Presidio, Presidio County, Texas doing business under the firm name of La Junta Farms, was on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1921, dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing by said partnership are to be received by the said F. W. Cook, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to the said J. W. Wilson for payment. July 28, 1921.

J. W. Wilson
F. W. Cook,
Jesus Cook.

Partnership Dissolution Notice

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between James Halper and Andreas Salgado of Shafter, Presidio County, Texas, doing business under the firm name of Shafter Mercantile Company, was on the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1921, by mutual consent dissolved.

Said mercantile establishment will be continued by the said Andreas Salgado under the same mercantile name, and all future business, purchases and sales, will be on his individual account. All accounts owing to said partnership will be payable to the said Andreas Salgado, and all demands against said partnership will be presented to him for payment.

This July 26th, 1921.
James Halper
Andreas Salgado.

See our bargains for Saturday and all next week. Ladies Shoes and Mens' Shoes. Ladies and Men's Hose. Remnants of Dress Goods and Domestic. Murphy-Walker Co. The Store of Quality.

Get your 813 at Anderson's.

AT THE MODEL

Choice steak at	30 cents per lb.
Round	25 cents per lb.
Shoulder	20 cents per lb.
Stew	15 cents per lb.
Roast	20 and 25 cents per lb.

OUR SPECIALTY

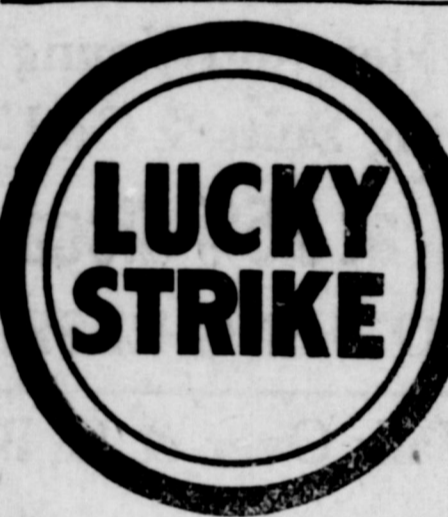
Orders for parties our specialty. All kinds of cream and ices in bulk or bricks.

If you wish to carry out some color scheme we will make any colors in cream or candy. Mints, fancy bon bons, coconut fluffs, etc. Salted almonds, peanuts and pecans.

THE CANDY SHOP.

LIVINGSTON UNDERTAKING COMPANY

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



Cigarette

To seal in the delicious Lucky tobacco flavor.

It's Toasted



BILLY BUDIT'S LOG

"A house can be no more than the lumber and building materials that go into it"

QUALITY

is the hitching-post of tomorrow's building satisfaction.

Our building materials have been satisfying discriminating builders for many years. Our lumber is cut from the best trees in the country. It is made right and kept right. It reaches you as a high quality product that will make your building more beautiful and longer lasting. Let us serve you when you build.

Alamo Lumber Co.

Stool's Dry Goods Store

Ladies and Mens Ready to Wear

Good Shoes

PRICES RIGHT

Marx Stool, Prop.

The Marfa National Bank

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$100,000

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

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

MODEL MARKET

Headquarters For

Fresh Meat and Vegetables.

Phones 19 and 60

Purity Blackleg Vaccine

It Stands The Test

MAC'S DRUG STORE

Marfa Electric and Ice Co.

Water---Electricity---Ice

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

A One Price Store



The oldest piano house in El Paso. 25 years' experience finding the pianos suitable for this climate.

EL PASO PIANO CO.

215 Texas Street (Between Mesa and Stanton) SOLE AGENTS FOR
Everett, A. B. Chase, Fischer, Brambach, Harvard, Shutes, Kurtzmann, Haddorf, Clarendon, Aeolian Co.'s Pinnola Pianos.

Locals and Personal

Line of Sport Hats at Milady's Shoppe.

No one cares about the price of coal these hot days—but wait.

Ira W. Cline of El Paso was a visitor to the city several days this week.

Miss Mary Caples came in Thursday on a visit to relatives in Marfa.

Line of Sport Hats at Milady's Shoppe.

