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FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Some Interesting Remarks made to Dry Farming Congress by Pres. H. G. Hays, of Deaf Smith County's Farmer's Institute.

A clean concise condensed report of a meeting such as was the Dry Farming Congress at Cheyenne is an extremely difficult task and I shall not attempt it. Viewed, however, in the perspective after the lapse of several days time there are certain salient features which present themselves and these I shall try briefly to describe.

The most noticeable impression which I find remaining with me is a feeling of disappointment that I did not learn all the "whys," "Wherefores" and "hows" connected with the subject of "Dry Farming." After listening to representatives from almost every state in the arid belts as well as to delegates from several foreign countries, I was forced to conclude that from the multitude of conflicting testimony, but a few general remarks upon which all were agreed could be discovered. I found that the adage "There is no Royal Road to Learning" can also be applied to Dry Farming. Difference in latitude, altitude soil, rainfall and general climatic conditions make the problem a different one in each section where dry farming is practiced. It is therefore impossible for the advocates of dry farming to meet upon common ground and agree upon any method which will be applicable to all conditions. We can however start with certain fundamental principles upon which all agree and each of us then must work out his own problem upon his own land, keeping in mind the results he desires and not binding himself to any definite mode of procedure to attain those results.

I was impressed with the fact that practically few ideas concerning Dry Farming have been brought out in addition to those we already possess. No new discovery of any great value was disclosed. On the contrary it was shown that the aztecs of Mexico and the Manchurians of Asia have practiced Dry Farming for hundreds, possibly thousands of years. Our recent discoveries of these methods would come then properly under the head of revival of a lost art, such as would be the forging of a Damascus steel blade none the less valuable because once before known.

There appears to be a feeling of jealousy existing between the followers of Prof. Campbell and those of Dr. Cook of Wyoming. In the northern part of the arid belt we hear of the Cook system. In our own locality and in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and the Dakotas it is the Campbell system. As far as I am able to learn the difference is the difference between "Tweedledee" and "Tweedledum" Prof Campbell uses the best surface packer. Dr. Cook whose summer tills each alternate year does not. The soils of the north and west being of volcanic origin and freezing in winter disintegrate much more readily than do ours and consequently the necessity of the packer is not so apparent.

We had with us also the Government expert. He came with his charts his formulae and his mathematical computations. Our hopes were high as these learned representatives of the Agricultural Department set out with the aid of stereopticon to tell us all about the theory of dry farming. One gentleman undertook to determine by chart whether better crops can be raised by fall plowing or by spring plowing. The result of three years experimenting and an hours talk was summed up in the following words: "Our results are so conflicting that we are forced to conclude that up to the present we have gained no reliable information upon the subject."

Another expert showed that in the south plains, reference being made to

torrential and that only half an inch is absorbed by the soil, the remainder running off. Essaying to fit this theory with the facts as I know them I discovered that upon a fifteen acre lake upon our own section which drains about five square miles there should on the occasion of a six inch rain last summer have been over ninety feet of water, whereas there was but one foot.

I noticed or though I did a feeling of shall I say, contempt on the part of the theoretical farmer for the work of the practical farmer and a feeling closely akin to this displayed by the "hand" farmer for the "head" farmer. This feeling of intolerance, if I am correct in so interpreting it is regrettable. Our governmental experimental stations are doing a great work for us work which we have not the time patience, or equipment to do for ourselves. We can learn much that is interesting and valuable from their reports. Out of the mass of negative results which their investigations disclose come often positive facts which are of great value and accepted and applied in our practical work. I am impelled however to believe that much effort is wasted in trying to arrive at a mathematical demonstration regarding time, seed, humidity, etc. and not sufficient attention paid to physical soil conditions. These latter the practical farmer can control. It appeared to me a fatal omission that in the expert report upon the fall and spring plowing no account whatever was taken of the physical conditions of the soils when the experiments were made. Failing to give us this information the results could have no value to us. This item of the uttermost importance. It is the one factor the dry farmer can absolutely control. Seasons, rainfall, frosts all are out of his hands, the physical condition of the ground depends entirely upon the labor put upon it when applied intelligently. If the soil is once properly prepared and then kept in that condition by the right cultivation at the right time I believe that all the other problems of the dry farmer are easily solved.

The methods of cultivation used where natural rainfall is depended on can also be used to good advantage where irrigation is practiced. It makes no difference whether the water falls from the clouds or is obtained from the ditch, the same care should be used to husband the supply only the water necessary to grow this crop, more will be an injury. If alkali is present in the soil this will leach out and appear in the soil at lower levels ruining this for agricultural purposes. All means of conserving moisture practiced on the dry farm are applicable therefore on irrigated farms. It is possible and at times profitable to utilize the natural rainfall exclusively, even on farms below the ditch. It is also recommended on the other hand that the dry farmer prepare for possible irrigation of a limited area by windmills, etc., in case of extreme drouth.

The selection is a high important matter. Drouth resisting varieties should be bred and as far as possible seed which have become acclimated should be used. Those crops should be planted which prove themselves most suitable for the particular locality.

It was a matter of keen disappointment to us that the south plains section was so poorly represented both in number of delegates and upon program. Our State Agricultural College had no representative whatever. Texas was represented by your two delegates from Hereford, myself and C. F. Riedel, an El Paso newspaper man, Mr. Martin and a Houston railroad man, Mr. Atwater. No matters having special reference to conditions in the South Plains were discussed on the program. The nearest approach to this being a statement of the government expert that at Amarillo,

in spite of the excessive evaporation good crops of Kaffir, maize and EVEN other crops are grown. I believe that the executive committee should be urged to provide representation on the next program from the South Plains not only in fairness to our district but that the program may be of value to farmers who, like ourselves, may be in attendance from this section for the purpose of gaining information.

I believe that the 1911 Congress should come to Amarillo or some other Panhandle city. It is our turn; but it cannot be secured unless some effort is made to get it. It seems that as the development of the Panhandle Country depends entirely upon the success of the farming population, every effort should be made to provide the farmer with all possible information in regard to farming methods. There would I believe be no better means of interesting him than to bring the Congress where the farmer can attend it.

In spite of the difference of opinion manifested among the delegates there were several basic principles concerning methods of soil tillage upon which all were agreed. These were:

1. Deep plowing preferable in the fall.
2. Advantage of summer tilling.
3. Advantage of packing the plowed soil unless it is intended to let it lie for a year and summer till it.
4. The absolute necessity of tilling after each rain to prevent evaporation.
5. Necessity of using acclimated seed so far as possible.

I am satisfied that each farmer in the semi-arid districts should practice the principle as above stated making a careful study of his land in order to use such methods as secure the best results and use them at the proper time, leaving his seed out of the ground until his soil by proper tillage had reached the required physical condition.

We learned that successful crops are now being raised with half the rainfall we get in the Panhandle. Mr. Parsons of Colorado reports that he has raised crops which received only 2 1-2 inches of rainfall during the growing season. We returned to Hereford more than ever satisfied that with the high annual rainfall we receive the Panhandle country with its mild climate and deep, fertile soil will, when properly cultivated by improved "dry farming" methods, equal if not surpass in productivity any other section in the United States.
 H. G. HAYS.

Mr. Roosevelt in his memorial address used some very extraordinary language in connection with Lincoln and Washington. The force of his words, as reported, was that there have been greater men and also better men than either Washington or Lincoln, but no men so great had ever been so good nor had there ever been men so good who had been so great. Sensible and patriotic Americans duly revere the memories of these two great and good men; but no well informed or soundly reasoning American can allow that the President's characterization is wholly true. There have been not a few men who by every rule of reckoning greatness have surpassed both these great Americans, and some at least of these have surpassed them in goodness, great and good as we allow these two heroes to have been, great in conceptions, great in execution—but he is not as a soldier to be ranked with Frederick the Great or Napoleon, between whose stars his own rose to its zenith. It is doubtful if Washington possessed the military genius of some of his associates and lieutenants, as Rochambeau Green or Morgan. He had goodness moderation patriotism, and a high sense of justice and duty; but in moral goodness, he can only be classed with Alfred the Great, Frederick, and later a kinsman by tie, who surpassed him in military genius. Lincoln was great in sturdy honesty, in devotion to the ideals of human freedom, and was a ruler of extraordinary capability; but it cannot be safely claimed that he possessed the genius of statecraft to a degree superior to that of Moses, Lycurgus, Alfred, or Gladstone, and certainly his personal goodness did not rise above that of at least three of these. We do well to measure our words even when we praise those to whom our loyalty flows in boundless measure.—Epworth Era.

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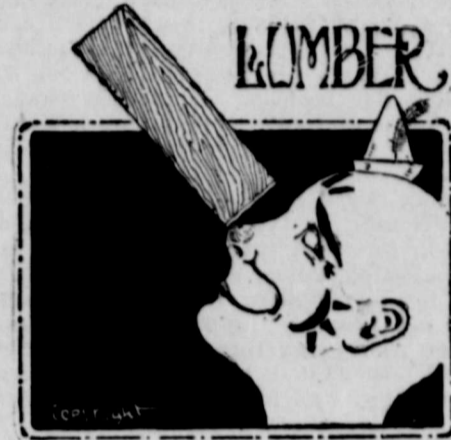
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Parents' and Teachers' Responsibility in Directing the Growth of the Child's Self-Consciousness into Self-Realization.

By Miss Mae Dalmont, Student Normal Department, Central Plains College.

Perhaps the strongest of social motives in man is to win the good will of his fellow men and to avoid their ill-will. He wishes their approbation during all his life, that of posterity afterwards, that of the gods always. He would be spoken of with respect, and seeks wealth, knowledge and power to this end. Certain moralists make this the chief motive to virtue in the world, discriminating with care between the commendation of the many and the few competent; or even the one ideal spectator as an objectified conscience.

