

State Librarian XXX

# THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

VOLUME 25, NUMBER 106

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## DRILLING NEW WELL ON DR. PEARSON'S FARM

### Five New, Sixteen Hundred Gallon Irrigation Wells Planned for Farm East of Plainview

## SHIPPING FEED TO NORTH

### Hawthorne Farms in Illinois Will Feed Plains Grown Maize and Feterita This Winter

"A test has been made of the irrigation well recently completed on Dr. Pearson's farm east of Plainview," said R. S. Charles, Manager of the Texas Land and Development Company's properties here. "The well tested out twenty-four hundred gallons of water a minute. A number seven pump and traction engine were used. Extending continuously three hours, the test is bona fide.

"Five more wells will be drilled on Dr. Pearson's property. Already he has two. He plans to raise cattle and hogs. The land has been cut up into small tracts. Irrigated alfalfa, maize, feterita, kaffir and small grain will be raised, for feeding purposes.

### Feeding Plains Grain in North.

"Extensive tests have been made of these feed crops in the North. Yesterday we shipped a carload of milo maize and feterita heads to the North. This is the first shipment of an order for several carloads of feed from the property around Plainview. Another will be shipped later in the week. We hope to open a new market in and around Chicago for milo maize, feterita and kaffir corn. We will ship a car a week for several weeks to the Hawthorne Farms, at Barrington, Ill. These farms are owned by Spencer Otis, possibly the best-known cattle and hog feeder in the business."

## Mount Vesuvius Reaches Acute Stage of Eruption

NAPLES, Nov. 12.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which started in May, 1913, has reached an acute stage. The crater, 1,000 feet deep, is gradually transforming itself through the opening of new fissures.

Despite the fact that in doing so he was compelled to inhale poisonous gases, Professor Mallards, director of the observatory on Mount Vesuvius, has descended into the crater to make observations.

## FARMING ON SOUTH PLAINS BETTER THAN POLITICS.

### John L. Wortham Says Farming on Staked Plains of Texas Beats Politics Forty Ways.

Former Secretary of State John L. Wortham, in an interview at Dallas this week, said:

"Farming and stock raising on the Staked Plains of Texas has the game of politics beat forty ways."

Mr. Wortham claims he has the edge on the Central and East Texas farmers a trifle, as he is not forced to be governed by the cotton market. At present he has lots of grass and a big feed crop. Besides this, he has some fat cattle, and this branch of live stock is bringing real money. Everything on the West Texas farm is worth money this fall.

Clad in the uniform of the West Texan, hands and face bronzed, Mr. Wortham was passed up by many friends and was not recognized by them until he spoke. He is several pounds lighter than usual, but says he never felt better in his life. He is in Dallas on business.

## HUNTING PARTY.

E. H. Humphreys and his brother, C. A. Humphreys, of Dallas, who is visiting him, and Rhea Bryan went on a hunting trip to Matador this week.

## CITY IS USING SPLIT LOG DRAG ON STREETS.

The city is using split log drags on the streets again to-day, leveling up the places left after the last work done.

## Light Showers Over Plains Around Plainview and South

A good shower fell over the Plainview country yesterday afternoon and last night. At Lockney and Floydada there was a light shower. A little rain at Silverton is reported. Tulia had a good rain, and so did Lubbock. There was a light shower at Hale Center. No rain fell at Canyon and Amarillo.

## COMMISSIONERS' COURT APPROVES OFFICERS' BONDS.

### Canvassing Election Returns, Approving Bonds of County Officers, and Minor Business Transacted.

The Commissioners' Court adjourned yesterday afternoon. Yesterday morning the bonds of the county officers for the ensuing term were approved.

During the early part of the week the Commissioners canvassed the election returns.

## Miller and Ayres Inspect T. L. & D. Interests Here

H. I. Miller, President of the Texas Land and Development Company; W. S. Ayres, General Manager of the Company, and J. O. Crockett, President of the Crockett Cattle Company, were among a party of twelve that arrived to-day from New Orleans. They will be here for several days, formulating plans for going ahead with the development work of the company.

## GULF REFINING COMPANY HAS BOUGHT BALE HERE.

### Ten Cents a Pound Paid for Hale County Bale Weighing Five Hundred and Forty Pounds.

Through its local agent, S. W. Meharg, the Gulf Refining Company has bought a five-hundred-and-forty-pound bale of cotton from W. J. Williams, who lives on the Quisenberry farm, six miles east of Plainview. The price was ten cents per pound. Mr. Meharg has shipped the bale to Houston for the Gulf Refining Company.

## HAMPTON COURT SINGERS NEXT LYCEUM NUMBER.

### Second Number on Lyceum Course Will Appear at Methodist Church Friday Evening.

The Hampton Court Singers will appear at the Methodist Church Friday evening, as the second number on the Lyceum Course given by Wayland College and the High School. Press exchanges from towns in which this company of musicians have appeared this year praise the attraction.

## ELKS HAVE DANCING MASTER.

The local order of Elks has secured the services of Prof. G. B. Rucker and wife, of Fort Worth, who will give lessons in modern dancing at the Elks' Hall. Professor Rucker is just from Roswell, N. M., and comes highly recommended.

## MERCHANTS ORGANIZE RETAIL CREDIT ASSOCIATION TO-DAY.

The Plainview Retail Credit Association was organized this morning. D. H. Collier was temporary chairman, J. M. Adams, temporary secretary. C. W. Sewell explained the object of the association. C. W. Sewell, J. O. Wyckoff and C. R. Houston were appointed as a committee to suggest a board of directors. Byron Brown, J. F. Duncan, E. H. Humphreys, D. H. Collier, C. R. Houston, Paul Pierson and C. W. Sewell are the directors named.

W. I. Scudder, J. M. Adams and Paul Pierson were appointed as a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the association.

## GEOLOGIST VISITS CANYONS.

Charles Lawrence Baker, who is making a survey of the soil conditions of Hale County for the Department of Economic Geology of the University of Texas, and George Green made a trip to Tule Canyon Sunday. Mr. Baker made a study of the strata of the canyon while out.

## BELGIAN SOLDIERS AT REST



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## CARRANZA WON'T ABIDE BY PEACE CONVENTION

### Has Removed Generals Who Refuse to Nullify Their Sanction of Aguas Calientes Convention.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12.—General Carranza and Provisional President Gutierrez have exchanged telegrams, the former assuring Carranza that he will hold power as long as the convention of Aguas Calientes instructed him to, and calling upon Carranza to resign his office to him, that the peace of Mexico might be preserved.

Carranza sees nothing short of an attempt on the part of Villa to seize the government of Mexico, and looks upon Gutierrez as a tool of Villa. Carranza wishes a meeting with Gutierrez to discuss the problems that have arisen.

War has been declared by factions representing Villa and Carranza. The whole southwestern part of Mexico upholds Carranza. Carranza has removed generals who have refused to nullify their sanction of the convention.

General Eladio Gutierrez, who was appointed provisional president of Mexico by the Aguas Calientes convention, has proclaimed himself the chief executive, and has appointed the following cabinet to act with him:

Foreign Minister—Fernando Iglesias Calderon.  
Minister of Communications—Gen. Antonio Villareal.  
Minister of War—Gen. Juvencio Robles.  
Minister of the Interior—Gen. Jose Blanco.  
Minister of Public Instruction—Signor Soto Y. Gama.  
Minister of Justice—Jose Vasconcelos.

Minister of Progress—Pastor Rouaix.  
Minister of the Treasury—Felicitas Villareal.  
Enrique C. Lorente will be appointed Washington representative of the Constitutionals.

Roque Estrada, private secretary to General Carranza, in an interview, said:

"We have exhausted all legitimate means to bring about a peaceful arrangement of this trouble. The Aguas Calientes convention must obey General Carranza or the delegates to it will be treated as traitors. We have sufficient means at our disposal to make good our mandates."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Awaiting further political developments in Mexico, no action has been taken by the United States relative to withdrawing American troops from Vera Cruz.

Carranza has granted all the requests of the United States relative to the evacuation of Vera Cruz. Safety of Mexicans now in Vera Cruz has been assured.

## BIRTHS.

Born, November 1, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Morton, of Hale Center.

## Galveston Ships 15,000 Bales Cotton to Liverpool

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 12.—Cotton has begun to move to Liverpool. The largest shipment of the season was sent to Liverpool in the steamship Inkum. It was loaded from Texas City with a cargo of 15,400 bales of the staple.

The Greek steamship Oceanus has weighed anchor. Her cargo consists of 260,000 bushels of No. 2 hard winter wheat and 250 head of horses for the Greek army.

## No Action by Government In Colorado Coal Strike

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—Pending the report of W. R. Fairley and Hywel Davies, conciliators sent to the Colorado strike district by President Wilson, no action is being taken in the strike situation. The conciliators will report to Secretary of Labor Wilson Saturday.

## RUSSIAN SHIPS BATTER DARDANELLES FORTS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Kohlu and Suglu, forts on the Dardanelles, have been battered by the Russian Black Sea fleet, which has gone to Sebastapol.

## DR. CARROLL, PROMINENT BAPTIST LEADER, DIES.

### Head of Southwestern Theological Seminary, at Fort Worth, and Leader in Church in This State.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 11.—Dr. B. E. Carroll, president of the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, died at his home here at one o'clock this morning.

Dr. Carroll is widely known to Baptists in the South. For many years he was pastor of the Baptist Church at Waco. He has been prominent in school work in his church. He was a graduate of Baylor University. Dr. Carroll held the degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws.

Interment will be made in the Oakwood Cemetery, at Waco.

## GREEK MINISTER TO UNITED STATES HAS BEEN RECALLED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—The Greek Minister, Mr. Schliemann, has announced that he has been recalled and that Mr. Vouros, former Charge d'Affaires, has been instructed to take over Greek interests here. Action was taken because Mr. Schliemann disagreed with the policy of his government, which made it impossible for him to carry out certain instructions he had received from Athens.

## PRAIRIE AVENUE.

PRAIRIE AVENUE, Tex., Nov. 10.—There was good speaking here Saturday by a number of prominent men.

School is progressing fine here. Clell Baggett is getting along nicely with his sprained ankle.

The fruit supper at J. W. Carter's Saturday night was a success.

Liberty and Prairieview had a fine time singing here Sunday evening. They are trying to get up a singing class.

J. W. Carter and wife visited Mr. and Mrs. Baggett Sunday. Mrs. Carter's parents.

Mrs. Henry Sammann has been visiting Mrs. Ben Quable for a few days.

Mr. Kramer's new barn is a fine thing to see in this locality, as is also the new building of Dr. Stuart.

The little child of Henry Sammann is quite sick at present.

## SANTA FE IMPROVING ROADBED.

A work train with a large crew is working in the roadbed of the Santa Fe between here and Lubbock this week, putting it in shape for the winter rains.

## HUNTING PARTY IN BREAKS.

Rev. W. M. P. Rippey and Flake Garner, of Plainview, and Marvin Garner, Charlie McAfee and Claude Harrison, of Canyon, left yesterday for a hunting trip to the breaks.

