

THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

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PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS

KNIGHT WILL PLANT 2,000 ACRES OF WHEAT

Nine Hundred Acres Sowed Already
and More Is Being Planted As
Rapidly As Ground is Ready

NO HESSIAN FLY HERE

Turning Cattle and Horses on Wheat
Last Winter Netted Approximately
Three Dollars Per Acre

L. A. Knight, president of the Third National Bank, will plant two thousand acres of wheat this year. Already he has sowed nine hundred acres. All of this wheat will be sowed on land owned by Mr. Knight in Hale County.

Last year he raised eighteen thousand bushels of wheat. The average yield was fifteen bushels. This wheat has been sold to the Harvest Queen Mills. Part of it was shipped to Northern and Eastern mills and several thousand bushels were shipped to Galveston, and will be reshipped to the European markets.

Grazes Wheat in Winter.

Last year Mr. Knight had some nine hundred head of cattle and horses grazing on his wheat during the winter. He figures that the grazing netted him approximately three dollars per acre.

This plan of grazing wheat in the Plains section seems to be immensely profitable. Last year Cox Bros. rented their land on which wheat was growing. The wheat was grazed during the winter, and rent amounting to five dollars per acre was paid the owners.

No Hessian Fly Here.

There has recently been issued a bulletin from the United States Department of Agriculture concerning the eradication of the Hessian fly. The statement is made that grazing of wheat land during the winter tends to kill maggots of this pest. Incidentally, there has never been trouble from this pest in the Plainview country.

SANTA FE EMBARGO ON GRAIN UNCHANGED.

Practically no change is to be noted in the grain shipment embargo situation on the Santa Fe, according to advices received in Fort Worth. Judging from the shipping facilities in Galveston, the prospects for any lifting of the embargo any time soon are not bright. However, the Katy, Sunset-Central lines and International & Great Northern are still open and are taking all shipments offered them by connecting lines for export through the port at Galveston.

The Texas & Pacific is taking all the business it can get from connecting lines for export through the port at Westwego, New Orleans.

A number of the grain-hauling lines, including the Rock Island, are casting around for grain cars to handle the business offered them north at points of origin.

LEADER OF ENGLAND'S NAVY RESIGNS POSITION.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Prince Louis of Battenburg has resigned the position as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, because of a newspaper campaign that has been launched against him on account of his Austrian origin. He has been retained by the Privy Council.

PEACE PROPOSED.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The rumors that peace has been proposed to the French through members of the German Socialist party has not yet been officially confirmed. German Socialists insist that there is no difference between the French and Germans.

COTTON WORTH SIX AND ONE- HALF CENTS IN DALLAS NOW.

DALLAS, TEXAS, Oct. 31.—Spot cotton has been improving a little in price this week. The market price now is six and one-half cents.

BROMLEY INSTALLS FURNACE.

L. E. Ensign, of Olton, has just completed the heating plant at the new residence of J. J. Bromley.

WAR OUTFITTERS WANT MORE ARMY RIFLES.

Write Carter Mercantile Company for
Rifles Bought Years Ago to
Supply Demand.

Several years ago the Carter Mercantile Company bought a number of army rifles. Just now there is a great demand for guns. The European countries want them and the demand from Mexico is great. Recently the firm of Carter-Houston, successors to the Carter Mercantile Company, received an order from the Carl Hirsche Company, of St. Louis, for all of the army rifles they could supply them with. This company recently bought rifles from the Donohoo-Ware Hardware Company.

The fact that outfitting companies have had to refer to records of sales years ago to trace down guns for their customers shows that there is a strong demand for the old style rifles.

CONTRACTORS HAVE BEGUN WORK ON FORD BUILDING.

Barker & Winn Have Contract to Be
in Building Within Ninety Days
After Construction Begins.

Work on excavation for the two-story brick and concrete building for Barker & Winn was begun this morning. The construction of the building will be pushed. Barker & Winn have a contract to receive the building complete within ninety days after the work has been begun.

OLTON FARMERS WILL FEED LIVESTOCK THIS WINTER.

"We have heavy feed crops in the Olton country this year," L. E. Ensign said to a Herald representative today. "Most of this will be fed by the farmers to livestock. Not a great deal of our feed crop has been sold."

TOMORROW RALLY DAY FOR METHODIST CHURCH.

Tomorrow is rally day for the Sunday School of the Methodist Church. It is expected that one thousand will be in attendance. Special music has been prepared.

PREACHER SEVENTY-ONE PREACHES EVERY SUNDAY.

Seventy-one years old in March, Rev. A. B. Roberts still preaches. Three weeks ago he accepted regular work on the charge V. L. Formway, of Seth Ward College, has been serving. He preaches every Sunday at one of his four appointments.

"I'm just beginning to learn how to preach," Brother Roberts said to-day. "I can do more preaching and better preaching now than I ever could."

It is rather unusual to see a man who has worked as hard as Rev. Roberts retain his vigor and energy so long. Brother Roberts has preached in almost every part of Texas since he began preaching, in early life.

PLAINS-GROWN BROOM CORN STRAW USED BY C. SEWELL.

C. Sewell has a broom factory on his place, three miles south of Plainview. His annual output is only five hundred brooms, a little less than two brooms for each working day. He is the whole force in the little factory.

Broom straw from corn grown on the Plains is used almost exclusively by Mr. Sewell. His hand-made brooms are in demand.

Incidentally, Mr. Sewell took the premium for the best dozen Texas-made brooms at the Hale County Fair this year.

BLANKET BALLOTS FOR HALE ARE SEVEN COLUMNS WIDE.

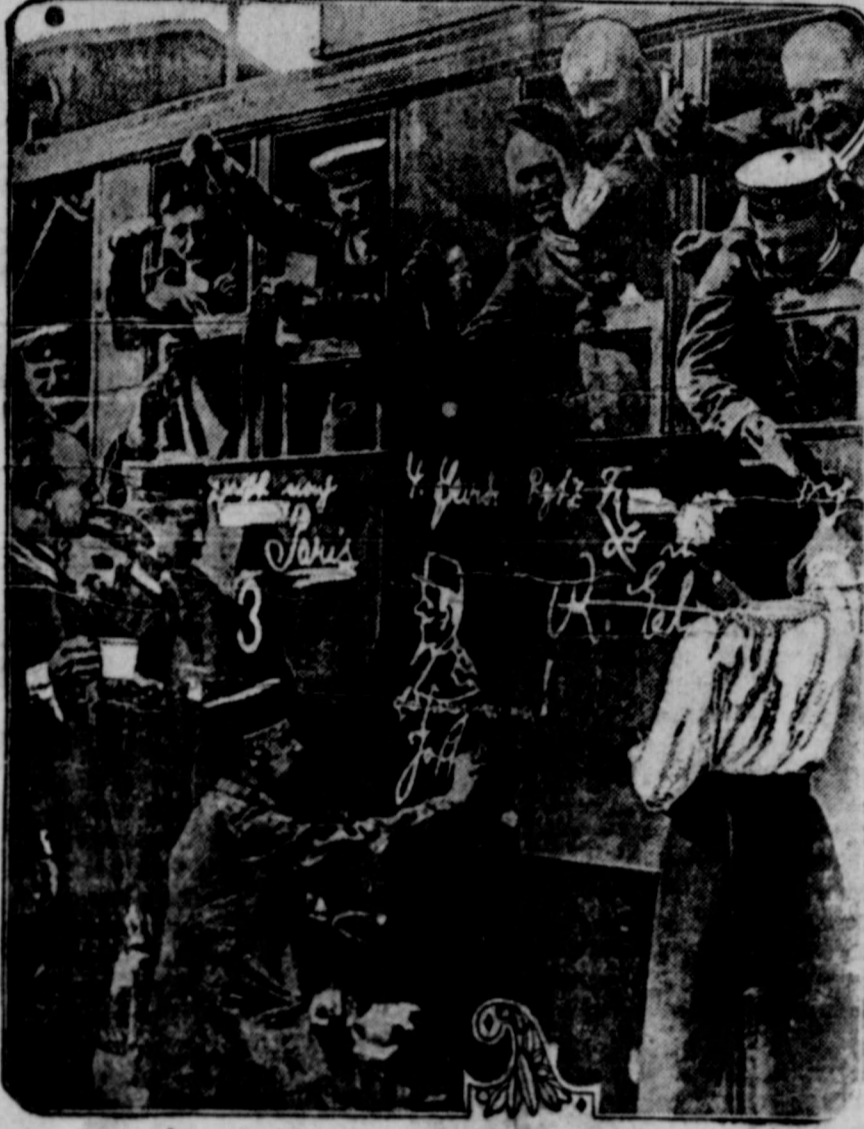
The ballots for the general election, Tuesday, November 3, for Hale County are seven columns wide. The Democratic, Progressive, Republican, Socialist, Socialist Labor, Prohibition and Independent parties have columns.

The sheets are seventeen by twenty-two inches.

MAN FOUND DEAD NEAR AMARILLO ON RAILROAD.

C. F. O'Neal, aged about fifty years, was found dead on the Rock Island tracks near Amarillo Thursday. His wife, who lives at Collinsville, Oklahoma, has been notified of his death. The coroner assigned heart failure as the cause of death.

GERMAN SOLDIERS ON WAY TO FRONT



Enthusiastic recruits have labeled the train "En Route For Paris" and have drawn a caricature of General Joffre, the French commander.

ROBERT HENDRY WRITES TO HERALD ABOUT CHINA

China Resents Violation of Her Neutrality by Japanese Says Former Seth Ward Student

HUCHOW, CHINA.
September 15, 1914.

Editor Herald,
Plainview, Texas.

Dear Sir:

So much has been said and written about the change in China during the last four or five years that I almost expected to find the country changed to such an extent that I would scarcely recognize it. From all that I had heard and read of the revolution, I firmly believed that it would not look natural to me. On the way across, one of my fellow travelers, who had been in Shanghai for twenty years, under the Standard Oil Company, told me much of what had happened in China. He related in glowing terms how the worm had finally turned and the Manchu despotism had been completely overthrown. So it was rather with a feeling of entering a new country, rather than that of returning to my "native land," that I stood on the deck of the small Jap steamer on the morning of the 30th of August and gazed on the flat coast of China as we gradually drew near. Already the sea was turning to a yellowish-brown color, so the Yangtze River was evidently still engaged in attempting to pollute the waters of the China Sea, just like it was when last I had seen it, five years ago, and just as it did five centuries ago. It was some comfort that the geographical nature of the country had not been changed, in spite of the change of government. While looking at this low, flat stretch of land before me, my mind was assailed with doubts and fears. What was that inscrutable coast hiding from those that were approaching it? What changes had really taken place? Would conditions be so changed that I would find no place for me? I wondered if the canals would be as full of dirt and trash as ever. Would the Chinese villages be as filthy and crowded with as filthy a people as ever, or had the new regime caused the centuries-old trash and filth to be swept out of existence? If so, I felt that I would be totally out of sympathy with the "new" China. I am perfectly in sympathy with the hygienic movement at home. I rejoice over the cleaning up of the city tenements, but when it comes to cleaning up a Chinese town I balk. I like to live in a town at home where the tin cans are all given a decent burial and where the invasion of the weeds are defeated. Such a town in the States is

(Continued on Page Eight.)

PROCLAMATION OF THANKSGIVING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—President Wilson to-day issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 26, as Thanksgiving Day.

The President's proclamation, which refers to the fact that the United States is at peace while the rest of the world is at war, follows:

"By the President of the United States of America.

"A proclamation:

"It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a Nation. The year now drawing to a close, since we last observed our day of National thanks giving, has been, while a year of discipline, because of the mighty forces of war and of changes which have disturbed the world, also a year of special blessing to us.

"It has been vouchsafed to us to remain at peace, with honor, and, in some part, to succor the suffering and supply the needs of those who are in want. We have been privileged by our own peace and self control in some degree to steady the counsels and shape the hopes and purposes of a day of fear and distress.

"Our people have looked upon their own life as a Nation with a deeper comprehension, a fuller realization of their responsibilities, as well as of their blessings and a keener sense of the moral and practical significance of what their part among the nations of the world may come to be.

"The hurtful effects of foreign wars in their own industrial and commercial affairs have made them feel the more deeply and see the more clearly their interdependence upon one another and has stirred them to a helpful co-operation such as they seldom have practiced before.

