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VOLUME TWENTY-FIVE

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1914

NUMBER TWENTY-SIX

UNCONFIRMED REPORT SAYS VILLA HAS BEEN WOUNDED

Rebels Took Carro De La Cruz And All Of Federal Artillery Early Sunday

HUNOR SAYS WELLS POISONED

Reports Indicate That Federals Are Holding Out At Extreme Southern Edge of Torreón

TORREÓN, Mexico, March 31.—Fighting for possession of Torreón was still going on at 1 o'clock this morning. One report says that Villa has been wounded, but this is unconfirmed.

The Constitutionalists captured Carro De La Cruz early Sunday. This was the most crushing blow of the whole campaign. The Federals abandoned all of their artillery and great stores of ammunition. Some of the guns had been disabled before the Federals retreated, but Villa's men found many fit for use, and turned them upon the small section of Torreón still held by Velasco and Huerta's soldiers.

Federals Desert to Villa.

Hundreds of Federal soldiers have deserted to the rebel standards. Rebel officers captured have been sent to the rear. Villa had said that he would execute all officers taken. It has not been ascertained whether these men were killed.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 31.—For seven days Villa's battle at Torreón has been in progress. The Constitutionalists here are anxious to-day for lack of news since last night, when a brief dispatch said that the fight was still raging.

Rebel Leaders Worried.

Rebel leaders are further worried over reports that heavy reinforcements are hurrying to Torreón from Federal headquarters over the country. The last word direct from Villa was a message Saturday at midnight, which stated that he expected to capture Torreón in a few minutes.

Army officers fear that his position is dangerous, and that both men and ammunition have been exhausted.

Reports here indicate that the Federals have been driven to the southern edge of Torreón. It is considered possible that they have made their last stand in the heavy railroad building in that section of the town.

No Executions, Says Chao.

EL PASO, Texas, March 31.—Word has been received from Carranza in Chihuahua that the Huertistas poisoned the wells and destroyed supply stores when they evacuated Lerdo and Gomez Palacio. This is doubted by General Chao. Chao also denies a report of executions of Federal officers.

It is alleged that private messages from Torreón have been received stating that in addition to Cerro De La Cruz, the rebels have taken two smaller Cuartels. The advice says that between 900 and 1,000 rebels were slain, and that no prisoners were taken.

HIGH SCHOOL PLAY FOR ANNUAL AT OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT.

Plainview Boys and Girls Will Give "Merchant of Venice Up to Date."

Ticket sale for the High School play has been very good, said Superintendent Harrison to-day. The local boys and girls are expecting a good crowd. They deserve it, too. The play is to secure funds to help them with their annual. It is a worthy cause.

They promise an evening of genuine fun to all who come out. Of course, many who have not bought tickets will buy at the door to-morrow night.

Bransford Pack, Morris Murphy, Everett Bryan, Austin Miller, Kelly Hooper, Ross Towery, Will Mathes, Erwin Kerr, D. T. Dillingham, Vivian Graham, Bryan Vines, Ray Garrison, Fred Bull, Lloyd Mitchell, Robert Braban, Craig Gilliland, William Gouldy, Kathleen Joiner, Dorothy Bolton, Josephine Rosson, Jennie Humphrey and Ina Jordan will be among those in the cast.

Miss Fay Garrison will play Portia, and Miss Clara Bell Wilson is her maid.

The play is given in five acts.

Schiff Accepts Governorship Of Federal Reserve Board

NEW YORK CITY, March 31.—It is reported to-day on high authority that President Wilson has offered the position of Governor of the Federal Reserve Board to Jacob H. Schiff. The same authority says that Mr. Schiff has accepted the position.

Other members of the Reserve Board and the Reserve Banks will be named within a few days now.

New Orleans Woman First in South Convicted For Killing Betrayer

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 31.—Miss Murf, aged 21 years, was convicted to-day of manslaughter. She killed James DeLaetrey, whom she alleged betrayed her. The young woman must serve four years in the State prison, according to ruling of the Louisiana Supreme Court. This is the first conviction of this kind in the South.

American Physician Rearrested When Rebel Officer-Patient Dies

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Dr. Lambert, an American physician released by the Constitutionalists upon the arrival of an American warship at Topolobampo, has been re-arrested. The doctor operated upon a Constitutional officer, and his second arrest followed close on the death of the man.

SETH WARD PLANTING TREES.

Methodist College Is Beginning Further Improvements on Grounds.

President Pearce is busy to-day planting trees on the campus at Seth Ward. He is planting alfalfa and trees, too.

Rev. C. N. N. Ferguson started a park at Seth Ward three years ago. This has been taken care of by Mr. Pearce until it is now one of the prettiest spots around Plainview. All last summer the President kept the ground pulverized and packed. The trees did fine.

Mr. Pearce says that he expects to leave the campus in better condition than ever before, and he is sure his successor will follow up the plan.

CASE REMANDED FOR TRIAL.

Case Involving Ellerd Bros. and Four Leagues of Land Reversed.

The Court of Appeals has reversed the case of R. M. and J. J. Ellerd vs. Charles Hodges et al., of Dallas. This suit involves half interest in four leagues of land in Motley County. It was decided against Ellerd Bros. on pre-emptory charge of Judge Kinder. Trial will be had again just as soon as it can be reached.

HENRY BRUERE.

New City Chamberlain of New York, Who Promises Referees.



Photo by American Press Association.

Additional United States Troops Reach Border In Case of Trouble



Photos by American Press Association.

WITH the arrival of the Ninth and the Seventeenth United States Infantry on the Mexican border the number of Uncle Sam's soldiers along and near the Rio Grande was brought up to about 18,000. The two regiments were sent to strengthen the border patrol because of the complaints of the governors of the border states. Some well posted persons in Washington, according to reports, thought this was one step toward intervention, provided President Wilson decided he could no longer keep up his policy of "watchful waiting." The pictures show typical scenes of the soldiers reaching their destination.

ASQUITH ACCEPTS RESIGNATION. HE WILL BE WAR SECRETARY

Lord Seely's Second Attempt To Get Out Of English Cabinet Is Successful

LONDON, England, March 31.—John Seely, Secretary of War, resigned to-day. This is the second time his resignation has been sent in, and this time Mr. Asquith accepted it.

Premier Asquith himself, will take the War Secretaryship.

Sir John French, chief of staff of the army, and Sir John Ewart, adjutant general definitely resigned to-day. All of this grows out of the trouble with Ulster over Irish Home Rule.

Mr. Asquith's action was a great surprise. He was wildly cheered as he walked from the House of Commons where he made the announcement that he would become War Secretary. Under the law, he must give up his seat in Commons until his constituents re-elect him.

It was by an adroit movement that Asquith prevented the retirement of his entire cabinet. Upon announcing that he would assume the war office, the premier said that he would resign his seat in Parliament as a representative from East Fife, then go before the people of his district for re-election on his "Irish Home Rule policy."

Asquith deplored the decision of Generals French and Ewart to resign, but he declared that the Government was compelled to accept their requests. Viscount Morely, Lord President of the Council, may also resign. This was indicated when Lord Curzon demanded to know why Morely had not resigned; Asquith replied that he would answer to-morrow.

LONG HEADS TOM BALL CLUB.

Committees Are Authorized to Get New Members for Organization.

H. A. Long was made President of the Tom Ball Club Saturday evening. The club elected C. H. Cole secretary and treasurer. The president was authorized to appoint a soliciting committee to secure new members; and to appoint an executive committee. Other meetings will be held on call.

ROCKEFELLER GETS LAND HE TRIED TWENTY YEARS TO BUY

Dead Hunter Resisted Oil King's Wealth And Legal Efforts to Take Cabin

MALONE, N. Y., March 31.—Lamora Cabin, which for more than 20 years John D. Rockefeller's agents have vainly tried to buy, was sold to-day. Rockefeller's agents have also tried to force sale of the land by legal means.

Rockefeller wanted this tract to add to his estate of 59,000 acres, and offered a fabulous price for it. Lamora was a hunter. He steadfastly refused to sell the little tract, and won a number of legal battles giving him the right to hunt and fish in his vicinity.

Lamora has just died, and his son made the transfer. The price at which the property was sold is not known.

LUBBOCK ORGANIZES LIVE "BALL FOR GOVERNOR" CLUB.

Two Hundred Attend Mass Meeting; Resolution Is Passed Endorsing Baker for Treasurer.

LUBBOCK, Texas, March 30.—At a mass meeting held in the Court House Saturday a Tom Ball Club of over 200 members was organized, with Roscoe Wilson as president and E. L. Klett, secretary. It was voted to pay \$1.00 per delegate sent to the State Convention, of \$39, towards the campaign fund.

The following resolution was passed:

"Be it Resolved, That we, the members of the Thomas H. Ball Club and citizens of Lubbock County, express our confidence in the integrity of the manhood and business ability of our distinguished citizen and fellow townsman Jno. W. Baker endorsing heartily his candidacy for the high office of State Treasurer of Texas; commending him to the Democrats of Texas as eminently qualified to fill the office with credit to himself and honor to his State; and pledge to him our unqualified support in furthering his candidacy."

It was voted to invite Mr. Ball to come to Lubbock and speak during his campaign.

Palestine Firemen Burn Vacant Building For Practice; Arrested

PALESTINE, Texas, March 31.—Fire Chief Brewer and Firemen Stacy and Berry were arrested to-day. They are charged with burning a vacant building.

The men admit that they did burn the building. They say that they did it to give the department experience. The building was not occupied, and they thought it of no value, the men say.

Hundred And Seventy-Five Thousand English Miners Strike

LEEDS, England, March 31.—A hundred and seventy-five thousand coal miners in Yorkshire pits struck to-day. The men say they will decline to work except for a minimum wage rate. A long struggle is expected.

Chairman of Anti-State-Widers Says "Sure Fort Worth Meeting"

DALLAS, Texas, March 31.—Bryan T. Barry, chairman of the convention which called the Fort Worth Anti-State-Wide Convention, said to-day that he knows nothing of the reports that the Fort Worth Convention has been called off. He said, "So far as I know, the Fort Worth Convention will go right on."

Diplomat From Paris Going To Mexico To Help O'Shaughnessy

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—W. D. Robbins, of the Diplomatic Service in Paris, will be sent to Mexico City to assist Charge D'Affairs O'Shaughnessy. It was rumored some time ago that O'Shaughnessy would leave Mexico because of ill health.

WISCONSIN MAN BELIEVES SILO IS THE THING HERE.

George Herbert Says He Will Grow Live Stock, Too; Has 300 Acres In Cultivation.

"I have 300 acres of land ready to plant. Most of this will go in my silo." This is what George Herbert, of near Hale Center, said this morning. Mr. Herbert moved down from Wisconsin about three months ago.

He expects to work his crops hard, put what he grows in a silo, and then feed it to live stock. That kind of farming, Mr. Herbert thinks, always gets results.

VIENNA, March 31.—The Turkish porte has been successful in negotiating a loan of \$120,000,000 to \$140,000,000 from a group of American Bankers in consideration for rail and mineral concessions in Asiatic Turkey. A railway is planned along the southern coast of the Black sea.

WILLIAM F. M'COMBS. National Democratic Chairman Wilson's Agent in New York Fight.



Photo by American Press Association.

FIGHT ON CANAL TOLLS WILL NOT DISRUPT PARTY--WILSON

President Regrets That Debate Has Become An Undignified Attempt To Discredit Administration

WANTED AN ECONOMIC DISCUSSION

Friends Of Exemption Repeal Declare War On Champ Clark For "Party Treachery"

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—President Wilson to-day declared that on account of contradiction in the Baltimore platform any Democrat could have no hesitation in voting for a repeal of the toll exemption.

"One plank in the Baltimore platform," the President said, "opposed subsidy, direct or indirect, while another favored free tolls. These free tolls are equivalent to a subsidy. Democrats should have no doubt which plank ought to take precedence."

Wilson said he would have opposed toll exemption even if international situation had not arisen commanding such action. He said the charges in Congress that he had made a compact with Great Britain through Sir Edward Grey's private secretary are disgraceful.

Wanted Dignified Discussion.

The President regretted that what promised to be a dignified contest, with genuine difference of opinion in Congress, has degenerated into an attempt to discredit the administration. He is not worrying over the result.

The "crowing insult" of the discussion, President Wilson thinks, was the language used by Representative Knowland, that the administration bargained with Great Britain whereby toll exemption should be eliminated in return for England's support of the administration's Mexican policy.

These disgraceful attempts to discredit the administration, the President thinks, will only make the ultimate repeal of toll exemptions more certain.

War on Champ Clark.

After declaring war on Speaker Champ Clark for alleged "party treachery," the administration forces to-day decided to wait and see whether Champ Clark will assail the President or confine his speech Tuesday against the repeal of the exemption clause from an economic standpoint.

Clark must determine whether to make an open break and bear the onus of a party split. The Speaker is undecided. He conferred with President Wilson's campaign managers to-day. If he attacks the President, Adamson and Sherley will denounce the Speaker. A dozen Congressmen were allowed "leave to print" to-day.