H. E. Skaggs returned yesterday from Dallas.

## GERMANS HAVE TAKEN DIXMUDE FROM FRENCH

### Strategic Point in Triangular Fighting in West has been Wrested from Allies.

## CRUISER EMDEN SUNK

### Cruiser Sidner of Australia has Destroyed German Cruiser Emden; Koenigsberg is Bottled.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Dixmude has been taken by the Germans. They claim to have taken were pg dkr w rf claim to have captured five hundred prisoners. Immediately behind Dixmude is the road to Dunkirk. If the Germans succeed in the forward movement they have started, the French will be forced to take up new lines and to go on the defensive. Dixmude has been the center of some of the most bloody fighting of the war.

A dispatch from Petrograd indicates that the Germans have suffered a more serious defeat in East Prussia than reports have disclosed heretofore.

It is claimed that the Russians now hold from that campaign twenty thousand Germans as prisoners.

The Austrians are being pushed back in Galicia.

The German fortress at Tsing Tau has been unconditionally handed over to the Japanese.

TOKIO, Nov. 11.—The Japanese torpedo boat No. 33 was sunk in Kiao Chau bay while dragging for mines. Most of the crew was saved.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The German cruiser Emden has at last been destroyed. While landing a party of men at Keeling, in the Cocos Islands, for the purpose of destroying the wireless station there, the Sydney, an Australian cruiser, drove her aground and burned her.

The cruiser Koenigsberg is reported bottled up in Kiau Island, on the coast of German East Africa.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Germans are retreating in Belgium. Thirty-five thousand men and one hundred guns left Thielt in the direction of Ghent, and forty-eight wagon loads of munitions have left Bruges for the same destination.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Dover reads:

"As the result of a report that an airship had been sighted over Sheerness, the searchlight corps were busy all night. Later the airship was reported over Harwich.

"Firing was heard in the eastern cliffs between 2 and 2:30 o'clock this morning."

## Supreme Court Sustains Decision Averse to "Katy"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The Supreme Court has sustained the decision of the Court of Claims in the case brought against the Federal Government by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company for the recovery of more than \$61,000,000. This sum represents the value of 3,000,000 acres of land in Eastern Oklahoma, embraced within the famous Katy land grant.

The case is thirty-eight years old.

## SWENSONS FURTHER HOLDING MOVEMENT.

SPUR, Texas, Nov. 12.—The need of warehouse facilities here for storing a large portion of this season's cotton crop is imminent, and plans are now on foot by S. M. Swenson & Sons, of New York, owners of several thousand acres of land in this part of the State, to solve the problem. They propose to have erected here under their direction warehouses of sufficient capacity to hold all the cotton that farmers in this territory will store. It is understood that storage houses capable of holding 100,000 bales of the product will be erected here to further the holding movement.

# Make-up of the Next Congress

Comparisons with Congresses Elected Two and Four Years Ago

STATE	1914.			1912.			1910.				
	Senate.		House.	Senate.		House.	House.				
	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Rep.	Dem.			
Alabama	2	10	2	2	10	9					
Arizona	2	1	1	2	1	1					
Arkansas	2	7	2	2	7	7					
California	1	4	2	5	6	3	2	7			
Colorado	2	4	2	2	4	3					
Connecticut	2	5	2	2	5	4		1			
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Florida	2	4	2	2	4	3					
Georgia	2	12	2	2	12	11					
Idaho	2	2	2	2	2	1					
Illinois	1	17	9	1	1	5	20	2			
Indiana	2	1	1	1	1	13	1	12			
Iowa	2	10	1	2	8	3	10	1			
Kansas	1	3	4	1	1	2	5	1			
Kentucky	2	2	9	2	2	9	2	9			
Louisiana	2	7	1	2	8	7					
Maine	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	2			
Maryland	2	1	5	2	6	1	5				
Massachusetts	2	11	5	2	8	8	10	4			
Michigan	2	11	2	2	9	2	10	2			
Minnesota	2	8	1	2	9	1	8	1			
Mississippi	2	8	2	2	8	8					
Missouri	2	2	14	2	2	14	2	14			
Montana	1	2	2	2	2	1					
Nebraska	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3			
Nevada	2	1	2	2	1	1					
New Hampshire	1	1	2	1	1	2	2				
New Jersey	2	8	4	2	2	10	3	7			
New Mexico	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1			
New York	1	21	20	1	1	11	31	1			
North Carolina	2	10	2	2	10	10					
North Dakota	2	3	2	2	3	2					
Ohio	1	11	11	1	1	3	19	5			
Oklahoma	2	2	6	2	2	6	2	3			
Oregon	2	3	2	2	3	2					
Pennsylvania	2	29	7	2	18	12	6	24			
Rhode Island	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	1			
South Carolina	2	7	2	2	7	7					
South Dakota	1	2	1	2	3	2					
Tennessee	2	2	8	2	2	8	2	8			
Texas	2	18	2	2	18	16					
Utah	2	1	1	2	2	1					
Vermont	2	2	2	2	2	2					
Virginia	2	1	9	2	1	9	1	9			
Washington	1	1	4	1	1	3	2	3			
West Virginia	1	3	3	1	1	4	2	1			
Wisconsin	2	8	3	2	8	3	8	2			
Wyoming	2	1	2	2	1	1					
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1192</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1129</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>231</b>

\*1 Socialist.

## FIGHT AGAINST FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Statement from the Secretary of Agriculture in Regard to the Federal Measures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The Secretary of Agriculture has issued the following statement regarding the quarantine for foot-and-mouth disease:

The present outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease, which is one of the most contagious and destructive diseases of cattle, swine and sheep, exceeds in area affected any of the five previous outbreaks in this country. Unless the infection can be immediately localized and quickly eradicated, it threatens untold losses among live stock.

So contagious is the disease that in past outbreaks where but one animal in a herd was infected, the entire herd in almost all cases later contracted the sickness. While the mortality is not high, the effects of the disease even on animals that recover are such as to make them practically useless. They lose flesh rapidly; in the case of cows, the milk dries up or is made dangerous for human consumption; in the case of breeding animals, the animal once infected becomes valueless for breeding, as it may continue to be a constant carrier of contagion.

It is possible to cure the external symptoms, but during the process of attempting to cure one sick animal the chances are that hundreds of others may be infected. The treatment or killing of a single animal in a herd was tried in an outbreak and did not prove effective, for the reason that the remainder of the herd soon became affected and had to be killed.

As a result of the five outbreaks in this country, and other disastrous epidemics of the disease in Europe and Great Britain, veterinary authorities of the United States are agreed that the only method of combating the disease is to stop all movement of stock and material which may have been subjected to any danger of infection, and to kill off without delay all herds in which the disease has gained any foothold. This enables the authorities to eradicate affected herds and to isolate and hold under observation all suspected herds.

For these reasons, the Department of Agriculture has already quarantined ten States for the foot-and-mouth disease. The Federal quarantine prevents all interstate movement of stock and materials likely to carry the infection. At the same time, the State authorities are imposing local quaran-

times which prevent the passage of animals from farms or localities known to be infected to other localities in the same State in which the disease has not appeared. Each infected herd, as rapidly as the disease is discovered, is killed and the dead animals buried in a covering of lime. The skins of the animals are slashed, so as to permit the rapid action of the lime.

The owner of the slaughtered animals is reimbursed on the basis of the appraised value of the herd, the appraiser being appointed by the State. The expense of the whole process of condemnation and disinfection is divided equally between the Federal and State Governments.

Until the entire premises have been thoroughly disinfected and all danger of spreading the disease removed, the farm is quarantine by the local authorities in the same way in which it would be for a contagious human disease. This local quarantine prevents the visit of individuals or the transfer of any produce or animals from the farm to other farms. In some cases, because human beings can carry the disease to other herds, the State authorities have prevented children from attending school. In other cases, as in Illinois and Ohio, the State authorities have closed the stockyards until they can be cleaned and disinfected.

The first effort of the Department is to discover and segregate all animals sick with the disease or that have been exposed. To this end, the Federal and State inspectors are now tracing up, through bills of lading and railroad records, all shipments of live cattle which have been made during the last sixty days out of the infected or suspected districts. The herds of animals so infected are located and immediately examined by veterinarians. In this way the presence of foot-and-mouth disease has been discovered in various places in the present wide area now under Federal quarantine, which includes Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Similarly, the number of all cars in which animals have been transported from these districts have been obtained, and these are being located and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Following the imposition of a general Federal quarantine, and the killing of actually infected herds, comes a farm-to-farm inspection of the entire quarantined area. Later, when it becomes clear that the disease has been localized, it will be possible for the Federal and State authorities to free from quarantine all but the actually infected counties or districts, and allow the uninfected territories to re-

sume interstate shipments of stock.

## History of Present Outbreak.

The present outbreak first appeared in Southern Michigan. How it was introduced there is not known. Shipments of diseased hogs from this place which passed to Chicago are believed to be responsible for the infection of the pens in the Union Stock Yards. Once the yards became infected there was danger that every shipment of live stock through Chicago to other parts of the country might pick up the germs of the disease and spread the contagion. These shipments, composed largely of feeders and stockers, were sent to farms for fattening, and did not remain in Chicago long enough for the disease to show itself in external symptoms. Some of the cattle, carrying the contagion, after shipment developed external lesions, and this accounts for the outbreak of the disease in States as far apart as Iowa and Massachusetts. For this reason a large force of Federal inspectors is now running down every shipment and examining the animals or herds at their place of delivery.

At present, the chief danger lies in the possibility of there being concealed sources of infection. Every effort is being made by State and Federal authorities, not only to trace suspicious shipments, but to convince farmers of the seriousness of the disease and the extreme ease with which it is communicated, and to urge upon them to report at once to State or Federal authorities all suspicious cases of sore mouths or lameness.

## HEARING ON REGULATIONS UNDER COTTON FUTURES ACT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture announce that beginning at 11 a. m. Thursday, November 12, 1914, public hearings will be held in the City of Washington on the rules and regulations to be promulgated by their respective Departments in accordance with the terms of the United States Cotton Futures Act. Tentative drafts of the regulations of both Secretaries have been printed and will be widely distributed prior to the hearings. As these regulations become a part of the law, the Departments desire to give every opportunity to all interested parties to discuss them fully before they are promulgated, that no unnecessary machinery may be created or needless limitations imposed upon the trade. The Secretaries also wish to learn the opinion of the trade as to the best methods of enforcing the act.

While the act does not come into force until February 18th, and the cotton exchanges may make any form of contract they choose in the interim, the Secretaries desire to set at rest, as promptly as possible, all questions as to the method of procedure after that date.

The official cotton standards to be promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture will hereafter form the basis of future trading, and a set of the proposed standards will be exhibited at the hearings.

Cotton producers and representatives of their organizations, cotton merchants and factors, the officers and members of cotton exchanges and representatives of spot markets, bankers, spinners, and all others interested in the cotton industry are invited to be present and participate in these hearings. Opportunity to speak will be afforded to as many as possible, and written suggestions, criticisms or questions from those who are unable to attend will be welcomed and carefully considered.

The correspondence received by the Secretary of Agriculture indicates that there is widespread misapprehension as to the exact extent of his powers and duties under this act, and it is especially desired that these hearings clear up as many of these points as possible, so that there may be a minimum of misunderstanding or friction when the act and regulations actually go into effect.