Fame, glory, renown, with their carefully distinguished connotations and in their different fields, sometimes become the ruling passion of life. Praise inebriates superficial natures. Men have been so inflated by applause as to seek the divine honor of apotheosis, and been ceremonially deified and worshiped and mistaken the voice of popular acclaim for the voice of God. Flattery is the intoxicant which hypertrophies due self respect into conceit, divorces reputation from character, tends to make men substitute seeming for being, appearance for reality, till we have the dualized hypocrite, outwardly good and great, inwardly bad and mean, a living lie.

—G. Stanley Hall.
Thus one of the chief problems of moral education is how to secure the good and avoid the evil in these motives and find the practical golden mean safely poised between indifference to the opinion of others and excessive regard for it.

One of the most difficult problems presented to the parents and the teachers is: how to secure the development in children of a normal sturdy self-respect free from too great self-depreciation on the one hand and any excess of self-assertion on the other. Of course there are so many factors and influences of heredity of environment that the problem of understanding and guiding aright the growing personality is indeed complex.

In the youngest children showing off, either by means of action or of clothes seems to be the simple, openly expressed desire for recognition and sympathy, and this grows with the new extension of self. It is difficult to determine the normal growth of the consciousness of self.

The intense feeling of personality of the child of ten becomes too greatly emphasized, leading on the one hand to vanity, egotism and self-assertion, and on the other to self-distrust, shyness and shrinking from all unsympathetic contact. The little child turns instinctively to its mother or to those most closely associated with its daily life for sympathy, not only in all its troubles, but in its pleasures, also, whether these consist in newly-acquired muscular activity or some new possession, upon the approbation and sympathy which are received, the child's growth in a measure depends. Love of praise and fear of reproach are both powerful incentives in the childish mind and though an excess of either may prove a dwarfing or perverting influence to the child, they are natural stimuli for growth. Children brought up in founding asylums or other institutions, where though all needful care is bestowed, personal incentives are almost wholly lacking, learn to walk and speak much later than children whose baby efforts receive the attention and encouragement of an admiring family whose sympathy baby soon learns to regard as his right.

The next step is taken when the

child, having found that approval is a pleasant experience, begins to do things, not wholly because of pleasure in the activity itself, but either partially or wholly for the sake of praise and approbation.

This motive also may become a strong incentive for both mental and moral growth, but it is also at this point that deviations towards the egotistic and unpleasant manifestations of self begin. Desire for praise and approbation, unless wisely guarded, may lead to all sorts of showing off, affectation, boldness and vanity, especially in children of strong social tendencies.

After all, it is mostly imitation any way, and it would be a psychological blunder to condemn all affectation indiscriminately as unwholesome. It is not the impulse to imitation which is to be condemned in childhood, but models from which the child copies. Here the parents and teachers should be careful what models and examples they put before the children and be careful to relieve and tone down these feelings of timidity and of self-conceit, but not to eliminate them. Morbid self-sensitiveness may be made to ripen into modesty, correct deportment and a watchful imitation of the polite usages of society. Abounding self-conceit may be toned into a sound self-confidence, a faith in one's self that makes the leader of men and the doer of things.

WARMTH OF DISTANT WORLDS.

It is usually assumed that on the more distant planets intense cold reigns, the amount of heat received from the sun being exceedingly small. It is pointed out, however, by Prof. F. W. Very that in case the atmospheric conditions on such a planet (Neptune, for instance) are favorable a high surface temperature might be kept up, the blanket of vapor holding the heat as the glass of a greenhouse does.

A greenhouse keeps warmer than the outer air even when not artificially heated, because the luminous rays of the sun pass easily through the glass, while the dark heat rays emitted by the warmed ground cannot get out. The heat is thus, as it were, caught like a rat in a trap. The earth's atmosphere acts in the same way. Without it we should have roasting days and freezing nights as they probably do on the moon. If the planets contain unknown gases in their atmospheres, which are highly absorbent of heat rays, while allowing light rays to pass easily, a still more efficient "heat trap" may exist there.

THIEVES CATCH THIEVES.

Convicted bankers, now prisoners in the penitentiary at Pittsburg, Pa., discovered an apparent discrepancy of more than \$26,000 in the penitentiary accounts. An Associated Press dispatch from Pittsburg says: "The board of visitors of the Western Penitentiary some time ago appointed Henry Riebar, formerly paying teller of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, now an inmate of the penitentiary, to audit the books of the institution. Finding an apparent discrepancy, and being unwilling to assume all responsibility, Riebar secured the assistance of William Montgomery, former cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, and J. B. F. Rinehart, former cashier of the Farmers' and Drivers' National Bank of Waynesburg, Pa., both convicts in the Western Penitentiary, who are said to agree with him in his findings."

Rev. Carr has sold his city premises and moved back to his farm near Petersburg. He is in one of the best sections of the Plains. He will divide his odd time from circuit duty to looking after his farming interests.

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Small house for sale North of College. Lot 50x150. Well and pump
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AUTO EXTRAVAGANCE.

Sovereign Visitor:

Visitor recently interviewed a prominent stockholder in a popular automobile factory, who is reputed on good foundation to have acquired millions on his investments. He was not interviewed for publication, at least he was not aware of it if he was, and he expressed himself without restraint.

As he is a bank president and president of several local charities and business institutions, we believe he is truthful. He affirmed that people are foolish to pay extravagant prices for automobiles; that a \$1250 five passenger car will give as good service as the so-called high-grade \$3,000 to \$6,500 cars, the difference being in the finish more than the quality of the machinery; and he is a large stockholder in two automobile companies, therefore knows what he is talking about.

One company started less than ten years ago with a nominal capital of \$240,000. It has earned and added to its original assets, so that it now has over eight million dollars assets and has paid to its stockholders seven million dollars dividends. Another company that manufactures a low-priced car was started about five or six years ago with a subscribed capital of one million dollars. How much was paid in and how much was treasury stock he did not say, but he did say that at the end of the first year a 10 per cent dividend was declared; 35 per cent, then 40 per cent, during succeeding years and at the end of 1908 an 80 per cent dividend was declared. Just think of it! This company

made clear profits nearly double the amount of its capital stock during the twelve months of the year 1908. We believe this a fair sample of the kind and possess good material, good speed and strong machinery.

Supply and demand regulate buying and selling values. As long as "suckers" can be caught to pay princely prices for cars, just so long the class of American millionaires will receive new recruits. The monstrous profits of this business are bound to multiply factories. The output will eventually cause a scramble to sell machines and a consequent concession of prices, if a trust cannot be effected to control, and then the business of auto manufacture will become a legitimate business, earning a fair profit for good work the same as other manufactures of other goods, machinery, etc., on sales made "within gunshot of fairness and right, the same as fraternal life insurance is intended to be sold.

mense profits being realized by the automobile manufacturer, and if so, it is a matter of conjecture how long the people will encourage such an unreasonable exaction by continuing to purchase the machines at the exorbitant prices demanded. The bicycle, when first popularized, sold as high as \$150, and we are reliably informed that the same bicycle of the same name and same manufacture can now be bought for \$40.

Visitor anticipates a similar slump in automobiles in due time. This year we see good cars advertised as low as \$850 for a five-passenger car, and single seat cars as low as \$500 to \$650. These cars are highly recommended

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THE WAREHOUSE PLAN

How the Farmers' Union Proposes to Handle the Crop Output.

(A paper read before the Hale County Farmers' Union on Saturday, April 3, 1909, by J. H. Foster.)

Mr. President and Gentlemen: In this paper I shall discuss the Cotton Warehouse features, as we are more conversant with cotton than with other field products. But I want to emphasize the thought that if the warehouse plan is good for cotton it is equally good for all non-perishable products of the farm. If the plan I may outline as feasible to obtain the best possible prices for cotton is on correct lines, then it follows that it is a correct plan to obtain the best possible prices for all other products of the farm.

From a statement recently sent out by the Commercial Secretaries Association of Texas, I note that 25 of the Panhandle counties of the State produced last year the enormous amount of \$28,000,000 worth of products, the principal items being wheat, oats, maize, kaffir corn, Indian Corn, broom corn, millet, sorghum and alfalfa. This is a most creditable showing.

If the contention is true that the Cotton Exchanges militate against fair prices for cotton, it is equally true that the Chicago Pit, without doubt does the same thing for the Grain crops of the nation.

If warehousing cotton and feeding it to the markets without "spurts," that is, without dumping the entire crop on the market within a few months of its making, then why not adopt the same plan with wheat, oats, and other cereal crops in this section, and conserve to the producers the profits made by the speculators in these products?

What I may say relative to cotton is equally true of other farm products

and as I progress with this paper, I hope you will bear in mind the analogy.

A writer of note said recently that the "food of the nation is at hand on every habitable spot of the globe, and the sun ceases not to shine upon the fields of precious metals, but the clothing of the world must be sought for the most part in the southern United States. Every other product is regulated, the supply to the demand, so their producers receive just values, but cotton, the most important, is dumped on the market as if it were but flotsam on the sea of commerce."

A question of vital importance—How to obtain the best prices for what is produced—is to be solved by the producers of this nation. This is more especially true of the cotton raisers of this, the greatest section of the nation, the Sunny South, for cotton is its principal money crop.

To keep up with the progress made in other industrial lines and secure equitable prices for the one product upon the world depends for its clothing material, and for which it looks to this fair and favored section for 75 per cent of its supply, is a great question, and upon its proper solution depends in the greatest measure the South's future prosperity.