President Wilson says that he does not believe the fight will disrupt the Democratic party.

WOULD SELL GAS TO NEW ORLEANS AND PLAINVIEW.

E. J. Waugh Agrees to Pipe Gas into Louisiana Metropolis by January 1, 1915.

E. J. Waugh has applied to the Commission Council of New Orleans for franchise to supply natural gas, according to advice just received from the Louisiana metropolis. Mr. Waugh agrees to furnish natural or manufactured gas for 25c a thousand feet to the municipality and 35c a thousand feet for domestic purposes.

The Oklahoma man also agrees to begin construction of a pipe line within six months and have it ready by January 1, 1915.

Lubbock has granted Mr. Waugh's company a franchise.

B. L. Spencer, city secretary, wrote a letter to Tulsa, Okla., making inquiry concerning Mr. Waugh, and the City Secretary there seems to be unable to find such a man. However, he seems to be a very live person.

The City Council will take up to-night the request for gas franchise.

Man Who Developed U. S. Plan Of Helping Farmers Dies

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—George W. Hill, a prominent officer of the United States Department of Agriculture, died to-day. Mr. Hill developed the plan of sending literature to farmers over the country.

### The Silo Is The Stockman's Mint

By means of the silo western Kansas stockmen are solving satisfactorily one of the most important economic problems of the day. As a result they are prosperous, and are able to weather an occasional off-year without financial loss to themselves or discomfort to their stock.

The silo is winning in Kansas.

The silo is winning its way in Kansas. Winning against the conservatism of the old stockmen who have grown rich by the ranging of beef animals over the broad, grass-covered prairies of the Western half of the state. The silo is winning because it so quickly demonstrates its sterling worth by piling up extra profits for those, who recognizing its utility, have added a silo or two to their farm equipment. There is still some question as to just how much it increases the value and usability of the forage crops, but such controversies are not serious; the estimates range from one hundred to four hundred per cent, and all who have had experience agree that it is ruinous to be without one.

There has been, and for that matter continues to be, strenuous opposition to the conservator of feed, on the part of the old-line stockmen who say that cattle get along all right if left on reasonable grass, and that, even in winter, they get through without much loss. But the younger generation and the most progressive of the generation that is passing, retort that "a little loss" or even "just holding their own," is not enough, especially when it is possible by spending a few hundred dollars to put up a silo and keep the cattle growing all the time. Fodder cut up and made into ensilage, will retain its succulent qualities for months, and, when taken from the silo and put in the feed lot, will be consumed to the last shred. This same fodder, cut and dried as roughage, will not be half consumed, and, pound for pound it will not put one half the fat on that the siloed feed will make.

#### Silo is Winning

And so the controversy goes on. But, thanks to the work being done by the State Agricultural College at Manhattan and the extension Bureau, the agricultural demonstrators of the Santa Fe railway, and the great mass of intelligent, far-sighted, progressive men who are leaders in Kansas agriculture, the gospel of the silo is winning its way and everywhere the question is receiving more and more attention.

For a number of years, Eastern Kansas, has been converted to the use of the silo, and as far west as Hutchinson, the county seat of Reno county, it is popular. Indeed, Reno county has some three hundred silos in use at present writing and more will be put up this season. West of Reno the silo is of more recent introduction, but the staff has been made and before another year is gone, the tall cylinders of steel or concrete or staves will be appearing here and there upon the level prairie or even the remoter corners of the railroadless counties of the Western borders.

On the dryer uplands of the Western third of Kansas, where the farmers are just started, the agricultural demonstrators working there are encouraging the building of the underground, or pit silo. These are to all intents as good as the above-ground silos, and are much less expensive to build. The farmer can do the work himself and the cost, not counting his own labor, need be little more than the outlay for sand and cement. The process is a simple one.

Having selected the location and decided upon the diameter of the pit, which depends upon the number of stock to be fed, he drives a stake in the ground at the center, takes a long cord, equaling the radius of the hole to be dug, attaches it to the center stake and marks off the complete circle of the silo. Then shortening the string by six inches he makes another

circle which is to be the inside of the silo. A trench from eighteen inches to two feet is then dug and concrete is poured in to make up the top ring. When this ring is set the dirt is then dug from the center down about two feet below the bottom of the ring. Cement is plastered in the dirt to a thickness of about three inches. This process is repeated until the required depth is reached when a thick plastering is coated over the bottom and it is left to dry out. Where it is thought to be desirable, a cement superstructure of from three to eight feet high is built on the top ring. This is done by fixing reinforced rods in the first ring and plastering about them.

Mr. H. L. Dun, living near Montezuma put in a pit silo last fall and filled it with 100 tons of kaffir ensilage. He has enough feed to feed his sixty head of two and three year old steers for a period of 125 days. As a matter of fact it will last longer than that, by reason of the wheat pasture available this season. Another Montezuma farmer took the silo seriously. Last summer he built a 100-ton cement silo and filled it with kaffir. He was so well pleased that in October of last year he built a second silo with a capacity of 120 tons. He now is in shape to keep 100 animals in first class condition for a period of six months. Mr. Neimier is a worthy example of the man who makes good in the new country. Seven years ago he came to Grant county with his family and little money. He bought a quarter-section of good land, went to work and has prospered. He now owns a fine section of splendid land, and it's paid for. Today, his farm could not be bought for \$12,000. He has a good house and cattle barn, the two silos mentioned, twenty head of cattle, several head of mares and colts, a few hogs and a bunch of chickens. In addition to his live stock and forage crops to keep them, he had in 1912, seventy-five acres in broom corn. The brush was held until 1913 when it sold for \$1,940. He has on hand at this time one thousand bushels of broom-corn seed for which he has been offered \$1 per bushel. Last year, his entire expense, not counting his own labor and that of his family, was less than \$500. And thus it is all over the Southwest corner of the state. Ambitious and work-loving men are growing rich for they are taking advantage of the natural conditions and are raising the crops adapted to the climate, where cattle are an ever-present, profit-increasing asset.

Gray county is not alone in adopting the silo; Haskell, Stevens, Morton, Grant, Stanton, Hamilton, Kearney, Finney and the rest are striving for honors in the lead. They all have from six to thirty or forty of these useful adjuncts to the cattle business and more are apt to be put up soon. Near Kinsley, in Edwards county, Mr. Ray Smith has built two silos with a capacity of 375 tons each, each at a cost of \$1,350. These were filled with kaffir and corn and were used to winter between six hundred and eighthundred head of steers. Mr. Gilbert Mathews, a breeder of registered Hereford cattle, living near Kinsley, has also built a 200-ton silo from which he is feeding about 150 head of his high grade animals. This is the first season but the results obtained are most gratifying.

Near Frizzell station, Pawnee county, is the famous Fort Larned ranch, owned and operated by Mr. E. E. Frizzell. Here they have erected two monster silos with a capacity of 400 tons each. In 1912 one was filled with Indian corn and one with kaffir and they furnished ample rations for 500 cattle, 200 horses

and 400 hogs. This season Mr. Frizzell substituted tops of sugar beets for corn and finds that stock eat and thrive upon it. Pawnee county has at this time forty silos nearly all of which are large. Announcement has already been made that seventy-two additional plants will be put up this season and it is not unlikely that this will be increased to 100 before the crops are ready to be cut and stored.

Wherever one goes in Western Kansas may be heard to talk. The silo demonstration train recently operated by the Santa Fe, under the direction of the Kansas Agricultural College has had a wide influence in promoting the building of these store houses. The people are enthused and the result must be far reaching.

As an example of just what is going on, an incident that happened late in January, may be chronicled. A group of men were standing about the flat lot of Mrs. W. B. Linell, near Syracuse, Kansas, and the subject of feeding silage came up. Mr. Linell, being asked his opinion, replied with enthusiasm: "Silo? Mortgage your shirt if necessary, but build a silo. You will never lose your shirt but will make money."

"Why don't you put up one?" someone asked. Quick as a flash came the reply. "I have sold this place and have to give possession in the fall. If I had a five-year, or seven-year or three-year lease, I would build one at my own expense, and I'd make money by doing it too."

#### CLAMS NOW RAISED ON FARMS

A Massachusetts Man Has Planted Six Hundred Acres

From the New York Independent:

The clam industry has been on the wane for several years and the production has not kept pace with the demand. The Massachusetts laws, until recently have not protected the shell fisheries, since anyone might gather shell fish, even though they had been planted by others.

About two years ago, however, Andrew Kerr, received a franchise from the legislature for the sole use of six hundred acres of flats for clam culture in Plymouth Harbor. Part of these have been sufficiently planted and the production thus far has far exceeded the expectations. The reason for this is that the situation of the flats offers the best conditions for the rapid growth—a good current and a large volume of water, low, level flats, on a tenacious soil, free from decaying matter; in this case the soil is fine, white sand.

Seed clams are so plentiful along the shore that many places have four or five thousand to the square foot. These are gathered and planted on the flats, about twenty-five to the square foot. More than this number would not allow room for proper growth. Within a year, these seed clams reach a marketable size, an average of three and a half inches in length. Some three hundred of them fill a bushel, the unit by which they are sold.

A thousand bushels per acre can be gathered each year if care is used in harvesting and the proper distribution of seed is left after harvesting.

After a period of five or six years the clams grow to a very large size, five or six inches in length, and are so bulky that they cannot move from their position, so that if they are crowded it is hard for them to secure sufficient food, and when their "breathing holes" are filled with sand they have not strength to force the sand away and therefore die.

The clam works its way into the sand or mud a few inches, so that the neck may extend above the surface of the water when the flat is filled. This neck may be extended eight or ten inches and dilated until it is as thin as tissue paper; and there is a vertical partition wall inside, which forms two long passages, one for drawing in the sea water and the other for ejecting it after attaining the diatoms from which the clam is fed.

The flats are staked out in fifty foot squares, for each of which an accurate record is kept.

#### A MODERN FARM FABLE

Fred Telford in Farm and Fireside. Once upon a time the farmers in a community became interested in improving their lot. They employed a county advisor to tell them about balanced rations for their dairy cows and the best rotation crops and what was the matter with the soil. Half of the farmers owned bulls with pedigrees that made them blush when they thought of their own family trees. They formed a company and imported a \$3,000 stallion and then paid an expert \$75 per month to take care of the valuable animal. In short, the

company had its eyes upon the things that make country life worth living.

But they carelessly stopped before they finished the job. Three of the members of the horse company were district school directors and their wives got crossed when they hired the teacher. They picked a slip of a high school girl who could not boil water without burning it. She had always passed in her work with high marks because her father was president of the board. She knew more about Marcel puffs and director gowns and dancing the turkey trot than she did about reading and arithmetic. But she knew how to dress and she was willing to take the school at \$30 per month.

When the girl came out from the city in September one of the first young men she met was Bill, son of one of the directors. Bill was twenty and a joy to his father. He hit it off fine with the girl until she noticed the accumulation of non-commercial fertilizer on his boots. Then she tilted her nose at an angle of forty-five degrees and wiped Bill clear off the map. And the old man wondered why the boy was all at once dissatisfied with farm life and wanted a job in the city.

Moral: If you are going in for the Uplift, be consistent.

#### A PRAYER

From "Doom."

O Lord! I acknowledge thy existence—also the existence of a whole lot of other things, more or less Godly, which I can overcome only by the help of my own backbone. I fully realize that on every hand are invisible forces that seek my destruction and that, if I am to come through unscathed, I must fight every inch of the way.

Give me strength to lightly bear my burden of living, and to smile until my burden becomes a joy, for verily this is the secret of all earthly gladness.

Teach me that sixty minutes make an hour, sixteen ounces a pound and one hundred cents one dollar.

Help me to live so that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience

and without a gun under my pillow, and the crunching of the hearse's wheel in the gravel out in front of my place—make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple—

Grant, I beseech thee, that I may earn my meal ticket on the square, and, in doing therefore, may I not tick the gaff where it does not belong.

Deafen me to the gingle of tainted money.

Blind me to the faults of the other fellow—but reveal to me mine own.

Guide me so that each night when I look across the dinner table at my wife, who has been a blessing to me, I will have nothing to conceal.

And then—

When there comes the smell of flowers and the tread of soft steps—time none will notice that.—Harper's

#### Unimportant.

One of the fair passengers of a sailing party observed that the captain wore an anxious look after some mishap to the machinery of his craft. "What's the matter, captain?" she inquired solicitously.

"The fact is," replied the captain in low voice, "our rudder is broken."

"Oh, my, don't fret about that," replied the young woman consolingly, "as it is under water nearly all of the time none will notice that."—Harper's



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## New York City Produces More Than the Next Four Leading Towns Combined

NEW YORK, March 30.—Just how great a city New York is now being told by the Census Bureau at Washington through statistics recently collected about this city. It shows that New York is still preeminent in the states in most every respect. As a manufacturing center it is sixty per cent greater than Chicago and is the second most important manufacturing city in the country. In the number of operatives employed, not to speak of the total population New York is far ahead of the rest of the cities of the country. According to the figures collected by the government searchers there are in New York City 25,938 industries; in Chicago, 9,656; in Philadelphia, 8,379; in Pittsburgh, 1,659. If the industrial aspect of the city is considered New York's lead over the other cities will be increased.