"They have been quickened by a great moral stimulation. Their unmistakable ardor for peace, their earnest pity and disinterested sympathy for those who are suffering, their readiness to help and to think of the needs of others, has revealed them to themselves, as well as to the world.

"Our crops will feed all who need food; the self-possession of our people, amidst the most serious anxieties and difficulties, and the steadiness and resourcefulness of our business men, will serve other nations as well as our own.

"The business of the country has been supplied with instrumentalities and the commerce of the world with new channels of trade and intercourse. The Panama Canal has been opened to the commerce of the nations. The two continents of America have been bound in closer ties of friendship. New instrumentalities of international trade have been created which will be also new instrumentalities of acquaintance, intercourse and mutual service. Never before have the people of the United States been so situated for their own advantage or the advantage of their neighbors or so equipped to serve themselves and mankind.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the 26th day of November next, as a day of thanks giving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship give thanks to Almighty God.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"WOODROW WILSON."

LARGE PARTY OF GERMAN FARMERS BUY PLAINS LAND.

Fifty-six German farmers and their families from Newton, Kansas, have been touring the Littlefield country. It is reported that nearly all of them bought property there.

The party arrived Wednesday and returned Friday. Two large Pullman tourist cars were used on the trip.

WOODMAN UNVEILING.

The Woodman unveiling announced for last Sunday afternoon was postponed until to-morrow.

ELECT OFFICERS FOR FAIR.

The Hale County Fair Association will meet Monday at the Court House to elect officers for next year.

TURKEY ENTERS WAR AGAINST RUSSIANS

Turkish Ship Shells Russian City in
the Crimea; Damages Cathedral
And Piers

BALKAN STATES MAY ENTER

Turkey's Entering War Makes Most
Complex Situation Balkan States
Have Ever Known

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Official confirmation of the fact that Turkey has declared war on Russia have been received here. Diplomats here believe that this will create the gravest complications throughout the Balkan states. It is thought that eventually there will be other countries involved. Greece and Bulgaria are not likely to soon forget the recent Balkan mess. Roumania, Italy and the provinces in North Africa are expected to become involved.

TOKIO, Oct. 30.—The Russian embassy here announces that Turkey has opened war on Russia.

THEODOSIA, Crimea, Oct. 30.—This city has hardly recovered from the shock of the bombardment yesterday morning by a Turkish cruiser. The station and city were bombarded. The cathedral, the Greek Church and piers and sheds were damaged. One soldier was wounded.

It is understood here that a Turkish cruiser, Hamidieh, has demanded the surrender of the city and the government properties, threatening in case of refusal to bombard the town.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—It has developed that the cruiser which bombarded Theodosia was formerly owned by the Germans, but that it now flies a Turkish flag.

Theodosia was taken by the Turks in 1475. They held it until the Russians wrested it from them, in 1774. The Russians have held it since. It is a seaport in the Crimea. The city is fortified by high walls and a citadel and has been contested for centuries by the jealous powers Turkey and Russia. At one time it was a trading port of the Genoese.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The rebellion in the African possessions becomes more formidable each day. Many Englishmen have been imprisoned by the Boers.

It is reported that the Russian gunboat Donets has been sunk and part of its crew drowned and others killed and wounded by Turkish torpedoes in a raid on Odessa yesterday. A battle between the Russian and Turkish fleets is in progress near Odessa.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—According to an official report issued from the army headquarters this morning, there is little change in the situation in France. The official statement follows:

"Our attacks south of Neuport and east of Ypres are being successfully continued. In the Argonne forest our troops have occupied several block-houses and points of support. Northwest of the Verdun, the French attacked us without success. In other parts of the western war theatre and in the eastern area the situation is unchanged."

POPULAR PLAINVIEW COUPLE WERE MARRIED AT DENTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight L. Alexander Will
Make Their Home in
Plainview.

Dwight L. Alexander and Miss Myrtle Collins were married in Denton, Texas, Tuesday, at the home of the bride. They will be at home to their friends in Plainview after November fifteenth.

Mr. Alexander has been connected with the Texas Land and Development Company as a surveyor. Miss Collins was one of the teachers in the Plainview public schools last year.

Pat Todd has decided to remain in Plainview, and has accepted a position with the Hogue Tailoring Company.

MAKING THE FARM KITCHEN AN EFFECTIVE WORK-SHOP

Department of Agriculture Gives Information As to the Proper Size and Location of Important Feature of Country Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—Improvement in the arrangement of the farm kitchen will result in saving the energies of some 8,000,000 people and make their work less heavy and more enjoyable, according to Farmers' Bulletin No. 697, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This bulletin, entitled "The Farm Kitchen as a Workshop," discusses not merely the proper location of the kitchen with reference to other parts of the house, but gives details as to the best methods of treating its floors and walls, and gives well-tested floor plans for the step-saving arrangement of the sink, stove, table and other kitchen utilities.

The author of the bulletin, in her introduction, states that a small, compact kitchen saves many steps and much useless labor in the preparation of food. This, however, is in homes where the kitchen is merely a workshop, and not used also as a general-purpose room where meals are served and where the family gathers to enjoy the warmth of the stove. Even where a large kitchen is needed for such purposes, however, a logical arrangement of its various features with relation to each other will enable the housewife to do her work much more efficiently.

Whether the chief exposure of the kitchen shall be north, east, south or west is a matter governed by individual preference and local conditions. A kitchen which receives the morning light is usually desirable. Effort should be made, however, to secure light from two directions and cross ventilation. For this purpose, the kitchen should be located either in a corner of the house or in a narrow part where there can be windows on opposite sides. It is well, also, to locate the kitchen so that clouds of dust may not be blown in from the road, and it is of even greater importance that the kitchen be so located with reference to barns and other out-buildings that the prevailing winds will not bring unpleasant odors or flies from them.

In many farm houses a very large kitchen is provided, because it must handle the unusual cooking for harvest hands. The writer points out that it will be better to provide a temporary shed or a kitchen on the porch, with oil stoves or other cooking devices, to handle this unusual rush, and thus allow the housekeeper to have a smaller kitchen during the rest of the year.

The size of the kitchen, unless a large pantry or a storeroom is provided, is also governed somewhat by the amount of supplies which must be stored. In the case of a farm distant from town, supplies necessarily must be bought in bulk and need sufficient storage space. In such cases, it is sometimes wise to provide an extra pantry or storage room. In arranging the pantry, however, especially if it be between the kitchen and dining room, care should be used not to make it too large, as a long passage-way between these two rooms adds, necessarily, to the labor of the woman.

The kitchen, the writer finds, should be so located that it will be especially convenient to the pantry, dining room, storeroom, cellar and wood shed. At the same time, access to other parts of the house should be easy from the kitchen, although, as the writer points out, it is unfortunate if the kitchen is made the principal entryway to the house. She particularly urges that it be on the same level with the pantry and dining room, as steps, even if only one or two, mean the extra work of lifting and lowering the body up and down them many times a day and lead inevitably to greater breakage of crockery. The bulletin is very specific in condemning kitchens in basements. It very emphatically urges that general traffic through the kitchen be reduced as much as possible, and especially that it be not made a place where outer clothing and hats are hung.

For reasons of general convenience, too, the refrigerator should be on the same level as the kitchen. Similarly, for much the same reason, the writer urges that the refrigerator or ice box be so arranged that it can be filled from outside. If the rear opening of the ice box is tightly joined to the opening in the wall of the house, and this opening screened with strong wire netting, the back of the icebox can be left open in winter and the food kept in cold air without chilling the rest of the house.

The floors, walls and ceilings should have a plain surface and be free from cracks, ridges, mouldings, or other raised ornaments which catch dust and dirt, are difficult to keep clean, and afford harboring places for insects, places in closets or passageways.

Walls covered with washable paint or washable wall paper are easier to clean than those simply tinted, though the latter can be readily renewed. Light colors are preferable, greenish grays being desirable if the exposure is toward the south, and light yellows or creams of the kitchen gets its light principally from the northeast.

Of course tiling or vitrified brick or metallic tiling are better than paint, or wall paper, which have to be renewed, but these are more expensive. Where the walls are painted, a better surface results when a coat is applied every year or two than when several coats are applied at once. A final coat of enamel paint or outside varnish is desirable for woodwork that needs cleaning frequently. The ceiling may be finished with whitewash or one of the commercial preparations.

Unfinished wooden floors are one of the great burdens of the housewife, as they can be kept clean only by frequent scrubbing, and in spite of care show spots and stains. Soft wood quickly becomes rough and splintered. Soft woods can be bettered by the application of special floor paints. Hard woods can be made less absorbent by the applications of wood fillers which are common commercial preparations. Where unseasoned boards are used, cracks are likely to occur from shrinkage, and these should be filled, putty being sometimes used, and sometimes commercial preparations designed for this purpose.

Lighting, ventilation and heating are particularly important in the kitchen. For ventilating purposes, a window that goes to the top of the room, with a top sash that can be readily raised and lowered, is especially good, as it lets out the hot air which naturally rises. A window pole can be provided for closing the top sash. In lieu of a window opening at the top, small windows for ventilating purposes may be provided near the top, over the cupboard, table or sink. These will be most convenient if they are hinged and arranged so that they can be opened and closed by pulley and rope. There can hardly be too many windows in a kitchen. Glass panels in doors also allow light to penetrate into dark places where there is danger of breakage.

wire glass should be used, and where privacy is desirable, frosted or similar glass can be selected.

In the Northern States during cold weather the windows in the kitchen should be provided with a board which fits below the lower sash of the window, with the lower sash shut upon it. This arrangement will admit air between the two sashes without drafts. Very good ventilation without great loss of heat may be obtained by the use of window screens covered with cotton cloth. These allow the outside air to enter without a draft, and also keep out dust and dirt.

These cloth coverings will be very serviceable over pantry and storeroom windows which are kept open during the winter. In such cases the cloth can be fastened on the outside of the window with thumb tacks. Shades should be provided for sunny windows, and at least one window in the kitchen should be equipped with an adjustable shade, which can be pulled over either the upper or lower sash, or both.

In cold districts, loose windows and cracks should be provided with window strips or stuffed, and special care should be given to chinking up the cracks between the frame of the house and the foundations, so as to keep out the cold. Double or storm windows and storm porches are advantages in very cold climates.

For summer in Northern states, and for all-year-year use in warmer regions, there should be a screened porch opening off from the kitchen on the side which is not exposed to the sun during the hottest part of the day. Much of the kitchen work may be done here, and this will add greatly to the comfort of the worker. Some prefer to have such a porch open onto the garden, but others find a screened porch with no openings preferable, just because it gives better protection against flies. All windows should be screened to keep out flies and other insects which are disease carriers and a cause of discomfort. Where frame screens are not obtainable, flies can be kept out by tacking wire netting 16 meshes to the linear inch over openings. The screen should cover the entire window opening, so as to permit the opening of either sash.

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

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



CALUMET BAKING POWDER



The cook is happy, the other members of the family are happy—appetites sharpen, things brighten up generally. And Calumet Baking Powder is responsible for it all.

For Calumet never fails. Its wonderful leavening qualities insure perfectly shortened, faultlessly raised bakings.

Cannot be compared with other baking powders, which promise without performing.

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RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
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Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

FRENCH SOLDIERS GOING TO FRONT.



Photo by American Press Association.

FOR A CHANGE

Do you ever get tired of the same old thing to eat? The menu's the thing. Select from this list:

New York Count Oysters	Fresh Lettuce	Fresh Celery
Missouri Channel Cat, Dressed	Jumbo Frogs	
Hallow'en Pumpkins	Green Peppers	
California Tokay Grapes	Fresh Tomatoes	Mustard Greens
Green String Beans	New Turnips	

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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?

IT'S 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



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TRAINING RED CROSS NURSES IN ENGLAND



Photo by American Press Association.