The most popular resort in Marfa these hot evenings is the swimming pool.

Hereafter the Officers Dance at Camp Marfa will be by invitation only.

Thos. V. Skaggs of Lajitas was registered Wednesday at the Alta Vista.

Young Men and Boy's Suits and Trainers at 25 per cent discount.—Mitchell-Gillett B. G. Co.

Miss Pauline Snider of Phoenix, Arizona, is the guest of Miss Susie Midkiff.

Mrs. W. R. McKennon of Georgetown, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Metcalfe.

Beautiful line of Fall Dresses at Milady's Shoppe.

PREACHING

There will be preaching both morning and evening next Sunday at the Presbyterian church.

Mr. R. P. McCracken of Floresville, father of R. S. McCracken, is here visiting his son and family.

E. W. King of Presidio was in the city first of the week attending the August term of the Commissioners court.

Milady's Shoppe has now on display a full line of beautiful advanced fall style silk dresses.

Mrs. Lee Davis of Waco is visiting her sister Mrs. J. W. Cooper. Mrs. Davis' husband is tax collector at Waco.

Captain Rollman left this week for Laredo where he goes to meet his wife and son, when they will return to Marfa.

Walk Over and Hamilton Brown Shoes and Oxfords at 20 per cent discount at Mitchell-Gillett.

W. G. Moore has been in the county for several days preparing to make a shipment from the Love ranch to California.

Mr. Nash of the Mitchell-Gillett Dry Goods Co. left Friday last for St. Louis, where he goes to purchase fall goods for the company.

Beautiful line of Fall Dresses at Milady's Shoppe.

The swimming pool at Camp Marfa will be open to the citizen of Marfa between the hours of 6 and 7 p. m. each day, standard time.

W. B. Hill of San Antonio visited for several days this week his old friend and cousin N. P. Barclay. He returned home Thursday evening.

Stetson and Lion Special Hats and Caps at 20 per cent discount—Mitchell Gillett D. G. Co.

IDLE? Big business is ready for you. Sell 137 products direct to farmers on credit. If you own team or auto, are under 50, can give bond, we start you. Twenty million use our products. Good territory open. Write J. R. Watkins Co., Dept. 115, Winona, Minn. It's your life chance.

Mrs. P. B. Cline and children returned Wednesday from a two weeks visit to relatives in Fort Davis. They are stopping this week at the Jordan hotel.

Master Robert and Harry Porter came in Wednesday on a visit to their aunt Mrs. Thos. C. Grosson, and to be with their mother, Mrs. Robt. P. Porter.

Born on the 4th to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bell of Valentine, a fine baby boy. Mr. and Mrs. Bell are stopping at the residence of Mrs. Kate Terry.

Milady's Shoppe has just received a beautiful line of fall ready-to-wear hats.

Mrs. Helen Stark of San Antonio, accompanied by her friend Miss Lucile Wilson, are here, the guests of Mrs. Stark's sister, Mrs. C. C. Caruthers.

Mrs. E. Cox and Mrs. James Herford, accompanied by the latter's children, Jimmie and Mary, of Dallas, came in this week on a visit to their brother, Assessor H. W. Reynolds.

H. E. King of Redford was in the city Monday. Mr. King has been very strongly recommended for Deputy U. S. Marshal. Presidio county should by all means have a resident deputy and Harold King would make one of the best.

PIANO AND VOICE

I am now prepared to take a limited number of pupils for lessons on piano and voice. Studio in my residence.

Floy McKiff.

KNIGHTS OF COLOMBUS

There will be a meeting of the K. of C. at St. Mary's School (next door to Sacred Heart Church) Sunday night, August 14, at 8 o'clock. Important business will be discussed and all prospective candidates are urged to be present.

Mrs. J. P. Shields came in Thursday on a visit to relatives. Her husband, Judge John P. Shields, an old Presidio county boy, is now located at Havana, Cuba, where he is manager of the Plaza Hotel, and Mrs. Shields has for several months been visiting friends and relatives in Texas.