The industrial district of New York according to the census bureau comprises all the nearby towns of New Jersey. The district which they mapped out as being influenced by this city includes fifteen cities, forty-one boroughs, two villages, seventeen townships, practically all of the territory lying within ten miles of the city limits. This district has an area of 616,928 acres. The city alone has an area of 183,555 acres. Within the former area 6,474,568 persons live, 31,728 industries will be found, in which 789,175 persons are employed who turn out in a year products valued at \$2,970,143,652. Though the industrial center of New York is more than three times the area of the city, \$2,029,693,000 worth of products is turned out within a year in the city limits. The adjoining cities and towns and townships and bor-

oughs in the industrial environments of New York produce \$840,450,382 worth of goods a year.

The industrial center of the city, census figures show, produces more goods than any state in the union except New York and Pennsylvania. The value of the combined products of Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, the next three ranking cities, would not equal the manufactures of New York. Just how much New York is ahead of its next nearest competitor, Chicago, may be seen by the fact that the industrial area of Chicago, which measures 409,087 acres, there are 2,446,921 persons living, of whom 325,924 are employed in 10,202 factories which produce in a year \$1,408,779,818 worth of goods.

New York's industrial center ranked first in five out of fifteen leading industries of the United States, namely women's clothing, with over two-thirds of the total products of the United States; men's clothing with about forty per cent of the output of the country, printing and publishing with practically one-fourth of the total output; the baking industry and the manufacture of tobacco products.

The leading industry in New York's industrial district is the manufacture of women's clothing. In 1909 there were 3,058 establishments, with a total product valued at over \$270,000,000, or practically nine and one tenth per cent of the value of all the other industrial products of the district.

The manufacture of men's clothes ranked second with 2,630 establishments. The value of their products was almost \$225,000,000, or seven and six tenths per cent of the total production of the district.

## American Is Closing \$4,000,000 Deal For Vast Art Collection

PARIS, March 30.—Negotiations for the sale to P. A. D. Widener, of Philadelphia, of the remnant of the famous Wallace collection, remaining in Paris, have reached an advanced stage. The price is understood to be \$4,000,000.

The works of art are a part of the collection left by Lady Sackville-West by the late Sir John Murray Scott, whose will led to the remarkable contest in London last year, Lady Sackville-West winning the verdict against the heirs of the testator. By this verdict Lady Sackville-West entered into possession of the vast art collection valued at more than \$10,000,000, which is now at Knole Park, Kent, the country home of Baron Sackville.

When Sir Richard Wallace, a member of the staff on the Hertford side of the family, passed away, in 1890, he left his great art collection in England and France to his widow, instructing her to transfer or bequeath them to the nation. Sir John Murray Scott, who had long been his companion and confidential agent, was to be manager of the estate and to him Lady Wallace's will left the bulk of the vast fortune. The greater part of the art treasures now form the Wallace collection in Hertford house, London, is the property of the nation.

## WHAT ABOUT YOUR MONEY

You Can't Spend More Than You Can Earn

By JOHN M. OSKINSON  
"How much more money do you make than you spend?"  
"Doesn't that sound familiar?"  
"The result is that I am always pressed for money. And every year I draw a little more on my capital. Sometimes a lucky stroke on the market or an unexpected fee sets me a little ahead of the game but usually January first sees me selling a few bonds to meet my annual deficit. As it is my finances are a constant source of mild worry."

No, the man who wrote is not a poorly paid clerk on a salary. He is a rich and successful lawyer in New York (his story appearing in the Saturday Evening Post), who spends between \$72,000 and \$100,000 a year to live. And, in its essential this man's story is exactly like the story of every one of us who lives to the last limit of his income.

This man says he is constantly feeling the pinch of relative poverty—there are always big demands which he can't meet. He has worked hard, with an unusual capacity for winning success. He is past middle age—he has denied himself indulgence—except of late, in those stimulants he has discovered he must take in order to carry him along at the old gait. He has failed in the attempt so many of us make to turn in to the family every year more than they can spend, and to save something besides for the possible time of disaster.

It simply can't be done by the man with a conscience, who prefers legitimate work to speculative enterprise or plain financial plundering. It can't be done; and so the need all over this country is for the recognition of this simple truth. You and I need to fix for ourselves certain living standards, we can measure up to without undue worry and we need to be cautious in raising those standards.

There is no merit in breaking down your health and dying prematurely a nervous wreck in the attempt to prove the unprofitable. In our demands for the unprofitable. In our days there are demands for two dollars for every dollar we earn.

## BILLY SUNDAY TO INVADE UNIVERSITY OF PENN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30.—Whether such a novel sight as the whole university "hitting the sawdust route" for Billy Sunday will be witnessed here is the question running in broadcast in anticipation of the visit of the state's most famous evangelist to the University of Pennsylvania today. Clerks, miners, farmers, and men of all other walks of life in the State have hit the trail during the meteoric career of the picturesque former baseball player, but never before has he thrown himself on the tender mercies of the college organization. People are wondering if he will meet the same fate as a famous preacher at Princeton, who about a month ago saw his worshippers get up and walk out of the door because his sermon went a little over time.

## AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY SUIT IS ON AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 30.—Taking the testimony in the suit of the Government against the American Sugar Refining company was resumed here today. The prosecution completed its case several days before the last adjournment, and the sugar company is now presenting its case. The former hearings have been conducted in the West and South.

## Gov. Glynn is a Successful Practical Joke on Tammany!

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—New York is discovering, to its surprise, that it has a governor in the \$40,000,000 state house.

And this same governor is a successful practical joke on Tammany Hall.

Out of the storm of Sulzer's impeachment and removal from office came the still, small voice of a shrewd Irishman, named Martin H. Glynn, lieutenant governor and editor of the Albany Times Union, who had slipped almost unnoticed, into Sulzer's place. Most persons supposed he'd do Tammany's bidding.

"I am not a Tammany Governor," he said quietly. "Neither am I a Wilson governor. I am a Glynn governor."

I have spent several hours watching Glynn governing. He does it in public in the big reception room where Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt look down from their big gilt frames.

Politicians, lobbyists and business men throng the place but none of them find themselves overly popular with this little bullet-headed, ruddy faced, spectacled person who governs New York.

But the all come to Glynn. They have swallowed Glynn's direct primaries bill, his non-partisan nomination bill, his workman's compensation bill, not to mention the non-Tammany nominees for fat offices.

"Mr. Governor," I asked, "why is it you are able to do what Sulzer could not do, what Dix did not do and what was beyond the power of Hughes?"

"There is no mystery about it. I know what I want and state it clearly to the public. Then I call in the legislators and talk to them man to man. I do not bulldoze them or use patronage as a club. I have got what I want by being firm and gentlemanly! Why shouldn't a reform governor be a gentleman? I have not quarreled with anybody."

"I was a progressive when I entered the legislature seventeen years ago. When I was elected comptroller in 1906 I sent a lot of crooks to jail. But I don't do any shouting about it."

"Workmen's compensation is one of my hobbies. The bill we passed in December, I wrote myself on my dining room table in the executive mansion, in conference night after night until 3 o'clock in the morning. I wrote the direct primaries and ballot reform bill too."

"What's on the program next?"  
"Conservation, for one thing. We have enough available water power in New York to turn every wheel in the state. The state should get busy developing it."

"The dope evil must be controlled. We must run the state economically. We must eliminate crookedness in the state contract work now, and if the prosecutor doesn't do his duty I'll fire him."

## ATLANTIC SEABOARD CITIES MAY GET COAL CHEAPER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30.—Cities along the Atlantic seaboard receiving Pennsylvania anthracite coal by water may be benefitted by a proposed reduction in price as a result of the hearing resumed today by the Public Utilities Commission into the cost of the transportation of the coal to this seaport. An exhaustive expert accountant's figures showed that the railroads charged about three times what the service cost them. Nearly 2,000,000 tons leave this port annually for England and other points.

## MONTE CARLO AERIAL RALLY TO BRING OUT NOTED AIRMEN

PARIS, March 30.—The Monte Carlo Aerial Rally when aeroplanes from most of the capitals of Europe will converge by aerial routes, with the gambling resorts as their goal, will commence next Wednesday, the new Style meet lasting from April 1 to April 15. Competitors will start from Paris, London, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Brussels, Rome, Madrid, etc., and officially timed each will try to make the swiftest trip to Monte Carlo. Birdmen who start from Paris will have to make certain detours so that the route taken by them will be as long as the flight to be made by the St. Petersburg airmen, for instance. Distances from all the cities will thus be equalized. The prizes are numerous and handsome.

## CHICAGO IS CALLED MOST IMPATIENT CITY

LONDON, Eng., March 30.—Chicago is the most impatient city in the world according to Postmaster General Samuel. In an official statement issued today, comparing the telephone service in a number of the larger cities, he says that carefully compiled statistics show that the proportion of calls on which no replies are received or which are abandoned by the callers before the connections can be established, are three in New York to four in London to nine in Chicago.



Round Trip Excursion to Quanah, Texas account of Meeting Amarillo Presbytery, First Presbyterian Church to be held

April 7th to 10th

Tickets on sale April 6th, 7th and 8th at a fare of \$9.15 for the round trip final return limit April 11th. For further information phone 224.

R. F. BAYLESS, Agent P. & N. T. Ry. Co.

## Screen Doors A WORD TO THE FLY

Mr. Fly, if you should be so thoughtless as to visit Plainview this year, in your effort to spread disease, we would remind you that you are not wanted here. If you will take this hint you may be saved the embarrassment of bumping your nose into the meshes of screens that people are putting up to keep you out. We are leading in a desperate campaign to keep you out of this town this year. Take our word for it, whenever you see any of OUR SCREENS, it is a sign to keep out and it is no use to try to creep in. Our screens are proof against flies; also BEWARE of our CARBOLIZED LIME.

McAdams Lumber Co.

## Primm Oil Engines

Sold During February

L. Claus & Sons, Tulia, two 80 H. P. Now Pumping

Vaughn Bros. will be pumping March 25

At Littlefield two 50 H. P. Primm Engines will be pumping April 10

P. C. Benedict  
Manager for Texas Branch  
Headquarters at the Ware Hotel, Plainview, Texas

## When Your Blood is Right, Your Whole System is Right

If You Have Any Blood or Skin Disease Do Not Delay until it is too late but Order

TODAY

## The Hot Spring Remedy

a Complete and Positive Remedy

Eczema, Erysipelas, Acne, Malaria, Rheumatism.

and all other Forms of Blood and Skin Diseases.

Hot Springs Physicians pronounce this the Greatest Blood and Skin Remedy ever placed on the Market.

Full Course Treatment--Six Bottles--\$18.00  
Single Bottle--\$5.00

We Prepare a Remedy for Every Disease

Our Treatment for Female Ills is the Greatest of its Kind Ever Offered Suffering Women

Write us your Troubles. All Correspondence Strictly Private.

Hot Springs Medicine Company  
803 1-2 Central Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.

The American Adding Machine  
The Latest Adder  
Costs But \$35  
See our exhibit—ask for 10 day's trial



Here is a new price on a competent Adder. On a machine that is rapid, full-size and infallible.

The very latest machine, built by men who know, in one of the largest metal-working shops.

It is an individual Adder, to be placed on one's desk, close to one's books and papers. To take the place of the central machine requiring skilled operators.

It is also intended for offices and stores where costly machines are a luxury.

The price is due to utter simplicity, and to our enormous output. Seven keys do all the work.

Each copied number is shown up for checking before the addition is made.

The machine will add, subtract and multiply. With very slight practice anyone can compute a hundred figures a minute. And the machine never makes mistakes.

Countless offices large and small, are getting from these machines the highest class of service.

Now we make this offer so that offices everywhere may learn what this machine means to them.

## Ten Day's Test

We will gladly place in any office one American Adder for a ten days' test.

There will be no obligation, and charges will be prepaid.

Compare it with any non-listener—even the costliest. Let anyone use it. See if any machine can serve better than this.

Just send us this coupon and we'll send the machine.

Herald Publishing Co., Plainview, Texas.

Please send us an American Adding Machine for ten days' free trial.

Name .....

Street Address .....

City .....

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Manufactured and Guaranteed by  
American Can Co., Chicago  
Sold in Hale County by  
The Herald Publishing Co.  
Plainview, Texas

# SOCIETY

## CALENDAR

**Tuesday.**  
 "Merchant of Venice Up to Date"—Given by the High School, at the Opera House, 8:30 p. m.  
 Ladies' Aid of the Christian Church—With Mrs. N. W. McCuiston, 901 Restriction Street, 3 p. m.  
 Five Hundred Club—3 p. m., with Mrs. C. E. McClelland, 1100 East Main Street.  
 "Ladies' Night" at Elks' Club.