We of the South have never known that we were highly favored, but it has been only for the past few years that we have known that a Beneficent Creator has more highly favored us than any other section of the habitable globe. By reason of our geographical position and climatic conditions it has been demonstrated that this Southland of ours is able to produce in quantity and quality an article of greatest commercial importance to all, from the farthest habitable lands north and south, from sea to sea, and to those who dwell on the isles of the ocean, for all demand this article which no other section can produce, cotton, fleecy cotton.

Until a few years ago the Southern farmer was schooled to believe that he might produce, and then place his product upon the market at the price "demand created for the supply" but all the time he was kept in ignorance of the personality of "Demand." He was of an honest, ignorant yeomanry, this Southern farmer, making barely enough to pay his taxes and annually settle off the mortgage he had given the merchant for supplies. He was made to feel that he was made of the grosser material than the more favored who lived in the cities, and was taught by a species of legerdemaine that companionship with the horse, the ox and the hog unfitted him for companionship with the wealthier classes.

This Southern farmer had noticed that although he was practically clothing the world and producing much upon which it fed, he was growing poorer, while those to whom he sold his produce were growing

richer, and as he worked, his mind was busily thinking. He made a startling discovery—he in company with other wage-earners, were only receiving a titling of the wealth they produced, while those who controlled the avenues of trade were amassing great wealth. Those who bought and sold thrived, while those who toiled barely lived.

This farmer realized that he had been the most prodigal of all the wealth producers, and in his ignorance had been selling his substance for the price of production, and often for less.

He began an investigation which lasted for more than twenty years. When he made a comparison of prices covering a period of years he discovered that when his money crop was in the hands of the producer it brought but little more than the cost of production, but when it got into the hands of the speculators it sold for fabulous sums and he found that in certain years when cotton sold in the home markets for 7, 8 and 9 cents a pound in September, in January the price went up in New York and other markets to twelve and often higher. He found out that the most of the crop was then out of the hands of the farmer. He learned too, that at the beginning of the crop growing season, the price dropped in the markets to 8 cents and often lower, but by the time it was gathered the price had reached as high as 13 cents in

These comparisons, disclosing that the other that he, were reaping an unearned harvest to which he was entitled, led to further investigation and many plans did he devise whereby he might secure to himself the best results of sale.

In his investigation, he found that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, among exports amounting to \$890,000,000, of this cotton and cotton products made the enormous amount of \$419,807,732. From this he found that cotton was the base of the South's prosperity, as it was the predominant article of export. He found further that the recorded statements of spinners, covering a long period of years proved that they had paid from \$10 to \$24 per bale more for cotton than he and his associates had received.

To save himself this premium, the plan of warehousing and holding the crop presented itself as Masters of Finance and Heads of Spinners Associations conceded that this could be done, and the crop put on the market as it was demanded for consumption, "But," said they, "this is only possible, provided it is done by responsible corporate bodies that have the confidence of the purchasers; by bodies that have at their command sufficient capital to supply the immediate wants of the growers by making loans on stored cotton." "The cotton growers have not the financial

ability at this time," they continued, "nor the financial acumen and recognition in the business world to successfully establish the new order and take the profits out of the hands of the operators and middle-men."

Mr. President and Gentlemen, this is in part, no doubt, true, but it is a sad commentary on the business qualifications of those who produce the bulk of the South's wealth, and for the most part clothe the world.

The question presents itself to you and to all who are engaged in agricultural pursuits: By what means can the producers of the South attain the necessary qualification and recognition in the business world to establish the new order of things that will secure to you and to them a just reward for the productions of the farm? You can not go to the great banking and trust corporations, for they are financing the affairs of the other fellow. The experiences of the past prove this, notwithstanding their protestations that they are your friends.

In this fair Southland with its twenty millions of people, 65 per cent of those over ten years of age being engaged in agricultural pursuits and producing 75 per cent of the world's cotton, it is startling that in this great nation of more than eighty millions of people whose per capita wealth is more than \$300, that this great wealth ready and willing to finance any and almost every railroad and mining or development scheme when the farmer asks for assistance to finance the cotton crop, not one dollar can be coaxed from the coffer the overflowing with idle money.

Mr. President, three ways present themselves whereby the farmers can be relieved, but no one must think for a moment that any plan which can be presented will be effective without concentrated action and the expenditure of both time and money. The incubus of oppression is so firmly entrenched as to be almost a part of our governmental institutions. In fact it is claimed that some of them are authorized by act of Congress, other by virtue of legislation and yet others by decree of the courts.

It is estimated that there are about 1000 estimating boards and bureaus, in this county, giving information, much in the county giving information, much of which is false, and for their own selfish ends. At the head of these bureaus, it is claimed by many, is the Federal Bureau, and it is charged that it is a menace to the farmer, for the reason that it is manipulated for the interests of the speculators. These must be done away with or else so controlled as to cease being dangers.

It is contended that dealing in futures is detrimental to the interests of the farmers, as through this means the price is manipulated to suit the speculators. There may, however, be some truth in the contention that some features of this method of speculation should be legalized, as it takes

\$600,000,000 to move the American cotton crop, and that contracts for future delivery are therefore necessary. The opinion of the members of the organization known as the Farmers' Union is almost wholly that the whole iniquitous system should be abolished for so long as there are those who find it more profitable to buy and sell contracts instead of handling cotton, the good and evil cannot be dissociated in the system, hence the necessity for abolition.

Through the machinations of these bureaus and bucket shops, the farmers of the South are being robbed out of 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 dollars annually. The logic of the past proves that it is futile to try and control these evils by statutes, for they own control of, or influence the courts to such an extent that legal decisions are rendered in their favor; they influence legislation for men are sent to Congress and to State Legislatures who are interested in these schemes, and while such men make our laws, it is in vain to look to these sources for redress.

It seems to me that the warehouse scheme is a sure and sovereign remedy, and that it can be made to succeed is proven by the fact that the speculators buy and hoard the crop and feed it to the markets throughout the year.

That the speculators have made this method pay it is only necessary to the fact that for the crops of 1899 to 1903, inclusive, and for which the producers received greater average prices than formerly, there were raised 52,000,000 for which the spinners paid \$2,629,000,000, while the producers received \$2,322,000,000, leaving a profit of \$307,000,000. The prodigal system of forcing the crop on the markets in three or four months lost to the farmers almost \$6 per bale.

Through the warehouse plan there is no doubt but what the battle for equity can be won, but it cannot be done in one or two or three seasons. Warehouses for cotton, not only in the bale, but for the product in the seed, the latter, preferably.

To this there are many objections but they can be overcome. There were many objections made to the plan already adopted by the farmers union, in fact there were those who said it could not be done, for high financiers said the "farmers had not the financial acumen and recognition in the business world to establish the new order", yet they established it and the warehousing of a few bales of cotton here and there held the price up for two seasons. If one-third, yes even had one-fourth of the crop been warehoused there is no doubt but what the price for the past season would have been enhanced from four to eight cents per pound.

The speculators base their operation upon the reports of the information bureaus, especially upon the

Continued on Page 6.)

OUR AD AND JOB

DEPARTMENT DEFIES COMPETITION

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD

And Keep Up With Current Events

LOCK SHIPMENTS.

Reported for the Herald by Billy
On Monday, April 5, Kokernot & nine cars of three-year-old steers to Kansas pasture and feeding grounds.

Richer, a prominent citizen of the Hale Center, was here this week doing service.

is a town that is never short on attractions. At the opera house last night, the Angell Comedians held forth just across the railroad track a lot of "rough riders" and others had the small boys and a big crowd of other town people, while us held high carnival at vaudeville on Pacific Street and a s'votaries rounded out the rouse in the lockup.

The We have put a commodat is very been a the havin every tim

Quite a number of our citizens attended the Cattleman's Convention at Roswell this week, in fact there were so many that we cannot enumerate all of them. From L. A. Knight, who attended, it is learned that the next meeting will be held at Amarillo. Our neighboring city is to be congratulated in securing the return of what she should never have lost, as the Panhandle Cattleman's Association is a product of this section, and with proper management it should always remain on its own range.

E. B. Smith of Idaho, has shipped in his household effects and will locate on the Plains, probably in Bailey County.

W. F. Snody of Vera, Knox County, is in the City, a guest of his brothers-in-law, Messrs. R. M. and J. J. Ellerd. J. W. (Wes) Rush of Amarillo was here this week, stopping over from a return trip to Lubbock and other points on the South Plains. We opine that he sees the "handwriting on the wall" and is getting in a position to "avoid the rush" later on.

Clarke Smith and family of Texico are here visiting Mrs. Smith's father, Col. R. Holland.

Dr. A. H. Lindsey and family of Paris, Texas, moved here this week and will make their homes with us. Dr. Lindsey has established an office on Covington Street east of the court house in the McClelland Building.

L. G. Poole of Granger, Walter Jones, a prominent citizen of Williamson County, and D. Harbison of Temple, Texas, are looking over this country. Mr. Poole was here recently and made an investment and coming again, brought these gentlemen with him. They, like Caleb and Joshua, of old, will return with a wonderful story of those who have never heard of this wonderful land.

FOR SALE—Strawberry plants, consisting of eight leading varieties. Call at J. C. Goodwin's on Wayland Boulevard.—J. F. Stewart.

John R. Jones of Waterloo, Iowa, General Manager of the Golden West Magazine, the tyro of the magazine art, was a visitor in Plainview this week. He came in with the Soash people, with whom he is identified, and went out to Olton today to the town lot drawing.

AGAINST UNION PRESBYTERIANS.

