

CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS IN CAMP



Photo by American Press Association.
Recruits mobilized near Quebec awaiting transportation to England.

WINTER CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA HAS NO TERRORS FOR GERMANS.

**Kaiser's Military Chiefs Believe That
Freezing of the Roads and Rivers
Will Help Them to Win.**

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The prospect of a winter campaign in Russia presents no terrors to the German military writers, now dealing with the problem of a long continuance of the war. Far from anticipating a repetition of Napoleon's disastrous experience in the Moscow campaign, they look upon the great Corsican's conquerors, General December and General January, as allies who will remove for them two of the greatest obstacles to operations against the Russians, namely, the transportation problem and that of overcoming the natural defenses of the country—its swamps and rivers.

The expert of the Deutsche Tageszeitung points out, too, that the Russians, in order to stem the German advance, have relied largely on entrenchments laid out on a tremendous scale. Once the ground is solidly frozen the construction of such works for defense will be greatly hampered.

"Every battle has demonstrated the value to the Russians of the trenches and other military field works," says the writer. "It has been difficult in all cases to take positions so protected, and the Russian successes have been mostly due to the laying out of fortified positions in the open field.

"With the ground frozen and no longer easily worked with pick and shovel, the laying out of earth works will be made extremely difficult, and the Russians, whose forte from the time of Napoleon to Mukden, has lain in the defense of field fortifications, will thus lose the most important factor in defensive tactics.

"Troops operating on the offensive must deal with the 'fifth element,' as Napoleon called the Russian mud. In the winter the bad roads are covered with snow and may then be used by sleighs, and the great rivers and swamps which form the principal factor in the Russian defense lines will then be covered with ice, permitting easy crossing everywhere.

"The idea that winter was the best season in which an attack on Russia might be made is that of a genial soldier of history, Charles XII of Sweden, who afterwards demonstrated the correctness of his conclusion. He waited with his advance into Russia in 1707 until cold weather had set in, and after the river and swamps of Poland had been frozen over, he crossed the Vistula on December 29 and advanced rapidly as far as Wilna, where he intended to overtake the retreating Russians. The enemy, however, retreated again, and this winter campaign brought no result, because King Charles could not get the Russians to stand.

"Napoleon counted on the aid of winter in his campaign in 1806. But the weather was against him. December of that year left the roads as soft as they had been in the autumn, and the French were obliged to quarter themselves upon the Poles and wait for cold weather. Frost finally came on February 1, and six days later the battle at Prussian-Eylau was fought. Napoleon, as well as King Charles, availed himself of the opportunity offered by harder roads and frozen rivers.

"As Carl Bleibtrau in his works on the campaign of Napoleon in Russia in 1812 has shown, it was not the cold that demanded the greatest sacrifice in human lives. Napoleon lost 200,000 men on his advance into Russia and only 100,000 men on his retreat. It was also shown then that the Russians suffered as much from the cold as did the French and that both armies were hampered by the ice. Napoleon's retreat was due to a shortage of powder, only one-half of the quantity thought available being on hand. The supply service had failed altogether."

Major Marant, the military expert of the Tageblatt, points out that railroads

have also revolutionized conditions since Napoleon's time. Railroad construction now advances almost as fast as an army, and to an army provided with half a dozen lines of steel leading back to its base the problem of ammunition and food supply presents no difficulties, even in Russia.

SILOS GREAT AID TO STOCKMEN IN PANHANDLE AND ON PLAINS.

**Plenty of Good, Succulent Feed Has
Put Cattle on Firmer Basis Than
During Open-Range Days.**

"Silos and forage grain crops are bringing prosperity to the Panhandle territory very fast," C. H. Lockhart, president of the First National Bank of Higgins, Texas, said, after marketing 60 2-year-old steers here from his ranch. "When we had a free open range, and no one to disturb us, we were less prosperous than now. The business of handling cattle then was more speculative, and not as profitable as at present, although we mourned over the open range when farmers settled on it."

Mr. Lockhart can truthfully say that he grew up with the Panhandle country of Texas. More than 40 years ago, when there were no settlers in all that great range country except the cattlemen who rode the plains behind their herds, Mr. Lockhart was handling cattle there. When the settlers went in a few years ago, and fences were put up, Mr. Lockhart located on lands in Lipscomb County, where he is now extensively engaged in stock farming, as well as in banking.

"In Lipscomb County we have 16 silos, about evenly divided between the pit silos and those built on top of the ground," continued Mr. Lockhart. "There is one underground silo in the county with a capacity of 600 tons. It is lined with brick, and is a great success. The pit silos are not expensive, ranging in price from \$35 upwards, according to the size. Some of these are merely holes in the ground, capped over, without any lining. In our soil and climate this kind of a silo can be used very well. Bumper crops of feterita, kaffir corn, cane and other feed, in addition to wheat, which makes an excellent win-

ter pasture, are bringing stock farmers to the front.

"Selling veal calves before they were calved at \$30 each last spring, for fall delivery, and the sales of steers all season at prices the highest on record, are only signs of the times, and indications of what is going on in our former range country. This fall finds us well sold out, with only a few calves, stock cows and young steers, and we will start into the winter with more feed than cattle."—Kansas City Drovers' Telegram.

WARNS OF THE WRATH OF GOD.

**Chinese Secular Newspaper Deplores
Worldliness of the Nation.**

From the Tien Min Daily, a Chinese secular newspaper.

After the destruction of the ancient books and lore by the fire of the first emperor of the Ch'in dynasty (a few years before Christ), the study of the signs of heaven and the revelations of God and man were neglected. * * * The people of this generation now believe that there is no connection between God and man, and calamities sent by God to warn the wickedness of the generation pass unheeded. They have ignored the fact that there is an unseen hand behind the affairs of this world. It will be remembered that in the Han dynasty the officials, when observing natural calamities, used to approach the emperor with advice to avoid the calamities sent by heaven by adopting a better path.

Can we say that they were superstitious and foolish? Look at the condition of our nation to-day. It is high time for the people of all classes to take warning. But up to the present time the only person who seems to have been moved by the wrath of God is the president, who contributes money of his own to relieve suffering. Officials, both civil and military, are still as corrupt as ever. * * * rebels are still brooding over their plots; in a word, all wickedness and violence are reigning supreme. If things continue as they are, we cannot prophesy what will be the end of the wrath of God.

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Received Highest Awards



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

WHENEVER YOU NEED A GENERAL TONIC - TAKE GROVE'S

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

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

COULD SCARCELY WALK ABOUT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Write for Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper. J-48

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Wilbert Peterson
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Feather the Nest Worthy of the Bird

Thanksgiving suggests rebeautifying the dining room. Right now, at the threshold of the festive season, is the time to buy the furnishings necessary to make your dining room the ideal you have pictured it. You may need some new chairs, a table, a buffet, a rug or some new draperies—Winfield is ready to supply them at the most moderate prices.

Possibly you need other furnishings. If so, do not deny yourself these comforts. Good furniture wields a strong influence upon home life. It reflects one's mood and disposition and becomes a factor in molding character, promoting culture and establishing social station—try Winfield's furniture.

We Have Some Splendid Special Thanksgiving Offerings.