Winter Care of the Garden

This is the First of a Series of Articles Which Has Been Secured for The Herald from the United States Department of Agriculture. The Second Will Appear Thursday, November 5

To Protect the Flowers from Jack Frost.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—When Jack Frost has visited the garden and checked or blighted the vegetation, the flower lover will consider what shall be done for the various plants and shrubs. Jack Frost usually makes himself decidedly evident in the vicinity of Washington about the first of November, but farther north his arrival may be expected earlier. Different plants demand different treatment. Such flowers as peonies and hollyhocks will come up again the following year if they are properly protected during the winter, while others, like cannas and dahlias, which are accustomed to warmer climes, must have their roots or bulbs dug up and stored in a cellar. At this season many inquiries come to the United States Department of Agriculture regarding the treatment needed by different plants, and the Department's specialists have given the following suggestions regarding some of them:

HARDY PERENNIALS.—Hardy perennials that are expected to live through the winter should be covered with a good coating of manure or other litter to a depth of three or four inches. This in more southern localities will hold the frost in the ground during the winter and keep the plant from alternately freezing and thawing; in the more northern regions the manure will keep the plant from freezing to so great a depth that its water supply will be cut off and the plant would perish. This treatment is good for peonies, larkspurs, hollyhocks, columbines, iris, polyanthes and perennial poppies.

CANNAS, DAHLIAS, ETC.—As soon as the tops of cannas, dahlias, gladiolas, Caladiums, and similar plants are killed by the frost, the roots or bulbs should be dug and stored in a cellar, where the temperature will remain about 55 degrees, and should never go below 50 degrees or above 60 degrees. No more earth should be shaken from the clumps of cannas and dahlias than is necessary to remove them from the ground. The plants may be placed on racks or in slat boxes so the air may circulate freely through them. No frost must reach the roots, nor must they become too warm or dry.

With bulbous plants, such as caladiums, gladiolas and tube-roses, it is desirable to remove all the soil and

dry them in the open air a day or two before storing.

The killed tops of all vegetation may well be removed from one's flower beds after Jack Frost has visited them. This is merely for the sake of appearance, as it has nothing to do with making the garden more successful the coming season.

PANSIES.—If pansies are expected to do well in the South they must be set out in the fall, and need the protection of manure, as do the perennials. In the South, pansies make the best showing in the early spring, and later in the summer are burnt up by the hot sun. North of the region from New York City to Springfield, Illinois, pansies do better if set out in the spring than if planted in the fall, for in these regions the flowers will not be affected by the strong sunlight and they should blossom all summer.

GERANIUMS.—The ordinary method of carrying geraniums over the winter as used by florists is as follows:

A few vigorous young plants are taken into a conservatory or greenhouse and cuttings are taken from these during the winter from which a new supply of plants is grown for spring use. The cuttings for the spring supply should not be made later than January, if good stock plants are desired for the next summer's use.

The ordinary householder who desires to keep his or her plants through the winter is not usually the possessor of a conservatory, where he can follow the method outlined above. The following suggestions may help him to keep a part of his geraniums, at least, throughout the winter season. Before the frost has killed the plants, dig up the geraniums and place them in a cool, damp cellar. This cellar should be cooler than that in which bulbs are kept, ranging in temperature from 40 degrees to 50 degrees; in other words, such a cellar as is suitable for storing potatoes.

The plants may be placed in deep boxes, standing up and packed close together, with a little dry soil about the roots. Geraniums are also sometimes hung up by the roots on the wall or from the joists. In spring, the tops of these plants should be cut off within two or three inches of the ground and the roots again planted. A loss of half the plants is to be anticipated in following this procedure.

(No. 2 of this series, entitled "Tulip Bulbs Should Be Planted in the Late Fall," will follow shortly.)

this government as one calling for an investigation by a prize court, but it is announced that there would be as little delay as possible.

It is apparent here that the British government regards the case of the Brindilla as a highly important test to decide the right of a belligerent ship to change to a neutral flag after a declaration of war. In order to establish a clear precedent, everything possible will be done to hasten the proceedings.

The Brindilla was recently transferred from the German to the American flag under the new ship registry law of the United States, and the prize court probably will undertake to determine whether transfer was bona fide and in harmony with international law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—The

United States has decided to protest formally to Great Britain against the seizure of the Standard Oil ship, the Platania, demanding the release from British detention at Stornoway, a port in the Lewis Islands, Scotland.

The protest, which is identical to that filed in the case of the Brindilla, held at Halifax, will go forward late today to Ambassador Page, at London. The Platania, which, like the Brindilla, carried illuminating oil, was similarly bound from one neutral country to another—the United States to Denmark—and had changed its registry from German to American, although its ownership was always American.

Many officials here believed that inasmuch as the British government yesterday released the John D. Rockefeller, the action in the cases of the Brindilla and Platania would be concerned chiefly with the question of the change of registry.

No such difficulty arose in the case of the Rockefeller, as there was no question that her ownership was continuously American. Both the Brindilla and the Platania, however, before the war, flew the German flag, and were owned by a German subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company. Inasmuch as the American government has learned that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has held a majority control in the German company, it considers that the ownership has been continuously American.

These cases, it is believed, will settle the question of how far even a technical change in ownership affects the bona fide nature of the transfer.

SURPRISED A GERMAN CAPTAIN.

Commander of Steamer on Lake Nyassa, in Central Africa, Hadn't Heard of the War.

From the New York Herald.

As one of the few "humors" of the war, there comes a story about the German commander of a little steamer plying the waters of Lake Nyassa. Away off there in Central Africa he had heard nothing of the great conflict. His English neighbors, however, were better informed, and they sent an armed boat to capture his vessel. The approached cautiously, expecting resistance, and open fire, but it was not until the fourth shot of their evidently unskilled gunner had done the first damage by carrying away the German's gangway that her captain rushed on deck, called his assailants "fools"—emphasizing the epithet after the too customary manner of fresh water as well as of salt water sailormen—and told them that if they kept up their reckless shooting they would hit his ship!

This is not merely the amusing anecdote it seems at first thought. The angry astonishment of the German captain, and his assumption that his life and property had been endangered unintentionally, but in criminal carelessness, were exactly the emotion that would inevitably be caused by, and exactly the judgment that would

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

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Winter Rye Seed
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be passed on, practically every act of war by any sane and civilized person who happened to see it without previous information that a dispute was in course of settlement by force instead of by reason. The captain naturally enough thought that nobody except foods deserving if his vehement condemnation would thus subject him to serious risk while he was quietly and peacefully attending to his innocent business.

Presumably he changed his mind when the situation was explained to him, but there was little or no logical necessity for him to do so, for, war or no war, the intrinsic quality of the conduct that angered him remained about the same. From this deeper view, the acts of war that pass as legitimate do not differ essentially from those which are characterized as "atrocities." The effects in both cases are the same, and no more in the one case than in the other is there any relevancy to the questions nominally at issue.

BARNEY OLDFIELD FIRST TO ENTER COAST CLASSICS.

Barney Oldfield, the veteran race driver, has made the first entries for the Vanderbilt cup and Grand Prize races to be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition next February. He will drive a Stutz racer, possibly the same car with which he made such a brilliant showing in the 500-mile race at Indianapolis last May, and at Elgin, Ill., in August.

Barney, who is at present in San Francisco, went over the course, which is inside the exposition grounds, and is enthusiastic over the possibilities it offers for spectacular driving. The circuit is approximately five miles, and the road is so remarkably smooth that Oldfield believes the contests will be the greatest road races in history.

SAN ANGELO FAIR.

The Seventh Annual meeting of this successful organization will be held at San Angelo from the 3rd to 7th of November, inclusive.

West Texas has been highly favored this year, and the crops of cotton and feed that have been raised there is worth a trip to see. The agricultural exhibits will be much better than in former years. The racing, on one of the best mile tracks in Texas, is always first class. The "Old Timers' Parade," in which Texas as it was thirty years ago is vividly brought to life again. In fact, the entire program offered is well worth seeing.

The railroads are offering special low rates of about three-fourths of one-way rate for round trip on November 2nd, return limit November 8th.

"FIRESTONES" HELP TO WIN FRESNO RACE.

Earl Cooper has been enthroned high in the esteem of Fresno Race fans since October 3rd.

When the Fresno Agricultural Association announced that Cooper would drive in their track meet on October 3rd, motorists gathered from miles around to have a lik at this daring driver in action.

The one-mile dirt tract did not offer ideal conditions for speedy driving, but as his car flew around the turns, throwing sand into the faces of on-lookers, the air was rent with shouts of admiration for his perfect control.

Cooper, in his Stutz, won the 50-mile event in 47 minutes 2-5 seconds with-

out a stop, breaking the track record. Cooper was the only contestant to finish with a perfect score on tires. His Firestones, the only ones in the race, caused him no trouble whatever.

W. F. Salyer, who has been spending the fall months on the Plains, left for his home, at Naravista, to-day. A. A. Hatchell returned from Tullia to-day.

YOUR NEXT TRIP EAST WHY NOT GO VIA NEW ORLEANS

One of the World's Famous Cities



OPERATES TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY AND GRANTS STOP OVER AT NEW ORLEANS ON ALL THROUGH TICKETS WITHOUT EXTRA COST

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WAR PRICES need not disturb the housewife who knows the nutritive value and culinary use of 4-W Breakfast Food. It contains the maximum of nutriment at smallest cost.

THE MOST COSTLY WAR that has involved the human race for all time is the conflict between Nature and Disease. The first move in warfare is to clear the alimentary canal of all toxins of all past food follies by eating Nature's food 4-W.

YOUR GROCER HAS IT
4-W BREAKFAST FOOD COMPANY
AMARILLO, U. S. A.

Kerosene Burner Demonstration

From 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., on Monday, November 2nd, in the Faulkner Building, north side of the square, we will serve free a hot lunch cooked with the

NEW KEROSENE BURNER

and demonstrate the efficiency of this fuel bill saver.

IT'S ABSOLUTELY SAFE TO OPERATE

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Don't Forget!

The Lawter Tractor Co. has established agency in Plainview.

As distributor and demonstrator for Lawter One Man Tractors N. T. Orr will serve fourteen counties in the Shallow Water Belt.

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THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

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PATRIOTISM AND PREJUDICE.

There is no form of prejudice more narrow in its view of world-wide issues than that form called patriotism. No opinion is more biased and prejudiced than the opinion of a patriot on a question concerning the welfare of his nation and the propagation of its cardinal principles.

Concerning the recent appeals of the English litterateurs and the German scientists, university lecturers and writers, to the civilized world to stay their criticism on the policies and actions of the English and German governments, the press of the Nation has much to say. The German patriots feel that their nation has been maligned and that there has not been just criticism of their national policies and actions. The English patriots are equally as certain that they are opposing a foe to civilization—militarism.

Although these men of letters and scientists may be accepted as authority on technical questions of science and the arts, they are victims of the inately inaccurate prejudice—patriotism. Their love for the fatherland and willingness to die to support the institutions and policies of their respective nations, is not to be discounted. All men admire a stickler. But the fact remains that they are wholly incapable of judging fairly and impartially the situation in Europe. Their appeals to the world cannot finally determine action that part of the world now at peace will take, nor cannot do more toward changing and making opinions than to stay the judgment of nations until the crises have passed and the confusion of conflict is over.

The "watchful waiting" policy of the United States is necessarily the one that will prevail. The culmination of the events of war will be the reconstruction period. Then will be the crisis when the utmost aid of the nations at peace will be essential to bring order and organization of industrial and political interests out of the chaos resulting from war. Nonpartisan assistance, and co-operation only when solicited, will be the policies that will avail the greatest good.

The Best Editorial of the Day

BRITISH LIBERALISM AND THE WAR.

The government of England at this moment is neither Liberal nor Conservative, but only national. Its de facto leaders are the secretary for war and the first lord of the admiralty, and the business of the politician is definitely in abeyance. The Independent Labor party's half-hearted attempt to break the united front has been promptly repudiated by the labor unions.

But many things might occur, such as a disaster to the fleet, or, if the war be protracted, a great increase of unemployment at industrial centers, which would bring new party issues to the front and create divisions in the state. In such an event, either great changes would have to take place in the constitution of the Liberal government, or a coalition ministry would have to be formed (confronted by an active opposition) to serve during the continuance of the war.

It is an open secret that a coalition government was seriously discussed for several days before that fateful Sunday (August 2) when the peace-at-any-price advocates in the cabinet were finally persuaded by Sir Edward Grey—backed by the premier, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Lloyd-George—to indorse his policy of opposing by force of arms the violation of Belgium's territory.