## MUST RAISE OWN LIVESTOCK.

There is the opportunity of a lifetime awaiting the American raiser of live stock who can show the world that it is within the power of American breeders to produce live stock which will measure up to the standard of the fancy importations which have carried off our blue ribbons and won our sweepstakes in contests where foreign and domestic live stock were entered in competition. For several months there have been no importations; Europe's cattle must remain in Europe to feed a hungry and warring nation and after the war has exacted its toll, the cream of Europe's prize winners will have been sacrificed to the God of War, and a new era will be forced on the American breeder.

We have always looked across the Atlantic for ultimate perfection in our fancy live stock, but the time has come when the raiser of fine stock must stand upon his own feet and develop his own champions.

Call The Herald for Job Printing

## BREEDING SHEEP ON THE FARM.

The sheep-breeding season is now at hand, and a small flock of from 25 to 30 ewes should be found on every farm. A flock of this size can be kept at little expense. It will, if given a chance, clean the farm of weeds, provide a supply of wholesome food, and return to the farmer a neat sum from the wool produced. A strong, vigorous, pure-bred ram should be used. Ewes to be desirable should have straight backs and good mouths. As a rule, sheep have one pair of permanent front teeth when one year old, two pairs when two years old, and three pairs, or a full mouth, when three years old. A ewe with a full mouth may be five or more years old, but if the teeth are neither broken nor lost, nor worn down, the ewe may be bred and kept for a year with good results. A small flock of ewes can often be pastured during the winter on a wheat or rye field. The best roughage for sheep is clover or alfalfa hay and a few roots. If clover is not available, however, corn fodder, supplemented with a little bran or linseed meal, is sufficient. As soon as the lambs are old enough to eat give them a little cracked corn where the ewes cannot get it.

Sheep husbandry has two principal drawbacks, namely, dogs and stomach worms. The dog nuisance, which is a big one, may be obviated by building dog-proof fences. Dog-proof fences are not especially difficult to build, neither are they expensive. A fence that has been used successfully by the United States Forest Service in protecting sheep from coyotes is recommended. This fence is built as follows: A strand of barbed wire is stapled to posts at the surface of the ground; three inches above this is placed a 36-inch strip of close-woven wire fencing, and above this are stretched two strands of barbed wire.

If sheep free from stomach worms are secured little trouble will be caused by these pests. The worms are small, round, whitish worms that infest the stomachs of the sheep. The lambs become infested by eating grass on which the young worms have crawled. It is recommended, therefore, that the lambs be placed on pastures that have not been occupied by the mature sheep.—Farm and Ranch.

## KANSAS CITY STOCK MARKET IN DETAIL.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Nov. 9.—Although shippers had been advised to keep stockers and feeders at home this week, on account of the restricted outlet for them, due to quarantine in Illinois, Iowa and other states, a fair number arrived to-day. Total cattle receipts were 34,000 head. There was no difficulty in getting rid of killing grades, as local packing houses are operating at much more nearly their full capacity than heretofore, and there was a good order trade for points in the East.

Stockers and feeders declined rapidly after Monday last week, closing the week 50 to 75 cents lower. Sales of that class to-day are slow, and prices weak. Some Colorado feeders weighing 920 pounds sold at \$6.40; a week ago they would have brought \$7.00. Good white face Panhandle stock calves brought \$7.00 to-day which were worth \$7.75 first of last week. Kansas and Missouri are practically the only buyers, and, while their need of young cattle is great at this time, it is not sufficient to raise prices any, and the present low level will probably continue, if it does not go lower.

Some of the stockers and feeders here to-day were started to market before the full effect of the quarantine orders was known, and receipts later this week will probably be light. Of course, immediately after the quarantine is raised, there will be very

heavy shipments to market, and prices may continue low to the first buyers.

In the fat cattle division, the feature to-day was the sale of 16 head of Missouri Shorthorns, 1,935 average, at \$10.75 per hundredweight, or \$208 per head. These cattle were being pointed for the American Royal Show, which was to have been held here next week, but which has been declared off for this year. J. A. RICKART, Market Correspondent.

## RAILROAD BUILDING IN AFRICA.

Gigantic schemes in construction projects are now in contemplation for the dark continent of Africa, according to a recent issue of Review of Reviews. More than 25,000 miles of railroad has already been constructed, and 2,000 miles more are now nearing completion. The opinion is expressed that Africa will have at least one line which will traverse the entire continent before any north and south transcontinental road is built in Asia, Australia or America.

By way of comparison, we suggest that Texas is building less than 50

miles at this time, against the 2,000 miles under construction in a country where civilization still sleeps and the wilderness has not yet awakened to the echo of industry.

## WORK MADE EASIER.

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

It's pretty hard to attend to duties with a constantly aching back; with annoying urinary disorders. Doan's Kidney Pills make work easier for many a sufferer. They're for bad backs, For weak kidneys.

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

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Mitchell recommends. Post-Office Box 100, Buffalo, N. Y. Ad.

# \$3.25

BY MAIL ONLY.  
NO PART YEAR.

## Bargain Days

### DECEMBER 1-15

This Period Only.

You can subscribe, renew or extend your subscription to

### FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

The newspaper with the new modern method of issuing editions, that of printing them for train departures. Eight editions daily. The very latest news right up to train time.

DAY AND NIGHT WIRE SERVICE

Associated Press, Hearst's Leased Wire, International News Service, Special Correspondents, Special Market Service. Always all the news. Always more illustrated features.

# \$3.25

For an entire year, Daily and Sunday. By Mail Only. No part year orders taken. All "Bargain Day" subscriptions are dated between Dec. 1 and 15.

Send your order direct or give to authorized agent before Dec. 15. Be sure the agent has proper credentials.

# \$6.00

AFTER BARGAIN DAYS.

You can leave your order at this newspaper office. We will send it at the \$3.25 rate and save you the bother.

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.

## Buy Your Lumber 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

# Hampton Court Singers

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## Second Number Lyceum Course

# FRIDAY NIGHT

AT

# Methodist Church

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TICKETS ON SALE AT

## R. A. Long Drug Store



# THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

—Published Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by—  
**THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
 Corner North Pacific and Second Sts.

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

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

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

## GROWING FOOD AND FEED CROPS OPPORTUNITY FOR SOUTH.

There is always a steady demand for food products. Under normal conditions the United States exports large quantities of beef, wheat, corn, grape products, etc. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, this country exported, according to statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, nearly fifty million bushels of corn, valued at \$28,800,544; thirty-four million bushels of oats, valued at \$14,000,000; ninety-two million bushels of wheat, valued at \$90,000,000; \$53,000,000 worth of wheat flour; beef products to the amount of \$18,000,000; \$115,000,000 worth of hog products; and \$3,000,000 in dairy products. The South is adapted to raising any of these products. Texas alone raised in 1913 \$13,000,000 worth of wheat, \$15,000,000 worth of oats, \$100,000,000 worth of corn. She has \$20,000,000 worth of hogs and \$150,000,000 worth of cattle. These figures show that Texas is adapted to the growth of food products. There is no part of the South that cannot raise some food product.

It has been shown this year that the South has depended too much on one crop—cotton. The market has been so weak that a serious financial crisis resulted. The farmer with cotton alone has suffered, while the farmer with cotton food products and live stock has not felt the pressure of the depressed cotton market so much. Next year the farmers of the South will plant more food crops and more feed crops.

The demand for foodstuffs has never been light. Next year, especially, the food supply in Europe will be short. The United States will be called upon to supply the demand.

Luxuries will be forgotten by the countries at war. Clothing will not be in great demand. Food is necessary to sustain life, and the nations of Europe will have it regardless of the cost in gold. The market will be good. There will be millions of hungry to feed. The South's opportunity is to plant food and feed crops.

## Bits From The Best Magazines

### CAN NATIONS BE STARVED OUT?

Since the world awoke to find that war was not only a possibility but actually going on, we have not heard much of the naive assertion that the great bankers could prevent war by refusing to finance it. That was very much like saying that the owners of any kind of property, say horses, or hay, could prevent war by refusing to let the government have it. Now that it has been demonstrated that a government at war can get anything which exists within its reach, the discussion has turned to the question as to whether the necessary supplies exist or not. Obviously that is another matter. Even a military autocracy cannot get supplies which do not physically exist within its reach. Compared with this problem, even that of financing the war, that is, of keeping the war chest full of the means of buying supplies and paying other expenses, is of minor importance.

The question of food, not only for armies, but for the non-fighting population as well, we will admit to be of equal importance with that of men or ammunition. But it must be borne in mind that the question of food is not a question of living as well in time of war as in time of peace. It is rather a question of finding the basic necessities of life. A people who would prefer to be whipped rather than undergo a change of diet or give up luxuries will probably get what it prefers. It is, therefore, important that we study the available supplies of these basic necessities before jumping to the conclusion that any of the warring countries can be starved into submission.—American Review of Reviews.

### EUROPEAN WAR MAKES SOME INDUSTRIES IN U. S. BOOM.

Estimated That Two Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars Have Been Spent in United States in Two Months.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—It is estimated that more than two hundred and fifty million dollars have been spent in the United States by foreign government since the outbreak of war in Europe. Most of this has been paid in cash. The exports from the United States to the countries at war will soon reduce the balance of trade, and make it favorable to the United States. It will do much toward furnishing gold and securities acceptable in Europe to liquidate American debts there.

One local banker said he had received orders to buy or pay for 15 million dollars' worth of goods for the Allies, and the big orders placed recently showed the foreign countries were becoming more aggressive buyers of American products.

The representative of a British shoe concern has just arrived in New York to negotiate for 2½ million dollars of leather to be manufactured into shoes for the allied armies. He will place most of his contracts around Boston.

An order for 1 million intrenching tools to be shipped to Iceland is announced from Pittsburgh. Nine thousand tons of barbed wire, part of an order for 25,000 tons, have just been exported to France, and large tonnage of nickel have been sent to Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan. Motorcycle interests are also receiving large orders.

### EL PASO HERALD.

Leaves El Paso at 3:45 p. m., right off the press; reaches Plainview the following noon. Full Associated Press and Hearst Syndicate service. Most complete Mexican war news. Special inducements to rural route patrons, on daily and semi-weekly. Call at PALACE NEWS STAND, Ed Carpenter, Agent Ben's Shop. —Adv. 11.

## PLAINVIEW PUBLIC LIBRARY WANTS NEW BOOKS

Story of Judge Reagan's Giving Texas University Old Library Refold by Executive Committee Chairman.

Although the Plainview Public Library has more than seven hundred well-selected volumes, the library committee are constantly in quest of new or old books. Donations, of money and books, and sales of library cards, are the sources of revenue of the public library.

An interesting story of an incident in the life of Judge John H. Reagan is retold by the chairman of the executive committee.

"The Farewell to Old Friends. "In re-reading an old scrapbook, recently, I came across a newspaper clipping with the above caption, and because I believe the story has a moral for some of us right here in Plainview, I am quoting it in full:

"Books have been called our best friends. And at least they are that in the quality of their constancy. Wherefore, there is something of tragic pathos in the story of the removal of Judge Reagan's library. He has given his books, the accumulation of a lifetime, to the State University, and the other day they were packed in Judge Reagan's library for shipment to Austin. It was a three days' task; Judge Reagan witnessed the performance of it. That he could do so without being surcharged with emotion is impossible. Nevertheless, he superintended the work, and gave no sign.