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The Bargain House of Plainview
Phone 95

MANUFACTURERS THRIVING ON EUROPEAN WAR ORDERS.

According to Wall Street Journal's Summary, \$250,000,000 Contracts Awarded in Past Months.

The demand from abroad for American products shows no falling off, says a recent article in the Wall Street Journal, and manufacturers of this country are thriving on war contracts. Orders for metal and metal products, leather and woolen goods and food-stuffs are coming in steadily. A conservative estimate of the foreign business done in the United States by agents of the European governments during the last two months is placed at \$250,000,000. A great part of this is done on a cash basis, it is said.

Of local interest is the statement that 4,125 head of horses have been shipped from Fort Worth by agents of the French government. The total order of 13,000 head, which includes only stock broken to saddle and harness for cavalry and artillery purposes, is being filled at a rate of 1,250 head a week.

Cotton exports for the week ending November 6 aggregated 127,627 bales. For the week ending October 30 the exports were 152,479 bales. The exports during August and half of September ranged between 1,308 and 9,696 bales.

Million Blankets Bought.

The Tremont and Suffolk mills of Lowell, Mass., have orders for 1,000,000 cotton blankets, at approximately \$1 each, and the Merrimac mills, at Methuen, Mass., have orders for 100,000 cotton blankets. France, according to reports, has placed an order for a million pairs of socks and other woolen goods in America. England has placed an order for 600,000 hospital shirts with S. Lieberwitz & Sons, of Reading, Penn. Canadian buyers have ordered 1,500,000 yards of shirting flannel and have thus exhausted the available supply. The head of a British shoe manufacturing concern has arrived in New York to buy \$2,500,000 worth of leather to be made into shoes for the allies' soldiers. New England shoe manufacturers have booked orders for 2,000,000 pairs for foreign delivery. The Mullin Shoe Company, of Pittsburgh, has an order for 200,000 pairs for the French government to be delivered by January 1, and expects to receive part of an order for 500,000 to be placed, it is rumored, by the English government.

Harness and saddle manufacturers have received several big orders recently from European governments. Five St. Louis saddle manufacturers have booked orders for \$1,000,000 worth of harness. This is part of a \$5,500,000 order placed in South Bend, Ind., for 20,000 sets of six-horse harness, with 60,000 saddles. Another harness maker of St. Louis is said to have an order from England for 1,500 sets of three-team artillery harness to cost \$250,000.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works is reported to have inquiries from Russia for fifty large turret lathes and a number of engine lathes. The Greek government is said to have placed an order in Philadelphia for 20,000 aluminum canteens.

Factories to Enlarge.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada since July 1 are 129,841,000 bushels, compared with 105,547 bushels for the same period last year. Exports for the week ending November 6 were 7,312,000 bushels. Other foodstuffs going abroad recently to Liverpool, London and Rotterdam included twenty car loads of dried fruit.

Among the important manufacturing plants that, according to reports, will enlarge their capacity to take care of European orders, are the Tindel-Morris Company, of Eddystone, Penn. This concern is said to have under consideration an order from the French government to make 2,500,000 steel shrapnel cases. E. W. Bliss & Co., of Brooklyn, is reported to be planning a new factory.

Large tonnages of nickel have been shipped to Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan. The shrinkage in the demand for nickel for peaceful purposes is said to be almost offset by the use of the metal for war material.

VALUE OF THE SHOW RING.

The show ring has been declared to be one of the most vital factors in stimulating and encouraging the livestock industry of this Nation, by an eminent authority on this subject in a recent address. While it is true that fundamentally the usefulness of the dairy cow is in proportion to the amount of milk she yields, still it is contended that the great majority of thoughtful men will employ their efforts in those things which give them pleasure and out of which they receive profitable remuneration. On this basis, they realize that the climax of success is attained only when the breeder can successfully show his work cows and profitably work his show cows.

REFUGEE BAGS COME HOME.

Travelers Who Left Luggage in Europe During First War Flurry Are Now Getting It.

From the New York World.

"They arrived bag and baggage." You've heard that expression often, haven't you? And you know what an awful fib it was the last few weeks while voyagers abroad were returning the best way they could from Europe?

This fall the order of return was more like this: "They arrived"—a long pause, weeks long in fact—"the bag and baggage arrived."

And what a scramble the folks who left anywhere from two to twenty pieces of luggage in Europe are having to get their property, now that it has finally followed them home.

For the last few days errant trunks, grips, suitcases, handbags, hat boxes, bandboxes, bird cages and the like have been coming to New York in swarms, and to all purposes ownerless. As fast as each ship hold of strayed luggage was dumped in the dock here it was hurried off to the Custom House Public Stores, where it is held for the owners to identify.

The way to get your pink pajamas, silk shirt and necktie that wife gave you for Christmas back if you chanced to leave them behind you in your haste to get out of Europe a few weeks ago is quite simple—oh, quite!

In the first place you go down to the public stores, make known the peaceful object of your visit and receive permission to paw over two thousand or more pieces of luggage. If the last trunk at the bottom of a pile of seventy-one trunks happens to be yours, you hasten to the office of the steamship company on which you arrived from Europe and notify them that you have at last discovered your trunk.

The steamship company gives you a wreck certificate.

With this in hand you go to the custom house, and, after having told the color of your shirts, your socks, the size of your collars and a few other intimate identification marks, you accompany an inspector back to the public stores and there watch him try to make you out an awful fiber as he examines the contents of your trunk.

Woe be unto you if you have mislabeled the color of your socks or slipped up on any other detail. You're liable not to get your trunk at all.

WOMAN AND BUSINESS LIFE.

From H. G. Wells' "The Wife of Sir Isaac Harman."

It is against instinct, it is with an enormous reluctance that women are bringing their quick emotions, their flashing, unstable intelligences, their essential romanticism, their inevitable profound generosity into the world of politics and business. If only they

could continue believing that all that side of life was grave and wise and admirably managed for them they would. It is not in a day or a generation that we shall un-specialize women. It is a wrench nearly as violent as birth for them to face out into the bleak realization that the man who goes out for them into business, into affairs and returns so comfortably loaded with housings and wrappings and trappings and toys isn't as a matter of fact engaged in benign creativeness while he is getting these desirable things.

WEALTHY INDIAN PRINCES IN WAR.

From the Indianapolis News.

Among the officers of the Indian troops forming part of the British expeditionary force are three native princes, each of whom has a fortune exceeding 20 million dollars.

PEANUT CROP THRESHED.

DENTON, Texas, Nov. 21.—The peanut crop around Denton has been threshed, and about 4,000 bushels of good "goobers" produced as a result. On some farms the nuts averaged 75 bushels to the acre.

A much larger acreage will be devoted to this crop next year.

HELPFUL WORDS

From a Plainview Citizen.

Is your back lame and painful? Does it ache especially after exertion?

Is there a soreness in the kidney region? These symptoms suggest weak kidneys.

If so, there is danger in delay. Weak kidneys get fast weaker. Give your kidneys prompt attention. Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys.

Your neighbors use and recommend them.

Read this Plainview testimony:

John Pendley, Covington Avenue, Plainview, Texas, says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they relieved me of bladder trouble and pains across my back and kidneys. Before I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I could hardly get up from a chair. I procured my supply at the Long Drug Co. and they did me a world of good."