Not all foolishly did German diplomacy rely upon England's internal differences to secure her neutrality. The resignation of Lord Morley and Mr. Burns was the only sign vouchsafed to the public of the cabinet's momentous crisis, but the pacifist views of many ministers—notably Mr. McKenna and Mr. Birrell—had been sufficiently proclaimed to indicate the nature of that crisis, and to cause that most acute anxiety among those who actually knew what was occurring in Downing Street and Whitehall during the three days which preceded the declaration of war. And, even today, if we bear in mind the pacifist convictions and the German sympathies which have been so frankly displayed from time to time by Lord Haldane, Mr. Samuel, and other ministers (not forgetting the influence of Berlin on our high finance), we may form an idea of the difficult situation in which Lloyd-George, for instance, would be placed if hereafter compelled by circumstances to choose between adherents to his "fight-to-the-finish" policy and the pacific tendencies of his Non-conformist supporters in the constituencies.—Atlantic Monthly.

HOW TO DETECT THE HESSIAN FLY IN WHEAT FIELDS.

At this season of the year the Hessian fly begins to make its presence known in the fields of young wheat. The eggs are always laid on the surface of the leaves, and the maggots, as soon as they hatch, make their way down the leaf to a point just above the roots of the young plant. There the young maggots become embedded in the tissue and begin to feed upon the juices of the plant. Very few farmers are able to detect the presence of the Hessian fly in their fields until much later in the season, after the plants have become brown and dead. In the meantime they are likely either to mistake the pest for other insects that may be present in abundance, or to overlook its presence entirely.

The occurrence of the pest may be very easily detected by any farmer, provided he understands and observes the difference between infested and uninfested plants. The leaves of an infested wheat plant are always broader and have the appearance of being shorter than those of an uninfested plant, while the infested leaves are a much deeper green color, resembling in this respect the leaves of volunteer oats. The rolled central leaf, which indicates the presence of the stem, is always absent, and infested plants stand much more erect in the drill row and do not spread out and cover the ground. It is by this erect habit, broader leaves, and deeper color that either an infested entire plant or a tiller of the same may be easily detected.

In an uninfested plant the leaves

are more slender, of a lighter green, and do not stand as erect, but as the tillers are grown up they spread out and cover the ground. Although they have every appearance of being less vigorous than the infested plant, as a matter of fact they are much more vigorous, while the central unfolding leaf is always present.

No farmer need be in the least misled by the appearance of his fields in the fall; neither need he mistake any of the numerous insects that may be found in the fall wheat for the much more destructive pest, the Hessian fly.

Where the darker green wheat plants are excessively abundant or predominate, if the soil is fertile it is a good plan to pasture the fields lightly. The pasturing, however, should be done only during dry weather and preferably by young or light-weight animals. The tramping of the soil will probably crush many of the maggots, and thus facilitate infested plants in throwing up fresh tillers, and these will appear above ground too late to become infested. Surviving the winter, these uninfested tillers will give the fields an increased number of plants in spring while the enemy has been more or less reduced, all of which is, of course, favorable to increased production in the coming crop.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. A. Testman and R. H. Weis is this day—October 27, 1914—dissolved by mutual consent. All obligations of above firm are assumed by J. A. Testman, and all accounts due them will be collected by J. A. Testman.

J. A. TESTMAN.
R. H. WEIS.

HALLOWE'EN.

Hallowe'en is the name popularly given to the eve or vigil of All Hallows, or festival of All Saints, which being the first of November, Hallowe'en is the evening of October thirty-first.

In England it was customary to crack nuts, duck for apples in a tub of water, and perform other harmless fire-side revelries. Sometimes there were ceremonies of a more superstitious character, as, for example, charms to discover who should be the husband or wife of the person inquiring.

THE COSSACK.

Sasha Kropotkin, in the Outlook.

Every Cossack is a born horseman. Before he can walk he has sat on one of the small, strong, and swift Cossack horses—the real horses of the steppe, therefore almost wild and extraordinarily intelligent.

Removed as they are from the ordinary population, possessing unique rights, bearing arms for so many years, and growing up with only one career in view, it is only natural that the Cossacks should have but one idea, and that is to serve faithfully and blindly the government which has always shown itself considerate and generous towards them. They are far less civilized in many ways than other Russian peasants, for, the communities having remained isolated for centuries, their traditions of hostility to other "camps" have not been greatly modified by outside influence.

In aspect they are picturesque, and have retained the characteristics which have belonged to the Cossacks for centuries. As a rule, they intermarry among their own kind.

They are in general larger than the average Russian. Strongly built and bearded, with high cheek bones and the far-seeing eye of the steppe dweller, fierce, excitable, and ruthless, used to physical fatigue and hardship, indifferent to pain and suffering both where he himself and others are concerned—such is the Cossack.

In time of war the Cossacks supply Russia with nine hundred squadrons of cavalry and 108 companies of infantry with 236 guns—that is, with more than 180,000 soldiers, 150,000 of them invaluable for reconnoitering service. It is natural that men such as are the Cossacks, strong and courageous, with an inherited instinct for guerrilla warfare—a method which even now plays such an important part in every war—should add considerably to the success of the army to which they are attached.

RHYMES AND REASONS.

By LEE SHIPPEY.

And Fluently.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown,"
Declares Immortal Bill. It seems to me
That some crowned heads of present-day renown
Have shown that they can lie quite easily.

Cheering Memory.

Don't be discouraged because your prayers for peace are not answered right away. Your prayers for rain last summer were not answered immediately, either, but they were answered a-plenty later on, all right, all right.

Peace Advocates.

We do not cry "To arms, to arms!"
When war an invitation begs;
Instead, we shout, at such alarms:
"To legs, to legs!"

Is This Your Boy?

"Your son is so unruly, ma'am,"
Declared the worried teacher,
"I can't control him, and I am
Much fretted by the creature;
I've methods tried of every kind,
And must announce this finding:
I simply can't improve his mind
Till you improve his minding."

Evidently Not.

Evidently General Von Kluck and the Allies do not reach the women's magazines, which are constantly advising against long engagements.

The War in Football.

Germany kicked off to France, the ball going out of bounds into Belgium. Belgium was there as a spectator, but was an old-time player and was itching to get into the game on the winning side. Instead of dodging the ball, Belgium caught it and started a brilliant return. Belgium made several clever plays, but could not hit the German line effectively, and soon was thrown for a loss and lost the ball on downs. Then Germany started on a steady march for the goal line, Paris. Germany relied on straight football, using old-style mass formations. The Allies tried a number of forward passes, but they were broken up by the heavy German offense. Germany reached the 10-yard line before it could be stopped, but there the Allies got the ball and executed a clever wing shift. They were unable to hit center, but circled the left end for several good gains, carrying the game back to

the 40-yard line. Germany then took to playing the open game, executing successful forward passes to Antwerp and Ostend. Both sides are alleging unnecessary roughness. The score at the end of the first quarter is nothing to nothing.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS BOOTH.

"Toys Are Tools of Childhood, but Some Are Dangerous and Should Be Avoided."

"Toys are the tools of childhood," says Miss Jessie P. Rich at the University of Texas exhibit at the fair. "But some are dangerous and should be avoided, just as the unguarded buzz saw should be shunned. Dolls which may be broken and which may injure a child with its sharp edges is an example. On the other hand, there are toys which are merely useless, and fail of practical purposes because of their complicated and fragile nature, while yet others fade in the child's mouth, where you may be reasonably sure they are likely to land at some time or other in their career."

"Instead of a Noah's ark, full of breakable animals of all shapes, sizes and colors, give a child a box of building blocks, or one of those mechanical sets from which a boy can build all sorts of bridges, cranes, derricks, scaffolds and towers, in place of the woolly white sheep or the snowy silk dog which become soon so spoiled as to be repulsive, to say nothing of their tendency to collect germs."

"As for dolls, experience and reason have combined to show that the wooden doll is about the best. You see we have on exhibit what we term the best doll we could find. And, surprising as it may seem, we found it only after investigating several hundred dolls of all sorts and kinds gathered from the four corners of the earth. Although the European toy and doll business have attracted world-wide attention, it is gratifying to find our home manufacturers are excelling them."

"But there is little excuse for giving improper or unsatisfactory toys. An instructive and attractive little booklet has been printed on the toy question. You will see it in the case there, entitled, 'How to Choose Toys for a Child.'"

"When should books be given? That depends on the child. But there is little danger of giving them too soon. Books given before a child can read must contain pictures and be esthetically attractive. When the art of reading has been mastered there are innumerable valuable books that will delight, refine and inspire children."

Within a case a number of these books are on exhibit. Among them are "A Child's Garden of Verses," by Robert Louis Stevenson; "Black Beauty," "Three Little Pigs," "Little Black Mingo," "Hansel and Gretel," "Robin Hood," "Grimm's Fairy Tales," "The Robber Kitten," "The Foolish Fox" and the "Snow Queen."—Dallas News.

OUR GREAT MEN UNMUSICAL.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

In a hitherto unpublished letter, George Washington wrote the following:

"I can neither sing one of the songs nor raise a single note on any musical instrument."

The father of his country's inability either to sing or play calls attention to the very few great Americans who were gifted in that way. Lincoln was full of humor, but devoid of all musical talent.

Grant's famous remark was that he knew but two tunes, "One was Yankee Doodle" and the other wasn't."

Franklin experimented with an instrument which when fitted into an open window would be softly played by the wind. But he couldn't sing and was unable to perform well on any musical instrument.

America's four most conspicuous living Americans—Woodrow Wilson, W. J. Bryan, Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft—are musicless. Jackson, Benton, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Sumner, Seward, Blaine, Cleveland, Sherman, John Marshall, Madison, Monroe—of which one did you ever read that he was a singer or even a fairly good instrumental musician?

And take the great capitalists—Girard, Astor, the first important Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, J. P. Morgan, A. J. Drexel, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller—who could sing or play well on a violin or piano?

Thomas Jefferson was an excellent violinist, and in being that he is conspicuous on America's honor roll. The only thing which Mayor Stockley said which anybody now remembers was that "beer and music don't mix."

Is it true that political and financial genius don't mix with music?

Are You Wise ? OR Are You Not ?

That the Game Season
Opens Tomorrow

WE HAVE EVERY- THING FOR THE SPORTSMAN

*You Had Better Provide
Yourself With a*

Winchester Repeating Shot
Gun--12, 16 or 20 gauge.

Utica, Lefever, or Stevens
Double Barrel, Hammerless
Shot Guns.

Remington Automatic, Stev-
ens Pump, or Stevens 44 Cal-
iber Shot Guns.

Hunting Coats, Shell Vests,
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Announcement!

After November 1st Mr. A. A. Hatchell will be in charge of our undertaking and embalming department.

We emphasize our funeral service including careful attention to all details—in fact we are prepared to make all necessary arrangements.

Our stock of Caskets and Funeral Goods offers a wide range of selection.

Paxton & Oswald

Telephone Number 179

SOCIETY

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Friday morning as the students of Seth Ward went in to breakfast they found invitations under their plates inviting them to a ghost walk Saturday night in the dining room of the girls' dormitory.

Pretty cards in the form of pumpkins have been issued by Mrs. J. J. Lash for Wednesday afternoon, November 4. They are inscribed with the following mysterious invitation:

"Come one, come all,
to
The witches call."

MR. AND MRS. OTTO ENTERTAIN FRIENDS WITH FISH DINNER.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Otto were hosts last night for an elegant fish dinner with the usual accompaniments.

After dinner, several games of Five Hundred were played by the hosts and the following guests: Messrs. and Mesdames L. A. Knight, J. C. Woolbridge, E. Dowden and H. M. Burch, and Messrs. J. E. Lancaster and Joe Hess.

PRESBYTERIAN LADIES' ENTERTAINMENT SUCCESS.

The Halloween entertainment given last night by the Presbyterian ladies was an entire success.

Fortune telling and other amusements were offered the guests. Candy, ginger bread and cider and pumpkin pies were the refreshments. The decorations were in keeping with the season, and the financial success was in proportion to the social.

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS ENJOY MOONLIGHT PICNIC.

The ninth grade of the High School enjoyed a moonlight outing Friday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Tull, two miles east of the city. Twenty-five students, chaperoned by Mrs. Grady Pipkin, Miss Gilvery, teacher of English, and Mr. Stevenson, teacher of history, went out on hay wagons and ate lunch on the lawn of the beautiful home, returning about nine o'clock.