"That bespoke the fortitude of a Stoic. For it was the parting of friends—the final adieu. It was the breaking of associations begun in a time of which Judge Reagan is one of the few survivors. The years had made them familiar to him. Doubtless many of them recalled to mind, with poignant vividness, the fairer prospects of his youth. Some of them, perhaps, had strengthened him in the darkest days of the war. To these it was farewell forever. Mayhaps, too, some of them had inspired his earliest ambitions—ambitions which have made his career notable in history. These, too, passed forever from his sight.

"For the fact that prompted the leave-taking is that Judge Reagan's career is done. He would not, if he could deceive himself as to that. The books had done their full service to him; or, rather, he could use them no more. For it is the peculiar virtue of books that they are at our service longer than we can use them.

"It is because their removal had this fateful significance that Judge Reagan's equanimity on such an occasion was the courage of a hero. For how many of us will grasp the hand of death with such composure?

"Is it not the incontestable proof of a life well spent? And who is a greater hero than he who can smile when the shadow of approaching death falls upon him?"

"I was impressed while re-reading this notice of Judge Reagan's donation to the State University with the fact that there are, no doubt, in many Plainview homes, books that the owners would be glad to pass along in further usefulness if only the matter were called to their attention. And any such books will be much appreciated by the executive committee of the Public Library.

"Of course, we do not ask anybody to give a whole collection of books; but a single volume from, let us say, a hundred donors, would make a very appreciable addition to the book shelves. The committee would be glad to have anybody who is interested in books, and who would like to see the library grow, come up to the reading-room (whether a patron of the Library or not) on some Tuesday or Friday afternoon from three to six o'clock and examine our collection of books. We have, at present, nearly seven hundred volumes, including travel books, history, fiction, biography, poetry, essays, science, juvenile books, etc. The money derived from the sale of membership cards is devoted to the purchase of new books. Also the members of the different study clubs have all made donations of books or money during the year, and there have been several complete sets of standard books donated by friends of the library.

"SECRETARY EXECUTIVE COM., "Plainview Public Library."

### SIXTEEN CARLOADS OF CATTLE TO MARKET.

STANTON, Texas, Nov. 12.—Sixteen carloads of cattle left here yesterday en route to the Fort Worth markets. The stuff was in good shape, having been kept on the range in this section some time before being sent to market. The grass in this locality is fine, according to Stanton cattlemen, and this condition of the pastures will afford excellent grazing for stock for some time. Other heavy shipments of grass-fed cattle will follow this consignment.

## THANKSGIVING LINENS

AT

### Liberal Price Reductions

Conforming with our yearly custom of offering Table Linens at reduced prices we place on sale our stock these seasonable goods at the following reduced prices:

90 inch wide Fine all Linen Plain Damask regularly sold at \$2.50, for per yard	\$2.00
71 inch wide all Linen Satin Damask \$1.25 value for	1.00
70 inch wide all Linen Damask, extra value at \$1.00, for	.90
72 inch wide Fine Mercerized Damask regularly priced at 65c for	.50
Finished Napkins per dozen	.35
Fine Mercerized finished Napkins reduced to	.85
Our \$1.25 highly Mercerized Napkins per dozen	1.00
All pure Fine Linen Napkins worth \$1.65 for	1.35
Extra Quality \$3.50 Linen Napkins to match Damask	2.75

Certainly there could be no more opportune time to buy linens than now. We bought our linens before the advance in prices occasioned by foreign hostilities and now until Thanksgiving day we offer them at a most liberal price concession.

*Richards Bros. & Collier*

107 W. Main Street

102 N. Pacific Street

## NOVEMBER CROP REPORT, TEXAS AND UNITED STATES.

Bureau of Crop Estimates, in Co-operation with Weather Bureau, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A summary of the preliminary estimates of production this year, and final estimates last year, of important products, and farm prices November 1, are given below:

(Production in thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.)

CROPS.	Texas.		United States.	
	Production.	Price Nov. 1. (Cents)	Production.	Price Nov. 1. (Cents)
<b>CORN:</b>				
Bushels, 1914	133,000	77	2,710,000	69.7
Bushels, 1913	163,200	84	2,446,988	70.7
<b>WHEAT:</b>				
Bushels, 1914	14,066	97	891,950	96.2
Bushels, 1913	13,650	92	763,380	77.0
<b>OATS:</b>				
Bushels, 1914	24,500	47	1,139,741	42.5
Bushels, 1913	32,500	47	1,121,768	37.9
<b>POTATOES:</b>				
Bushels, 1914	2,680	108	406,000	54.0
Bushels, 1913	2,340	112	331,525	69.6
<b>SWEET POTATOES:</b>				
Bushels, 1914	5,250	*95	56,000	*79.3
Bushels, 1913	4,000	*110	59,057	*78.0
<b>HAY:</b>				
Tons, 1914	735	\$9.30	68,604	\$11.70
Tons, 1913	464	\$11.80	64,116	\$12.26
<b>COTTON:</b>				
Pounds, 1914		6.2	7,341,000	6.3
Pounds, 1913	1,889,800	12.5	6,772,000	13.0
<b>APPLES:</b>				
Bushels, 1914	540	*100	259,000	*56.0
Bushels, 1913	300	*124	145,410	*85.6
<b>PEANUTS:</b>				
Production, per cent of full crop, 1914	95	*5.0	89.4	*4.5
Production, per cent of full crop, 1913	78	*5.1	84.3	*4.8
<b>KAFFIR CORN:</b>				
Production of grain, per cent of full crop, 1914	125		96.4	
Production of grain, per cent of full crop, 1913	81		52.8	

\*Price October 15.

## REPORT FROM BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sabbath School met at 10 a. m.; good attendance. Teachers met at 9:45 a. m.

Preaching at 11 a. m., by the pastor. Text, Eph. 6:13. Theme, "Withstand to Stand." Eight additions to the church by letter. Next Sunday night is the time appointed by the church for the ordination of Bro. J. L. Hagley to the gospel ministry.

Sunbeams meet at 3 p. m. Junior B. Y. P. U. meets at 3 p. m. Laymen meet at 4 p. m.

B. Y. P. U. meets at 6:30 p. m.

Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by Dr. Hatley. Texas, John 12:13. Congregation large. A former request of the pastor for everyone to bring one is working finely.

L. A. and M. S. meets Monday at 3 p. m.

Y. W. A. meets at the residence of Mrs. H. C. McIntyre, No. 313 North Prairie Street, Wednesday at 5 p. m.

Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Everybody invited.

Teacher's meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

Choir practice, Saturday, 7:30 p. m. Leader, Prof. G. H. Hutchings.

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## DON'T FORGET YOU ALWAYS GET

Prices as Cheap as the Cheapest  
 Values as Great as the Greatest  
 Service as Good as the Best  
 We pay you more for your Second Hand Furnishings than you can get elsewhere. Or you can get new goods in exchange and the new goods prices will be the same as if you bought for cash. Complete stocks of all kinds of

Furniture, Floor Coverings and Stoves  
**W. E. Winfield**  
 Phone 95  
 The Bargain House of Plainview

# SOCIETY

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The meeting of the Lamar Mothers' Club is postponed from Friday afternoon to Friday, November 20.

The Browning Club will meet in regular session Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. C. Anderson.

The Travel Study Club meets Saturday afternoon at 3 p. m., at the Woman's Club room.

## "ENTRE NOUS" CLUB.

The latest addition to the list of Plainview's social clubs is the "Entre Nous," a social club with Mrs. J. M. Bull as president. It is composed of sixteen members, who spend the second and fourth Tuesday afternoons of each month with dainty needlework and social chatter.

The meeting Tuesday afternoon was with Mrs. A. E. Allen, 816 Cottage Street. During the business session, three new members were elected, Mesdames Floyd Tillery, Newton McDonald and Walker Elliott.

After a pleasant social hour, delightful refreshments were served by Mrs. Allen.

## MRS. BROMLEY ENTERTAINS FIVE HUNDRED CLUB.

The Five Hundred Club had a most cordial meeting Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. J. J. Bromley.

To share in the enjoyment of the games, the hostess invited Mesdames A. C. Scott, of Temple; J. W. Longstreth, R. C. Ware, L. S. Kinder, J. O. Wyckoff and G. W. Corlett and Miss Cora Rountree. The latter graciously assisted in serving mince tarts and salted almonds to the guests.

The next meeting will be with Mrs. G. C. Keck, Tuesday, November 24.

## PRESBYTERIAN LADIES' AID.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church met Monday afternoon, at the manse. While in session, much accumulated business was transacted. The treasurer, Mrs. E. L. Kerr, reported \$29.26 as the proceeds from the Hal-lowe'en entertainment. Bills were settled and arrangements made for the annual Christmas bazaar, which will be held the first week in December.

## MYSTIC CLUB.

"Do you ask me the place of the Valley, Ye hearts that are harrowed by care?"

It lieth afar between mountains, And God and His angels are there."

Abram Joseph Ryan, the author of the above lines, was the topic selected for last Saturday afternoon by the Mystic Club.

"Father" Ryan, as he is more familiarly known, the sweet singer of the South during the days of the Civil War, was thoroughly discussed by the club. Mrs. C. W. Tandy, first vice president, presided, and Mrs. T. E. Richards was leader.

A paper upon "The Quality of Father Ryan's poetry" was read by Mrs. R. W. Brahan. Mrs. L. Lee Dye read with analysis "The Sword of Lee."

The "Autobiographical Element in Their Story Runneth Thus" was given by Mrs. J. J. Bromley.

"The Conquered Banner" and "The Song of the Mystic" were read by Mrs. Tandy during the session of the Round Table, and many of the beauties of Father Ryan's poetry were disclosed during the discussion.

## EPWORTH LEAGUE PROGRAM FOR SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Subject—"The Call to Service."  
Leader—Miss Nora White.  
Scripture—Isaiah 6.

### Topics for Discussion.

1. "Isaiah"—Miss DeAlva Harris.
2. "Isaiah's Call"—Miss Grace Brown.
3. "A vision of God is a Vision of Service"—Henry Ansley.
4. "Isaiah's Call Not a Personal One"—Miss Lois Pack.

Reading—Miss Annie-Lou Waddell.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkins went to Hale Center to-day.

H. G. Maben, of Fort Worth, auditor for the Southwestern Telephone Co., was in Plainview to-day.

Walter E. Taylor, of Fort Worth, who has been in Plainview for several days, left to-day for Slaton.

Dr. E. M. Harp, of Abernathy, and his son, Willard Harp, late of Chicago, are in Plainview to-day.

Mrs. Henry Schaefer, of Tulla, arrived Tuesday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Tom Shafer.

## HIGHLAND CLUB HONORS MISS ROSA FOWLE.

Bride-to-Be Honoree at Party Given at Miss Casey's Home for Highland Club.

For the bride-elect, Miss Rosa May Fowle, whose marriage to G. Walter Archibald, of Durant, Okla., will be consummated next Wednesday, the Highland Club gave Wednesday afternoon a beautifully appointed dinner, at the home of Miss Effie Casey, on Eureka Street.

In anticipation of the marriage, a wedding bell of red and white was suspended between living and dining rooms. In the former a banner in purple and white proclaimed the name of the club, of which Miss Fowle has long been an honored member, while in the dining room, vases and bowls of white chrysanthemums, the club flower, offered their incense to the popular bride. Crimson hearts, pierced with the fateful arrows of the god of love, were grouped on the wall and drapery. The long table, glistening with silver and cut glass, was decked with clusters of chrysanthemums surrounded with tiny red hearts. From the electric lights above were suspended streamers of white ribbons, tipped with hearts of red, each one resting daintily before the places assigned the guests.

