

THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

VOLUME 25, NUMBER 93

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS

GERMANS WILL RESPECT HOLLAND'S NEUTRALITY

If Nothing Else, Ease with Which Allies Could Blockade Port, Will Prevent

EXPECT BATTLE IN BELGIUM

Veterans Have Started Encircling Movement Toward Ostend and the Coast, Are Assaulting Bruges

BY UNITED PRESS.
LONDON, Oct. 12.—IT IS THE GENERAL OPINION THAT GERMANY WILL NOT VIOLATE HOLLAND'S NEUTRALITY. NAVAL EXPERTS DECLARE THAT IF THE GERMANS ATTEMPT TO CONCENTRATE A FLEET AT ANTWERP, THE PORT COULD EASILY BE BLOCKADED AFTERWARD. BUT GERMAN BATTLESHIPS WOULD FIRST HAVE TO LEAVE WILHELMSHAVEN AND DO BATTLE WITH THE ALLIES' FLEET ON GUARD OFF HELGOLAND. THE ALLIES ARE WAITING FOR JUST SUCH A BATTLE.

Although it is unofficially reported that the Germans occupy Ghent, little credence is given the report here. The lines are gathering for a general engagement along the banks of the Lys River against the Germans, who have started an encircling movement toward Ostend and the coast. It is persistently rumored that the Germans are assaulting Bruges.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The Allied offensive against the German right wing, under Von Kluck and Von Boehm, has begun. This afternoon's official communication. The French began their movement in the region of Hazebrouck and Bethune. The Germans still occupy Lille. In the center, the French have advanced considerably in the regions of Berry au Bac and along the Meuse River. The forward movement along the south road from Verdun to Metz resulted in the German's being driven back.

The Germans have swept along the French coast to Dover. Vigorous cavalry engagements continue in the region of Hazebrouck.

Expect Conflict in Belgium.
General D'Amade, commanding the French extreme left, is being reinforced, in the belief that the next big conflict will be on Belgian soil. There the Allies are well situated.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—It is officially claimed that Poland west of the Vistula River is in possession of the Germans. Only Warsaw, on the east bank of the Vistula, is held by the Russians.

The forty-fourth official list of casualties brought the total to 211,000. This does not include those killed in the Bavarian, Saxon and Wurtemberg armies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—"On October 11, on the left bank of the Vistula, a battle began on the road leading to Transgorod and Warsaw," said the Petrograd foreign office in a cable to the Russian embassy. "Our cavalry crossed the Carpathian Mountains in several places and invaded the Hungarian plains. With the rest, the situation is unchanged."

PIETROGRAD, Oct. 13.—General staff announced the defeat of Austro-German forces in Galicia near the River San. The enemy lost heavily. A number of guns and transports were captured.

General Von Behler Hero at Capture of Antwerp

By United Press.
BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Official report of sued. The garrison fled in full rout sued. The garrison fled in full rout after the attack by German infantry. Many prisoners were taken. General Von Behler received a decoration for taking the city.

C. D. Wright, of Hereford, returned home to-day.

ITALY REMOVING HER TROOPS FROM TRIPOLI

Enlistment of Soldiers Has Expired, but Italy's Action Viewed as Preparation for Eventually Entering War

By United Press.
NAPLES, Oct. 13.—Twenty transports, heavily escorted by warships, sailed to Tripoli to bring back a hundred thousand Italian soldiers. Ostensibly this action was taken because enlistment had expired, but these troops will still be subject to duty under general mobilization. The movement has been accepted as another preparation of Italy for eventual participation in the present war. Italy's mobilization now consists of 500,000 soldiers.

French Provide Capital for Belgians at Havre

By United Press.
PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Belgian Capital has been moved to Havre. Quarters have been provided there by France.

Woods' Accounts Are O.K. Report of Nine Auditors

By United Press.
SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 13.—Nine men auditing the books of Secretary of State Harry Woods, who committed suicide Sunday morning, have reported that the account of the secretary is straight. The coroner's verdict was, suicide. Louis Stevenson, son of a former Vice-President of the United States, has been appointed by the Governor to succeed him.

Woods was recently defeated for the Senatorial nomination from Ohio.

Belgians Still Retain Civil Rule in Antwerp

By United Press.
ANTWERP, Oct. 13.—Upon request of the Germans, the Belgian authorities are continuing the civil government here. The Germans have moved their heaviest siege guns, presumably to Verdun.

Head of Bureau of Economic Geology to Visit Plainview

Wm. B. Phillips, Director of the Bureau of Economic Geology and Technology of the University of Texas, will make a visit to the Plainview country on the twentieth, next Tuesday. Charles Lawrence Baker, of the Bureau, is making investigation of the Shallow Water Belt's water resources for irrigation.

PLAINVIEW FLORAL COMPANY BUILDING SEEDING PIT.

Growing Institution Plans to Care for Increasing Out-of-Town and City Patronage.

The Plainview Floral Company is building a cellar 30 x 12 x 7 feet for seeding sweet potatoes for spring planting. E. W. Keys said to a reporter yesterday, "We are gradually building up our business, so that we may fill any order presented to us and keep in touch with our constantly increasing patronage."

In the greenhouse of the Plainview Floral Company may be seen three banana trees eight or ten feet tall which are little more than a year old, and which are beautiful specimens of tropical growth.

OWENS AND RAMSEY OPEN AUTO GARAGE.

Joe Ramsey, late of Lockney, and Jamie Owens, of Plainview, have opened an auto repair and paint shop in the rear of Ellord's garage.

RAILROAD BRIDGE DESTROYED



Photo copyright, 1914, by American Press Association. This shows the awful destruction of war. French troops near Aisne, France, destroyed a railroad bridge to hinder the movements of the Germans.

POSTING HIGHWAY THROUGH PLAINVIEW

Puget Sound to Gulf Highway Simultaneously Posted from Sound to Corpus Christi

WILL SHOW MOVIES HERE
Log of Longest Highway in the World Will be Published for Tourists

The Puget Sound-to-Gulf Highway passing through Plainview is now being posted, by representatives of the Association for carrying on this work, in sections. J. E. Williams left San Antonio on October 5, and will post the route between Plainview and San Angelo between now and the fifteenth, when he will be here. On Thursday evening he will show at The Mae 1. Theatre moving pictures of the Puget Sound-to-Gulf Highway and many of the towns along the route.

The schedule of the itinerary of Mr. Williams is: Fredericksburg, October 5; Mason, October 6; Brady, October 7; San Angelo, October 8; Sterling City, October 9; Big Springs, October 10; Lamesa, October 12; Tahoka, October 13; Lubbock, October 14; Plainview, October 15; Tulla, October 16; Canyon, October 17; Amarillo, October 19. At all of these places he will show motion pictures of the Puget Sound-to-Gulf Highway.

The project of posting the route is being taken up simultaneously all along the way. From Corpus Christi to San Antonio is being posted. Mr. Williams will post from San Antonio to Plainview and from Plainview through New Mexico. Easy stages will be made in posting from the leading towns along the route in both directions. A log will be kept and will be published for the use of tourists.

The plan is to have a man, co-operating with other good roads movements, to supervise the portion of the highway passing through each county. Otis Trulove has charge of Hale County's portion of the road. He is also Vice President of the Association. He will assist Mr. Williams in posting the route through Hale County Wednesday and Thursday.

It is urged that citizens of the town turn out to see the pictures of the Highway. The tourist travel from the northwest will pass through Plainview when the route has been posted and the highway completed. The National Highway Association have supervision of this project, which when completed will be the longest highway in the world.

Thaw's Attorney Would Hurry Extradition Case

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Application for hurrying litigation for Harry K. Thaw's extradition from New Hampshire has been made by New York attorneys before the Supreme Court.

George S. Farris returned from Lubbock to-day.

FOUR STRAIGHT GAMES GIVE BRAVES SERIES

Establish Record in World's Series by Taking Championship from Hard Hitting Veterans

BRAVES IN CELLAR IN JULY
Athletics, Championship Team Four Times, Humiliated by Losing Four Straights to Team of Youngsters

By United Press.
FENWAY PARK, BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Boston established a world's series record by winning today's game, the fourth of four straight games, without the opposing team having won a game in the series.

The former world champions, reputed hard hitters, bowed to the prowess of the Boston pitchers with only six runs to their credit for the four games. Boston garnered sixteen runs during the series.

Favorites by 100 to 40 the night before the opening of the big series, the Athletics were badly humiliated by a team of youngsters and cast-offs. With no individual stars of note, the Boston Braves outplayed the Mackenns at every turn in the series.

For the first time in twelve years the Boston Nationals finished in first division in the parent organization of the major leagues. This fact, coupled with their rise from last place in the league in July to world winners to-day is a remarkable showing for George Stallings, manager of the Braves, to whom most of the credit is due.

The weather to-day was ideal. Score by innings:

R	H	E									
Phila.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
Boston	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	6	0

Batteries: Philadelphia, Shawkey and Schang, with Penneck replacing Shawkey in the 6th; Boston, Rudolph and Gowdy.

FENWAY PARK, BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Boston emerged winner of the third game of the world's series here to-day in twelve exciting innings. Each team scored two runs in the mad-dening tenth. The battle raged for more than three hours, and the electric lights were on in the city before Boston put one over, in the twelfth.

Thirty-five thousand fans witnessed the victory of Stallings' fighting machine. Receipts for the day, \$63,508.

Score by innings:

R	H	E											
Phila.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	2	
Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	9	1

Batteries: Philadelphia, Bush and Schang; Boston, Tyler and Gowdy, with James replacing Tyler in the 11th.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED THROUGHOUT SOUTH AFRICA

Rebellion Fostered by Germans Has for Aim Formation of Republic from English Provinces

By United Press.
LONDON, Oct. 13.—Following the discovery of a plot by Colonel Maritz to assume command of a Republic formed of Northwest Cape Provinces, martial law has been proclaimed throughout all South Africa. Maritz was ordered removed, but he arrested all loyal soldiers in his command and sent them as prisoners into German Southwest Africa. He is now at the head of a force of German troops in addition to his own rebels. The German governor of Southwest Africa agreed to support Maritz, and to guarantee the independence of the proposed republic and cede to it certain ports now in Germany's possession. The colonial government is taking vigorous measures to crush the rebellion and punish the traitors.

Believed Danger Passed for Americans at Naco

By United Press.
NACO, Mexico, Oct. 13.—Danger to Americans in the siege of Naco is believed to be removed when the Villistas retreated into the interior. It is believed that the commander ordered a retreat fearing that another neutrality violation like that of day before yesterday, when Yaquis crossed into Arizona in an effort to get behind the defenders, would be made.

Overman Starts Filibuster to Carry Cotton Measure

By United Press.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Lee S. Overman, United States Senator from North Carolina, told the Senate that he would refuse a unanimous consent for vote on war tax bill until cotton legislation had been concluded.

Only Two Resident Property Holders Have Paid Taxes

Only two tax receipts have been issued by the Tax Collector, J. C. Hooper, to resident property owners. Seventy-four non-resident property holders have paid their taxes. Two poll tax receipts have been issued. The books of the collector were opened the first of October. Taxes may be paid until the first day of February.

ENGLAND ASKS U. S. TO ASSUME EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—England has asked the United States to assume its embassy if Germany captures Warsaw.

SNOW AT CANYON CITY AND AMARILLO TO-DAY.

A late telegraphic report states that it is snowing at Canyon City and Amarillo.

HUNDRED AND FORTY GUESTS ATTEND SLATON BARBECUE.

One hundred and forty guests, including ladies, gentlemen and children attended the barbecue Saturday afternoon at the Slaton Ranch, five miles west of the city, where Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Slaton and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Slaton entertained royally with barbecued chicken and mutton.

Two long tables were placed, centered with pumpkins, kaffir corn, alfalfa and autumn leaves. Bread, coffee, pickles, salads and doughnuts were served with the meats. The guests went out about five o'clock, returning at eight.

J. B. Downs, of Lockney, was in Plainview to-day.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT BEGINS TODAY

Norman and Western Railroad Co., vs. State of West Virginia First on List

CONFISCATORY RATES ISSUE

Exclusion of Negroes from Grand Jury in Murder Case Is Question for Early Argument

BY UNITED PRESS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—Arguments on points, the decisions on which will affect virtually every man, woman and child in the United States, were begun to-day before the United States Supreme Court. As an illustration, every owner of railroad stocks or bonds in the country, and every person interested in State taxation questions, and every person who pays to ride on trains, is interested in the case of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company against the State of West Virginia. This is one of the cases set for early argument by the Supreme Court, and is the first on the list.