John M. Gist went to Alpine yesterday on business.

Judge and Mrs. C. H. Curl, of Otton, were in Plainview yesterday.

"Oh, a trouble is a ton, or a trouble is an ounce,

Or trouble is what you make it. And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only—how did you take it?"
—Edmund Vance Cook.

"GERMANY" TOPIC FOR STUDY BY TRAVEL STUDY CLUB.

On Wednesday, November 14, the Travel Study Club will study "Germany." Mrs. C. A. Malone will be the leader. The topics follow:

- Agriculture and Mineral Resources.
- Manufactures.
- Commerce and Transportation.
- Universities and Student Life.
- Public Schools of Germany.
- The Kaiser.
- Francis Joseph of Austria.
- Royal relations of the Nations at War.
- History of the Krupps.
- The Part Airships Have Taken in the Present Conflict.
- Current Events.
- General Helmuth von Moltke.

HALCYON CLUB MET WITH MRS. JAS. R. DELAY.

The usual four tables of Forty-Two of the Halcyon Club were increased to seven Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. R. DeLay by the number of friends invited to meet the members.

Quite elaborate refreshments were served in two courses. While these were enjoyed, Miss Nell Sansom delighted the guests with vocal and instrumental selections.

The next meeting will be on the third Friday in November, with Mrs. J. M. Oakes.

The guests were Mesdames E. H. Humphreys, R. E. Meyers, C. C. Gidney, Chas. McCormack, J. O. Wyckoff, J. L. Vaughn, E. Harlan, G. C. Keck, J. H. McKee, E. F. McClendon, D. H. Sansom, Elmer Sansom, J. H. Slaton, J. J. Lash and R. C. Joiner, and Misses Rosa Fowle and Nell Sansom.

For the party, nasturtiums were used to deck the rooms and violets were given as favors.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hancock, of Dallas, have moved to Plainview this week, because of the delightful climate and fine health possibilities of Hale County.

MRS. TOM CARTER HOSTESS FOR HIGHLAND CLUB.

Mrs. Tom Carter was hostess Thursday afternoon for the Highland Club, at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. G. Hinn, 1004 Restriction Street.

The approach of Halloween was remembered in the beautiful chrysanthemums used for decorating, and pumpkins and fall products were to be seen on every side.

Black cats tied with yellow ribbon were the unique and appropriate score cards. Four tables of Progressive Forty-Two were filled with the club members, supplemented by Mrs. Scott Cochran, of Lubbock.

A salad course was served. The next meeting will be with Mrs. G. C. Keck, November 12.

QUESTIONS ON MYSTIC CLUB PROGRAM, NOVEMBER SEVENTH.

1. What dates reach the fullest and finest period of poetry that the South has known?
2. Where was Abram Joseph Ryan born? Give a short sketch of his life.
3. (a) Name some of the contemporary writers of his time. (b) What position did he hold during the Civil War?
4. (a) Which of his poems do you like best, and why? (b) Give briefly an account of the period in which he lived.
5. Why were Poe and Ryan called twin souls?

SPOOKS AND GOBLINS GALORE ARRIVE FOR HALLOWE'EN.

All Parties and Entertainments Feature Witches, Goblins and Other Harbingers of All Saints' Eve.

For years witches, spooks and goblins galore have visited Plainview on All Saints' Eve, or Halloween, as it is more familiarly called. This year their visits were a little ahead of the calendar, some of them making their appearance on the night of the 30th, and others, again, have scheduled their visits for next week, appearing at different intervals at the beck and call of those who wish their presence.

Prettiest of the Halloween parties of yesterday was the tea given by Mrs. R. E. Cochrane for Circle No. 1 of the Methodist Church and other invited friends.

The electric lights, shaded with yellow cast a golden glow over the rooms, which were bright with festoons of yellow crepe paper and spooky with black cats, bats and witches.

Assisting Mrs. Cochrane were Mesdames E. C. Hunter and Keneth Steenson and Miss Mary Gilbert. The four were gowned in black, with witch's caps and furniture of yellow.

Two bewitching little witches, Edna Ruth Cochrane and Margaret Conner, in similar costumes, met the arriving guests.

Mrs. Steenson and Miss Gilbert served delicious nectar from a real Halloween receptacle, a large pumpkin garlanded with green placed in the center of the dining table.

Two entertaining contests were the amusements of the hour. In one of them, Mrs. J. E. Conner won the prize, a pretty little purse, for guessing the greatest number of advertisements pinned on the wall.

A delightful luncheon was served, consisting of cafe noir, chicken salad, lettuce sandwiches, doughnuts and pickles.

About thirty-five ladies were present at this most charming party.

MRS. N. V. SPEER ENTERTAINS METHODIST CIRCLE NO. 4.

Circle No. 4 of the Methodist Church was cordially entertained Thursday afternoon by Mrs. N. V. Speer, at her home, on Archer Street.

A great deal of amusement was afforded by the ladies matching quotations from old and familiar songs. When the couplet was completed the guests were asked to sing the songs and repeat the first recitations they ever said.

A freewill offering was taken and delightful refreshments served.

LIBERTY.

LIBERTY, Texas, Oct. 31.—The rains of last week have prevented wheat sowing for a few days.

J. M. Woodson, of Temple, visited at the Duckwall home last week.

Jackson Bros. are erecting a new barn on their farm.

Mrs. G. E. Duckwall made a pleasant call to the Allison home Wednesday afternoon.

M. D. Leach and A. C. Perkins are marketing their wheat this week.

J. J. Boston and son Wallace left Friday for Kansas City with four carloads of cattle.

Wade Ross purchased a fine driver one day last week.

Threshing has been delayed the past week, owing to the heavy rains of last

BOTTLING PASTEURIZED MILK WHILE STILL HOT.

Laboratory Tests That Indicate a Possibility of Using This Method to Advantage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Investigators in the U. S. Department of Agriculture have found that the process of bottling pasteurized milk while still hot has several advantages which make it seem probable that this method would prove both economical and efficacious when practiced on a commercial scale. In an article printed by permission of the Secretary of Agriculture in the Journal of Infectious Disease, the authors declare that this method results in bacterial reductions as great as, or even greater than, by pasteurization in bottles.

The principal advantage of the latter method for the ordinary systems in commercial use is the impossibility of the milk becoming contaminated again while being bottled. There is also some saving of milk, because there is no loss from evaporation. On the other hand, when milk is pasteurized in bottles, it is customary to cool the bottles by placing them in cold water. This necessitates the use of absolutely water-tight caps, otherwise some of the cold water is likely to find its way into the milk bottles, and even a very slight leak may result in contamination. Water-proof caps are not only expensive, but care is essential to see that they actually are water proof, and, moreover, bottles with chipped or otherwise damaged tops cannot be used, no matter how nearly perfect the cap may be.

Laboratory experiments conducted by the investigators indicate that milk may be pasteurized, bottled hot, capped with ordinary cardboard caps, and cooled by a blast of cold air economically and with very satisfactory bacterial reductions. The air-cooling process requires a somewhat longer time than cooling by water, but in the laboratory it was found that thoroughly-pasteurized milk, bottled immediately, could be cooled slowly without increasing the bacterial content. Whether or not the experience of the laboratory will be found true in commercial

practice remains to be seen. The Department of Agriculture, it is announced, will conduct experiments with a view to determining this important point.

Before the milk is poured into them, the bottles should be steamed for two minutes, the authors are careful to point out. This removes all danger of infecting the milk from the bottles, and is another advantage that this new method possesses.

NOTICE.

After November first all barber shops of Plainview will close at six p. m. every night except Saturday, when they will close at 10:30 p. m.

Five cents extra will be charged for neck shaves after the first. Adv. It.

J. C. Golding, of Amarillo, returned home yesterday, after a visit to his son, Capt. Ben Golding.

LITTLEFIELD.

LITTLEFIELD, Lamb County, Tex., Oct. 30th.—A telegram received late yesterday afternoon announced the death of Thomas D. White, at the home of his brother J. P. White, in Roswell, New Mexico. Mr. White is a nephew of Major George W. Littlefield, and was interested in the Yellow House Ranch property. He is a bachelor past middle age, and leaves surviving him his aged father, two brothers, five sisters and a host of relatives and friends.

Eight lots and nine-room house to exchange for land. SHALLOW WATER LAND CO. —Adv. 24.

Clarence Pollard, of Amarillo, is here this week on business.

George Saigling went to Amarillo yesterday.

Special Monday and Next Week

Colored petticoats in all the new shades. All colors except black in all grades from \$1.25 to \$4.00 at 20 per cent discount

Carter-Houston's

There is a Reason



Why the conservative buyer has come to Winfield for his stove. We have sold more stoves this Fall than any season since we've been in Plainview.

The Reason—they cost you less here and we take your household articles in exchange.

Extra Special Prices on Ranges and Cook Stoves Next Week

W. E. Winfield

We Pay the Freight

Announcement!!!!

We have established a sanitary, up-to-date meat market in connection with our grocery store.

J. E. Green, for three years with Jackson's Market, will have charge.

We will appreciate and endeavor to merit your meat orders.

Vickery-Hancock Grocery Co.

Telephone Number 17

Toilet Waters

Do you experience difficulty in satisfying your likes in Toilet Waters?

If so, we want you to call at our store and let us show you Palmers' Gardenglo and Rose Leaves Toilet Water. These two odors are especially prepared for exacting tastes, being the highest quality product of this well known Perfumer. We feel sure you will be pleased with either.

In addition to these odors we have a complete assortment of other popular ones.

LET US SHOW YOU OUR LINE

Duncan's Pharmacy

"The Store Where You Feel At Home"

Buy Your Lumer Direct From Mill

We are Manufacturers. We carry 7 million feet at all times and cut 50,000 feet per day. Our Lumber in upper grades is all steam dried, and our manufacture is as good as the best. We furnish House Bills complete. No Bills or Timbers too large for us to handle. Send us your Bill and let us show you what the saving will be.

Blount-Dicker Lumber Company

Alto, Texas

Seeking the Largest Trees

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Foresters of the United States are interested in the announcement recently made by the American Genetic Association that two prizes of \$100 each have been offered for two photographs—one of the largest tree of a nut-bearing variety in the United States, and one of the largest broad-leaf tree which does not bear edible seeds. In the first class, for example, are included trees such as chestnut, oak, walnut, butternut and pecan; and in the second, trees such as elm, birch, maple, cottonwood and alip poplar. No photographs of cone-bearing trees are wanted, since it is definitely known that the California bigtrees have no rivals among conifers. At a later time the association may take up the same question as between the various kinds of conifers—as pines, spruces, firs, cedars and cypresses.

The purpose of the competition, as stated by the association, is to find out in what regions the native trees attain their largest growth, and under what conditions they thrive best. When these large trees are located and the measurements authenticated, the association hopes that it may be possible to secure seeds, cuttings, or grafting wood from thrifty trees in the region where they grow, to see whether finer specimens may be propagated in other parts of the country. It is hoped in this manner to get some particularly choice strains of native trees established in regions where good specimens are not now found.

The Influence of Heredity.

It is assumed by the association that trees from the region where the largest trees grow ought to produce larger and

stronger trees than from regions where only small trees are found. By finding out where the large trees are and then planting seeds from them in other locations, the association hopes to demonstrate the practical value to horticulture and forestry of the laws of heredity. Now that reforestation is becoming a pressing problem, the question of seed trees which will produce particularly good offspring is naturally coming to the fore.

Other influences, of course, will have a bearing on the subject, and the results of the investigation may help to settle the question as to whether trees can be acclimatized. Even if they can not be, there may be cases where trees in a new environment may make better growth than the best in their native range. This is said to be true of certain of the Australian eucalypts, and of the Monterey pine, which does not amount to much in its native location in California, but has proved of great value in New Zealand.

The Federal Forest Service has conducted some studies along this line and has discovered, for example, that the Douglas fir of the Rocky Mountains and the Douglas fir of the Pacific Coast, while the same species, have different characteristics and will produce trees like the parent stock, modified somewhat, however, by environment. For example, if the firs are planted together, during the earlier period of its life, at least, the Pacific Coast form will make a larger and stronger growth than the Rocky Mountain tree, provided it is not affected by adverse local conditions.