Nashville, Tenn., April 3.—After a legal battle of ten years and the display of intense bitter feeling on the part of the partisans of the two church bodies, the Supreme Court of Tennessee today disagreed with the courts of Illinois, Kentucky and other states, by holding that the union of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church with the Presbyterian Church, United States of America, was not valid, in so far as it resulted in the extinction of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church as an organization, and its right to the property of the Church. The opinion was reported by Justice Neal, and covers more than ninety pages. He goes into the whole question very fully, discussing its every phase and arrives at conclusions diametrically opposed to those advanced by courts in other states.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee, upon the findings of Justice Neal, holds in substance that the proceedings taken for union were not effective in the case to merge the Cumberland Presbyterian Church into the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., and that the Cumberland Church remains an independent organization. The Court holds further that the complainants or unionists are not now identified with the doctrine, policy and organic policy of the Cumberlands, but have united themselves with another and different ecclesiastical organization.

The suit came up over the church property at Fayetteville, formerly held by the Cumberlands. The unionists set up a claim to the property, and the Cumberlands resisted. The decision of the court is that the complainants are not entitled to the property, because as stated above, the merger was illegal and without force.

\$25,000 METHODIST CHURCH.

It is learned that the Methodists of Plainview have purchased lots on North Second and Prairie Streets and will soon have under construction a magnificent church building. It has not been definitely decided whether the building will be of brick or concrete, but it is probable that brick will be used. L. M. Faulkner, of whom the Herald man had information, said that the plans had not been fully matured, but that there was no doubt that the building would soon be under way.

JURY COMMISSION.

Lee B. Shropshire, Hugh Burch and N. M. Akerson were appointed as Jury Commission, and are now engaged in selecting grand and petit juries for the next term of the District Court.

J. D. Gambrell of Canyon City is here with a view of establishing a livery stable, bus and transfer line.

SIoux AN DSENorITAS.

It has been here and—gone, thank goodness! taking about \$1,500 plunks of Plainview's hard-earned with it. It was dangerous for the performers at any time after the audience got on to what the show people were trying to hand them. After Custer's Last Charge (?) it surely was his last, as even that brave general would not have the nerve to pull off anything like it again.) the brave Indian band of one Indians, paraded around with the cow boys and grunted like something he had eaten for supper had not settled in the right place. Then 2 or 3 more of them came out who had evidently made a raid on the Salvation Army and swiped a drum, and done some more grunting. Somebody put a dry goods box on a pair of wheels and started it around a track. This probably wasn't on the program as the Indians didn't seem to understand it, and tried to run it out. Some of the canvas men came out and with a few well-directed chews of tobacco stopped this racket and the show proceeded by a couple of folks hiding behind a blanket but the "noble red men" found them all right, and thinking that it was time for supper carried them off, when a horsethief or bootlegger, (imported from the bowery at Amarillo) showed up and swiped someone's horse, then someone else set up a howl, and he ran off. This evidently was the clown's first season (and his last if he ever comes this way again). He assisted the fellow in making the "slide for life" but by this time the audience had got next, and thy both had to run for the same reason. The girls showed up about this time and chased themselves round and round again, Willie, until someone told them the dishes were not washed and they too took to the mess tent. The last of he show was the best—because it was he las—and those who had no place else to go stayed to see the man-killer horse do up the whole bunch. The horse was about as fierce an article as Parker ever dared put on one of his merry-go-rounds, and it actually snorted a couple of times and then a nice man with a dyed moustache came and told the people he had all the money he needed to get out of town and they could go home. It was shore a "hum-dinger," whatever that is, and there are worse shows on the road, but the reason they are on the road is because they haven't the nerve to stop at any place.

JUST ARRIVED

Pumps & Oxfords
Black & Colors

They will
Soon be
onFoot

"ULTRA"

The Newest Dainty Feminine Footwear

at

RICHARDS BROS & COLLIERS

APRIL 11th UNTIL APRIL 26th

BIG SPECIAL SALE

Beginning with Monday April 12th and extending over Monday April 26th, we are going to put on a big bargain sale. This means that every article in our store will be sold at greatly reduced prices. The following are a few of the specials, which we invite your attention to:

New Suits in all Fashionable Fabrics



Our line of ready-made suits embodies all the style that high art tailoring can give. Every detail from the weave and color of the fabric to the cut, lining and finish is correct. Shoulders and lapels are shape retaining. Let us show you our splendid suits at

\$5 to \$25

Jewelry and Novelties

We show fashion's newest whim at invitingly low prices.
Ladies Back Combs **5cts.**

Women's Knit Underwear

A sale of knit underwear that provides for seasonable needs at a marked saving in price. The superior quality of the garments, combined with the great range of modish styles, convey assurances of positive satisfaction.

KNIT VESTS

We have an extensive showing of styles in low neck knit vests at **15c, 20c, 25c,** and up

UMBRELLA DRAWERS

Perfect fitting, made of pure, white cotton, very wide, tied top or French yoke band, trimmed with Torchon and Val laces, at

25c, 50c, and up

UNION SUITS.

Made of finest, pure white cotton, low neck, loose or tight knee effects, crocheted yokes, serviceable and comfortable garments, up from

50c.

Lingerie Dresses



Are made prettier by Trimming With Ribbon

In stock we show patterns suitable for many uses. We have everything that is pretty in ribbons. We show exceptional values in fashionable designs. Per yard

2 cents up

MEN'S FANCY HOSE

Up to the minute in style, and unsurpassed for their great wearing qualities.
Price per pair, **25c and up.**

EMBROIDERIES IN CHOICEST PRO-FUSION ARE SHOWN IN OUR STORE

Every design of the season that has merit is represented in our splendid stock of Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries in a wide range of widths, bought direct from the importer. Come in and examine the tremendous value we offer at

5 TENTS PER YARD UP

This stock represents everything good and dependable in edgings, insertions and sets.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, PER PAIR ONE DOLLAR.

Very dressy and serviceable; strongly sewed and nicely finished; either button or slip wrist. In various fashionable colors. Made of selected skins.

Stylish Shoes for Stylish Dressers



The advance styles of the season. Great values and swell productions from one of the greatest of factories.

pair \$3.00

HAIR ORNAMENTS AND JEWELRY.

We have some interesting values for you in Ladies' Jewelry. Stick Pins, Back Combs, Hair ornaments and Shirt Waist Sets in splendid, up-to-date designs.

LADIES HOSIERY

IN ALL STAPLE AND FANCY PATTERNS.

Bought to the best advantage, we are enabled to offer unusual values to our patrons. Every pair comes from a standard mill and is guaranteed to be up to our class.

Just to illustrate our strength we are selling an excellent quality of dependable cotton hose of fine texture for

20c to \$1.75

BEAUTIFUL NET WAISTS

Over chiffon trimming. The very latest effects from the great style centers. Fine quality net, richly trimmed with lace. These are exceptionally fine garments for the price. Each

\$1.75.

\$ SLONEKER'S BROKEN \$ STORE \$

PLAINVIEW TEXAS

FEEL GOOD

You will wear a smile of contentment for us, if you order your suit from us. you not only get quality and style, goods and fit but the price will please you.

To those who haven't ordered their spring suit we wish to announce that we are offering special Bargain Prices on all our goods, and it will pay you to see our supplies before you buy.

Cleaning and Pressing--We are the only people who do the French Dry Cleaning. We make a specialty of Ladies' work, such as white silk waists, mohair skirts, etc. If we don't do the work right your money is refunded. Yours to please,

BELL BROTHERS

Tailors

ARE YOU ACQUAINTED?

WITH THE McCaskey SYSTEM? It is conceded to be the best and most modern method of keeping accounts in use today. We adopted this system on March 29, and as proof of the satisfaction it is giving, ask anyone who is trading with us. It is so much better to trade where they are using a McCASKEY as you are enabled at all times to tell just exactly what your indebtedness is with them and it REQUIRES NO BOOKKEEPING ON YOUR PART. Not only this, but should a mistake occur you can see it at a glance. If you are not acquainted with the McCASKEY, give us a trial, and we are sure we can count you as one of our satisfied customers

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SHIPMENT OF EAST TEXAS, LOUISIANA AND GEORGIA

Pure Ribbon Cane Syrup

We are able to give special prices on these goods. we're there.

Always Remember, when it comes to HIGH GRADE GROCERIES and FRESH MEATS YOURS FOR BUSINESS,

Irick & Fairris

The Panther City is Swept By Fire Flames

PROPERTY TO THE VALUE OF TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS SWEEP AWAY.

In Seething Heat Beyond Control of Human Heads Several Hundred Residences and Other Buildings are Leveled to the Earth.

Fort Worth, Texas, April 3.—Burning between 200 and 300 residences, the most disastrous fire in the history of north Texas this afternoon swept over thirty-two blocks of Fort Worth, driving 5,000 persons from their homes, causing the death of at least one person, while prostrations were so common in the streets as to invite no attention, and involving property loss estimated conservatively at \$2,500,000.

Insurance men estimate that the loss is about \$2,500,000, of which the Texas & Pacific Railroad is the heaviest loser. Its losses are estimated by the officials at \$160,000.

Between 200 and 300 residences were totally burned, leaving absolutely nothing but ashes. These represented a thickly settled section of the South Side residence district and included many handsome homes on Broadway.

The total loss of dwellings and contents is figured roughly at \$2,000,000, with probably \$300,000 insurance carried by the individual owners.

Two handsome churches fell a prey to the flames, as did also the handsome Riemers Memorial Chapel at-

tached to the Broadway Presbyterian Church, which with the Broadway Baptist Church was lost.

Starting at the corner of Tucker and May Streets, and fanned by a wind of considerable velocity, the flames for two hours practically worked their will upon the residence district, embracing the east half of the block between Tucker and Peter Smith Streets, fronting on May Street; the east half of the block fronting on May Street between Peter Smith Street and Broadway; the east half of the block fronting on St. Louis between Broadway and the railroad, and a solid section of the city bounded as follows: From St. Louis east on Railroad avenue to South Main Street, including the Texas & Pacific roundhouses and shops north of Railroad Avenue; thence following Railroad Avenue from South Main Street to South Jones Street; then south on South Jones Street to Elizabeth Street; then southwest across Tucker's Hill to Cleveland Street; then West along Peter Smith Street to May Street, the starting point.

