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DR. BOWER SIDE STEPS "WORKED UP" REVIVAL

Baptist Preacher Says, However; There
Human Elements Which May
Be Used

VITAL INTEREST NECESSARY

Special Music Is a Feature of Tabernacle Services; Death Is Necessary For Sin

Because of the fact that the Baptist preaching service was to be held at the tabernacle, Sunday School also met there.

Meeting under a tabernacle was something out of the ordinary for many people, and for this reason there was some confusion. The absence of the Superintendent, T. E. Richards, also made changes necessary, but the situation was ably handled by the efficient Assistant Superintendent, H. J. Dillingham.

There were over three hundred and fifty present. The offering amounted to six dollars and sixty-two cents.

A good crowd gathered to hear the opening sermon of the meeting. Mrs. E. R. Williams and Miss Laura Knupp were at the organ and piano, respectively, and Messrs. Harold Knupp and Paul Barker played the trombone and violin. Don Roll, from Amarillo, is leading the choir.

Dr. R. G. Bowers, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Little Rock, Arkansas, chose as his subject "Elements of Power in a Revival Meeting."

Dr. Bowers said that he had no confidence in, and hoped that he would never have any personal connection with, a "worked-up revival."

Human Elements.
There are, however, human elements which the Holy Spirit uses in bringing his power upon a community. A worshipful spirit, a clear-cut appreciation of the sinner's condition, and a vital interest on the part of Christian people for the lost, are three elements of power in a revival.

The interest must be personal to the Christian, must be definite in its relation to the lost, must be clearly manifested to the lost, and must know no hindrance to its persistency. "When these elements are present there is no power that can resist the conquering march of God's people in a revival effort. Without these there is practically no possibility of real power."

At the service for men, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, Dr. Bowers spoke on "The Christian's Way to Exaltation." The text was "Except a grain of wheat fall into the ground and die it abideth by itself alone; but if it die it bringeth forth much fruit."

The preacher said: "There are three steps in the Christian's way to exaltation. The laws of this way break all the laws of geometry and gravitation; for in this way the way up is down and the way down is up. He that would save his life shall lose it. He that would be great among you let him be servant of all."

"There are three steps which taken by a Christian will always result in exaltation: (1) a willingness to be planted; (2) a willingness that the Lord shall plant us where he will; and (3) a fixed determination to fill up the measure of service where the Lord places us."

At the close of the sermon practically every person present gave the pastor and Dr. Bowers their hand, pledging themselves to make an honest effort to give to God the best service of which they are capable from this day forward.

Sin Is Deceptive.
Other churches dismissed for the evening service. After several songs, the opening prayer was by Rev. R. B. Mitchell, pastor of the Christian Church.

Brother Don Roll sang "Something for Jesus" as a solo.

Dr. Bowers took his text from the seventh chapter of Romans. His subject was "The Exceeding Sinfulness of Sin."

He gave as his first reason of the sinfulness of sin that sin was so deceptive. He illustrated this point with two small stories. One of these was of a snake that was not very dangerous when the night had been cool, but

FEDERATED MISSIONARY SOCIETIES PLAN WORK.

"Pure religion and undefiled" was manifested yesterday afternoon at the fifth Monday regular meeting of the Federated Missionary Societies.

The meeting was held at the Christian Church, with Miss Mayhugh, the newly-elected president, in the chair.

Miss Rosa Fowle and Mrs. A. W. McKee had charge of the music. The meeting was opened with prayer by Mrs. J. J. Lash. Mrs. J. T. Mayhugh read the twenty-third Psalm, commenting on each verse as she read.

The papers read by Mrs. Sterling Park, Mrs. M. S. Temple and Mrs. T. D. Lipscomb, upon South America and its needs, brought out some vital truths about the great needs of that continent.

Miss Mildred Buchheimer sang "Face to Face."

Statistics of the mission work that is being done by the various denominations were given by Mrs. E. T. Coleman, Mrs. F. L. Brown, Mrs. Otis Trulove and Mrs. J. M. Malone.

The work done at present by the Benevolent League was discussed and plans formed for future work.

The meeting closed with prayer by Mrs. R. F. Ivey.

when the "tamer" warmed the snake by holding it close to his breast the snake would become harmful to the man.

His next point was the strength of sin.

The third point brought out was that sin would show itself in the future generations of the sinner.

The fourth point touched upon was that it was directed against power. This was also illustrated by a story.

The fifth point was that sin was often directed against love. He said that it was a thousand times worse to sin against the love of Jesus than it was for the sinner to sin against his mother's love.

The sixth and last point was that sin was directed toward Jesus.

He then told how a person could escape from punishment after he had committed various sins. He said that the only way to let some one else die in your stead, and that if you would believe on Him Jesus would do this.

To-night Dr. Bowers will preach on "The Rich Man and Lazarus."

MISS JORDAN RETURNS.

Miss Ina Jordan, accompanied by her father, J. N. Jordan, returned today from Temple.

Miss Ina has been a patient in the White Sanitarium, at Temple, for two weeks. She was operated on for appendicitis.

They were accompanied as far as Sweetwater by Mrs. Leslie Thompson, Mr. Jordan's sister.

CANYON WILL CELEBRATE FOURTH ON CANYONS.

CANYON, Texas, June 26.—(Special)—Following the custom of the past four years, the Normal faculty and Canyon citizens will entertain the student of the Normal on the Fourth of July on the canyons east of town. The faculty committee on arrangements consists of Messrs. Marguis, Reid, Stillwell, Shaw and Terrill. They are now investigating the different places along the canyons.

PETERSBURG BUSINESS MAN WEDS IN FLOYDADA.

Last Monday afternoon Rev. G. W. Shearer officiated at the marriage of Mr. R. W. Elliott, of Petersburg, a young business man of that city, to Miss Mamie Fowler, of Plainview, at the Methodist parsonage in Floydada.

The bride had been visiting at the Bumgardner home, in the Sandhill community, with Miss Ruth Bumgardner. Together with the groom, they drove to Floydada on the day of the wedding and, with the aid of Dan Cupid, in the person of Mr. James Sands, sought out the home of the preacher, and the couple stole a march on their friends by quietly marrying.

—Floydada Hesperian.

LIBRARY OPEN FRIDAY.

On account of Saturday being Independence Day, the Library Committee has decided that it is best to have the Library open from four to six-thirty o'clock on Friday afternoon.

Miss Hattie Workman returned from Canyon Sunday.

FIGURES IN STAMFORD TRAGEDY



Mrs. Helen M. Angle, the beautiful widow of Stamford, Conn., and Waldo R. Ballou, her elderly admirer, who was found lifeless, with his skull crushed, on the sidewalk in front of the woman's apartments. Mrs. Angle said Ballou was calling on her and was intoxicated; that he fell down the stairs and she, in a panic, dragged his body out to the street.

HOYLE-KIER WEDDING SURPRISE TO FRIENDS

Groom Came To Plainview In Early Spring; Will Make Their Home In Wichita Falls

Romance of less than three months' growth culminated at high noon today, when Miss Beulah Hoyle and L. R. Kier were married, by Rev. S. Park, at the Presbyterian manse. Mr. Kier is in the employ of the Southwestern Telephone Co., with headquarters in Port Worth. His home was in St. Joseph, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Kier purchased tickets to Amarillo. Mr. Kier's friends say that he is going to Wichita Falls, and will continue work for the telephone company.

Marriage license was issued just before noon, and the party drove to Rev. Park's residence in a taxicab. It was a "surprise party" two ways. Friends of the young couple had been too quick for them, and when they boarded the north-bound Santa Fe showers of rice fell over the happy pair. Numerous tags labeled their baggage, and the train people knew they were newly-weds because of this prank.

The bride is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Q. Hoyle. She was a student last year under Mrs. Cora Pritchett, and is noted for her musical talent. She will be greatly missed in musical circles in Plainview and by those who have known her since childhood.

FISHING GOOD AROUND HEREFORD.

W. E. Winfield and Uncle Joe Byles Catch Nearly Two Hundred.

W. E. Winfield spent yesterday fishing about 11 miles below Hereford. Uncle Joe Byles, of Floyd County, and his son-in-law from Tulsa, Okla., went with Mr. Winfield.

The party caught nearly 200 cat perch and bass, Mr. Winfield says.

Miss Ethel Williams came down from the Normal to spend the weekend with relatives.

HONORING REV. R. G. BOWERS.

A series of dinners is scheduled in honor of Rev. R. G. Bowers, of Little Rock, Arkansas. The first of these was given yesterday at noon by Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Tandy.

An elegant course dinner was served the following guests: Rev. R. G. Bowers, Rev. H. H. Street, Rev. Sterling Park, Rev. R. B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. McIntyre, Mr. Don Rolls, and Misses Emma Pool and Dorothy Foley.

MEMPHIS PEOPLE EN ROUTE TO GULF COAST COUNTRY.

Joe Williams and family passed through to-day, en route to Corpus Christi. They are driving a Ford, and stop wherever things look desirable. Mr. Williams spent some time driving around the irrigation wells while in Plainview. He is enthusiastic over the possibilities here.

SANITARIUM NOTES.

Mrs. H. Gray, of Seminole, was brought to the Guyton-Nichols Sanitarium Saturday for an operation.

Mrs. W. A. Sandefer, of Flomont, is in the Sanitarium this week.

Mrs. S. A. Barber, of Lockney, was operated on last week for a complication of diseases.

Mrs. J. A. Baker, of Lockney, who has been in the sanitarium for some time, went home Sunday.

Dr. J. E. Stewart, of Plainview, is a patient in the Sanitarium.

Mrs. J. W. Head has fully recovered from an operation, and is at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. V. Freeman.

PAMPA AND PANHANDLE WANT HARVEST HANDS.

Santa Fe Agent Says North Plains Towns Offer \$2.50 a Day and Board.

The "SOS" came in from Pampa and Panhandle Friday, says R. F. Bayless, local agent for the Santa Fe. Mr. Bayless says that 1,600 men are wanted to work in the harvest, and they are wanted badly.

Wages of \$2.50 and \$3 a day, with board, is being offered. Of course, Mr. Bayless does not expect very many men to go from Plainview, because bounteous harvests over Hale County offer more work than there are men for the places.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Civic League will be held to-morrow, in the Club Room at the City Hall.

Mrs. Belle Heatley and daughter returned to-day from Lubbock. They have been visiting Mrs. Heatley's mother.

Rev. S. A. Barnes returned to-day from Coleman. He has been preaching in a meeting there for about two weeks.

Will Elmer Barnes returned to-day from Hale Center. He has been visiting his cousin there for a month.

Miss Nell Webb returned to-day to her home, in Kress. She has been visiting the Misses Goode.

Mrs. E. A. Snow, accompanied by E. D. Duncan, left to-day for Laramie, Wyoming. Mrs. Snow has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. G. Duncan. She will visit another daughter, Mrs. Will Hogben, in Laramie.

Mrs. J. N. Jordan has received word that one of her nephews is ill in Granger. The trouble is tetanus.

Mrs. C. F. Scott fell yesterday. She sprained her ankle and was considerably bruised. She is resting well to-day.

J. A. Davenport was in town yesterday from Lockney. Mr. Davenport returned home yesterday.

Mrs. Ernest Knowles came in Saturday from Shamrock, Texas. She will visit Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Crow and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Braddy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Conner and little son returned Saturday to Lamesa. Their son has been under the treatment of Dr. Mayhugh for three weeks.

Judge M. M. Brooks will speak at the Baptist Tabernacle tomorrow (Wednesday) 3:30 o'clock.

WOULD INTEREST BOYS IN BETTER LIVESTOCK

C. C. French Tells Interesting Experiences With Country Girls Pig Clubs, Too

SMALL FARMERS OPPORTUNITY

Fort Worth Stock Yards Man And State Agriculturalist Are Pleased With Plainview Country

Pig and baby beef clubs for boys and girls is the result C. C. French, of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Co., hopes to obtain from his visit to the Plainview country. Mr. French and T. A. McGalliard, of the State Department of Agriculture, came in yesterday.

Mr. French tells of experience in Brown County, where 225 boys and girls are growing pigs and baby beef. All of these will be taken to the fat stock show in Fort Worth.

Does it produce better animals? Does the right sort of food ever produce better animals? Of course it does. Some of our grandfathers scouted the idea that an animal, for its fullest growth, must have protein and carbohydrates and phosphates in the right proportions. Experience has proven this true; it is this proportion in foods which leaves you a profit.

Balanced Ration Wins.

Mr. French tells of a boy in Louisiana who took a pig, feeding it on a "balanced" ration. At 9 months old this pig weighed 385 pounds. Its little mate, grown the old "root hog or die method," weighed less than 100 pounds. Even the best hogs in that country, grown on the old hit-or-miss system, did not weigh more than half as much as this boy's "balanced-ration" pig.

America has changed from a meat-exporting country to a meat-importing nation "over-night," Mr. French says. Stock farming is the only farming that is permanently profitable. Texas brings in \$24,000,000 of pork every year. It is the small farmer's opportunity. He must supply us with meat, because free grass and cheap corn is gone; so also is the cattle baron. The problem is for him to see how he can do this profitably.

Mr. McGalliard is giving his attention to soils. "Soil is only for the purpose of holding moisture and plant food. The greater amount of crops we take off of the soil, the faster we take the plant food out of the soil. All things that grow in the soil must have food."

Plants Must Have Food.

"We have been taking plant food out of the soil all our lives and putting nothing back."

"The farmer ought to be able to analyze his soil by the way the crop he raises grows. Come out and let's see how easily this may be done."

Mr. McGalliard would terrace the land to prevent water accumulating in the low places and drowning out the crops. He says this can be done with a 2 x 4, ten feet long. This land, Mr. McGalliard says, is short on phosphate and a little short on lime. The lack of phosphate makes heavy stalks and grain not as heavy as it would be with more phosphate.

Best Country He Has Seen.