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

Call The Herald for Cut Cards.

Want Ads

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

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

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

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.

NOTICE.

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

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. tf.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms. MRS. J. W. WESTCOAT. Phone 316. —Adv. tf.

FOR SALE — Second-hand Ford motor. BEN SMITH, at Pierson & Smith's. —Adv. tf.

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

How about your COAL supply? Better phone 162 your order now. ALLEN & BONNER COAL AND GRAIN CO. —Adv. 2t.

PHONE 162 your Coal orders, where they will be filled and delivered promptly. —Adv. 2t.

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

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

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

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REVOLUTION, THE SANE BUILDER.

Conditions of social unrest bring about political revolution. Conditions of economic unrest bring about industrial revolution. The need for better and different things begets conditions approaching a solution of problems.

Revolution means progression. The world's wealth is based on land, the economists tell us. More land and larger returns from land already developed brings more wealth. As population increases, wealth must increase or the race will become poverty stricken.

Farming has been revolutionized. Intensive farming is the order of the day. It has been demonstrated that there can be more produced by handling a small acreage and cultivating it intensively than by handling a large acreage.

When the South Plains was an open range, few of the old-time stockmen dreamed that there would be prosperous irrigated farms on the Plains. Water was scarce. The problem of supplying watering places for stock was vexing. Windmills solved this problem to a remarkable extent. Old-timers resented the coming of the agricultural class. They loved the open country. They thought their prosperity was dependent upon an open country. They loved to drive at will.

The small rancher followed the open-range cowman. He has outlived his day. Stockmen are seeing a new development. They are beginning to realize that their land has a larger value and that returns may be had in keeping with the value of the land.

The day of the large cattle operator is rapidly drawing to a close, and with it the day of cattle speculation. Markets are certain and daily reports may be had. The discovery of an inexhaustible supply of pure water that can be cheaply secured for irrigation has made a feed crop certain. The cost of irrigation is counterbalanced by the increase in yield. The profit coming from an assured grain and feed crop, fed to cattle, is attractive. Range does not matter. Irrigation insures a feed crop; silos conserve the crop; alfalfa and small grain furnish grazing and pasturage. There is no better finishing than maize, kaffir and feterita.

Grain and feed are the staple crops of the South Plains. Grain or feed sold on the hoof is worth more to the farmer in dollars and cents right at the time of the sale than grain in the head or threshed. Feeding stock on land enriches it. Thus the returns on live stock on the farm is two-fold. Raising baby beef and the battleship hog is conservation of the soil.

Revolution has been a safe and sane builder for the Shallow Water Belt.

Best Editorial of the Day

WHERE YOUTH IS CONQUEROR.

(From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.)

There is every reason to believe that the struggle which is now devastating Europe will be long continued, even to the length of practical extermination. There are numerous indications pointing to this.

Not in generations has the youth of France, Germany and England been regarded with so much solicitude.

A still more significant evidence of this value of youth is that every enlisted volunteer, not attached to the regular army, is urged to marry and enjoy his honeymoon before going into active training, and this is usually done, the government taking advantage of the situation to make the honeymoon as pleasant as possible. Some such marriages may result in the birth of youngsters to eventually take their places in the line, after this war is ended and another Europe has been established.

Another indication of the length of the war is expressed in the decision of France to place the school boys in military training. They are still mere youths, but they grow with passing years, and if trained while in school they will not have to sacrifice additional time in equipping themselves for the life of a soldier later on.

In England unusual activity is being shown in recruiting boy scouts. The boy scout was a few years ago regarded in a humorous light, but wise heads have learned that when the time arrives for the boy scout to turn to the more serious aspects of a soldier's life he is well fitted for it.

There are now upward of 300,000 school boys in France under military guidance. The minister of public instruction is to co-operate with the minister of war, and from the ranks of youth France expects to rebuild her army after peace has been restored. Even in Russia, with its reputed capacity for huge mobilization, something similar is in progress. For the first time in many generations the exemption from services in the field which has been accorded by the imperial government to all students of the universities, and even in secondary schools, has been withheld, and this class of young men has been put into training for anticipated work in the field. Heretofore the Russian university student has not been regarded by his government as a safe custodian of a musket. His revolutionary tendencies, fancied or real, have served to free him from the burden of military service.

All of this has been changed, and it proves, moreover, that youth must be looked upon as a conqueror after all.

formerly took such pains to make gifts to delight mothers, fathers, lovers and children are now hooked around the triggers of death-dealing guns. Many of these workers are no more.

So there's a selfish reason why one should shop early this year. Of course, there is always the consideration one should have for the overworked clerk. And a body has a larger variety to select from when the shopping is done early. But, this year, there might be a tearful little lady at home Christmas morning should the girl behind the counter say to you, "I am sorry, the last doll is gone."

FARMERS MAKE SHIPMENTS OF THRESHED MAIZE.

McLEAN, Texas, Nov. 21.—The production of maize in this territory this year was extraordinarily large, according to a number of growers who are making heavy shipments of the grain to Texas points.

The farmers are keeping enough of the product for home consumption and have an abundance left, and during the week have been shipping to various points on an average of 2,000 bushels of threshed maize daily. A good price is being received for the grain.

UNITED STATES COAST DEFENSES ARE WEAK

(Continued from Page One.)

provisions and supplies for six months. These would be re-enforced by a second line of 300,000 drawn from the organized militia and similarly provisioned.

Troops now distributed in foreign possessions, or to be distributed under the present organization plans, are totally inadequate for the needs of these outlying districts, General Wotherspoon held. Effective defense of the Philippines is "manifestly impossible" under present forces, he said.

Panama in Great Danger.

Likewise, the Panama Canal can not be protected against foreign invasion by the present garrison or by proposed additions thereto, unless the army is so equipped that these troops could be rapidly re-enforced from the United States.

Of Alaska, he said that the garrison of five hundred men there "verges on the ridiculous," unless it could be re-enforced at the "very earliest stages of an impending conflict" by forces from the states. The same criticism, he declared, was applicable to Hawaii.

Germany's system of training soldiers was hinted at as the best means of providing the mobile forces that he recommended.

Make Regulars a Training School.

General Wotherspoon outlined the plan through which he would double the strength of the regular army and create the reserve. The enlisted men would serve a short term with the colors, then pass into the reserves for periods of five or more years, being at all times under obligation to respond in case of national need.

"Assuming," the report continues, "the adoption of a short term of enlistment—say, three years—for the passage of the man thoroughly trained in the school of the regular or standing army into the reserves and that men so trained should not be held in the first reserve for a longer period than five years, it would appear that the size of the regular or standing army to be used as a school for the training or reservists should be about 205,000 enlisted men.

"If from such an army, organized on a basis of three years' training, we discharge yearly that increment below the grade of sergeant which had completed its three years' training, we would have due allowance for deaths, etc., in the first year of its complete operation, an army of 263,700 (205,000 plus 58,700 reserves); in the second year an army of 322,400 (205,000 plus 117,400 reserves); in the third year an army of 381,100 (205,000 plus 176,100 reserves); in the fourth year an army of 439,800 (205,000 plus 234,800 reserves); in the fifth year an army of 498,500 (205,000 plus 293,500 reserves). After this the army would be maintained at the last figure and in addition we would be accumulating trained men in the second reserve at the rate of about 55,000 each year."