**Wednesday.**  
 Civic League—Woman's Club Room, 3 p. m.

**Friday.**  
 Oddity Club.  
 Needlecraft Club—Mrs. S. P. Powell, 3 p. m.  
 Circle No. 2, Woman's Missionary Society—With Mrs. O. B. Jackson, 914 Wayland St., from 3 to 5:30 p. m.

**Saturday.**  
 Mystic Club—Woman's Club Room.  
 Public Library—Open from 3 to 5 p. m.

## LAYMEN'S SERVICE HELD AT FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

At the first Baptist Church yesterday morning, the Laymen had charge of the service. Special music was a feature, and talks were made by the following: D. W. McGlasson, R. C. Joiner, O'Brien, R. M. Eller, J. L. Dorsett, A. C. Hatchell and Charles Cole.

At the night service, Rev. H. H. Street preached from the text "The wages of sin is death."

The orchestra gave a fine fifteen-minute program before the service.

## RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, It being made known that Mrs. Z. E. Jenkins, wife of our friend and fellow bandsman, Z. E. Jenkins, of Plainview, Texas, passed away to the Great Beyond on the 10th day of March, 1914; therefore

RESOLVED, unanimately, by the members of Plainview Band, that we hereby offer to Mr. Z. E. Jenkins our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in his sad bereavement. While we sympathize with you in this sad bereavement, your loss is her eternal gain, for such is the Kingdom of God, and we know that she will welcome her loved ones when they pass into eternity.

RESOLVED that a copy of these resolutions be presented to our friend Mr. Jenkins and a copy be given to the local papers for publication.

J. M. WALLER,  
 E. B. BURCHETT,  
 W. J. SMITH,  
 Committee.

## AT FIFTH SUNDAY MEETING.

A large delegation went from Plainview to the Baptist Fifth Sunday meeting at Silvertown. They report a large attendance and a full program. The laymen had charge of the meeting Saturday afternoon.

The next Fifth Sunday meeting will be at Estacado, in August.



## Telephone for Aid

The DOCTOR, for man or beast, is only one of those you may summon instantly by

**Bell Telephone**

A perfect means of guarding against emergencies and overcoming loneliness.

Now is a good time to learn how YOU can get this service.

THE Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Co. DALLAS, - TEXAS

To Cure a Cold in One Day  
 Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 25c.

## Amusements

Cyril Scott in "The Day of Days" was the Famous Players Production offering at The Ruby Friday. Akin to "Kismet" in story, "The Day of Days" was a darling melodrama well played, but lacking in quality of plot. Much was left to the imagination of the theater-goer in his attempt to keep the threads of the rapid-fire action from unraveling out.

Cyril Scott is always delightful in sympathetic parts allotted to his care, and his rendition of the "heroic" lead in last night's bill was no less satisfying.

Considered as a whole, however, "The Day of Days" is one of the weakest offerings of the Famous Players Productions yet shown in Plainview.

Mrs. C. B. Adams, of Floydada, passed through Plainview to-day, en route to Canadian, Texas.

Mrs. R. W. Sanders, of Hale Center, who has been visiting in the home of C. V. Quisenberry, returned home to-day.

Mrs. W. L. Harrington went to Lubbock to-day for a visit with her daughter.

Dr. J. C. Anderson left to-day for Fort Worth.

Mrs. Sperry Barnes and baby, who have been visiting in the home of Rev. S. A. Barnes, returned to their home, at Abernathy, to-day.

Miss Allie Ware, who has been visiting in Tulla, returned home to-day.

McDowell Gray returned to Plainview to-day.

Rev. R. Thomsen left to-day for Amarillo.

Kenneth Cox, of Hurley, is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Cox.

L. E. Harrington leaves to-morrow for Sweetwater.

## BIRTHS.

Born, at Olton, March 8, to Mr. and Mrs. George Keenan, a boy.

Born, near Plainview, to Mr. and Mrs. Otto Borchardt, a girl, on March 26th.

Born, to Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Nix, of Plainview, a girl, on March 26.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Lon H. Pendley, a girl, on March 26.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frons Jordan, a boy, on March 27.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Williams, a boy, on March 28.

## NEWSPAPER FOR LITTLEFIELD.

C. Grover Pipkin has had experience in West Texas.

C. Grover Pipkin has inaugurated a newspaper at Littlefield. He formerly edited a paper at Shafter Lake. Mr. Pipkin knows all of West and Northwest Texas. He knows the needs of the people and believes in the future of the country.

Mr. Pipkin said Saturday, in Plainview, "I expect to grow with the country, and I believe we are just beginning to grow. The Shallow Water Belt ought to make the richest section in Texas."

## GOOD SINGING WAS FEATURE AT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

"Twelve Ways of Getting Religion" Was Subject of Closing Sermon Last Night.

The meeting at the Presbyterian Church closed Sunday. Much interest had been manifested. Brother Thomsen's sermons have attracted the attention of the people. A business man said last week, "He always gives us something to think about." The church people were delighted with his plain, gospel preaching.

Yesterday was a great day. Brother Thomsen preached on "Twelve Ways of Getting Religion." His text was from Revelations, and he showed how a man may get religion by simply following the ideas of himself and his God, provided the man is honest.

Singing has been an interesting feature of the revival. All have enjoyed the splendid music by the choir.

Rev. Thomsen returned to Amarillo to-day.

## WILL DEMONSTRATE NEW SUB-SOIL PLOW

SAN ANGELO, Texas, March 31.—Manufacturers of a large, rotary, sub-soil plow are planning to give a demonstration of their plow at this place and have spent \$20,000 dollars making preparations for the exhibit. It is claimed that with this plow the soil can be tilled 188 inches below the surface and instead of turning the dirt, it leaves it in its natural condition with the rich top of the sod on top. A tract of 320 acres near here has been purchased for the demonstration.

## Hints for the Housewife

**MENU FOR BREAKFAST**  
 Reproduced by Permission from Good Housekeeping Magazine.  
 Cooked Cereal  
 Hamburger steak and fried apples  
 Muffins and coffee.

The touch that lifts this little meal out of commonplace is fried apples. It is surprising how little fried apples are used. To fry them, use large sour apples. Cut them across in slices about one-half an inch thick. Fry them in butter or butterine. Let them brown nicely and very delicately and see how appetizing they will smell.

There is a trick in cooking the hamburger, too, that transforms it from a tasteless dish to a creation. Use an iron pan and cook it on top of the stove. Sear it on each side first and then salt and pepper it plentifully, using enough fresh grease to make the gravy. This method keeps all the meat juices in the pan and lets none of the flavor escape. After it has been seared, put a cover on the pan and cook more slowly.

**SALLY LUNS**  
 Four Cupfuls of flour.  
 Four tablespoons of sugar.  
 Four tablespoons of butter.  
 Quarter teaspoon of salt.  
 One cake yeast.  
 Two eggs, (one will do).  
 Half a cup of milk and water.  
 Crumble the yeast cake in a cup and put with it one teaspoonful each of flour and sugar. Half fill the cup with lukewarm water and let stand in a warm place for a quarter of an hour. Sift into a bowl the flour, salt and sugar and rub in the butter. Pour the yeast into the center of the flour and add the eggs well beaten, milk, and enough water to make a soft dough. Mix and beat well with a wooden spoon and put in a warm place to raise for an hour. Grease three round cake tins and place the mixture equally in each. Stand in a warm place until it has risen to the top of the tins. Brush over with beaten eggs. Bake in a hot oven for ten minutes. Stand for a moment before turning out. These may be actually prepared all except the actual baking real early in the morning and are nice because they can be served so fresh.

## BUZ-Z-ZZ BUZ-Z-ZZ BUZ-Z-ZZ

Have YOU ever heard that sound at meal time, around your kitchen door? If you buy your SCREEN-DOORS from us, the makers of this sound will have to remain outside, and if you use our CARBOLIZED LIME in their breeding places, you will miss that sound entirely.

Why not begin NOW to swat that FLY in the most effectual way by using our CARBOLIZED LIME and have a pleasant summer?

## A. G. McADAMS LUMBER CO.

## BUZ-Z-ZZ BUZ-Z-ZZ BUZ-Z-ZZ

## The Linen Shower

NEW YORK, March 31.—The girls are now searching for pretty linens to embroider for the showers of the Easter brides, consequently the art embroidery sections of the shops are featuring many new ideas.

Prominent among these are the Dresden China Designs which make up so daintily. These are luncheon sets, dollies and center pieces, stamped and tinted in the Dresden colorings. The dollies are ten and fifteen cents each and the centerpieces range in price from 50 cents to \$2.50.

The new delft embroidery articles are meeting with unusual favor. The designs are simple and work up most effectively. In the circular pieces there are dollies at twenty-five cents and centerpieces at \$1.50. A forty-inch luncheon cloth can be had at \$2 and the fifty-four inch ones at \$4.

Dollies in the cut-out designs known as the Richelieu, are new and attractive. They can be had at twelve cents and instructions for working will be given gratis.

Tumbler sets, consisting of two carafe dollies and six tumbler dollies stamped in neat designs are twenty-five cents, and make a most useful gift.

A pretty centerpiece stamped on gray linen and worked in green coronation braid is handsome and the stamped piece can be had at twenty-

five cents. Another one in white linen is one dollar and most effectively worked in popular delft blue.

New patterns in towels are constantly appearing and the latest addition in this line is the stamped turkish towel. Some have merely the initial while others have a smaller running floral design. These towels sell at twenty-five and fifty cents, the former being more of a hand towel. One progressive shop offers the stamp free of charge in large initials on towels purchased at fifty cents and over. This is an advantage in that it gives a wider choice or selection. When the matching wash cloth is presented with the towel it makes an acceptable gift.

Guest towels with an insertion and edge of crochet lace have long been popular and now the old time tating is being revived and is especially attractive for this purpose. The outfit, consisting of a towel, a tatting shuttle and crochet cotton, together with the minute directions for doing the work can be had for seventy five cents.

An embroidery cushion slip makes a nice shower gift. One of the latest offerings is the blue bird design. The pillow top is seventeen by twenty-one and a half inches and the one seen is edged with cluny lace run with blue, mercerized cotton used in embroidery. The pillow top including the back, sells at fifty cents.

## Country vs. City

"The modern farm house with its labor saving devices, its piano, its books and magazines, its comparatively short hours of toil, and its manifold interests, is an unknown quantity to the city woman who thinks she is comfortable in the small flat where she is under the dominion of the cook and the janitor.

The average city dweller is afraid, perhaps of the drudgery and long hours which prevail on the farm. But the drudgery on the farm is not like the drudgery of the city which has a twin suffering. It is a mistake to think the man on the farm works longer hours at harder work than the man in the city. There are thousands of people in our larger cities who would be infinitely better off, morally, physically and financially, making a living in the country, by no harder work and without the misery involved in cheap living in the cities where good, healthful foods are well nigh beyond the meager allowances of the workingman's salary.

In some regions, especially in the Southwest, the bite of the skunk is

supposed to produce hydrophobia. The fear is unfounded since it is proved that the bite of a healthy skunk is no more serious than similar wounds caused by other agencies.

Many god trees have been cut down because they yield small or no crop. Save such trees and study the reason, as there must be one. It takes too long for a tree to mature to be in any haste to destroy them.

You can make your rural home attractive to your boys and girls and keep them on the farm by planting an abundant supply of small fruits and of fruit trees of various kinds.

Coarseness sin hogs indicate low vitality, sluggishness and slow feeding qualities.

There is good money in raising good cows to sell.

Look out for the man who works the farmer instead of the farm. Do you own thinking.

Lucky is the man who leads in quality.

## New 'Backless' Gowns Too Frank, Make Philadelphia Women Gasp

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 31.—The fashionable women in Philadelphia in an effort to follow the Parisian vogue, adopted the green wig in a twinkling and accepted the skillet hat without a murmur but today when the backless evening gowns were exhibited by models, there was evidence of revolt.

The exhibition of gowns was held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel and the grand ball room resounded with "Oh's" when Mme. Dianette Leduc walked out with nothing on her back

but a string of beads and a draught. The gown was of a bright green crepe de chine, veiled with a lighter shade of tulle. There was hardly anything in the front of the waist and the back was entirely absent. As a result, as the handsome model walked across the room, the exclamations of the women present indicated that the model will not become popular at once in Philadelphia. Four diagonal strands of beads are all that stand between the wearer and the pneumonia on the model shown.

## New York Isn't So Wicked For Town of 5,000,000 Souls

There are 3,500 clerks in American Metropolis who get \$5 and \$6 a week—not enough for living.

By CARLTON TEN EYCK.  
 Written for The United Press

NEW YORK, March 30.—Cruel New York is not more than two-thirds as bad as the greater city is painted. At least it cannot be gainsaid that, relatively, there is as much good in wicked New York as there is in any other American City. Let someone in Father Knickerbocker's family of something over five million souls kick up a gunner's row on the East Side, or a brutal murder, or try to disinfest some of the slime covered police system linen and the whole world knows about it the next afternoon. But let some philanthropic, large hearted soul of Gotham reach out a helping hand to a roken brother and it creates little stir for the simple reason that it is not as good "copy" as a fight or a murder or an expose of Police System grafting.