42 PARTY

Mrs. M. R. McKennon who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Metcalfe, was the inspiration of a delightful "42" party Tuesday afternoon. In the living rooms which were decorated with vases of highly colored dahlias and roses, were eight tables. After several interesting games of the ever popular game, the hostess, assisted by Mrs. T. C. Crosson and Mrs. J. C. Orgain served refreshments consisting of jellied chicken sandwiches, potato chips, pineapple and macaroni. The invitation list included besides the honor guest, Mesdames Orgain, Crosson, Bogel, Hubbard, Brife, Ben Pruett, B. Mitchell, Snyder, A. Mitchell, Haynes, Murzbach, Murray, Conner, Evans, Rosson, Riley, Smith Casner, Curruthers, Mead, Mahon, Mabry, Quarles, Colquitt, Nichols, Coughran, Sutton, Minams, Fischer, and Misses Wilson and Stark of San Antonio.

Redistricting Bill Passes

Austin, Texas, Aug. 9.—The senatorial redistricting bill with an amendment by Wood of Williamson providing that the act shall not become effective until April 1, 1924, was passed finally by the senate today. Senator Bledsoe of Lubbock contended that this amendment will seriously affect the constitutional validity of the act, and he had adopted an amendment providing that the non-constitutionality of the Wood amendment if it should be declared shall not affect the bill as a whole. There is doubt as to whether the Bledsoe amendment will stand up in the event the Wood amendment proves to be unconstitutional.

On final passage of the bill only two senators, Doyle and Fairchild, voted against it. The real test came on the adoption of the Wood amendment, 15 to 13.

The bill as passed finally today is the committee substitute for the Hill of Wheeler house bill and provides senatorial districts shall be composed as follows:

- 1—Titus, Bowie, Marion, Cass and Morris.
- 2—Harrison, Gregg, Rusk, Panola, Shelby.
- 3—Cherokee, Nacoches, San Augustine, Angelina, Sabine, Newton, Jasper, Tyler.
- 4—Orange, Jefferson, Harvin, Liberty.
- 5—Grimes, Montgomery, Trinity, Leon, Houston, Polk, Madison, San Jacinto, Walker.
- 6—Navarro, Henderson, Anderson, Freestone, Kaufman.
- 7—Camp, Wood, Upshur, Smith, VanZandt.
- 8—Lamar, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Red River.
- 9—Cooke, Grayson, Fannin.
- 10—Rockwall, Collin, Hunt, Rains.

11—Dallas.

12—Johnson, Hill, Ellis, Hood, Somervile.

13—McClenan, Falls, Limestone, Milam.

14—Bastrop, Lee, Burtleson, Washington, Brazos, Robertson.

15—Fayette, Lavaca, Colorado, Austin, Walter.

16—Harris.

17—Wharton, Fortbend, Matagorda, Brazoria, Gelveston, Chambers.

18—Wilson, Atascosa, Karnes, DeWitt, Victoria, Goliad, Live Oak, San Patricio, Beem, Refugio, Arkansas, Calhoun, Jackson.

19—Blanco, Mays, Comal, Caldwell, Gaudalup, Gonzales.

20—San Sabe, Lampasas, Llano, Burnet, Williamson, Travis.

21—Bell, Erath, Bosque, Hamilton, Coryell.

22—Montague, Jack, Wise, Denton, Palopinto, Parker.

23—Hardeman, Foard, Know, Wilberger, Baylor, Wichita, Archer, Young, Clay.

24—Scurry, Fisher, Jones, Haskell, Shackelford, Stephens, Eastland, Callahan, Taylor, Nolan, Mitchell, Throckmorton.

25—Comanche, Mills, Brown, Coleman, McCulloch, Mason, Menard, Concho, Runtells, Coke, Tom Green, Schleicher, Irion, Sterling.

26—Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Banders, Medina.

27—Maverick, Zavala, Fro, McMullen, La Salle, Dummitt, Webb Duvall, Jim Wells, Kennedy, Nueces, Kleberg, Willacy, Brooks, Jim Hogg, Zapata, Starr, Hidalgo, Cameron.

28—Tarrant.

29—El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ward, Ector, Midland, Glasscock, Reagan, Upton, Crane, Crockett, Sutton, Kimball, Edwards, Real, Kinney, Val Verde, Terrell, Brewster, Presidio, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Gillespie, Uvalde.