Several other questions, such as the climatic requirements of trees grown in different localities, will, of course, enter into the final solution of the

problem. It has been found in Germany, for example, that the Pacific Coast form of Douglas fir is not as hardy as the Rocky Mountain form, which has to endure in its native habitat severe extremes of temperature, and German foresters have been working to discover a strain of Douglas fir which will combine, as far as possible, the hardness of the Rocky Mountain form and the large size of the Pacific Coast form.

Trees Are Fastidious.

Some authorities go so far as to say that even the ingenuity and perseverance of man are unable to induce trees to change their habits far enough to adopt a country not closely like their native habitat.

This fastidiousness in the habits of trees has its good and its bad sides, they say. It absolutely limits the forester's choice of trees to grow in a given region. But, on the other hand, there is practical certainty of results. If beech or spruce thrives where the average warmth and moisture of the growing season from year to year ranges between certain degrees, then wherever else the same average is found, in the northern hemisphere at least, the forester may plant beech or spruce, whether or not they are already there, with confidence that they will flourish.

The announced purpose of the Genetic Association is to bring about the dissemination of seed or stock of the best specimens, when found, to demonstrate, if possible, the value of heredity in tree growing. The contest for the \$100 photographs is announced to end on July 1, 1915, on which date, says the secretary of the Genetic Association, in Washington, the offer will terminate.

picture of him alone. The two retired to a mysterious place behind curtains. Shortly they returned.

"One dollar, please."

"Can I p'y arf now, and 'ave the rest charged?"

The usurious photographer insisted upon his cash.

"The Gov'nment oughter p'y you," said the shorter one.

"Not a chance! I can't charge anything to you fellows. First thing I know you'll be off to the other side and standing up in front of some cannon, and that'll be the last I'll ever see of my money."

Not a whit subdued by this cheerful thought, the two Tommy Atkins broke into uproarious laughter as the money was paid over. Said the tall one as he went out:

"Well, sir, you'd get your money back, then, as you could sell my fice to the newspapers."

WORDS FROM HOME.

Statements That May Be Investigated; Testimony of Plainview Citizens.

When a Plainview citizen comes to the front, telling his friends and neighbors of his experience, you can rely on his sincerity. The statements of people residing in far-away places do not command your confidence. Home endorsement is the kind that backs Doan's Kidney Pills. Such testimony is convincing. Investigation proves it true. Below is a statement of a Plainview resident. No stronger proof of merit can be had.

P. C. Russell, Moreland St., Plainview, Texas, says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills, procured from the Long Drug Co., for acute lameness in my back and sluggish kidneys. They have certainly helped me and are the only kidney remedy that ever gave me lasting benefit. I still use Doan's Kidney Pills when I need a kidney rem-

edy, and always get benefit."

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

NOTICE.

All persons having ice cream cans or buckets belonging to us will please notify us at once. PLAINVIEW CREAMERY. —Adv. tf.

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

Have the Carbon Cleaned Out of Your Cylinders

We are now equipped to take the carbon out of your cylinders without taking the motor down. Please call and see us.

Trade With Us As We Appreciate Your Business.

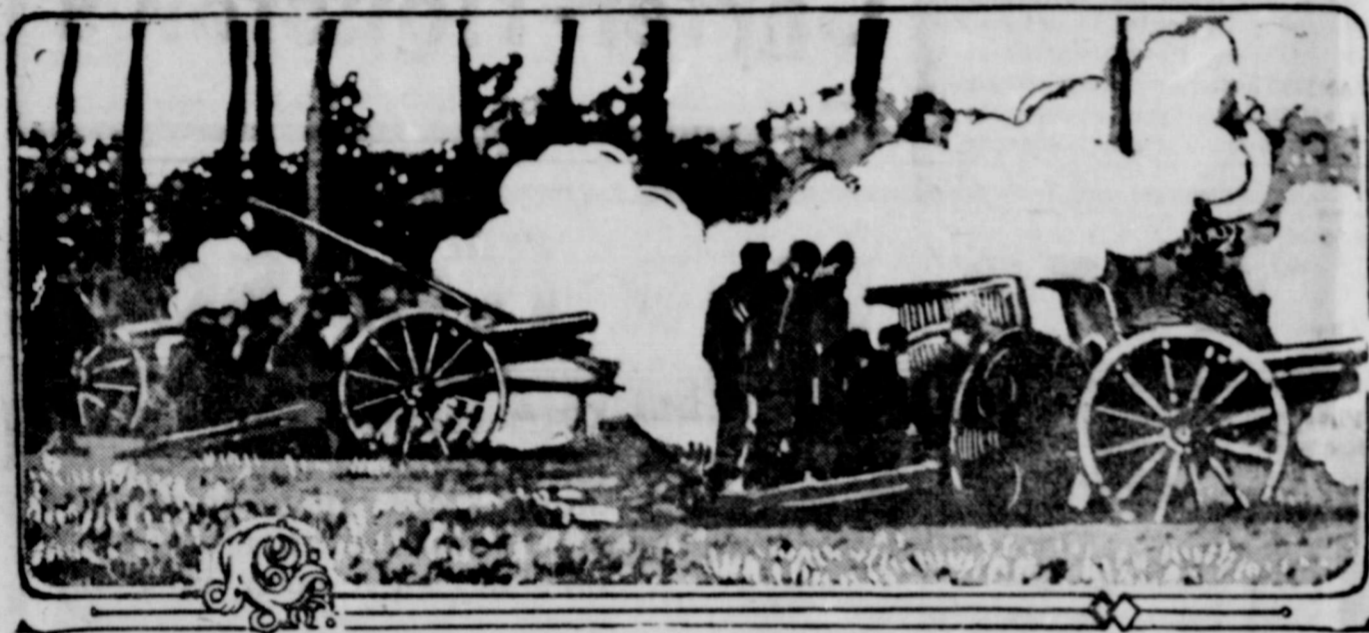
Egge-Corlett Auto Co.

Seed Wheat

Cleaned and free from smut
\$1.20 per Bushel

Phone Helen Temple Farm or
Cobb & Elliott Grain Co.

BELGIAN ARTILLERY IN ACTION



© 1914, by American Press Association.

Interviewing the Military

By MADGE MACBETH, in Canada Monthly.

The Militia Building bristled with cannon and guards, who passed the reporter like a human shuttlecock, tossed her about and set her down—outside!

"I want to see the Minister," she said.

"Is he expecting you?" this with a very searching look.

Expecting her, she was handed under bluecoated supervision to the elevator, and watched as she got out. She might be a German spy. Four armed creatures leaped at her and asked her business; her name was boomed by a half dozen mouths. She was escorted fore and aft into an ante-room. Men were hurrying and scurrying hither and thither in a dizzy procession. Telephones were ringing, papers were rustling, typewriters clicking. Her name was called and through a swinging baize door she was ushered into a large, light apartment. Even there people passed to and fro silently on the heavy carpet. The Minister himself walked restlessly about, talking.

"I was instructed to hand you this letter," she said.

Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, took it and glanced over its contents.

"Isn't for me," he said.

"Oh, yes, it is."

"No! It's addressed to 'His Excellency' the Hon. Sam Hughes. That's all wrong. I am plain Sam Hughes. No more, no less. Always will be. Well, what do you want?"

She mentioned a small favor which would occupy perhaps three minutes of the great man's time.

"Impossible!" His gesture seemed to waive all responsibility. "I haven't time to eat, these days. Good morning."

She went out; he followed her. The elevator with a heavy load was on its way up. The Colonel stopped it, said, "Down, gentlemen!"—and they all went down, only to start up again

when the Minister was deposited on the ground floor.

"If there was many of 'em," said a disgruntled occupant of the car, "I wouldn't get back to the office in time to punch the clock at all; I'd be riding up and down all day!"

"I came to get a little information—"

The Director of Artillery held up an interrupting hand.

"Sorry," he said. "Must answer this message."

He dictated for a few moments, and turned back to the interviewer.

"—a little information regarding—"

The telephone rang, insistently.

"Excuse me a moment, please."

Two minutes passed.

"—about—"

"Yes, Smith," he turned away to speak to a young man who had just entered. "Oh, yes, the horses. Will you send these telegrams? How many? Well, there will be eighteen more tomorrow."

"—information as to the number of—"

the interviewer made a record sentence and was interrupted by the entrance of another young man carrying a telegram.

"Perhaps I had better come back again," suggested the patient person.

"Oh, just as you like. I have as much time now as I ever have. What do you want?"

"I want information regarding the number of officers and—"

"Excuse me, sir," said the Thirty-Third Interruption, saluting, "but the Minister wants to speak to you at once."

Col. Morrison rose.

"Too bad," he said, "for after that I go to lunch—if I have time. Good morning!"

Secrets all about. A fine mysterious atmosphere, a scared feeling creeping down the spine. In the Censor's office!

Plenty of time here, it seemed. They looked as though they were just reading.

"Will you please tell me," asked the reporter, "who will command the Canadian contingent?"

They exchanged secretive glances, and a thrill quivered in the air.

"If we knew we would not be allowed to tell you," they said.

"Well, may I know what regiments as units have enlisted, and how many men?"

"Sorry, but we can't give out that information."

"Oh! Then may I say that several regiments as units have volunteered?"

"Not unless you want to make mistakes."

"Ah, then no regiments as units have volunteered?"

"On the contrary, but we can't say more than that."

"But what can I say?"

They gave it up.

"It is to prevent information from getting abroad that we are here," they said, and snap went their jaws in a first-class imitation of an oyster shell.

But if you can't get guide-lines for your canvas by interviewing the men at the top, you can squint on local color by the tubeful whenever you catch a glimpse of the rank and file.

Two of them came in to the photographer's shop together. With a bit of a swagger they went forward to the counter and asked to see the picture post cards taken at the Lansdowne Park camp.

"But this 'ere don't shaw the 'ole of us," complained the tall one. "Hi was standin' roight beside the cannon."

"I took all who were there," laughed the photographer.

The short one broke in.

"Maybe you don't know yourself," he suggested. "Give us a look. Oh, s'y!" he cried, excitedly, "ere I am—big as hafe; 'ow much is these, mister?"

"H'll roight; H'll tike three. Av, 'Enery. I got the best of you, this flame. Haw—haw!"

The tall one drew the photographer aside and asked if he could make a

Invigorating to the Pale and Sickly
The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out Malaria, enriches the blood, builds up the system. A true Tonic. For adults and children. 50c.

FOOTBALL!!!

Seth Ward College

VERSUS

Clarendon College

Monday Afternoon, Nov. 2nd
AT 4 O'CLOCK

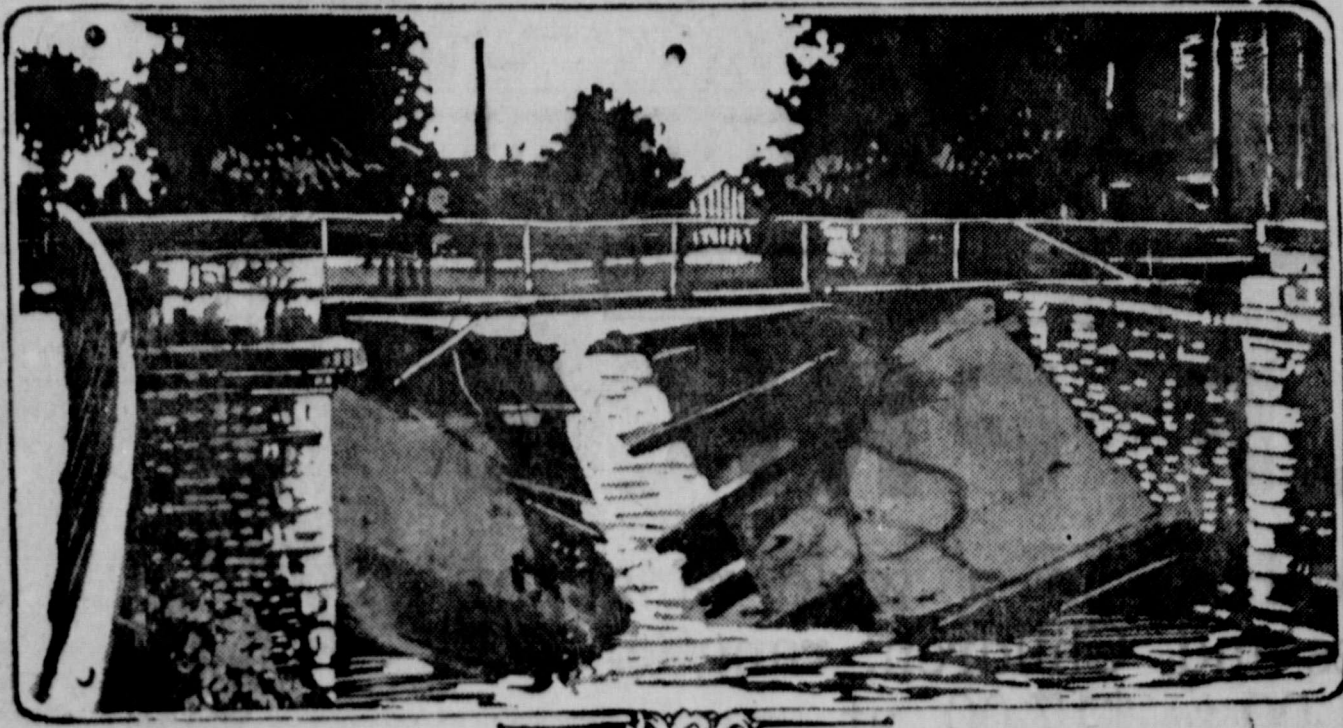
East Side School
Field

Admission 50c

The best game of the year. Clarendon has defeated Seth Ward 2 to 0, also Roswell Military Institute, and Lowery Phillips, and has not lost a game.