Witness the recent closing down of the two Henry Seigel stores here. For ays the news was full of the alleged action of Henry Seigel and Frank E. Vogel, whose methods, whether legal or illegal, resulted in the closing up of two of the largest department stores in New York that employed 3,500 clerks—most of them \$5 and \$6 weekly. Many of these girls had to come a New York from the country. They are living alone in cheap boarding houses or furnished rooms. It took very penny of their paltry wages to exist. They couldn't really live on what they got.

At least one thousand of these girls and men who had families dependant upon them faced the direst poverty. They had nothing. It was a mighty poor season for department store clerks and shop girls to expect to and jobs. The situation was alarming or one thousand human being, a number that was really not "a drop in the bucket" of New York's millions of people. Societies formed for the purpose of combatting such conditions talked and planned and did some good in the way of helping these distracted clerks.

All this was news. It was sent over the country broadcast.

Then came to bat several of New York's sons of whom Father Knickerbocker is justly proud. John Claffin, owner of a great department store and who might be called and "amateur philanthropist" because he does so much good and little is known of it. He said that he could care for several hundred of these jobless clerks at his store. He had all force at work and did not know what he could put the Siegel clerks to doing but he had a great big, warm heart and he stepped into the breach. No sooner than his announcement was made than J. D. Greenhut, another big department store owner, stepped up with a similar offer. And then, actually, heads of other big department stores here exhibited jealousy in giving employment

to former Seigel clerks.

These offers of help contained "good human interest copy" but Seigel and Vogel had been indicted and all the details of their failure had been often printed and the story was "stale." Besides, a fresh gunnen outbreak "crowded out" the human interest feature and people outside of the immediate vicinity of Greater New York never knew anything about the material proof that the great city is not without a heart.

In many ways, New York, the greatest City in America, and the second largest in the world is as small as the unliet incorporated town. It may have its wonderful sub-ways and it may have its record-breaking, cloud pinching buildings, and it may be the finest in every way but it still has its Board of Aldermen, and those aldermen are human beings, and in some ways they are just about as provincial as the most provincial of provincials.

For instance, and this only one of a hundred cases that might be mentioned. New York, very properly, has a Sunday closing law for barrooms and all places where liquor is sold except those restaurants and cafes that pay very heavily for a Sunday license. The law was made by the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen, during a deeply religious spasm also passed an ordinance prohibiting the ubiquitous New York delicatessen shops from keeping open all day on Sunday. This ordinance says these delicatessen shops can remain open only between the hours of seven and ten a. m., and four and seven p. m., on the Sabbath. And that ordinance is enforced with a strictness that would do duty to the enforcement of a military rule. This in spite of the fact that New Yorkers by the hundreds of thousands are entirely dependent on delicatessen shops where every cooked and ready to eat article known to man, as well as uncooked foodstuffs are on sale. The innumerable kitchenless and kitchenette apartments have been the mothers of the delicatessen inventions, which is as much a necessity as a drug store and sometimes more so. Nevertheless, the aldermanic lid on delicatessen shops is fixed and immovable "out of hours" as the moon is out of its orbit.

And here is where the silly part of it comes in.

The Sunday liquor law is supposed to be inviolate but if a man has the price he could find via the back door and the family entrance enough barrooms and saloons, openly doing business on Sunday from the Battery to the upper end of the Island of Manhattan or the Bronx, on Broadway and the side streets, to supply any ten of the thirliest and largest cities of America with alcoholic quenchers. Someone has suggested backdoors for the delicatessens.



## IF YOU ARE ON THE FENCE

In regard to your Groceries, kindly give us a trial and we know your custom will then remain with us permanently. Our chief aim is to supply the best qualities and the largest assortments at the most reasonable prices. We want your trade and we know we will get it steadily after your first purchase here. Don't forget to come in and let us get acquainted.

**WRIGHT & DUNAWAY**  
 PHONES 35 and 355

# SOUDAN GRASS A FINE HAY FOR THIS COUNTRY

Lubbock country forms organization for marketing pure seeds and other products produced from soil.

LUBBOCK, Texas, March 31.—Soudan grass has created a great deal of interest in Lubbock County of late. That the interest is a lasting one the farmers feel confident. There has been a long felt want for a good hay that will produce heavily without irrigation in the South Plains and is not a pest as Johnson grass is. At last it has been found.

Soudan is thought to be the wild original form of the cultivated sorghums. It is a tall annual grass, which under the conditions on the South Plains will reach a height of seven feet. The stems are small and are somewhat more leafy than Johnson grass. It is readily cured into hay fully equal in feeding value to Johnson grass hay. In appearance it is somewhat similar to Johnson grass but is entirely distant from it. Since it lacks the underground root stock it produces a greater top growth than Johnson grass. It is an annual plant and must be seeded each season and is the case with millet.

Introduced in 1909. Soudan grass was first introduced in this county in 1909 by the United States Department of Agriculture. It was tested at Chillicothe Texas and later at the Lubbock Experiment Farm where it proved a success.

In the spring of 1913 seven Lubbock county farmers, including the Experiment Farm, planted twenty-five acres of Soudan grass with excellent results. The grass yields from three to five tons of hay and from 400 to 600 pounds of seed per acre. And there is no doubt but that when it is more thoroughly tried out it will yield better.

In this locality it can be cut about three times a season. The plant recovers quickly after being harvested and puts out new stems more readily than the sorghums. It is a valuable hay crop in both humid and semi-arid regions. Stock eat it readily.

Soudan grass may be planted either in cultivated rows, in close drills or broadcast. In the South Plains it seems to do better in rows thirty-six inches apart, using about two pounds of seed per acre.

Wait Until Ground Is Warm. It should never be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm. It should be planted however as early as possible in order to secure as many crops of hay as possible. The first cutting is the most desirable for the seed crop. After the first cutting about thirty-six days are necessary for the second crop.

Soudan grass crosses very readily with all the cultivated varieties of cultivated sorghums and for this reason it should be planted away from such crops if the seed is desired.

A large acreage will be planted in Lubbock county this season and because of the great demand for the seed the farmers are expecting to profit much from the sale of the seed in addition to the value of the hay crop. An organization for the growing of other pure seeds in addition to the Soudan grass has been perfected and all crops raised for seed by the members will be carefully and rogued in order that nothing but the best shall be marketed.

This organization will insure a good market for the farmers of this county.

# Today's Short Story

Her Soldier Dad. Mrs. Johnson was all excitement. Her husband was a Gordon Highlander and she had an invitation to visit him in Barracks in Scotland.

"You'll soon see daddy now," she said to her six-year-old little daughter as the express bore them to their destination.

On arrival at the barracks Mrs. Johnson was informed that her husband was on sentry duty. One of the soldiers pointed him out to her but of course they could not approach him. The child eyed her daddy with big round eyes full of wonder as he paced up and down the square, rifle on his shoulder, in his regimental kilt.

"There's daddy," cried the mother. The child was too lost in this amazing spectacle to answer but at last came out.

"Mama," she said in a childish treble but with a strictly confidential air, "if daddy finds the man who stole his trousers, will he give me that little frock?"—Dallas News.

His Trusty Sword. Brown, an elderly gentleman, was entertaining some friends one night and during the evening some one of the guests stopped to admire a room where arms of various kinds decorated the walls.

Among these arms was a sword that attracted considerable attention and one or two of the guests requested it be taken down for closer inspection. The host of course, complied.

"Speaking of this sword," said Brown as he tenderly took the carving tool from the wall, "never will I forget the day when I drew it the first time."

"I thought the blade had a history," remarked one of the guests, eagerly. "Where did you draw it Mr. Brown?" "At a 25-cent raffle," was the happy rejoinder of Mr. Brown.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

# CALGARY GIVES TO WOMEN HONOR IN CITY PLANNING

Bench, City Planning Commission And School Board Of Canadian City Have Women

CALGARY, Canada, March 30.—Canada's first woman judge is Mrs. R. R. Jamison of Calgary. She is president of the local council of women and has lately been appointed to deal with cases in the juvenile court. Calgary is proud of her and points to its possession of the only woman judge as its proof of being the most progressive city in Canada. In addition it has three women on its City Planning Commission, two on the night school board for technical education, and a woman school trustee who ran ahead of all the other candidates. A police woman is to be appointed as soon as a suitable person is found. Calgary's newly elected city council is said to be one of the best in Canada, made up of clean and able men. A correspondent of the Toronto Century writes: "This is due to the women's vote which went to that class of candidates."

The remarkable work of the Calgary women in establishing a successful municipal market has lately been described in our columns.

# FARMERS WILL HAVE TO BUY MORE CORN

MCKINNEY, Texas, March 31.—There are 49 million bushels of the 1913 corn crop in the Texas granaries according to a report just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Compared with this issue last year this is an increase of 3 million bushels. This amount is insufficient to last the farmers until next year, and about 45 million bushels will have to be imported at a cost of about 30 million dollars. Gollin is the leading corn producing county of the state and the stocks of this cereal held by the farmers is about the same as at this time last year.

# NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASS'N WILL VISIT WICHITA FALLS

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, March 31.—The citizens of this place are rejoicing over the fact that the National Editorial Association which convenes in Houston on April 23rd, will make a special trip to this city in its circle tour of the state. The local Chamber of Commerce is planning to elaborate entertain the visitors and has completed arrangements for an automobile ride through the Electric oil fields. Other features of the reception have been arranged.

# HOG WADDLE SUCCESS

SAN BENITO, Texas, March 31.—Every kind of swine known to the Rio Grande Valley participated in the Hog Waddle during the second annual cabbage day celebration conducted in this city last week. A thousand hogs paraded the main streets of San Benito, supplemented by several wagon loads of cabbage. Every business house had their windows decked in gala attire for the occasion and the decorations were made from cabbage heads and cabbage leaves. A large crowd was present.

# NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASS'N. ELABORATELY ENTERTAINED

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 31.—A trip through the big packing houses of this city has been arranged by the committee which is preparing for the entertainment of the delegates of the National Editorial Association on its circle tour of Texas. A trip by automobile over the million dollar system of highways constructed by Tarrant county has also been arranged.

# FIRST IMPORTATION OF WHEAT SHORTS

GALVESON, Texas, March 31.—The first importation of wheat shorts ever made through this port arrived last week when the Norwegian Steam Ship Thyra, decked from Buenos Aires with 22,400 bags of this commodity as a part of its cargo. The remainder of the cargo was corn and both the corn and wheat shorts were consigned to a Fort Worth concern.

# SULPHUR MINES RECEIVE NEW MACHINERY

FREEMONT, Texas, March 31.—Twelve solid carloads of new machinery for the sulphur mines at Bryan Heights arrived here last week and a large force of men are busily engaged in installing the new equipment. With these added facilities the output of the plant will be increased two fold.

# SEMINOLE BANKS CONSOLIDATE

SEMINOLE, Texas, March 31.—The Seminole National Bank and the First State Bank of this city effected a consolidation last week and the name of the First State Bank was perpetuated. The capital stock was increased to \$50,000.

# CATTLE SCARCITY IS MORE ACUTE, SAYS KANSAS CITYMAN.

KANSAS CITY, Stock Yards, March 31.—The cattle scarcity is more acute this week. Total receipts 5,200 head less than corresponding week last year. Steers have already held barely steady due to a 15 to 25 cent decline in Chicago. Killers say the outlet for beef is narrow, on account of bad industrial conditions.

Conditions industrially, are improving however. One third of the idle men in New York have been put to work during the past three weeks and the remainder will be working by May 1. But at this time there is possibility of strikes and tie ups which act against the beef trade.

High retail prices this year aggravate the effect of inactivity in the labor circles, and forecasters hesitate to predict much improvement in live stock prices. Nearby territories have contributed lightly to the cattle supply this week, but the deficiency has been partly made up for by consignments of Northern Colorado and other feeding sections in the West, including Montana, Idaho, and a train of fat cattle from Phoenix, Arizona.

These far-away points usually go to the Pacific coast, but they are finding the Kansas City prices attractive this year. No prime cattle have been received. Good to choice natives selling at \$8.85, several shipments of Oklahoma meal fed steers at \$8.25 and \$8.50, and the Western going at \$7.50 to \$8.40.

Quarantine offerings have been light sales ranging from \$6.80 to \$7.85. The stockers and feeders are steady at 25 cents lower than two weeks ago. Sales largely at \$6.90 to \$8.00. Native cows sell at \$6.00 to \$7.50, veal calves \$8.50 to \$9.50.

The pork market is meeting reverses this week, ten cent declines being effective the last two days. Receipts are no larger but all the markets report that packers demand lower prices. Pork products are off several points which makes the position of the killers logical but it is difficult to accept as real conditions which were so full of bloom a week ago, and of gloom today.

While market prospects look dubious on their face an upturn is not impossible nor improbable.