"It is the finest prospect I ever saw," Mr. McGalliard said to a Herald reporter. You can make this land worth \$500 an acre. It will require co-operation on the part of the farmers and co-operation with your soil in an effort to make available plant foods which the growing plant must have. Be careful, too, and do not use too much water."

Mr. French and Mr. McGalliard will hold a meeting at Akin to-night. They speak at Runningwater to-morrow night. Saturday at 3:30 a meeting will be held in Plainview. Women, boys and girls, as well as men, are especially invited to this meeting. It means a better farm for the farmer and more prosperity for the business man to hear what these men say.

Mrs. A. L. Elliott was called to Canyon to-day by the illness of her daughter, Miss Ethel Williams. Miss Ethel is attending the Summer Normal School.

WILSON TO RIDE OREGON.

First Battleship Through Canal Will Carry President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—President Wilson will leave Washington March 5, 1915, for Panama to attend formal opening ceremonies of the Panama Canal, at a date to be determined later. He will pass through the canal with the Cabinet on the old battleship Oregon, and then proceed to San Francisco.

Secretary Daniels to-day made a formal announcement of the President's plans so far as they have been completed. Inasmuch as the date of departure is more than eight months off, some minor details may be changed, but the essentials have been definitely determined.

Mr. Wilson will leave the capital the day after Congress goes out of session. He probably will make the journey to Panama on a warship. The date of the formal opening ceremony for the canal will be decided before the President leaves here, and the exercises will take place soon after he reaches there.

On the bridge of the old battleship Oregon, which attracted world-wide attention on her famous run around the Horn just before the Spanish War, the President and members of his Cabinet will make the first official passage through the canal, and then proceed to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, at San Francisco. The date of the President's arrival there had not been determined to-day, nor the date of his return East. All that will be arranged later, and to an extent is dependent upon events intervening.

DAVIS CUP CANDIDATES IN PRELIMINARIES.

By United Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 27.—The Central States' championship tennis tournament of the National Lawn Tennis Association opened here to-day on Triple A courts in Forest Park. Winners will go to the National all-comers' tourney for the National title at Newport, August 24. The Newport matches will decide who is to represent the United States in the Davis cup competitions against other nations. Park Commissioner Dwight L. Davis, donor of the cup, expects to enter the tournament.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE FROM CHICAGO TO ALASKA.

Direct rail communication from Chicago to Alaska is an early possibility, says Consul General R. E. Mansfield, Vancouver, Canada. Plans are being made for a traffic arrangement to run trains from Chicago to St. Paul, and from that point to the Canadian border over the Great Northern, where connection will be made with a branch of the Great Trunk Pacific, the last link in the transcontinental line, which has just been completed in British Columbia. The extension of the Grand Trunk Pacific, connecting with the roads in the United States, will be from Regina, Saskatchewan, to Northgate, a port of entry in the international boundary between Canada and the United States. Later a branch will be built north from the main line in British Columbia, through to Yukon, via Dawson, connecting with the proposed American railways in Alaska.

The line will pass through some of the finest country in British Columbia and Yukon Territory, furnishing transportation facilities for a large section of undeveloped country, rich in varied natural resources. In addition to its material wealth, the country north from Vancouver along the proposed route possesses scenic attractions.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW IN EFFECT.

By United Press

OLYMPIA, Wash., June 27.—Effective to-day, \$10 will be the legal minimum weekly wage of girls over 18 and women employed in Washington mercantile establishments, under an order issued by the industrial welfare commission. This figure was decided on after numerous conferences between employers, employees and representatives of the public, a which exhaustive testimony was given by women showing what it cost to provide themselves with food, clothes and shelter. The industrial welfare commission was created by the State Legislature last year.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Heard went to Kansas Saturday. They will be away until after the threshing season. Mr. Heard will look after his thresher in the Kansas wheat fields.

Miss Louise Donohoo came in Saturday to visit her grandfather, J. N. Donohoo, and family.

250000 FORDS ARE REGISTERED IN U. S.

DETROIT, Mich., June 27.—(Special.)—Of the half million and more Ford cars which have been produced, more than one-half of them are in operation in this country," says Motor Age. "This according to rather incomplete returns of the registrations in the different states between Jan. 1 and April 1 of this year. In several of the states complete figures of the registration of Ford cars could not be obtained. These include Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Oklahoma.

"Taking the minimum figures in the states mentioned there was 249,270 Ford cars registered April 1 for the 1914 season in the United States. Consequently it is safe to say that complete returns would indicate a registration considerably in excess of 250,000 Fords in this country.

"To get an idea of what this number means, a glance at the total registration of all makes of cars will be of assistance. On the same date, April 1, the 1914 registration of all the cars in the United States was 1,265,523 just over five times the incomplete total of Ford registrations.

"Taking up the separate states, we find that New York which leads in the total number of cars, also takes first place as a Ford state. In this state there are 21,000 Fords in actual service. Iowa comes second, with 20,500 Fords, although it is only sixth in the number of cars of all kinds registered.

"Nebraska has one Ford for every 100 people in the state; Iowa, which is the second in the total number of Fords owned, also is second in the per capita Fordage, with one for every 184 people; Michigan, its home state, is at the boiling point with 1 Ford to every 212 people; in Ohio, every two hundred people and eighteenth person has a Ford, and in Illinois every three hundred and sixtieth. In New York you can count 470 people before you can to a Ford owner and in Alabama it takes 2,000 people to make a Ford family.

"When it is considered that there is an average of five people in each family the ratio shows up even better. For instance, in Nebraska every twentieth farm house would have a Ford in front of it and if it were not for the fact that the latter probably is on the road taking the butter and eggs to town. As a matter of fact, in the agricultural states fewer than twenty farm houses would be passed before one of the little cars was found, but the average is brought down by the less comfortably situated city population."

WHAT "ONLY A LIVING" MEANS ON THE FARM.

From the Breeder's Gazette.

"We are not only making a living on the farm," complained a friend not long ago. We happen to know that it is a good living, that the home is a roomy comfortable sort of place, that there is a sleeping porch, a bathroom a fireplace, a sunny dining room. He has cows, fowls, horses, carriages and a garden. Besides certain improvements and soft ameliorations that he has undertaken will some day yield him far more of the fruits of the earth than he is today receiving.

Leaving this friend and his farm we took a journey and awoke to look out at a manufacturing city. Closely set were the tall houses, dusty, smoked, between them hoit and diary streets. In such environment lives a great proportion of America's people fewer than the half of us dwell on farms, the rest in cities.

A living? Seeing men emerging from these smoked begrimed homes dinner pails in hand to go to their places of toil we remembered our friends on farms. They arise and go forth in the freshness of the dewy morning, the air is clean, the birds are all about them the sun shines, the fresh breezes blow. There is no such toil as that of shop or office. A living? Commend us to the living that goes with the peaceful fields.

AUTO RACE DETAILS COMPLETE.

By United Press

DENVER, Colo., June 27.—As part of a campaign to secure a better roadway for automobilists between Denver and Pueblo, the Denver Motor Club to-day completed arrangements for an automobile race next week from Denver to Pueblo and return, a distance of 240 miles. The race will start at Denver Friday morning, July 3 and the route will take the racers through Colorado Springs to Pueblo, and back over the same route. The second leg of the race will be run Independence Day. Fifty autos are expected to participate.

Misses Comelle Roquemore and Marie Bradford, of Amarillo, returned home Saturday. They have been visiting Mrs. A. W. McKee.

Miss Belle Austin returned Saturday to Big Springs. She has been visiting her sister, Mrs. B. M. Harrison.

BOY SCOUTS ARE WILD LIFE'S DEFENSE ARMY.

Dr. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoo, Tells How Lads May Keep Rare Birds and Animals From Extinction.

"Wasteful Wicked and suicidal," are the terms used by Doctor W. T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Gardens, in describing the "ruthless destruction of all valuable form of wild life and valuable timber and forests of the United States. A few days ago Dr. Hornaday wrote to the Star for membership in the Bedtime Stories Club. In Boy's Life the Boy Scouts magazine, he says:

The natural tendency of civilization is to destroy the product and the choicest handiwork of Nature. Civilized man exterminates whole species of wild birds as no savages ever dreamed of doing. If left alone the shortsighted, selfish and cruel members of the American nation would quickly exterminate all our valuable forms of wild life and our valuable timber and forests.

The ruthless destruction of the past must not be permitted to continue. It is wasteful, wicked and suicidal. Hereafter, in the United States and its territorial possessions, not one tree should be cut down, not one bird, mammal or fish should be killed without a reason so good that it fully justifies the act.

The number of persons who now are determinedly bent on destroying the wild life and forests of North America for their own selfish purposes is enormous. The number of men and boys who annually go out with deadly firearms to hunt the pitiful remnant of "game" in the United States must be between 3 million and 4 million.

Opposed to the great army of destruction is the numerically small army of the defense, which for fifteen years has been struggling to keep down the records of slaughter and protect the remnant of our wild life and forests.

In this the national governments and the state governments are assisting by every means they can command.

It is now quite time that the Boy Scouts of America should manfully take up and carry their share of the burden. But for the unselfish efforts of men and women who worked hard in the past to protect your interests, there would today be not one wild bird left alive in the United States for any of you to study and enjoy.

The Boy Scouts of today have a solemn duty in the protection of the remaining beasts and birds for the Boy Scouts of tomorrow.

Services in the defense and increase of wild life may be required by scouts in the following ways.

"Write school essays and address schools on the rights of birds, the value, of birds to man, the duty of boys to protect them and the methods to be adopted.

Report immediately to game wardens or policemen all violations of wild life protective laws, make formal complaints against violators and give testimony at trial. In this every father and big brother should back up the scouts.

In great campaigns for better laws help to get the support of members of legislature or of Congress, by writing letters of appeal and inducing others to do the same.

Get organized club support whenever possible.

Prevent at all hazards, all nest robbers by boys who are not scouts. (Scouts themselves will never be guilty of such offenses.)

Promote in every way possible the enactments of 5-year close seasons for all species of birds and quadrupeds (especially quails and squirrels) that are locally becoming extinct.

Encourage farmers to "post" their farms again all shooting.

Help post notices of new protective laws.

To a body like that of the Boy Scouts of America it is necessary to mention the subject of kindness to animals any by title.

Every Scout is a boy of honor, and therefore no scout ever would accord to a helpless animal any treatment that would be painful, neglectful or in any manner unjust.

A boy of honor cannot treat even a worm unjustly. He will remember that the cat, the dog, horse and ox are help less prisoners in his hands, dependent upon his mercy and his thoughtfulness. It is only the meanest of men who treat their prisoners—or their faithful servants—with cruelty or neglect.

"The bravest are the tenderest". The real heroes of life always are those who protect and care for those who cannot protect themselves.

J. J. Bromley, of the Fulton Lumber Co., went to Tulla Saturday.

Mrs. Byron Brown is visiting her grandmother, in Canyon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Masise passed through Plainview Saturday en route from Floydada to Weatherford to visit Mr. Masise's brother, W. A. Masise.

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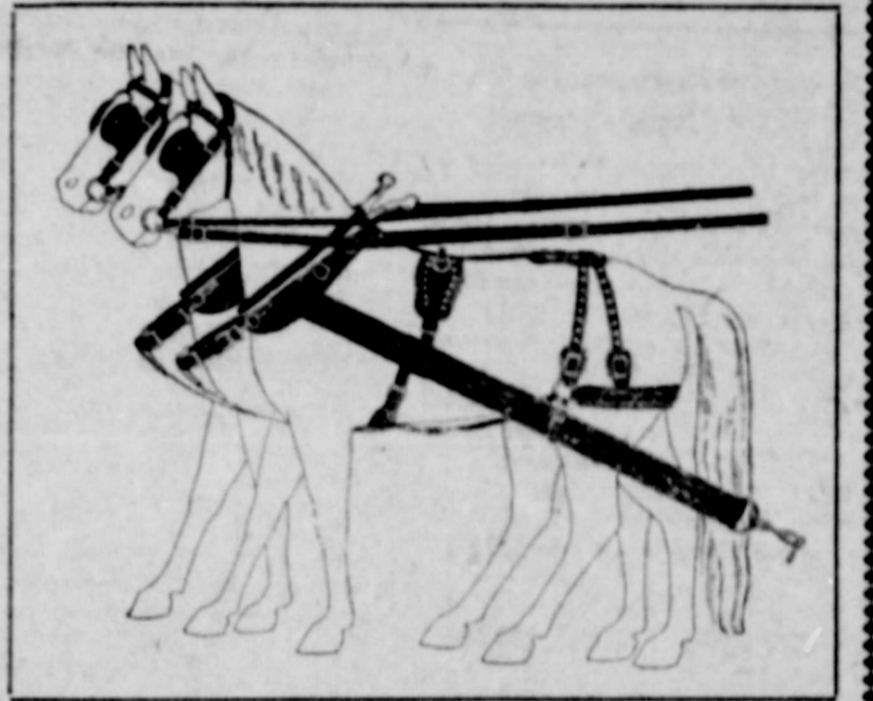
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The price of leather has advanced but our prices have not. We are all mechanics of the best type. We carry the largest stock of leather goods in the Panhandle or on the South Plains.

Call and see our famous stock at South East Corner of Square.

Mr. Hendrick Wood will take pleasure in repairing your harness.

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Plainview, Texas



If you deal in values--you'll appreciate the Ford. Its simplicity--its economy--and its dependability gives it a value that cannot be measured by its price. The Ford is the one car that has "made good" in world-wide service.

Five hundred dollars is the price of the FORD runabout; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty--f. o. b. Detroit, complete with equipment. \$45 to Plainview. Get catalog and particulars from Barker & Winn, Plainview, Texas.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

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O!, GOODNESS

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GET THE HABIT

SHALLOW WATER AND PUMP ON THE PLAINS.