While harking back to the question of confiscatory rates, the argument in this case rests on the point whether any one rate can be confiscatory, unless the entire rate system of which it is a part is confiscatory. Assuming the contention of the railroad attorneys that the two-cent fare law result in the company not receiving enough revenue from its intra-state passenger traffic to yield it a profit to be correct, and this is virtually conceded by the attorneys for the State, the question is put up to the court—Is that sufficient to declare the rate confiscatory?

The State of West Virginia holds that it is not. The State contends that all of the business of the Norfolk and Western within the State of West Virginia is profitable, and that it is beside the point to pick out the passenger traffic, and say that this particular line of business does not pay. Incidentally, the figures of the State's experts, as produced in the lower courts, show that the revenue from the 2-cent tickets gives the company just about operating expenses, so that a clear case was established, as this would yield no return on the investment. The company's experts figure that it does not even pay them to haul the business at the two-cent rate, but that is not the question which is put up to the Supreme Court.

This question is made of more interest because of the recent five per cent rate decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which suggested to the railroads, in denying the full measure of increases in freight rates asked for, to raise their passenger rates, as many of them were unprofitable.

Pullman Co. vs. W. V. Knott.
Another case set for early argument of great interest to railroad men is that of the Pullman Company versus W. V. Knott, as comptroller of the State of Florida. This case concerns the validity of the State act taxing the gross earnings of all sleeping and dining cars within the limits of the State, one and one-half per cent, in addition to ad valorem and license taxes.

"Book Trust" Case.
Argument in the so-called "Book Trust" case will also be begun at once. This is the case of I. and U. Straus (R. H. Macy & Co.) against the American Publishers' Association. Because Macy & Co. refused to agree to maintain a fixed retail price for copyrighted books sold to it by members of the association, it is charged that all its members refused to sell their books

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1.)

Armistice While Germans and Japanese Bury Dead

By United Press.
TOKIO, Oct. 13.—An armistice has been arranged. Fighting has temporarily ceased around Tsing Tau while the Japanese and Germans remove their dead and wounded.

KANSAS CITY STOCK MARKET IN DETAIL.

Special to The Herald.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Oct. 10.—Cattle lost 10 to 20 cents this week, including stockers and feeders. Cows sell close to steady, and canners are stronger this week. It is claimed that the big bulk of the Kansas pasture cattle have now been marketed, and lighter supplies are expected after this week.

The Chicago market closed in a very slumpy manner this week, which will discourage heavy loading for next week. The result should be a good market here Monday. Country demand is very broad. The Clinton and Clay County blue grass men are buying cattle here for this winter's operations, and that, in connection with other summer grazing counties in Missouri, is a trade that calls for many thousands of feeders of a good class.

Some finished steers at \$10.50 were the best here this week, only a few droves above \$10, the offerings of well finished corn-fed cattle being lightest of the season.

Panhandle Yearlings High.

The Panhandle country was well represented; yearlings sold up to \$8.35, a record price. Missouri pastures took 400 yearlings at \$8.25 and \$8.35. Other Panhandle yearlings sold at \$7.25 to \$8 largely, stock calves \$7.25 to \$8.25, beef steers up to \$8.25, fat cows \$5.40 to \$6.25, canners \$4.50 to \$5.25, veal calves \$8 to \$10.50.

Colorado sent in some good shipments, best twos selling at \$7.60 to \$7.75, several strings of plain killing cattle \$6.85 to \$7.50, common steers to distillers at \$6.45 to \$7, cows \$5.25 to \$6.25.

Quarantine offerings show the approach of the end of the grass season, bulk of the steers \$5.75 to \$6.65, top \$7.10, cows and canners \$4.50 to \$6.

Hogs are strong to 5 cents higher today following big declines all week, net loss 40 cents for the week. Receipts are increasing seasonably, and further declines are predicted. If the price goes 50 to 75 cents lower it will remove the profit in making weight, and a flood of light hogs is predicted. But that is going some distance ahead. Top to-day is 7.92½, bulk \$7.45 to \$7.85. Order buyers pay 10 to 30 cents more here than top at markets without this trade, a big item for shippers to Kansas City.

Sheep and lambs are 25 cents higher than Monday. Receipts have been liberal, but packers need material, and bought fleshy feeders at \$6.95 this week, for which country buyers bid \$6.85. Top lambs are worth \$7.55, second-grade lambs \$7.15 to \$7.40, feeding lambs \$6.50 to \$7, fat ewes \$4.25 to \$5, breeding ewes \$4.40 to \$5.60, feeding yearlings this week \$5.75. A good market is expected next week.

J. A. RICKART,
Market Correspondent.

GIANT ELEVATORS OPENED.

By United Press.

WINNEPEG, Man., Oct. 12.—The immense internal storage elevators at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw were ready to receive grain to-day. These elevators, which cost \$3,000,000, have been equipped with a modern bagging and cleaning apparatus, and will be used to furnish seed grain which at present is generally secured from line elevators. Each of the elevators has a capacity of 3,250,000 bushels.



A Bell Telephone

Always a Friend in Need

In case of sickness or accident, the doctor can be summoned by telephone in less time than it takes to harness a horse. If he is some distance away, he can give instructions over the telephone that may save a life.

It is a time-saver when time is most valuable.

The Southwestern
Telegraph &
Telephone Company

NEW SUPREME JUDGE TAKES FINAL OATH.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—With impressive century-old ceremonies, the United States Supreme Court convened to-day for the October term, after the four months' recess. The final oath was administered to James C. McReynolds, who, with this ceremony, became a full-fledged justice.

After the due cries from the court crier, the members of the court filed in from the ante room and took their places along the bench. McReynolds entered just behind them, and took his place beside the clerk, just in front, where he stationed himself all last year as attorney general of the United States.

Chief Justice White then called attention to the fact that there was a vacancy on the bench, and that James C. McReynolds, of Tennessee, was present and duly accredited and qualified for the position. He greeted his new colleague, and welcomed him to the bench in the name of the entire court.

After this the Clerk of the Court, James D. Maher, administered the "Justice" oath to McReynolds. The oath to support the constitution was administered a month ago by Chief Justice White, but the oath to-day bound the new Justice to administer justice impartially between rich and poor, and was the final step in admitting McReynolds to the Supreme Bench.

After taking the oath Justice McReynolds was escorted to the vacant place on the bench by the Marshal. His seat is on the extreme left of the Chief Justice, or on the extreme right as one faces the court.

Immediately after this Solicitor General of the United States John W. Davis rose and introduced to the court the new Attorney General of the United States, Thomas W. Gregory, who succeeded Justice McReynolds in Wilson's cabinet.

With the ceremonies and formalities disposed of, Chief Justice White announced the death, just three months ago to-day, of Justice Lurton, in whose place McReynolds was appointed. With this announcement the court adjourned out of respect to his memory. No decisions were handed down to-day. After leaving the court room, the justices drove to the White House

to pay their respects to President Wilson, and notified him that the court was again in session.

The first "decision day" will be next Monday. Fewer than two score cases—very few of importance—remain in "the breast of the court" undecided.

CONCRETE FOR IRRIGATION.

Special to The Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—The lining of irrigation canals with concrete to prevent losses in the transmission of water is discussed at some length in a forthcoming bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture (No. 126) entitled, "Concrete Lining as Applied to Irrigation Canals." The census of 1910 shows that there were more than 120,000 miles of unlined irrigation canals in the West. Forty per cent of the water that passes through this, the author estimates, is lost, or, if allowance is made for that which is later recovered by lower conduits, the loss is still more than 25 per cent. So much of this loss could be obviated by the use of concrete that in many places the value of the water will more than offset the increased cost of construction.

On the larger irrigation systems now in course of construction, water rights are being sold for from \$25 to \$50 an acre. In addition to the value of the water saved by concrete lining, the reduction in charges for operation and maintenance must also be taken into consideration; and also the insurance that such construction affords against damage to the crops by a sudden failure on the part of the water supply. As an instance of the importance of the latter, the author mentions a break on a canal in California which caused a thousand feet of the main canal on a steep hillside to be washed out. It was six weeks before the canal could be repaired, and although the actual cost of the work was only \$20,000, the loss to the crops from lack of water was estimated at a million dollars.

The bulletin presents in a summarized form some results of seepage measurements, and discusses methods and costs of concrete lining as applied to irrigation channels. It is a professional paper and of value to engineers and others engaged in irrigation work, and is not intended for general distribution.

A PLAN FOR PEACE.

In a recent issue of the Outlook, Theodore Roosevelt summarizes as follows his idea of the way to go about obtaining international peace:

"But in view of what has occurred in this war, surely the time ought to be ripe for the nations to consider a great world agreement among all the civilized military powers to back righteousness by force. Such an agreement would establish an efficient World League for Peace of Righteousness. Such an agreement could limit the amount to be spent on armaments and, after defining carefully the inalienable rights of each nation which were not to be transgressed by any other, could also provide that any cause of difference among them, or between one of them and one of a certain number of designated outside non-military nations, should be submitted to an International court, including citizens of all these nations, chosen not as representatives of the nations, but as judges—and perhaps in any given case the particular judges could be chosen by lot from the total number. To supplement and make this effectual it should be solemnly covenanted that if any nation refused to abide by the decision of such a court the others would draw the sword on behalf of peace and justice and would unitedly coerce the recalcitrant nation."

It is interesting to observe that this plan with slight and unimportant modifications recently has been urged by forward looking men of several nations. It can be set down as the present constitution and ideal of the International peace advocates of to-day.—Austin Statesman.

H E WANT D
E R ADS A
A L BRING R
D H
TRY THEM TRY
TRY THEM TRY
L SURE E
R FROM A
E WANT ADS D

THAW'S FIGHT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT NOW.

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—Renewal of his fight for liberty by Harry K. Thaw was one of the most dramatic and important cases facing the Supreme Court when it reconvened to-day for the 1914-15 sessions.

Thaw's appeal from the decision of the New Hampshire Federal Court refusing to set him at complete liberty upon a habeas corpus plea was on the docket of the court.

Application to advance the case for early hearing this fall or winter from Thaw's counsel was expected soon. In the ordinary course of the court the case would not be reached for a year or more. Thaw is now technically in custody of the United States marshal for New Hampshire, following his flight from Mattewan asylum. One of the last acts of the Supreme Court before it adjourned last spring was refusing requests of Thaw to be released on bail pending hearing of his appeal to a permit to go to Pittsburg to testify in litigation affecting the estate of his father, the late William Thaw.

Former Governor William Stone, of Pennsylvania, is Thaw's chief attorney. It is believed here that William Travers Jerome, popularly called Thaw's "nemesis," and the Attorney General of New York will oppose any move looking to advancement of Thaw's appeal to block in any way his long effort to make good for all time his escape from Mattewan.

COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—Knights of Columbus held celebrations to-day on the anniversary of Christopher Columbus' discovery of America on this date in 1492.

BUY your Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Builder's Hardware Direct from Mill, Saving 25 per cent. Payment After Examination Your Town.

Have Shipped Hundreds of House Bills Over Plainview Country During Past Eight Years Saving Consumers Thousands of Dollars.

Send Us Bill of Just What You Need for House or Barn and We Will Make You Delivered Price on Same.

Powell Land & Lumber Company RUSK, TEXAS



Memoirs of Napoleon In Three Volumes

The personal reminiscences of Baron de Méneval, for thirteen years private secretary to Napoleon Bonaparte, bring out, as no history can, many enlightening and interesting side lights on the character of that greatest of leaders. De Méneval's descriptions have the piquancy and interest possible only because he was an actual eyewitness of the scenes and incidents of which he writes. Their reliability and historical interest can be judged by the fact that the very conservative French Academy publicly recommends them.

A SPECIAL OFFER TO OUR READERS
By special arrangement with the publishers of Collier's, The National Weekly, we are able to give these valuable and interesting Memoirs free with a year's subscription to Collier's and this publication, at a price less than the lowest net cash subscription price of the two papers. Only a limited quantity of these Memoirs is available, however, so to get the benefit of this special offer you must act quickly.

WHAT YOU GET IN COLLIER'S
Collier's is the one big, fearless, independent Weekly of the whole country. Its editorials are quoted by every paper in the Union. It stands always for the best interests of the greatest number of the people. Among its contributors are such writers as George Randolph Chester, author of "Get-Rich-Quick" Wallingford, Meredith Nicholson, Amélie Rives, H. G. Wells, Hamlin Garland, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Henry Beach Needham, etc. It numbers among its correspondents such men as Jack London, Arthur Rubl, James B. Connolly, and Henry Reuter Dahl.

It is a magazine for the whole family—Editorials, Comments on Congress, Photographic News of the World, Short and Serial Stories by the greatest writers of the day.

Call or send subscriptions to this office. If you are already a subscriber, your subscription will be extended for a year from its present date of expiration.