Sheep and lambs are 25 to 35 cents higher in the last two days. Receipts today 4,300 head, half the lambs selling at \$8.10 and \$8.15, medium lambs at \$7.85, fed ewes, (western), sold at \$5.85 to \$6.10, a small band of Texas fed, Mexican ewes at \$6.25, yearlings \$7.25, wethers worth \$6.50.

Very little clipped stock has been received, but equal quality would sell around 75 cents per cwt, under the woolled stock. Texas goats are bringing \$4.25 to \$4.50.

For Weakness and Loss of Appetite. The Old Standard general strengthening tonic. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out Malaria and builds up the system. A true tonic. A sure Appetizer. For adults and children. 50c.

# INDIGESTION OVERCOME

Overcome by Simple Remedy. Hurried and careless habits of eating, irregular meals and foods that do not harmonize, tend to weaken the digestive organs and result in different forms of stomach trouble.

If you are one of the unfortunates who have drifted into this condition, eat simple foods only, slowly, regularly and take Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic.

Mrs. H. J. Smith, Thomasville, Ga., says: "I suffered from a stomach trouble, was tired, worn out and nervous. A friend advised me to take Vinol. My stomach trouble soon disappeared and now I eat heartily and have a perfect digestion and I wish every tired, weak woman could have Vinol, for I never spent any money in my life that did me so much good."

The recovery of Mrs. Smith was due to the combined action of the medicinal elements of the cod's liver—aided by the blood making and strength creating properties of tonic iron, which are contained in Vinol. We will return the purchase money every time Vinol fails to benefit.

P. S. Our Saxe Salve stops itching and begins healing at once. J. W. WILLIS DRUG CO., Plainview, Texas.

Paul Barker and W. E. Armstrong went to Kress yesterday in a Ford car.

# FOR SALE.

480 acres two miles east of the town of Cone, in Crosby County, Texas. Price, \$20 per acre. Write to C. E. NESRSTA, Flatonia, Texas.—Adv. S-9 issues.

FOR SALE: Choice re-cleaned Feterita Seed. Phone 403, or leave order at Third National Bank. H. V. TULL.—Adv. Semi-23-25-27-pd.

FOR SALE—160 acres near Runningwater. Joins Syndicate tract. Every foot can be cultivated. See H. E. SKAGGS.—Adv. S-11.

# SITUATION WANTED.

First-class, up-to-date, all-around man, age 25, is open for favorable engagement as manager or superintendent. Experienced in machinery, farming, fruit ranch, etc. College training, sober, reliable. First-class credentials. Please address, with particulars: FRANK B. MUNROE, River Forest, Ill.—Adv. S-2 issues.

TEAMS AND IMPLEMENTS for sale, or would trade for cheap land; also 80 hogs. RHODES BROS., Runningwater, Texas.—Adv. D and S-pd.

# LOST.

Between M. E. Church and Wayland College one Gold Bar Pin. Leave at The Herald office and get reward. Adv. D-2 times G. E. DALLINGER.

PETERITA SEED FOR SALE—Hand-picked and threshed. See J. H. BUNTING or EAST SIDE GROCERY.—Adv. S-4 issues.

# Professional Machine Gunman Tells Of Mexican Adventures

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT of The United Press

MEXICO CITY, March 30.—The bottom has fallen out of business for the American adventurers along the border. Tracy Richardson, one of the star machine gunmen in the Mexican revolution, developed this fact with great care and regret in a conversation with the staff correspondent of the United Press.

"The game has played out along the border," said Richardson, who has fought under Villa, Salazar, and Orozco, at different times. "In the early days of the Orozco revolution against Madero, I got a thousand dollars a week. It was when Orozco looked like a winner and some big American concerns were putting a lot of money to the cause, hoping that he would make such trouble that the United States would have to wave the stars and stripes over Mexico. But at the end of three weeks Orozco had been licked three times by Madero's soldiers and my fine wages stopped. I've run machine guns in more South American revolutions than I care to tell about, but that was the highest salary I ever got.

"And what is more," continued Richardson, "these Mexicans have been fighting for about three years and have developed some fine gunmen among themselves. They are bound to learn when they had we American machine gun men among them so long."

# 2,000 Youngsters Along the Border

"Today there are two thousand young fellows along the Rio Grande who are crazy to handle machine guns for either side of the revolution. The do not want any big salary. All they seek is glory, adventure and plenty to eat. It is the money we professional revolutionists are after. It is the moving pictures and two or three magazines on adventure that have killed our game. They make young fellows want to do desperate things. Of course, way down in the interior of Mexico where there's hard fighting and where the newspaper men can't see these young heroes at work, these young fellows could get plenty of jobs. But they want to stay near the Rio Grande where they are not too far from home and where they are under the eyes of the war correspondents."

I asked Richardson about the Mexicans as fighters. "Can't beat them," he said, "when once they get started they are the fiercest chargers in the world. Salazar, for instance, made a charge at Ojinaga and the American officers on the other side of the river who saw it, said it was one of the best planned and bravest charges they had ever seen."

# Villa A First Class Fighter.

"If you stop to think," said Richardson, "there are few men like Villa, Salazar, Orozco and Campa, who have been fighting continually for the past three years. Their experience has turned them into first-class military

men. You can't show me a country in the world whose generals have had the experience in actual warfare that these Mexican revolutionists have had. They are the real goods when it comes to military leadership. They have not learned in school but they have picked up some wonderful lessons in the field.

Talk turned to gruesome war. "You get over that," said the gunman. "When you get into a fight you do not stop to think that the rest of the fellows are human beings with mothers, sisters, fathers and brothers, the same as you have; you just think of them as man killing animals who will kill you if you don't kill them first."

"How many have you killed?" was a question I slipped in hurriedly. "I've never killed a man in my life," he answered. That is the answer all of these professional machine-gun men give you.

More than one American war correspondent has seen Richardson sitting at his gun "breaking up the formation" of the enemy with his rain of 300 bullets a minute. "Breaking up the formation" is what Richardson calls it. You could not get him to admit that one of the men who falls under his death rain had been killed by him. "How does it feel to be shot?" I asked him. "I've been shot eight times, mostly around the edges and it felt different every time. The most pain I ever had was from a wound in my wrist. The bullet went under the skin and I squeezed it out myself with my thumb but it hurt a nerve and I suffered to beat the band. Another time I was hit in the muscle of the leg and though it was only a small wound I felt as though someone had rapped me across the thigh with a sapling. The force of the bullet spun me around like a top.

# Worst Wound Hurt Least

"The worst wound I ever had, hurt me the least. I was sitting at my machine gun. There were eighteen of us in a tight corner. I was sitting at one gun, Sam Drebbin at another, pumping away for our lives when suddenly I felt as though someone had touched a warm iron to my chest. A Mexican came to help me and he found a hole in my back. That made me feel better for I knew the bullet had gone clear through me and would not have to be cut out by a surgeon. I did not go to be, ever for one day. The bullet went straight through my right lung and I am as strong in my lungs today as I ever was. Folks are wrong when they think South American adventurers are in the game because they love to kill. We are in it for the money there is in it. But there is not one of us who would not be ashamed to say that we had ever killed a man. It is not our code to admit a thing like that."

Call The Herald for Job Printing.

# WOMEN'S MISSIONARY TO MEET IN FORT WORTH

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 31.—Preparations are being made to handle a large crowd at the annual meeting of the Women's Missionary Council of the Methodist Church, South, which will convene in Ft. Worth, on April 18 for an eight day's gathering. Mrs. W. F. Barnum, chairman of the entertainment committee, announced that a large program is being arranged for the guests. Some of the most prominent speakers of the country will address this meeting on the various phases of church and missionary work. The local chamber of commerce has secured a reduced rate over all railroads entering the city for the benefit of the delegates.

# CIGARETTE IS FEATURE OF AVIATOR'S MEMORIAL

PARIS, France, March 30.—France's first cigarette monument was unveiled today on the cliffs overlooking the English channel at Calias. It is in honor of Hubert Latham, the aviator. A bronze figure of the late birdman shows him looking toward Dover, a cigarette in his hand. Latham was an incessant smoker and when picked up in the English channel after his unsuccessful attempt to cross it in an aeroplane, he was calmly puffing away.

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A Pure Vegetable Remedy  
Is guaranteed to bring relief to sufferers of Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney and Stomach Troubles or money will be refunded.

**HEISKELL'S OINTMENT**  
Cures Eczema, Erysipelas, Immediate relief in itching Piles, Ringworm, Sunburn, etc. Price 50c. of all Druggists. Sent for sample and book. "Health and Beauty." JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 1730 Spring Garden St., Phila., Pa.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is single partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Heiskell's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY, sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1894. Seal. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Heiskell's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

For Pies Biscuits Cakes, Waffles or Muffins



Or anything else that is generally difficult to bake with economy and success—you'll find one heaping teaspoonful of **HEALTH CLUB** more efficient, purer and easier to use than any other Baking Powder obtainable at any price.

In 10, 15 & 25 Cans At all Good Grocers

# WHENEVER YOU NEED A GENERAL TONIC - TAKE GROVE'S

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic is Equally Valuable as a General Tonic because it Acts on the Liver, Drives Out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. For Grown People and Children.

You know what you are taking when you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic as the formula is printed on every label showing that it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It is as strong as the strongest bitter tonic and is in Tasteless Form. It has no equal for Malaria, Chills and Fever, Weakness, general debility and loss of appetite. Gives life and vigor to Nursing Mothers and Pale, Sickly Children. Removes Blisters without purging. Relieves nervous depression and low spirits. Arouses the liver to action and purifies the blood. A True Tonic and Sure Appetizer. A Complete Strengthening. No family should be without it. Guaranteed by your Druggist. We mean it. 50c.

EDITORIAL PAGE

The Twice-A-Week Hale County Herald

The Herald's Open Forum and Public Service Departments.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1914

BROWN & MILLER, Publishers

Everybody Together

"Cheap money" is one of Hale County's greatest needs. There are very few farmers who would refuse to put in an irrigating plant if they could secure funds with which to do it at 6 per-cent or 7 per-cent interest.

That is just what the plan is which Judge Joe E. Lancaster proposed to the Chamber of Commerce this morning. A local company with \$100,000 capital stock could start work in a big way. They ought to be able to rediscount their paper so as to supply everybody with money.

A million dollars spent for individual irrigating plants in Hale County would mean more to us than another railroad. That would mean 250 wells. When we can add that much to the amount already invested there will be tonnage sufficient for two or three roads. Railroads go after tonnage, too.

There are many details to work out. However, that the plan is feasible nobody who has studied it doubts. The legal status of the proposition has been settled satisfactorily.

The best thing about it all is the unanimity of spirit with which Plainview men are going after the proposition. Everyone of the banks is behind it. Local men of money are willing to take stock in the plan. It is one thing which will benefit every man, woman and child in all Hale County.

The "Plainview spirit" is one of co-operation. We never can accomplish most without getting everybody interested. That is one of the gratifying features of the plan to organize a \$100,000 company to supply money for irrigation plants in Hale County.

Whatever I Undertake I'll Finish

The world is full of "unfinished jobs." They aren't positions which have just been "started," either. No, sir; some man or woman or boy started the thing and has gone off and left it.

A lone stone wall stood for ten years in a Texas city—mute evidence of hasty enthusiasm. In a workshop recently there stood a half-finished table, the rounds for a chair, one shelf to a bookcase—all of them begun in enthusiasm. But the boy who started the work grew tired.

This same boy went to his studies with enthusiasm. After two weeks his zeal began to lag. He seldom finished anything.

You can see the counterpart of this boy along the back streets of any city. The night prowlers are the men who never "finish anything." A man who doesn't finish the thing he starts never builds character.

But this boy did finish his job. He happened to overhear a conversation one day between his father and teacher. Both were sorry that he did not finish what he undertook. So the boy made his motto for life: "I'll finish whatever I undertake."

"I'll finish whatever I undertake." What a motto for farmers, business men, lawyers, teachers—what a plan for this whole world! And it is valuable for town building no less than for individual.

Do you "finish whatever you undertake?"

The Virtue Of Discontent

A baby lies in its mother's arms—eyes staring at the ceiling. Presently the infant moves. It isn't quite comfortable. And in that movement is born dim consciousness in its brain that the child can change its position.

That baby is never still again. It kicks, wiggles, scratches, and after awhile begins to crawl.

Other people are walking, and pretty soon crawling isn't satisfactory for the child. It wants to stand upright.

For centuries the human race was willing to crawl, then walk and run. Man saw the eagle soar over him, the deer dart across his ken. He was dissatisfied with walking.

Then man used the horse. He was not satisfied yet. The locomotive, motor car, automobile, flying machine—all are the product of man's discontent.

Community life, social service, co-operative effort are the outgrowth of man's discontent at his own weakness; and his growing consciousness that no man lives to himself. Every school house, college, hospital was the product of some individual's discontent.

When man ceases to be dissatisfied with his lot it means death. Any individual who is perfectly satisfied makes no further effort to better his condition, to improve the mental status of his children, or to help his fellow man.