Support your home team in their effort for a championship.

BRIDGE IN FRANCE REBUILT BY GERMANS



EUROPEAN WAR PROVES BOON TO POSTAL SAVINGS.

The war in Europe is proving a big boon to postal savings in this country. From the very day hostilities opened across the seas postal-savings receipts began to increase by leaps and bounds and withdrawals fell off, a result quite contrary to the predictions of many well-informed persons who, in their imagination, saw lines of feverish depositors at post-office pay windows anxious to again return their savings to the boot-leg and body-belt depositories whence they came before entrusted to Uncle Sam. But the forecasters failed to reckon on the absolute confidence of the American citizen, regardless of the flag that first met his eyes, in the ability and purpose of the Government to carry out its obligations, not only among the nations of the earth, but with the humblest citizen of our land.

Two important results have followed: Thousands of people, largely of foreign birth, accustomed to send their savings abroad, are now patrons of our postal-savings system; and enormous sums of actual cash have been released for commercial uses among our own people at a time when the need for every available dollar is pressing.

The growth of postal savings in the United States has been steady and healthy, and the system has filled an important gap between the tin-can depository and the factory paymaster. On July 1, when affairs were running smoothly here and abroad and the transmission of money across the Atlantic was safe and expeditious, there was approximately \$42,000,000 of postal savings standing to the credit of about 328,000 depositors. Since then over \$10,000,000 of deposits have been added and the number of depositors has increased enormously. This unprecedented gain is the more striking when it is considered that the net gain in the last three months is larger than the gain for the entire fiscal year 1914. Scores of offices have done more postal-savings business since the war has been going on than was done by them during the previous existence of the service. The increases are confined to no special localities, but have been felt in every nook and corner of the country. New York City alone made a gain in September of more than a million, while Brooklyn showed a relatively big increase. Chicago reported a larger gain in the past three months than for the previous twelve months. More than 7,000 new accounts were opened during the period, bringing the number of depositors in that city up to over 21,000.

The unexpected increase in postal-savings business has not only added greatly to the general administrative duties of the system, but has brought up many new and interesting problems which have called for the careful personal consideration of Postmaster General Burleson and Governor Dockery, Third Assistant Postmaster General. But their task has been lightened somewhat by the promptness of depository banks in furnishing additional security to meet the abnormal deposits. A number of the largest banks in the country, which have heretofore declined to qualify as depositories for postal-savings funds, are now among the eager applicants for them.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between E. N. Egge and Geo. W. Corlett was dissolved on the 23rd day of March, 1914. All debts due the said partnership are to be paid and those due from the same discharged at their Garage in Plainview, Texas, where the business will be continued by Geo. W. Corlett.

October 29th, 1914.
GEO. W. CORLETT.
E. N. EGGE,

—Adv. Sat. 4t.

BANK WILL FURNISH SEED CORN TO FARMERS.

The Texas Industrial Congress has often called attention to the interest of the Texas bankers in better farming. Here is an instance, peculiarly valuable at this time, when farmers should plant other crops than cotton, that offers a useful suggestion to bankers and progressive business men:

The First State Bank of Dallas is preparing to furnish four or five hundred farmers of Dallas County with enough seed corn, free of cost, to plant not less than one acre. The corn is to be of an early-maturing variety, especially selected from small stalks bearing large ears, and is to receive a thorough germination test before it is supplied to the farmers.

"We know," said Judge George W. Riddle, president of the bank, "that the Texas farmer can grow corn if he uses good seed and right cultural methods. We intend to put out the best obtainable seed about corn-planting time next year, and are arranging for the purchase now. The cultivation of the crop will be under the direction of Mr. W. H. Ross, demonstration agent for Dallas County; we will ask each farmer to bring us in next fall not less than 50 ears specially selected and tested, which will be distributed among the farmers the following year, thus giving rise, we plan, to a continuous process."

"A great trouble with corn in Dallas County, we have found, has been the drouth, which cuts it off about two weeks before maturity. By the use of this specially-selected and tested seed from early-maturing plants and with the use of right cultural methods, along the lines laid down by Colonel Exall in the Texas Industrial Congress contests, we expect this selected corn to mature early enough to escape the effects of drouth.

"The use of germination tests, assuring seed of good vitality, is one of the most valuable requirements in connection with this undertaking, as it alone will greatly increase the yield. Another great benefit to the farmers is that they must select the best seed ears for seed and test them when the corn from this distribution has matured."

A FACTORY ON THE FARM.

A silo is a factory on the farm, and therefore lends itself to co-operation of the commercial and agricultural interests. The farmer gets the profit of both the producer and consumer.

We need more of these twin agencies of prosperity on the farms of Georgia, and business men cannot render a better service to their communities than in encouraging the building of silos. The silo is a great business educator. It arouses the spirit of enterprise, develops business ingenuity and awakens the joy of ownership.

A farmer can build a silo for two or three hundred dollars, and it will, under ordinary conditions, pay a dividend of 40 per cent where it is run to capacity.—Sylvester, Ga., Local.

HOG OUTPUT IN RIO GRANDE SECTION.

SAN BENITO, Texas, Oct. 27.—Knowing that great profits abound to those engaged in the hog raising business, the farmers of the lower Rio Grande Valley have substantially affiliated themselves with this industry and are preparing to dispose of some of their porkers on the various Texas markets.

It is conservatively estimated that the farmers in this section will sell 10,000 hogs this year, and the industry is only in its infancy as yet.

From three to four carloads of hogs are leaving here every week, and the shipments are expected to materially increase within the next few weeks. Some of those engaged in the hog raising business in this territory expect the output next year to double this year's production.

WAR HORSE PRICES.

Army horses are not the highest-priced sorts. Medium in type, they are produced in large numbers during the efforts to breed better sorts. In times of peace they accumulate; in time of war it is a wise policy to "cut them loose." Army horse inspectors are severely critical and independent in approving purchases in peace times. This policy secures a higher excellence in horses for the service and it creates the impression that horses suited to the business are scarce. It is true that horses such as officers might regard with the keenest pride are scarce. They are in too great demand for commercial uses to find a place in army barracks at army prices. But a homely, hardy, serviceable horse, good enough to stand a lot of hardship and furnish a target for shot and shell can be bought ordinarily at a low figure. Such a horse has neither the size, speed nor looks to sell high.

Accordingly war horse prices never wear an alluring aspect; even in war times they do not go high compared with regularly classified sorts. But a horse suited to army use sells higher now than before the war started, and higher than it will after the war is over. Best of all, it sells. When an army needs a horse it is going to have one, and some kind of a horse can be found at the price offered. It is useless for a farmer to mark up the price of his horse to a high figure if he wants to dispose of him. If he does, the army buyer will get some other man's horse instead.

Let prices be named at a figure which will move horses of this kind out of the country. This outlet takes few horses that would be of use in the constructive policy we need in building up big drafters, fast trappers, gaited saddle horses and showy harness horses. It takes out the inferior sorts that the country can readily spare. The war horse prices are not such a boon to anyone's pocketbook as they are a boost to the industry of breeding valuable types of horses.—Breeder's Gazette.

Call The Herald for Job Printing

HUSBAND RESCUED DESPAIRING WIFE

After Four Years of Discouraging Conditions, Mrs. Bullock Gave Up in Despair. Husband Came to Rescue.

Patron, Ky.—In an interesting letter from this place, Mrs. Bettie Bullock writes as follows: "I suffered for four years, with womanly troubles, and during this time, I could only sit up for a little while, and could not walk anywhere at all. At times, I would have severe pains in my left side.

The doctor was called in, and his treatment relieved me for a while, but I was soon confined to my bed again. After that, nothing seemed to do me any good.

I had gotten so weak I could not stand, and I gave up in despair.

At last, my husband got me a bottle of Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I commenced taking it. From the very first dose, I could tell it was helping me. I can now walk two miles without its tiring me, and am doing all my work."

If you are all run down from womanly troubles, don't give up in despair. Try Cardui, the woman's tonic. It has helped more than a million women, in its 50 years of continuous success, and should surely help you, too. Your druggist has sold Cardui for years. He knows what it will do. Ask him. He will recommend it. Begin taking Cardui today.

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

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

Want Ads

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

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

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. tf.

COTTOLENE—All this week, \$1.45. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. Phone 337. —Adv. tf.

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

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

FOR SALE—Mitchell car, at a bargain. All cash. Apply DUNCAN'S PHARMACY. —Adv. tf.

LOST—Bunch of Keys. Return to FLAKE GARNER, at E. R. Williams' Furniture Store. —Adv. tf.

Two furnished rooms for rent; close in; modern. Phone 98. —Adv. tf.

A BARGAIN—Exceptionally good office desk. W. E. WINFIELD. Adv. tf.

FOR TRADE—City Property for Feed Stuff or Work Stock, or both. BOX 581, Plainview, Texas. Adv. tf.

A BARGAIN — \$350 second-hand piano cheap. W. E. WINFIELD. Adv. tf.

Now is the time to visit COCHRANE'S STUDIO, before the Holiday rush. —Adv. tf.

WANTED—Man with family wants work by month on farm or ranch. Experienced and can give references. Apply at Herald. —Adv. 3t-pd.

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

DR. C. E. ROBINSON,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Treats all diseases of domestic animals.
Office Aker's Barn.
Calls answered day or night.
Day Phone, 88; Night Phone, 306.

MR. FARMER
I have good second hand Oat and Peanut sacks at 8 1-2c. If you need them write C. W. SIMPSON, Coleman, Texas. tf.

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 125,000.00

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Your business solicited, appreciated and protected.

Letter Heads	SERVICE	Envelopes
	We recently heard of a little girl who planted a peanut one day, and dug it up the next expecting to find a Steam Roaster with an Italian attachment.	
	We know lots of men who will shave their printing appropriation with a non-safety razor and then get busy filling their fountain pens to make out deposit slips.	
	Remember, printing does not demand price alone—but quality and service, and the minute you expect to get more out of it than there is in it, you're in the class with the little girl and the peanuts.	
	The Herald Press Commercial and Job Printers Telephone No. 72	
Bill Heads	QUALITY	Booklets

The H. C. of L.

We are able to take the HIGH COST out of your LIVING if you will try out our grocery plan.

There's a Reason and it's Simple

We have less expense than others. No high priced clerks, no high rents, no delivery teams to keep up, no wages to delivery boys.

The cost to you is in the goods only--and it's less.

East Side Grocery

GEO. S. FAIRRISS, Proprietor



That Wonderful Event

IF THERE is a time above all times when a woman should be in perfect physical condition it is the time previous to the coming of her babe. During this period many women suffer from headache, sleeplessness, pains of various description, poor appetite, and a host of other ailments which should be eliminated in justice to the new life about to be ushered into this world.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

is a scientific medicine carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to the needs and requirements of woman's delicate system. It has been recommended for over forty years as a remedy for those peculiar ailments which make their appearance during "the expectant" period. Motherhood is made easier by its use. Thousands of women have been benefited by this great medicine.