Herald Publishing Company

SPECIAL WAR OFFER TO OUR READERS

We have just secured the rights to offer the **NEW WAR BOOK "European War at a Glance"**

And a Year's Subscription to **WOMAN'S WORLD** and **THE EVENING HERALD** **ALL THREE FOR \$1.75**

WAR, with its hideous loss of life and property, teeming graveyards, orphaned children, famine, plague and untold human suffering, coming from the clear sky of peace, is the subject of world-wide comment and wonder.

DO YOU KNOW

- Why the war is being fought?
- What started it?
- Why Austria declared war?
- Why Russia interfered?
- Why Germany joined with Austria?
- Why France and England aided Russia?
- Why Belgium was made the "goat"?

THE TRUTH ABOUT

- The reasons behind the war?
- The causes of international hatred?
- The history of the conflicting nations?
- The location of navies, troops and fortifications?
- The strength of the Powers?
- The size of their armies and navies?
- The different religions?
- The percentage of illiteracy?

THIS WORLD'S WAR?

ITS COST TO HUMANITY. THE ISSUES AT STAKE. AMERICA'S UNTOLD OPPORTUNITY. PROPHECY OF EXPERTS ON THE OUTCOME. IT'S EFFECT ON THE FUTURE. THE PROBABLE RESULTS.



Woman's World has more subscribers than any other magazine published, over two million a month. Its articles, its stories, its illustrations, are the best that money can buy. It is a magazine to be compared with any home magazine in the country, regardless of price, without fear of contradiction of any claims we make for it. Its stories are by authors known the world over.

IF NOT Then it is your duty to take advantage of this wonderful offer and thoroughly acquaint yourself with the full story of the WAR and its influence on American industries, crops and future opportunities. This offer will be good for a short time only, and in order to make sure of receiving a copy of this new book on the World's War before the supply is exhausted you must act now. Fill out the coupon today, GET this book on the WAR, together with a year's subscription to **WOMAN'S WORLD** and **THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD**, all three at special price of \$1.75.

Fill out this blank and enclose with money order or check to the Herald

* Enclosed find \$1.75 for which you send me HERALD for one year and a full year's subscription to WOMAN'S WORLD, together with the NEW WAR BOOK—EUROPEAN WAR AT A GLANCE, to this address:

Name _____

Address _____

Want Ads

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, close in. Phone 72. —Adv. 11.

A METAL SILO for sale at the old Walker Dairy. C. W. TANDY Ad. 21.

Hens 10 cents per pound. Butter fat. 24c. PLAINVIEW PRODUCE CO.

That Carbo-Magnetic Razor Shaves without honing. THE R. A. LONG DRUG STORE. —Adv. 11.

BOARD AND ROOM—First house north of Christian Church. Phone 474. —Adv. D-11.

Get a Carbo-Magnetic Razor. They need no honing. THE R. A. LONG DRUG STORE. —Adv. 11.

WANTED—Twenty copies of The Herald of September 22. Phone. 72. —Adv. 11.

Scenes in Mexico Battlefields for ONE CENT EACH. THE R. A. LONG DRUG STORE. —Adv. 11.

Remember the Halloween Entertainment by the Presbyterian Ladies. —Adv. 11.

Don't forget the Halloween Entertainment by the Presbyterian Ladies. —Adv. 11.

Mexico Battle Scenes for ONE CENT EACH at THE R. A. LONG DRUG STORE. —Adv. 11.

SEVERAL ROOMS for rent to young ladies for light housekeeping. Phone 279. —Adv. 31.

Three nicely-furnished rooms, connected. Electric light and bath. Phone 585. 308 South Pacific Street. —Adv. 11.

I am handling Plainview-raised apples at the old Nobles Brothers Building. Will deliver to any part of the city. Phone 186. G. C. KECK. Ad. 31.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—One brown horse, 16 hands high; weight 1,200; branded L. C. and left side neck, 7 half H connected left side. \$5 reward. Notify M. W. COFFEY, Hale Center. —Adv. 11.

A BARGAIN.
Splendid home and 15 acres of land in two blocks Seth Ward College for sale or trade for cattle or horses. This property can be had very cheap. JNO. E. BROWN, Stanley, New Mex. —Adv. 11.

FOR RENT: To ladies, two nicely-furnished bedrooms. Mrs. L. W. DALTON. —Adv. 11.

THE PLAINVIEW NURSERY has the largest and best stock of home-grown trees they have ever had. They are propagated from varieties that have been tested and do the best on the Plains. We will trade nursery stock for livestock, feed or second-hand sacks. We also have a good farm for sale. Apples for sale at Nursery. I. N. DALMONT, Proprietor. —Adv. Sat. only. 41-pd.

GENERAL REVIEW CROP CONDITIONS.

Crop conditions in the United States improved during September, being only 0.7 per cent below the average October 1 as compared with 2.1 per cent below the average September 1. Prospects are now that crops this year will average 6.4 per cent better than last year.

The condition of specified crops October 1, 1914 (or at time of harvest), as compared with their average (not normal) condition was as follows:

Apples, 130.1; cranberries, 124.2; grapes, 109.2; cotton, 107.3; pears, 106.8; potatoes, 102.0; sugar beets, 102.9; lemons, 102.3; oranges, 102.2; rice, 101.9; Peanuts, 101.1; buckwheat, 101.0; sorghum, 99.8; tobacco, 99.2; flax, 98.6; sweet potatoes, 97.6; sugar cane, 93.3; corn, 92.2; clover seed, 85.0.

Similarly as to production (instead of condition) of the following, 100 representing an average production:

Kaffir corn, 108.9; broom corn, 103.3; millet hay, 102.4; cabbages, 102.3; beans, 101.9; onions, 101.2; millet seed, 100.4; tomatoes, 96.4; hemp, 91.5; alfalfa seed, 86.5. The yield per acre of hops is estimated at 91.3 per cent of the average.

Of the crops estimated quantitatively, estimated total production, compared with last year, is as follows (100 representing last year's total production): Corn, 109.4; wheat, 116.9; oats, 101.3; barley, 110.3; rye, 103.1; buckwheat, 122.0; potatoes, 115.3; sweet potatoes, 33.7; hay, 107.0; flaxseed, 94.2; tobacco, 100.1; apples, 158.4.

The average price of meat animals on September 15 was \$7.58 per one hundred pounds, compared with \$7.15 a year ago, \$6.74 two years ago, \$5.87 three years ago and \$6.92 four years ago on September 15.

Crop Rotation and Deep Fall Plowing Will Control Dangerous Sugar Beet Diseases

"Leaf-Spot" Affects Both Tonnage and Sugar Content of the Beet, and Injures Feeding Value of the Tops, but May be Dealt With Economically

Special to The Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—A thorough system of deep fall plowing combined with crop rotation will give the best results in the control of the dangerous sugar beet disease called "leaf-spot." This disease is one of the most widely distributed of those that affect the sugar beet, and not only does it tend to reduce the tonnage and the sugar content of the plants affected, but it seriously injures the feeding value of the beet tops.

A new Farmers' Bulletin (No. 618) of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled "Leaf-spot, a Disease of the Sugar Beet," shows in detail how this blight may be controlled on a commercial scale and in a practical and inexpensive manner. All farmers whose plants have been troubled by this disease should apply for the bulletin.

The disease is caused by a fungus which infests the leaf and leaf stem of the beet. It feeds upon the material that the beet plant has stored up for its own growth and development, and since the sugar of the beet is all made in its leaves, the fungus reduces their sugar-making ability. The fungus, when it first makes its appearance, is only a tiny point, nearly white in color. After the spots grow larger they assume a brownish color. The brown, round spots scattered irregularly over the surface of the infested leaves are easily seen by the casual observer. They appear first on the outer, older leaves of the beet.

After the beet plant is attacked by the fungus, there is no method known that will destroy the enemy without destroying the leaves themselves. Therefore, methods to lessen the injury from "leaf-spot" must aim to prevent rather than cure. Crop rotation, which is the balance-wheel of good farming, regardless of the presence of "leaf-spot," will control this fungus as well as make the farm more profitable in other ways. Other pests besides the fungus will be eliminated if the rotation system is wisely and thoroughly carried out.

The principles of disease control by means of crop rotation are based upon the fact that certain pests, like this fungus, can thrive only on certain kinds of plants. Therefore, when the crops are changed and the food supply thereby cut off, the pests must perish or be greatly reduced in number. The most profitable crop rotation does not consist merely in changing the crops around from year to year regardless of the relation of the crops to each other. The central aim in all crop-rotation systems should be to leave each field in better state of cultivation, better physical condition, and reasonably free from pests at the end of each rotation cycle.

No hard and fast rotation system can be laid down for any community, but the most profitable system must be worked out for each farm and, indeed, for each field. There are certain general principles, however, that should be borne in mind in this connection in order to accomplish the most satisfactory results. For soil improvement there should be at least one leguminous crop in each rotation cycle. To this class of plants belong the clovers, alfalfa, peas, beans, etc. There should be also a sufficient quantity of live stock, especially milk cows, on each farm to utilize the beet tops and roughage and to supply the desired quantity of stable manure, which, in addition to green crops plowed under, will furnish the necessary amount of humus to the soil. The conditions resulting from this treatment, if the soil is properly handled, will make the succeeding crops more vigorous and capable of offsetting, in some measure, at least, the effects of any pests that

crops in any rotation should be so selected and arranged that no two upon which the same pest may thrive will be grown in succession.

The beet-leaf fungus has not been known to thrive upon the small grains, corn, clover, alfalfa, soybeans, beans, and many other plants suitable for rotation with sugar beets. It is apparent, therefore, that crop rotation properly carried out offers a satisfactory means of eliminating, or at least of keeping in check, this pest, which, if allowed to gain headway, will turn an otherwise profitable crop of sugar beets into a serious loss to the grower. Experience and observation teach that not more than two successive crops of beets should be grown in any rotation cycle. It is true that three or more successive crops of beets have been grown in succession in some instances, but for obvious reasons it is a bad practice and should be avoided. Many successful growers never follow beets with beets. In one locality where leaf-spot had formerly been a serious pest, a system of crop rotation has been adopted in which beets seldom follow beets, with the result that leaf spot is no longer feared. An examination of the best fields in that locality late in the growing season showed practically no leaf-spot in any of the fields, where a few years before a field not more or less seriously injured by leaf-spot was an exception.

The length of time that a field infested with "leaf-spot" should be in crops other than beets, depends somewhat upon climatic conditions and on the manner in which the soil is handled. It would seem wise, in planning the rotation cycle, to arrange for two years at least of other crops before returning to beets, and the best all-around results seem to be obtained when the rotation period covers at least three years.

Fall plowing also gives positive results in the control of this disease. On general principles of good farming, an occasional deep fall plowing is beneficial to certain soils. It is not recommended, however, as a general method of controlling "leaf-spot" to the exclusion of crop rotation. It should be used for this purpose only in case it is absolutely necessary to follow infested beets with another crop of beets.

Disposition of Beet Tops and Manure.
Proper disposition of beet tops and stable manure have proven important aids in the control of the "leaf-spot" disease.

Theoretically, it should be feasible to remove the diseased beet leaves; but since the diseased leaves are more or less torn and scattered during the harvesting process, it is practically impossible to accomplish this result. The usual methods practiced in the handling of beet tops are the pasture method, the hauling-off method, and the plowing-under method. Cattle or sheep may be used in pasturing the tops after the roots are removed from the field. This should be done only when the soil is in such condition that it will not be injured by trampling. Care should be taken also that this method does not result in scattering the disease to fields to be used the following year for beets. This can be accomplished by not allowing the stock to enter the fields that are to be used for beets the following year while pasturing on the beet tops or until several days after they have been taken off the beet-top pasture. If the tops are hauled to the feed yard or silo, care should be taken to allow none of the diseased leaves to be scattered on the ground to be used for beets the following year. Beet tops are far too valuable as stock food to be wasted, and should be hauled to the feed yard or silo, where they should be properly

stored and eventually fed in racks. This is not only economical, but it keeps the diseased leaves from blowing about and puts the manure where it can be handled in the safest manner and to the best advantage. Beet tops, if plowed under, will add humus to the soil. Under some local conditions this may be the best method of disposing of the tops. If this method is used, the plowing should be done in the fall in a thorough manner, so that all the leaves will be turned under to a depth of 10 inches or more.

It has been found that the beet-leaf fungus will be destroyed in one or two years of beets are not grown in the field where it is present or if the infested ground is deeply plowed in the fall. It becomes a simple matter, therefore, to prevent the propagation of the leaf-spot fungus by applying the manure to the land one or two years in advance of the beet crop. This is not only a wise precaution from the standpoint of controlling leaf-spot but it is also good farming, since sugar beets do much better on well-manured ground to which the manure was applied one or two years in advance of the beet crop.