Cupids with arched bows and arrows marked places for twenty-two guests. At the head of the table were seated the bride and her grandmother, Mrs. R. T. Jones, the bride's chair being designated by bows of white ribbon.

The menu included turkey with oyster dressing, ices and plum pudding, with all the accessories of a well-appointed dinner.

Between the courses, toasts were offered the bride by Mesdames J. F. Garrison and Tom Carter. Mrs. Grady Lindsay also gave an appropriate toast to the bride, and Mrs. R. L. Stringfellow, of Los Angeles, Calif., gave one to the charming group of hostesses.

The marked feature of the dinner was the presentation to the bride of a handsome copper chaffing dish. The president, Mrs. J. O. Wyckoff, made the presentation, on behalf of the club, as a token of the love and esteem held by the members for the bride-to-be. Miss Fowle expressed her appreciation and gratitude in a few well-expressed words.

The entire function was marked by comradery and hospitality. The only guests outside of the club members were Mrs. R. T. Jones, Mrs. R. L. Stringfellow and Mrs. Grady Lindsay.

Mrs. C. H. Curl, of Olton, is here to-day on a shopping expedition.

L. E. Blackburn is the guest of his sister, Mrs. H. C. Randolph.

J. B. Earhart and George Green went to Lubbock Tuesday.

C. H. Clark is in Kansas City this week.

Walter Austin, of Hale Center, was here Tuesday, on business.

Mrs. Carl Donohoo returned Tuesday from a trip to the Dallas Fair and from there to Oklahoma City and Ryan, Oklahoma, where she was the guest of her cousin Mrs. Annie Belle Guyton and little daughter, Polly.

Mrs. J. C. Finley went to Lockney to-day to visit relatives.

Mrs. Lester Honea and Mrs. Will McGee, of Lockney, are here to-day, the guests of Mrs. J. V. Guyton.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Smith, Mrs. Geo. Brewster and Mrs. Brittain, of Lockney, were here yesterday, shopping.

Mrs. Walter LeMond and son returned to Hale Center to-day, after a visit to her sister, Mrs. R. W. We-Mond.

W. H. Richard, of Dublin, and Mrs. J. W. Richards returned to-day from Amarillo.

Carl Goodman, the Abernathy banker, returned home to-day.

D. B. Crouch returned to Hale Center to-day.

Mrs. Rose Frazier left for Houston to-day to attend the Texas Florists' Association, which meets there this week. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. J. B. Oswald.

Mrs. L. S. Simpson, of Kress, came down Wednesday to visit Mrs. V. L. Formway.

Mrs. W. O. Davis, of Portales, New Mexico, is expected in this week to visit her father, M. S. Wasson, and other relatives.

Mrs. George W. Corlett and son have returned from a visit in Ohio.

Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Scott, of Temple, are here, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Anderson.

Mrs. L. D. Hubbard, of Matador, was here Tuesday on a shopping expedition.

Harry Long went to Lockney and Floydada Tuesday, on business.

Mrs. Paul Cowley, who has been the guest of her friend Mrs. Marvin Sanson for the past two weeks, left Wednesday for Beaumont.

Mrs. W. B. Jones, of Amarillo, arrived Wednesday to visit her granddaughter, Mrs. Virgie Blackwell.

Miss Archie Peters came in yesterday from Amarillo to visit relatives.

## Do You Want Success?

The first step in gaining a competence is learning the art of getting full value for every dollar.

## REINKEN'S

store for men and boys offers you the best goods at lowest prices on the plains.

### Full Value for Every Dollar

Kirschbaum Guaranteed Clothes  
Walk-Over Shoes  
Heavy Work Shoes  
Jack Rabbit Work Clothes  
Wilson Bros. Shirts, Underwear,  
Socks, Etc.  
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for Boys

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15 lbs. sugar	\$1.00
Compound Lard \$1.35 size	1.15
3 cans corn	.30
Kennedy oats	.25
Peanut butter, 35c size	.30
2 puffed wheat	.25
5 lb. good coffee	1.00
5 gal. coal oil	.65
32 oz. pure fruit jellies and jams	.40
12 oz. preserves	.30
12 lbs. Irish potatoes.	.25
Durkees salad dressing	.35

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Phones 145-146

## PROGRAM OF MUSIC AT ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

### Morning.

Processional Hymn—"Onward, Christian Soldiers."  
Kyrie—F. Schubert.  
Gloria Tibi—Anon.  
Sermon Hymn—"Sing, My Soul, His Wondrous Love."  
Offertory—"God So Loved the World"—Stainer.  
(Crucifixion.)

Offertory Hymn—"Holy Offerings Rich and Rare."  
Sanctus—A. S. Cooper.  
Communion Hymn—"Bread of the World."  
Gloria in Excelsis—Old Chant.  
Confirmation Hymn—"Draw, Holy Ghost, Thy Sevenfold Veil."  
Recessional—"The Son of God Goes Forth to War."

### Evening.

Processional Hymn—"Onward, Christian Soldiers."  
Gloria—Old Chant.  
Magnificat—Caleb Semper.

Munc Domithis—Caleb Semper.  
Sermon Hymn—"How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds."  
Offertory—"Galilee."  
Offertory Hymn—"Holy Offerings, Rich and Rare."  
Recessional Hymn—"The Son of God Goes Forth to War."

Guy Gibbs will leave Saturday for Harlingen, where he will be associated with his brother, H. A. Gibbs, in the newspaper business.

### REMOVAL NOTICE.

Y. W. HOLMES, LAWYER, informs his friends and clients that he has moved his office into the Stephens Building, over Third National Bank.—Adv. 11.

FOR RENT—Eight-room house one block west of Seth Ward College. SHALLOW WATER LAND CO. Ad. 21.

WANTED—Two or 3 cars maize heads. Will trade lumber of any kind for same. See C. E. POWELL, at Citizens' National Bank.—Adv. 11.

## SANITARIUM NOTES.

Miss Lorene Wade, after an operation at the Guyton-Nichols Sanitarium, is able to resume her studies at Seth Ward.

Little Katherine Gotham and Eleanor Ezell, daughter of the county clerk of Crosby County, are rapidly recovering from recent operations.

Miss Coral White, of Floydada, who was operated on for appendicitis, is able to return home.

John Sartin, of Seminole, has recovered sufficiently from a recent operation to leave the Sanitarium.

Miss Madge Bumgardner and Miss Katherine Scheutte, nurses at the Sanitarium, have entirely recovered from their operations.

Omar Wells, of Revenden Springs, Ark., has just undergone a critical operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. H. L. Hall, after a serious operation, is able to return to Petersburg.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Ellerd left yesterday to spend the winter at Mineral Wells. They expect to stop at Stawns and Hamleigh to visit relatives.

L. A. Knight, Pres. R. W. O'Keefe, Vice Pres. J. M. Oakes, Cashier  
W. A. Donaldson, Vice Pres. I. G. Wilson, Vice Pres.  
Geo. B. Doubleday, Assistant Cashier

### A Condensed Statement of the Condition of

## THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK

Of Plainview, Texas

As made to the Comptroller of the Currency at the close of business, October 31, 1914.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$229,715.03	Capital Stock	\$100,000.00
United States Bonds	100,000.00	Surplus and Profits	31,109.08
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	10,443.76	Circulation	28,770.00
Cash and Exchange	72,019.51	Bills Payable	35,000.00
	\$413,078.30	Deposits	148,227.16
			\$413,078.34

The above statement is correct.

J. M. OAKES, Cashier.

## Buffalo Jones Gets His First Gorilla

Eighteen months ago Buffalo Jones, the seventy-year-old cowboy, range man, and animal tamer, was in Plainview with films of one of his exploits in Africa. At that time he made the statement that he was going to go to Africa again for the sole purpose of capturing a gorilla.

"After several weeks' delay waiting for concessions from Paris to use American manufactured cartridges in the Congo, at 4 o'clock in the morning, May 11, our barge, with horses, dogs and supplies on board, was attached to a tugboat by a long rope cable and headed up the river for Lake Fernex Vaz, where many old hunters assured us gorillas were plenty. It required two days and one night to reach our destination. On the way we saw a few crocodile and two hippos. But they were far from shore and there was no getting near them. We landed late in the night at a large fruit plantation, and at the break of day all were feasting on oranges, mangoes, pineapples, pomegranates and many other delicious luxuries. There were four hundred acres of bearing lime trees, and here is where our citric acid is manufactured. At 10 o'clock the tug towed us fifteen miles, to the most southern bay, and there we disembarked on a beautiful clearing or prairie overlooking the placid waters; two-thirds of the country is prairie.

"For five days we scouted and looked for gorillas, but not a single one did we see. Old hunters are good people to give advice, but their evidence is based on old-time hunting. And it is in Africa as in America. Wild creatures are all the while being driven back from settlements, and we were sorely disappointed. While lingering around the evening camp fire, a well-dressed negro—a rarity indeed in that country—approached our camp. The seventeen dogs were on the alert, and only by quick action from all of us were they restrained.

### Told of Gorillas A-Plenty.

"The negro stood full six feet high, wore a Prince Albert coat, white trousers, a jockey hat and Nature's boots. He spoke broken English and told us he had heard of the white hunters far away, and had come two days to tell them that in his country there were elephants, hippos, gorillas and other wild beasts; that the French government had confiscated their guns and there was no way of killing them. "He said the gorillas destroyed their bananas and polluted the drinking water; that none had been killed for years, and they had become very numerous. All of which was of interest to us. Two days later we departed for Lake N'Gove.

"We went upstream in a gasoline launch with a Frenchman, M. Vintlez, to within a mile of the Great Chief's palace. Vintlez told us that 'Chief Edembie was no beggar,' which meant he was perfectly reliable. This gave us courage, but when he told us the gorillas came to his well for water in the dry season and one had slipped and fallen in and was drowned, it made our hearts rejoice.

"It was evident we would be obliged to split our camp, and we didn't have a man to spare. Mrs. Mougey and Mrs. Means were entreated to stay at camp and protect our supplies and herd the horses, as the idea of roping gorillas from horseback had long ago been abandoned. At first the women protested, but when they realized that it was either that or no gorillas, they acquiesced, and they rode away for the lonely camp. Here they must rustle as it seldom falls to the lot of any American woman. No one can conjecture the dangers that hover around them, as very few white people ever pass through this isolated region. No one knows how many lions, leopards, hyenas, gorillas, rhinos, cheetahs, boa constrictors, pythons, hippos, crocodiles, cobras and hundreds of other reptiles, as well as scorpions, centipedes, tarantulas and other deadly insects, lurk in that locality. Yet, worst of all, they are in a region where cannibal negroes dwell. At least, they were cannibals not many years ago. I saw them eat chimpanzees' flesh, and I feel sure they would devour human flesh now if they felt sure they would not be detected and punished. But the women are well protected. Each has a rifle, bowie knife and revolver, but, best of all, they have four of the most desperate dogs to be found in London. With these four dogs, no doubt, they could rout a hundred negroes, as an African fears a dog as badly as a leopard. Each of the women has a trusty porter, and they kept our best cook, besides.