(By J. W. Day, in the Earth.)
The Plainview country has the largest body of level land in the United States, and all of which nature has prepared for irrigation. With less than one per cent waste. The land is covered with a heavy coat of grass. No high knolls to level down, no gullies to fill up, it is deep, rich, virgin soil; no rocks or grubs; no alkali or gypsum. The soil is alluvium and incomparably fertile. It is from three to six feet deep, and varies from a chocolate color to a black. There is just enough sand in this land to scour a plow and permit water to percolate easily. Under flood irrigation it does not bake, sour or pack. It is porous sufficiently to eliminate all difficulties of drainage. There are no rocks or gravel or roots or grubs in the ground, or on the surface.

Water is found at a depth from 25 to 60 feet; wells dug from 100 to 200 feet below the first startum strike from 70 to 150 feet of running water. The bottom of this has never been found, and powerful pumps have been unable to lower the water level. Wells here yield from 1,000 to 2,500 gallons of water per minute, according to the size of the pump and engine.

The water is inexhaustible and pure as ever came out of the ground in any country. It is more than 99 per cent pure.

One cannot find a country where irrigation machinery may be installed and water pumped any cheaper than in the Plainview district.

The altitude is 3,000 feet insuring cool summers, and is far enough South for mild winters. The average annual rainfall is twenty-four inches. It has direct railway connection to Galveston and all the big trade centers of Texas and the North.

Until seven years ago it was sixty-

five miles from a railroad. Until three years ago, it was considered a "dry-farming" country strictly.

Three years ago, for the first time it was found that water, by pumping, might be used for irrigation. Since that time the development has been wonderful.

The Pearson Development Company is opening for cultivation 60,000 acres here fast as men and money can do it. Large numbers of individuals are putting in pumps, planting alfalfa, and otherwise getting ready to irrigate farms.

Plainview is building and will continue to build; for a town located in the center of such a vast valley of irrigable land will some day make a city known the world over. It now has a population of more than 5,000, with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Other towns of the district also are thriving.

This district raises maximum yields of alfalfa, wheat, oats, millet, kafir-corn, milo maize, and many other staples products. All varieties of garden vegetables, melons, etc., are grown.

The livestock grown here is the best. Our hogs topped the Fort Worth market forty-two times in 1912.

At the Dallas State Fair in 1909, we were awarded on garden vegetable and fruit seven first and three second prizes. In 1910 we did not enter. In 1911 we were awarded nineteen firsts and six seconds. In 1912, 36 firsts and 16 seconds. In 1913 37 firsts and 33 seconds. Our alfalfa won the first premiums in 1908, 1909, 1912, and 1913.

The altitude makes it the natural home for livestock. The usual diseases found in lesser altitudes do not exist here. Hog cholera has never been known.

No healthier country can be found. It is no place for a doctor to come.

Irrigated land, even is isolated irrigated regions, is selling for \$400 to \$1,000 per acre. Will not this land sell for the same price within a few years since it is much better in many ways.

It is now almost universally conceded among western banking and investment circles that no class of securities are so little disturbed by unfavorable financial and industrial developments as those based upon irrigated lands.

Crop failure in the irrigated district of the West have never been known. The ordinary farmer is almost equally liable to damage from an excess as from a deficiency of moisture. The irrigation farmer has nothing to fear from either. His crop partially is insured. Sunshine he gets in unlimited quantities for maturing his crops. He regulates the distribution of water itself, with no dependence upon the uncertainties and caprices of the weather; turning it upon the fields just when it is needed. Hence a crop failure in other parts of the country means increased profits in irrigated districts. The crops are bountiful as ever and are marketed at enchanted prices.

Unlike most irrigation districts (private or government) this one is assured of an abundance of water for every acre by placing a pump on every farm. Here every man is independent of any other for his water.

Our alfalfa yield six tons per acre yearly, worth \$15 per ton. Our oats yield more than 100 bushels per acre. Our maize and kafir yield more than 125 bushels per acre.

We have land for thousands of families. It is the youngest and biggest of irrigation districts.

FARWELL-TEXICO PROPOSES TO CELEBRATE, JULY 4th

FARWELL, Texas, June 27.—Texico-Farwell will celebrate the 4th of July with an old time Texas barbecue and old settlers reunion.

Among the entertainments there will be baseball, goat roping, broncho riding, horse racing, footracing and a sack and potato race.

Call The Herald for Job Printing

WEBER, MUSICIAN HEAD, ENROLLS AT PALMER SCHOOL

Former President of American Federation of Musicians

WILL LEARN CHIROPRACTIC

Mr. Joe Weber, who up to a short time ago was president of the American Federation of Musicians, an organization of 230,000 members, and his talented wife, Mrs. George Weber, one of the seven greatest lady violinists in the world, arrived in Davenport at 2:10 and have enrolled at the Palmer School of Chiropractic (Chiropractic Fountain Head) 828 Brady Street.

The determination of Mr. Weber and his talented wife to become Chiropractors and give up their remunerative work which has made them famous the world over, is the result of what it accomplished for Mrs. Weber after specialists and scientists of the country had said she would never again have the use of her priceless arms. Mrs. Weber lost the use of her arms, the arms which had played the violin before the crowned heads of Europe and made great audiences all over this country respond to her talent.

She consulted the greatest physicians and always with the same result: "You will never again have the use of your arms." As a last resort she went to Heinrich Dueringer, Chiropractor, New York City, graduate of the Palmer School, and under his adjustments life was restored in her arms which had been pronounced dead, and she was again able to resume her concert work.

Mr. Weber has been endeavoring for a year to give up this work for the musicians of the country and Canada and take up Chiropractic, realizing what a wonderful science it is and what it accomplishes for the sick and the afflicted. Last year he tendered his resignation as president of the great organization, but it was not accepted. Instead his salary was raised from \$5,000 per annum to \$7,500. This year he again resigned and the organization raised his salary from \$7,500 to \$9,500 per year. Mr. Weber stated that he would not consent to remain. Mrs. Weber brought with her the \$9,000 "Strad" violin which she possesses and will have it deposited in a safety vault.

The coming of Mr. and Mrs. Weber is an indication of the class of people who are taking up Chiropractic at the Palmer School. The enrollment this spring is the largest in the history of the institution. At the school at this time 25 different colleges and universities are represented by the student body, a large class graduated May 1 and the incoming class is as large as it was a year ago.—Davenport, Ia., Democrat.

WHAT F. D. COBURN, OF KANSAS SAYS:

"We want to raise more to the acre; We want to convert the fertility of the soil; but to conserve the enthusiasm of our sons and daughters and to turn their dreams away from the towns and towards the wonders to be worked with seed and soil and sun, is worth more."

In the above Mr. Coburn has stated the solution to America's greatest problem: The building up of the city at the expense of the country. For does not the country move to the city by means of boys leaving the farm? But is the son of a Northern farmer likely to fancy tying himself up for life on a farm that is paying two per cent or three per cent of the investment? Does the son look on Northern farming with favor—long periods of enforced idleness in winter; bad harvests resulting from floods or droughts, blight, or mildew? And he knows that Northern land, should he purchase, will enhance value but slowly. Why should he be enthused over the farm? Why should he not want to abandon the plow and go to the city to look for better-paid work?

And then the normal American boy has an adventurous spirit. Perhaps he has inherited it from an immigrant forefather. Perhaps a father whose blood boiled in the War of Rebellion. At any rate he craves a chance at scenery. The cowboys, the pioneers in the Western development, were recruited from the farms in the North and East. The plow boys and farm owners of the present-day West are coming from the same sources. The boy is either going to the city for that which his heart desires, or he is going West. The man who wants his son to be an enthusiastic, progressive farmer should "groub-stake" him with the first payment on one of our 40-acre improved irrigated farms. Or if the parents wish to keep their children with the land, let the family move to one of these farms. A long growing season, the certainties of irrigation, advanced ideas of agriculture, good markets, and the general mental stimulus of a lusty young land of virgin soil filled with red-blooded, optimistic, ambitious pioneers will endow the children with an appreciation for the dignity, importance and profits of farm life under such conditions.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DOLLAR MARK.

As Early as 1544 the Sign \$ Was Used in Portugal, and Was Called "Cifrao."

From the New York Independent.
Of all the theories advanced in explanation of the origin of the dollar mark, not one is entirely satisfactory and convincing. A Spanish source has often been suggested, but the fact that the sign is not used in Spain is at least a negative indication that another origin should be sought.

The following theory is not presented as complete, but it has some aspects of probability which make it seem worthy of consideration. The sign \$ was used in Portugal as early as 1544; how much earlier I cannot at present say. It was called "cifrao" ("cifra" means a cipher, and "cifrao" is merely augmentative). The Portuguese, however, did not use it originally or exclusively to represent a monetary unit, as it appears from the definitions of "cifrao" given in the Portuguese dictionaries of Vieira, Moraes Silva and in the Dicionario Contemporaneo, all of which say in substance that the "cifrao" serves to separate the thousands from the hundreds, as, for example, 300\$506, and that it serves also as an abbreviation for three ciphers, so that 745\$ is the same as 745\$000.

The Dicionario Contemporaneo adds that it is also used to represent a monetary unit, as the "patacas" in Macau and Timor, the dollars in America, etc. It may be added that Macau and part of Timor are Portuguese possessions and that "pataca" is nearly equivalent to our dollar in value. The sign was also used to represent thousands of men as well of coins; thus, the Portuguese historian Lemos writes of 4\$ cavallos, e 6\$ infantes—four thousand cavalry and sixty thousand infantry.

Carried It Into Brazil.
The Portuguese naturally carried this sign with them when they colonized Brazil, and it is constant use in that country. It should be observed that when the Portuguese use it in reckoning money they also use the word "reis," or its abbreviation "rs." For example, they write "4:000\$000 reis," or "4:000\$000." It may be well to explain that the "real" (plural "reals") is an imaginary coin worth .08 more than our mill; the "milreis" is, therefore, equal to \$1.08 of our currency. In Brazil it is equivalent to half as much.

In rough calculation, Portuguese money can be reduced to our standard by striking off one cipher, placing \$ at the left and putting the decimal point in its place. Thus \$100 is the same as \$1.00, 10\$000 equals \$10.00, 100\$000 corresponds to \$100.00, and so on—all this, of course, being only approximate. The same process can be followed with Brazilian money, and the result afterward divided by two.

So much for facts; now for conclusions.

A Contraction of M and S.

It seems probable that the \$ is a contracted combination of M and S, the first and last letters of the Portuguese word "milhares," which means thousands. The suppression of the middle strokes of the M would be very natural in cipher.

The mark, as we have seen, is in general use in Brazil. It is also used in the other Latin-American countries, and it seems very probable that Spanish America adopted it from Portuguese America. The boundaries between Brazil and the neighboring Spanish colonies were not very clearly established in the Eighteenth Century. For some time the Portuguese held possession of part of Paraguay and Uruguay. It is surely not strange that the "cifrao" should have been introduced into these regions, and that its use should have extended to all Spanish possessions.

It is well known that money of Spanish-American coinage was extensively circulated in the United States in the early Colonial days, and the sign would not improbably be employed in commerce. Its position before instead of after the numerals may be accounted for by the English custom of placing the £ to the left, as has been suggested. In Spanish-American books it sometimes occupies one place and sometimes another, but here again Portuguese influence might be traced, for as its place was immediately before the hundreds, as we have already seen, it would correctly stand at the left of hundreds in writing \$1.00, since the American system of reckoning very seldom take mills into account.

OHIO MOTORCYCLISTS MEET.

By United Press.
DAYTON, Ohio, June 26.—Motorcyclists from all sections of Ohio gathered here to-day for the opening of the annual three-day convention of the Ohio State Federation of American Motorcyclists. One of the features will be a hill-climbing contest at Fort Ancient.

CANYON NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING STEEL FRAME.

President Cousins Is Pleased With Plans for Structure to Replace Burned Building.

CANYON, Texas, June 26.—(Special)—The new State Normal School Building at Canyon will be of steel construction. That means the building will have steel frame with brick walls. If the first building had been of similar construction the young people at the Normal School would not now have been without a building.

President R. B. Cousins has a letter from Architect George Endress in which he states that his opinion is a steel-frame will be most desirable for the new building. Mr. Endress is now at work on plans and investigating the cost of different materials.

Mr. Cousins is well pleased with the idea of the steel frame, as it would make a stronger building, where the weight of the floors and roof would be entirely on this frame, leaving the walls nothing to carry but their own weight.

Mr. Endress reports that the sand near the city may be used in the new building, which will mean considerable saving in construction.

WANTED—To trade 160 acres good improved land in the Shallow Water Belt for improved residence property in Plainview. For particulars, see or address OTUS REEVES REALTY CO., S-tf.

SUMMER EXCURSION RATES
MAY 15th and after
TO THE
NORTH, EAST and WEST
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LOCAL EXCURSION RATES
ONE FARE PLUS TEN CENTS
EVERY SUNDAY
ROUND TRIP MINERAL WELLS EVERY DAY
For full particulars see T. & P. Ry. Agents or write
A. D. BELL GEO. D. HUNTER
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DALLAS, TEXAS

How To Give Quinine To Children.
FEBRILINE is the trade-mark name given to an improved Quinine. It is a Tasteless Syrup, pleasant to take and does not disturb the stomach. Children take it and never know it is Quinine. Also especially adapted to adults who cannot take ordinary Quinine. Does not cause nervousness or ringing in the head. Try it the next time you need Quinine for any purpose. Ask for 2-ounce original package. The name FEBRILINE is blown in bottle. 25 cents.

COULD SCARCELY WALK ABOUT

And For Three Summers Mrs. Vincent Was Unable to Attend to Any of Her Housework.

Pleasant Hill, N. C.—"I suffered for three summers," writes Mrs. Walter Vincent, of this town, "and the third and last time, was my worst."

I had dreadful nervous headaches and prostration, and was scarcely able to walk about. Could not do any of my housework.

I also had dreadful pains in my back and sides and when one of those weak, sinking spells would come on me, I would have to give up and lie down, until it wore off.