How a proper and uniform supply of soil moisture, and suitable spraying, will help the farmer fight this beet disease is explained in the new Farmers' Bulletin, which contains a number of illustrations in addition to its detailed description of the best method of control.

WAY OUT FOR FARMER WHO WILL RAISE HOGS.

Mr. C. C. French, secretary of the Southwestern Boys' and Girls' Hog Clubs, and a member of the advisory board of the Texas Industrial Congress, is earnestly urging the farmers who intend to reduce their cotton acreage next year to cultivate forage crops with which to fatten hogs for the market.

In a letter to the Congress, Mr. French says:

"I have read with much interest of the efforts that are being made to reduce the cotton acreage, but so far nothing has been done to show the farmer what he can substitute profitably for cotton, or how to procure livestock for feeding purposes.

"The situation reminds me of a story I once read: 'Once upon a time,' the story goes, 'the King of France decided to declare war on Italy, and called upon his generals and engineers

for plans to get the army into Italy. When the plans were completed, the King said, 'Now we will declare war.' Then the King's fool said, 'Your Majesty, your plans for getting your army into Italy are all right, but where are your plans for getting your army out of Italy?' Then the King threw a chair at the fool, but war was not declared."

So the cotton farmer must have plans for a "way out" if he goes into the scheme of reducing the cotton acreage, and planting other crops.

"If a cotton-growing community wants to secure milk cows, let it form an organization and adopt the Moser Dairy plan as outlined by the Texas Industrial Congress; if it wants brood sows, let them follow the example of San Angelo and Pecos.

"These two communities called a meeting of their Chambers of Commerce and business men, and a finance committee was formed. Then every farmer who wanted one or more sows was invited to sign up for the number he wanted. The finance committee passed on each man's ability to handle the number of sows he ordered, and his ability to meet his obligations. Then a car of sows was bought and paid for by the finance committee; the hogs were dipped and inoculated to prevent them from taking cholera. They were sold at the market price for meat hogs, with cost of dipping, vaccinating and freight charges.

"I am glad to say that the Fort Worth Stock Yards and its allied interests have made arrangements by which communities that get together like Fort Stockton, Pecos and San Angelo, and other points, and act in conjunction with their Chambers of Commerce and banks, can be supplied with high-grade or registered hogs, which will be sent out properly immunized against cholera, under supervision of the State Sanitary Board."

THE SAND AND GRAVEL PRODUCTION OF TEXAS.

Special to The Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—Texas produced 870,943 tons of sand and gravel in 1913, which had a value of \$455,908, according to data just compiled by the United States Geographical Survey.

Glass, molding, building, engine, paving and railroad ballast are the principal sands produced in Texas. The gravel production alone was more than half a million tons, valued at \$287,000.

SECOND-HAND SHOW CASES, linoleum and Remington typewriter. Phone 551. —Adv. 11.

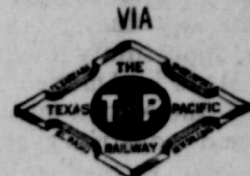
Miss Maude Brandon, of Olton, spent the week-end with her friends, Misses Donnelly and Hunt.

R. F. RUSSELL
Lawyer
Office with C. D. Russell,
First National Bank Bldg.
PHONE 117
Life and Fire Insurance

DR. J. S. HAMILTON
DENTIST
Announces the opening of his offices,
Rooms 4 and 5,
First National Bank Building.

Texas State Fair

Dallas
Oct. 17th to Nov. 1st.
EXCURSION RATES DAILY



BIG ADDED ATTRACTION
2000 U. S. TROOPS
Infantry
Cavalry
Artillery

Giving Exhibition Every Night and Each Saturday, Sunday and Wednesday Afternoon

For Full Particulars Write

A. D. BELL GEO. D. HUNTER
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. Pass. Agt.
DALLAS, TEX.

ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

THE CRYSTAL CAFE under the ownership of J. C. (Doc) Burleson and the management of Lee Kemble will be opened in the Stephens Building

Wednesday, October 14th

The rooms formerly occupied by Wells Fargo, Western Union and A. E. Harp Investment Co., have been thrown into one room for us. All equipment is new and up-to-date --is constructed with the greatest sanitation in view. The entire cooking and serving equipment is in full view of patrons.

From 3 to 5 Wednesday Afternoon

All ladies are invited to visit us and have a cup of coffee and sandwich with our compliments. We'll be glad to prove the quality and efficiency of our service.

THE CRYSTAL CAFE

12 Elegant Xmas Presents



for a nominal sum.
An artistic portrait of yourself will be more treasured than anything else you can give.

COCHRANE'S

Come Now and Avoid the Rush

THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

—Published Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by—

THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Corner North Pacific and Second Sts.

HERBERT S. HILBURN, Editor. E. B. MILLER, Business Manager.

Entered as second class mail matter July 1, 1914, at the Post Office at Plainview, Texas, under the act of March 3, 1879

\$1.50 a Year; 75c, 6 Months. Advertising Rates on Application.

"MADE IN AMERICA."

Under normal international trade conditions "Made in America" stamped upon articles of commerce would without doubt create no little surprise. International trade is now paralyzed. The United States has been forced into such a position that she can begin a policy of expanding the trade usages of her manufactured goods.

Heretofore this country has been looked upon as a producer of raw materials. In fact, for the past five fiscal years the balance of trade in favor of the United States has been \$2,573,011,666, or an average of \$514,603,333 for the five years. The cotton exports, amounting in value to \$551,889,576, have represented the balance of trade plus twenty-five million dollars.

The nations of Europe, upon whom the world has depended for its manufactured goods and textiles, are at war. Textile and manufacturing industries are not in full operation. The supply of goods on the world market will be limited. Mills will run only enough to supply the necessities of the home nations. Labor will be scarce, and commerce hazardous. Under the regime of reconstruction in Europe, manufacturing industries must suffer a continuation of war time depression. The governments will be undergoing changes, which will be felt in industry.

The market for raw materials is flooded. Except with special classes of material the price in our country is low, thus affording the maximum opportunity for succeeding in manufacturing ventures.

The opportunity of extending American trade and the sale of wares "Made in America" is one that circumstance has afforded us, and which the Nation must respond to, if she wishes to keep her commercial and industrial systems intact; for the "buy-a-bale" movement and the plan to pool gold to relieve distress cotton, can give only temporary relief. There is not enough gold in our country to follow this plan for any length of time. Cotton is valuable only in its manufactured state as a world commodity. Its value in gold will depreciate with diminution of demand. We face this fact: There is coming into the trade and financial channels of the nation two hundred and fifty million dollars less gold—this amount representing only the difference in gold the United States would receive if half her cotton production, which would represent the balance of trade in normal times, were sold at seven cents instead of the average price of the past five years. Instead of merely impoverishing the planter, this difference vitally affects the commercial and industrial life of the whole Nation. While the war lasts Europe will not import other commodities for which she has been the leading market.

The opportunity of extending our trade becomes a financial and industrial necessity. The expanding of the "Made in America" idea is a timely stimulus to our commercial growth.

LUMBER BUSINESS EXPECTED TO PICK UP.

Special to The Herald.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Oct. 13.—A current issue of the American Lumberman, a leading journal of the Nation, says:

"The Texas lumber situation is about the same as it was thirty days ago. Most of the mills are curtailing considerably and some have closed entirely. Prices are holding their level, however, and lumbermen still entertain hopes of an early improvement."

ENGLISH SPARROW SHOULD NOT BE ENCOURAGED.

The English sparrow, whose attacks often drive other birds away from the neighborhood, will not be encouraged by the careful landlord. The Department of Agriculture's Farmers' Bulletin (No. 493), entitled "The English Sparrow as a Pest," give recommendations to those who wish to free their premises of this undesirable bird. Copies of this bulletin may be obtained on application to the Department, at Washington.

FRIENDS OF THE FARMER.

The plan of the St. Louis bankers to assist the cotton farmers of the South is a further indication of the nationwide interest which is being manifested in the problems of the men who follow the plow.

The movement is not intended as a plan for purchasing cotton, but is designed rather to make available a fund of \$150,000,000 to loan on cotton at not to exceed six cents per pound for the purpose of making cotton a liquid asset, stabilizing its price and bringing about normal conditions again.

It has been said that it takes great calamities to develop our friends, and the present crisis is proof positive that the farmer has friends in every line of industry who are willing to share his misfortunes and lighten his burdens. Strong men are strong only as they co-operate with other men, and the spirit of friendliness on the part of the business man towards the farmer augurs well for the future of the agricultural interests of the Nation.

D. A. Dilley, of Reno County, Kansas, returned home to-day. Mr. Dilley owns land in Swisher County.

Bellevue

Special to The Herald.

BELLEVUE, Texas, Oct. 13.—Bellevue was visited Sunday night by a severe wind storm, but no damage was done other than the blowing down of feed stacks. Some hail fell and about one-half inch of rain.

Mr. George Schick was in town Saturday to meet his brother, Levi Schick, who has been visiting in Pennsylvania. W. W. Kurfees has lumber on the ground for a large granary.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood Miller, six miles southeast of Plainview, Miss Mary Miller and Mr. Cleve Smith were united in marriage Saturday evening, Rev. A. B. Roberts, of Plainview, officiating. Mr. Smith is from New Mexico. The happy couple have the best wishes of their friends.

Bellevue Sunday School was reorganized Sunday, with the following officers and teachers elected: Col. T. J. Tilson, superintendent; Miss Elsa Borchardt, secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. W. W. Kurfees, organist; Mrs. L. C. Martin, Robert Borchardt and Miss Wanda Schick, teachers.

BIRDS VALUABLE INSECT DESTROYERS.

Special to The Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—The United States Biological Survey has recently conducted an investigation to determine the value of birds as insect destroyers and made some startling discoveries.

A tree swallow's stomach was found to contain 40 entire chinch bugs and fragments of many others, besides many other species of insects. A bank swallow in Texas devoured 68 cotton-boll weevils. Thirty-five cliff swallows had taken an average of 18 boll weevils each. Two stomachs of pine siskins from Haywards, California, contained 900 black olive scales and 300 plant lice. A killdeer's stomach taken in November in Texas, contained over 300 mosquito larvae. A flicker's stomach held 28 white grubs. A nighthawk's stomach collected in Kentucky contained 34 beetles, the adult form of white grubs. Another nighthawk, from New York, had eaten 24 clover leaf weevils and 375 ants. Still another nighthawk had eaten 240 grasshoppers, 52 bugs, 3 beetles, 2 wasps and a spider. A boat-tailed grackle had eaten at one meal about 100 cotton-boll worms besides a few other insects. A ring-necked pheasant's crop from Washington contained 8,000 seeds of chickweed and dandelion heads.

ILLITERACY AMONG TEXAS RURAL POPULATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—The need of more and better rural schools in Texas is made manifest by conditions revealed in a recent census report showing the percentage of illiterates among the native white farming class of this State. The figures show that the percentage of illiteracy in the rural districts of Texas is 5.1 and 1.9 per cent in the cities and villages of the State. Texas has 282,904 illiterates, and 229,695 of them live on farms. There are 122,728 boys and men and 106,967 girls and women on the farms of this State that can neither read nor write.

Elmer Reed, of Allenreed, is here this week buying cattle.

East Mound

Special to The Herald.

EAST MOUND, Texas, Oct. 13.—Mrs. Barrett, of Pampa, who has been visiting Mrs. Wallace for a week, returned home Tuesday.

Miss Nora Caldwell, who has been spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Elvin Jackson, returned to Oklahoma last Wednesday. She was accompanied by Mrs. Jackson, who will visit her parents for several weeks.

Owing to the Hale County Singing Convention being held in Plainview on next Sunday, we will have no Sunday School until Sunday, October 25th.

The young folks enjoyed a party at Mr. Wallace's last Friday night. There was a good crowd present and all reported a fine time.

Mrs. Seaman and Mrs. Horn visited Mrs. Wallace Sunday.

Some young people from Plainview ate their supper picnic style at our school house Sunday.

Mrs. P. W. Jackson and Mrs. Estes spent last Wednesday in Plainview.

Misses Carrie and Dee Wallace were town visitors Saturday.

Misses Fay, Mariana and Mabelle Marlin were in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Knupp and Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin spent the week-end with their home folks in Plainview.

Mrs. Ben Cox and little daughter were in town last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Long, Mr. Marlin, Wade Wallace, Bradford Cox, Otto Corley, Mr. and Mrs. Rush, Uncle Dan Wallace and Dick and Henry Estes were in town Saturday.

MILLER-SMITH.

Mr. Steve Smith, of New Mexico, and Miss Mary Miller, of the south part of the county, were married Saturday night at 8:30 o'clock by Rev. A. B. Roberts, of Plainview.