"At 10:30 that night we were landed at a beautiful point high and dry on the banks of Lake N'Gove. The next morning our host set us down to coffee. We ate of the finest fish, of venison, pineapples, mangoes and bananas, such as Americans never eat, except in

### foreign lands.

### Negroes Won't Work on Sunday.

"At first peep of day, I crawled out of my blankets—yes, blankets, within two degrees of the Equator, and they were a luxury at that—and silently stole out to hunt the well from which the gorillas drank. The negro cook was up and showed me the path to the well. I led him into the dense jungle and told him, 'Come on.' 'Oh massa!' he cried. 'Wait; get a gun.' I shook my head and darted into the bush. That was all I saw of the cook until breakfast time. After proceeding about two hundred yards, I heard a crackling in the brush which sounded about like a band of bears in the woods of Arizona. Then I turned and reported to our party what I had heard, but had seen nothing. I was for pursuing at once, but was reminded it was Sunday, and no guide would hunt on Sunday in Africa.

"In fact, I had not forgotten, as I had not reckoned on letting even a gorilla get away for the simple reason Sunday would interfere: Heretofore I always refused a guide, but in the Congo jungles one is indispensable.

"Everything was made ready for Monday, even if negroes refused to work, and when 4 o'clock came, I woke our cook and porters. By 5 o'clock we had drunk our coffee and eaten our 'chop' meal, as everybody here calls it. The Great Chief had arrived with his trusty guide and hunter. From every direction there were canoes headed to our landing to see the hunters who dare attack the most dreaded of all creatures, the gorilla. The power launch was at our command. I leaped in with our most hopeful dog, John, at the end of the string. Mr. Mougey was punching up the porters, who were scared almost into fits. He finally rounded up fourteen of our twenty-seven. Mr. Means and Mr. McDaniels were looking after ropes, cameras, axes, etc., and just at sunrise we landed at a banana plantation a mile away, where gorillas had been seen the day previous. As our guide started, he raised his hand and placed his fingers to his lips, which meant 'Silence.' It was only a few moments until he pointed to a banana tree eight inches in diameter lying on the ground, torn to ribbons. As he pointed, a faint sound came, 'eugenies'—gorillas—and as we proceeded we witnessed desolation and destruction. Acres and acres of magnificent banana trees strewed the plantation. It resembled the pathway of a southern cyclone. But no gorillas were seen. We passed into the jungle and found many beds in the trees. Invariably there would be also a bed at the roots of the tree, where the old man had waited and watched while his mate had slept. Finally, our dogs caught the scent of something, and we released them and the hunt was on. Old Drum, the Southern bloodhound, took to the east, while John and Blue, Mississippi bearhounds, took to the west. I felt sure the game had gone west, and intercepted Old Drum. It proved the bearhounds had taken the back track, and the day ended in no game.

### Chasing the Gorilla.

"Our guide is a negro, tall and slender. I have hunted along with Indians from Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, and there with the most skillful Eskimos, and of all the guide hunters I ever met this negro has them skinned a mile. He knows every point of the compass even in the thickest jungle. Not a reed or leaf is out of place that he does not know it and tells us what has done it. Often the dogs would give tongue, and the guide would say, 'Bush pig, monkey, chimpanzee, hedgehog, python, bush buck, cat,' etc.

"Finally he whispered 'Eugenie.' The Great Chief was called. They examined the trail through the little bushes. The chief rose up and said, 'Gorilla.' The dogs were wild to go. They had already caught the scent. I unleashed John and he darted into the jungle. But it was fully a minute before he opened up. They Blue and Drum dashed away, and there was music in the air. I shouted to the guide, 'Go, run!' and we all followed him with his 'matcheo,' a sharp cleaver about two feet long. Finally I heard a terrible commotion a couple of hundred yards ahead, and knew they had come upon the beast. The guide was not going fast enough, so I darted by him. The Chief and Means both kept up with me, while the guide was far in the rear. Can anyone imagine an African jungle? I never could before this occasion. It appeared every tree, every vine, every palm and every reed was covered with the marks of cats' claws, and wildcats, at that. There was the fallen timber, bog holes and swamps. Often one would go to his knees in mud. The water splashed all over. One place I ran into was covered with small sticks or dried weeds, about three feet deep and twenty feet

across. Every time I stepped my foot would break clear through to the bottom, and the only way I could get through was to fall my full length again and again and break a pathway through. The dogs were yelling and fighting most desperately. Finally John turned to the right and the other two to the left. Mr. Means started to follow John, but I shouted, 'Come this way; let's keep together.' As soon as we came near the dogs they would recede. Again and again we were allowed up to them, and away they would go. We could hear a great beast.

"'Bug! Bug! Wa! Wa! Wa!' What moments of anxiety, what thrills and counter thrills! The last chapter of a lifetime hunt. Would we ever reach the goal for which we had longed? The sun was high, but didn't touch us. The wind no doubt was blowing, but not where we were. It was like a bake oven, and perspiration was trickling over our bodies. Some ran into my eyes and nearly blinded me.

"I could hear Mr. Means shout to encourage the dog, and realized the quarry was notified of our coming and would struggle further on. Three miles had already been covered as near as I could tell. I was nearly exhausted. Then I stopped yelling, hoping to make a silent sneak up to the fight. I knew the dogs were about all in, from the tone of their voices and the longer intervals between their baying. My silence alarmed Mr. Means, as he thought I had fainted or given up the chase. Finally, I heard the dogs baying, treed at last. I gave a mighty yell and was soon up with the dogs. Mr. Means beat me there about thirty seconds. The old chief arrived simultaneously. I looked up into the tree where the dogs stood with upturned noses, mouths wide open, and there sure enough was one of our ancestors, the dreaded of all creatures, the gorilla. Yes, no mistake. High in the branches it was passing from limb to limb, like some supernatural object. It kept going higher and higher, until finally it had reached an altitude of one hundred and fifty feet. My moving picture camera was turned upon it as best it could be, and then for the first time in the history of the world this almost obsolete species of animal posed for a picture. If this was the only one we were to see, I feel a thousand times repaid for all my toil and expenses. But this is only the beginning.

"The forest was so dense and the underbrush so compact it was almost impossible to get the monster in the moving picture finder. The creature never stopped except in a clump of leaves. Only as it passed from limbs to limb or tree to tree was it possible to get a clear view of it.

### A Wonderful Athlete.

"I have witnessed wonderful feats on the trapeze, but here was something worth seeing. If I could only have one of these animals in a 10-acre tent one week in New York, I would have money enough to build a railroad across the continent. The somersaults it turned at the dizzy height would have made the most noted acrobat in the world look like a 30-cent piece with the figure '3' obliterated.

"After witnessing these wonderful performances we dispatched the guide for Mr. Mougey and Mr. McDaniels, and they joined us in short order with chains, ropes, tree-climbers and all the other dogs, making seventeen all told. But it was too late, for the gorilla was in the dense forest traveling at the rate of one mile per hour. All we could do was to watch and photograph the wonderful performance and listen to the shrill screams that made our heart strings jingle. How wonderfully wise was the monster! Had it climbed a tree when we first started it a rope could have been thrown high enough to catch it, but by standing the dogs off and running four miles, it landed in the tallest timber I ever saw. Many of the trees would measure fully seven feet in diameter. There was only one hope and that was to shoot a limb off under the brute and let it down by degrees; as it could catch limbs at frequent intervals.

"Mr. Means shot, and what a crash! Maugey shouted, 'Stand from under; he has killed it.' But not so. Just then, about thirty feet below the limb, the beast caught another limb with its left hand and the body swung a complete circle. A chatter from it indicated its contempt at such cunning tactics. Another shot brought it down about fifteen feet, where it caught a large limb and commenced the ascent through thick vines and limbs, completely lost to our sight. Finally it reached the topmost limb of a giant redwood tree about a hundred and sixty feet high. Means took aim again to cut the limb off, but for some reason it stepped backward, and the ball hit and broke its leg, and it swung helpless from the limb. Seeing the situation, I shouted to Maugey, 'Just as well kill the animal and put it out of its misery.'

"He sent a ball into the body. It slipped off the limb backwards and came sprawling through space to

Mother Earth. The contact was terrible, breaking many bones. In an instant seventeen dogs were tearing away at the dead body, each one believing he had dispatched it. It is remarkable, the limbs of the tree were not cut off by the rifle balls, but the shock was so great it temporarily paralyzed the brute's feet and it gave way. The gun used was a 405 Winchester model, which has the strongest striking power known.

"When we cleared away the dogs we found it a very old female, 5 feet 1 inch high, measuring 6 feet 4 inches around the chest, with a spread of arms 7 feet 10 inches from tip to fingers. She was so old gray hairs were numerous. Her face was as black as a Guinea negro's. I took an impression of both hands and feet. The negroes pronounced her a fine specimen for a female, and declared the average male is twice as large. We hope to find the old man before we leave the jungle.

### A Woman's Cool Nerve.

"Mr. Mougey was obliged to go to our main camp for supplies, and we rested for a few days. Mrs. Mougey returned with her husband, leaving Mrs. Means to look after the camp. She braved it out for two weeks, when I was obliged to quit the hunt, having been stricken with fever. The natives all knew that a white woman was alone in that desolate land, and three burly negroes, scantily clad, about an hour before sundown emerged from the dense forest a half-mile to the south of the camp with a firebrand in each hand and applied it to the grass, which was as dry as powder. In an instant the flames leaped skyward, as a stiff breeze was blowing directly toward the camp.

"Our supplies were packed under a rude shed, and the horses under another close by. Mrs. Means was busy making ready for her evening tea. As soon as she realized fire was ignited, she snatched a gunny sack, soused it into a pail of water, then grabbed a firebrand and ran into the grass and set fire clear along from east to west between the camp and the mighty conflagration which was sweeping in that direction. Then with the west gunny sack she extinguished the blaze next to the camp, letting the other side of the fire keep burning. Then she ran about five rods south of the blaze, which was backing up against the wind and ignited another blaze parallel to the one burning. The wind soon forced the last blaze across to the burnt district. Just then the great billowy, roaring conflagration arrived,

and all was smoke and cinders, for it had no more fuel to feed the flames. But the sparks and the cinders were swept across the burnt district into the rubbish around the tents and sheds. But Mrs. Means was anticipating this, and was there with a sack just out of the pail of water. This she hurled right and left until the last spark had been extinguished.

"I was returning to camp and saw the blaze a mile away. By forcing my steed to his utmost I arrived in time to stamp out a few small jets of fire near the horse sheds. But Mrs. Means

had it all under control and was master of the situation had I been shut out of the drama. When the negroes saw me coming they ran for the forest and disappeared.

"It is needless to say I was proud of Mrs. Means and that we never left her alone in camp after that trying ordeal."

F. A. Farmer, president of Farmer's Business College, left to-day for Fort Worth. While here Mr. Farmer enrolled sixteen new students for his school.

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# Business Conditions Over the Country Are Improving

The most conservative metropolitan newspapers of the United States did not hesitate to express facts of the commercial and financial crisis, arising from several causes, that affected the United States in the early fall and late summer months. These same papers have made careful and conservative studies of the conditions that now prevail, and the mood of their writings is typical of their optimism regarding financial and commercial interests of the nation. Several of the nation's leading papers are quoted from editorial comment in the succeeding columns:

## Business and the Outlook.

(Philadelphia Record.)