I was certainly in a dreadful state of health, when I finally decided to try Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I firmly

believe I would have died if I hadn't taken it.

After I began taking Cardui, I was greatly helped, and all three bottles relieved me entirely.

I fattened up, and grew so much stronger in three months, I felt like another person altogether."

Cardui is purely vegetable and gentle-acting. Its ingredients have a mild, tonic effect, on the womanly constitution.

Cardui makes for increased strength, improves the appetite, tones up the nervous system, and helps to make pale, sallow cheeks, fresh and rosy.

Cardui has helped more than a million weak women, during the past 50 years. It will surely do for you, what it has done for them. Try Cardui today.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper. 1-60

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We have the latest styles in finishing, and try to make pictures that please. See our oil-colored portraits. Artistic framing. Kodaks to rent.

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Your business solicited, appreciated and protected.

POST SANITARIUM
Post, Texas

A Modern Sanitarium equipped especially for patients requiring Surgical Attention

Stone building, two story and basement, twenty-five rooms, equipped with all conveniences, baths, etc. Hot and cold water, hot water heat, and electric light. The latest model X-Ray and all electric appliances for diagnoses and treatment. A complete pathological laboratory.

EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR THE MODERN CARE OF PATIENTS. Trained Nurses Constantly in Attendance.

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT
Cures Eczema, Erythematous, Barber's Itch, Ringworm, and all skin eruptions. Immediately relieves itching, burning, stinging, and smarting. Put in 1c. boxes. Sold by all Druggists. Price 50c. at all Druggists. Special for sample and full size. Write to: J. H. HEISKELL, HOLLOWAY & CO., 1730 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. Stops Cough and Headache, and works off cold. 25c.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury
As mercury will surely destroy the secret of small and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surface. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians. As the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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GRANT BUILDING
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Grain Sacks 10c
Flour, Bran, Grain, Poultry Remedies, Sprays, Oyster Shells, Chick Feed, Oats, Millet, Cane, Lawn Grass Seed, Everything in Seed for Late Planting.
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Variety is the Spice of Life
but here we offer you a variety of Spices, all of the best and most pungent quality. We are careful in the selection of these prices and can guarantee them to be positively pure and unadulterated. They are fresh and free from any suspicion of staleness. We solicit one trial knowing that you will afterwards remember where you bought the best spices.
WRIGHT & DUNAWAY
PHONES 35 and 355

THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

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SOCIALIZED DEMOCRACY.

The country is hearing much now about "social service." Churches, women's clubs, civic organizations—all want to do social service.

"Socialized democracy" is the trend of labor disputes, industrial upheavals; it is the unknown impulse of most agitation.

"Socialized democracy" or "social service" is just another way of saying "team work."

The world is slow to realize that "No man liveth to himself." So long as men pushed out onto the frontier and each was "monarch of all he surveyed" individualistic life offered freedom; it pandered to his egotism; frequently his shiftlessness.

Communal life failed in colonial days because of lack of team work. Shiftless individuals were willing to participate in the common granary; many of them refused to work.

Men are attempting to find out to-day just how far specialized labor may be advanced without rendering ineffective the worker—making him a machine. When a man specializes he must co-operate with another individual. When a man fails to co-operate with his fellows he begins "pawing the air."

New communities are particularly prone to individualistic living. Plainview's largest lesson is the same as that of the Nation—socialized democracy, team work.

Plainview has too many citizens who are willing to profit by any advance of the town, and too few who get in on a team work proposition.

LEGISLATIVE REST AND PROSPERITY.

Whether he wins or loses the nomination for Governor of Texas, James E. Ferguson's plea for a united citizenship is worth a place in your memory.

Perhaps you think State-wide prohibition is the best solution of the liquor problem. The stand taken by the leading financial institutions, railroads and industrial organizations indicate that the liquor traffic is doomed.

Mr. Ferguson says the State needs constructive legislation at this time. He will veto State-wide prohibition. He thinks local option settles the matter better.

Tom Ball favors State-wide prohibition, and opposes its extension to the Nation.

The difference, then, seems to be in the size of the prohibition unit. Ferguson favors the county; Ball favors the Commonwealth. It is coming for the Nation.

Texas needs 300,000 farmers. Her people buy \$24,000,000 worth of pork from the outside every year. The State ranks lower than thirty-fifth among Commonwealths in education.

Cross purpose of Legislature and Governor has given Texas an era of unrest. It has hampered State advancement in a number of ways.

Whichever way you vote in July—whether Ferguson or Ball is the nominee—in the words of the Temple man—

"Let a united citizenship forgive and forget the bickerings of the past; and thus united and thus resolved, let us raise the flag of the Single Star high above this vast industrial army of Texas, and with but one feeling, and that of love, and with but one purpose, and that of success, and with but one ambition, and that of our glory, and with but one thought, and that of our State, let us march to victory and reward."

MOTHER TONGUES OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK OF TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—(Special)—Spanish was the largest group among the 601,898 persons of foreign white stock in Texas in 1910, who represented 19 per cent of the total white population of that State. The total foreign white stock whose mother tongue was Spanish numbered 234,179. This number represented 7 per cent of the total white population of Texas, which was 3,204,848. The German group numbered 177,430, or 5.5 per cent; the English and Celtic

(including Irish, Scotch, or Welsh) group numbered 69,810, or 2.2 per cent; and Bohemian and Moravian, 41,080, or 1.3 per cent. The number of persons in Texas reporting other principal mother tongues were Italian, 14,568; Polish, 13,694; Swedish, 12,110; French, 8,707; Yiddish and Hebrew, 4,980; Norwegian, 4,624; Danish, 3,545; Syrian and Arabic, 1,397; Dutch and Frisian 1,152; and Greek, 1,092.

Mrs. Belle Heatley and daughter went to Lubbock Saturday to visit Mrs. Heatley's mother, Mrs. C. W. Mal-lard.

ANNUAL CARNIVAL

SWAGEN BAG WINNING.
Negro Minstrel Is One of Features of Last Night's Entertainment on Judge Kinder's Lawn.

The carnival given last night by the Sunday School of St. Mark's Episcopal Church was a success. Upon approaching the home of Judge L. S. Kinder, 314 South Covington street, where the carnival was held, it was hard to realize that one was not in some large city.

The music furnished by the Plainview Band appealed to the crowds on the lawn, which was lighted with electric lights. A blazing cauldron near a fortune teller's tent, booths and stands where candy, popcorn, ice cream and other refreshments were sold conspired to make the carnival still more attractive.

The throngs who attended had the carnival spirit. Country bumpkins jostled against elegantly-gowned women. "Sparklers" flashed, toy balloons floated through the air, whistles sounded. Turks and gypsies in gorgeous costumes mingled with the crowd, while the old-fashioned Southern dorkie was much in evidence.

One good old mammy of generous proportions calmly smoked her pipe, while she sold lemonade, real lemonade—not the circus variety—to the thirsty crowd. She was assisted in this charitable work by "Aleck, of New York."

Two little pickininnies sold popcorn as they wiggled in and out of the throngs.

But the main feature of the entertainment was the minstrel show. This was given in an enclosure screened off and comfortably seated, with a platform at one end.

The performance given by the minstrels would have done credit to the genuine article. The get-up was African to a finish. With Mr. Calvin as middle man and Lawrence Gray and E. L. Doland as end men, the fun waxed fast and furious. Negro songs and dances entertained the crowd.

The whole performance "brought down the house," and called for repeated encores.

Those who took part in the minstrel show were Misses Lena Williams, Celestine Harp, Laura Mastin and Messrs. Calvin, Flake Brooks, Glenn Hess, E. L. Doland, Lawrence Gray, Beal Pumphrey, Casey Hughes and Jennings Anderson.

Miss Mae Kinder played the accompaniment on the piano. Flake Brooks played the guitar and Glenn Hess the banjo.

W. H. Mason, the prime mover and manager-in-chief of the carnival spoke enthusiastically of the success and the able help he had received.

The net proceeds were between fifty and sixty dollars.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
To the Sheriff or any Constable of Hale County—GREETING:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED. That you summon, by making Publication of this citation in some newspaper published in the County of Hale, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in any newspaper published in the 64th judicial district; but if there be no newspaper published in said judicial district, then in a newspaper published in the nearest district to said 64th judicial district, for four weeks previous to the return day hereof, Theodore Davis, whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before the Honorable District Court, at the next regular term thereof, to be holden in the county of Hale, at the Court House thereof, in Plainview, on the third day of August, A. D. 1914, then and there to answer a Petition filed in said Court, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1914, in a suit numbered on the docket of said Court No. 1041, wherein Cora E. Davis is plaintiff and Theodore Davis is defendant. The nature of the plaintiff's demand being as follows, to-wit: Suit for divorce and custody of their minor daughter, Valeria Davis; alleging abandonment for more than three years before filing of this suit, with intention not to return, and without cause.

HEREIN FAIL NOT. And have you before said Court, on the said first day of the next term thereof, this Writ, with your endorsement thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Plainview, this, the 18th day of June, A. D. 1914.
(SEAL) B. H. TOWERLY,
Clerk District Court, Hale County Texas. —Adv. 4-wks.

CLARENCE D. WOFFORD,
Dentist
Corner Rooms 5 and 6,
Over First National Bank.
Office Phone, 145.
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PRINCESS THEATRE STAGES PLAY THAT SHOWS WONDERFUL STRIDES OF SILENT DRAMA, AND LEGITIMATE MUST NEEDS TAKE HEED, SAYS F. W. W.

This morning, at the Princess Theatre, "ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA" was produced for the first time. It is a great picture. Quite wonderful, in fact. One of the greatest known to the film world.

Seeing this marvelous production, one cannot get away from the fact that "the movies" have made greater advances in art and entertainment than have the legitimate, and that unless the human stage exerts itself the silent drama will supercede it in the affections and in the patronage of not only a part, but of all the people.

"ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA" is the high-water point of the photo play, and is something to be marked with a white stone in the progress of motion picture making.

In New York at the present time a splendid theatre is in course of construction, on or near Broadway, in the heart of the expensive theatre district, which will be devoted exclusively to the very highest class of "movies." It will be ready for occupancy next month, and the play we of Denver saw to-day is to be the opening bill. It is a Clines production, made largely for the New York house, and must have cost a fabulous amount of money. It is only a matter of circumstances that Denver is able to see the unusual work before the metropolis.

The story presented this morning has all the opulence of costume and splendor of architecture which made the period of the Caesars notable. It is enacted in the place the stirring events occurred; in those piping times just before the birth of Christ.

Rome, in its ancient glory, is pictured, as is Alexandria. Both of which are shown as they were when Egypt's queen revelled in luxury and lust.

It is all quite amazing in its fidelity to history, and, while following largely the dramatic features of Shakespeare's "ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA," it has a new and wonderfully eloquent point of view, even in its silence.

The play opens with Antony, after his famous victories, demanding the tribute of Egypt, and then gradually falling victim to the allurements of the royal siren. After that we follow him and his associates through vivid scenes to their tragic end.

The story takes full two hours to present.

It is well acted. The players are Italians, of course, but they are well versed in the histrionic art, and display the emotions with remarkable skill and felicity.

But in the extraordinary realism, the great big scenes of history, the tragic element is vividly shown. In the pictures of the Senate, the sea, the soldiery, the wild beasts, the grandeur of ancient court life, the work is a marvel, and has naturally an educational value.

The play at the Princess to-day points unerringly to the fact that the press as well as the public must hereafter pay as much attention to the photo play as it does to the spoken drama, for it is making strides that cannot be ignored, or treated as of a trifling matter.

Some day the human voice will be added to the great pictures of great events. When that happens, how puny will seem the ordinary play, the ordinary player.

(Signed) F. W. W.

"The Denver Post,"
Denver, Colo., Feb. 3rd, 1914.

WANTED—A dishwasher. Either man or strong woman. WARE HOTEL.—Adv. tf.

Let L. D. RUCKER PRODUCE CO handle your GREEN and DRY HIDES

The Praetorians are going to give some person in Plainview a free trip to the Frisco Exposition, with all expenses paid. Better see D. W. McGLASSON and get details concerning this. —Adv. tf.

NOTICE—To boys who have been shooting in grove in south part of town: This is prohibited by city orders. J. L. VAUGHN, Marshal.—Adv. tf.

FOR RENT—Two or three furnished or unfurnished rooms for light house-keeping. 214 Covington Street, one block north of Schick Opera House.—Adv. 1 issue. Pd.

TO THE PUBLIC.

If it's Paint and Varnish you need, we have them. THE R. A. LONG DRUG STORE. —Adv. D-tf.

FOR SALE—One Hereford bull, one Durham bull, good Jersey milk cow; 150 cows and calves \$56.00. ROSE HARP. —Adv. Semi-tf.

Some person in Plainview will win a free trip to the World's Fair in San Francisco, given by the Praetorians. For information see D. W. McGLASSON. —Adv. tf.

For Guaranteed Work

IN THE SADDLERY AND HARNESS LINES
CALL ON

Jesse Delabo Harness Co.

WE SOLICIT

Your July Grocery Account

We emphasize prompt and courteous service and offer the best quality of staple and fancy groceries.

We have fresh vegetables and fruits, frying chickens, "home grown" hams and other delicacies.

Pierson & Smith

PHONE 348



Lively Chicks

Disease proof, healthy little ones prove

Pratts Poultry Regulator

Figs. 25c, 50c, 60c, \$1.00; 25 lb. post \$2.50

best for parent birds and young stock. It helps digestion—keeps the liver on the job and purifies the blood. Makes more eggs and better chicks.

The first three weeks chicks need

Pratts Baby Chick Food

Just the right combination to nourish without straining baby stomachs. 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Lousy hens cannot lay—lousy chicks cannot grow.