The marriage took place at the home of the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Miller. After the ceremony, a delightful supper was served to the immediate family of the bride, Rev. A. B. Roberts and Rev. M. S. Leveridge, who were the only guests present.

FOUND—Bunch of keys near Opera House, Saturday. Owner may have same by calling at The Herald office and paying for this ad. —Adv. 1f.

LOST—Bunch of keys. Please return to Herald office. —Adv. 1f.

Stoneback

Special to The Herald.

STONEBACK, Texas, Oct. 13.—W. E. Stanford was a business caller in Plainview last Saturday.

Last Friday being Mrs. Stanford's birthday, a few of her friends gave her a surprise in the way of a party. They all brought ice cream and cake, and had a good time. Those present were Mr. Will Morrison, wife and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Measter and children, and Mr. and Mrs. Jones and two sons.

Miss Yetta Measter entertained a few of the younger set at a fruit sugar Saturday night.

Dr. Underwood is building a large silo on his place.

Mr. Hudson is having a granary built.

N. B. Morton will build two silos next week.

Wesley Harrington, who has been quite sick the past two weeks, is able to be out again.

Mrs. Morton called on Mrs. Hudson and mother last Tuesday evening.

Mr. Clabe Powell is threshing this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Powell have returned home, after a week's visit in Floydada and Spur.

Mr. John Reid has returned from Kansas City, where he went with four cars of fat cattle.

Miss Mary Morton is spending the week with Mrs. Matsler.

Mr. Matsler is going to Kansas City Friday.

Miss Ruby Morton spent Saturday and Sunday with home folks, returning to school Sunday evening.

Mrs. Reaves, one of Hale Center's teachers, was called to Spur last week to see her mother, who was to undergo an operation Saturday for a tumor of the stomach, and her mother gradually grew worse after the operation until death came to relieve her Sunday night. Mr. Reaves went down Monday to attend the funeral, and he and Mrs. Reaves returned to Hale Center Wednesday.

Mrs. Hewitt, who had her foot broke some weeks ago, is getting along nicely.

Square Routzhan is able to get out on his crutches.

People are very busy gathering their crops while the sun shines.

Ella Maude, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Morton, is quite sick.

Mr. Morton is helping build Dr. Underwood's silo this week.

Miss Ethel Morison was shopping in Hale Center last week.

Mrs. Minnie Stuart visited her mother, Mrs. Measter, last week.

Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Morton visited school at Hale Center last week, when their children are students, and also attended a meeting of the Mothers' Club, of which Mrs. Johnson is secretary and Mrs. Morton a member. There was quite an interesting business session, and Miss McCluskey read a good paper on playgrounds and their equipments for our school children.

Mrs. R. W. Matsler is quite sick.

Mr. Will Stanford and Mr. Joley are rounding up Mr. Matsler's cattle today. He will ship to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Morison spent the evening with the Stanford family Wednesday.

Mr. E. S. Morton went to Abernathy Thursday evening on business, and returned Saturday morning.

Ellis Powell is threshing this week. He will move to Lockney soon.

Mrs. Dr. Hawkins will go to Georgetown soon to see her mother.

Today's Markets

STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,500, including 1,000 calves. The market is steady.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,500. The market is 15 to 25 cents lower. Top, about \$7.95; light, \$7.25 to \$7.75; mixed, \$7.65 to \$7.85; heavy, \$7.75 to \$7.95; pigs, \$6.00 to \$6.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600. The market is steady.

Daggett-Keen Com. Co.

LITTLEFIELD

LITTLEFIELD, Texas, Oct. 12.—A very heavy rain fell here last night, possibly the heaviest of the year. It was preceded by a hail storm of several minutes' duration, though no damage was done.

Crops have practically all been gathered. The rains are timely, as lands are now in splendid condition for fall and winter breaking.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.

Wanted, furnished house, five or six rooms, close in, for winter. Phone 72.—Adv. 1f.

Let Us Have Your Drug Business

WE have more to offer you in the way of a Complete Drug and Sundry Stock than ever before. We can fill your wants in a satisfactory manner and believe we have the goods at the price that will appeal to you.

We have recently added a splendid assortment of Conklin's Self-Filling Fountain Pens to our stock and will be pleased to demonstrate their superiority to you.

We are also headquarters for Nyal's Remedies, Palmer's exquisite Perfumes and Toilet Waters, and Johnston's delicious Chocolates and Bon Bons.

Our stock of beautiful and serviceable Jewelry has just been replenished and you will be able to find what you have been looking for, at the right price. Remember, "What You Buy, We Stand By", consequently every piece of jewelry is sure to prove satisfactory.

We want your business.

Duncan's Pharmacy

New Things for Fall Menus

FRESH MACKEREL
SPICED HOLLAND
HERRING
TURNIP GREENS
MUSTARD GREENS
FRESH LETTUCE
SWEET POTATOES
PUMPKINS

EVAPORATED
RASPBERRIES
EVAPORATED
LOGANBERRIES
FRESH TOMATOES
NEW CELERY
GREEN PEPPERS
FRESH SQUASH
CABBAGE

Bananas 10c Per Dozen

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Always Fresh, in Big Assortment

Pierson & Smith

Telephone Number 348

PRINCIPAL STREET OF LOUVAIN, BELGIUM.



Photo by American Press Association.
This shows La Rue des Cordes after the destruction of Louvain by German artillery.

SOCIETY

CLUB MEETINGS.

The Five Hundred Club will meet Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock with Mrs. C. C. Gidney, 208 White Street.

The Halcyon Club will meet Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock with Mrs. Oscar Collier, 410 White Street.

The Benevolent League meets Wednesday at 3 p. m., at the City Hall.

The Highland Club meets Thursday at 3 p. m. with Mrs. J. F. Garrison, at the home of Mrs. J. C. Anderson, 314 White Street.

The Mystic Club will meet Saturday at 3 p. m., in the Woman's Club Room.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Another pleasant church affair is scheduled for Thursday afternoon, when Circle No. 4 of the Methodist Church will entertain at the home of Mrs. J. A. Wade, 815 West Second Street, from 3 to 5 o'clock. Everyone is cordially invited to come.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Benevolent League will meet at the City Hall Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock instead of at two, as has been previously announced.

PROGRAM FOR MOTHERS' CLUB, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16.

Song by the Club.
Prayer.
Song by First Grade.
Talk by Prof. B. M. Harrison.
Intermission of five minutes. (At this time questions may be put into Question Box.)
Question Box:
How much help should children receive at home?
How can we interest EVERY mother in Plainview in the Mothers' Clubs?
How can we raise funds to carry on our work?
What are other Mothers' Clubs doing?
Discussion of tardy problem. Is it better for a child to miss half a day or be tardy five minutes?

"AS YOU LIKE IT" CLUB MET WITH MRS. DeLay.

Such a pleasant meeting was the one held Friday afternoon at Mrs. James R. DeLay's by the "As You Like It" Club! There was a full attendance, and an interesting program was given, with Mrs. L. C. Wayland as leader.

Act II of "Richard the Third" and contemporary English history were the study topics.

Mrs. J. F. Garrison read a comprehensive and well-written paper upon "The Time—Historic and Dramatic."

A synopsis of "The Life of Edward, Public and Private," was given in an entertaining paper read by Mrs. J. W. Pipkin; and the "Rivalry Existing Between the Houses of York and Lancaster" was ably discussed by Mrs. J. M. Adams.

Elaborate and bountiful refreshments were served by Mrs. DeLay.

Mrs. Z. C. Steakley, of Reagan; Mrs. A. L. Harlan, of Waco, and Mrs. Clarence Pennington, of Silvertown, are here at the bedside of their sister, Miss Ida McGlasson.

BROWNING CLUB MEETS AT HOME OF MATRON.

Club Will Study "The Ring and the Book" During the Winter.

The Browning Club met Saturday, October 10th, at the home of the matron, Mrs. J. C. Anderson. Mrs. Anderson presented the lesson.

The club began their study for the new year, "The Ring and the Book," the longest and most important of Browning's works. C. W. Hodell says: "It is at last the one poem which seems to employ every power of his mastership, and utter his deepest convictions concerning the life of man." Mrs. David Collier will be the leader for the next meeting, October 24th.

"PROGRESSIVE FORTY-TWO" WITH MR. AND MRS. DeLay.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. DeLay were hosts Friday night at a small, informal party, at which Progressive Forty-Two was the amusement.

After the games, Mrs. DeLay served a tempting two-course supper to the following guests: Messrs. and Mesdames H. C. McIntyre, J. M. Adams, D. F. Sansom, Charles McCormack, E. F. McClauden, B. H. Towrey, J. W. Willis, J. F. Garrison, Andrew McMillan and R. West LeMond.

MISS GLENN WILL LEAD TRAVEL STUDY CLUB.

The Travel Study Club is practical. The members believe in giving object lessons to demonstrate their study of European countries, customs, literature and music.

The program last Saturday, on German music and musicians, was deeply interesting, with Mrs. Tom Carter as leader.

As each composer was discussed, a Victrola played different records, showing the various styles and schools of the German composers. Some of the most noted composers of the world have been Germans, and to hear their music while their lives were discussed was a revelation indeed.

During the business session three names were added to the roll of membership—Mrs. O. B. Jackson, Mrs. Nell Dorsey and Miss Pauline Milwee.

The time was too short Saturday for the entire program; therefore, a call meeting will be held next Saturday afternoon with Mrs. Tom Carter, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mayhugh, 501 Restriction Street. Miss Amy Glenn will be leader, Saturday, October 24.

MISS HUNT NEW SECRETARY OF LAMAR MOTHERS' CLUB.

Club Desires Pot Flowers and Hardy Shrubs and Bulbs to Beautify Grounds.

The Lamar Mothers' Club, truly a "live wire" organization, met in regular session Friday afternoon. Miss Hunt was elected secretary.

It was decided to pay Federation dues, and for the "see-saws" recently built.

The club requests that anyone having extra pot flowers or hardy shrubs or bulbs to please send them to the building to help beautify rooms and grounds. These will be greatly appreciated.

Plans were then sketched for a Halloween entertainment, to be given at

Lamar Building on Halloween evening.

A program will be given by the pupils and refreshments will be served by the mothers. Two committees were appointed—one, Mesdames Shipley, Martine, Hamilton, Warren and Ebeline, to secure refreshments; the other, Mesdames Brahan, Vanderpool, Freeman and Tudor, on decoration and reception. Further notices will be published later.

Mrs. A. G. Harrison and Misses Donnelly and Lackey were appointed on the program committee.

After the business session, Judge Lewis made an interesting talk.

All mothers are earnestly requested to attend these meetings.

NEW CAMPBELL HOME OPENED.

T. B. Campbell and family moved yesterday into their beautiful new home, corner of Archer and West Third Streets.

The house is built of red brick and contains ten rooms, inclusive of pantry and bath rooms, and exclusive of a spacious basement. The latter contains coal, furnace, laundry and store rooms. The doors of the Campbell home are a striking feature in the way of modern improvement. They are what is called the "sanitary door," that is, without a seam or crack in which the dust can lodge. One of them contains a full-length beveled mirror, and those between dining and living room and from the latter into the hall contain panels of plate glass. The front door is inlaid with white holly.

Large and well-ventilated closets are in each of the five bed rooms.

The entire house is modern, convenient and exquisite in its perfect taste and simplicity. It was built by J. B. Maxey, and is a model of the contractor's art.

Located on two of the most beautiful lots in the city, the house is one more added to the long list of lovely Plainview homes.

SETH WARD TEACHERS IN RANCH PARTY.

Misses Marsalis and Shook, of Seth Ward College, Mr. and Mrs. Otis Trulove and James Otis spent Monday at the Trulove ranch, sixteen miles east of Floydada.

SANITARIUM NOTES.

Dr. J. V. Guyton, accompanied by a nurse from the sanitarium, went to Seminole Sunday on professional business.

Tom Morrison, of Floydada, is in the sanitarium this week.

Dr. E. O. Nichols was called to Silvertown on Sunday.

Miss Velma Ashton, who has been attending school in Plainview, returned to Happy to-day.

Mrs. F. L. Moore left to-day for Duke, Okla., to visit a sister living at that place.

V. L. Formway, who has been attending Seth Ward College, returned to-day from the sanitarium, where he has been treated for nervous breakdown from overstudy.

C. J. White, of Seth Ward College, who has been visiting in Dallas, returned to-day.

Dr. Daisy Pennock left to-day for Oklahoma City in response to a professional call at that place.

Keith Catto leaves to-day for the Agricultural School at Fort Collins, Colorado.

Tom Blakemore, who has been visiting relatives at Abilene, returned to-day for treatment at the sanitarium. While in Abilene Mr. Blakemore was injured by a motorcycle falling on him.

6--BIG REELS A DAY--6

The new policy of The Ruby includes a bigger, better program for the same money. There will be comedy, melodrama, news, comedy-drama, educational, topical and special features each week.