A newspaper, a church, a public institution which does not create discontent is not worthy a place in our cosmos. Discontent means activity, an effort to better one's condition.

Why should we be discontented?

A hundred and fifty thousand babies die each year because filth harbors flies.

Another hundred and fifty thousand every summer are made victims of physical suffering and mental incapacity because we breed flies.

A million children play in the streets and acquire habits of the street because they have nowhere else to play.

A million mothers fasten a curse on their offspring because of the necessity for earning their bread, because of the profit from child labor, and because legislation has not regulated the right of the employer.

In Plainview, a hundred little boys and girls idle their time away. School is free, but they do not attend.

Ugly spots stare at every passer-by. Ugly bills boards cover the principal corners. Filth makes it possible to trap 8,000,000 flies during one summer. Individual satisfaction or jealousy makes you stay at home when the town and your own self interest impel you to get out and work. Co-operative effort lags because you won't help.

Discontent means progress. But it isn't the sort of discontent which grasps every rumor and peddles it to the world. It isn't the discontent which stands on street corners and curses the country, without making any positive effort to better conditions.

HOUSEKEEPING ON BIG PLANE NECESSARY TO CLEAN CITIES

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 28.—The womanly qualities of the good mother and good housekeeper must be applied to the municipalities if we would have clean cities and clean mind ed, clean living citizens.

This view of the social problem in the modern American city was set forth by Miss Mary E. McDowell, a Chicago Settlement worker, in an address before the Woman's Dining Club here tonight, on the topic, "Clothing a Municipality."

"All down the ages," Miss McDowell said, "women have been chasing dirt and seeing dirt. Their habit of cleaning up is not at all a bad habit to let loose in any city.

"The housekeeper whose standard of living is so low that she lives only for the front of her house and knows not her ally or her garbage man, is not ready for the vote, but let her learn that the garbage man and his horse belong to a political party and not to the city and that they are the pawns in the political game, and not a part of the cleaning department or run in the interest of the family she loves, and she will walk out of the door that leads to the booth and vote dirt out and cleanliness and order in."

Judge L. C. Penry and wife and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Briggs went up to Amarillo to-day in Mr. Briggs' car. The latter went up to attend the U. D. C. meeting to-night.

VICTOR HUGO'S TOOTH IS LOST THE POLICE FIND IT

PARIS, France, March 28.—Victor Hugo's tooth has disappeared from the Hugo Museum in the Place des Vosges.

The Perfect of the Seine was stated to learn this in a satirical weekly journal and immediately demanded an explanation from the chief inspector of the museum department who in turn requested one from the fine art section who asked one from the director of the museum.

From the reports of these various officials on each other's action the prefect was relieved to learn that no thief had operated unobserved in the museum.

The relic, a somewhat delapidated molar, had been presented to the museum by a former director, Victor Koch, a nephew and fanatical admirer of his distinguished uncle. M. Koch died at an advanced age and was succeeded by M. Henri Planes, who, while greatly admiring his predecessor's devotion to the memory of his distinguished relative, considered the exhibit tasteless and trivial and simply threw it into the fire.

BORROWER'S NEGLIGENCE.

From Boston Transcript: Borrowby—Let's see, do I owe you anything?

Bangs—Not a cent, my boy, are you going around paying your little debts?

Borrowby—No; going around seeing if I'd overlooked anybody. Lend me five till Saturday will you?

CHURCH-OWNED MOVIE SHOW MARKED SUCCESS

PINE ISLAND, Minn., March 28.—The church owned and church-operated moving picture show here was pronounced a financial success by Rev. C. E. Mead, who originated the idea of having the church operate a moving picture show for the betterment of the community. The First Methodist Church which is backing the movement, will devote the profits of the theater to its own mission work. The young men of the church take turns in cranking the machine and ushering. The theater is one of the most popular meeting places in town.

LUBBOCK

LUBBOCK, Texas, March 28.—School District No. 5, in the northeast part of the county is planning to issue bonds to the extent of \$2,000 for the purpose of erecting a modern school building. The plans of the citizens of this district are to make the building a social center similar to that of the Canyon school building.

Mr. McElry, Manager of the Electric Theater, is erecting a twelve-foot electric sign in front of the theater.

Mr. Ed. Vaughn won the piano in the contest which the Avalanche has been holding.

PRESIDENT HUERTA PRESENTS REGIMENT WITH COLORS



The picture shows President Huerta and General Biazquet, secretary of war, at the recent ceremonies in Mexico City, when Huerta presented the Twenty-ninth regiment with the colors. President Huerta is seen returning the salute of the regiment.

INVALID LAD MEETS WILSON: THEY VISIT IN WHITE HOUSE

Boy Whose Life is Despaired of is Granted Wish to See President Who Promptly Consents

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—A pale, smiling lad of twelve, on a stretcher in the Blue Room of the White House, beside him sat the President of the United State. The scene was the culmination of week's of yearning of President Wilson's kind responses to the little boy's pleas.

Paralyzed in limb, his life slowly ebbing away, Harry Winthrop Davis, of Sewickley, Pa., was the president's early caller today.

He came in a motor ambulance and three hospital attendants bore him to the White House.

The president came and chatted for several minutes with the little fellow who at first was too happy to speak. Finally he asked about Mrs. Wilson and left some flowers for her.

The president's eyes were dimmed as he turned away to his day's work on the stretcher was carried out on the stretcher to the ambulance and away to the railroad station and to Atlantic City.

The visit was arranged by Mrs. A. L. Davis, the boy's mother who had written to Mrs. Wilson, telling her that her boy had been earnestly praying to see the president and she hoped the meeting could be arranged. She suggested that the little fellow could be brought to the White House and the President promptly gave his consent.

THE GIANTS BREAK TRAINING

Donlin and Doyle to Captain New York Teams on Way North

MARLIN, Texas, March 28.—The New York National League Team squad broke spring training here today.

The team will return home in two squads, one led by Donlin, and the other, the regulars, by Captain Larry Dayle. Both will go to South Texas cities for a series of games.

Pitcher Druceke, whose are has been bothering him, will remain at Marlin. It is said he will seek a place on the Toronto International League team which has been training here.

McGraw announced that Outfielder Harrison would be retained by the Giants.

SOX MAY LOSE TWO STARS.

Weaver and Scott Will Jump to Feds Unless Given Raise in Salary

SANTA ROSA, Cal., March 28.—Before leaving here today for Oakland, Joe Weaver, shortstop for the Chicago White Sox, told friends that he had definitely decided to sign with the Federal League, unless the White Sox management met his terms. He did not say what his terms were or what the Federal League had offered him but also added that Jimmie, (Death Valley) Scott, one of the White Sox pitchers, had a Federal League contract under consideration and had come to the same conclusion.

AUTO ACCIDENT: TWO PEOPLE ARE INJURED

SWEETWATER, Texas, March 28.—Dr. L. O. Dudgeon left here this morning for a point three miles North of Roscoe to perform an operation for appendicitis. He was accompanied by a trained nurse, Mrs. Sparks, and when just passing out of the city limits of Roscoe, he lost control of his car and it turned turtle. Mrs. Sparks was pinned under the car and sustained a badly torn foot and internal injuries.

Dr. Dudgeon was thrown clear of the car and alighted on his face. His face was torn so badly that he would not have been recognized had he not been known to have been in the wreck, and it is thought that his skull is fractured. He also has three fractured ribs besides other painful injuries. Neither of them has regained account of the accident. Dudgeon vbgkj sufficient consciousness to give an account of the wreck. However, it is thought that the wheel of the car was running in a rut and when it finally came out the car turned so quickly that he lost control of it.

They are so painfully injured that it has not been advisable to bring them home yet.

DRINKING LESSENY BY FILMS, SAYS SCHURMAN

Cornell President Believes that Motion Pictures Have Had a Great Influence for Good.

DETROIT, Mich., March 28.—In a speech made before the Cornell Alumni last week at their annual dinner, Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell, declared that motion pictures had done more than anything else to decrease the amount of drinking done by students of the universities.

"Nowadays, the students go to the moving picture shows instead of to the saloons, said President Schurman. "There was a time when students spent their spare time in drinking liquor but since the motion pictures have become the vogue drunkenness is on the decrease."

TO SHOW HOW FOUR CAN LIVE ON \$9.00 A WEEK

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Mr. and Mrs. John Neligh, social settlement workers connected with the Neighborhood House here will demonstrate how a husband and wife and their two children can live decently in a four room house on \$9 a week. Mr. Neligh will get work during the coming week that will net him \$9 even if he has to put away coal and sweep side walks. Mrs. Neligh's part will be to run the house on the meager income and two neighborhood children will be borrowed to demonstrate that work.

DOES IT PAY?

A Missouri woman advertised for a husband. She afterwards got one at a cost of \$9. He later enlisted in the army and was killed in a battle. She got \$5,000 life insurance and gets a widows pension as long as she lives. Yet some people try to tell you that it does not pay to advertise.—Exchange.

MRS. EUSTACE BROWN CHOSEN ADVISER AT UNI.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, March 28.—Mrs. Eustace Brown, of Olathe, was chosen adviser of the women at the State University of Kansas today by the State Board of Administration. She will supervise the activities of all women students and will oversee all social functions.

Mrs. Brown is a former president of the State Federation of Clubs and was recently appointed hostess for the state at the Kansas Building of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. She also has been a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

WISH TO APPEAR IN FILMS!

All That is Necessary is to Be Operated on in Kansas City Hospital

KANSAS CITY, March 28.—Motion pictures of surgical operations in the Kansas City Hospitals are planned by Kansas City physicians. The plan is a part of the educational work in which the pictures will be distributed to colleges, schools and hospitals.

Kansas City has surgeons of international reputation. The men will be asked to work before the moving picture camera in cases in which they are specialists.

L. WEBER AND F. SMALLEY IN MERCHANT OF VENICE

Lois Weber as Portian and Phillip Smalley as Shylock, with an all-star cast brought the "Merchant of Venice" vividly before those who attended the Olympic Theater yesterday afternoon and night.

It was an hour with Shakespeare with his brilliant portrayal of human nature, which is the same in all ages. The staging was beautiful. The acting fine. To the students and lovers of Shakespeare, the feature was a rare treat. To those who are not it should be an incentive to learn more of this great poet.

The management of the Olympic is to be congratulated upon presenting such beautiful features.

MRS. CHARLES SAIGLING ENTERTAINS BRIDGE CLUB.

Miss Leona Cunningham is Guest of Honor With I. F. E.'s; Miss Buchheimer Wins High Score.

A pretty meeting of the I. F. E. Bridge Club was held Friday afternoon with Mrs. Charles Saigling. Spring was remembered in the trailing plants of green that decked the rooms.

Miss Leona Cunningham, the guest of honor, was presented with a hand-embroidered boudoir cap by the hostess.

Miss Mildred Buchheimer won high score for the club.

The guests were Mrs. Walter Leonard and Mrs. John Roberts, of Hale Center, and Mesdames H. W. Harrel, J. W. Grant and P. J. Woodriddle, of Plainview.

Salted almonds were served during the game, and later frozen whipped cream with strawberries and cake were handed the guests.

E. A. Zollicoffer left to-day for Hills-bore, Texas.

# Bread And Bread Making

BY HELEN W. ATWATER

From the United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin. No. 1.—Dough and "Raising."

The so-called "salt-rising" bread is interesting as an illustration of self-raised bread. In it the ferments originally present or acquired from the air produce the fermentation which leavens it. To make it warm milk and corn meal are mixed into a stiff batter which is left at blood heat until the whole mass is sour—that is, until the ferments present have produced fermentation throughout. Next a thick sponge is made of wheat flour and hot water to which a little salt has been dissolved. This sponge and the dry batter are thoroughly kneaded together and set in a warm place for several hours. The leavening action started in the batter spreads through the dough and produce a light, porous loaf, which many persons consider very palatable. Such a bread is comparatively free from acidity, as the presence of the salt hinders undesirable acid fermentation.

Ordinarily a baker mixes his bread with water and most of the data summarized in this action refers to such bread. Sometimes, especially in private families, milk is used in place of part or all of the water. Such dough is slow in rising but makes an equally light loaf. The milk bread contains a larger percentage of proteins and fats than the water bread and is equally digestible. It's use is to be advocated especially on farms, where skim milk is abundant. When water is used, it should of course, be free from any dirt or contamination. It's hardness or softness makes little difference in the quality of the bread, though perhaps the soft water is to be preferred. Salt is used in bread because it imparts a flavor without which bread is usually considered insipid and because it exerts a retarding influence on the diastase by which starch is converted into sugar and other ferments.

When the flour is of good quality, the dough, well prepared and properly baked, the loaf has certain definite characteristics. Thus it should be well raised and have a flinty crust, which is neither too dark in color or too tough, but which cracks when broken. The crumb, as the interior of the loaf is called, should be porous, elastic and uniform, without large holes and should have a good flavor and odor.