Pratts Powdered Lice Killer

sure death to lice, mites and vermin of all kinds. 25c and 50c. Refuse substitutes; insist on Pratts.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back

Get Pratts 100 Page Poultry Book

Sold by First-Class Dealers in Philadelphia and Vicinity

For Sale by Duncan's Pharmacy; R. A. Long Drug Store

George Kleine's

Most Wonderful Production



Antony and Cleopatra

In Eight Reels

ADMISSION:

Children, 10c Adults, 15c

One Night Only—WEDNESDAY, JULY 1—One Night Only

THE MAE I. THEATER

"THE PHOTO PLAY HOUSE OF QUALITY"

SPEECH OF JIM FERGUSON OF TEMPLE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

Delivered At Fort Worth, Texas, On
Friday Evening, May 15.

After Mr. Ferguson had extended his compliments to the people of Fort Worth for the hearty reception accorded him, he entered into a discussion of the issues of the campaign.

He gave a short statement of his private life, showing that he was a native-born Texan and raised amid humble surroundings. He gave an account of his early struggles as a laborer in vineyards of California, and teamster on the largest grain ranch in the world, and as a helper in the placer mines in the Rocky Mountains, as a roustabout in a barb wire factory in San Francisco and as a laborer in the quartz mines of Nevada and Colorado.

He also told of his service as an humble railroad man, and paid a high tribute to the dignity of labor.

He told of his experience as a country lawyer and as a country banker. He stated that he had been a farmer and stock raiser for the past ten years, and that he had an ambition to be the biggest turkey raiser in Central Texas.

He spoke along the lines of his Blum speech in reference to the question of education, and called attention to the necessity of a more efficient system of rural education. He said that we can never attain the ideal of "back to the farm" until we make country education equal to town education.

He discussed the penitentiary system, advocating the placing of the convict farms in the hands of business farmers. He said too much attention was being given to the reformation of prisoners, and not enough attention was being given to the law-abiding citizens. Quoting from Peter Radford, whom he styled the farmer-philosopher of Texas, he said: "Let government assist those who plead for opportunity rather than consume all our energies upon those who scorn the privileges of manhood. Let us turn our attention from the delinquents and incorrigibles to the worthy and ambitious citizen, struggling to feed and clothe his family, and educate his children and own his home."

Mr. Ferguson also discussed the railroad question, stating that the railroads were a public necessity which must be maintained for the public good in a high degree of efficiency. He also said that the interests of the roads and the interests of the public were identical, and that if the railroads would pay attention to the small matters of convenience to the public that the people would do the right thing about railroad rates. He stated that railroad rates should not be decreased, because they were entitled to earn a fair return upon their investment, and further stated that a decrease of railroad rates would cause a decrease in the wages of the railroad men.

Mr. Ferguson declared that he was in favor of what is known as a fair full-crew bill, and he stated that the safety of the traveling public, as well as the just demands of the trainmen of the State, required legislation along this line.

Mr. Ferguson also discussed the need of public warehouses and the establishment of a special department in the office of a commissioner of agriculture for the purpose of giving out reliable information as to cotton consumption, cotton supply and cotton demand. In this connection, he said the Government can perform no greater service for the people than to provide a system whereby the cotton raiser may be enabled to store and hold his crop until the right time comes for him to sell, and provide him with authentic information so that he can with some degree of intelligence tell when the right time comes. With this system he stated that the farmers will no longer be at the mercy of those who would buy their cotton at less than its market value.

Mr. Ferguson entered into an extended discussion of the landlord and tenant plank in his platform. He said that he wanted the Legislature to provide a law to prevent a land owner from collecting a rent of more than the one-third of the grain or the one-fourth of the cotton, except where the landlord furnishes all the teams and tools to make the crop, in which event a rent of one-half might be collected. He referred to history to show that the fall of all nations was attended with the concentration of ownership of land, and the collection of unfair rents. He stated that the Government had as much right to regulate rents as it had to regulate interest. He stated that the tenant citizenship of Texas had really contributed to the making of high land values in Texas, and that they ought now not to be required to

pay a rent which would impair their ability to feed and clothe their family and educate their children.

By way of explanation of his landlord and tenant plank, Mr. Ferguson explained to the people of Fort Worth that in substance his law for the protection of the tenant was one in which the people of the cities are interested as well as those who live in the country; that laws have been passed to prevent the man in the city from lending money at high rates of interest to the wage earners; that everybody in the city knows just what is meant by the loan shark, and he stated that his landlord and tenant law was to relieve the tenant from the extortion of the land shark; that the land owner in the country who rented his land at a reasonable rent had no more to fear from this law than the business man in the city who loaned money at reasonable rates had to fear from the usury law.

Mr. Ferguson, in accordance with his previous declaration, said that he would veto any liquor legislation proposed by either pro or anti faction, and said that present laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic were sufficient. He discussed at length the necessity of giving Texas a business man's administration, and putting her institutions upon a sound financial basis.

Mr. Ferguson then took up the opening speech and candidacy of his opponent, Thomas H. Ball, and among other things said:

"Thus, my friends, in simple words I lay before you the reasons why I want you to make me Governor. And I am quite sure that the people of Texas are now ready to approve the principles for which I stand.

"But every man must have opposition. The true test of man and measures is their ability to stand the fire of criticism. When I announced for this great office, I knew that the ordeal of criticism and opposition must be undergone and endured.

"An open discussion of the issues of any campaign is always good for the people. It gives them a chance to become informed as to the real issues in the campaign, and by the information brought out in public discussions the people can become better informed to pass upon the question of which candidate is the best fitted to serve them.

"When Mr. Ball announced for Governor of Texas I challenged him through the press for a joint discussion of the issues of the campaign. He declined, which, of course, he had a right to do, and I am not blaming him for his action. Shortly after that I opened my campaign and I never mentioned his name once in my entire speech, but I discussed the merits of my own candidacy. After that, on the 21st day of April, Mr. Ball opened his campaign, at Greenville, and before a vast audience he discussed me, both in a personal way and in a political way. His speech began with a criticism of my platform and ended with an idroit attempt to avoid a fair discussion of the issues which I had raised. This being true, I think I am fully justified in discussing him, his campaign and the principles for which he stands.

"Tom Ball will go down in history as the biggest political straddler that ever lived. His opening speech, like the novel garment which the ladies wear, the 'Mother Hubbard,' covers everything and touches nothing.

"Tell me why the Lord made the man on the fence, and I will tell you 'How old is Ann.'

"Tom Ball, the railroad lawyer and the no-ideaed candidate, has had his say, and let me tell you about it.

"In the first place, his speech must be the greatest disappointment to the simon-pure prohibitionists that they have ever met. His sop to the anti-prohibitionists is an insult to their intelligence, and whatever respect they may have had for him as a man he has now lost by his offer to surrender his political views to get a few thousand anti votes.

"If he is a Democrat, then W. P. Lane is not. If Tom Ball is a true prohibitionist, then Morris Sheppard is a traitor to the Democratic party. I must acknowledge my gratitude to the Fort Worth convention for giving me such easy opposition in nominating a candidate who stands for nothing, and is nothing, politically.

"If Tom Ball is a Democrat, then the Fort Worth convention that nominated him was not a meeting of Democrats. If the Fort Worth convention was a meeting of Democrats, then he has betrayed their trust and has turned his back upon the only declaration of principles which they made. If the

Fort Worth convention was not a meeting of Democrats, then Tom Ball is running on the wrong ticket.

"If the Fort Worth convention was right in unanimously declaring for national prohibition, as the deliberate judgment of the prohibition leaders of Texas, then Tom Ball, running on a platform specifically declaring against National prohibition, ought in all consistency to resign his nomination. Everybody knows that if he had made the same speech at Fort Worth convention that nominated him that he made at Greenville, he would have had no more chance to have gotten the prohibition nomination than he would have had to fly to the moon.

"Yea, verily. Not 'before the cock has crowed thrice has the master been denied,' but before the cock ever got a chance to crow at all this political Peter has jumped the fence and turned his back upon his friends.

"What and how must that good lady, Mrs. Curtis, who has really fought the battles of prohibition, think and feel when this great corporation candidate now puts a new hymn book in her hand and tells her that hereafter she must sing a new tune?

"What do you suppose Brother Rankin and Brother Gambrel thought when Tom Ball and Tom Love and Tom Jones and Tom Campbell and all the other political tomcats in Texas, told them they had to back up on the three-mile law, the five-mile law and statutory prohibition in order to keep a few antis in line in South Texas, who knew too much about Tom Ball's club record?

"Sincere prohibitionists must now agree that they had better have nominated W. P. Lane, who stood for everything, than Tom Ball, who now stands for nothing.

"I appeal to the Democrats of Texas, whether you be pro or anti, and ask you the plain question: 'Is it not better to elect me on my clear-cut declaration to stop the prohibition agitation, than to elect a man who is willing to trim his political kite to every passing wind?'

"Tom Ball says that he stands on the Democratic platform which says that a man's views on prohibition shall not be a test of a man's democracy. And he further says that the Democratic party is not committed to National prohibition or State prohibition. Yet he goes to Fort Worth and accepts the nomination of a party convention declaring specifically for National prohibition and providing that no one could sit in the convention but prohibitionists.

"A peculiar kind of Democracy indeed that this gentleman has set up in Texas. Tom Ball, my friends, is either mentally unbalanced or he is that kind of political trickster that will stand for anything to get office.

"President Wilson says that prohibition should never be made a part of a party program. And that prohibition is essentially non-political and non-partisan.

"And yet this white-ribbon reformer runs on the ticket of a convention making National and State prohibition the paramount issue. Who is the best Democrat, Tom Ball or Woodrow Wilson?

"Running as the nominee of a different party with a different principle and a different date of holding an election from the regular Democratic party election in Texas, and yet he has the nerve to call himself a Democrat!

"I tell you, my friends, it is time for real Democrats to wake up and rally round the grand old Democratic flag and resent and repel the ruthless hands that are sought to be laid upon it. I call to arms the Democratic yeomanry of Texas to take your stand upon the watch towers of an untrifled Democracy, and if needs be lay your political fortunes upon the altar of your country's good.

"Let us scourge from the Democratic ranks in Texas those who would destroy our grand old party by raising issues which have no place in a Democratic home. Let us meet the issue and let it be understood that the party of Jefferson and Jackson, of Coke, Mills, Sul Ross and Jim Hogg still lives and will ever be the champion of the people's rights and liberties.

"He did say one thing, however, that was meritorious, and that was: 'It is safer to judge a man by what he has done than by what he proposes to do when making a platform to run for office on.' By this statement, and his public utterances and political actions, I shall try him before the bar of public opinion, and he can by these facts be condemned in the sight of all good citizenship.

"He says the liquor dealers and breweries should forfeit their license if any agent, officer or employe should contribute to any candidate or campaign fund. Now, my friends, I find no fault with this statement. But the question with me is: When did Tom Ball reform?

"In the year 1900 that great com-moner, Jim Hogg, urged the Waco convention to pass the following amendment to the State constitution, to-wit: 'That corporations should not

directly or indirectly contribute money or anything of value to any political party or to any campaign expense.' The people of Texas well remember that it was none other than this same would-be white ribbon reformer, Tom Ball, now candidate for Governor, who opposed this amendment and led and inspired one of the bitterest political mobs that ever disgraced a Texas convention in their efforts to cry down one of the greatest Governors Texas ever had.

"Mr. Ball, in his Houston speech, published in the Dallas News of May 2, declared that there was no truth in my statement that he led and inspired one of the bitterest mobs that ever disgraced a political convention. He further stated that there was not a line in either the Galveston News or the Dallas News, which reported the proceedings of the Waco convention, that would bear out my statement that he led and inspired a political mob. Now, my friends, I do not want to bother you with a question of veracity between Mr. Ball and myself, but I want to read you what Governor Hogg said about the crowd that Tom Ball was leading in the convention, and let you determine whether Tom Ball as the henchman of the corporations was not leading a mob in that convention. As Tom Ball seems so anxious now to acknowledge his devotion to the lamented Hogg, I do not suppose he would question Governor Hogg's veracity. I read from the Dallas News of August 10, 1900, and I want you to hear what Governor Hogg said: 'Mr. Hogg again took the floor. "I see a lot of lop-eared scoundrels here," he said, "who don't want to hear free speech. A man base enough," he shouted, amid wild confusion, "a man who is cowardly enough, who is base enough not to hear a speech, is not a Democrat, and is a fool besides." (Cheers and great confusion) "I will stay here until I be heard." (Cheers.) "I rise to speak for the people of Texas, whom you are misrepresenting. The issue ought to concern you who are halting a the henchmen of corporations. (Cheers.) I speak for your posterity, you cowardly scoundrels. (Cheers.) I speak for those who are at home, while you are here trying to tear down their institutions by your villainy here to-night. (Cheers.) I have faced a mob when the mob had

directly or indirectly contribute money or anything of value to any political party or to any campaign expense." The people of Texas well remember that it was none other than this same would-be white ribbon reformer, Tom Ball, now candidate for Governor, who opposed this amendment and led and inspired one of the bitterest political mobs that ever disgraced a Texas convention in their efforts to cry down one of the greatest Governors Texas ever had.

(Continued on Page Eight.)
(Advertisement.)

SILVERWARE

Guaranteed for Ten Years at

15 CENTS EACH

Ice Cream Soda, 5c

5c, 10c, 15c and 25c Specialties and Ladies' Home Journal Patterns

The Necessity Store

"The Home of Bargains"
Ladies' Rest Room for the Ladies

With Every Purchase You Get Coupons Which Entitle You to a KITCHEN SET!

One Package of Kellogg's Corn Flakes FREE

To each lady who reads this ad. and comes to visit our store July 1. We are today unloading another car of Royal No. 10 and Golden Sheaf flours.

If the flour you have been using has not been satisfactory, try a sack of Royal No. 10. Every Sack is Guaranteed.

Give Us Your July Trade--We will Appreciate It.