Every program will in-



clude a favorite from a galaxy of stars of the many producing companies.

A glance at the big programs we are offering will acquaint our patrons with what we have in mind for them.

COMEDIES EVERY NIGHT

We are not lined up with any set program but will give an assortment of the many excellent films of the best companies. In addition to 6 reels daily we will be ever on the alert for the latest and best specials. Positively no film will be shown which has appeared in Plainview



before. The price is the same 5 CENTS AND 10 CENTS

The combination of program and price should make this your favorite play house. Don't forget "The Million Dollar Mystery" Every Thursday. It Gets More Interesting Every Week.



NOTICE.

Beginning Monday, October 12th, 1914, we, the undersigned Grocery Clerks of Plainview, agree to leave the stores with orders filled by 6 o'clock, and refuse to make a delivery after that hour, except on Saturdays.

Signed,
DEBS McLAUGHLIN,
G. W. DAVENPORT,
ED BLAIR,
J. T. HOLLAND,
R. C. NICHOLS,
JESSE M. WELLS,
CLIFFORD McCLAIN,
A. J. CRAGER,
J. W. JOHNSON,
F. L. STOVALL.

—Adv. 11-pd.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Miss Effie Casey is teaching first grade work at her home, on Eureka Street. All those interested phone 124.

—Adv. 31-pd.

STRAYED to J. J. Simpson's place, black horse colt about 3 months old. Owner can get same by identification and payment for this ad. —Adv. 11-pd.

FOOTBALL PLAYER DIES OF FRACTURED SKULL.

By United Press.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 12.—Carroll Olson, aged twenty, died of a fractured skull received in a football game.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter LeMond, of Hale Center, came over Sunday to visit Mr. and Mrs. R. West LeMond, returning on Monday.

FOR SALE—35 head of cattle and 40,000 bundles of millet and sorghum. W. G. RAUFER, 10 miles southeast, on George is reported to be dying of Petersburg road.

—Adv. 31-pd.

TWENTY-TWO ON TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON.

By United Press.
SARAJEVO, Oct. 13.—The trial of twenty-two persons charged with high treason and a conspiracy in the assassination of Francis Ferdinand was begun here to-day. The assassin is the principal defendant, along with two who unsuccessfully threw a bomb.

SERVIAN PRINCE REPORTED TO BE DYING OF WOUNDS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Servian Prince George is reported to be dying of wounds received in battle.

4. W. BREAKFAST FOOD FOR THE CHILDREN

4. W. Breakfast Food is beloved by children and made from whole grains of wheat nature has stored in every dish a battery of energy which gives to the growing child that vim and spirit so necessary to the healthful happy childhood.

4. W. Breakfast Food is handled by your grocer. If you do not already serve this delicious food make your order early.

4. W. BREAKFAST FOOD CO., AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Kaffir in The Field and Feed Lot

Results of Experiment in Growing Kaffir at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station Manhattan, Kansas

Threshing.

There are two things which must be carefully watched in threshing kaffir. First, have the grain thoroughly dry; and second, prevent excessive breaking. Ordinarily it is better to have the kaffir headed with comparatively long stems, that is, with stems from a foot to a foot and one-half or two feet in length. This furnishes enough straw or fodder with the head so that only a small amount of grain is cracked by the cylinder as it goes through the machine. It can also be handled much more rapidly when in this condition than when an attempt is made to run the entire bundle through the machine, and it is also much easier on the threshing, and less expensive.

Storing.

Proper handling and storing of the crop after harvest means increased profit for the farmer. When the crop has been cut with an ordinary grain binder it should be well shocked in the field and allowed to stand until thoroughly cured. It should then be stacked in long ricks. This will prevent much damage from water as well as from blowing dirt and will also save considerable loss from damage by mice and rats.

Storing in Silos.

The cheapest and best means of storing kaffir where it is to be fed to cattle or sheep is by means of the silo. When stored in the silo the shrinkage should not exceed ten per cent. There is no loss from weather conditions; dust and dirt do not blow into the fodder; and insects, rats nor mice bother it. It is also convenient to feed and it costs no more to put a crop into the silo than to properly shock and stack bundle fodder. Silage has been kept as long as four years in perfect shape.

Storage of Grain in Bins.

In storing kaffir in large bins, great care must be taken that the grain does not heat. The kaffir seed is hard and flinty, and often not as dry as it appears. The grain should not be put into bins in large quantities until it is thoroughly dry and until it has been well cleaned. Kaffir grain that contains dust, dirt and chaff will heat worse in the bin than clean grain. Grain that is to be used for planting purposes should never be threshed and stored in bins.

Improvement of Kaffir and Other Sorghums.

DANGER OF IMPORTING SEED.—When the seed of any crop is imported from a distance, there is danger of bringing with it plant diseases and insect pests. When seed is imported from a distance the conditions under which it was grown are not known, and it is doubtful if the seed is acclimated and adapted to the locality to which it is brought. When it is necessary to bring seed from a distance the responsibility of the man from whom the seed is purchased should be known and care should be taken to get the seed grown under conditions similar to the locality in which the following crop will be grown.

ADVANTAGE OF SEED SELECTION AT HOME—Home-grown seed, other things being equal, is always superior to imported seed. Under average conditions it takes a crop two

or three years, and in many cases longer, to become acclimated and do its best. There is no danger of importing insect pests when home-grown seed is used, and there is less danger of getting plant diseases than where seed of uncertain origin is secured. Careful selection of home-grown seed for a number of years will give seed that is adapted to any particular locality. By this method yields can be materially increased.

Time to Make Selections.

There is but one right time and place to make selections, that is on your own farm, in your own field, and in the fall before the first frost.

Type to Select for Forage.

In selecting kaffir for growing in Western Kansas, select stalks that mature early, because in many cases early maturity means drouth evasion, and drouth evasion may mean a crop. Select those plants that do not have an excessive tendency to sucker and on which the main stalks ripen at approximately the same time as the suckers. Select a leafy plant. Select a plant that grows upright and has no tendency to fall down or lodge when it begins to mature. Always choose a plant with an upright head; one grown on average conditions, so that it has no advantage as regards distance from other plants or moisture supply, and, if possible, one that has shown good drouth resistance.

Type for Grain.

In selecting for grain production, it is well to pay some attention to all points considered in selecting for forage purposes, and in addition the seed head itself must be carefully inspected. Choose seed heads that are large, of uniform type, and well filled from butt to tip; always choose a head that is entirely out of the boot; choose those heads which are fairly compact, and that you know from experience will thresh out a high per cent of grain. A compact head having short internodes usually threshes out best. Avoid all heads which have a tendency to shatter. In all selection work, watch carefully the uniformity and choose only those heads which ripen at approximately the same time. Since all sorghums cross readily, seed selection should be made at least one hundred yards from any other variety.

In all selection work avoid hybrids, because in most cases they do not breed true. Hybrid plants can usually be distinguished by their extreme vigor, coarseness, and late maturity.

Storing Kaffir or Sorghums for Planting.

Kaffir, milo, feterita and other sorghum seeds heat readily when threshed grain is stored in large bins. Seed that is to be used for planting purposes should never be threshed until planting time. When the seed has been selected, either the heads should be threaded on a string and hung from the rafters of the granary or barn, where the birds can not reach them, or piled very closely in burlap or thin sacks and hung where there is free circulation of air and where they are out of reach of birds and rodents. They should be inspected occasionally to make sure that weevils or other insects may not reach them. The seed can be threshed by hand at planting time, and when it has been handled

in this manner the grower is practically certain to secure a stand, provided his ground has been properly prepared and growing conditions are favorable.

Diseases of Kaffir.

KERNEL SMUT.—Kernel smut is the most important disease of kaffir in this State. In kernel smut each individual grain of the head is affected separately, although usually every grain in an affected head is diseased. The kernel has a dirty appearance and is slightly elongated, and when broken open or crushed between the fingers the entire kernel is found to be a mass of smut.

HEAD SMUT.—Head smut is readily distinguished from kernel smut, because in head smut the entire kaffir or sorghum head is affected as one ball or mass. In this respect it is similar to the smut ordinarily found on corn.

Both of these smuts affect all members of the kaffir group of sorghums, and most, if not all, of the sweet sorghums. Up to the present time they have never been found on milo, and there has been no complaint regarding their presence on feterita.

Treatment for Kernel Smut.

There are a number of methods of treating kaffir and other sorghums for kernel smut. Most of them, when carefully carried out, are satisfactory, but under farm conditions the easiest and probably the best method is as follows:

One pound (standard strength) of 40 per cent solution formalin in 30 gallons of water. Soak the seed for one hour. Dry at once.

It is important that the seed be thoroughly dried before being placed in sacks, or that it be planted as soon as it is dry enough to run through the planter box. If the seed is but half dry, and is sacked up, it will often heat enough in twenty-four hours to damage the germination considerably. Formalin can be purchased at any drug store for 75 cents to \$1 per pound.

Treatment for Head Smut.

As yet there is no satisfactory method of treating sorghum head smut, and fortunately this variety of smut has caused very little damage in Kansas. Planting clean, home-grown seed will keep it under the grower's control.

Cossacks Strike Terror to Germans and Austrians

Originally Formed from Bandit Bands, Cossacks Have Been Recognized in Russian Society, Their Services Cost Russia Nothing

D. C. BOX—COSSACKS—

By P. M. SARLE.

United Press Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—(By mail to New York.)—If you want to strike terror to the heart of an Austrian or German these days, say "Cossack." The very word seems to hold a horror for the Kaiser's men and also for Francis Joseph's troops.

Remembering their exploits against Napoleon and their wild warfare during the revolt of Hungary, Austrians and Germans shudder when they think of the Cossacks invading their countries. The Cossack's cruelty during the Russian revolution is well known, and their operations in China in 1900 were criticised not only by all the world outside Russia, but by Russians themselves.

In the Russo-Japanese war the Cossacks did not live up to their reputations. The reason was clear enough, as they were marauders by origin. Their reason for being in warfare is to enrich themselves by it.

The Cossack's social position in Russia makes them so. Originally the Cossacks were formed from bandits

to protect the frontiers during wars with Turkey and Poland. And later when Russia started her long march towards the East and linked up with the Mahometan races of Central Asia, a Cossack "Voisko" was formed as close to the new Asiatic frontier of the Russian Empire.

The Cossacks cost Russia nothing. The Empire endowed them with special privileges, for which in return, at a certain age and under special conditions, they have to give military service.

The total Cossack population now is about 3,000,000, of which 700,000 are women. The Cossacks own about 146,500,000 acres of land. Military service is obligatory for all men for twenty years, beginning at the age of eighteen. Practically, the Cossack youth starts his military career at 14, when he joins an organization similar to the Boy Scouts.

Active service the Cossack does for three years in the preliminary division. The next twelve years he is in active service, and the last five he is on the reserve list. Every Cossack is bound to provide his own uniform, equipment and horse, the Government

furnishing the arms.

Every Cossack troop on active service is divided into three equal parts, according to age and the third only in real service, while the two others stay at home. They are bound to march out just as soon as the order is given, however.

Quite recently there was formed in Transkaspiia three troops of half-wild Turkomans. These are now being employed in the invasion of Austria. They are the creation of the famous Russian General Skobelev, called the "White General." His hatred of Germany was so great that Bismarck feared him and paid a great deal of serious attention to him.

One year before Alexander II was assassinated, in 1880, Skobelev attempted to put through his plan of organizing troops among these half-wild men. He well knew the terrible part they would play in an invasion of Germany. Alexander II, however, objected to the plan and it fell through.

Alexander III formed an alliance with France, and it looked as though Skobelev's plan might be adopted. It had attracted attention in high diplomatic circles. But about this time a

young German actress whom Skobelev was paying attention to poisoned him in a hotel in Moscow. It was believed she was in the pay of the German Government. But Skobelev's scheme finally worked out, as recent events show.

An incident, humorous and yet gravely significant, occurred on the occasion of the Kaiser's visit to St. Petersburg before the Franco-Russian alliance. Several Cossack troops were drawn up for inspection by the Kaiser. As he viewed them he was attracted by a beautiful sword carried by a Cossack officer. "May I see it?" he inquired. "I know that the swords of the Cossacks are excellent. Is it an heirloom?"

"Yes, your Majesty," replied the officer. "It is a very old one."

The Kaiser took the sword and read the engraving on it. Then, with a smile, he returned the sword. The engraving was:

"God give me opportunity to lead my horse to drink from the Spree" (the river on which Berlin is located). "I hope you will be successful," said the Kaiser, "and fully accomplish the desire of your ancestor."

This officer is now at the head of one of the troops in Russia's first line.



Wow! Cold as the dickens!