General Wotherspoon contended the proposed system would be economical, inasmuch as the reserve officers and men would receive pay only during their active service and on being called to the colors. He added that he saw no reason why the same principle as to reserves should not be applied to the organized militia. In that connection, however, he says "It must be admitted that unless there be a material change in the laws governing the organized militia which will bring about a greater reliance upon and an increased control by the general government, that branch of our military establishment cannot be regarded and depended upon as a reliable force."

THANKSGIVING DINNER.

The Ladies' Missionary Society will serve their annual Turkey Dinner in the store room adjoining E. R. Williams' Furniture Store. Dinner will be served hot. All are invited. Adv. Sat.

WILL ASK EXPLANATION OF FIRING ON TENNESSEE

(Continued from Page One.)

where the responsibility lay, would be promptly adjusted through diplomatic channels. President Wilson is determined that under no circumstances shall the United States be involved in war with Turkey. If the Turkish officers acted without authority of the Ottoman government, and the firing was not justified by naval procedure in a closed port, it is confidently be-



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The Season is open. There is a bunch of Society Brand Suits huddled over in our mens store and a crack at them now with a 20-25 will insure you the finest allover spread Thanksgiving Day. Store will be closed all day next Thursday

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lieved here that the Ottoman government will render an apology.

Puzzles the President.

With the navy's message as the only basis for judgment, President Wilson and administration officials were considerably puzzled over the affair. The president telephoned Secretary Daniels several times to-day, and also discussed the situation with Robert Lansing acting Secretary of the State Department.

Officials of the Government declined to believe that the firing was an unfriendly or hostile act. Assurances given by the Port have repeatedly pledged protection and the closest friendship for American citizens. However, when the American warships first went to Turkey to protect American interests and deliver gold for the relief of missionaries, Turkey was at peace. Since then the United States has taken over the diplomatic interests of Great Britain and France, with whom the Porte is at war—a circumstance which is fraught with delicate responsibilities.

Efforts on the part of some of the Mohammedan leaders in Turkey to start a "Holy War" have made Americans as well as British and French subjects apprehensive. The American consul at Smyrna reported his fears to Ambassador Morgenthau, under whose instructions the two warships have been moved about in Turkish waters for the salutary effect their presence might have on local Turkish officials.

Has a Right to Enter Harbor.

Twice the Ottoman government has given the United States warning that the port of Smyrna was fined, and for this reason the Tennessee, it is understood, stood off at Vourlah, ten miles away, while its launch started for the shore to investigate conditions at the consulate.

Regardless of whether Smyrna is a closed port, under the regulations of the United States navy, Captain Decker would be justified in seeking to enter the harbor to ascertain the facts with reference to the American consulate and its citizens. Article 1646 of the regulations reads:

"On occasions where injury to the United States or to a citizen thereof is committed or threatened in violation of the principles of international law or treaty rights the commander-in-chief should communicate with the diplomatic representatives or consul of the United States and take such steps as the gravity of the case demands, reporting immediately to the Secretary of the Navy all the facts."

This regulation would practically oblige Captain Decker to communicate with the American consul at Smyrna after he had learned that the consulate was in danger, using his launch if nec-

See "THE MASTER KEY." As much better than Trey o' Hearts as Trey o' Hearts was Lucille Love. Every Monday night, at THE OLYMPIA. —Adv. 2t.

essary, regardless of whether the port was closed by Turkish officials.

Didn't Attempt to Enter.

Under Article 1647, giving the duties of a naval commander in such a situation, the statement is made that while it is illegal to use force against a foreign and friendly state, "the right of self preservation is a right which belongs to the states as well as the individuals, and includes the protection of the state, its honor and its possessions against arbitrary violence actual or impending whereby the state or its citizens may suffer irreparable injury."

That Captain Decker did not persist in his attempt to enter Smyrna was indicated by the fact that his message said he left at the request of the ambassador, who, it is presumed here, thought it advisable to withdraw the ship until a better understanding could be reached on such points as had arisen.

One effect of the incident, it is generally believed, in diplomatic circles here, will be to emphasize to the Porte the anxiety of the United States for the safety of its subjects in Turkey. Conditions have been uncertain for many months, even before Turkey entered the war. Ambassador Morgenthau had consular reports voicing apprehension early last summer and asked for a warship. Inasmuch as the Tennessee had been ordered to Europe to carry gold, the Washington administration took advantage of the coincidence and sent the two relief ships to linger in the Levant for emergencies.

Before Turkey entered the war England and France signified their hope that the United States would send warships to Turkey for the protection of Christians, as they did not want to send their own vessels for fear of aggravating an already tense situation between the triple entente and the Porte.

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Senator Atchison Was President for One Day

Three times in the history of the United States the possibility has arisen of the Nation being without an elected President for a day. Those were when inaugural day fell on Sunday. Twice the possibility was obviated by the President-elect taking the oath of office in private, in 1821 and 1877.

In 1849 Zachary Taylor did not reach Washington in time for a private administration of the oath, and so, for one day, David Rice Atchison, senator from Missouri, was legal President of the United States. No act of any sort occurred that day to perpetuate his name in that capacity.

Senator Atchison was president pro tem. of the Senate when the terms of office of President James K. Polk and Vice President George M. Dallas expired, at midnight March 4. Under the Succession Law of 1792, which was in effect then, the president pro tem. of the Senate became chief executive of the Nation when, for any reason, the President and Vice President became incapacitated for duty. In 1886 that law was changed, making the Secretary of State and other Cabinet officers next in line for the presidency after the Vice President, instead of the president pro tem. and the speaker of the House of Representatives.

Senator Atchison, during his lifetime, was most fond of urging his claim to be called the twelfth Presi-

dent of the United States in history. It was a source of great amusement to him. He claimed the distinction of being the only President who was not elected to that office or the vice presidency, the only President from a state west of the Mississippi, the President whose term of office was the shortest, and the only President who never signed his name as such.

For many years no authority gave Senator Atchison's claim any recognition. Now Frederick Converse Beach, editor of the American Encyclopedia, and John H. Finley, editor of Nelson's Encyclopedia, both grant his claim. The former says: "During Sunday, March 4, 1849, he was the legal President of the United States," and the latter says he "was president pro tem. of the Senate during several sessions, and by virtue of this office was President of the United States on Sunday, March 4, 1849."

But whatever humor Senator Atchison may have had in claiming to have been President, there is little importance in the fact. It is only a curious incident in American political history.

In 1917, when the successor of President Wilson is inaugurated, March 4 will be Sunday. Should the President-elect not be given the oath of office then until March 5, Mr. Bryan, or whoever is Secretary of State, will be "President for a day."

BROOD SOW MANAGEMENT; FEEDING AT FARROWING TIME.

By PROF. W. J. KENNEDY, in Drovers' Journal.