The methods of mixing dough are various but certain general rules apply

to them all.

As yeast develops best at a moderate high temperature, (77 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit), the materials of the dough should be at least luke warm, and the mixing and rising should be done in a warm place, as free as possible from drafts. On the other hand, too high a temperature must also be avoided as they kill the yeast. If all portions of the dough are to be equally aerated by the gas from the growing yeast the latter must be thoroughly mixed with flour and water; moreover as the presence of oxygen aids in the growing of the yeast, all parts of the dough should be exposed to the air. Both these results are accomplished by the kneading. Too little yeast will, of course, yield a badly raised loaf, but too much yeast is just as objectionable as the bubbles formed in the gluten of the flour, unable to resist the pressure of the excessive amount of gas, break open, the gas escapes and the dough becomes heavy and soggy. Too much yeast, also gives the presence of the unpleasant "yeasty" taste to the bread due partly to the presence of superfluous yeast cells, but more especially to other ferments. Even when used in small quantities yeast has a decided influence on the flavor of the bread. The amount of yeast which should be used depends on the strength of the flour. A flour in which gluten is abundant and tenacious can resist a much stronger pressure of gas than one with weak or scant gluten, which if it does not fall entirely is likely to make a loaf with large holes and heavy badly raised masses between. Similarly the proportion of water which should be used varies with the strength of the flour. The Standard Cook books suggest an average of about three parts of flour to one part of water. The ratios changing with the quality of the flour. In general, nothing but practical experience can teach the proper quantity of materials to be used. Salt, as has been said, tends to retard fermentation, and consequently should be added toward the end of the mixing, then it is useful because it checks lactic or butyric fermentations, such as often follows the alcoholic fermentations.

It seems almost unnecessary to say the greatest cleanliness should be observed in kneading the bread.

The methods of mixing dough are various but certain general rules apply

to them all.

# Early Hatching Necessary For Winter Layers Says Experience

By E. T. QUINSBERRY  
Director, Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station

Special to the Evening Herald  
MOUNTAIN GROVE, Mo., March 30.

If pullets are intended for an egg-laying contest or are expected to be good winter layers they must be hatched reasonably early. This applies to all varieties. If you can so arrange your hatches so the pullets will mature and begin to lay in October and November, they will continue throughout the winter, as a rule. This has been our experience with our own stock and with those entered in the egg-laying contests for the past three years. If your pullets are going to win or make a creditable record they must lay some winter eggs, and if they don't begin to lay in October and November, the chances are they won't begin to lay until towards spring. Some may, but the majority of them will not.

If your pullets are to lay eggs in winter, when eggs are the highest, they must be hatched early. A pen that lays well in the fall and winter will not lay more than those that lay most of their eggs in the spring and early summer when eggs are cheapest. If you intend to enter any stock in a laying contest next fall, you had better hatch a few pullets at once if you have not already done so.

This experiment station expects to hatch all of its chickens before April 1, and more than 4,000 were hatched in January and February of this year, and the per cent of mortality has been very low. One of the best Leghorn farms in this country never hatches anything before April 15. If you intend to raise poultry it behooves you to try to get all out of it there is in it. If you are not equipped to hatch a few early chickens it will pay you to get a 120-egg or larger incubator and brooder. The best time to hatch Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Reds, Langshanks, and similar varieties, is in January and February, March and April. The best time for Leghorns, Anconas, Campines and similar varieties is in March and April. This is especially true if you want to win in the fall fairs and shows and expect many winter eggs.

**Missouri Pen in Lead.**  
A Missouri pen carried off the honor in the egg laying contest last month. It was a Springfield, Mo., pen No. 32, Buff Orpingtons, and laid 295 eggs. The pen of white Leghorns from England still leads for the season by 109

tending caves of the barn. The calves were fed in such amounts that the feed was always eaten within a short time after it was put before them. An abundance of fresh water and salt was provided at all times.

### Calves to New Orleans.

At the close of the test the calves which had been fattened were shipped to New Orleans. The experimental farm was located four miles from Bellamy Ala., the nearest railroad stations and the animals were driven to the point to be loaded on the cars.

A brief outline of the whole lives of the calves may be obtained from glancing over the following table:

Number of cows in herd	80
Number of breeding bulls in herd	2
Number of calves raised	64
Pasture rent for whole herd	\$250.00
Taxes on \$2,380 invested in the herd	4.60
Interest at 6 per cent on \$2,380 invested in herd	142.80
6,290 pounds of cottonseed cake fed to breeding cows during January February March and April	83.07
4,750 pounds of cottonseed cake fed to calves in November and December	61.75
3,425 pounds of cottonseed meal fed to calves from December 21 to January 16	44.53
24,035 pounds of silage fed to calves from December 21 to January 16	36.05
16,600 pounds of cottonseed meal fed to calves from January 17 to April 1	215.80
89,585 pounds of corn silage fed to calves from January 17 to April 1	134.32
10,377 pounds of broom sedge hay fed calves from January 17 to April 1	25.94
Labor devoted to cattle during the year	58.50
10 per cent depreciation in the value of breeding cattle	238.00
Total expense of herd	\$1,295.36

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eggs. The highest individual record thus far has been made by a White Wyandotte from Pennsylvania and a Buff Rock from Missouri, each laying 74 eggs. The average for all hens for the entire three months is twenty-nine eggs. The two leading hens have laid nearly three times as many eggs as the average hen in the contest and have laid as many eggs in the three winter months as the average Missouri farm hen lays in the whole year. The total number of eggs laid by the 1040 hen this month was 12,391 which makes a grand total of 29,613 eggs for December, January and February.

In order that you may have some idea as to what the hens have done for the past three years, we give below their average for this time.

YEAR	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Hen
1912	8	5	10	23
1913	8	10	12	30
1914	7	10	12	29

The low average of five eggs per hen in January, 1912, was caused by the unusually hard winter. The reason the average was less in December, 1914, than in previous years was because the contest was started in December and the hens were not accustomed to their quarters, change of feed, climate etc. Some of the foreign birds did not arrive until late in the month. The average for January and February the last two years has been the same. If you can nearly double your flock and still keep up your average, you are making some progress.

The hens in the last contest laid about twelve dozen eggs each, on an average, which if sold at 25 cents per dozen, equals \$3. The hens ate about thirty-three pounds of grain each and about thirty-eight pounds of dry mash. The feed cost on an average of two cents per pound. This made the cost of feeding each hen approximately \$1.42. This left a profit of \$1.58 per hen to pay the expenses of labor and other expenses incurred. Twenty-five cents per dozen is very conservative to put on selected and guaranteed strictly fresh eggs. The best pen of hens laid 2973 eggs or an average of 17 1/4 dozen, at 25 cents equals \$4.31, or at 50 cents per dozen would equal \$8.62 per hen. Each of these hens ate \$1.46 worth of feed and left a profit of \$2.85, at a low estimate, or a profit of \$7.16 a hen if the eggs had sold at 50 cents per dozen. The poorest pen in the contest just laid enough eggs to pay for their feed, and left nothing to apply on labor. There are many such hens in existence One-half of the hens in existence are kept at a loss. How to make them profitable is the problem.

### National Egg Laying Contest

The 600 hens in the national egg-laying-race section of the contest have made the highest average per hen thus far of any of the contest for the past three years. They laid 8187 eggs

and their average per hen for the three months was twenty-three eggs each. The highest pen in the test are as follows:

Pen 0—S. C. White Leghorns.	610 Eggs
England	610 Eggs
Pen 86 Buff Orpingtons, Tex.,	501 Eggs
Pen 47 S.C. Reds, Missouri,	466 Eggs
Pen 5 Anconas, Missouri	443 Eggs
White Wyandotte hen 181 from Pennsylvania,	was one egg ahead of Buff Rock hen 524 from Missouri, last month. This month they tied with seventy-four eggs each to their credit or an average of nearly twenty-five eggs each for the first three months.

### National Utility Contest

The 160 hens in the National Utility contest laid in 1908 on an average of nearly 11 eggs per hen. These hens made a big gain this month over what they did in previous months. They laid more eggs in the 28 day in February than they did in both December and January combined. The highest pens in the experiment are as follows:

Pen 92 S. C. Reds, Pensyl	433 eggs
vania	433 eggs
Pen 86, Barred Plymouth	372 eggs
Rocks, Michigan	372 eggs
Pen 95, S.C. Reds New	293 eggs
Hampshire,	293 eggs
White Orpington Hen 888 from Kentucky	has laid sixty-three eggs and made the highest record for this test. Hen 929 S.C. Red, from Pennsylvania is second with sixty-one eggs to her credit.

### National S.C. White Leghorn Contest

At the close of the month the hens in the national single comb white leghorn contest were laying on an average of fifty-per cent production, or the 280 hens were laying about 140 eggs per day. At this rate they will lay nearly as many eggs in March as in the three previous months. The

leghorns have been a mystery. They have bright red combs, are active and happy, have consumed a lot of feed but have never laid as they should. The same has been true with all leghorn for the past three years during the winter months. The English pen has been the exception. Most of the leghorns moulted this winter and four of the foreign pens were immature and are just now ready to lay. We expect the leghorns to lay from now on while the other larger breeds are broody. These hens laid 2296 eggs in February or an average of over eight eggs per hen. The highest pens in the experiment are as follows:

Pen 79 S. C. White Leghorns	414 Eggs
Pennsylvania	414 Eggs
Pen 70 S. C. White Leghorns	355 Eggs
Missouri	355 Eggs
Pen 65 S. C. White Leghorns	354 Eggs
Missouri	354 Eggs

### Fond Dreams Dispelled.

A man with an up to date fishing outfit emerged from the highway and made straight for the fishing pond once famous for its trout fishing. He wore a contented and expectant smile as he carefully prepared his tackle and adjusted his bait. Then he selected a shady spot on the bank, threw out his line and patiently awaited results.

After two hours of this a traveler came along and said with an air of one who knows: "Hi mister, you'll find no fish in that pond." "What did you tell me for?" queried the other, petulantly. "You've spoiled my whole day's fishing."—Everybody's.



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# \$6.81 PROFIT PER BEEF CALF IN THE SOUTH

U. S. Department Of Agriculture Working With State of Alabama to Determine The Cost of Raising and Fattening Beef Calves Under Average Southern Conditions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—The average profit for a beef calf raised under the average Southern condition is \$6.81, according to experiments the United States Department of Agriculture has been conducting, working with the state of Alabama. The experiment has extended over a period of three years, with an objecting of learning what it would cost to raise beef calves to an average age of about nine months, as well as to determine the profit in finishing these calves for the market during the winter months and selling them when about one year old.

The herd on which the experiment was made was free from tuberculosis and was rapidly being freed from the cattle ticks. Every animal on the farm was dipped in a solution of arsenic every two weeks. No ticks were seen on the calves during the progress of the test.

The cows were bred so as to have the calves dropped during the spring months. During the summer months the animals, both young and old grazed upon the moderately good pastures. During these pasture months the cows ate nothing but the pasture grasses while the calves had the cows milk in addition to the grasses. The main pasture was made up principally of Japan clover and broom sedge, which had come naturally came after the clearing of the land. This large pasture consisted of approximately one thousand acres, but a very large part of it was covered with trees under these trees the ground was bare. A small adjoining pasture of approximately thirty acres had been set to Bermuda grass but this was used only occasionally for some of the calves. The permanent pasture afforded the animals a reasonably good grazing for about six months of the year.

### Cows and Calves Fed Separately

When the pastures became exhausted in the late fall the calves were, the males castrated the cows and calves placed in separate fields and fed and managed differently. The cows

were placed in the old corn and cotton fields thus being fed the rough feed of the farm along with the small amount of cottonseed cake. The calves were prepared for the winter fattening period.

Cotton seed meal cotton seed cake, pastures corn silage and broom sedge hay were all used in the test. Cottonseed meal corn silage and hay were fed to the calves during the fattening period. All of the feeds except the broom sedge hay were of good quality. The cottonseed meal and the cottonseed cakes were fresh and bright. The corn silage was also of excellent quality; it was made of corn which would have yielded about thirty bushels of grain to the acre. While the hay was bright, clean and well cured it was of exceedingly poor quality as broom sedge will not make a good quality of hay. It is however, a roughage that should not be wasted.

### Corn Silage at \$3 a ton

In work of this character the financial statement is not as exact as might be desired because the price of feeds as well as the price of cattle fluctuate considerably from year to year. The financial outcome of the experiment may not be duplicated by the owner or feeder owing to the different conditions under which he is operating. The prices paid for the feeds were as follows: Those of corn silage and hay being estimated. Cottonseed meal and cottonseed cake, \$26 per ton and corn silage at \$3 per ton and broom sedge hay at \$5 per ton.

No barns or other artificial shelter were provided for the cows. During the winter months they were in the fields where trees with underbrush afforded ample protection for mature animals. The calves were provided with excellent shelter during the winter. While being fattened they were enclosed in a small of in which was a good barn. The doors were always open so that they could go in and out at will. They were fed twice each day in troughs placed under the ex-

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