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Most Wonderful Production



Antony and Cleopatra In Eight Reels

Admission:

Children, 10c

Adults, 15c

One Day Only--WEDNESDAY, JULY 1--One Day Only

The Mae I. Theater

"The Photo Play House of Quality"

BISHOP BURKE IN GOLDEN JUBILEE.

By United Press.
ALBANY, N. Y., June 27.—Elaborate ceremonies will attend the observance here to-morrow of the golden jubilee of the Rt. Rev. T. M. A. Burke, D. C., bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Albany. A street parade in which over 20,000 Catholic men from all parts of the local diocese will participate, and a musical service in which a chorus of 900 men will sing will be to-morrow's special features. The celebration will continue three days. Bishop Burke, now in his seventy-fourth year, was ordained to the priesthood in 1864, and elevated to the episcopacy 30 years later. He is prominently known throughout the country as a theologian and Hebrew scholar.

FOR SALE—A good bicycle. W. D. JORDAN. Phone 459. —Adv. D-3L.



THE BEST WAY TO KEEP POSTED

ON market or crop conditions, or to secure the latest information of any sort is to employ Bell Telephone Service.

It will take you a long or short journey with a substantial saving of time, effort and money. RURAL TELEPHONE SERVICE is easily had at very low cost. Apply to our nearest manager or write to THE SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. DALLAS, TEXAS.



BIDDY THE HEN TAUGHT SCHOOL.

Chicago Pupils Watched a Mother Hatch and Care for Her Brood.

From the Chicago Tribune.
The kindergarten class of the Walsh School has proved itself during the last three weeks to be one of the most interested and observing audiences that ever watched the hatching of events.

The object of their attentions is known locally as Mrs. Chick A. Biddy, and the children regard her as something of a wizard, having seen her transform a number of common, everyday eggs into little live creatures that run around and peep and insist on being fed.

Mrs. Biddy came to the Walsh School a few weeks ago, and the teacher, Miss E. Cassandra Truby, placed her in a corner of the room, and the children fed her all during the time she was acquiring a family.

Miss Truby believed that a sitting hen would furnish her class amusement as well as knowledge. So she borrowed Mrs. Biddy and installed her in a box filled with excelsior and fifteen eggs.

All this delighted the children and made them ask questions. They wondered how she could sit so patiently all day, and then, when the inhabitants of the shells began to pick their way out toward the light, the class singly and collectively held its breath for half a second, and then exhaled it in a babel of noise. The first one was a brown one, then before many hours three yellow ones and eight blacks chiseled holes in their cells and stumbled out into the expectant world.

"It was beautiful," said Miss Truby, "to notice how the children watched the hen taking care of her brood, how she fed them, tended them, took them under her wings, and how proud she was of them."

"At night we spread paper in the box, put a cup of boiled rice or other food and a pan of water beside Mrs. Biddy and her family, and then covered them with a screen, so that nothing could harm them through the night. If some of these boys and girls don't run chicken ranches some day it will be strange."

You might as well win the free trip to the San Francisco Exposition which the Praetorians are going to give to some person in Plainview. See D. W. McGLASSON for full information. —Adv. 1f.

WHEAT IN STOCK CARS!

Railroads Getting Ready to Transport the Golden Grain.

Letters from 758 correspondents of the Southwest National Bank of Commerce in the Federal reserve bank district of Kansas City contain the most wonderful story of prosperity that ever was written for the states of that district—Colorado, Kansas, Western Missouri, Nebraska and Northern Oklahoma.

J. W. Perry, president of the bank, sent out letters asking for the crop reports. He assembled the information and had it printed in a pamphlet. "Surely Have Good Times Ahead."

"I never saw so much cheer and optimism as some of the letters breathed," he said this morning. "We surely have good times ahead. The railroads are lining stock cars in order to be more nearly able to supply the demand for transportation. That was never heard of before."

In the pamphlet is the report of crop conditions by counties. This is what Mr. Perry says in his preamble: "Corn in Good Condition, Too."

"These reports show that the largest yield of wheat ever raised will be realized this year. The Missouri crop has been damaged about 25 per cent by Hessian fly—otherwise he prevailing condition over the territory is the best ever recorded. The states named will produce in the neighborhood of 300 million bushels."

"They show that the first cutting of alfalfa was one of the very largest ever produced. They show that oats is generally in good condition and will yield a large crop. They show that corn is in fine condition—a good stand—well grown—generally clean—and promises a large yield, with sufficient moisture from now on. They show that cotton is backward—probably two weeks late—but with seasonable weather will come on rapidly, and a normal output is expected. They show that hay is a light crop and pastures rather poor. The drought last year killed out much of the grass, and many weeds have grown up. The later rains, however, have improved the meadows and pastures. Other crops are all reported to be well advanced and thrifty."

Optimistic Tone Prevails.
"While business conditions are reported generally as being quiet and money close, an optimistic tone prevails throughout. The abundant crops of all kinds will revive business, and we may look forward confidently to more activity in all commercial and industrial lines."

Mr. Perry attended the Bankers' Convention in Plainview. "You have the best country I have seen," Mr. Perry remarked to-day, after a trip over the irrigated farms. "You need more railroads. Stand together, and you will build a city here."

CARS TO SUPPORT ROADS.
Kansas Association Proposes a New Highway Law.

TOPEKA, Kansas, June 26.—A good roads law providing for a highway commission with direct supervision of the Kansas roads and bridge work, with the expenses paid by the motor car owners of the State, and not by taxpayers, is proposed by the Kansas Automobile Association, and will be offered in the next Legislature. The plan in general has the endorsement of the State Highway Engineer, the motor car owners of the association and many of the active supporters of the good roads movement.

The State collects a fee of five dollars for a license for all motor cars and two dollars for a license for motorcycles. All except 75 cents of the motor car and 50 cents of the motorcycle license fee goes for maintaining the roads. It can only be used for dragging or repairing roads. The fee of 75 cents and 50 cents goes to the Secretary of State for administering the license law. There is an additional fee of a dollar for registering the transfer of cars from one owner to another, a dollar for supplying tags for those who lose their original tags, and a dollar for supplying duplicate tags to dealers.

Fees Brought State \$20,000.
These fees and the share of the license fees brought into the treasury for the benefit of the motor car fund \$34,803.75 for the first year. After the expenses of administering the law were taken out, \$20,136.64 was left to be turned into the State treasury July 1st.

Clarence Jordan, secretary of the Kansas Automobile Association, proposes to create a state highway department with a commission appointed by the Governor. There would be three or four engineers who would have general charge of the road and bridge work of the entire State. What is left of that fund would pay the salaries and expenses of these engineers without adding a dollar to the taxpayer.

Help Counties in Road Work.
When a county is ready to start on its good roads work for the year the commissioners would notify the high-

SUN BROUGHT OUT 80,000 HANDS.

In Northeastern Kansas the Water Is Receding Rapidly.

TOPEKA, Kansas, June 26.—Clear skies to-day in all parts of Kansas have brought out the army of sixty thousand harvest hands in the wheat fields. Showers last night and early this morning at Marion, Fort Scott, McPherson, Lyons, Scranton and Topeka constituted the only rainfall in the last twenty-four hours.

The swollen streams in Northeastern Kansas are receding to-day, although the bottom lands in many places are under water. The Kaw River at Topeka is down to 9.5 feet, a drop of thirteen inches since Monday. The Santa Fe reports further delay in traffic on account of the high water at Valley Falls, Potter and Oskaloosa. At Valley Falls, thirty-five hundred feet of track is washed from the roadbed. At Potter one mile and a half of track is useless to-day. At Oskaloosa, on the Leavenworth and Topeka line, traffic is crippled severely.

ATCHISON, Kansas, June 26.—The Missouri Pacific line to Kansas City was opened to-day by temporary repairs. The damage to crops, live stock and other property in Stranger Creek Valley will exceed \$100,000, it was estimated to-day.

way commissioners. One of them would go to that county and discuss the proposed plans. Then the highway commissioners would figure out a complete road plan for the county, make the specifications and establish the grades and help in the supervision of bridge and road work.

Telephone 453
Acme Laundry
Expert Launderers
Dry Cleaners and Pressers
Work Called for and Delivered
Remember, the extra quality of work, and tickets to The Ruby costs you less than nothing.
P. S.—Save your receipted lists for the kids. They'll appreciate it.

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED
PHONE 459
W. D. Jordan

Announcements

The following announcements are made subject to the action of the Democratic primary:

- For Representative.
CAPT. T. J. TILSON.
Y. W. HOLMES.
A. G. ELLIOTT.
- For District Judge.
R. C. JOINER.
REUBEN M. ELLERD.
- For District Attorney—
CHARLES H. VEALE.
GEO. L. MAYFIELD.
- For District and County Clerk
S. S. SLONEKER.
B. H. TOWERY.
W. H. BOX.
J. W. PIPKIN.
W. N. McDONALD.
- For Sheriff
J. C. HOOPER.
- For County Judge
W. B. LEWIS.
J. M. BULL.
- For County Treasurer
MRS. LALLA DAVIS.
JOHN G. HAMILTON.
- For Tax Assessor.
J. N. JORDAN.
- For County Attorney
CHARLES CLEMENTS.
- For County Surveyor.
T. P. WHITIS.
O. HOLLAND.
D. L. ALEXANDER.
OTIS SHROPSHIRE.
W. METHLEY.
- For Public Weigher, Precinct No. 1
TOM THOMPSON.
- For Commissioner, Precinct No. 1—
W. J. ESPY.
- For Commissioner, Precinct No. 2—
M. S. HUDSON.

Let Us Electioneer for You

Keep your pockets full of our neatly printed cards, Mr. Candidate. Give bunches of them to all your friends.

Every time your card turns up, it reminds some one of YOU and the OFFICE YOU WANT. Cards cost little. We get them to you quick.

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WE WELD

Broken cylinders, crank-cases, etc., all metals. Let us remedy your electric starter batteries and magneto troubles. We charge storage batteries and re-magnetize magnetos. We carry in stock wind shield glasses, master vibrators, magnetoes spare parts, springs, platinum points, tires, tubes, etc.
We carry a complete stock of parts for Overland cars.

Egge-Corlett Auto Co.

Overland Distributors
Plainview, Texas Telephone 314



With its own rails reaching all the principal cities in Oklahoma and Texas, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Lines can serve you best, either as a traveler or as a shipper of freight.

May we have the opportunity?

J. F. Garvin General Freight Agent Dallas, Texas
W. G. Crabb General Passenger Agent Dallas, Texas

Ask about the special summer tourist fares now in effect to lake and seaside resorts

Reduction in Prices

The price of Gulf Refining Co's best supreme Lubricating Oil has been reduced to 50c per gallon in quantities of five gallons or more, and 60c in smaller quantities.

That good Gulf gasoline 11c per gallon.

Remember our prices are first to go down, and are the last to raise. If you deal with us you always get the right goods at the lowest prices.

See our stock of tires and tubes, and get our prices before you buy; we can save you money.

We weld your broken castings for all kinds of machinery.

Give us your business--we appreciate it.

Egge-Corlett Auto Co.

A Human Match Factory

The body contains phosphorus sufficient to make 483,000 matches. Phosphorus is one of fourteen elements composing the body—divided among bones, flesh, nervous system and other organs. The perfect health of body requires a perfect balance of the elements. These elements come from the food we eat—the stomach extracts and distributes them.

But if stomach is deranged—the balance of health is destroyed and the blood does not carry the proper elements to the different organs, and there is blood trouble—nerve trouble—heart trouble. Pain is the hungry cry of starved organs. Put the liver, stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition into a condition of health. That is just what is done by

DR. PIERCE'S

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

which has been so favorably known for over 40 years. It is now put up in tablet form, as well as liquid, and can be obtained of medicine dealers everywhere or by mail by sending 50 cents in 1c stamps for trial box—address R.V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N.Y.

THE COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER
Is a book of 1008 pages handsomely bound in cloth treats of Physiology—Hygiene, Anatomy, Medicine and is a complete Home Physician—Send 31c stamps to R.V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.



Round Trip Excursion Fares

To all points in Texas, account **FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS**. Tickets on sale July 3rd and 4th, good for return limit July 7th at limit July 7th at FARE AND ONE-THIRD for the round trip. For other information apply to or

PHONE 224

R. F. BAYLESS, Agent, P. & N. T. Railway

The Sign of Service



WE WANT YOU

To open an account with us, whether you have a large or small amount to deposit. We want to show you what the Sign of Service really stands for.

WE PAY INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS

Third National Bank OF PLAINVIEW
Capital and Surplus \$120,000.00
A GOOD BANK TO BANK WITH

ADVANTAGES OF STACKING WINTER WHEAT.

Improved Quality of Grain and Better Price That Usually Offsets Any Additional Cost

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—(Special)—Statistics indicate that there will be an abundant harvest of wheat during the present year. In order that the grower may realize the maximum return from this the U. S. Department of Agriculture calls attention to the advantage of stacking the grain. The advantage to the grower is the protection stacking affords the grains against injury either from excessive rains or from excessive drought through improved quality of grain.

When the wheat is in the stack, a process called "sweating" takes place which improves the color, condition, and test weight of the grain. It also improves its milling and baking qualities. A similar "sweating" process may apparently take place in shock-threshed wheat after it is placed in the bin.

Stacking is particularly important when threshing can not be done after the cutting because it affords better protection for the grain at once. Different practices have grown up in our Eastern States and in those farther west. Wheat is usually stacked outside or stored in mows as soon as it is dried out in shock in the East. It is then allowed to remain a few weeks or months until threshing can be done. Threshing directly from the shock is a more common practice in the West. The cost of threshing from the shock is generally somewhat less than the cost of stacking and threshing from the stack. The farmer who does not have sufficient storage space for shock-threshed grain, usually finds it advantageous to stack his crop.