Sows receiving well-balanced rations during the pregnancy period do not, as a rule, require a great deal of additional attention at farrowing time. Keep the sow's digestive organs in good natural condition. Three or four days previous to farrow, it is a good idea to reduce the grain allowance and feed a rather thin slop. Some wheat shorts or wheat bran are very good to mix with the water, as they both exert a favorable influence on the digestive organs. Every precaution should be taken to prevent a feverish condition of the sow at this time. Any tendency toward constipation is liable to cause a heated condition of the body. Some very successful swine raisers feed from three to five ounces of Epsom salts about two days before the system. Sows that are feverish are much more likely to be vicious than those in good condition. Where some oil meal, bran, roots or the leaves of either alfalfa or clover hay are fed,

there is seldom any trouble due to an overheated condition of the body system. It is not a good idea to increase the rations until at least four or five days after farrowing. This gives the sow a chance to recover before the milk flow arrives.

Farrowing time needs but little attention when the sows are out of doors in a grass lot. The mother usually makes her own bed and all is well. With early pigs in the hog house it is different. The pen should be warm, as little pigs cannot withstand much cold weather. Either chaff or cut straw should be furnished for bedding. Long straw tangles the little fellow up, thus oftentimes causing the mother to lie on top of them. A fender about six inches wide should be placed around the wall about six or eight inches from the floor. This will prevent the sow from crushing the little ones against the wall. In real cold weather it is a good idea to keep the little pigs in a nice warm basket with artificial heat and covered up to protect them from the cold, except at intervals of every three or four hours during the day, when they are allowed to nurse. This addi-

tional care need only be given for four or five days.

As soon as the sow has recovered from her farrowing troubles, which usually takes from three to five days, the ration should be gradually increased. The more milk the sow gives the faster will her pigs grow, provided they have sufficient exercise to prevent thumps. This requires liberal feeding on rations of a highly concentrated nature. Where skim milk is available, it will be found very useful at this time. The following rations have given very good results: Corn meal, seven parts, and meat meal or tankage, one part, in the form of a slop; corn meal, two parts, wheat bran, one part, and skim milk enough to make a rather thin slop; corn meal, six parts, wheat shorts, three parts, and oil meal, one part, fed in the form of a slop; corn meal, one part, ground barley, one part, and ground oats, one part, fed in the form of a slop, composed of either skim milk or water; corn meal, one part, and ground oats, one part, fed in a skim milk slop; ground barley, three parts, and wheat shorts, two parts, fed in a slop; ground barley and skim milk, fed in a slop; ground barley, four parts, ground oats, three parts, and either meat meal or tankage, one part, fed in the form of a slop. Many other rations might be mentioned, but the above list ought to be sufficient. Feed each sow what she will eat up clean at least three times daily during the first five weeks of the suckling period. By the time the young pigs are two and a half or three weeks old, they ought to be encouraged to eat some grain feed. Where skim milk is available, a mixture of shorts and skim milk, ground barley and skim milk or sieved oats and skim milk, is very appetizing. Soon a little soaked shelled corn scattered on the feeding floor will appeal to the little fellows. Encourage them to eat, and have them ready to wean by the time they are seven or eight weeks old.

It is very important that well-fed young pigs be given a liberal amount of exercise. If not provided with exercise they are liable to become too fat and may die from thumps, or other troubles. Where it is impossible to give plenty of exercise, it is then necessary to cut down the sow's ration so as to decrease the milk flow.

Too much attention cannot be given the sow and her young during this stage of the little pig's life. A pig that is well born and well fed during the suckling period usually pays good dividends to his owner.

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BLUFFING OFTEN STEPPING STONE TO SUCCESS.

From the Indianapolis News.

A bluff is a collection of small deceptions directed to a single end; but this does not mean that the end may not be honest, for bluffing is resorted to in the most deserving causes. Men rise to prominence in politics through their ability to convince the people that they are much better qualified than others who lack only the knack of talking about themselves. Women achieve social distinction and a reputation for intellectual cleverness by bluffing judiciously among other women known to the amenable to that kind of impression, and the reputation in turn serves to impress the more conservative.

But whatever his reward, the successful bluffer earns it all. He must have an agile wit and a ready tongue. He must be patient enough to wait for the ripe moment, then assert his accumulation of deceptions with discretion and a certain amount of the vital fire which is often abused under the term personality. Many a reputation for extraordinary prosperity has begun with a borrowed motor car and a disposition to share it with the select few whom its possession will inspire with the most awe.

Daring is required to execute such a plan, but your true bluffer is generally so well schooled in failure that it has no terrors for him. He has begun as a callow youth, when it seemed easier to make believe that he was wise than to acquire wisdom. Very often this youthful bluff succeeds, for older men are inclined to overestimate the strength of youth. And once used it soon becomes a habit.

Not until the years have taught their lesson does the futility of bluffing become evident. Then the bluffer finds himself deserted by youth, his great ally, which he has worked so hard; and in the test which mellow age puts on the conversation of men he finds himself proved a bore and a person of impoverished intellect. To many bluffers, though, the bluff is only a stepping stone to respectable accomplishment, and not infrequently youthful bluffs are capped with honor and substantial distinction.

A list of publications upon live social, economic and educational subjects issued by the University of Texas and distribution free may be obtained by application to the Bulletin Clerk, University Station, Austin, Texas.

TEXAS INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

GREENVILLE.—The adaptability of Sudan grass in this section has been proved through experiments carried on at the local Chamber of Commerce Experimental farm, situated near here. Several acres of land was devoted to this product this year, and the yield averaged 500 pounds of seed and eight tons of hay per acre. Fifty acres will be planted to this seed next season.

SHERMAN.—All preparations for sprinkling with oil several miles of gravel roads located within the city limits have been made by local officials. Considerable traffic is conducted over these highways.

ORANGE.—A big syrup refinery with a daily capacity of between 2,500 and 3,000 gallons is being constructed here. The plant will soon be ready for operation, and will only cater to wholesale trade. With a syrup factory in this county, farmers will devote a greater acreage to cane growing in the future, according to the owners of the project.

SAN BENITO.—For the purpose of encouraging the growing of citrus fruits and flowers to a greater extent in this section, the Rio Grande Horticultural Society, of this city, has named November 27th and 28th as the dates for holding a horticultural show here. A large exhibit of products is being arranged and prizes will be given those showing the best displays.

FLORESVILLE.—Probably the heaviest pecan crop in years is being gathered here this season. The nuts are in demand on account of their excellent flavor, and are being sent to all parts of the State, at a good profit to the producers. Last week more than 25,000 pounds were gathered and sold.

KIRBYVILLE.—A number of local citizens recently held a get-together meeting and organized a Progressive League here. The first official act of the organization was to name November 21st as Trades Day for this town.

HARLINGEN.—Growers in this section say that the strawberry crop is ripening fast, and prospects are bright for gathering and marketing some of the luscious fruit this month. A splendid yield is forecasted by the farmers in this territory.

BRENTHAM.—Farmers in this county are strong believers in the cotton-holding movement, and up to the present have stored 12,000 bales of the fleecy staple, which will be held until the price again reaches normal proportions. Several thousand more bales will be stored in warehouses in various parts of the county, which will bring the total bales stored up to about half the amount produced this year.