The most important commercial fact of the day is that the export business continues to grow rapidly and that a favorable balance is being created which will settle all problems of exchange. Last week the excess of exports over imports from New York was nearly six millions. The export business is largely of breadstuffs and military supplies. Since Great Britain has declared cotton to be non-contraband, there has also been a marked stimulus in the exports of that article, and shipments are being made even to Germany and Austria.

Closely connected with this, and of nearly equal importance, is the fall of sterling exchange below the gold-exporting point. The Commercial and Financial Chronicle points out the connection between this and the expiration of the British moratorium, which has already expired as to certain payments, and will expire as to the rest on Wednesday. In other words, the credits to us in London are now becoming available for the settlement of our debts, and therefore exchange has dropped. Incidental to this there has been some further improvement in the money markets. Last week the New York clearing house banks added six and a half millions to their surplus reserve. Call loans, time loans and commercial paper in New York ruled generally at 4 to 6 1/2 per cent; sometimes less and occasionally a little higher point was reached.

Bank clearings are not changing much now from week to week, but gross earnings of railroads are falling farther and farther behind last year. Breadstuff exports are exceeding all records. The excess for July, August and September was more than 30,000,000 bushels over last year. In this comparison flour is included, reduced to terms of wheat. Foreign governments are buying increasingly in this country, and their purchases have now reached a point at which they are beginning to establish credits with New York banks. In other words, the banks are taking their short-term notes in payment of merchandise, to which arrangement our Government offers no objection. But, apart from war orders, our industries are pretty sluggish. Part of this is due to the continued decrease of railroad earnings and the severer economies of the companies.

Foreign buying of unfinished steel is of small proportions, in spite of the relatively large purchases of barbed wire. Production tends downward, and several price concessions were reported last week. There has not been a time for many years when the railroads were buying so little as they are now. The Pennsylvania Steel Company has received an order for 4,400 tons of rails for the Southern Railway. The Iron Age says that within two weeks at least 1,700 engine lathes have been bought by Europe, besides turret lathes and automatic and grinding machinery. Germany has been among the buyers of machine tools. There are now pending orders for 1,000 lathes and many other machine tools. Fifty thousand tons of barbed wire have been shipped to Europe since the war began. An order has been placed for 60 miles of pipe for a Texas pipe line. Sharper competition in pig iron around Philadelphia is causing lower prices. Small lots of foundry and malleable pig have been sold in Pittsburgh on the basis of \$12.75 Valley furnace.

Cotton exports last week were 152,579 bales. This is nearly double the amount exported in the preceding week. Wool prices in Philadelphia are firm, and holders are looking for higher figures. There was a decline in the volume of sales in Boston, but the market is very firm, made the more so by the Australian embargo. There has been a fair demand for fall and winter woolen and worsted dress goods. Staple cottons are no weaker, and in some instances are stronger, than a week ago. Mild weather in October restricted sales of woolen goods, but there is increasing demand for spring lines, and manufacturers are warning customers to place their orders early. Some New England shoe factories are not yet running on full time, though others are rushed with

foreign orders. Domestic business in sole leathers remains slow. In oak sole there is a good demand for heavy leather for export. Wheat has declined, in spite of unprecedented export orders. The record-breaking supply is making itself felt. Seeding conditions in Europe are generally favorable. Corn has followed wheat. Lard futures have been stronger on higher prices for hogs and smaller receipts.

The New Orleans Times-Picayune brings this gratifying information:

"It seems to be understood that the New York and New Orleans exchanges will reopen on November 16, though there is as yet no official basis for the idea. Moreover, it would appear that Liverpool is in the mood to resume. Friends of cotton will hope that the reports are well founded, since this is admittedly a big crop, and big crops stand in need of speculative support. Besides, it will be a relief to have cotton thoroughly salable every day and at prices which are not secret to the rank outsider. The game of hide-and-seek is well enough in a way, but sane children will not play it continually."

The always-conservative New York Times has this to say:

"There is greater unanimity about opening the various exchanges than there was about shutting them. That is a strong statement when it is recalled what a deluge of proposals there was in Congress to curb the iniquity of the Cotton Exchange. It was proposed to deny the use of the mails to its business. It was proposed to tax bargains in futures \$10 apiece and to prosecute those who dealt in them as conspirators in restraint of trade. The Government, in fact, did bring one or two such prosecutions under the Sherman law, and the recollection of those prosecutions is now one obstacle to forming the \$150,000,000 cotton pool with the same intention of regulating the price upward, although under different conditions. The case is little different regarding the Stock Exchange.

"Blessings brighten as they take their flight, and now the cry is to open the exchanges. Many who were impervious to arguments now learn by hard experience that exchanges perform a useful function, and that their processes are necessary to the prosperity of those who do not themselves use them. They now see that where there is no price fixed publicly by common consent, both buyers and sellers are afraid either to buy or to sell, and business comes to a standstill.

"It is seen to be a fact, not a theory, that when there are no 'futures' those spinning cotton will not pay a fair price for it. The reason is that they are not able to assure themselves that they will not lose more by the fall of cotton during the process of spinning and selling the cloth than they can make by the fair profit of manufacture. They are not able to promise to deliver cloth because they can not buy cotton for future delivery. That is why planters are unable to sell, because spinners are afraid to buy without 'hedging.' Speculators are afraid to buy because the conditions of the market are artificial, and, therefore, not responsive to considerations which usually control foresight, and are the basis of present buying for future profit. Prices may be below cost of production, but that is no guarantee that they may not go lower yet, and everybody holds off for a bottom which may never be reached. Prices are wide apart, and the opening of the exchanges is necessary to bring them together by the meeting of the minds of those who are the best judges of the situation and outlook.

"The incident has its useful as well as its unpleasant features. Not soon again will there be such a prejudiced and ignorant attack upon the processes of business. It can not escape attention that it is easier to close the exchanges than to open them. A statute can stop exchange trading, but a statute can not compel trading. Everything about the exchanges was voluntary, and must remain so. Nobody can be compelled to use the exchanges. When they were open anybody who could make a better bargain off the exchanges was free to do so. The movement against the exchanges was an attempt to provide a better market than the best known to experience. A little more experience has disclosed no substitute. The closing has been more complete than even the suggested laws could have accomplished, with the result that nobody wants the exchanges to remain closed. No amount of argument could have accomplished what plain perception of interests has brought to pass. One of the most troublesome attempts at legislation at the last session of Congress will not be heard of at the next session, nor for many a long day thereafter."

These are timely observations. It

is a fact, not a theory, that when there are no "futures," those spinning cotton will not pay a fair price for it. The Times-Herald dared to say as much when Tom Campbell was, as far as possible, driving Texans out of the future market. The closing of the exchanges has been a hurtful proceeding to the cotton growers. It has permitted the game of hide-and-seek, at the cost of the producer. It has demoralized the whole cotton industry. Let us hope that the Times-Picayune has the proper understanding as to the opening of the exchanges.

## The Balance Due.

American bankers and business men will not be surprised to learn that satisfactory arrangements have been made to carry the American balance due to British banks without gold shipments. It seemed rather silly in the first place for British financiers to be in such a hurry for their gold when they must buy millions of dollars' worth of supplies in this country and increase their purchases as time passes. This will apply especially to France and Russia, Great Britain's allies, who are already making arrangements for checking accounts with New York banks. The trade balance is going so sharply in American favor that a gold credit of more than \$100,000,000 in New York becomes nothing more than what is needed, especially when America is doing business with a nation in a state of war.

## The Business Situation.

"The financial skies are brightening every business day. Money is easier, foreign exchange rates are lower, exports show increased volume, the banking position is decidedly stronger, and these are some of the things pointing to a better business situation in the United States. This situation is mainly based upon increasing exports. So long as the balance of trade remained adversely to the United States, so long might business be expected to be sluggish, for the reason that the energies of the financial world would have to be directed mainly to the settlement of that adverse balance. That settlement has been expedited if not entirely obviated by the return to normal conditions of the exporting power of this country. Cotton alone seems to be the one sluggish factor in the export movement, and this is not the fault of the cotton itself nor of those who produce it, nor of those who handle it. It is from a cause altogether beyond the control of anybody connected with the production, marketing, financing or the transportation of cotton. Happily for the cotton-producing section of the country, a market is being created for cotton, somewhat slowly, to be sure, so that we may reasonably expect that within a very short time cotton will be moving in greater volume and at a considerably higher price.

"Exports from the United States for the month of September (October figures not yet being available) reported from the Department of Commerce were \$153,486,000, as against \$215,817,000 in September one year ago. This falling off looks large, but it must be remembered that at the beginning of the war exportation came nearly to a standstill. For several weeks it was notable that either no vessels cleared from the great Atlantic ports or that they departed by ones and twos and threes, instead of by scores, by fifties and by hundreds during September of the prior year. All during October outward clearances improved. Foodstuffs, clothing, supplies of all kinds showed marked improvement and are at the bottom of the reason why business conditions show such an improvement at the present time.

"The decline in the volume of imports has been due to two factors, first, the inability of European countries to produce goods usually finding a market in this country, and, second, to a determination to be economical on the part of the people of the United States, and it is the prevalence of the latter reason which is more than all others responsible for the present unsatisfactory condition in domestic commerce. Economy is an excellent thing to practice in normal times, but when it leads to parsimony and hoarding and curtailment of business and shortage in effort in a time like the present, it produces stagnation in business, begets a lack of confidence in the outcome of present endeavor and clouds the future as though it possessed no hope.

"But parsimony, both of effort and in business expenditure, is passing. Hoarded money is coming from the banks, new enterprises are planned, enormous orders from foreign countries are being received daily for manufactured goods of all kinds, for war munitions and for animals for army use. To supply these requires an outlay of money and expenditure of labor. These two combined are bringing about renewed confidence and a better feeling in the financial situation."

# Want Ads

BOARD AND ROOM—First house north of Christian Church. Phone 474. —Adv. D-1f.

WANTED—Twenty copies of The Herald of September 22. Phone. 72. —Adv. 1f.

A BARGAIN—Exceptionally good office desk. W. E. WINFIELD. Adv. 1f.

FOR TRADE—City Property for Feed Stuff or Work Stock, or both. BOX 581, Plainview, Texas. Adv. 1f.

A BARGAIN — \$350 second-hand piano cheap. W. E. WINFIELD. Adv. 1f.

SMALL CASH PAYMENT and time on balance will buy 80 acres of good land near Aiken, or would trade or accept loan. BOX 475, Sweetwater, Texas. Tues. only. 4t.

Now is the time to visit COCHRANE'S STUDIO, before the Holiday rush. —Adv. 1f.

## 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.

FOR SALE — Second-hand Ford overster. BEN SMITH, at Pierson & Smith's. —Adv. 1f.

## NOTICE.

All persons having ice cream cans or buckets belonging to us will please notify us at once. PLAINVIEW CREAMERY. —Adv. 1f.

FOR RENT: Two nicely-furnished rooms downstairs. MRS. L. W. DALTON. —Adv. 1f.