Why do you put up with such a nuisance? You don't have to—if you furnish your house with a

Cole's Original Hot Blast Heater



You build only one fire each winter. It is never out from Fall till Spring.

You get up and dress in rooms warmed with the fuel put in the night before.

This is not possible with other stoves.

Burns anything—soft coal, hard coal or wood.

Come in and see this great fire keeper and fuel saver.

See the name "Cole's" on the feed door of each stove. None genuine without it.

R. C. WARE Hdw. Co.

Phone No. 178



Our Funeral Service is Unsurpassed

WE have a quiet secluded parlor in which we show a complete stock of funeral goods.

Careful attention given to all details of undertaking.

E. R. WILLIAMS

Flake Garner in charge of Undertaking Parlor—Phone 105
Night Phones 149 and 376

"Put Your Duds In Our Suds"

And We'll Do The Rest

Telephone No. 125

—or—

Flag a White Wagon

Plainview Steam Laundry

REX LINDSEY, Manager



Excursion to Dallas, Texas

Account of TEXAS STATE FAIR to be held there Oct. 17th to Nov. 1st. Tickets on Sale October 15th to 29th good for return limit November 3rd at Fare of \$13.25 for round trip. Will probably run Special Thru Train to Dallas about October 24th at greatly reduced fares. Train will carry day coaches, chair cars, Standard and Tourists Sleepers, please make your reservations early. For further information phone 224.

R. F. Bayless, Agent

Seed Wheat

Cleaned and free from smut

\$1.20 per Bushel

Phone Helen Temple Farm or Cobb & Elliott Grain Co.

EDNA,

Where's my light weight overcoat and that sweater from last season--these days are getting chilly?

I want to have them Cleaned and Renewed

THE Waller Tailoring Co. WAY

They do them over like new and I wont have to buy others.

Tailors

Cleaners

Votes Given in Shetland Pony Contest

Phone No. 188

English Writer Defends Use of Hindu Troops in Europe

The Use by the United States of Negro Troops Against the Spaniards One of the Precedents Cited by A. E. W. Mason, Who Says That There Is No Danger That the Orientals Will Commit Atrocities

A. E. W. MASON,
in the New York World.

"For those who kneel beside us
At altars not Thine own
Who lack the lights that guide us,
Lord, let their faith atone.
If wrong we did to call them,
By honor bound they came.
Let not Thy wrath befall them,
But deal to us the blame."

—Kipling.

It is usually dangerous to lay down general rules, since exceptions are apt to give them a double edge. But here is one which is undeniable. In the conduct of a great war, a war of life and death, as this is on which we are engaged, combatants must wage it with two paramount considerations in their thoughts: the law of nations and the solidarity of their own people or empire. How to fight so we shall emerge with the respect of the world and our empire more one than it is even now—that is the great problem. There is a third, however, not to be lost sight of, how to avoid offending the susceptibilities of neutral and friendly nations.

Other Nations Did It.

With regard to the law of nations, the employment of our Indian troops is in order and has many precedents. The French used their Turcos in 1870, and are again using them in 1914. The United States used its negro troops in Cuba, and would no doubt use them again were the United States to come into conflict with any other country; and for precisely the same reason which makes us use the Indian troops. They are citizens of the country. Readers of Von Bernhardi's book, "Germany and the Next War," will recollect that he, without a word of condemnation, in estimating the armies which can be brought into line on both sides, contemplates the use of negro Tunisian and Moroccan soldiers by the French, and of the Indian army by ourselves.

Moreover, the eager attempts of Germany to win Turkey as its ally are clear evidence of how they regard the matter; and it is to be remembered that the Asiatic troops of Turkey cannot for one moment compare in enlightenment, education or lineage with the troops from India, who are after all of Aryan stock and the same parentage as ourselves.

Civilization of a High Order.

While those who are afraid that the Allies' movements will be marked by the outrages and devastation which have stained the German name may consider that the permission now given to India to serve alongside with the British troops in fighting for the empire—a permission often sought before in vain and now hailed with intense enthusiasm from the hills in the north to the sea—would in itself be a compelling incitement to correct behavior were such an incitement needed.

But it is not. The civilization of India is of a high order. The Indians are British citizens, not a subject race. The work now being done in the Philippines by the United States in the way of throwing open public office to the natives has been going on for years in India. Judges of the high court may and do come from the same people who are fighting in the ranks of the Bengal Lancers in France. The native judges rise like other men by work, ability, etc., and try Englishmen who have offended against the laws. To say, "You are competent to try us for legal offenses, but not fit to fight beside us in defense of your civilization," would be ridiculous.

Fit to Rule and Fit to Fight.

I use the word civilization advisedly, for no one can look at the constitution of the German colonies and believe that the same opportunities of eminence and life which the Indians enjoy now would be continued to them if they fell under German rule. Indians serve upon the council of the India Office at home and upon the councils of the lieutenant governors. The school appointments, the professorships, the magistracies, are open to them. You cannot say to people, "You are fit for all the duties of citizenship, but we deny you the supreme prerogative of defending them."

"The feeling of India is to be taken into consideration. It is not merely the rajahs and what one may call the fighting races that are enthusiastic. The Indian National Congress, a body which works for the establishment of an Indian Parliament and has great influence, sent a deputation to England to assure us that India was convinced that its future welfare is bound up with the welfare of the British peo-

ple; while in Bombay and other cities similar assurances of unswerving fealty have been given. And, naturally, once more the German historians speak to the point with a force they had not foreseen.

All India Is Eager.

One of the causes of Treitschke's contempt for the English race was that we had created no religion to impose upon the Indian races. The English belief is liberty in such matters, and it is not astonishing that the whole of India, including men even who have been deported for revolutionary offenses, has joined in the noble cry expressed in the telegram of the Maharajah of Rewa to the king: "What orders, sir, for me and my troops?"

We have a difficult problem to solve in India, and this step taken of setting side by side with us these men of ancient lineage, tried courage and high civilization will no doubt help to solve them afterward. Thus, looked upon from the three points of view enumerated, the action of the British government in using Indian troops in the European war is justified.

RAILROADS FINED OVER \$25,000.

Special to The Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—The United States Department of Agriculture has announced that during the month of August railroads were fined \$25,137.64 and costs for violation of the 28-hour law. This law prohibits the continuous confinement of cattle for more than 28 hours without unloading for feed, water, and rest.

During the month of July, fines for violation of this law totaled \$9,000.66, there being 74 cases. During June the fines totaled \$4,972.97, there being 37 cases.

Quarantine Law Violated.

For the violation of the Hye stock quarantine law, one railroad was fined \$100 and costs during August. This was the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad Co., which violated the law by moving cattle affected with scabies from one State to another.

WORK MADE EASIER.

Plainview People Are Pleased to Learn How It Has Been Done.

It's pretty hard to attend to duties with a constantly aching back; with annoying urinary disorders. Doan's Kidney Pills make work easier for many a sufferer.

They're for bad backs, for weak kidneys.

Here's a convincing proof of merit: Mrs. S. G. Mitchell, Tulsa, Texas, says: "One of my family was afflicted with a lame back that made it almost impossible for him to attend to his work. Doan's Kidney Pills were procured and they cured him, although other remedies had failed."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Mitchell recommends. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. Ad.

EPWORTH LEAGUES CONDUCT METHODIST SERVICES.

The program given Sunday night at the Methodist Church by the Epworth League was carried out in full. The inclement weather prevented a large attendance, but those who ventured out enjoyed the good papers and music presented.

J. H. SLATON, President

W. C. MATHES, Vice President

GUY JACOB, Cashier

The First National Bank

Plainview, Texas

CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS 100,000.00

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Your business solicited, appreciated and protected.

Attention, Cream Producers!!

We are in the market for an unlimited amount of cream. Tests, weights and prices guaranteed. We want a live cream buyer in every town.

Peerless Creamery

D. M. MEBANE, Manager, Weatherford, Texas

INCREASE OF CHILD LABOR FOLLOWS WAR

Many More Applicants to Board of Health for Permits for Children to Work in Cities

By CARLTON TEN EYCK.

Written for the United Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A new, unexpected and depressing effect of Europe's great war is making itself felt in New York—and probably many other American cities—now.

Children—girls and boys of 14 and 15—are to-day being sent to work, where yesterday they were being sent to school. With their fathers and elder brothers having been called to the colors by their native countries, these children are now forced to work in order that the mother and other little ones do not starve. The few paltry dollars that they earn each week helps to keep the wolf away from the door.

How noticeable is the increase of the number seeking work this fall is shown by a visit to the child labor bureau of the Board of Health. Before a boy or girl under sixteen years of age can work in New York they must get a certificate from this bureau, permitting them to do so.

For the past three or four weeks a line of children sometimes a half a block long has been waiting at this office every day, seeking permits to find employment. Such a condition has never before existed, the officials say, and they declare that in eight out of ten cases the children say they are forced to seek work because their father has gone to the war in Europe.

One of the most pathetic features of the situation is the withholding of funds formerly cheerfully given to a committee which permitted many children like those seeking work now to stay in school. Formerly many wealthy people gave freely to this committee, and the funds were used to keep children who applied for permits to work in school. If the child said that he was forced to work in order to help support a family, the committee saw to it that the family got each week what the child would have earned, and thus kept the youngster in school.

Since the war—the people who formerly made donations have "hoarded" their money. They are not making any gifts now—when they are needed so badly—and consequently the committee cannot help any of the children.

The child labor bureau will not issue a permit to any child that is not fourteen years old. The mothers, or fathers, or whoever goes with them to the office to apply for the permit, must take along proof of the child's age also. Many pathetic cases are heard during a day in the office of Miss J. V. Minor, agent for the bureau, who is the first the applicant for permits has to see.

"My daughter is fourteen," insists "Mrs. J. Raffil," as she presents a little wisp of a girl before Miss Minor.

"How is that?" queries Miss Minor. "This passport says she was a year old when you came over here, and it shows you have only been here ten years."

"Well, you see," said the mother, pleading earnestly, "when I came over a friend told me that if I told the child was four years old I would have to pay half fare for her. So I dressed her up in baby's clothes and carried her in my arms, saying she was a year old. But it didn't do me any good, as I had to sit her down to get my ticket out, and when I did she walked away and the officers discovered she

Cures Old Sores, Other Remedies Won't Cure.

The worst cases, no matter of how long standing, are cured by the wonderful, old reliable Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil. It relieves Pain and Heals at the same time. 25c, 50c, \$1.00

was more than a year old and I had to pay half fare for her."

Just then a very polite Frenchman learned over Miss Minor's desk.

"I beg pardon," he said, "but would you mind telling me how a gentleman for whom I am acting can get a permit for his girl to work. She is fourteen, but she never went to school in this country, and he does not know how to go about getting the papers. I am asking for him as he is so nervous about such things, being new in this country. And it is imperative that his daughter work."

"You bring or send him and his daughter down here and I will see what can be done for them," replied Miss Minor. "I have to see them personally." The Frenchman seemed much put out because she did not hand him a permit for the child to go to work at once. After the applicants pass Miss Minor they are taken into another room, where they are examined by doctors. If they are not in good health, weigh less than eighty or are not taller than four feet eight inches or are suffering from any physical defect their application is rejected.

If they are suffering from enlarged tonsils or some ailment that can be treated they are only rejected temporarily. But if it is tuberculosis or a disease on that order their rejections are permanent.

"BUY-A-BALE" PLAN RAISES \$15,000 IN TARRANT COUNTY.

Special to The Herald.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 13.—Since the local Chamber of Commerce began handling distress cotton, it has paid out \$6,000 to Tarrant County tenant farmers on the "Buy-a-Bale" basis.

This organization was only recently enlisted in this movement, and the above figures do not constitute a large number of purchases made by Fort Worth firms and individuals.

It is estimated that \$15,000 has been distributed among farmers in this county for ten-cent cotton.

Tenant farmers, widows and orphans are the principal beneficiaries through this plan, and in a number of specific cases money advanced on a bale of cotton has been used to pay off the mortgage on a horse or cow.

From current reports the money distributed for cotton in this county has had an appreciable effect upon trade conditions in neighboring towns, as well as Fort Worth.

BEE BUSINESS BUZZING.

Texas bee-keepers have just completed gathering the 1914 honey crop. According to the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, the yield per colony of bees was 55 pounds. In 1913 the production per hive was 35 pounds.

The increased production is said to be due to the enormous crop of wild flowers this season.

The latest census figures of the bee and honey industry of this State relate to 1910. That year there were 37,881 farms in Texas that kept bees, and the total number of colonies was 238,107.

FINANCIAL DEPRESSION FAILS TO CUT TEXAS U. ATTENDANCE.

Twenty Per Cent Increase in Students from Other Colleges Over Last Year Anticipated.

Special to The Herald.