ALPINE.—Heavy carload shipments of cattle are leaving this point daily for various markets in and out of the State. Ranges are in excellent condition, and the cattle fine and fat.

HOW YOU MAY PREVENT RADIATORS FROM FREEZING.

Motor dealers say that the most expensive repairs you can have for your cars are made on the radiators. The problem of preventing freezing is a simple one to solve, it is said. The advice is to either drain the radiator at night or use an anti-freeze solution. A popular mixture for the two-gallon radiator tank which can be put up at any drug store is one quart of glycerine, two quarts ethyl alcohol, the other five quarts in the radiator to be water.

The University of Texas employs 57 teachers a hundred students; Nebraska, 7.6; Colorado, 8.6; Wisconsin, 14.1.

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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

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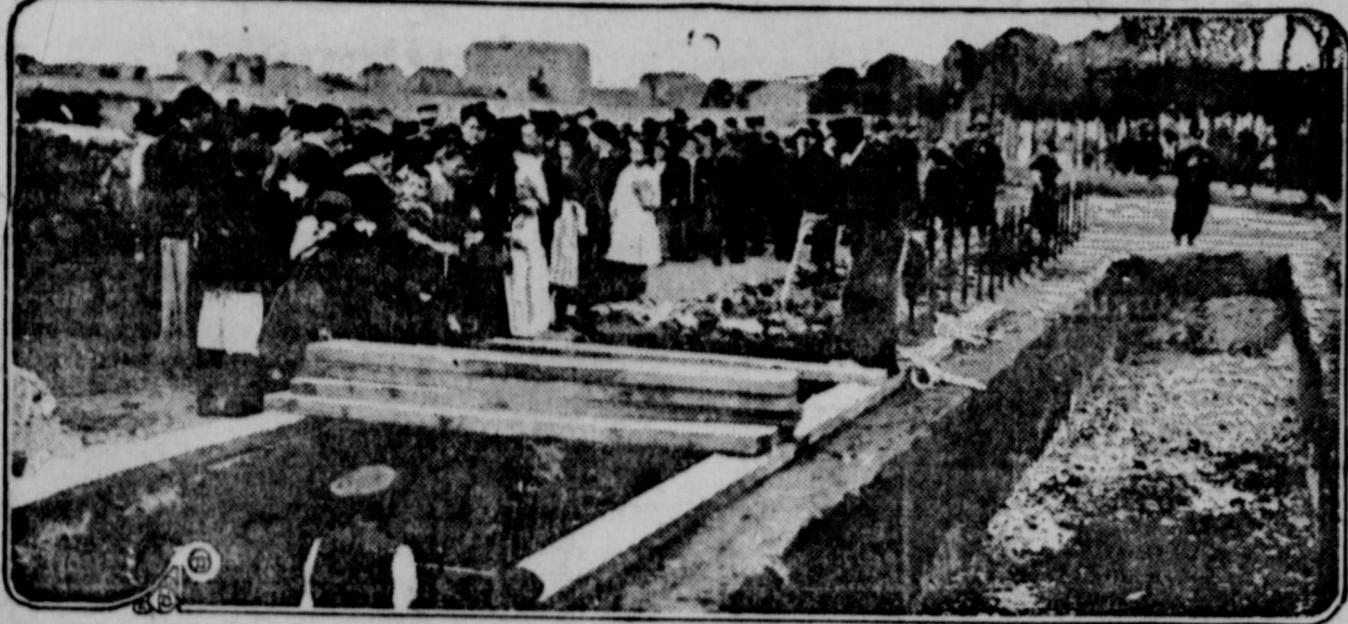
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BURYING WAR'S VICTIMS IN FRANCE.



Copyright, 1914, by American Press Association.
Wounded men who die in hospitals are buried in long trenches in newly created cemeteries. This picture was made at Rheims, France.

IN THE MORNING OF A SECOND BRONZE AGE.

Copper is the Metal of the Future; It is Becoming More and More Important Each Decade.

Copper is the metal of the future. The many mechanical and electrical inventions that have crowded the last half century literally eat copper. Day by day the consumption is increasing. This is the morning of the second Bronze Age.

The ultimate destiny of copper cannot be prophesied. Mining, mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, gas, in fact, technical engineering of all different distinctions finds its growth firmly rooted in the beds of this base metal. The amount consumed in telegraphy and telephony alone is enormous today.

Copper combined with tin was the first metallic compound known to man; for bronze, which is the technical name of this compound, has given its name to an archaeological epoch, and students have many metallic relics, such as domestic implements, arms, and ornaments, etc., which they can study to give them a hint as to the manners and customs of the people of that prehistoric age. Unfortunately, the knowledge of the art of tempering copper, which was known to the ancients, has been lost, for it is a fact that this metal was cast, not only into shields and breastplates for the Roman soldiers, but into sharp-edged weapons and tools.

In America copper was used extensively by the aborigines, whether they were Indian, Aztec, Mayan or Incan. The national museum of Mexico contains many specimens of both implements and utensils cast in the red metal, of remarkable design and workmanship.

Copper is a beautiful metal. Its brilliant red color distinguishes it from all others. When polished it has such a light-reflecting quality that its sheen rivals the luster of gold. It is to a high degree malleable and ductile. Iron is the only metal which exceeds it in tenacity. It ranks second to silver as a conductor of electricity, and is much preferred to the latter metal in this use. It does not rust readily.

The distribution of copper in nature is extraordinary. The metal is found in all soils and ferruginous mineral waters and ores. However, it is not only distributed throughout the earth's crust, but also traces of it are found in seaweed, certain mollusks (often being disagreeably apparent in oysters), in straw, hay, eggs, cheese, meat, in our own anatomy and even in our blood.

While the United States is the leading copper producing country of the world, still some of the Latin-American countries show unmistakable evidences of large deposits. Australasia, Africa, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Germany, Korea, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Russia, Spain and Portugal, and even Japan, are all copper producing countries.

The greatest mass of native copper found was discovered in the Lake Superior region in 1857. This copper nugget was forty-five feet long, twenty-two feet at its widest point, and a maximum thickness of eight feet, weighed about 420 tons and was 90 per cent copper.

The history of electricity is the history of copper. It serves in the construction of dynamos and motors. Great quantities are rolled into wire annually for submarine cable and transmission lines for light and power service—in fact, more and more copper is being employed in the construction of electrical apparatus, from the gigantic generator in the dynamo room to the most insignificant key of the switch that turns on the light or starts the motor whirling.

Electrical railroad work obviously has taken enormous quantities of copper. Street car lines of cities take annual toll in many tons of this red metal. The railways that have installed special electrical circuits point to another field wherein copper will

be consumed in large quantities. Copper is added to these soft metals in order to give them hardness. Thus we find it in the composition of gold that goes to make jewelry; in the composition of silver coins; in gun-metal, bell metal, bronze and aluminum bronze, and very extensively in all kinds of marine construction work. Tobin bronze, which contains a large percentage of copper, is a specific compound that goes to sheath the bottom of modern battleships.

CATTLE FEED BY BOAT.

Six Thousand Bags of Alfalfa Meal Being Loaded in Kansas City for Shipment to East.