The burned area roughly covers a thickly built section one mile long, and half a mile in width. Nearly all the buildings destroyed were of modern frame construction two stories in height, many of them occupied as boarding houses and others homes fully occupied.

On Broadway many homes were destroyed, these being among the handsomest in the city, owned by the best known business and professional men of Fort Worth.

From here the fire swept into the neighborhood of lesser importance in the hollows of east Main Street near the railroads.

The fire started at one o'clock in the afternoon, and it was seen at once that owing to the heavy wind prevailing it must spread, and spread fast.

DISTRICT COURT.

The April term of the District Court of Hale County was called to order on Monday morning, Judge L. S. Kinder, presiding.

The following Grand Jury was impaneled:

W. E. Carter, Andrew Shelton, L. M. Faulkner, J. J. Cole, Clint Alexander, M. T. Cocke, W. R. Thompson, J. W. Dye, D. B. Crouch, J. D. Kendrick, E. F. Alexander and B. F. Johnson. M. T. Cocke was selected as foreman; Hugh McClelland, Door Bailiff; J. L. Smith, Town Bailiff; Henry Yates, Henry Akers and Doc McVickers Riding Bailiffs, for the session.

The charge of Judge Kinder to the Grand Jury was not out of the ordinary line of such charges, except that he emphasized the necessity of carefully investigating the alleged violations of the local option laws. With this the jurors were escorted to the rooms in the Wayland building, where they are holding their sessions.

The docket shows the following business transacted up to Thursday night: Eastin Wolforth, vs. Pecos & North Texas Railway Company, et al.; for damages. Set for April 26.

Scott Wolforth vs. Pecos & North Texas Railway Company, et al.; for damages. Set for April 26.

L. E. Jones vs. Otilia Valeria Brusqvini; trespass to try title and for damages. Continued to perfect service.

C. H. Doak vs. R. M. Cox, et al.; suit for commission; continued to perfect service.

T. B. Weller vs. W. M. Roberts and W. M. Sheeley; to cancel lien. Continued.

Jas. H. Goodrich vs. F. M. Todd, et al.; to recover forfeit money. Continued by agreement.

Leroy Wright vs. Ophelia R. Peters, et al.; to remove cloud from title.

Judgment for plaintiff.

J. H. Pettit vs. P. & N. T. Ry. Co., damages. Defendant granted leave to amend.

Dennis Rice vs. Vera Morton Rice; divorce. Set for April 15.

Reed Bros. vs. P. & N. T. Ry. Co.; damages. Set for April 26.

J. T. Breckenridge vs. Henry Russell; debt. Continued to perfect service.

Reuben M. Ellerd vs. Ruth Ellerd; divorce. Set for April 22.

R. West Lemond et al. vs. E. Graham, contest of election. Set for April 12.

W. T. Wilson Grain Company vs. L. A. Knight, et al.; damages. Set for April 26.

Ellen West vs. John C. West; for divorce. Divorce granted.

J. M. Dupree vs. P. & N. T. Ry. Co.; for damages. Set for April 26.

F. G. Hudgins vs. J. M. McClinton; trespass to try title and for damages. Continued.

J. A. Vaughn vs. Green Reed; trespass to try title. Continued.

J. L. Francis vs. P. & N. T. Ry. Co.; damages. Set for April 26.

H. C. Randolph vs. R. M. and J. J. Ellerd; debt. Continued to perfect service.

R. West Lemond vs. R. F. Alley and W. E. Ivey; for performance of contract. Defendant granted leave to amend.

C. L. Tallmadge vs. A. E. Harp, et al.; debt. (transferred from Potter County) Plaintiff granted leave to amend.

C. E. White and G. F. White vs. J. N. Jordan, et al.; suit for commission. Continued for service.

Mrs. Ella Brazelton vs. R. L. Stringfellow, et al.; trespass to try title. Set for April 12.

R. P. Smyth vs. C. F. Saigling; Set for April 12.

J. H. Cox vs. Northwest Texas Tel-

ephone Company; damages. Set for April 19.

R. P. Smyth vs. Anselan Buchanan, et al.; set for April 12.

M. A. Hanson vs. C. F. Saigling, et al. Set for April 12.

J. R. DeLay vs. A. E. Harp et al. Set for April 12.

F. W. Struve vs. T. M. Catto et al. Set for April 12.

F. W. Struve vs. Mrs. Celestine Saigling et al. Set for April 12.

F. W. Struve vs. Lizzie B. Morris. Set for April 12.

J. C. Hooper vs. Mrs. Celestine Saigling. Set for April 12.

R. P. Smyth vs. O. F. Wayland. Set for April 12.

R. H. Wilkins vs. Donohoo-Ware Hardware Company, dismissed.

R. H. Wilkins vs. A. W. Simmons, et al. Set for April 12.

The State of Texas vs. Bob Payne; theft of cattle. Trial by jury; verdict, "Not guilty."

Up to Thursday night the Grand Jury returned 73 bills of indictment. Of these 71 were misdemeanors. These bills were properly docketed, and capias issued for the arrest of the parties named therein.

Advices from many sections of Texas as well as many sections of other states are to the effect that storms and fire are doing much damage. Beside the great fire at Fort Worth, a short account of which is to be found elsewhere, Dallas was visited and many thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed at Oak Cliff. Waco had a \$40,000 fire, and Cisco, Temple, Taylor and many other places have been recently visited.

The following from the Lockney Beacon is good advice, and it might be well for several of the motorists of Plainview to note it carefully, then need its fair warning.

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Plainview Hardware AND Implement Co.

INCORPORATED

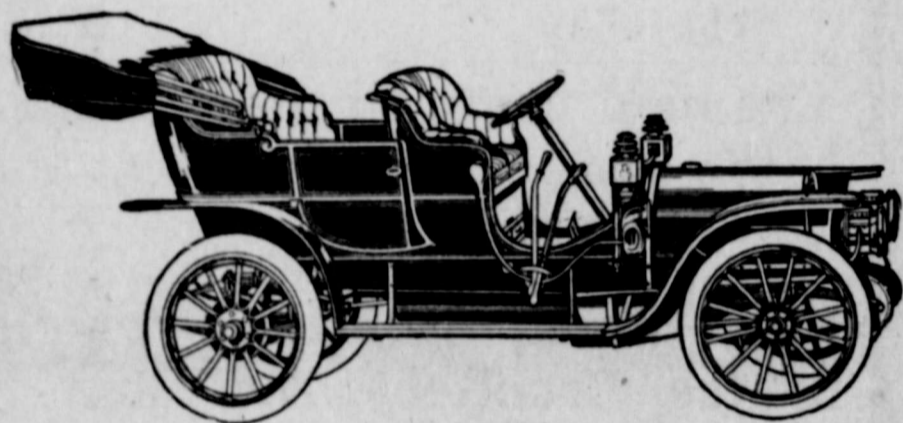
You Can Find The Following Goods
At Our Store

Peter Schuttler & Bacine Wagons, Bacine Buggies any style, Standard Wind Mills, Black Hawk Planters and Listers. On the famous Sattley line of Implements, we make a specialty of builders hardware and well outfits.

We try to treat everybody right. Call on us and we will prove that we do.

Plainview Hardware Implement Company

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE



FRANKLIN MODEL D Four Cylinder 28-Horsepower 5-Passenger Touring Car. 36-inch wheels, same size as used on the best water-cooled automobiles weighing 1000 lb. more. Aluminum body on steel angle frame; strongest and lightest automobile body made. Three large, powerful brakes acting on transmission and rear wheels. Selection type transmission. Positive gear-driven oiler. Bosch high-tension magnets. The contest had some days ago between the little 18-horsepower Franklin and the 30-horsepower Maxwell touring car was for the purpose of demonstrating to the public the efficiency and reliability of the Franklin air-cooled engine under the proposed contest between severe road contests, and the Model D Franklin and Maxwell 30 is for the same purpose. The proposed contest would cover 1620 miles and should prove a good test.

Respectfully,
J. J. ELLERD

Mrs. M. R. Sneed

Fashionable Dressmaking
and

Ladies Tailoring

Residence

3 blocks west, west side of school house.

2 blocks north of Restriction street.

FOR DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE

About the Brownsville Country, Address—**T. A. KINDER** Brownsville, Texas.

MONEY FOUND—Owner can have same by identifying same. Hoyle & Malone, Room 22, Wayland Building.

NOTICE.

I desire to state to my friends and clients that the law firm of Dalton, Nugent & Bouldin is dissolved.

I further state that I shall continue to practice at Plainview, Matador and Floydada and surrounding counties. I can be found by telephone at one of the above places at all times.

C. NUGENT.

Embalming, undertaking. The Embalming and undertaking department of E. R. Williams are fully equipped to meet all emergencies. Do not forget this

Want Column

Advertisements for this column will be accepted at a rate of two cents per word for the first insertion and one cent a word for each successive insertion, payable in advance. The minimum charge will be 25 cents.

We want the world to know our phone number is 172.—Bell Bros.

FOR SALE—One of the best 8-room residences in Plainview on Restriction street.—**T. J. Tilson.**

FOR SALE—Two five-room houses—one brand new; can give possession at once. Also some nice northeast-corner town lots. Apply to John M. Webb, Slaton street, just west of Judge Mathis.

AUTO TO TRADE—Good Model D, Franklin in perfect condition—for residence in Plainview. Will pay some difference. W. B. Lewis of the firm of Ellerd, Lewis & Hatchell, Ellerd building.