UNIVERSITY STATION, Texas, Oct. 12.—War and financial depression have failed to cut down the enrollment at the University of Texas. There were 1,929 students registered during the first four days of registration, and more upper-classmen registered than during the corresponding days of any previous year. Prof. John Keen, who superintends the matriculation of students from other colleges at both the Main University and at the Medical

Department, predicts an increased attendance during the year of this class of students of at least twenty per cent.

FROM PULPIT TO SKUNK FARM.

Special to The Herald.

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Oct. 13.—From a preacher to a skunk farmer is the unique experience of Rev. F. Ford, a pastor of a church in the eastern part of this county.

Rev. Ford has a small tract of land situated in this county which he will use for this purpose, and has already stocked it with twenty-three of these animals. This number will be greatly increased as soon as he can arrange to do so.

He will resign his pastorate immediately and devote all his energies to skunk farming.

Through this industry he expects to derive a more adequate income from the sale of hides.

APPLES, APPLES!

I am handling Plainview-raised apples at the old Nobles Brothers Building. Will deliver to any part of the city. Phone 186. G. C. KECK, Ad. 8t.

FOR RENT—Two South rooms for light housekeeping to couple with no children. Phone 586. —Adv. 1t.

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. 5c.



The Sign **3RD** 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

Pony Votes on Advertising

Votes are issued from the Herald office on all money spent for advertising and job work.

Votes are given on all orders for printing, letterheads, visiting cards, circulars, etc.

750 VOTES

are given with every subscription to the Evening Herald, at \$1.50 per year. There is no other way you can get as many votes on \$1.50 as by getting your friends to take The Herald and give you the votes.

Herald Publishing Co.

PONY VOTES GIVEN ON HERALD WANT ADS

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT BEGINS TO-DAY.

(Continued from Page 1, Column 6.)

and publications to the department store, causing it a loss of \$125,000. The suit is under the anti-trust law, and is to recover treble damages.

Title to valuable oil lands in California hangs on the arguments in the case of Antonio Maria Peralta and others against the State of California. In patents issued prior to 1877, it is alleged, fraudulent surveys were inserted. The title to this enormously valuable land dates back to an original grant by the Governor of Alta to Luis Peralta, in 1820.

Negroes Excluded from Grand Jury.

A most interesting case to the white people of the South set for early argument is that of Carl Oliver against the State of Texas. Oliver is a negro, and was indicted for the murder of Robert D. Stanley in June, 1910. Since then the case has been dragging its way through the courts. The question which will be put up to the Supreme Court for decision, however, is the fact that all negroes were excluded from the Grand Jury, and only white men were permitted to serve.

The effectiveness of the meat inspection act is thought by Government officials to hang upon the decision of the case of the United States versus Charles Lewis, Lewis Howard, Fred Williams and James McBee. These men are charged with violation of the meat inspection law by destroying government seals on freight cars containing meat and meat products. Their guilt is not the question which is put up to the Supreme Court, but whether the law exempted persons other than those "engaged in the business of preparing meats for transportation" or in "carrying or assisting in the carrying of such meat in interstate transportation." The Government concedes that these men can not be convicted if it is held that these two classes are alone affected by the law.

A somewhat similar question will be argued before the Supreme Court in the case of the United States versus William C. Nixon, W. B. Biddle and Thomas H. West, receivers for the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co. The receivers were indicted for failure to placard their cars and to stamp the words "Southern Cattle" upon way-bills, manifests and bills of lading. The lower court squashed the indictment, on the ground that the act did not include receivers of railroad companies.

Who should bear the expense of maintaining an immigrant while he is under suspicion of having some disease, and as a result is detained in quarantine after being allowed to leave the ship on which he came to this country, is the point to be argued in the case of the United States versus the Holland-American Line. The Government is suing for \$2,167.80 for maintenance of a number of immigrants so detained.

Violation of Thirteenth Amendment.

Whether the code of Alabama is in violation of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution is the question put up to the court in the case of the United States versus L. A. Reynolds and G. W. Broughton. It is charged that the defendant held E. W. Fields in a state of peonage to work out a debt.

The defense is that Fields had sold lands on which the defendant had a mortgage, and was threatened with criminal prosecutions under the Alabama law if he would not work out the debt.

Oklahoma Guaranty Law.

Three distinct cases in regard to the Oklahoma guaranty-of bank deposits law have been set for early argument before the court. One of the most interesting, and also the most involved, of these is that of W. S. Farish versus the State Banking Board. Appeal was taken on the ground that the United States Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma erred in rendering judgment against the Union State Bank for the deposit alleged to have been transferred from the Alamo State Bank to the Union State Bank and in holding that the State of Oklahoma had a just and prior lien against the claim of the plaintiff for the reimbursement of the amount of money taken by the Banking Board and Bank Commissioners from the deposits of the Alamo State Bank and the Oklahoma Trust Company.

This case involves paying bonds issued by the town of Muckogee, and which, according to the plaintiffs, should have been passed along to the Texas Company, who supplied the asphalt that built the streets on which the bonds were issued.

It is charged that these bonds were sold, but that the proceeds were not held separate from the regular funds of the bank, as they should have been. The plaintiff, therefore, claimed, after

the bank had failed, the right to collect the full amount received from the sale of the bonds from the state guaranty fund.

A slightly different case involving the law is that of J. D. Lankford, Bank Commissioner of Oklahoma, against the Platt Iron Works Co. The Platt Company bought certificates of deposit, it is alleged, from other persons who had bought them from the bank. The defense is that the company could not sue the State of Oklahoma and that a suit against the Bank Board constituted a suit against the State. It is claimed by the attorneys for the State that the "law gives no justiciable right to a depositor to sue the appellants, but the appellants' acts thereunder are governmental within their administrative discretion."

It is also denied that the Platt Company is a depositor in the ordinary sense.

The third case, that of the American Water Softener Co. against the State Banking Board of Oklahoma, is a straightout case of whether the State can be sued or not.

A case somewhat similar to the Norfolk and Western against the State of West Virginia is that of the Northern Pacific Railway Company against the State of North Dakota, which has also been set for early argument.

This case involves the constitutionality of the law of that State fixing coal rates so low as to yield the carrier nothing for the use of his property, though providing enough revenue for the actual movement of the coal. The lower court held that if all the intra-state business showed a profit, no single rate could be held confiscatory.

The famous Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis will figure in the case of the United States against that association, when the Government will argue that the order of the Supreme Court in a previous case has not been carried out in many particulars by the lower court, and, therefore, further action is desired.

MORRIS & COMPANY WOULD STOCK SOUTH WITH HOGS.

The weakness of the cotton market has affected the entire Nation. In an effort to induce the farmers of the South to raise more livestock, and especially more hogs, Morris & Company are proposing a plan wherein they will ship to any community on orders previously taken, a carload of pure-bred or grade sows, allowing each individual ordering to get his sows at the carload price. This will enable the small farmer who can only buy two or three head to get them on the same basis that the big operator can get his carload.

They will take properly endorsed notes for the hogs, if cash is not available.

MEN FROM NORTHWEST BUY HALE COUNTY LAND.

Herman Schultz, of Madison, Wis., who has been bringing buyers to this country for the last eight years, came in this week with eight men.

Mr. Schultz is now working with J. E. Pepper. They made several sales on this trip, and several more will be closed in the near future.

The men from the northwest were so enthused over the Plainview country that one began to have 250 acres of his purchase broken up immediately for cultivation. Some of them expect to return in a short time and call Hale County home.

J. A. Walbert, of Columbus, Kansas; F. C. Sherer, of College Corner, Ohio; P. C. Sherer, of Larned, Kansas; W. E. Knight, of Kinsley, Kansas; R. Johnson, of Kalamazoo, Michigan; W. J. Morton, of Dumas, Texas; O. B. McPissip, of Kansas City, Mo., who have been prospecting and looking after land interests in the Plainview country, have returned to their homes.

UNKNOWN YOUNG WOMAN DYING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—While a detective was trying to find out her identity, a pretty young woman is dying at a hospital from poison taken at the Grand Central Station last night. The portrait painter, Rivcovsky, who said that he met her and was with her only an hour at Chicago a year ago, escorted her to the station and saw her carried to the station a few minutes later in an ambulance. He recognized her leaving a theater Friday night, and made an appointment for Sunday. They spent the afternoon at the beach. She told him she was going to Montreal to her husband. She had not bought a ticket and had only one dollar in her purse.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Commissioners' Court is in session this week, attending to the usual routine of county business.

BLOW AT ENGLAND NEXT MOVE OF GERMAN ARMY

Fall of Antwerp Dashes Allies' Hope of Dealing Crushing Blow to Germans Before They Occupy Antwerp

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The correspondent of the Express in Paris telegraphs the following:

"The immediate objective of the German army is now no longer Paris, but the channel ports. To sum up the German plan—the first blow on Paris having failed—the second blow must be aimed at England.

"The new line-up of the opposing forces means that Northern France is destined to suffer a desolation similar to that already visited on Belgium. All of France's rich cities in the north have been marked for certain destruction and ruin.

Must Have Re-Enforcements.

"The French General staff is still confident of success, but it is recognized that there can be no decisive victory while the masses engaged are so enormous. It is possible to hope for the defeat of the enemy's plan only if there can be a constant stream of re-enforcements."

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The moral effect of the fall of Antwerp is not minimized in England. The city was called by Napoleon "A pistol pointing at the heart of England."

The seaport long has been one of the greatest of Europe, resembling in a sense Liverpool and the River Mersey.

It is assumed in London that if Germany considers it convenient to its plan of campaign it will not hesitate to utilize the neutral waters of the Scheldt, but except as an airship and possibly submarine base, it is contended that it can derive no advantage from this waterway.

Releases Men for Von Kluck.

While England has been expecting and discounting the fall of the Belgian position, the newspapers are speculating on what strategic use the Germans will make of it, now that it is in their hands.

The battle line in France is now so long—forming as it does a rough curve of 350 miles—from Lorraine to the Belgian frontier—that the battle of the Aisne and operations before Antwerp had become so closely knit as to be, from the military point of view, inseparable.

With Antwerp taken, the Germans will now be able to detach the considerable force used during the siege of the city and transfer these men to their right wing near the French-Belgian frontier, which has been sorely pressed.

It is estimated here that there are no fewer than four hundred thousand Germans in Belgium to-day.

Dashes Hopes of Allies.

The hope of the Allies to deliver a crushing blow against the German army in France before the occupation of Antwerp by the enemy is now, of course, a thing of the past. The German right wing, under General Von Kluck, apparently is still intact, and the official communication given out in Paris last night recorded no change in the situation, merely emphasizing that there was sharp fighting in the region of Roye, nearly one hundred miles south of the northern extremity of the fighting line, where opposing bodies of cavalry were clashing almost within sight of the North Sea.

Commenting on the situation in Belgium before it was known officially that Antwerp actually had fallen, English newspapers asked this morning with optimism what the conquerors were going to do with Antwerp when they had it, particularly in view of the fact that it is conceded that no fort can stand against artillery such as is used in modern warfare. The opinion was generally expressed that should the Allies later attack Antwerp there would be a repetition of what already has taken place, that is to say, the German garrison could not hold out against them.

Channel Ports Next.

Dispatches attempting to analyze the German plan of campaign, with Antwerp in their hands, declare that the Germans purpose to sweep over Northern France with the object of taking possession of the Channel ports, and thus bring the warfare nearer England. It is said here that German newspapers are predicting the use of this Northern Belgium position as a base for operations against England.

CARNEGIE INTERESTED IN EUROPEAN PEACE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—The President is keeping his hands off of the peace question. He intimated that other propaganda had taken affairs out of his hands. Carnegie is seeking a meeting with the German Ambassador.

More New Hats

—Many in Their Initial Appearance

NEW fabrics and colorings have inspired hat creations whose claim to distinction is undisputed.

An Extensive Showing of Approved Styles

Every woman Recognizes that the most important consideration in selecting an untrimmed hat shape is what is generally called "becomingness," or, in other words, the quality of **STYLE**.

In gathering our assortments of untrimmed hat shapes, we draw upon years of experience and the most reliable information regarding authoritative styles, always recognizing the preference expressed in the selections of our customers.

If You Madam Have an Idea That You Are Inclined to Stoutness

We believe this garment will interest you. No, we are not suggesting that you are stout—we leave it to you to decide that question.

But if you should so decide—and you know—here's a suit that's just right. The jacket is plain tailored. Back has a wide tuck at the waist line to relieve it of any severity. Skirt has shirred back with inverted pleats.

The suit comes in black or brown or green waffle cloth, and the garment is very becoming. Come in and see for yourself, and decide whether you can spend \$17.50 to \$50.00 to any better advantage.

Plainview Mercantile Co.

W. A. SHOFNER, Manager