From the Kansas City Star.
Boats of the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Company are receiving liberal patronage from mills in and near Kansas City, which at this time of the year turn out immense quantities of alfalfa meal, used for feeding live stock.

Alongside the municipal dock, at the foot of Main Street, are the barges Gamma and Delta. The former barge is loaded with six thousand bags of alfalfa meal and is ready for shipment to St. Louis. A score of men were busy to-day loading the Delta with the feed product. At noon three thousand sacks had been placed aboard the boat and the dock was piled high with more of the meal.

When the steamer Advance returns from a trip to St. Louis it will tow back the Gamma and Delta. The alfalfa meal will be placed aboard trains at St. Louis, then shipped to Eastern States, where it will be mixed with grain products and fed to live stock.

The alfalfa meal is obtained from grinding up alfalfa hay. Mills in the West devote most of their attention to this work between October and January. Cattle, horses and hogs thrive on the feed. Loading the barges Beta and Epsilon with good-sized cargoes of general merchandise to be distributed to merchants in Kansas City and surrounding territory is under way at St. Louis.

ISLAND OF ANCIENT FAME.

Cyprus, in the Mediterranean, Has Figured Largely in the World's History.

From the National Geographic Society's Bulletin.

Cyprus is an island in the Mediterranean which has figured largely in the history of Europe. Famed in antiquity for its forests, to-day, except for the pine woods on the summits of its historic mountains, it is largely bare and treeless. From Egypt came monarchs to find timber for their fleets, and from Athens and Rome men to work its rich copper mines. The Apostle Paul visited Cyprus in his first great missionary journey, and Mark went there later with Barnabas. At the division of the Roman Empire, Cyprus went to the Byzantine emperors. In the Twelfth Century England took the island and sold it to the Knights Templars, who in turn sold it to the King of Jerusalem. In 1570 the Turks sent sixty thousand men against Cyprus. Nicosia, its capital, was taken after a 45-day siege, and twenty thousand people were put to the sword. In 1878 England and Turkey entered into an agreement whereby Turkey retained sovereignty over the island, while England took charge of its administration. Cyprus is 148 miles long, from forty to fifty miles wide, and is about 3,600 square miles in area, with a fertile plain separating northern and southern mountain ranges. The island produces copper, gold, silver, asbestos, gypsum, red jasper, cotton, wheat, barley, tobacco, silk and fruits. Wine is the best-known product. The water supply is meager, but the climate is healthy.

COWS NEED BETTER CARE IN COLDER WEATHER.

"Now is the time that the farmer should be especially careful of the treatment which he gives the cows on his farm," declares R. M. Washburn, associate in dairy husbandry at the Minnesota College of Agriculture.

"Cold winds and rains are costly. They chill the cow, just as they would a warm stove, entailing the burning of more fuel. To avoid this the farmer should provide protection early.

"The ration at this transition period between summer pasturing and winter feeding is important. Any cow that has been giving milk since last spring will decrease her flow rapidly if she is not fed liberally. The result will be a greatly reduced profit from the dairy herd during the winter months.

"We are nearing the season when butter fat brings the highest price. Farmers will recognize the wisdom of keeping up the milk flow through this period.


"I do not advocate the feeding of much grain at this time. What is fed should merely supplement a ration composed largely of late grasses, pumpkins, soft-shelled squash, roots and small potatoes.

"Many of the farmers do not believe that the small potatoes are worth picking up, not realizing that five pounds of potatoes are worth as much as one pound of grain. They may be

brought in and put on the barn floor, where if they are covered with hay to keep off the frosts and prevent light freezing, they can be kept for a long time and will take the place of a considerable amount of expensive grain or mill feed. Frozen potatoes, however, should not be fed to cows. They react unfavorably on the digestive tract."

A LOCK FOR MOTOR CAR WHEELS.

F. L. Carter, of Seattle, has invented a device for locking motor car wheels. It is designed particularly to prevent the theft of motor cars. The invention consists of a foot pedal which operates a rod that extends beneath the car to the rear wheels. Depression of the pedal causes two prongs to slip between the spokes in the wheels, locking them tightly. The device is known as the auto lock wheel.

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

WE PAY INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS

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

Waller Tailoring Co. pressing does not merely renew the old creases in your clothes.

The shape of the suit and the new-like crispness of the cloth must first be restored.

THAT'S---

THE
Waller Tailoring Co.
WAY

Tailors Dry Cleaners
Phone 188

We Pay Return Charges on
All Parcel Post Packages

Thanksgiving

THE DAY OF FEASTING AND JOY

Make the big meal such a one as Mother used to cook.

We have everything she used to be able to buy and some things in addition.

Fine Fat Live or Dressed Turkeys
Dressed Hens and Frying Chickens
Fancy Kalamazoo Celery
Cape Cod Cranberries
Snowball Cauliflower
East Texas Pumpkin Yams
Fresh Oysters
Fresh Fish
Fancy Malaga Grapes
Florida Oranges
Fancy Black Twig Apples
Fancy Bananas
18 Pounds of Sugar for \$1.00 with every \$5.00 purchase of groceries during Thanksgiving week.

Vickery-Hancock Grocery Company

The Store of Good Things to Eat

Phone 17

Thanksgiving!

For peace and the blessings of peace which this favored land alone among the great nations today enjoys; for the wisdom, the sanity, the equal-handed justice with which our destinies have been guided---

For abundant harvests of grain and all fruits of earth; for the future, bright with new opportunities, that stretches before us--

For high business ideals; for a goodly flavor of friendship in all business transactions; for the privilege of serving our fellow citizens with such worthy merchandise as Kuppenheimer Clothes.

For the opportunity offered by this live store of purchasing Fall and Winter Men's and Women's Ready to Wear at a genuine 20 per cent discount off our usual low prices on unusually high quality.

For genial hospitality; for home-comings and happy re-unions of those bound together by family and neighborly ties; for the well filled larder, the plump turkey, the red cranberries, the yellow pumpkins and the delightful art that can transform them into a feast fit for the palate of a king---

For all the good things Nineteen Hundred Fourteen has brought to us---

Thanksgiving!

Plainview Mercantile Company

"A Dry Goods Store in a Block to Itself"



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THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER

THE PANAMA CANAL COST 353 MILLIONS.

Colonel Goethals' Annual Report Reveals Some of Difficulties Met in Building Gigantic Canal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Concluding chapters in the story of American pluck and perseverance that made possible the construction of the Panama Canal are written by Colonel George W. Goethals, Governor of the Zone, in his annual report submitted to-day to Secretary Garrison. The report tells of the canal builders' battle against tricky earth slides, of the establishment of the permanent form of government in the zone, with Colonel Goethals as Governor, of the beginning of the work on fortifications to guard the great waterway against invasion, while imposing rows of figures tell of the cost of retails in the canal's construction and maintenance.

The report shows that the canal's cost, including the current appropriation, now stands at \$353,559,049.69. More than \$374,000,000 was appropriated. Of that amount, more than \$12,000,000 was for fortifications.

"Work was continued during the year on the gun and mortar batteries," the report states, "and by the close of the year the concrete work was practically completed, as well as the greater portion of the back fill. On July 1, 1913, the construction of redoubts in accordance with plans prepared by a board appointed for the purpose and approved by the Secretary of War, was undertaken, and they were completed, as well as the clearing necessary in accordance with them."