Wheat Should be Cut Before Fully Ripe

Wheat should be cut with safety when the straw has lost nearly all its green color and the grains are not entirely hardened. If cut sooner than this, shriveled kernels will result, if left standing until fully ripe, a bleached appearance due to the action of the elements often results and loss from shattering may follow. Wheat that is fully ripe is also more difficult to handle.

This advice is applicable to all regions where the self-binder is used, which means practically all the important winter-wheat sections of this country. The header that is used in the Great Plains area is seldom seen east of Kansas and Nebraska. The old method of cutting with a cradle is still used on very rough land for small patches and where wheat is not an important crop.

When the area of wheat is large, cutting should begin as early as it can be done safely; that is, just as soon as the straw has lost nearly all of its green color.

Wheat should be shocked immediately after cutting

Wheat should be shocked in the field immediately after being cut and bound. A shock is begun by standing two bundles upright position with heads together and butts efficiently apart to prevent falling over. From 8 to 10 and sometimes more bundles are then set up about these until a round shock of the proper size is formed. The number of bundles to place in a shock depends upon the degree of ripeness, the length of the straw, and the size of the bundle, fewer bundles being used where the straw is short or not fully ripe.

In placing the bundles, the butts should be jammed into a stubble to insure firmness and the heads should lean inward sufficiently to prevent falling over. When this part of the shock is completed it should be covered as perfectly as possible with two bundles, the heads of which have been broken down at the hand, to form a cap. This cap should be placed so as to protect the standing bundles from rain and sun as much as possible. If the heads of the cap are placed on the side of the shock toward the prevailing winds some protection against blowing off may be afforded.

Thrashing

The wheat straw may be packed in the pen, stored in the mow, or spread at once over the field. When the price is good it may be sold. It should never be burned. Straw furnishes excellent roughage for live stock, while by using it for bedding in stalls a large part of the valuable liquid manure can be preserved. Rotted straw from an old straw pile or from straw spread directly on the field makes good manure, as each thousand pounds of straw contains on the average about 8 pounds of potassium, 5 pounds of nitrogen, and smaller amounts of other important foods. One thousand pounds

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Chilli Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK



Prince Alexander of Teck, brother of Queen Mary, is the new governor general of Canada.

of wheat grain removes from the soil on the average about 20 pounds of nitrogen and about 3 1-2 pounds each of phosphorous and potassium.

Thrashing should not be attempted when wheat or straw is wet or tough as good results can not be obtained. Wheat can dry out much better in the head than after being thrashed. If thrashed wet and marketed immediately, it is discontinued heavily in price; if placed in a barn, it is likely to become hot and badly damaged.

WOMEN AT HOME THE REAL HEROES OF WAR.

(By E. K. Wooley)

that would be painful, neglectful or to halt through the Memorial Day parade, and as we see them feebly trying to keep step, or as those that are unable to march roll by in carriages—our throats are too tight.

We honor them—yes! We know that they fought for a good cause. And there is still in us that inherent worship of the warrior.

And yet we go on to the cemetery and strew flowers on these heroes' graves, one can't help remember that every warrior's grave is kept green by women's tears, and one who wonders if there isn't something finer and greater than seeking glory in battle.

One of my old professors was a Civil War veteran. He was fond of telling of his exciting day of "the war." He told with a sort of grim delight of men that had fallen before his own gun.

"My country called me, and I offered my life," was his full-mouthed boast.

"But was your life yours to offer?" I once asked.

"You had a wife and two little babies when your country called you. What did your wife do while you were having these exciting times at 'the front'?"

I never learned what his wife did, however. He always sputtered to some other subject.

Once upon a time any cry of war would have brought out thousands of men anxious to "die for their country." But sentiment has changed materially in the last twenty years. As woman's influence grows, the ban on killing grows. For war is not only what Sherman said it was for men, but even more so for women and children. It isn't the man who dies for his country who has the hardest and most sorrowful lot; nor is he the one who should be most lauded for what he does.

It's the woman who stays behind, who swallows her tears and puts her shoulder to the wheel in order that there may be bread and clothing and respectability for the left-behinds; in order that the labor and routine that make the foundation of the Nation may continue—it's the women who live for their country who should be lauded.

Women are seldom consulted in matters of warfare. There men believe they have all the rights. But it would be only just to admit women to the war cabinet of every nation, to consult them in councils of war, for it is upon the women chiefly that the burdens of war fall, and while men are fighting for the honor of a nation the women are upholding the honor of that which makes a nation—the home.

The Praetorians are going to give some person in Plainview a free trip to the Frisco Exposition, with all expenses paid. Better see D. W. McGLASSON and get details concerning this.

AUTO WAS FREAK CARRIED BY BARNUM CIRCUS IN 1900

P. T. Barnum conducted the first automobile show.

He thought the "buzz wagon" freakish enough in 1896 to carry one of the contraptions along with his other freaks in connection with the circus. This "car" was shown in Madison Square Garden as a part of the 1897 bicycle show. That same year a few motor cars were sent to a rack meet held in Washington, D. C. In 1899 a number of horseless carriages were shown at the Madison Square Garden bicycle show, much to the annoyance of some of the bicycle exhibitors who felt that these automobiles were going to make a back number of velocipedes, which it subsequently did.

In 1900, however, a "regular" automobile show was staged in the garden. There were fifty-one exhibitors, thirty-one of whom showed complete cars and twenty displayed accessories. While, of course, this was an infant exhibit, it, nevertheless, showed that Americans were keen for the new vehicle. At the first show there was one feature that was a good one and very much needed at that time to answer the prevailing questions of the spectators: "Will they run?" This feature was a flat oval track upon which cars were demonstrated. It was designed largely to fill the space in the arena. Some of the people saw the machines from the galleries, fearing to go near them. Persons who wished to cross from the enclosure to the booths on the outside of the track. Upon the roof of the garden a "wooden hill" was constructed and the cars started climbing up the incline. Most people at that time knew the motor car could run down hill and on a level surface, but to climb skyward, oh, dear!

Some of the cars shown in 1900 were amusing contraptions. The Winton Company, for instance, exhibited a pheasant which would seat two passengers. This car made a fine run from Cleveland to New York—a wonderful achievement fourteen years ago—and there was also shown the famous Winton racing car of that day and a delivery wagon. All these were driven by a single cylinder gasoline engine. A one-cylinder Packard car and a three-wheeled contrivance made by the Knox Company, were also included in the gasoline division. One real racy-looking car was a two-passenger motorette, constructed by the Peerless Company. It employed an imported Delco motor. There was also a surrey display display by the French Brothers, which attracted considerable attention because it came down over the roads from Boston. Messrs. Haynes and Apperson were then in partnership, and their vehicles were examined with much interest and curiosity. The only three-cylinder engine was mounted in a car shown by the defunct American Bicycle Co. One of the leaders of the Locomobile which was at that time a steam vehicle. Not less than ten different Locomobile models were on exhibition.

Many were enthusiastic over the electric vehicles that year. The Riker Motor Vehicle Company showed some cars with storage batteries as the power sources that were really creditable productions for those early days. The Riker Motor Vehicle Co. sometime afterward was taken over by the Electric Company. The Woods Motor Vehicle Company of Chicago also represented strongly, as well as the Baker Motor Vehicle Company, which had furnished the sensation of the show by producing a 500-pound electric runabout, equipped with a battery weighing only 160 pounds. There were also a number of motor bicycles and three-wheeled machines, but all told there was considerable space to spare.

In 1900 the steam carriage was decidedly prominent, the Mobile, Locomobile, Steamobile and Overman Companies occupied the center of the stage at the first show. The electric types of the Baker, and the Electric Vehicle Company.

SIGMA GAMMA PI MEETS.

By United Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 27.—Delegates to the annual convention of Sigma Gamma Pi have gathered here from many sections of the United States to attend the opening to-morrow of the yearly sessions, which will be held at the La Salle Hotel. The first business to-morrow will be a meeting of the grand and supreme council. New chapters will be initiated and degrees conferred on candidates to-morrow. The delegates will spend Sunday sight-seeing. The annual banquet is to be held Monday night. The convention closes Tuesday.

THE UNTIDY FLY

The fly on your plate may have been dining a few minutes before in the garbage pail or on the filth of the street. It doesn't concern him what he has on his feet and he will leave on your food some part of what he has been crawling on. Possibly typhoid germs on his feet. Enough such germs have been found on one fly to infect an entire family.

June 25, 1914.
Hon. Members of the W. O. W.

I have come to you with the distress signal of a heart under a tremendous burden. I am not asking for any of your earthly possessions, simply your influence as will be stated in another paragraph of this letter.

Most of you know that my husband's eyesight is almost gone, and that for several months he has not been able to work. The doctors say he will have to be operated on in three or four months, and you know that it takes cash and a great deal of it for these operations.

I have been going to school for the past three or four months, under very great hardships, preparing myself to take care of my husband and family should he never regain his eyesight. The operation may not be successful, I can only pray to the Lord that it will.

I have entered the Herald contest, and hope to win the auto that they are offering. I am going to win if hard work and prayer will do it. If I should win the auto I am going to sell it and use the money it will bring me for the operation of my husband's eyes.

Now, as I stated above, I am only asking for your support and influence in this contest. If you will give me your subscription, or influence for the next three months, you have no idea what a favor you will bestow upon me and the great degree I will appreciate your kind co-operation. I am

Cordially yours,
MRS. W. L. BRADY.

This letter was read and approved by the local W. O. W. with request that it be published for absent members.

SERENO E. PAYNE 71 TO-DAY.

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—Sereno E. Payne, Congressman from New York, and who helped to frame the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, and who was dethroned in the famous rules fight which relegated "Uncle Joe" Cannon to the ranks, was 71 years old to-

day. The New York Congressman was recipient of hearty and cordial congratulations from his many friends in Congress, his friends of the "other side," who are his political enemies, leading in an informal demonstration in Payne's honor. Speaker Clark was expected to follow his program of last year and congratulate Congressman Payne from the chair.



YOU GET WHAT YOU WANT AT THIS DRUG STORE

"QUALITY" Is Our Motto

Our up-to-date stock of fine Drugs, Toilet Articles, etc., can not be excelled any place in the city

Give Us a Trial Order

THE R. A. LONG DRUG STORE
Telephone 327

Overland

Twice Around the World

Our 1914 output of 50,000 cars if placed but a mile apart would reach twice around the world.

If placed end to end they would cover a distance of over 720,000 feet which would make an unbroken string of Overlands from New York City to Springfield, Mass.

Some cars!

And the point we wish to hammer home is the enormous economy of producing automobiles in such vast quantities.

No other manufacturer in the business can produce a car to duplicate the \$950 Overland for less than \$1200.

Every time our production goes up our price comes down.

That is why we are selling more cars of this type than any other manufacturer in the world.

It is certain that if we did not give more value we could not sell more cars, and the sooner you find this out the quicker you save yourself considerable money.

The Overland has power, speed, beauty, grace, strength and everlasting ability.

The Overland costs you 30 per cent less than any other similar car made.

There is an Overland dealer near you. See this car today.

THE WILLYS-OVERLAND CO., TOLEDO, OHIO

Manufacturers of the famous Overland Delivery Wagons; Garford and Willys-Utility Trucks
Full information on request

EGGE-CORLETT AUTO CO.

DISTRIBUTORS

PLAINVIEW

TEXAS

\$950.00

Completely Equipped, f. o. b. Toledo

Electric head, side, tail and dash lights; storage battery; 35 horsepower motor; 114 inch wheelbase; three-quarter floating rear axle; Timken and Hyatt bearings; 33x4 Q. D. tires, deep upholstery.

\$1075.00

With electric starter and generator, f. o. b. Toledo

Stewart speedometer; Brewster green body, nickel and aluminum trimmings; Mohair top, curtains and boot; Cow dash; Clear-vision, rain-vision windshield; electric horn; flush U doors with concealed hinges.



Overland Model 79

**SPEECH OF JIM FERGUSON
CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.**

(Continued from Page Five.)

the nerve to face me, and I never shrunk from death, and no lot of white-livered curs can suppress my views in a Democratic convention."

"That is what Governor Hogg said about the crowd that Tom Ball was leading as their duly elected and selected floor manager and speaker in that convention.

And now he comes to further insult the memory of that great man by shedding tears before a convention when he tries to hide his action in that disgraceful gathering. And he tries to say that he was with Hogg in that convention.

"If it is wrong now to contribute to campaign funds, why was it not wrong then for railroad corporations to do the same thing?"

"Well may we agree that it is safer to judge a man by what he has done than by what he proposes to do when writing a platform to run for office on."

"At the same convention Hogg urged also this amendment: 'That corporations should not pay any lobby or lobbyist any money or anything of value as salary or otherwise, and should require every voucher, draft or payment of money to show on its face what it was given for.' Tom Ball was against that. In his speech against it he said: 'There is an amendment there, and so help me God, I would let this right hand be severed at the shoulder before I would ever vote to support it. Governor Hogg knows that Texas is the least ridden by corporations and fear of bossism than any other state in the Union.'

"And—listen!—he said further—I quote from the Dallas News of August 10, 1900: 'What is this proposition? That if any corporation should send its agent or other person to Austin for the purpose of influencing or preventing legislation that it shall forfeit its charter. Talk about confiscation! That is a proposition that is as iniquitous as any ever presented to a Democratic convention.'

"Now, Tom Ball had a right to oppose Governor Hogg, but what the people of Texas would like to know is if Tom Ball, just about the time he announces for Governor, thinks it such a great crime for breweries to contribute to a campaign fund, and that their licenses should be forfeited if they do, why was it he thought it so awful in 1900 for Governor Hogg to want to forfeit a railroad corporation's charter if they were guilty of the same thing which he now so violently condemns? Ah! my friends, the suckling calf knows its mammy, and it is strikingly peculiar that this same Tom Ball, soon after this tirade against the immortal Hogg in his fight for the people, left a seat in Congress to serve the big railroad corporations of Texas.

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, in the language of Ball: 'It is safer to judge a man by what he has done than by what he proposes to do when making a platform to run for office on.'