Remember the Rectigraph Abstract Company can furnish abstracts for nine counties. See their card in this issue.

If your cleaning and pressing is not satisfactory, phone 172 and we do the rest.—Bell Bros.

MILLET SEED FOR SALE—I have 150 bushels of choice big German millet seed for sale, guaranteed free from Johnson grass. See sample and leave orders at Broken Dollar store or apply to me at farm three miles northeast of town.—**S. S. Sloneker.**

NOTICE.

Big German millet seed for sale at my ranch 7 miles west of Plainview.—**J. C. Hooper.**

NOTICE.

Those having dogs in the city are requested to call at the Marshal's office and you will be furnished with collars and tags.

J. F. WATSON, City Marshal.

The Rectigraph Abstract Company has taken up permanent quarters in the First National Bank building. We will be glad to have you call.—**W. A. Morter, Manager.**

LAND FOR SALE.

The northwest one-quarter of Section 18, Block C3, Hale County, Texas, is for sale. It is fine land with an abundance of pure water near the surface, in a good community and not far from Plainview. Apply to the owner, H. Robb, Tilden, Ill.

See the Rectigraph Abstract Company in their new quarters, Room 27, First National Bank building. They are better prepared than ever to satisfy all your abstract wants.

LOST—Nice buggy laprobe between B. T. Ansley's residence and the flour mill. Finder will please leave same at the Herald office and receive reward.

FOR SALE—900 acres of land 16 miles southeast from Floydada. Patented, all Plains land, price \$13. per acre; \$5 Cash, balance 5, 10, 15 and 20 years, 8 per cent. Will cut up into small tracts if desired. Address A. D. White, Floydada, Texas.

E. R. Williams has a licensed embalmer in his house and is ready at a moment's notice to answer all calls for embalming and undertaking.

THE WAREHOUSE PLAN.

(Continued from Page 4.)

monthly report of the Federal bureau which is looked to, waited for and upon which depends the price of the staple for the time intervening between the reports, and in this is the danger to the cotton raiser.

The present warehouse plan does not prevent knowledge of the amount of cotton in sight. It is the want of this knowledge that will put the speculator at sea; it is the want of this knowledge to the speculator which will inure to the benefit of the farmers.

If it be a fact, and none deny it, that speculation in cotton futures is based upon the amount in sight, the plan of housing seed cotton will keep the knowledge of the amount on hand from those who speculate in the product.

As I have before stated, the farmers have been prodigal in the manner of disposing of their crops, and had they been able to warehouse the five crops from 1899 to 1903, the profits saved would have built 122,800 warehouses at an average cost of \$2500 each, or 32 in each county in the nation, or 120 in each cotton raising county in the South.

The warehouse plan, as at present in vogue, does not contemplate housing more than from one-fourth to one-third of the crop, and this would be all that would be necessary should the plan of housing seed cotton be undertaken as it would be sufficient to accomplish the object sought.

Mr. President, what the cotton crop is to those farther east, our cereals are to us in this great, big section of the State. With the increasing demand for maize and kafir corn as food products and the well-known adaptability of this section for raising them, it goes almost without saying that in a short time the manipulator of prices will be struggling for their control. While this is, and will be, a fair wheat and oat country, the fact remains that its greatest crops will ever be the harder cereals, and it behooves farmers to begin even thus early to safeguard their selling. I notice with much satisfaction that several factories are in course of construction to prepare these products for the markets as edibles, and it is well known that great quantities are being exported for cheap food to the congested centers of the old world, which will increase the demand for their production.

I submit for your consideration the project of establishing warehouses or elevators for storing the cereal and grain crops of this section, whence they may be fed to the markets in such quantity per month as will uphold a fair price, thus preventing just such conditions as has heretofore confronted the cotton farmer of other sections.

For the past two seasons the small grain crops were early put on the market and the wheat crop of the past season was practically out of the hands of the producers before the price reached the dollar mark. In this market wheat has been selling for more than a month at from \$1 to \$1.15, but there were few farmers who had held their crops. Had there been prudent management of the crop our farmers would have been thousands of dollars to the good.

I feel greatly handicapped that I have not been able to obtain information relative to the amount of grain raised adjacent to and shipped from this place.

I refer again to the Texas Commercial Secretary's report, from which it is seen that the average value of crops was \$1,144,000 per county. Since that report was compiled the prices have increased at least 15 per cent, and had that increase been saved to the producers, it would have added nearly \$172,000 to the wealth of each of the

Send us all your watch and clock ills. We will cure them.—Wyckoff Willis Drug Company.

Our groceries are always best; our meats the freshest; our clerks the most courteous; our deliveries the most prompt. We excel in everything.—Irick & Fairris.

You will just have to excuse us this week about our editorials—we have been so busy getting news we didn't have time to write them, so we have fallen back to our old friend, Scissors, who has for many years been a friend indeed when we were in a tight.

In our rush we pause long enough to tender congratulations to H. Bascom Thomas, of the Second Senatorial District of Texas, on his sweeping victory in the special election of last Saturday. Thomas told the truth on a lot of vampires and to shield themselves they expelled him. The result of the election in his district is a withering rebuke to them.

counties in the enumeration.

In order to husband the crops of this section it appears that business sagacity demands that arrangements begin early to enable the producers to realize the greatest possible values and I can conceive of no better plan than that of building warehouses, or elevators, storing your crops therein and feeding the markets as they demand supply.

As per previous announcement the Woodmen of the World, Plainview Camp, unveiled with appropriate ceremony at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon the monument erected by the Order to the memory of their late Sovereign W. I. Johnson, who died Sept. 27 of last year.

Notwithstanding the high wind which prevailed, there was a large attendance of resident citizens out to witness the ceremony. Visiting Sovereigns Cope, Eiland and Ramsey of Lockney; Watts, C. S. and L. E. Bass Bivens, Meeker, Rice, Flynt, and Cooper of Tulia; Pitts of Floydada; Anderson, Jobe, Patterson, Hay, E. Hay, Smith, Mounts, Williams, and Hunter of Hale Center were present and participated in the exercises.

Elsewhere in these columns is to be found a notice of the election to be held on the 8th of next month at which time it is to be determined by the citizens of Plainview whether they will empower the Board of Trustees of this district to levy and collect for the maintenance of the public schools a tax not to exceed the sum of 50 cents on the \$100 valuation of the taxable values of the district. The Herald is of the opinion that this measure should have the unqualified endorsement of the voters, as doubtless it will, for nothing is more conducive to the upbuilding of a town or county than a good school, and good schools can not be had without the requisite means to employ the best talent obtainable and lengthen the term to the fullest time compatible with the welfare of the students. This town now holds an enviable record in the Plains section as a school town, and the vote on the question submitted should emphasize the determination of the citizens to maintain that record.

Hon. Horace Chilton of Dallas, who was tendered a position on the Railroad Commission made vacant by the death of Judge Story, has declined acceptance. No further announcement has been made to this date.

Not being a prophet, or even the son of one, we do not know what the Legislature of the State is going to do at this session, but it appears they are sending a great deal of expensive time in accomplishing nothing.

ANSLEY REALTY COMPANY

WHOLESALE LAND DEALERS

THREE YEARS SALES EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES. IS THAT GOING SOME?

To Land Owners: Give us your property and watch us move it. **To Everybody:** When you see our buyers pat them on the back, and tell them this is the best country on earth. If they are old friends or relatives, don't try to steal them, act a white man. Tell us about your bargains. We have calls for Plainview property and can sell yours.

Room 21, Wayland Building - Plainview, Texas

Henrietta Marble Works

Place your order for Monuments, or Tombstones, with the Henrietta Marble Works. Satisfaction in work, and prices guaranteed.

J. M. Shafer, Agent
Plainview, Texas

Wedding Cakes

or SPECIAL orders for anything turned out by a first-class bakery is one of the strongest points of the

CITY BAKERY

ANYTHING you may want that is manufactured by a bakery can be ordered over the phone with the guarantee of good service—and the price will be right.

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BARNEY JOHNSON & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

POST OFFICE BUILDING

PUBLIC SQUARE

CROSBYTON, TEXAS

For Cheap Lands in Hale and Adjoining Counties

See

J. D. Hanby Realty Company
of Plainview, Texas

If you want to sell, list your lands with the above firm, and you can expect courteous treatment and quick sales.

If you haven't yet selected your spring clothes, its time you were doing so. We've got a fine display of the famous Hart Schaffner & Marx suits ready for you. They are the kind of clothes that pay everybody in the deal.

CARTER MERCANTILE CO.

The House of Quality

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

A MEXICAN HERO.

The National Government of Mexico has contributed \$50,000 for a monument to Jesus Garcia, a locomotive engineer employed in the railroad yards at Nacoziari, Sonora, who on Nov. 7, 1907, hooked his locomotive to a burning car of dynamite and hauled it out of town.

He was blown to death, but his action saved the town and many lives. This is the first instance in Mexico of a monument being erected for a service of this character.

Steps to obtain a suitable design for the monument will be undertaken at once. It is probable that the work will be done in the United States.

ARTEMUS WARD'S ROACH.

George V. Kelsey, a veteran journalist of Cleveland, remembers Artemus Ward.

"Ward called on me," he said the other day, "the night before one of his panorama lectures. There were some three or four large roaches scurrying about my room, and they attracted his attention.

"I am very fond of roaches," Ward said. "Once in my own home I found a roach struggling in a bowl of water. I took a half walnut shell and put him in it. It made a good boat. I gave him a couple of toothpicks for oars. Next morning I saw that he had fastened a hair to one of the toothpicks and had evidently been fishing. Then I overcame with exhaustion, he had fallen asleep. The sight moved me. I took him out, washed him, gave him a spoonful of boiled egg and let him go. The roach never forgot my kindness, and now my house is full of roaches."