The continued earth slides that checked the progress of the canal builders was described at length.

"The total amount of material removed in the dry from Culebra Cut," the report states, "from the beginning of American operations to June 15, 1914, aggregated 116,261,883 cubic yards, at a division cost of \$0.7066 per cubic yard; of this amount 25,206,100 cubic yards were removed because of slides, or 22.86 per cent."

Describing the demolition of Gamboa Dike as one of the final steps in the canal's completion, the report relates that "with the exception of a small pocket slide in the vicinity of Cascades, the admission of water to the cut has thus far had no bad effects; nor has there been any perceptible tendency for the presence of

water to produce slides."

The canal's giant locks and dams staunchly withstood the earthquake shocks, which were more violent and numerous during the last year than in any since American occupation. Eighty-seven distinct shocks were recorded at Ancon.

"Practically all the shocks," the report stated, "seemed to originate in the vicinity of the lower east of Los Santos Province, approximately 115 miles southwest of Ancon. The most violent shocks occurred October 2, 1913, and May 28, 1914.

"The shock of May 28 resulted in slight damage to the new administration building then in course of erection at Balboa Heights, but with this exception the canal works suffered no damage from these shocks."

As the construction of the canal proceeded to the point where a date was set for the admission of the first ship, the population of the zone steadily decreased. On June 30, 1914, the force employed on the canal was 29,673, compared with 43,350 at the close of the previous fiscal year. "Accompanying the decrease," the report states, "there was a large emigration from the isthmus, and for the first time since the work was started there was an excess of departures over arrivals of about 15,000."

Inasmuch as the canal was not opened for traffic until August 15, the report does not tell of the passage of the first merchant ships or of the financial aspects of operations.

TEXAS MILL SENDS FLOUR TO STARVING BELGIANS.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 21.—Knowing the need of the Belgian people for food, especially breadstuffs, a local milling company has, through its generosity and assistance by other flour mills in this territory, donated a carload of flour to the starving populace of that war-ridden country. A ship has been chartered to carry this and other necessities of life to Belgium, and will leave Philadelphia some time in December.

EL PASO HERALD POPULAR.

The El Paso Herald is popular in Plainview. J. B. Wilson has secured more than one hundred subscribers to the Herald here.

Doc Lewis, of Lockney, was in Plainview yesterday.

ARGENTINA OFFERS U. S. NEW FIELD FOR TRADE

(Continued from Page One.)

ing, at least, small cargoes and also agents, and especially adapting themselves to the custom of not demanding cash payment, as has been practiced by others with very well-known success."

Fundamental Commercial Conditions

The opportunity for United States exporters is all the better because of the spirit of impartiality and fairness toward all foreign goods which governs fundamental conditions in Argentina. This point is elaborated in a recent communication from the Argentine Minister of Finance, Senor Enrique Carbo, to a financial institution in the United States, which also sets forth the importance of helping the industries necessary to the development of Argentine commerce in order to reap an ultimate trade benefit. The article follows:

"I believe that commercial relations based upon the constant interchange of the products that are required by the two countries for consumption or for the development of their economic activities will necessarily strengthen the international ties between them and stimulate other relationship to the profit of this Republic and of its worthy North American sister. I do not believe that it is possible for commercial intercourse between two free nations to result in loss to the one and profit to the other. In the development of commercial relations with our country the United States need only follow the example of European countries that have most rapidly succeeded in occupying the first place in the Argentine market. They gave the initial impulse to industries that were most necessary to the development of our commerce. They consulted our merchants regarding the tendencies and the tastes of our consumers and granted them credit facilities by founding in this country great banking institutions. Also they have established excellent lines of navigation and maintained Continental traffic by means of moderate freight rates. In order to keep the transportation service going they arranged to take the greater part of our products to supply their markets and their big manufacturing concerns.

"Such a system of encouraging commerce has proved profitable to the

countries that put it into practice, as is shown by the world's commercial statistics of the last 30 years. In these, the United States figures as one of our best customers, precisely because of the adoption of the methods referred to.

"Neither the United States nor any other country has ever found, nor will any ever find, any obstacle in the way of the exercise of its full commercial activities in this Republic. Argentine legislation is liberal to business. Our custom house regulations have not been modified for some ten years. They influence imports so little that prices ruling on the markets have shown scarcely any effect on account of them. The taxes levied on goods for international consumption are the smallest possible. The same thing may be said of the Republic's fiscal burden upon our national industries, our transportation lines, and our business with the neighboring Republics that are supplied from our markets or through our ports.

Tariff Policy—Information as to Possible Imports from United States.

"Our tariff policy is based upon absolute international impartiality. One clause in Article 74 of our customs laws makes reciprocity treaties unnecessary, because it authorizes the Executive to reduce by one-half the duties on goods imported from countries that allow special privileges to Argentine products, and to increase by as much as half the tariff on the imports from countries that take measures which benefit the entry of merchandise of other nations to the detriment of our exports. Legislation is now pending that will create a permanent organ of the Government, whose mission will be to propose gradual modifications of duties as the necessities of our internal economy and those of our foreign commerce require. In my opinion the United States could not have a better opportunity than exists at the present moment to develop its commerce in the countries reached by the River Plate, either by increasing the quantity sold here of North American products which competed before with those of European countries now at war, or by promoting new industries that may supply such articles as are not now exported from your country.

"The department under my direction is able to supply representatives of business in the United States with lists of the principal imports which your Nation may undertake to market in Argentina with assurance of success

and of probable increase in the future. Investment Opportunities—Ocean Transportation.

"There is an increasing development of profitable opportunities for investments of foreign capital in this country. The people of North America can with advantage apply their own experience in studying this phase of opportunity in Argentina. The capital which has run the greatest risk has been that which was attracted by high interest rates. The rapid increase in land values has brought extraordinarily large returns within the shortest possible time. But capital invested with the productive capacity of the soil, the development of agriculture and the cattle industries, and the manufacture of our natural products taken into account can rely upon profits that come somewhat more slowly, but are undoubtedly more certain. The expansion to their present proportions of many of the largest concerns in the Republic is due to this conservative method of operation.

"Finally, I must advise you that we possess only the beginning of a mer-

cantile marine, and this is needed for exclusive coast service between the cities and along the navigable rivers. Fortunately, the countries that have commercial relations with us have understood that the best way to develop those relations was through the establishment of great navigation lines, and the organization of companies destined exclusively for transportation in the Southern Hemisphere.

"I hope that this which I have said may be of service and that it will contribute to the impulse that will increase business relations between the Argentine Republic and the United States."

TO TRADE FOR HOGS—Farm wagon, 3 inch. KIRBY SCUDDER.—Adv. tf.

WANTED—Good second-hand wagon and harness. W. E. WINFIELD.—Adv. tf.

FOR RENT: For winter, furnished house. Six rooms and bath. Phone 172.—Adv. tf.

Xmas

Do you realize that you have only 30 days in which to do your Christmas shopping? Better begin early and make your selections--remembering all the dear ones--and not wake up the morning after Christmas to find you have omitted from your list and failed to remember

One of the Dearest