NEW MEXICO—160 acres of Farming Land in the Zuni Mountains, eastern McKinley County, New Mexico, 10 miles from the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; 160 acres of the best farming land to be found anywhere. 120 acres of which has been under cultivation. No irrigation needed; rainfall generally sufficient. A two-story house and other improvements alone worth \$2,000.00. Price, \$2,800.00. Small grain, alfalfa and hardier vegetables grown with great success. Good markets. In 5 years this land will treble or quadruple in value. There is no safer investment than in McKinley County farming lands, and returns nowhere are better nor results more certain. Come to the land of sunshine and health. Address J. E. WILLIAMS, Gallup, New Mexico. —Adv. 2t.

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.

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

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## Club Hotel

211 South Eureka Street  
Rates \$1.00 per day or \$5.00 per week for room and board. Call around and stop with us—once. We will appreciate your business.  
LON B. FLETCHER, Proprietor

# BOOMERANGS

J. H. SLATON, President W. C. MATHER, Vice President  
GUY JACOB, Cashier

## The First National Bank

Plainview, Texas  
CAPITAL STOCK ..... \$100,000.00  
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS ..... 122,000.00

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT  
Your business solicited, appreciated and protected.

Letter Heads	<b>SERVICE</b>	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.	
	<b>The Herald Press</b> Commercial and Job Printers Telephone No. 72	
Bill Heads	<b>QUALITY</b>	Booklets

## 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.



### Excursion to San Antonio, Texas

Account Texas State Teachers Association, to be held November 25th - 28th. Tickets on sale Nov. 23 and 24 at fare of \$22.35. for the Round Trip. Good for return limit November 30th.

For further information phone 224.  
**R. F. Bayless, Agent**

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

THE METROPOLIS of the SOUTH  
AND THE MOST INTERESTING  
CITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Your Local Ticket Agent will Give You All Information or Write  
A. D. BELL, Asst. Gen'l. Passenger Agent DALLAS, TEXAS  
GEO. D. HUNTER, General Passenger Agent

## PHOTOGRAPHS NOW!



Until our holiday rush begins we will give a large  
**HIGH GRADE portrait FREE**  
with each dozen photos costing \$4.50 and up. See us before it is too late.

**Cochrane's Studio**  
KODAK FINISHING AND FRAMING

# WEATHER CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN VERY UNFAVORABLE FOR THE SALE OF FALL AND WINTER APPAREL

The warm weather has greatly reduced the demand for Men's and Women's clothing. To avoid carrying over the heavy stocks which we bought and to make room on crowded shelves for new goods arriving every week we have been forced to resort to the early

## 20 Per Cent Discount

which we are now offering on

All Kuppenheimer Suits for Men

All Hercules Suits for Boys

All Ladies Coats and Coat Suits, including our famous line of Palmer Garments

All Ladies', Misses' and Children's Balmacaans, Jackets, Coats and Cloaks

All Ladies' Dress and House Skirts

All Dresses for Misses and Children

All Ladies' Silk and Satine Petticoats

All the above goods from regular lines at the special reduction of 20 per cent off



**MILLINERY IS STILL BEING OFFERED AT HALF PRICE FOR ANY HAT IN STOCK**

In addition to the above specials we are showing some splendid values in our shoe department, dry goods department, and men's furnishing department.

## Plainview Mercantile Company

"A DRY GOODS STORE, IN A BLOCK TO ITSELF"

### PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Texas, Nov. 11.—We are having some fine weather at this writing, which is highly appreciated.

Threshing is still going on in our neighborhood, but Mr. Cox is doing the work now, Mr. Carthel having gone home to thresh.

There were but few in attendance at the surprise party at the home of Charles Barrett Friday night, owing to a misunderstanding, but those present report a fine time and pronounce Mr. and Mrs. Barrett splendid entertainers.

Mrs. W. S. Thomas returned to her home, near Floydada, Sunday, after a week's stay with her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Barrett.

The box supper at Lone Star Saturday night was well attended, and \$37 was made to help finish paying for their piano.

The Misses Fowler, of Wayland College, were home Sunday, and several others of Wayland and Seth Ward came in to see home folks.

Mr. Halton and family, of Lockney, visited the home of Mr. Mahaffy Sunday.

We are pleased to report that Tom Jock is slowly improving from his long siege of typhoid fever.

Virgil Dodson came home Friday, accompanied by Littleton Ratten, of Matador. Both are attending school at Wayland College.

School seems to be progressing nicely these days.

Bert Babbitt and family took dinner at the home of E. C. Dodson Sunday, and all attended church at Whitfield in the afternoon.

E. G. Foster and family attended church at Babbitt Sunday.

There will be singing at W. C. Coley's next Sunday night. Let's all go.

Misses Maud Harris and Verna McNell left yesterday for Lamesa.

### TURKEY SEASON ON IN FULL BLAST.

CUERO, Texas, Nov. 12.—With Thanksgiving a little more than two weeks away, the poultry packing plants at this place are busily engaged in slaughtering, picking and packing large numbers of turkeys for the Eastern and Northern markets. The local concerns engaged in the poultry business are receiving daily orders for carloads of dressed and undressed turkeys from all parts of the country. The shipments from here this season will greatly eclipse those of last year, according to a number of dealers, and profits will also be greater than in any previous year. The fowls are plentiful in this county, although a shortage is felt in some parts of the State.

### IMPORTANT MINERAL DISCOVERY IN BREWSTER COUNTY.

ALPINE, Texas, Nov. 12.—An inexhaustible supply of nitrate of potash has been discovered near here by Mr. James L. Lafarello, a local property owner. The common name of this mineral is "saltpeter," and it is used in the composition of more than 150 drugs in a small way, being used principally in the manufacture of gunpowder. Plans are on foot to commercialize the product, and it is expected that a stock company will be formed at once and the mineral placed on the market.

### GLOVE FACTORY IS GROWING.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Nov. 12.—Owners of the glove factory here have filed an amendment increasing the capital stock of the concern from \$25,000 to \$50,000. The manufacturing capacity of the plant will also be increased and its trade territory expanded. The company reports a good business, despite rumors of depressive conditions prevalent in some sections.

### LEARNING HOW TO DIVERSIFY.

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Nov. 12.—An appeal to the leading farmers of each cotton-growing community in Texas, and especially to men prominent in farmers' organizations in the South, is contained in a little pamphlet just issued by the A. & M. College. The substance of the appeal is for co-operation in securing a substantial reduction in the cotton acreage next year. The bulletin is constructive in that it suggests, indeed, it minutely itemizes, acreages that can be put in certain crops to take the place of cotton acreage, and secure the farmer larger returns.

### FT. WORTH SECURES

NEW INDUSTRY. FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 12.—This city has secured another new factory. The new enterprise will be known as the Southwestern Cooperaage Company, and has already purchased a plant site, in the north part of town. Heavy barrels will be manufactured exclusively, and the factory will have a daily capacity of 600 casks. Work on the new enterprise will start immediately, and the plant will be equipped with the very latest machinery. Employment for thirty-five men will be afforded when the concern opens for business.

### A. & M. COLLEGE NEWS LETTER.

An instance of where one hundred and fifty hens equal six bales of cotton has been discovered in Brazos County, according to an announcement by the Extension service of the A. & M. College. George Echols, a farmer living near the College, has a flock of 150 hens. He has sold this year to date \$200 worth of eggs. Reckoning sales at the same rate for the next two months, adding the sales of poultry and making due allowances for eggs and chickens eaten by the family during the year, he will have received the gross amount of at least \$300.00 by January 1st from this flock.

One of his tenant's total money crop this year consists of six bales of cotton, now not exceeding \$180, or but \$40 in advance of the money rent contracted with Mr. Echols. Reckoning the bale at 10 cents per pound, the three tons of seed at \$20 per ton, which is the price probably received but for the war, the tenant's total income as a tenant cotton farmer would have been \$360. The cotton required the greater part of the tenant's time from April to November, and a considerable part of the time of his wife and children. The chickens required the attention of Mrs. Echols perhaps an hour a day and the time of Mr. Echols in taking the eggs to market two or three times a week. It is safe to say that the next profit on the chickens, after making due allowance for time of Mr. and Mrs. Echols, was \$150; thus equaling the profit on the six bales of cotton. Mr. Echols also sold butter and vegetables, etc., to the amount of \$600. He is holding his cotton for higher prices, and yet has money in the bank.

### CONGRESSMAN STEPHENS

NOW AT HOME.

From the Vernon Call.

Congressman John H. Stephens and wife were pleasant callers last Saturday. Mr. Stephens while in the office placed his name on the old settlers' book. He came here in 1888 and formed a law partnership with Judge S. P. Huff. He belonged to the Ranger force in the seventies, he said, and in 1874 came through as a scout with the Rangers. In 1897 he was elected to Congress, and has ever since represented the Thirteenth Congressional district, with equal credit to himself and his district.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephens will remain in Vernon until Congress convenes in December.

### NOTED PROFESSOR SAYS UNITED STATES' NEUTRALITY IS A MASK.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11.—Professor Roland G. Usher, author of "Pan-Germanism," in an interview here, said that the United States is a party to the Triple Entente, a potential ally of England, France and Russia, and may become an active ally.

The following is a summary of the interview:

Germany can fight fifteen years before she becomes exhausted.

If Germany wins an outright victory—whether the United States takes part in the war or not—she will take South America, Mexico and the Panama Canal.

If Germany wins a qualified victory—that is, if the war is a draw, leaving the European boundaries about where they were before the war started—the peace that follows will be but a truce.

Germany can only be beaten from the outside—there will be no revolution at home.

In pretending to be neutral the United States is not honest—it is not neutral, except in a technical sense that merely makes for hypocrisy.

England permitted the United States to build the Panama Canal in return for this country's support against Germany. The United States is being permitted to have a free hand in Mexico on the same condition.

### BIG CONSIGNMENT OF COTTON TO ENGLAND.

TEXAS CITY, Texas, Nov. 12.—One of the largest cotton cargoes to be shipped to Liverpool this season left here yesterday en route to that port. The product was on board the steamer "Inkum," and consisted of 15,400 bales of Texas-grown staple, valued at approximately \$525,000. A new stimulus has been added to the cotton markets

over the State through the heavy purchases of the product by England and other European nations, which has had a universal effect on prices of cotton.

For the BEST Coal, Coal what burns, call ALLEN & BONNER COAL AND GRAIN CO. Phone 162. Adv. 2t.

### TOOK SMELL FROM LIMBURGER.

Philadelphia Preacher Has Plan for Removing Offensive Odor from Limburger Cheese.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa.—Rev. A. R. Seaman, of South Connelville, has stepped to the front as a benefactor of mankind. He has discovered how to take the smell out of limburger cheese, and he gives the great secret freely to the world.

"It is a discovery well worth knowing," says Pastor Seaman. This is his formula:

"It is generally conceded that the main objection to switzer and limburger cheese (especially the latter) is their pungent odor. To dissipate this, slice off the outside of the blocks, as you may use them, for there is found what may offend your olfactory. Lay the slice in a saucer and pour over it a little hot water for a few seconds only. Then turn off the water and the depravity of the smell is gone, and what remains seems doubly delicious on that account. When the outsides are thus used, the rest of the block will not need the hot water treatment.

"Keep the blocks in a wire-mouthed glass jar with a close-fitting cover, to prevent further drying, and the old joke about limburger cheese will be a matter of the past, and cheese lovers will want it more than ever."

When Kaiser Wilhelm hears of it he may decorate Mr. Seaman with the Order of the Iron Cross.