THE COLORED ORATOR.

Many stories have been told of the ludicrous mistakes of negro orators. Here is one for which Governor Claud Swanson of Virginia is responsible:

In a small Virginia town a pompous negro was delivering a Fourth of July address to an audience of colored folk. He said:

"My colored fellow citizens: We have occasion to be proud of the Fourth of July. It was on the Fourth of July, 1796, that Christopher Columbus landed at Plymouth Rock and proclaimed freedom, liberty and independence to all mankind. And what was they doing down here in Verginy at that time? They had their feet on the black man's neck, a-hollerin' 'Sick senter tyrannibus."

"My colored fellow citizens, this is a great country. It was the proudest nation the sun ever shine upon. But if these Dimmercrats git inter power here they'll do like they done in Rome. Look at Rome. Once the proud master of the land and the mistress of the sea, with her once proud citizens, which was Caesar, Olympus, Demosthenes and others too numerous to mention. Then these Dimmercrats got into power here and what is she today? Overrun by Greeks, Canadians and other savages."

HOW BIRDS WERE TAUGHT

Jake H. Harrison.

In ages gone when Piper Pan Would roam the woods all day And in thier leafy fastnesses.

His pipes would sweetly play; The birds alas! were sad and mute, And with their drooping wing,

For though they all were music mad, Not one of them could sing.

But soon there came a mocking bird, And followed Pan around, And every note that Pan would make,

He'd imitate the sound; And soon he made the forest ring With music Pan had played

And Pan—his occupation gone, Was sad and sore dismayed.

And so he went to herding goats, But took his pipes along,

And left the saucy mocking bird, The king of woodland song;

And ever since the mocking bird Has held the high estate,

And you may hear him singing now, Let it be soon or late.

But he was kind to other birds, And taught to each the note

That sounded sweetest in its voice, And suited best its throat;

And thus they all were taught to sing On the orchestral plan,

And taken as a whole the make The music made by Pan.

Prof. Fisher of Yale has inaugurated a campaign to get the life insurance companies enlisted in a concerted movement to educate the people in the rules of hygiene, claiming that if the mass of people lived more strictly up to the rules of hygiene the average length of life would be increased at least fifteen years. He thinks it would be a profitable movement for the insurance concerns to engage in.

An old showman used to say that people liked to be humbugged, but he declared that more people were humbugged "in believing too little than too much." It is the negative side of the faith that is killing. The most dangerous teacher is the one who is trying to explain away and not the one who is trying to add to your faith.

Come to Marfa, Texas

Presidio County

Best Stock country to be found. Lands cheap, going up all the time.

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Star windmills

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The new firm will be pleased to have you call and inspect their up-to-date stock

New Stock, Buggies, Vehicles, Stoves, Crockery, Etc. Etc.

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R. C. Ware & Co.

Agents

Come to the Plainview Country

The Garden Spot of the Great Panhandle Country

Land values are yet low and Opportunities await you in scores of the avenues of enterprise, tried and proved in the Plains country. A personal investigation will convince the most skeptical that we have **The Richest Farming Lands of the Southwest**

For Full Particulars Write to

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The Herald is ready for job work

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Dick's Tin Shop

Flues, Tanks, Casing. All kinds of Sheet Metal work. See us for estimates

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BARGAINS IN

FLOYD COUNTY LANDS

CITY PROPERTY BUY A LOT IN
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Dealers in

Lath, Sash, Doors, Cement, Plaster, Post, Brick

Office Three blocks west of Wayland Building, California St.

OWN A FARM

In the best part of the Plains

and for a Bargain in City Property or Plains land. Call on or write

W. W. JONES

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

A HOME AT A BARGAIN!

5 Room House Lots, sheds, good waterworks Some nice trees, a nice location, a good bargain for the man who wants a home, and lots to spare. MUST GO EARLY, hence the price is low. See the undersigned at once if you want to pick up something good.

J. M. Shafer

Rectigraph Abstract Company

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Capital \$15,000

We have a complete abstract of all lands and town lots in the following nine counties: Hale, Lamb, Lubbock, Floyd, Castro, Briscoe, Bailey, Hockley, Cochran.

Work always attended to promptly. Notary in office. Room 27, First National Bank Plainview Texas.

Berkshies

We have a few spring pigs for sale, the get of our herd

boar, PREMIER PRINCE

FOURTH, out of SHERMAN BELLE 47TH. These pigs are lengthy, of good bone and size. Also pigs by him out of high grade females

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Robbins Brothers

Brokerage, Commission and Jobbers

Buy and all East Texas Ribbon Cane
Heavy Groceries Syrup and Produce

We Solicit Your Business. Phone 237. Plainview, Texas

Just back of Bain Furniture Store

BRYAN'S TRIBUTE TO AN OLD SOLDIER.

W. J. Bryan recently delivered the following tribute to an old friend, whose burial he attended:

How helpless we are in the presence of death; how clearly the grave reveals the limitations which the Creator has placed upon man's strength. It is little that a friend can do to show his appreciation of the friendship of one who is dead, but that little I do. If the summons had come to me instead of him, George Warren would have attended my funeral, for during the past eighteen years he has been my political co-worker, and he has never lost opportunity to give evidence of his loyalty. I have met him frequently at conventions, at political meetings, at ratifications and at receptions, and ever with pleasure. I shall miss his genial smile, his cordial greeting and his counsel.

The departure of those who are near and dear to us prepares us for the end that awaits all. Death seems an awful tragedy to the young, but as the ties that bind us to life are, one by one, broken; as one after another leaves a circle of family and friends to try the realities of the future world we find ourselves drawn more and more toward the land whence no traveler returns. The aged wait even with impatience for the mysterious change that unites them with the great majority.

The Heavenly Father in kindness has given us a memory that we may draw upon the past in times like these. It is a sort of storage battery which collects the light during the day and gives it forth to illumine the darkness when night comes, as come it must to each and all. Sad as is the taking off of George Warren the family and friends can find consolation in the recollection of his character and kindnesses. The past remains and death gives us a clearer view of the noble qualities that endeared the deceased to his friends and acquaintances.

His was a successful life. What if his name is not recorded among the names of those who are rich in this world's goods. What if it was not written high upon the scroll of fame? He did his duty and he did it well. While yet young he offered his body as a sacrifice upon his country's altar, and when his life was spared by war the physical courage which he displayed in the army was matched by moral courage which he showed in meeting the responsibilities of civil life.

No one can measure the influence he exerted for good during the seventy-one years of his life. We are prone to measure man by the visible results, but the invisible results are larger—"The things that are seen are temporal; the things that are unseen are eternal." As we cannot trace the benefits bestowed by a spring whose waters quicken the parched earth and give verdure to the desert, so we cannot follow the influences that go out from the inspiring touch of a life that overflows with kindness and helpful service. The impress made by the example of Mr. Warren will continue through succeeding generations.

The astronomer can tell us how far it is from each star to the earth, but no human being can calculate the effect of a kind word or a kind deed. The monuments of granite and of bronze will crumble into dust, but there is a monument which endures; it is the lasting influence which heart exerts upon heart.

ORCHARDS AND NURSERIES.

From a bulletin recently issued from the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, we glean the following information:

During the past year 2288 Certificates were issued to Texas nurserymen and fruit tree dealers.

2991 acres of nursery stock were inspected during the year.

Seventeen million, sixty thousand, two hundred and ninety-eight trees were inspected as follows:

- Apple trees, 2,873,400.
- Peach trees, 7,073,250.
- Plum trees, 702,297.
- Pear trees, 523,250.
- Fig trees, 1,782,965.
- Orange trees, 1,003,195.
- Other citrous fruits, 66,420.
- Forest trees, 2,502,244.
- Pecan trees, 315,265.
- Apricot trees, 115,265.
- Cherry trees, 167,290.
- Miscellaneous fruit trees, 155,318.
- Ornamental shrubs, 1,515,144.
- Roses, 736,915.
- Grape vines, 956,160.
- Trifoliata seedlings, 641,250.
- Miscellaneous plants, 310,767.
- Strawberry plants, 584 acres.
- Blackberry plants, 510 acres.
- Dewberry plants, 298 acres.
- Raspberry plants, 181 acres.
- All other berry plants, 68 acres.

THE REAL QUESTION

Did you tackle that trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful
Or hid your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?

Oh, a trouble's a ton or a trouble's an ounce.
Or a trouble is what you make it;
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt
That counts
But only how you take it?

You are beaten to earth? Well, well,
what's that?
Come up with a smiling face
It's nothing against you to fall down
flat.

But to lie there—that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown, the higher
you bounce.

Be proud of your blackened eye!
It isn't the fact that you're licked that
counts!
It's how did you fight—and why?

PLAINVIEW LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLES

and

O. K. BUS, BAGGAGE and TRANSFER LINES

J. T. Harris, Proprietor

Grain, Horses and Mules Bought and Sold

Drummer Trade a Specialty With Us

Come and See us East Side of Square

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WHEN YOU GET HUNGRY

tired and thirsty, don't forget to call at the new
Del Monico Cafe

We guarantee satisfaction. Short orders at all hours

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J. H. Gouldy Land and Insurance Co.

Have Opened an Office in Plainview

They have some valuable Amarillo income property to exchange for land

"They are quick swappers." If you desire to buy, sell or exchange lands or anything of value see them

SANTA FE EXCURSION

Amarilla, Texas, March 31st, Bryan lectures. \$3.00 for the round trip ticket going March 31st and return April 1st. If the crowd is large enough will have a special train to return after the lecture.