Your Druggist can supply you in liquid or tablet form, or you can send 50 one-cent stamps for a trial box of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription Tablets, to Dr. Pierce, at Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo.

It is your privilege to write to Dr. Pierce for advice, and it will be gladly given free of charge. Of course all communications are confidential.



Excursion to Waco, Texas

Account Texas Cotton Palace, to be held October 31st to November 15th. Tickets on sale October 29th to November 12th—good for return limit November 17th at Fare of \$16.25 for the Round Trip. For further information phone 224.

R. F. Bayless, Agent



Sale in Our Millinery Department

AT

ONE-HALF PRICE

We have about 125 Trimmed Hats in a wide range of shapes for Ladies, Misses and Children; ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$17.00, at **ONE-HALF PRICE**



One lot of Teddy Bear baby caps, original price 40c to 75c; they go now at **25c each**

One lot of Veiling, assorted colors, original price 40c to 75c, now only **25c per yard**

One lot of Erect Pile and Pan Velvet in assorted shades, original price \$1.50 per yard, now **75c per yard**

This is Nice, New Up to Date Merchandise

and means a loss to us at these prices, but we prefer to take a loss and have you wear a stylish fall hat rather than carry them over. **Our Loss is Your Gain.** Don't fail to take advantage of this sale. **It is Genuine.**

REMEMBER, Millinery is not all we carry and we have bargains in other Departments

Plainview Mercantile Company

W. A. SHOFNER, Manager

"A Dry Goods Store in a Block to Itself"

Telephone Number 64

Earl Reynolds, Rock Island engineer between Belleville, Kansas, and Phillipsburg, Kansas, came in to-day to look after land interests.

Miss Adide Irick returned from Dallas to-day.

Frank Brown went to Lubbock to-day to join his mother, Mrs. F. L. Brown, who is visiting at that place.

Lloyd McBride left for Crosbyton to-day.

Misses Beulah and Fay Johnson left for San Saba to-day.

F. S. Walker, auditor for the Santa Fe, was in Plainview Friday.

J. H. Edmonson, of Hunter, Okla., who has been visiting the family of C. B. Reeves, left yesterday for Corpus Christi.

Mrs. S. J. Moreland, of Canyon, stopped over in Plainview Friday on her way from her ranch near Floydada.

Mrs. Floyd Fillery returned yesterday from a visit near Springfield, Mo.

Miss Eva Wheelock and Miss Catherine May, of Seth Ward, went to Lubbock for a week-end visit.

Miss Mamie Thomas went to Hale Center to-day.

Mrs. Nannie Stringfellow, of Los Angeles, Calif., is expected in tomorrow to visit her sister, Mrs. J. L. Vaughn, and mother, Mrs. R. T. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Lester, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. E. A. Knight, returned to Canyon yesterday.

G. S. Craig, of Waco, came in to-day to visit his mother, Mrs. C. H. Curl, of Otton.

J. D. Lovelady stopped over in Plainview yesterday en route from Oklahoma City to Tahoka.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Faulkner, who have been citizens of Plainview for nearly three years, left to-day for Kansas City, Mo.

Warren Guyton, a brother of Dr. J. V. Guyton, has moved here from Walnut Springs, Texas.

M. D. Henderson and E. H. Perry left to-day for an auto trip to New Mexico.

Charlie Jones went to Hale Center to-day.

WANTED—To rent a large farm to sow in small grain. LEE HARRELL, Merkel, Texas. —Adv. 2t-pd.

BIG PACKING CONCERNS CONSTRUCT UNION STOCKYARDS.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 31.—The larger packing concerns of the United States, which have heretofore maintained individual stockyards in various sections of this city, have agreed to construct jointly a Union Stock Yards here, and have already purchased a site, at a cost of \$45,000, to be used as the yards.

The tract includes thirty acres located on the river front, and the newly-acquired property will soon be dotted with new and up-to-date pens, as arrangements are about complete for building operations to begin.

BLANKET BALLOT LAW INVALID.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 30.—The Missouri blanket ballot law has been declared invalid by the Missouri Supreme Court. Two of the seven judges dissented. As a result of this decision, the Missouri ballots will be printed on separate sheets for each party.

WILL USE MOVIES TO FIND LOST CHILD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 31.—Harry Gerhard, who has lost his infant child and its nurse, will advertise extensively for the missing pair. Motion pictures of the two will be shown on screens throughout the Southwest in an effort to locate them.

Mrs. S. H. Adams, of Slaton, and two children, who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Price, returned home to-day.

MISS FARRELL, OF GLAZIER REVIEW, TO TOUR COUNTRY.

Miss Ida M. Farrell has leased her newspaper, the Glazier Review, to Charles W. Hamilton, late of Mobeetie. Her plans for one year, covering the term of the lease, she sets out succinctly and interestingly, as follows: "Assuming that the majority of Review readers will be somewhat interested in the writer's movements, we state briefly our plans for the coming year: A trip to our birthplace and the town in which we learned our trade—Bellevue, Iowa—visiting friends in Ohio, and spending the bulk of the winter in New York City; returning to Glazier the first week in April, 1915, and going on to Plainview, to the annual meeting of the Panhandle Press

plant at San Marcial, New Mexico, and on to California to the Exposition and to visit a sister at San Diego; back to Glazier when lease expires, November 1."

With pluck and tireless energy, as well as high ability, Miss Farrell has earned and achieved success.—Dallas News.

ROBERT HENDRY WRITES TO HERALD ABOUT CHINA.

(Continued from Page One.)

Association; a visit to our newspaper a thing of beauty, but a clean Chinese village would be so distasteful to me that I would leave it in disgust. To my mind it would be a crime worthy of decapitation to destroy the centuries-old collections of dirt and trash that are hoarded up so carefully by the inhabitants of the town.

My mind was called from these reflections by our running into a small fleet of Chinese fishing boats. On the deck of each, in special prominence, was a sight that denoted that no matter how much the government changed, the style of summer clothes for small Chinese boys was just as when I departed and just as it was before wearing clothes became fashionable in any land. When my eye took in this familiar picture, I knew that the China that I had known was still in existence. I wanted to say something encouraging to these youthful and innocent citizens of this new Republic. I experienced the same feelings that a country Rube on his first visit to New York does when he meets an old-time friend at the psychological moment when he is waking from the enchantment thrown around him by the newness of the scene.

And now we were rapidly approaching the end of the journey. The questions in my mind would soon be answered, for just around a bend I caught a glimpse of my native city, the New York of the East, the metropolis of this ages-old nation, the city that gets its name from that famous breed of poultry—the great seaport of Shanghai, China. The first buildings that swung into sight were the factories and lower dockyards, etc.; but gradually, as the panorama enlarged, block after block of Chinese stores and tea-shops and opium-dens came into view. Then, as the dirty, yellowish color of the Yang-tse River merges into the emerald green of the China sea, the low, squat, tile-roofed Chinese houses be-

came slowly engulfed by the more imposing, statelier foreign buildings, indicative of the ever-rising, ever-awelling tide of European and American civilization. Even in the last five years many new buildings had risen, driving the Chinese quarter slowly but surely toward the waiting ocean.

But another turn in the coiling, twisting river recalled my thoughts, for there before me stretched the real city of Shanghai, the scene that I had been visualizing for the last five years. Up above me a little ways lay the Public Gardens, where I had spent so many happy hours watching the small boats, graceful launches and energetic steam launches as they danced gaily over the playful waves to the exhilarating music of the German band. There, just this side of the Gardens, was the Soochow Creek, extending back through the heart of the Chinese section of the city. Now as then what little space it was allowed through the city was almost blocked by row after row, tier after tier of foreign and Chinese house-boats, private launches and row boats and many nondescript Chinese watercraft. Although it was price of ood has gone up considerably. Eggs cost almost twice as much as they long itself for the day's work. The first installment of the daily allotment of traffic was just starting across the Garden bridge, extending over the very mouth of Soochow Creek, and which is credited with being the largest foreign-built bridge in the far East. The harbor was already alive with sampans and small launches darting here and there conveying the sailors from the visiting warships to the shore for their daily debauchery. Just beyond the Gardens was the familiar-looking Bund, protected on one side by the tall, imposing structures of the Palace Hotel, the consulates and bank buildings, and on the other the watchful Whangpoo River. I was as glad to gaze once more on that scene as I shall be to gaze on the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco when I return next year. Every vessel in the harbor seemed to beckon a special welcome for me with its fluttering flag, every launch seemed to give me a warm welcome as it darted hither and thither, its whistle shrieking sibilantly as it did so; every dainty sampan, with its band of red circling it, invited me to come take a ride over the bounding wave.

Including the Chinese population, Shanghai has almost a million souls. There are practically two Shanghaeis.

One is called the Chinese city, and is under the rule of the Governor of the Province of Kiangsi. The other is under foreign rule, and is divided into English, German, French and American concessions, the most important of which is the English concession. Like all Chinese cities, Shanghai has a large floating population, that cannot be included in the census. This floating population consists of a poorer class of Chinese that live altogether on their boats. What business they have according to the law is fishing, but their chief form of occupation is robbing. It is said that the floating population of Canton numbers over one and one-half million. The real foreign city of Shanghai is a treaty port, and the harbor always contains several warships of different nationalities, and it used to be the chief delight of my life to visit an American warship in the harbor. Until lately Uncle Sam's war dogs were seen in harbor after long intervals, but since the German, English, French and Japanese vessels have had to put out, the harbor holds several of our ships. When I visited Shanghai the other day there were several American Union Jacks fluttering in the breeze, and two others came in while I was there. Most of the Shanghai citizens have a bad opinion of our sailors, for two reasons. The minor reason is that when the blue-jackets hit town they like it so well that they drink to its long life so often that they soon forget they are in a civilized town and start to raising a "rough house." The funny part is that the police are scared to arrest them. They have attempted such in the past, but always lived to rue the minute they became so rash. You hear of sailors of all the other nations being arrested very often, but that indignity is very seldom offered to an American sailor. We should rejoice that we have sailors who, rather than let their country be brought into disrepute in such a manner, will do their utmost to rout the unfortunates that essay to do so. The major reason for the disfavor with which Shanghai citizens look on the American sailor is that when an American warship comes into town it is next to impossible to engage the services of a ricksha coolie. The reason for this is that they are all lined up along the Bund waiting for our sailors. The secret of these queer actions is that when an American sailor hits town he takes a ricksha and hits the pike for the nearest place at which to quench his thirst. After that visit he

feels that he should not be partial, so he goes on to the next one. Thus the whole day is consumed. The regular price for the ricksha would be about \$1.50 Mex., but the sailor does not take the time to be particular, so he shoves his hand into his pocket and gives the coolie all he has in his hand. We should rejoice, also, that our country is represented in the far East by such noble-minded, generous fellows. Our sailors are especially envied and almost hated by the British sailor, for the reason that the Americans get so much better wages and are able to spend more than the Britishers.

From the Plainview Herald that I received yesterday, I see that the war is exciting a great deal of interest and comment in the States. The excitement out here has been very high. All the daily papers published in Shanghai are strong anti-German except the "China News," edited by an American named Millard, which is neutral. You cannot find a German of fighting age in Shanghai. As soon as war was declared most of them went up to Tsingtau, which, as you know, is a German leased port; and when war with Japan was declared they all went. The sentiment among the missionaries is naturally mostly pro-British, but the majority also oppose Japan's butting in. We have been expecting daily to hear of the attack on Tsingtau being begun, but the paper stated yesterday that the Japanese movement had been delayed for several days by severe floods. There can be no doubt as to the outcome at Tsingtau; the only fear is that the Germans will all be killed out up there. According to my notion, it will be the Alamo enacted in China. Even here in the interior, the Eggs cot almost twice as much as they did three months ago. They then cost half a cent Mex. apiece, and now they cost about a cent Mex. apiece, which is about half a cent gold. We are all rather mad over the way Japan violated the neutrality of China, but recognize the futility of China's doing anything. However, we all live in hopes of seeing China clean up on Japan, and if I am out here when that happens I am sure going to the scene of the conflict and encourage China with a few of the old Seth Ward football yells.

I have been getting the paper regularly, and am certainly glad I subscribed for it. I especially enjoy your editorials.

Yours truly,
ROBT. L. HENDRY.