30—Bailey, Lamb, Hale, Floyd, Motley, Cottle, Cochran, Hockley, Lubbock, Crosby, Dickens, King, Stonewall, Gaines, Dawson, Andrews, Martin, Howard.

31—Dallas, Sherman, Hansford, Ochiltree, Lipscomb, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Oldham, Potter, Carson, Gray, Wheeler, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, Donlay, Collingsworth, Parmer, Castro, Swisher, Briscoe, Hall, Childress.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT SUPREME COUNCIL

Only as an "Observer," but May Prove Important Factor: Paris Journals Comment on America's Implied Participation in European Affairs

Paris, Aug. 7.—Ambassador Harvey because he represents the United States, is the most carefully studied personality of all those who have come to Paris to take part in the five power conference beginning tomorrow.

The three prime ministers of France, Great Britain and Italy, respectively, M. Briand, Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Bonomi, are known men here; their governments have already taken their position on the partition of Upper Silesia, the principal question before the supreme council.

Each represents well-defined policies on the other disturbing problems such as Greece, and Turkey, awaiting solution. The attitude of Washington, however, is not known. Ambassador Harvey, although he takes his seat at the table ostensibly merely as an observer, is looked upon by each party to the various controversies as a potential ally and as one whom any have the deciding voice as arbitrator or friend if the council divides into factions.

Gives No Intimation of Stand
It is generally hoped that the American ambassador bears instructions to be more than a reporter of the proceedings; that he will, as occasion arises, have constructive suggestions to offer. However, in his official call today, he is understood to have given no intimation of any instructions beyond those of an impassive and benevolent witness.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese ambassador, is expected to be impassive and enigmatic, but his vote is regarded as uniformly favorable to Great Britain.

The American ambassador has prepared himself for taking his place in the council by the study of the large and various official correspondence concerning the Silesian question and other subjects. He has resolutely refused all requests for a statement, and spent part of the day in the country with the American ambassador, Myron T. Herrick.

Statesmen Gather for Meeting
The meeting of the supreme council, which is looked upon as of grave significance, is drawing to Paris many international personalities. M. Jaspard, the Belgian foreign minister, and Colonel Theuyns, the Belgian minister of finance, will arrive from Brussels Monday evening. Korfanty, leader of the Polish insurgents, is endeavoring to be heard,

thus far vainly. Kerensky, the former Russian premier, is trying to submit plans for a solution of the Russian situation, and the Austrian, Albanian, Greek and Turkish governments will have special agents here to assist their legations.

The first session of the council will be held in the French foreign office at 11 o'clock in the morning. The Upper Silesian question will be immediately taken under consideration. The controversy over Silesia arises from the different interpretation by the allies and by Germany and Poland, as a result of the plebiscite. The original draft of the treaty with Germany gave Upper Silesia to Poland unconditionally.

"Self-Determination" Tried.

In consequence of Germany's strong protest, supported in the peace conference by Mr. Lloyd George, it was decided to apply the principles of self-determination and organize a plebiscite under the supervision of a commission, of which were to be represented Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States. The United States was never represented because it did not ratify the treaty.

The commission was directed to take a vote by townships and empowered to draw a frontier between Germany and Poland on the basis of the vote, but taking into account, so reads the treaty, the wishes of the inhabitants as shown by he vote and the geographical and economic conditions of the region.

The whole controversy turns upon the interpretation of the phrase "geographical and economic conditions." The vote was:

For Germany, 704,519; for Poland, 471,523.

The farming districts were largely for Germany; the important mining and manufacturing townships gave a majority for Poland. The Poles interpreted the result as giving them virtually all the country east of the river Oder. Germany demands Upper Silesia as a whole.

Going Down

A nervous woman went to have her throat examined by a specialist, who, while adjusting the Laryngoscope remarked, "You'd be surprised to know how far down we can see with this instrument."

"Is that so, doctor," faltered the young woman. Then after a pause she said, "Before you begin doctor, I ought to tell you that I really hadn't time to mend that hole in my stocking before I came here."

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