Hogg also in that convention wanted to put all corporations under the supervision of the State; he wanted to keep insolvent corporations from doing business in Texas; he wanted to prevent corporations from issuing fictitious stocks and bonds; he wanted to keep railroad corporations from issuing any free passes; yet the now great white-ribbon apostle fought and vigorously opposed all these amendments, and soon thereafter went into the hired employ of the very corporations whom he protected in that convention, and he has been in their employ as their devoted servant from that day until his nomination for Governor, when he had to resign his connections with the corporations before he was respectably eligible to even run for Governor. I continue to run a country bank and farm without apology to anyone, though I am a candidate.

"Tom Ball says: 'Boys, I have been in bad company for about twenty years, and I have been working for the corporations, but if you will elect me Governor, I won't do so any more.'

"A man who has to apologize for the business he is in certainly has no right to have the high honor of Governor."

"And yet he says that this is not a fight of the corporations against the people!"

"Never in the history of this great state was there a more deliberate design or iniquitous intention to sell the people into the hands of the big corporations like sheep to the shambles."

"Tom Ball says I have changed my attitude towards the railroad corporations. I deny it. I said in my opening speech that I was willing to treat them right if they would treat the people right. I said so then. I say so now. But they must stay out of the people's business. I warn the big railroad officials of this State if they don't quit meddling with the right of the farmer, the business men and the laboring men to elect a Governor from their ranks, and if they attempt to foist their candidate upon the people of this (Advertisement.)

State, their troubles are just beginning and the breach between them and the people will never be closed.

"Everybody in Texas now knows and believes that when the people show Tom Ball under next July, as they are sure to do, he will land back with the railroads in twenty-four hours."

"When he is defeated he will land back in their office. If by accident he should be elected, they will land in his office."

"Everybody in Texas knows that this thing of paying Tom Ball \$20,000 a year by the railroad corporations for his services as a lawyer is the biggest joke that was ever played on a trusting public. There is not a county seat in Texas but what has at least one lawyer, and some places have many more lawyers, that in every way excel him as a lawyer. The railroad corporations of Texas hired Congressman Ball, and not Lawyer Ball."

"He says I am appealing to prejudice. I tell you I am appealing to the truth, and everybody knows it."

"Tom Ball says my law to regulate rents is unscientific, unsound and illegal. He told Hogg in 1900 that his proposed law was also illegal and would not stand in the court. And yet Hogg's amendments are on the statute books to-day, and the courts say they are good."

"Now, I would like to know how he ever found out that it was scientific for a landlord to charge more rent than a third of the grain and a fourth of the cotton. And how did he ever find out that it was unscientific to keep the landlord from charging any more? When and how did he learn that it was unsound to keep the landlords of this country from collecting a pound of flesh?"

"Tom Ball and his friends are saying that if the Government can restrict rents to a third and fourth, then they can further restrict rents to a fifth and sixth. I deny it, because this is too little, and I say to them that if the Government does not have the right to restrict the rent to the equitable proportion of a fourth of the cotton, then the landlord would have the right to charge three-fourths of the cotton as rent, or any higher rent which his selfishness might want."

"Everybody knows that such a rent would produce a revolution in this country in three days."

"I challenge Tom Ball to say from any stump in Texas that it is right to charge more than a third and fourth rent. I say that to charge more is wrong. Will he deny it?"

"The right of the government to remedy wrongs is as old as the hills."

"Mr. Ball adroitly avoids a discussion of the right and wrong of the rent proposition, and seeks to hide behind a technical argument, which he even does not know how to make."

"When he pleads for the children of one drunken father who lives in the town and may never reform, I plead for the children of ten sober fathers and their children, who day by day labor in the fields, in the sunshine and storm, picking the long rows of cotton and hoeing the long rows of corn, and who are to-day at the mercy of the selfish landlords."

"It is for these that I plead. And I believe that I hear the faint whisper of a voice that, like the words of the Saviour as he appeared to the disciples walking upon the sea, when the lightning flashed and the thunder roared, saying: 'Be ye of good cheer, it is I.' I can see a vast throng of the Democratic yeomanry of Texas marching like the warriors of old, shoulder to shoulder, shield to shield, to the polls in July, to record a solemn judgment that one part of our people can never oppress the other."

"But to you misinformed people who might vote for Ball because you have been told that I do not respect property, I want to show you what he stands for. I can show you by his opening speech that if I am a Socialist he is an anarchist."

"He says that 'Condemnation and purchase of private lands by the State for sale to individuals is not subject to the fundamental objection that confiscation would be.'

"In other words, if the Government wants to condemn your land and pay

(Continued in Thursday's Issue.)

L. T. Bolton left yesterday for Kansas City, Missouri. His business calls him there.

Mrs. M. Davie returned yesterday to Lubbock. She has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mathes.

Mrs. J. M. Adams left yesterday for Coleman to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Halbert. She was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Sadie Earl.

Mrs. L. A. Corbell passed through Plainview yesterday en route from Lockney to her home, in Baird. She has been visiting her daughter, Miss Pearl, for several weeks.

Misses Hester and Florence Wagner passed through Plainview yesterday en route from Floydada to Amarillo. Mrs. S. F. Shepherd and children, who have been visiting the Wagners, accompanied them.

Mrs. John Oswald spent the week-end with relatives in Lockney.

Robert Hendry left yesterday on his return to Huchow, China. He has been attending school in the United States for five years. His parents are missionaries of the Methodist Church, and he will join them. Robert was born in China.

Miss Flora Mae Scudder returned yesterday from Snyder. She is preparing to teach music there.

Mrs. H. B. Peoples and children returned yesterday to their home, in Woodward, Oklahoma. They have been visiting Mrs. Peoples' brother, B. L. Shook.

Miss Juanita Caylor returned yesterday to Hereford. She has been visiting Miss Virginia Dalton for several weeks.

Miss Claire Bell Wilson went to Canyon yesterday to visit her grandmother, Mrs. R. C. Pipkin.

Misses Ethel Williams, Faye Garrison and Irene Lycan returned yesterday to Canyon. They have been home on a short visit from the Summer Normal School.

W. C. Reeves returned yesterday to Amarillo. He has been down here looking after his interests in the cement business.

Mrs. James Knowles went to Amarillo yesterday to visit. She has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Crow and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Braddy for several days.

Miss Lola Walling passed through Plainview yesterday en route from Floydada to Randell, Oklahoma. She will visit her sister, Mrs. J. P. Ryals.

Daniel Elliott, Superintendent of the Plains Division of the Santa Fe Railway, passed through Plainview yesterday in his private car, No. 417. He was en route from Amarillo to Clovis, N. M., via Lubbock and the Lubbock-Texico cut-off. He was accompanied by Mr. Roush, of the Water Service Department; Mr. Davis, Assistant Purchasing Agent, and A. D. ("Peanut") Jones, Chief Clerk to Mr. Elliott.

Charley Mickey and Lorne Turney, of Lockney, visited Misses Mickey and Bumgardner, nurses at Guyton Sanitarium, yesterday.

Mrs. J. W. Boswell and Misses Lorene and Ruby Boswell are visiting in Clarendon.

A. M. McMillian, of Franklin, Texas, has bought an interest in the J. W. Willis Drug Co., and may be found behind the counter of that establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Shafer are near Tullia harvesting their wheat crop.

J. A. Bantz left yesterday on his return to Kansas. He was accompanied by J. J. Rushing. They will go to Topeka.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

Fine 3-year-old bay Percheron stallion. Will trade for lots, cows or cash. See me, five miles west.

CORA STEVENS.

—Adv. tf. Thurs. and Sat.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

190 acres 5 miles southwest of Plainview; good fence, 2-room house, good barn, lots, sheds, windbreaks, good chicken house, 2 new windmills, tanks and milk house; over 300 nice growing grape vines, besides small orchard; nice growing crop. If taken by August it goes at \$35 per acre. Every foot can be irrigated; best location that money can buy; 4 pumping plants within 2 1/2 miles. Buy direct from owner, and save commission. I am leaving the farm.

MRS. CORA STEVENS.

—Adv. Thurs. only.

If you are buying feed, why don't you put your money in feed that goes the farthest? That Steam-Cooked Feed at E. T. COLEMAN'S, Coal and Grain Dealer's, can't be beat. Phone 176.

—Adv. 2 times.

Carload of sand-lad Watermelons for sale to dealers only. GRAHAM FRUIT CO.

—Adv. 1 time.

What's the use of having two or three different kinds of feeds? You get it all in one sack, properly proportioned, cooked and prepared, when you buy JOMIL, that steam-cooked feed handled by E. T. COLEMAN, Coal and Grain Dealer. Telephone 176. —Adv. 2 times.

STRAYED—From Pioneer Park Farm, 2 1/2 miles southeast of Plainview, two yearling horse colts—1 sorrel with white face; the other bay—and one white pony with roached mane and brand "boot" on left hip. Phone any information to ROBERT STEWART, or owner, W. T. BOWEN. Ad. tf.

PIANO FOR SALE—\$250 Leyhe, #125; been used 8 months. Box 711. —Adv. Pd.-2t.

For terms and price on the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. One, Lot Two, Hale County, write A. C. ROBERTSON, Lake Park, Iowa. —Adv. 1 issue.

Have you met Jo Mill? Don't know him! He is that Steam-Cooked, concentrated feed that makes the cow give more milk, the horse travel faster, and the pig get fatter. E. T. COLEMAN, Coal and Grain Dealer. Phone 176. —Adv. 2 times.

FOUND—A gentleman's gold watch. Owner may have same by describing it and paying for this ad. —Adv. tf.

We don't keep anything. We sell everything. PLAINVIEW HARDWARE CO. Phone 293. Adv. S-4-iss.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A 3-room house and two lots; \$150 cash, balance small monthly payments. See W. F. GARNER. —Adv. 1 issue.

The Praetorians are going to give to some person in Plainview a free trip to the Frisco Exposition, with all expenses paid. Better see D. W. McGLASSON and get details concerning this. —Adv. tf.

A nice furnished room. L. H. KING. Phone No. 516. Adv. D-4 issues-pd.

ROOMS FOR RENT—311 North Grover St. —Adv. tf.

You might as well win the free trip to the San Francisco Exposition which the Praetorians are going to give to some person in Plainview. See D. W. McGLASSON for full information. —Adv. tf.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Three nicely furnished rooms for rent, separately or in suite. Phone 585 or call 308 South Pacific. —Adv. tf.

FOR RENT—Two nice rooms, close in; strictly private. Couple without children preferred. Apply 302 Adams St. —Adv. D-tf.

For Cold Drinks and Cigars come to our store. We handle only the best. THE R. A. LONG DRUG STORE. —Adv. D-tf.

Try "Dyke's" Hair Tonic for Dandruff. Satisfaction or your money back. THE R. A. LONG DRUG STORE. —Adv. D-tf.

BOARD AND ROOM—First house north of Christian Church. Phone 474. —Adv. D-tf.

SNAP!

5 sections for sale. 6 lease. Best ranch proposition on South Plains. Price, one-half actual value. Must be sold at once. C. H. W. CLARKE, Room 7, Smyth Bldg.

Some person in Plainview will win a free trip to the world's Fair in San Francisco, given by the Praetorians. For information see D. W. McGLASSON. —Adv. tf.

STRAYED—From ranch 10 miles northwest of Hale Center, May 9th, three 3-year-old mules, branded S on left jaw. Last heard of working way toward Floydada. Finder please notify ELMER SANSOM, Phone 349, Plainview. —Adv. Semi-tf.

New HUDSON Six-40 for 1915

The New Price is \$1,550

This HUDSON Six-40 met a welcome last season which broke all Hudson records. It so met men's ideals that the end of our output left 3,000 orders unfilled. The demand compels us--for 1915--to treble our production. And that trebled output--which lowers our cost--permits a reduction of \$200 over last year's price.

THE YEAR'S RECORD

The HUDSON Six-40 has now run for a season—in thousands of hands, on all sorts of roads, in Europe and America. And not a single shortcoming developed.

All the questions men had have been answered. Every innovation has proved itself practical. As the car revealed itself, men flocked by the thousands to it. And the end of the season left 3,000 disappointed.

There was no rival in sight of the HUDSON Six-40. And this year—with a treble output, with thirty-one new features and a much lower price—effective rivalry is out of the question.

The HUDSON Six-40 is the leader in a new, immensely popular class. It marks the same medium in size and power. It marks the top limit in quality, beauty, finish and equipment. It marks the low limit—for such a car—in price, in weight, in operative cost. The more you know of motor cars the more this car will appeal to you.

OUR LARGER SIX-54

The HUDSON Six-54—built on the same lines, with 135-inch wheel base and greater power—sells for \$2,350. It is for men who want a big, impressive car.

31 NEW FEATURES

Our whole engineering corps—48 engineers—devoted all last year to refinements. They added thirty-one new features in comfort and convenience. These are some of the attractions in the model just out:

- A distinguished streamline body.
- All hinges concealed.
- Gasoline tank in dash.
- Extra tires ahead of front door.
- Seats for up to 7 passengers.
- Extra tonneau seats disappearing.
- Hand-buffed leather upholstery.
- 20-coat finish on the body.
- 123-inch wheel base.
- Wider seats—higher backs more room for the driver.
- "One-Man" top, with quick adjusting curtains attached.
- Integral rain vision windshield.
- Dimming searchlights.
- Simplified Delco starting, lighting and ignition system.
- Simplified wiring in metal conduits.
- Lock on ignition and lighting switch.
- Far better carburetion.
- Speedometer drives from transmission.
- Automatic spark advance.
- Tubular propeller shaft.
- 10 self-lubricating bushings.
- 10 less grease cups.
- All instruments and gauges within reach of driver.
- Trunk rack on back.
- Still less weight—2,900 lbs.

New Price, \$1,550 f. o. b. Detroit. Standard Roadster, Same Price.

Brown Motor Company

Plainview, District Agents