El Paso, Tex. Meeting of the Texas Grand Commandry. \$27.90 for the round trip. Tickets on sale April 20th and 22nd. Final limit of April 26th, route via Clovis and the Santa Fe.

Ft. Worth, Tex. Texas State Sunday School Association. \$14.80 for the round trip. Tickets on sale March 23rd, 24th and 25. Final limit of March 31. JOHN KENDRICK Agent.

L. A. KNIGHT, Pres. J. H. SLATON, Cash.
L. G. WILSON, V. Pres. GUY JACOB, Asst. Cash.

The First National Bank OF PLAINVIEW

Surplus and Undivided Profits \$85,000

We offer all accommodations consistent with prudent management

That Good Laundry

Have you tried it

The Panhandle Steam Laundry

Biggest and best in the West

Everything returned but the dirt

See me or phone 154

P. A. Todd, Agent.

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Shack's Electric Popcorn Peanut and Candy Palace

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ALL CANDIES MADE AT HOME

You always get the freshest

W. H. Stewart

Maker of
**High Grade Stock
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 ness.**

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The Fulton Collapsible go-cart at
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Send us all your watch and clock
 ills. We will cure them.—Wyckoff
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If you will call at our store we
 will present you with a new catalog
 of Globe-Wernicke bookcases.—Bain
 Furniture Company.

Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" bookcases
 have been on the market longer than
 any other sectional book case made
 on display at Bain Furniture Co.

We sell bookcases at the same price
 as the factory and in any finish listed
 in catalogue.—Bain Furniture Com-
 pany.

STAMFORD & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Notice of Special Stockholders' Meet- ing.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Stamford & Northwestern Railway has been called by the board of directors of said company to be held at the principal office of the company in Stamford, Jones County, Texas, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, 1909, at 10 a. m.

(a) To consider and determine whether the stockholders will consent to, approve and authorize the creation and issue of first mortgage gold bonds of said company, to bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, and to be secured by a mortgage and deed of trust upon all of the property and franchises of said company now owned by it, or which may hereafter be used as the basis of the issue of any of said first mortgage bonds.

(b) In case of such consent, approval and authorization, to approve and authorize the form and terms of such mortgage and deed of trust and of the bonds to be issued thereunder.

(c) To ratify and confirm such action taken or authorized by the board of directors of said company in contemplation of such consent, approval, and authorization as may be submitted to the meeting.

(d) To transact such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

Dated, Stamford, Texas, January 13, 1909.

L. B. PEYTON, Secretary.
 L. M. BULE, President.

Hale & Haydon

Real Estate Agents

Small Traces a Specialty
 Kress - - Texas

PANHANDLE VS. BLACK LAND.

Hereford Brand (Contributed by Re-
 quest):

Is there any difference between conditions in the Panhandle and the other portions of Texas is a question often asked, especially by those who have either visited or lived in what is commonly known as the "black land belt" but have not visited the Panhandle.

To such we would emphatically say, yes! as much so as between the high priced and worn out land of the north and east and the low-priced and rich land of the Hereford Country.

We have no inclination to decry or belittle the "black land belt" of this great state, as it has its uses and is a valuable asset to the resources of the State and Nation, yet it is the last place one should go in search of virgin soil, which is cheap in price and productive of bounteous crops of all kinds known to the temperate zone. Those portions of this great State known as North, East, Central and South Texas are as densely populated and the prices of land are as high as in the thickly settled portions of the North and East, yet a farmer can produce no greater amount of a given crop on a given acreage in those sections than could the same farmer derive from the same acreage planted to the same crop on the land contiguous to Hereford. Many of the farmers of the aforesaid sections of Texas are becoming aware of this fact and are disposing of their holdings in those parts and locating in this or other portions of the Panhandle. In fact, it is no exaggeration to state that were the owners of the Panhandle lands willing to exchange such land for land in the "black land belt" on a basis of recognized value for value there would not be an acre of tillable land in the Panhandle that would not have another owner within twelve months.

As a matter of fact, there is hardly a resident Panhandle land owner who would trade his Panhandle land on a basis of acre for acre for land in the black land belt and be compelled to go into that section to reside.

Among some of the advantages that are obtained in the Panhandle that are not generally found in other portions of Texas are: Cheaper, but as fertile and productive land; virgin soil, and free from foul growths, such as hard-to-eradicate weeds and Johnson grass; mild and dry winters and free from disagreeable rains and consequent mud; absence of destructive wind-storms; cool summer nights; no sultry summer days or nights; no negroes, Mexicans, Chinamen or other undesirable foreigners; no saloons attendant evils; rapidly increasing land values; a progressive citizenship in the smaller towns; pure water in inexhaustible quantities obtained at a shallow depth and (especially in the Hereford Country); ample opportunity for all to own a home and not be dependent upon the mercies of the landlord; healthfulness of the climate with its 3700 feet altitude; no insect pests; enough snow and cold weather to purify the soil; low tax rate; low death rate; excellent and well-attended schools; no farm mortgages and other things too numerous to mention.

It has been amply demonstrated that there is not an acre of arable land in the Hereford country which, when properly cultivated, will not pay a good dividend on a valuation basis of \$100 per acre—and one can buy this kind of land at prices ranging from \$15 to \$40 per acre, according to location and improvements. Of course, the nearer Hereford one buys land the higher it will be in price, as is the case around all good towns.

In conclusion, the Panhandle lands are worth as much as the "black lands," for actual farming purposes.

Send us all your watch and clock ills. We will cure them.—Wyckoff Willis Drug Company.

See the new display of Globe-Wernicke bookcases at Bain Furniture Company.

All Globe-Wernicke suits are of solid and not knock-down construction, so that it is possible to remove a suit with books intact.—Bain Furniture Company, Exclusive Agents.

It is now promised that the Panama canal will be completed in 1913. The completion cannot come too soon. There is nothing that more certainly promises the peace of the world than the opening of this great waterway.



THAT INDIVIDUAL FLAVOR
**Justice Brand Canned
 Corn - is not only
 - crisp and tender -
 but has a delicious flavor
 distinctly - its - own**

*Insist upon getting - Justice
 Brand - at all grocers*

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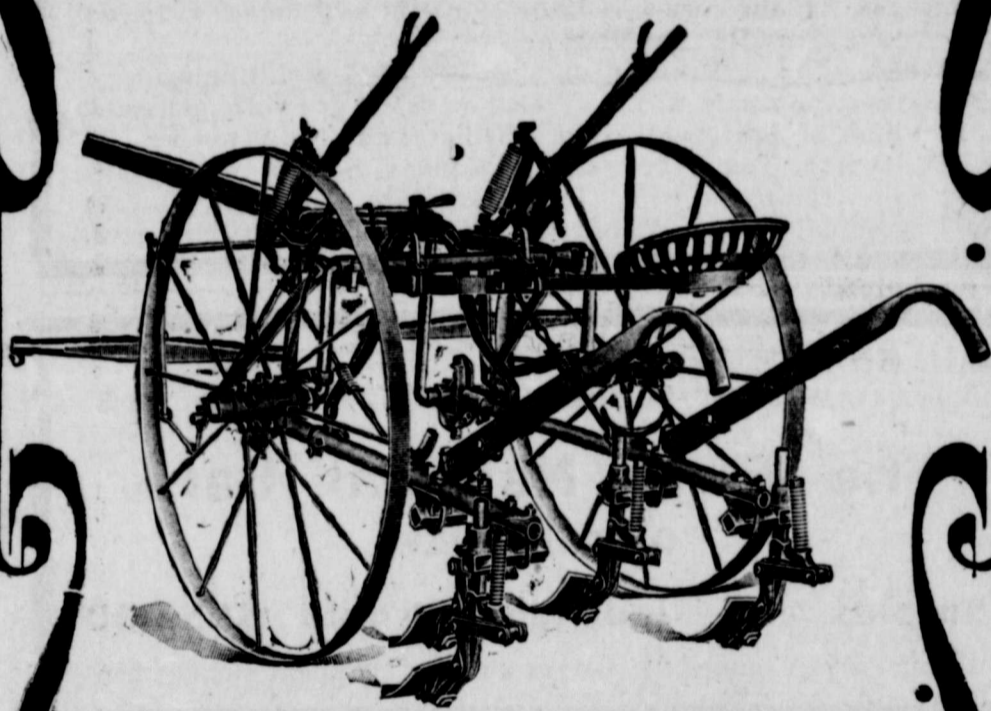
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TANKS, MILK TROUGHS, CAMP STOVES, and all kinds of tin, copper and SHEET METAL WORK. Repairing neatly done on short notice. Plainview Tex

Canton Texas Victor Cultivator



Telescope axle can be set for wide or narrow track. It will not work loose. The seat can be set anywhere to suit the height and weight of driver. When used as a walker, the jointed seat rail can be thrown forward out of the way. The tension can be adjusted from the seat, and springs can be set to counter-balance the weight of light or heavy gangs. The spreader is adjustable from the seat by a hand latch. The hitch is low but with ample clearance. Wheels are 44 inches high, and have dust-proof removable boxes, permitting the use of hard oil. The Victors are "top-notchers" in every way.

Donohoo-Ware Hardware Co.
 Plainview, Texas



**NO HUSK
 SILK
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*Just Rich,
 Crisp, Creamy,
 - Tender -*
SUGAR CORN

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A survey of our Spring Stock will be as convincing to you as it is to us, that our buyer has exercised unusual discrimination and good judgment in his recent purchases, that are now in readiness for your inspection.

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WILL NICHOLSON

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REAL ESTATE

Plainview
 Texas

Careful attention given to the interests of Owners of Land
 Listed with me

I have a good list of Northern customers who want good land
 well located and have the money to pay for it.